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Editorial

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After the two first issues of the IJHSD, Green Lines Institute now publishes the third issue of the Journal, thus continuing a consistent path in the publication of original scientific contributes in the field of heritage and sustainable development. In the first two years of its existence, the Journal was published once a year; but in 2013, for the first time, the Journal will be published twice and becoming biannual from now on. The main objective originally presented – “making these two sometimes separated subjects [heritage and sustainable development] a common object of analysis and research” – remains and is reinforced with this new periodicity. This issue, in particular, gathers some of the most significant contributions presented to and presented at the international conference on heritage and sustainable development, Heritage 2012. After assessment by the scientific committee in order to identify the most significant contributions for the purposes of this issue, authors were invited to rewrite their papers into Journal articles that were then submitted to peer-review. In reading throughout these articles the relationship between sustainable development and heritage regains a new strength and the interdependence between both is proven even more tightly.

Yet, the main areas of research and discussion covered by the Journal remained the same as originally proposed, 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 third issue therefore 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 in author's first name alphabetic order.

The first article, from Green et al., argues that “universities have the capacity to play an important role in supporting the living heritage of place by acting as anchor institutions in making sustainable communities”. To prove this point, the new town of Hatfield was chosen as case-study and the industrial past remembered. The concept of “sense of place” played a central role in the research having in mind its importance in place-shaping and localism, which are central to public policy and planning discourse and practice in the UK. Authors also stressed that “as one of few points of continuity in a community, universities remain underexplored as institutions with the resilience, adaptability and capital to act as anchors to lead work on reclaiming lost pasts and build sustainable futures.”. Povilionis discusses in his article the Lithuanian Baroque organbuilding art tradition, also introducing the importance of the Vilnius School of Late Baroque Organbuilding (VSLBO). The Author argues in favour of the importance of this art and tradition for the formation of the East-European organ art in the 18th century and discusses the role of the most prominent organmaster, Nicolaus Jantzon. Presenting the history of organbuilding since the 16th century as scenario, Povilionis focus on the Vilnius artisans’ work (that spread across the present territories of Lithuania, Belarus, Poland and Latvia and are easily recognised in the general panorama of Baroque organs) and specially on Jantzon’s activity and the detailed reconstruction of organ concept in the Bernardine Church in Vilnius. In his article on the plan to promote and preserve the fortifications of Pamplona, Valdenebro García presents a very significant case study. Departing from the fact that Pamplona is an important fortified city in northern Spain whose defensive elements were maintained practically intact (that being an exception as the demographic growth at the end of the 19th century caused enlargement of urban layouts and the ancient medieval walls were demolished in the process) the Author presents and discusses the new uses of the walls: “some modern facilities have been incorporated into the old walls at the same time as turning them into an entertainment area”. The next article is about the Ifugao rice terraces (Philippine) that have been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Danger

since 2001. Cagat focused her research on the link between heritage conservation efforts and development projects. One of the major issues under analysis is the Ambangal Mini-hydro Plant (in operation since 2010) used to demonstrate the link between heritage conservation and community development. This article also reflects the ethnographic research that was done in the Ifugao Province and the Author concludes that the article "demonstrates spatial relations are at the crux of tensions. Issues regarding access to resources, and autonomy over its management are entangled in people's sense of place.". The Virtual Sydney Rocks is under analysis in Devine's article on virtual heritage. The author argues that virtual heritage "offers worldwide audiences the ability to interact with virtual copies of heritage objects and places" solving the problem of limited number of visitors in some popular sites. The case-study "is designed to be an engaging and informative virtual heritage resource that allows users to explore the oldest part of Sydney over a 200-year period" namely by setting the time and by observing the site as it was. First person view is enabled and visitors can move around and explore it freely. The case-study will be further used for conducting research on the effect that different user engagement strategies produces on the sense of 'being there'. In their article Rankin & Crompton studied the Labrador Metis (a people of mixed European and Inuit ancestry who live along the coast of central and southern Labrador, Canada). They present some of the results of a multidisciplinary research project that focus on the politics of identity, and aims at understanding the archaeological past in order to negotiate a sustainable future. The changes that occurred there in the last 20 years were particularly important regarding the people's development of a sense of cultural identity and shared history. The Island of Mozambique is presented as a case study in Damen's et al. article, which focuses on management deficiencies and aggressive development as two major threats to cultural World Heritage properties. The article presents and discusses the impact of factors affecting the attributes conveying the outstanding universal value, by relating their patterns of change in time. The analysis of landscapes as ancient heritage in Béziers area is the scope of Marchal's article, the role of the Cultural Park of Biterrois being the central issue under study. As the Author emphasises, "The "Biterrois" has been perceived, appreciated and classified since the Renaissance up to now" and the "awareness of local heritage in the Biterrois emerged in the 1640s.". The article also focuses on heritage enhancement actions that have taken place since the early 2000s, within the framework of the European Union. In her article, Jackson discusses sustainability in the context of cultural heritage. The study focuses on heritage in England and stresses the difference between the iconic importance (and the materiality) of sites and the "attempt to keep the site open and in use, thus providing a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the present". The article uses as case-studies two theatres in North West England that have recently been assessed for listing, and discusses "whether the new Localism Bill for England could help to provide a sustainable future for buildings such as these."

The Editor wishes to thank all Authors who contributed to the issue and hopes that it will contribute to foster the discussion on heritage and sustainable development, given the relevance of the contributions being published. The Editor also wishes to thank all members of the Editorial Board for their kind and permanent contribution.

The IJHSD is, from the previous issue onwards, published in electronic format (under e-ISSN) and open access via the web-site [<http://ijhdsd.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.