CLIC

Circular models Leveraging Investments in Cultural heritage adaptive reuse

D3.3 **Maps of landscape perception**

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Deliverable 3.3
Maps of Landscape Perceptions
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Abstract

D3.3 Maps of landscape perception was produced by ICHEC. In order to do so, ICHEC dedicated M4-8 for defining the methodology and organizing the co-design process timeline and logistics. Three internships took place between M9-11 for data collection. M10-M11 were dedicated to the co-design process, namely: the perceptions mapping workshop. M12-18 were dedicated to data processing and design, fine-tuning the visual impact and readability of the maps.M19-22 were dedicated to presenting and discussing the results with the coordinator and the three involved CLIC partner citites/region and the correspondent academic partner.
The data was collected through a questionnaire by three interns who travelled to CLIC partner cities/region, namely: The cities of Salerno (Italy) and Rijeka (Croatia); and the selected four locations in the Region of Västra Götaland (Sweden), namely: Forsviks (Karlsborg municipality), Fengersfors (Åmåls municipality), Gustavsfors (Bengtsfors municipality) and Strömsfors (Svenljunga municipality). The academic partner institutions IRISS-CNR and Nova Gorica facilitated the data collection and contributed proactively in the process. The local partners at the municipality of Salerno; the municipality of Rijeka; Vastravet facilitated the work of the interns and provided all needed logistical arrangements and supported the interns when needed with human resources and contacts. Thanks to the availability and collaboration with our partner ICLEI, the perceptions mapping interactive workshop was incorporated within the Heritage Innovation Partnerships framework. Additional data was collected during HIP1 and by ICHEC's interns once back to Brussels through desk-research.

As a result, ICHEC managed to produce 10 Maps of Landscape Perceptions for Rijeka, 10 Maps of Landscape Perceptions for Salerno and 24 Maps of Landscape Perceptions for the selected four locations in the Region of Västra Götaland (Sweden), namely: Forsviks (Karlsborg municipality) 6 maps, Fengersfors (Åmåls municipality) 6 maps, Gustavsfors (Bengtsfors municipality) 6 maps and Strömsfors (Svenljunga municipality) 6 maps.

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Partners involved in the document

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Short Name	Check if involved
1 Coordinator	CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE	IRISS CNR	
2	UPPSALA UNIVERSITET	UU	
3	GROUPE ICHEC - ISC SAINT-LOUIS - ISFSC	ICHEC	X
4	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON	UCL	
5	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITEIT EINDHOVEN	TU/e	
6	UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH HIGHER EDUCATION CORPORATION	UOP	
7	UNIVERZA V NOVI GORICI	ETCAEH	
8	WIRTSCHAFTSUNIVERSITAT WIEN	WU	
9	UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI	UNIWARSAW	
10	ICLEI EUROPEAN SECRETARIAT GMBH	ICLEI	
11	FACILITYLIVE OPCO SRL	FacilityLive	
12	VASTRA GÖTALANDS LANS LANDSTING	VGR	
13	GRAD RIJEKA-GRADSKO VIJECE	RIJ	
14	COMUNE DI SALERNO	SA	
15	STICHTING PAKHUIS DE ZWIJGER	PAK	

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Maps Summary

1 Description of the Project

The overarching goal of CLIC trans-disciplinary research project is to identify evaluation tools to test, implement, validate and share innovative "circular" financing, business and governance models for systemic adaptive reuse of cultural heritage and landscape, demonstrating the economic, social, environmental convenience, in terms of long lasting economic, cultural and environmental wealth.

The characteristics of cultural heritage and landscape pose significant challenges for its governance. Cultural heritage is a “common good”, which enjoyment cannot be denied to citizens, although many buildings and landscape structures are privately owned. Furthermore, the large economic resources needed for recovery and maintenance of heritage goods are rarely available to the private owner, often charged of the additional cost of non-use due to limited degree of transformation allowed. The existing governance arrangements currently involve limited stakeholders concerning for the historic, aesthetic or religious sociocultural values, severely restricting the use of the heritage properties, and charge the central government of conservation costs. The approach of regulatory and planning tools throughout European countries has been to preserve cultural heritage by preventing transformation of buildings or areas having historic-cultural significance.

“The current monument-based, full protection, and government-financed approach that restricts the use of protected properties and relies almost entirely on public funds is incapable of tackling the vast urban heritage of most communities and of sustaining conservation efforts in the long term” (Rojas, 2016). To turn cultural heritage and landscape into a resource, instead of a cost for the community, the structures of authority, institutions and financial arrangements should be adjusted to ensure larger stakeholders’ involvement in decision-making, attract private investments and facilitate cooperation between community actors, public institutions, property owners, informal users and producers (Rojas, 2016). The risk is that without financing channels the decay of European heritage and landscape will increase, until its irreversible loss.

Flexible, transparent and inclusive tools to manage change are required to leverage the potential of cultural heritage for Europe, fostering adaptive reuse of cultural heritage / landscape. Tools for management of change should consider costs and benefits at the local level and for all stakeholders, including future generations, and should take into account the cultural, social, environmental and economic costs of disrepair through neglect, compared to the benefits obtained through diverse scenarios of transformation / integrated conservation.

Costs and values of cultural heritage adaptive reuse have to be compared in a multidimensional space: the relationship between costs and “complex values” influences the willingness to invest in the functional recovery of cultural heritage and landscape. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify what is intended for the value of cultural heritage. The higher the perceived value for potential actors, the higher the willingness to take the risk of investment. This “complex value” of cultural heritage depends on the intrinsic characteristics, but also from extrinsic (context) characters.

Investment costs are related to the materials, technologies and techniques to be used to preserve the cultural value of the heritage / landscape, and to maintenance / management / operating costs. The willingness to invest, the same value done, increases with the reduction of costs. Then, the social cost of abandonment – and eventual irreversible loss of heritage – must be included in the investment choice.

The investment gap in cultural heritage and landscape regeneration can be addressed through careful evaluation of costs, complex values and impacts of adaptive reuse, providing critical evidence of the wealth of jobs, social, cultural, environmental and economic returns on the investment in cultural heritage.

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1.1 CLIC Specific objectives

The scopes of CLIC project will be achieved through a set of specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-constrained (SMART) specific objectives:

Objective 1 – To synthesize existing knowledge on best practices of cultural heritage adaptive reuse making it accessible to researchers, policy makers, entrepreneurs and civil society organizations, also with direct dialogue with their promoters;

Objective 2 – To provide a holistic ex-post evaluation of the economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts of cultural heritage adaptive reuse, stressing on the importance of appropriate conservation and maintenance approaches able to highlight the integrity and authenticity of heritage;

Objective 3 – To provide EU-wide participated policy guidelines to overcome existing cultural, social, economic, institutional, legal, regulatory and administrative barriers and bottlenecks for cultural heritage systemic adaptive reuse;

Objective 4 – To develop and test innovative governance models and a set of evidence-based, participative, usable, scalable and replicable decision support evaluation tools to improve policy and management options/choices on cultural heritage systemic adaptive reuse, in the perspective of the circular economy;

Objective 5 – To analyse hybrid financing and business models that promote circularity through shared value creation, and assess their feasibility, bankability and robustness for cultural heritage adaptive reuse;

Objective 6 – To validate the CLIC circular financing, business and governance practical tools in 4 European cities / territories representative of different geographic, historic, cultural and political contexts;

Objective 7 – To contribute to operationalise the management change of the cultural landscape also in implementing the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape;

Objective 8 – To re-connect fragmented landscapes, through functions, infrastructures, visual relations at macro and micro scale;

Objective 9 – To design and implement a stakeholders-oriented Knowledge and Information Hub to make tools and information accessible, useful and usable and test them with policy-makers, entrepreneurs, investment funds and civil society organizations;

Objective 10 To contribute to the creation of new jobs and skills in the circular economy through cultural heritage adaptive reuse, boosting startups and sustainable hybrid businesses and empowering local communities and stakeholders through public-private-social cooperation models.

Objective 11 To contribute to the monitoring and implementation of SDGs (especially Target 11.4) and the New Urban Agenda, creating operational synergies with global initiatives of UN-Habitat, UNESCO/ICOMOS and the World Urban Campaign.

All partners have wide experience in developing and testing CLIC proposed tools, ensuring the effective and time-constrained achievement of all the above-mentioned specific goals. The integration of sectorial knowledge, tools and methods will be achieved through a trans-disciplinary approach promoting partners and stakeholders' cooperation, co-creation of knowledge and co-delivery of outcomes.

The expected impacts of the project are the following:

- Validation of integrated approaches and strategies for cultural heritage adaptive re-use, comprising innovative finance with high leverage capacity, business models and institutional and governance arrangements that foster multi-stakeholder involvement, citizens' and communities' engagement and empowerment;

- New investments and market opportunities in adaptive re-use of cultural heritage, also stimulating the creation of start-ups;

- An enabling context for the development and wide deployment of new technologies, techniques and expertise enhancing industrial competitiveness and contributing to economic growth, new skills and jobs;
- Innovative adaptive re-use models that are culturally, socially and economically inclusive;
- Contribution to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Goals 1, 15, 11 particularly) and the United Nations New Urban Agenda.

