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Resilience strategies for sustainable heritage destinations – summary report

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Sources of information

This summary report is based primarily on the following sources of information

- Public event presentations and round-table discussion held at the University of Greenwich on 15th June 2022 as part of the SHARE project. The full video of this public event can be accessed online at <https://projects2014-2020.interregeurope.eu/share/library/#folder=3380>
- Practitioner and academic publications on this topic (see bibliography section of this presentation)

Challenges ahead – heritage sites and climate change

Heritage sites will be increasingly affected by the effects of climate change, including rising sea levels



Old Royal Naval College World Heritage Site, Greenwich, London (England)

Challenges ahead – heritage sites and climate change

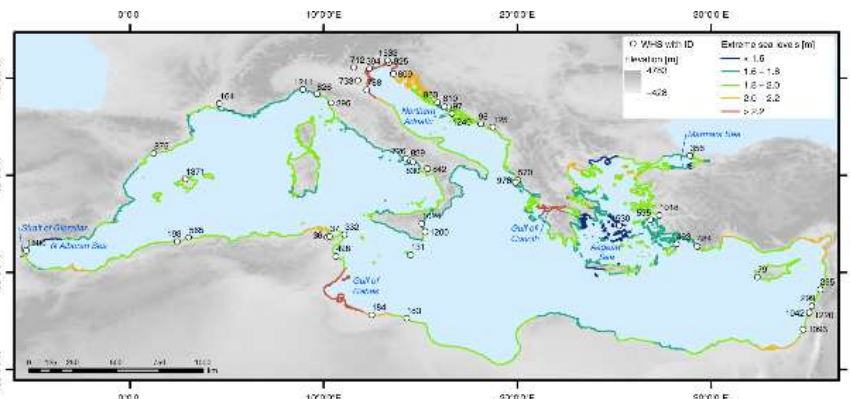


St James' Cathedral and UNESCO World Heritage, Šibenik (Croatia)

Challenges ahead – heritage sites and climate change

Heritage sites will also be affected by extreme weather caused by climate change effects, including:

- **Flooding** (see <https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/unesco-world-heritage-sites-at-risk-of-flooding-due-to-climate-change>)



38 Medina of Tunis	465 Modesto, City of Rhecos	842 Clonno and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archaeological Site of Paestum and Velia, and the Cerchia di Podda
37 Archaeological Site of Carthage	466 Medina of Roussas	875 Archaeological Ensemble of Tadmor
79 Paphos	530 Dexa	983 The Cathedral of St. James in Sibenik
95 Old City of Dubrovnik	536 Kasbah of Algiers	989 Old Town of Corfu
97 Historical Complex of Spill with the Palace of Dapchun	570 Ruinat	1018 Ephesus
126 Natural and Cultural-Historical Region of Kotor	566 Pythagoreion and Healon of Samos	1024 Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)
131 City of Valletta	712 City of Venezia and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto	1046 Old City of Acre
191 Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments	726 Historic Centre of Naples	1096 White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement
193 Archaeological Site of Lapa Miana	785 Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta	1200 Syracuse and the Necropolis of Pantalica
194 Archaeological Site of Sidon	786 Ferry Chetani Monuments of Ravenna	1211 Krakow Old Town
143 Tipasa	806 Episcopal Complex of the Epitaphs or Basilica in the Historic Centre of Pavia	1240 Starbuck Place in Hefe and the Western Galleys
295 Dubrovnik	810 Historic City of Tregir	1249 Starbuck Place
299 Tyre	826 Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia	1371 Cultural Landscape of the Sertões of Ilamuntana
333 Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis	826 Monteverde, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	1500 Gotham's Cave Complex
359 Historic Avenues of Istanbul	828 Fontevivo, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	1533 Venetian Works of Defence between 1515 and 1719
384 Venice and its Lagoon	829 Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	
395 Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	830 Cassini Americana	
436 Xanthoussalon		



Challenges ahead – heritage sites and climate change

Heritage sites will also be affected by extreme weather caused by climate change effects, including:

- **Wildfires** that may spread to heritage sites and urban areas (see <https://phys.org/news/2017-06-spain-world-heritage-site.html>)



Use of heritage sites to communicate threats of climate change

The **Canaletto exhibition in Greenwich's National Maritime History Museum** uses the case of Venice (Italy), where most of Canaletto's paintings originate from, to warn visitors about the dangers of climate change (see https://saltertonartsreview.com/2022/03/canalettos-venice-revisited-national-maritime-museum-london/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=canalettos-venice-revisited-national-maritime-museum-london)



Other threats to heritage sites (1)

Pandemics (see

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000377667?posInSet=1&queryId=bd741d77-d5ef-4c62-b83b-bfaf040b7b32>)



Other threats to heritage sites (2)

Terrorism (see

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJTC-12-2018-099/full/html> **and also**

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2016/September/new-report-details-actions-to-better-protect-our-cultural-heritage.html>)



Other threats to heritage sites (3)

Irresponsible behavior by visitors (see <https://jrtm.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/3.-jrtm-paper-3-a-measurement-framework-for-socially-sustainable-tourist-behaviour.pdf>)



Strategies for building resilience (1)

Understand what new generations of visitors expect and use **technology to deliver experiences** (see <https://attractions.io/learn/striking-the-right-balance-heritage-attractions-and-technology>)



For a pandemic perspective and the use of robotics for customer service, see <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-06-2021-0276>



Strategies for building resilience (2)

Doing things differently and delivering ‘edutainment’ in heritage sites, even if it is not always focused on culture (see <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/united-kingdom/articles/the-13-most-unusual-festivals-in-the-world/> for some truly wacky examples of festivals and environmental education initiatives in tourism from across the EU - <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/takeagreenstep/pdf/BEMP-9.1-FINAL.pdf> and this too <https://www.onmanorama.com/travel/travel-news/2019/12/29/travel-trends-2020-cultural-marine-eco-conscious.html>)



Strategies for building resilience (3)

Embracing **post-smart ‘wiser’ tourism options** that deliver more authentic experiences (see

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JTF-11-2019-0130/full/html> see also

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JTF-02-2022-0038/full/html>)



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