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Editorial

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Following the path established by the first issue of the IJHDS, Green Lines Institute now publishes the second issue of the Journal, persisting in the aim of publishing original scientific contributes in the field of heritage and sustainable development. One of the objectives originally presented when the Journal was created (i.e. “making these two sometimes separated subjects [*heritage and sustainable development*] a common object of analysis and research”) is reinforced with this new issue. In reading throughout the articles, the relationship between sustainable development and heritage becomes ever more significant and the interdependence between both proven – this was indeed one of the points the Journal aimed at establishing. Main areas of research and discussion covered by the Journal also remained the same, for their research worthiness and thematic coherence: (a) heritage and sustainable economics, b) heritage and governance for sustainable development, c) sustainable preservation of natural heritage, d) sustainable preservation of cultural heritage, e) heritage and communities development, f) heritage and sustainable tourism and g) sustainable preservation of built heritage].

This second issue covers a vast area of research and the articles discuss some major points concerning both theoretical and field research on heritage and sustainable development. The sequence of the papers was organised on author's first name alphabetic order. Starting with Alison McCleery's paper, the author presents the complex paradox emerging from the promotion of tourism (ecotourism and cultural tourism) and the preservation of ICH. Tourism is seen as a possible means to promoting and therefore preserving ICH, but the fact is that uncontrolled tourism will most certainly affect (or even destroy) essential aspects of ICH. The case of Scotland is presented, in order to discuss these critical issues concerning ICH and its role in sustainable development. Another issue of analysis is presented in Diane Hafner's paper, where material culture plays a primordial role. The paper discusses the conceptual meaning of “objects” and their interconnections with meanings and emotions; the role of museums is naturally one of the major points under discussion. The case presented is that of the Lamalama people, closely connected with the marine environment of the eastern side of Cape York Peninsula (Australian state of Queensland). The case of Orvieto (a medieval Italian town) is the object of analysis of Gabrilla Duca's paper. The author discusses the sustainability of ancient settlements arguing that identity is built on both tangible and intangible elements and thus proposing a methodological approach to the research on built environment identities. James Verinis describes the complex circumstances of heritage in Greek rural areas: “Heritage is a complex good in rural areas – a new multifaceted commodity”. In Greece unsuccessful attempts to protect and promote traditional cultures (as olives for example) and the frustrated initiatives of agritourism gave room to a new kind of migration to rural areas. The author discusses the case of the Laconia region, as a significant example to understanding this new phenomenon in Greece. Laima Nomeikaite's paper aims at analysing how local actors can use cultural heritage resources as a strategy for socio-economic revitalisation, in order to sustain local development. The paper is based on a theoretical model of “organising capacity” and presents the case of the town of Allariz (Spain). Furthermore, L. Nomeikaite argues that the judicious use of organizing capacity tools (such as vision, strategy, leadership, societal and political support and strategic networks) becomes a critical factor for local sustainable development strategies. The protection of identities and the control of transformations are key-aspects of Paola de Joanna's paper, where she argues that “the rehabilitation of cultural heritage is closely linked to the concept of sustainable development and sustainable use of resources”. The paper presents a methodology for assessing the impact of transformations upon built heritage, which considers both the need for conservation and the necessity of heritage protection. Sabina Lima presents the case of the historic centre of Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil) contextualising it in the “monumenta” programme (running in Brazil since 1999), which aims at promoting the rehabilitation and sustainability of historic centres. The economic activity of the years 2002 and 2007 is extensively analysed and data is thoroughly

presented. Finally, Aboriginal art and cultural centres are under analysis in Tod Jones' paper. Departing from the identification of a 10 years long trend to create Aboriginal cultural centres across Australia, the paper focus on their role and differentiates this "second wave" from a first one, that had occurred in the beginning of the 1970's. The paper argues that this (possible) second wave can be characterised as a state-defined strategy for sustainable development and presents as case-study the Gwoondwardu Mia, the Gascoyne Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Centre in Carnarvon, Western Australia.

The Editor wishes to thank all Authors who contributed to this second issue and hopes that its publication will contribute to foster the discussion on significant issues linking heritage and sustainable development, given the relevance of the contributions being published. The Editor also wishes to thank all members of the Editorial Board who peer-reviewed the papers, for their kind and proficient contribution.

The IJHSD will be, from this issue onwards, published in electronic format (under e-ISSN) and open access via the web-site [<http://ijhsd.greeninnes-institute.org>]. A printed version (under ISSN) will also be available as "print-on-demand" option, for all those wishing to purchase a hard copy. The call for papers for future issues of the IJHSD remains open and the Journal very much welcomes further original contributions to the theme.