2 Introduction

The **Maps of Landscape Perceptions** were developed thanks to data collected through a questionnaire by three interns who travelled to CLIC partner cities/region, namely: The cities of Salerno (Italy) and Rijeka (Croatia); and the selected four locations in the Region of Västra Götaland (Sweden), namely: Forsviks (Karlsborg municipality), Fengersfors (Åmåls municipality), Gustavsfors (Bengtsfors municipality) and Strömsfors (Svenljunga municipality). The academic partner institutions IRISS-CNR and Nova Gorica facilitated the data collection and contributed proactively in the process. The local partners at the municipality of Salerno; the municipality of Rijeka; Vastravet; facilitated the work of the interns and provided all needed logistical arrangements and supported the interns when needed with human resources and contacts. Thanks to the availability and collaboration with our partner ICLEI, the perceptions mapping interactive workshop was incorporated within the Heritage Innovation Partnerships[1] framework (Garzillo *et al.* 2018). Additional data was collected during HIP1 and by ICHEC's interns once back to Brussels through desk-research.

For D3.3 Maps of Landscape Perceptions for pilot cities 44 maps were developed as follows:
For the cities of Rijeka and Salerno, the following maps were developed:

- Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, macro level
- Map n.2. Urban scale analysis, meso level
- Map n.3. Heritage attributed values
- Map n.4. The color of the city
- Map n.5. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense
- Map n.6. Favorite cultural capital assets
- Map n.7. Weaknesses and threats to the cultural capital mapped with the five senses
- Map n.8. Cultural capital assets: reuse opportunities
- Map n.9 Combined perceptions
- Map n.10 Citizens proposals

While for the selected four locations in the Region of Västra Götaland the following maps were developed for each location (6x4=24 maps):

- Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, meso level
- Map n.2. The color of the place
- Map n.3. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense
- Map n.4. Cultural capital assets: favorite, weaknesses, threats and reuse opportunities
- Map n.5 Combined perceptions
- Map n.6 Citizens proposals

[1] The **Heritage Innovation Partnerships or HIPs** aim to gather stakeholders to co-create and test adaptive reuse blueprints for culturally, socially and economically inclusive societies in selected cities across Europe. Each HIP is steered by two local partners: a representative from a municipal/regional or non-governmental organisation and a representative from a local research institute. Stakeholders involved include actors that have a stake in planning, implementing and/or are affected (positively and negatively) by the adaptive reuse of cultural heritage. Together, via several meetings organised locally, they identify challenges encountered in developing adaptive reuse at local level and test out the knowledge and tools from CLIC that could help to support the development of it on the ground. The first HIP meeting tested the "Perceptions Mapping tool" developed by the CLIC Partner ICHEC.

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2.1 Document structure

This document is structured as follows:
First of all, a guideline for users will be provided. Secondly, the mapping methodology will be explained and finally, the maps will be presented.

This document does not describe at length the methodology used for the mapping of Landscape Perceptions, because what was required in the deliverable was to provide pilot cities with the material as soon as possible in order to proceed with the content of the Consortium Agreement. The following 44 maps are to be considered as a set of basemaps with raw information, and need to be deciphered through participatory processes similar to those which made the making-of such maps possible.
In fact, the different maps are intended to feed a strategic analysis likewise heritage values assessment of cultural heritage, or the collecting of raw figures on social and economic issues that are relevant for circular processes.
Despite the big amount of data that one can visualizes on the 44 maps, the urban stakeholders need some expertise to translate the information into feasible projects. To do so, there is a need for setting assumptions in terms of circular economy and integrated conservation of cultural heritage, and a need for testing such assumptions by considering interplays of the different maps. This should be done at two levels: first, at the level of the maps of the state-of-the art (Economic Landscape, Deliverable 3.2) and of the Landscape Perceptions (Deliverable 3.3); secondly, at the level of comparing these two sets of deliverables, in order to see how the perceptions by the local stakeholders confirm (or not) the state-of-the-art as expressed by the municipality and the experts.
Thus, the following sections give a brief description of the deliverable, with legends and comments to understand what has been done, but the process of getting outcomes from the practical study of the maps is on-going.
As far as the CLIC outcomes are concerned, there is a number of publications forthcoming with more explanations and more results about the maps.

3 Guidelines for users

3.1 Perceptions mapping: a definition

Perceptions mapping is a participatory tool for probing the relationship between the everyday maker (Bang 2010) and the built environment. A tool that positions human preferences, reflections and daily interactions with the cultural capital in terms of sensorial experiences (hearing, touching, seeing, tasting and smelling), at the center of its empirical research. We would like thus, to postulate perceptions mapping as a sensemaking process (Weick 1995) during which people map their cultural, natural and human assets; express and exchange their opinions, ideas, needs and aspirations but also; raise concerns and highlight conflicts related to the management, conservation and preservation of the cultural capital for future generations.

This participatory tool was framed by the authors as a two-folded tool; an ex-post reflection tool and a future co-design medium. A tool that aims at reaching consensus between the mapped perceptions by expert citizens; and experts-oriented description of the potential cultural resources of a city. Likewise, diverging and/or converging perspectives may emerge in reference to what cultural capital represents today and above all, how the community would like it to be tomorrow. Finally, perceptions mapping demonstrated that conservation is a dynamic process (perceptions change over time) that helps to resuscitate, reinstate and reconcile tangible and intangible heritage assets in urban areas.

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In line with the Historic Urban Landscape approach, perceptions mapping addresses the inclusive management of heritage resources in a changing urban environment, where growing threats need to be addressed (urbanization processes, economic development, climate change, environmental impacts, mass-tourism, etc…). Perceptions mapping is about integration of urban conservation within a sustainable development framework aimed at human centered cities/regions.

4 Methodology

Perceptions mapping was carried out in tandem in three partner cities/region of the CLIC project consortium: Rijeka (Croatia), Salerno (Italy), and Vastra Götaland Region (Sweden).

Before launching the perceptions mapping process in Rijeka, Salerno and Vastra Götaland Region, we defined with our partner CLIC cities/region three levels of urban analysis: micro (building level), meso (historic center level), and macro (city level/region).

The micro, meso and macro areas were identified in each of the partner city/region as follows:

In Rijeka
Micro area = three sites: Galeb, Ri-hub Ex-Bernardi, and Energana;
Meso area = the historic centre of Rijeka;
Macro area = the whole city of Rijeka.

In Salerno
Micro area = three buildings: Conventi di S. Francesco, S. Pietro a Maiella e S. Giacomo, and Palazzo San Massimo;
Meso area = the historic centre of Salerno;
Macro area = the metropolitan area of Salerno.

Västra Götaland
Micro area = the four sites: Forsviks Bruk, Fengersfors Bruk, Gustavsfors, Strömsfors Bruk;
Meso area = Karlsbog municipality, Amal municipality, Bengtsfors municipality, Svenljunga municipality;
Macro area = the Västra Götaland Region.

A two-step methodology was developed and put into practice in order to capture people's perceptions, personal interconnections, feelings and sentiments in relation to the cultural capital.

Step I:

Three master's students undertook an internship in Rijeka, Salerno and Gothenburg (covering five2 case-studies in Vastra Gotalan Region). Thanks to the partner cities/region and related partner

[2] Originally the cases were eight but we agreed with our colleagues in Vastravet that it was too much and five would be sufficient. When the field work started, they informed us that four cases were sufficient since the fifth case was non willing to partake in the process.

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universities, the interns were closely followed and the three of them managed to collect data related to:

1-People's perceptions about their cultural capital in the meso area through both random and selected interviews; and

2- The livability of the three cities/region through personal observations;

3-Audio-visual documentation of the mentioned elements.

Random and selected interviews were conducted in Rijeka (15), Salerno (22) and Vastra Götaland Region (12). The sample aimed at representing people from all walks of life. The choice of random and specialized interviewees was envisioned to capture the diversity of perceptions, feelings and opinions about the quality of the lived environment through the five senses (sight, hearing, taste, touch and smell).

Step II:

In Rijeka, Salerno and Vastra Gotaland Region, step two was carried out as a group interaction through a participatory workshop based on active listening, feedback, and reflection. Each workshop had the duration of three hours and was conducted in the local language.

Data processing and visualization

Once the results of step 1 and step II were analyzed, the design process started with the help of QGIS. Figure n.1 (here below) represents the entire process.

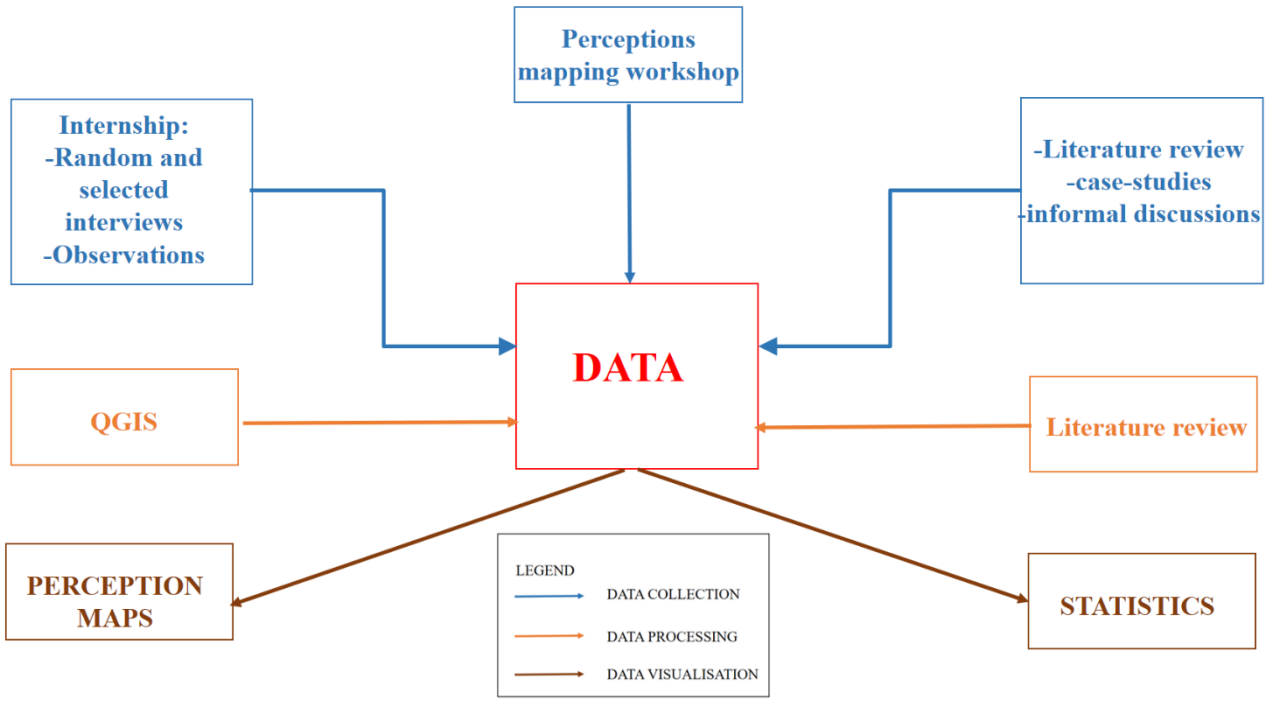

Figure n.1 Maps of Landscape Perceptions methodology, source: Authors

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For this deliverable, ICHEC dedicated five months for defining the methodology and organizing the co-design process timeline and logistics. Three internships took place for data collection. Two months were dedicated to the co-design process, namely: the first Heritage Innovation Partnerships (HIP1) perceptions mapping workshop. Six months were dedicated to data processing and design, fine-tuning the visual impact and readability of the maps. The development of each map was the result of a group reflection and brainstorming. The first step was to define the correct legend according to the existing local assets and make best use of colors and legend symbols to visualize the perceptions. The maps were presented and discussed with the project's stakeholders.

5 Presentation of the Maps of Landscape Perceptions

Map n.1 – Urban scale analysis, macro level

This map indicates the three levels of analysis: the micro area represents the cultural heritage assets selected by the CLIC cities/region. The meso area which is the most relevant area for our data collection embodies the historic center of the two coastal cities and the four municipalities in the Västra Götaland Region. The macro area corresponds to the entire city area for Rijeka and Salerno and the entire Region for Västra Götaland.

Map n.2 – Urban scale analysis, meso level

This map depicts how urban cultural assets both tangible and intangible are perceived by stakeholders. Thus, it does not represent an exhaustive state-of-the art of cultural values but a sample of what stakeholders' perceived as such.

Map n.3 – Heritage attributed values

Participants to the HIP1 workshop in CLIC cities/region were asked to select keywords that according to them best identify the heritage values and impacts in the meso area. The size of the words indicate the frequency of values as expressed by the participants. The provided list was based on some values and impacts identified in the research findings of Cultural heritage counts for Europe (2015):

Common good	Economic growth	Preservation	Collaboration	Safety and security
Local	Training and skills	Aesthetic value	Integration	Communities engagment
Civic pride	Creativity	Attractiveness	Interaction	Awareness
Collective memory	Tourism	Authenticity	Dynamic	Sustainability
Participation	Recreation	Accessibility	Diversity	Ecosystem preservation

Figure n.2 Proposed keywords related to some cultural, social, economic, and environmental values and impacts. source: Authors

A round diagram gives the frequency of each value that have been selected. Since we also provided empty stickers for additional values, some of the expressed values were very context based for example:

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For Rijeka, the following context based words were added:

Rijeka added values

The historical industry leader (the paper factory)	Nostalgia-Croatian songs	Italian and Austro Hungarian heritage	Location-scenery
People's ability and freedom to be authentic	Geographic position	Maritime and port history	Urban center
Tolerance	multiculturalism	Torpedo (history of the industrial heritage site)	Landscape

Figure n.3 Rijeka added values and impacts. source: Authors

For Salerno, the following context based words were added:

Salerno added values

Traditions	lack of knowledge and awareness	Smell of the city	Identification
History	Fracture between center, top and bottom parts of the city	Lack of interaction	Lack of integration between higher and lower parts of the historic center
Communication	Cultural identity	Not dynamic	Town Planning

Figure n.4 Salerno added values and impacts. source: Authors

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For Forsviks, Gustavsfors and Strömsfors the following context based words were added:

Forsviks added values

Education	Meeting place

Strömsfors added values

Proudness	Learning forum

Fengersfors No added values

Gustavsfors added values

Dalsland canal	Industrial environment
Beautiful place	Natural environment
Historic	Social identity

Figure n.4 Forsviks, Gustavsfors and Strömsfors added values and impacts. source: Authors

Note: The selected keywords are not consistent with the technical words given by experts to heritage values (like architectural, historic, aesthetic, etc.). Again, it is how the area is perceived by urban stakeholders, both in terms of intrinsic values of heritage, but also in terms of cultural, economic, and social impacts or attributes.

Map n.4 – The color of the city

Data were collected both in the streets by asking inhabitants and passers-by and during HIP1 workshop during which every group attributed a color to the meso level area. On the precise location of the interviews/workshop, inhabitants/stakeholders were asked to give a color to the place where they were.

Map n.5 – Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense

Perceptions mapping positions the human preferences, reflections and daily interactions with the area in terms of the five senses: hearing, touching, seeing, tasting and smelling at the center of its empirical research. This was first introduced in a survey of Historic Urban Landscape made in Cuenca, Ecuador. ICHEC developed this methodology by introducing a visual mapping representation and some statistics. On this map, each dot has a color that refers to the considered sense. Two diagrams display the frequency of senses (sight comes first), and the frequency of attributes to which the senses are related. We have both tangible cultural attributes (built environment, natural environment, specific cultural assets), and intangible cultural attributes (traditions, people, gastronomy).

Note: *Remember that such data is related to how stakeholders perceived values and attributes.*

Map n.6 – Favorite cultural capital assets

As combined results of interviews and the HIP1 workshop, inhabitants/stakeholders were asked about their favorite places (hearts), and their favorite visited routes and walks (red dotted line). This exercise is linked to accessibility and well-being in the meso area. is the area easily reachable by public transport? is it pedestrian? are there services? Is it perceived as a safe area? etc…

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Map n.7 – Weaknesses and threats to the cultural capital mapped with the five

In parallel to Map n.6, combined results of interviews and the HIP1 workshop aim to identify spots, places, and attributes that are perceived as negative ones. Distinction is made between weaknesses (things that should be managed/improved), threats (things that should be mitigated), and even places that should be removed (« bombed elements »). The bombed areas on the map give clear indications of what is perceived as wrong or an alienating element with the urban fabric.

Map n.8 – Cultural capital assets: reuse opportunities

In order to invest in urban assets to improve the cultural environment of the area, stakeholders were asked to identify places that were underused, or no more in use. Seizing opportunities of heritage conservation through adaptive reuse is a way to enhance sustainable development of the area.

Map n.9 – Combined perceptions

The map represents the overlap of all the maps (maps 1-8).

Map n.10 Citizens proposals

This map summarizes perceptions and ideas by inhabitants/stakeholders about how to improve the area. The map can be explained with its different layers:

1- the perceived cultural assets (taken from Map n.2) indicate what stakeholders think is important to preserve because these are the main assets which they like and feel as rendering the sense of the place. These are the 'urban jewels' that they enjoy together.

2- the preceding perceived assets are embedded with, and connected to 'liked zones' (green striped zones). The most visited routes (red dotted line, from Map n.6) can be visualized as the binding structure of the area.

3- the disliked zones (red striped zones) represent perceived wrong regeneration projects; abandoned areas; areas in need of sustainable regeneration (environmental challenges); or not accessible areas (privately owned).

4- challenges and opportunities reflect the findings of Map n.8.

5- finally, citizens' proposals (blue rectangles with written proposals) should be analyzed in terms of threat mitigation, seized opportunities, or simply improvement of the urban attributes and public spaces.

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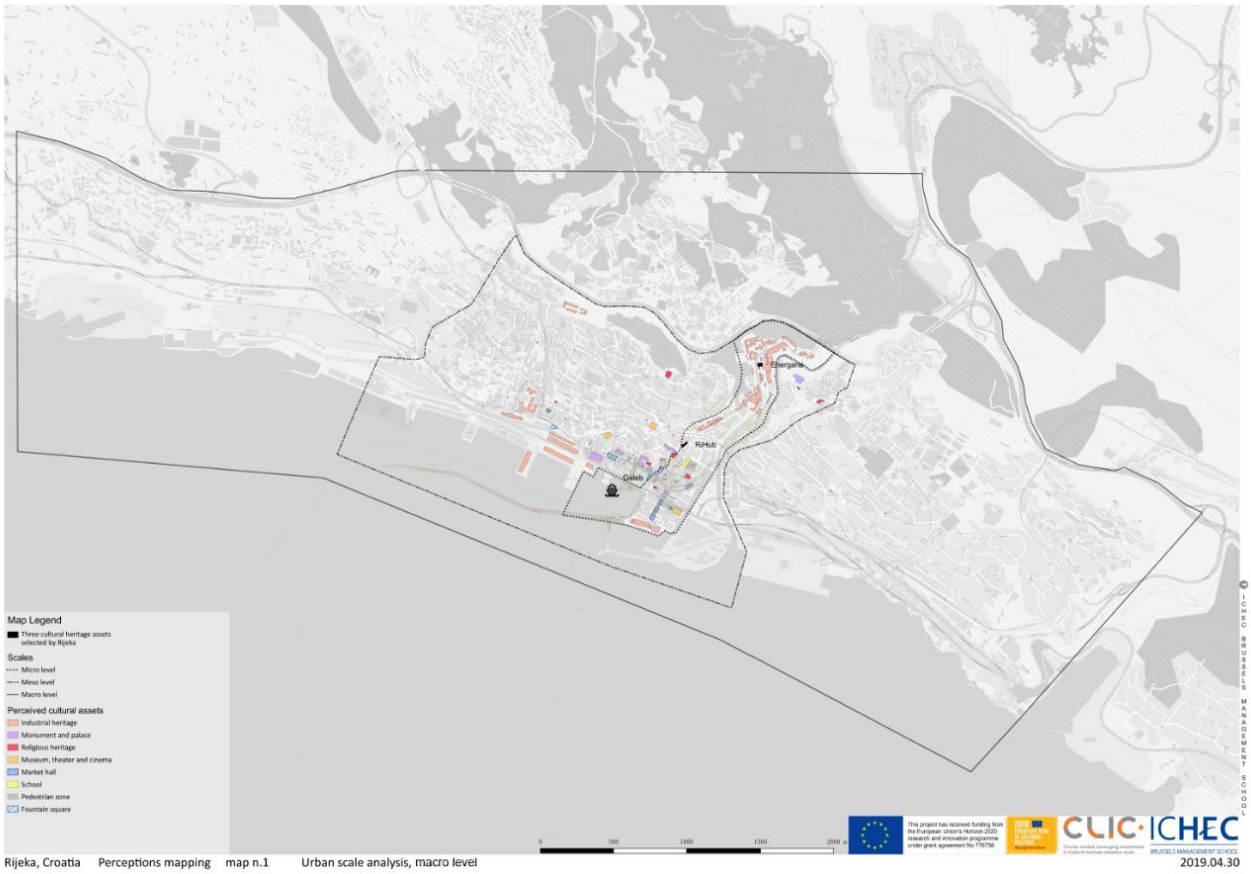
7 Acronyms

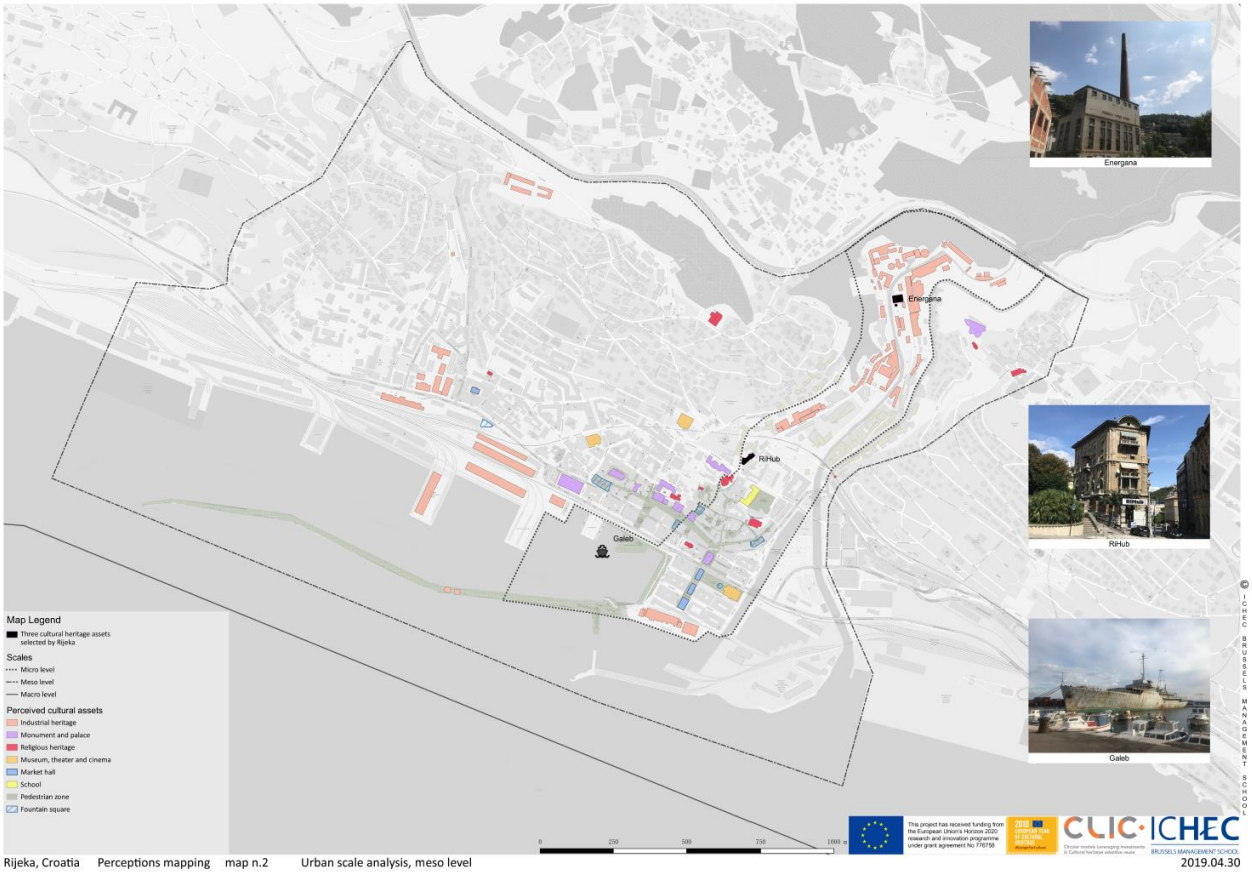
[CC]	[Creative Commons]
[GA]	[Grant Agreement]
[HIP]	[Heritage Innovation Partnerships]
[HUL]	[Historic Urban Landscape]
[SDGs]	[Sustainable Development Goals]
[WP]	[Work Package]

8 Maps of Landscape Perceptions Rijeka



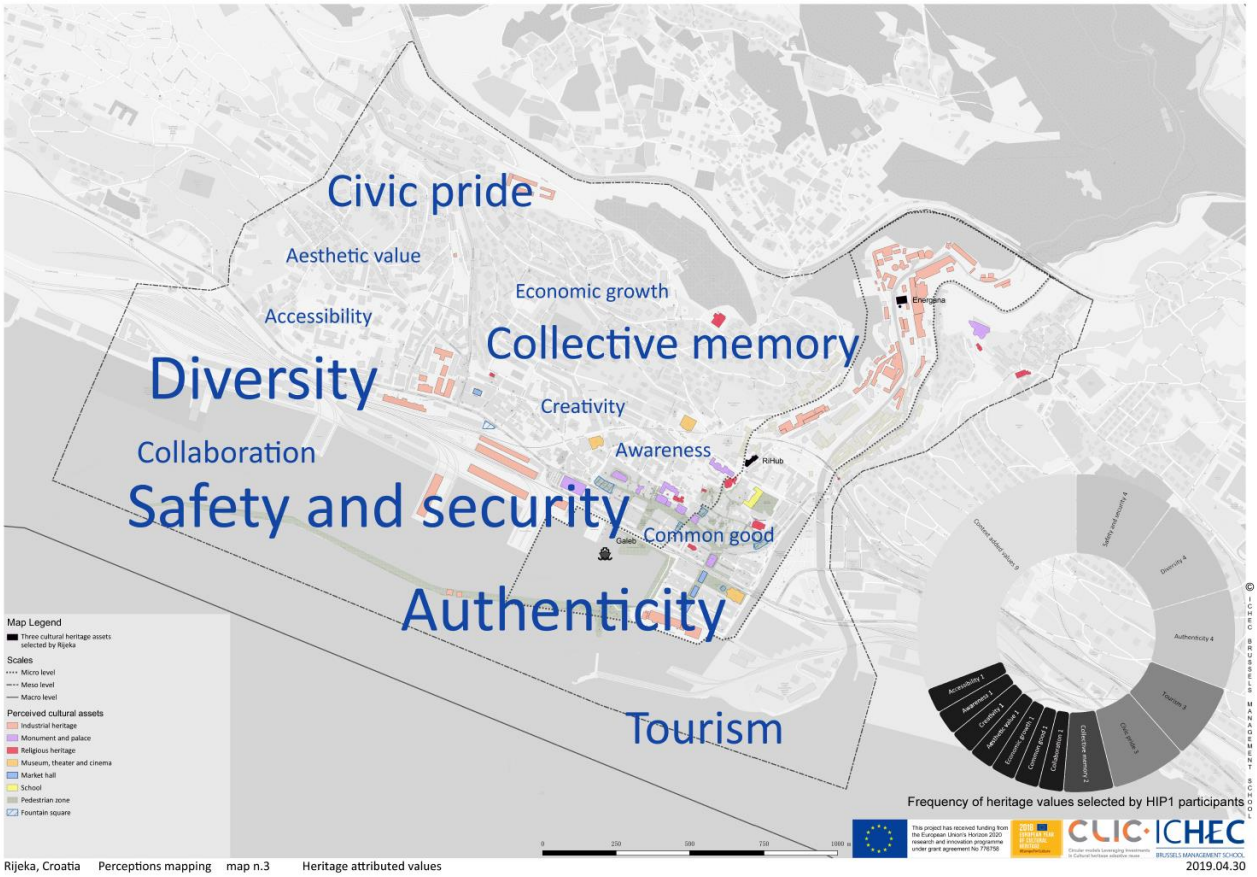
Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, macro level

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



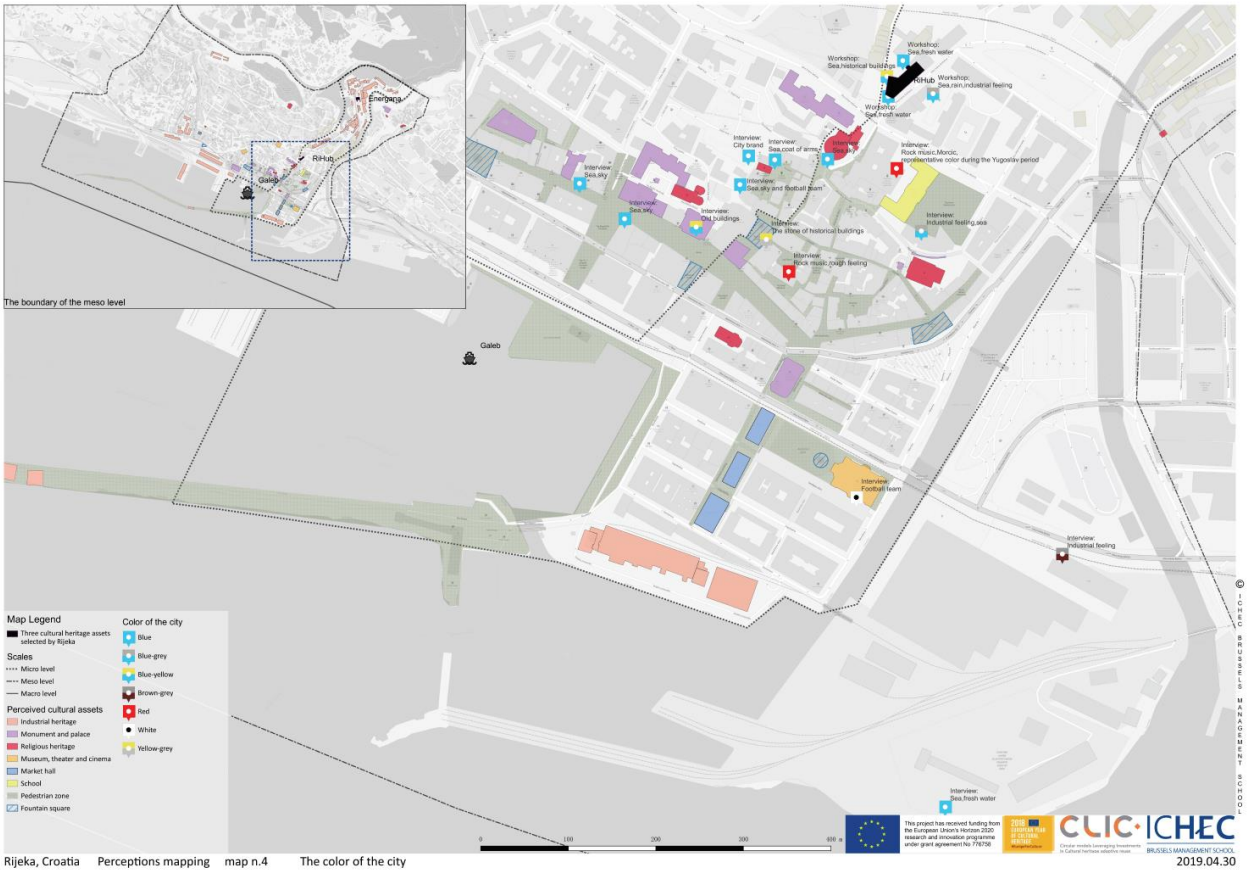
Map n.2. Urban scale analysis, meso level

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



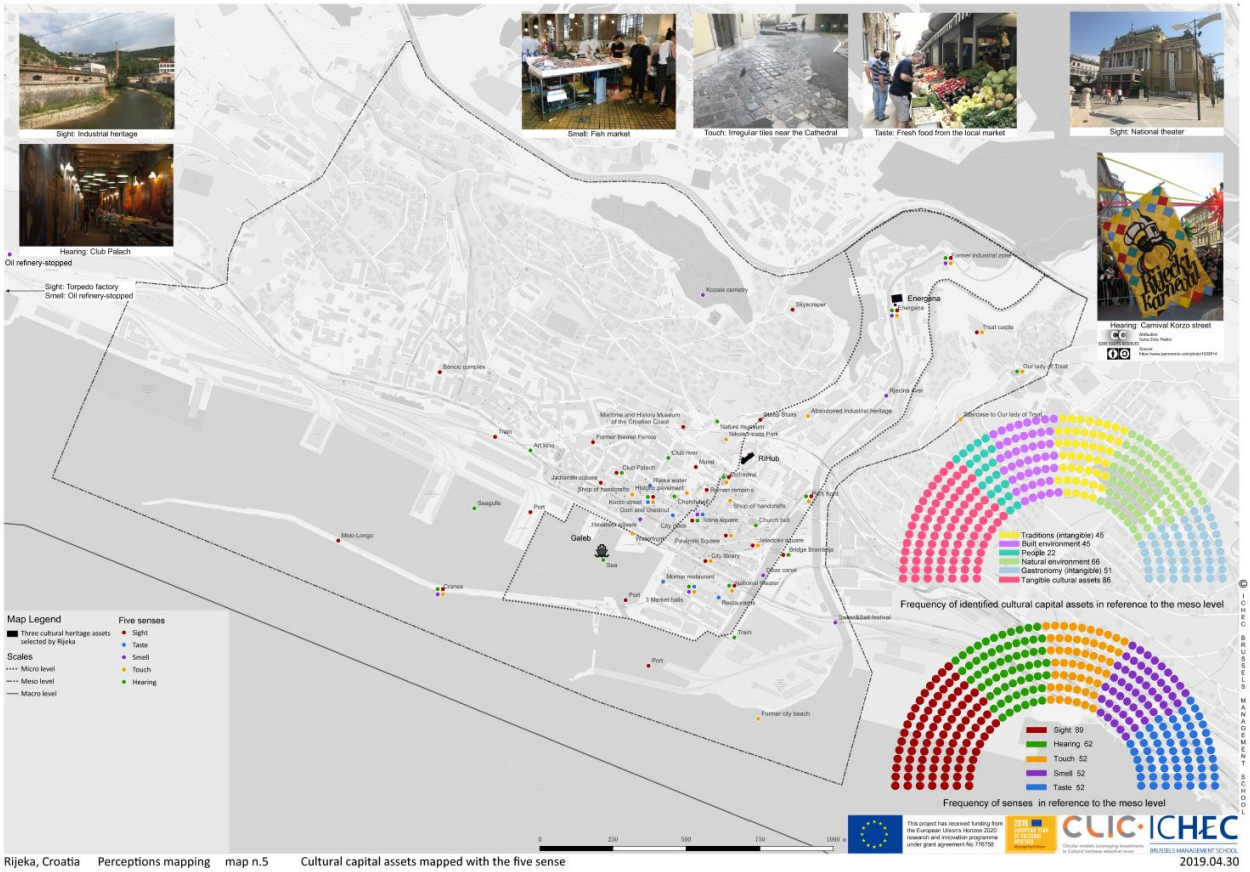
Map n.3. Heritage attributed values

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



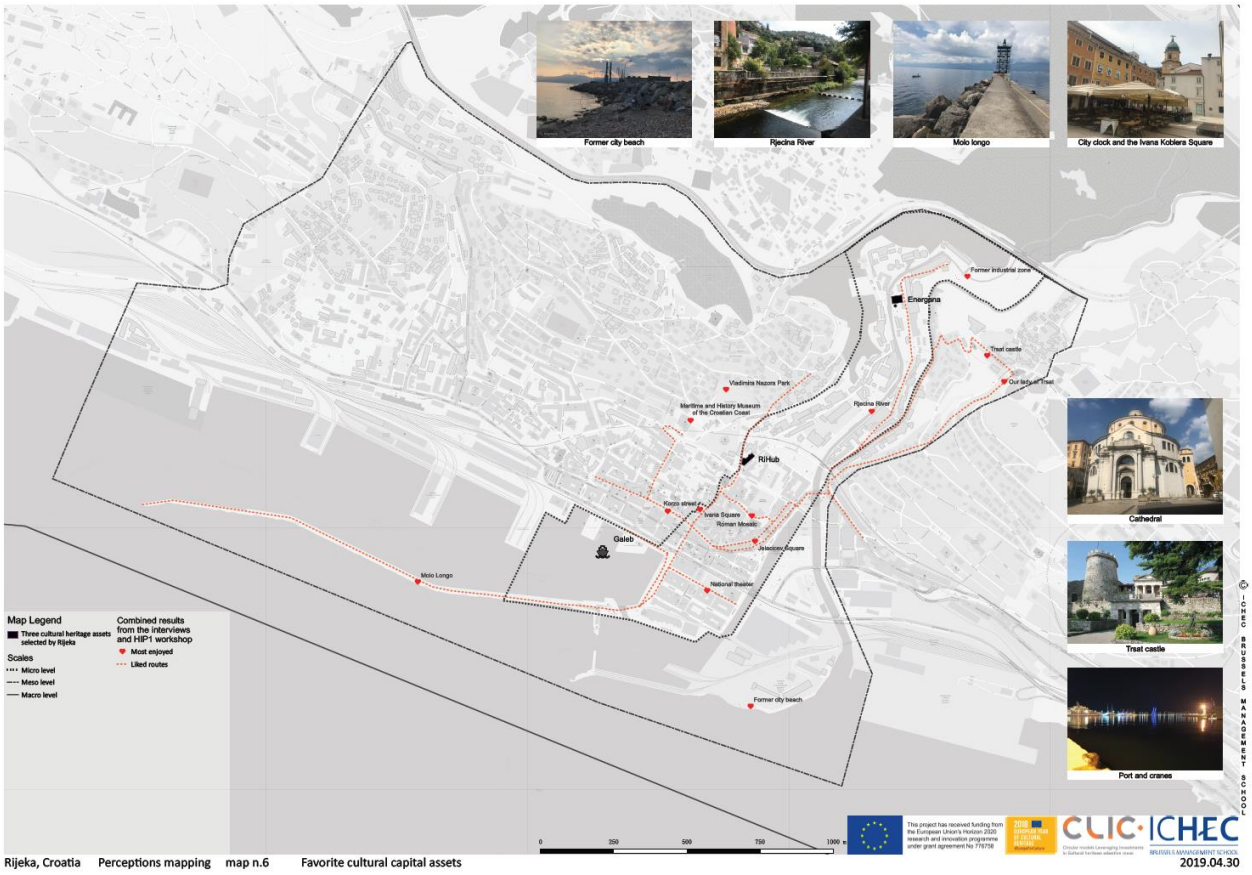
Map n.4. The color of the city

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



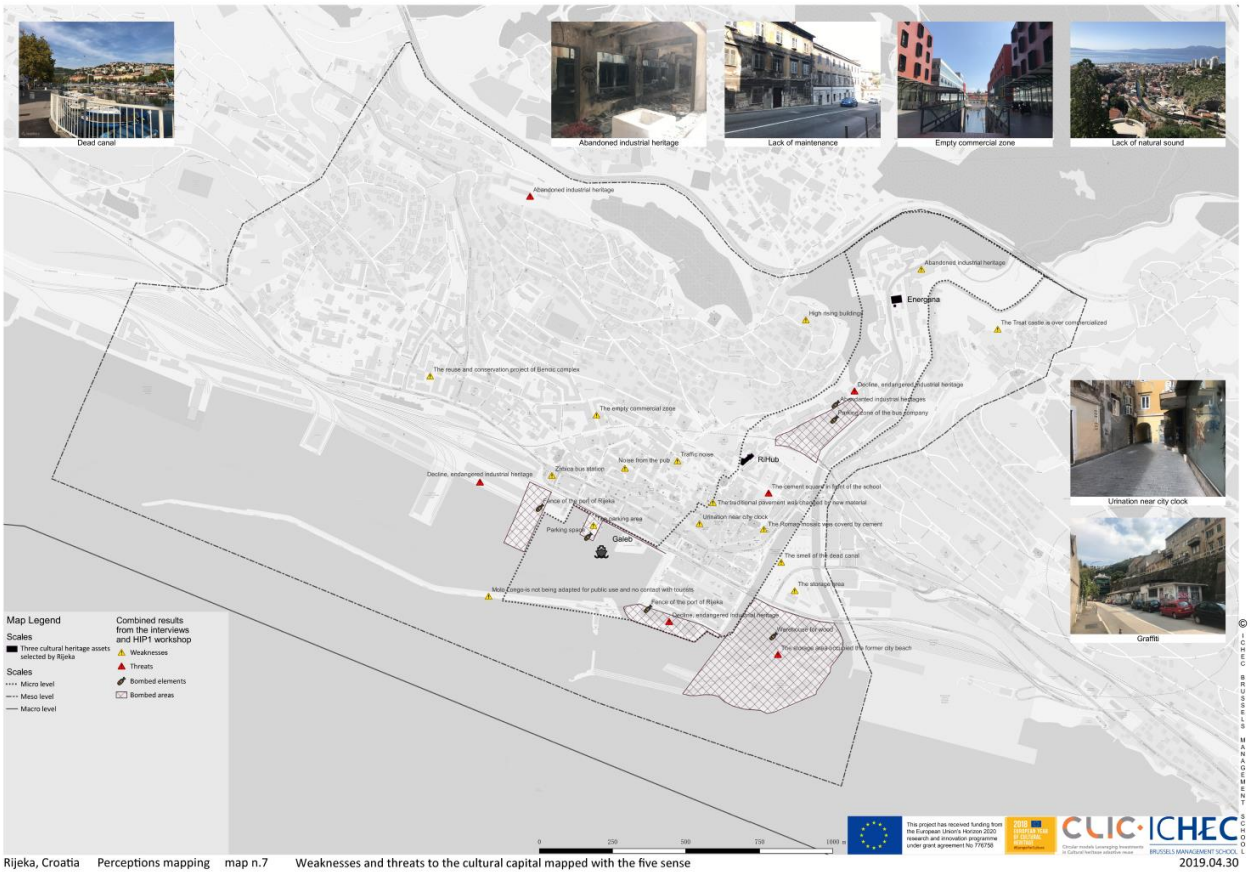
Map n.5. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.6. Favorite cultural capital assets

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.7. Weaknesses and threats to the cultural capital mapped with the five senses

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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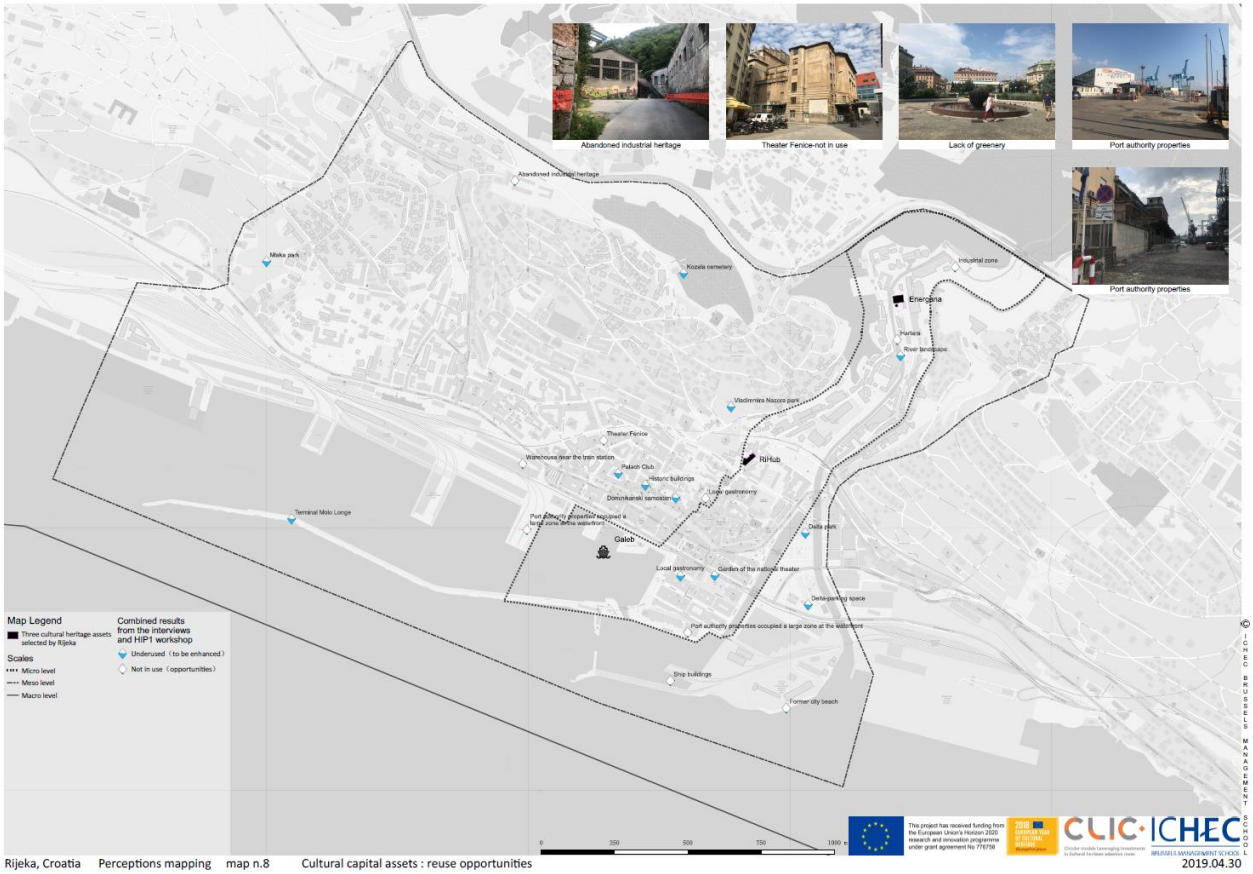
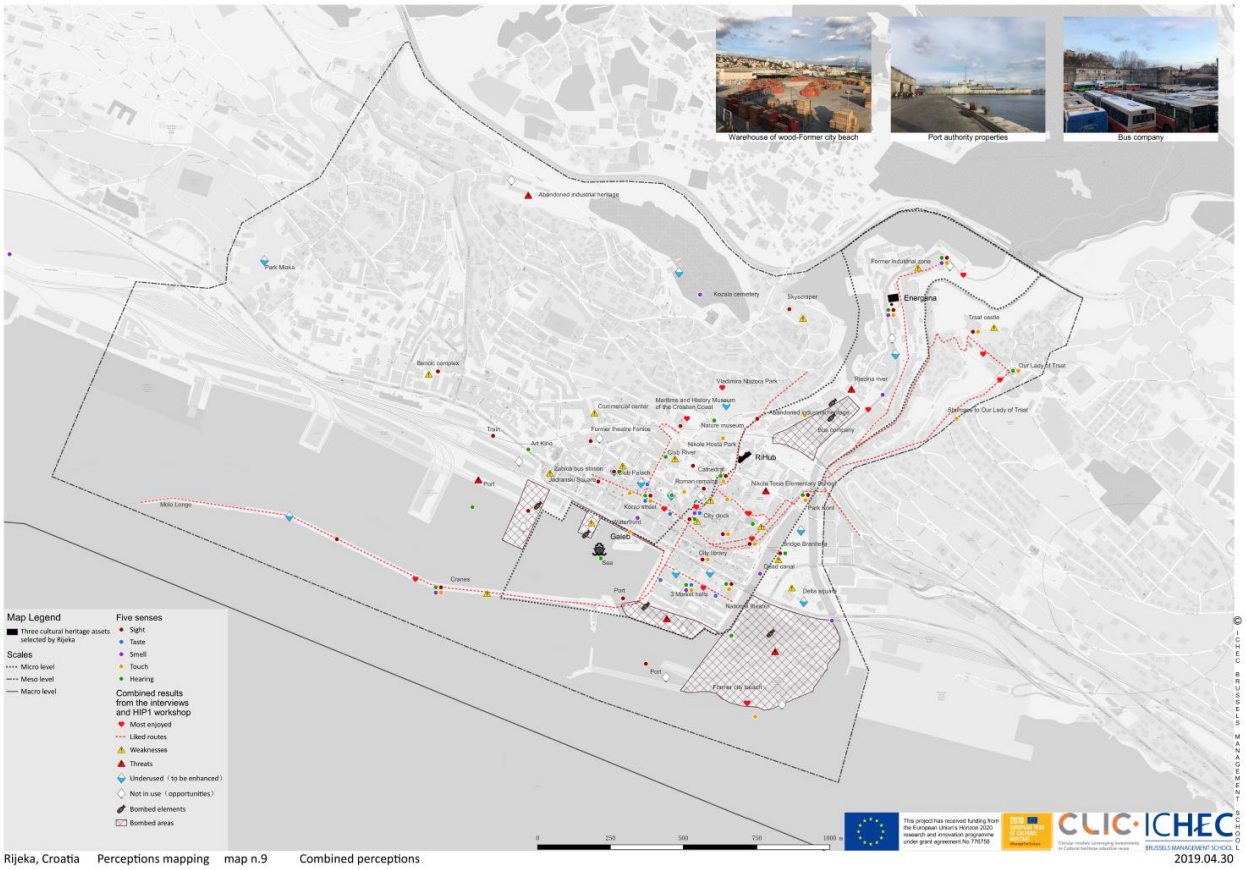


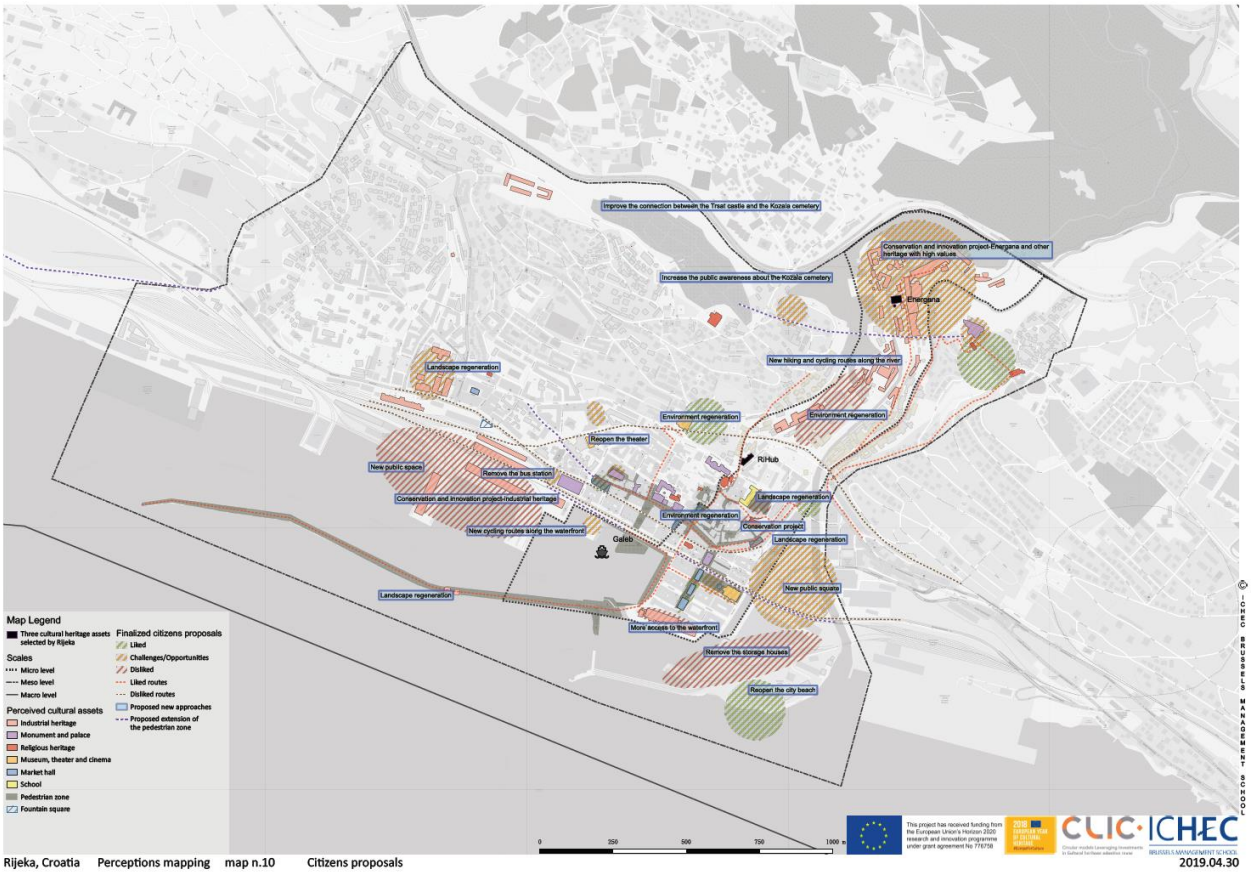
Map n.8. Cultural capital assets: reuse opportunities

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.9 Combined perceptions

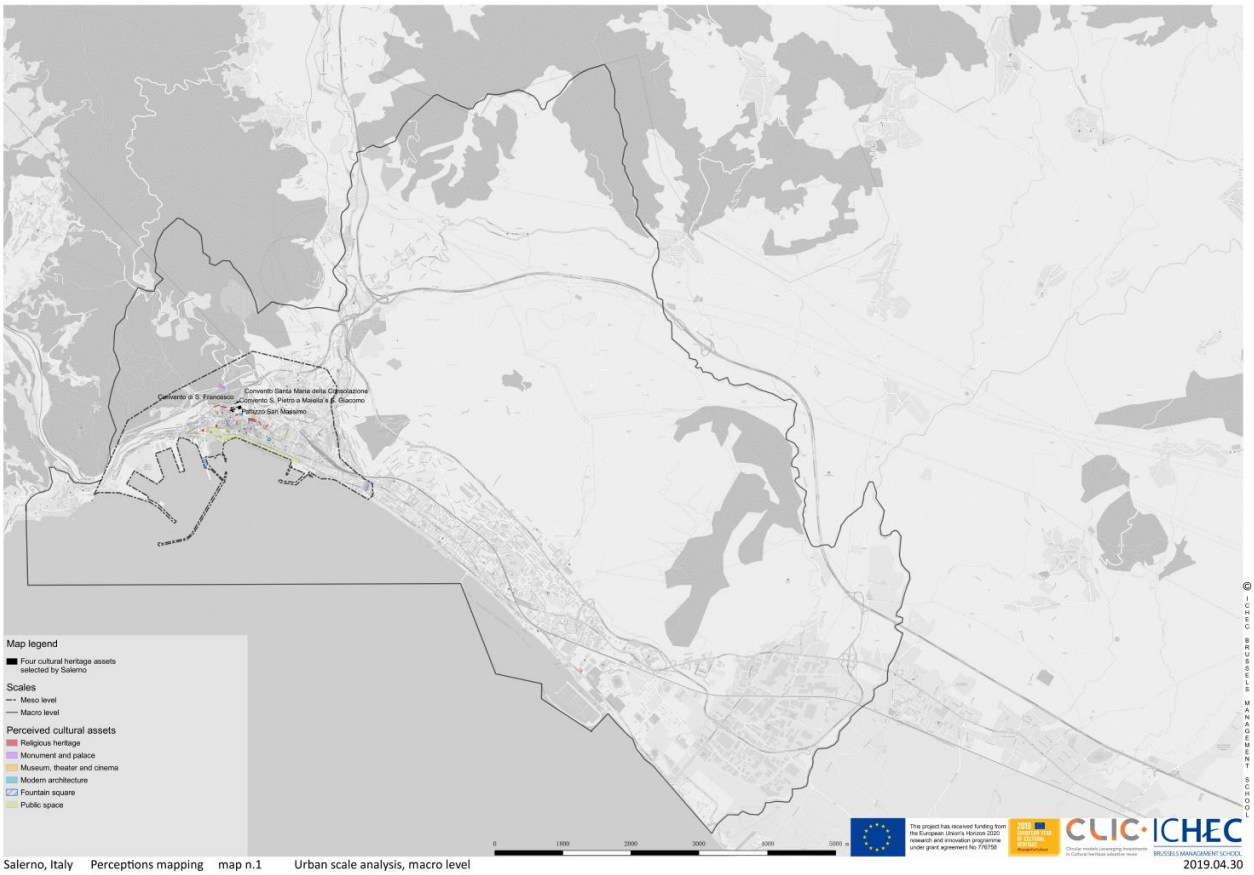
Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.10 Citizens proposals

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758

9 Maps of Landscape Perceptions Salerno



Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, macro level

Project: CLIC
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Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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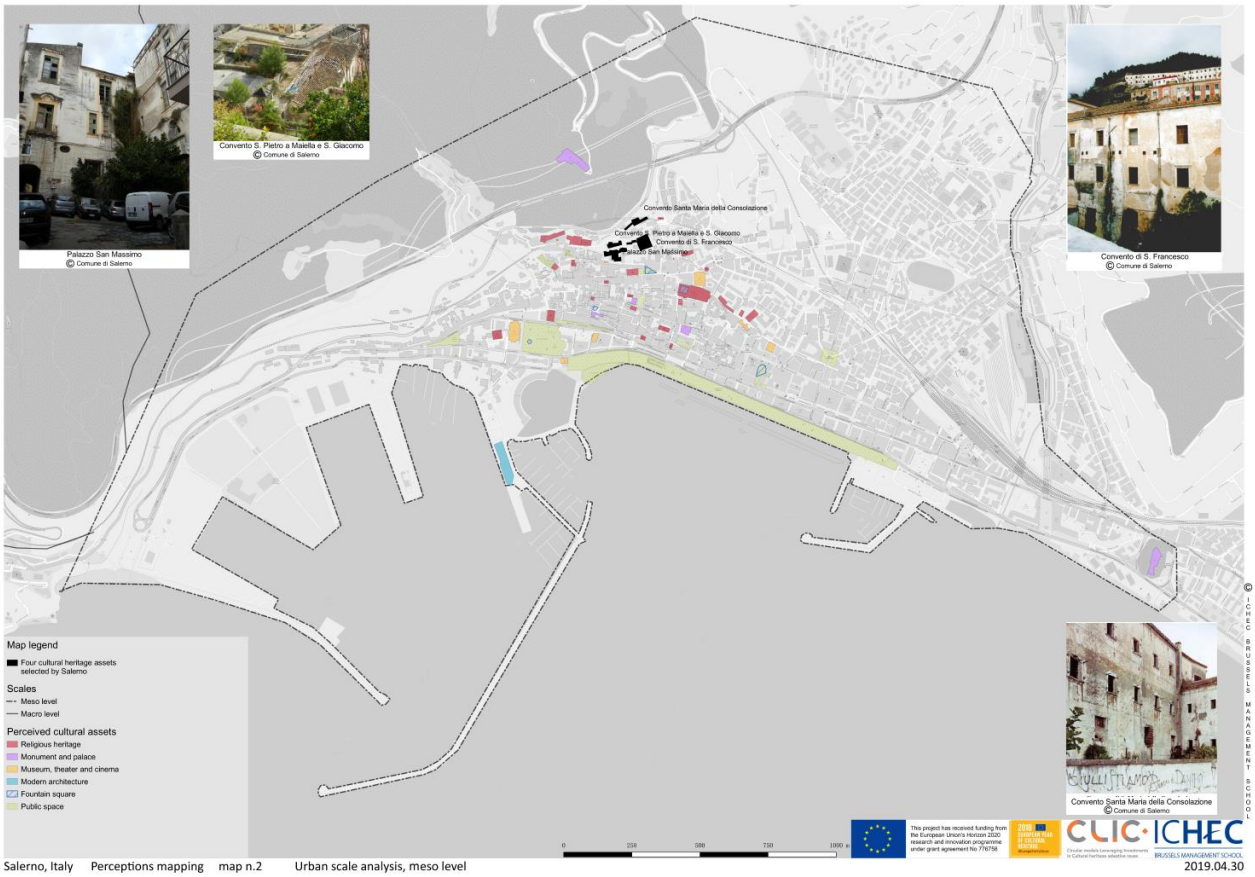

Map n.2. Urban scale analysis, meso level

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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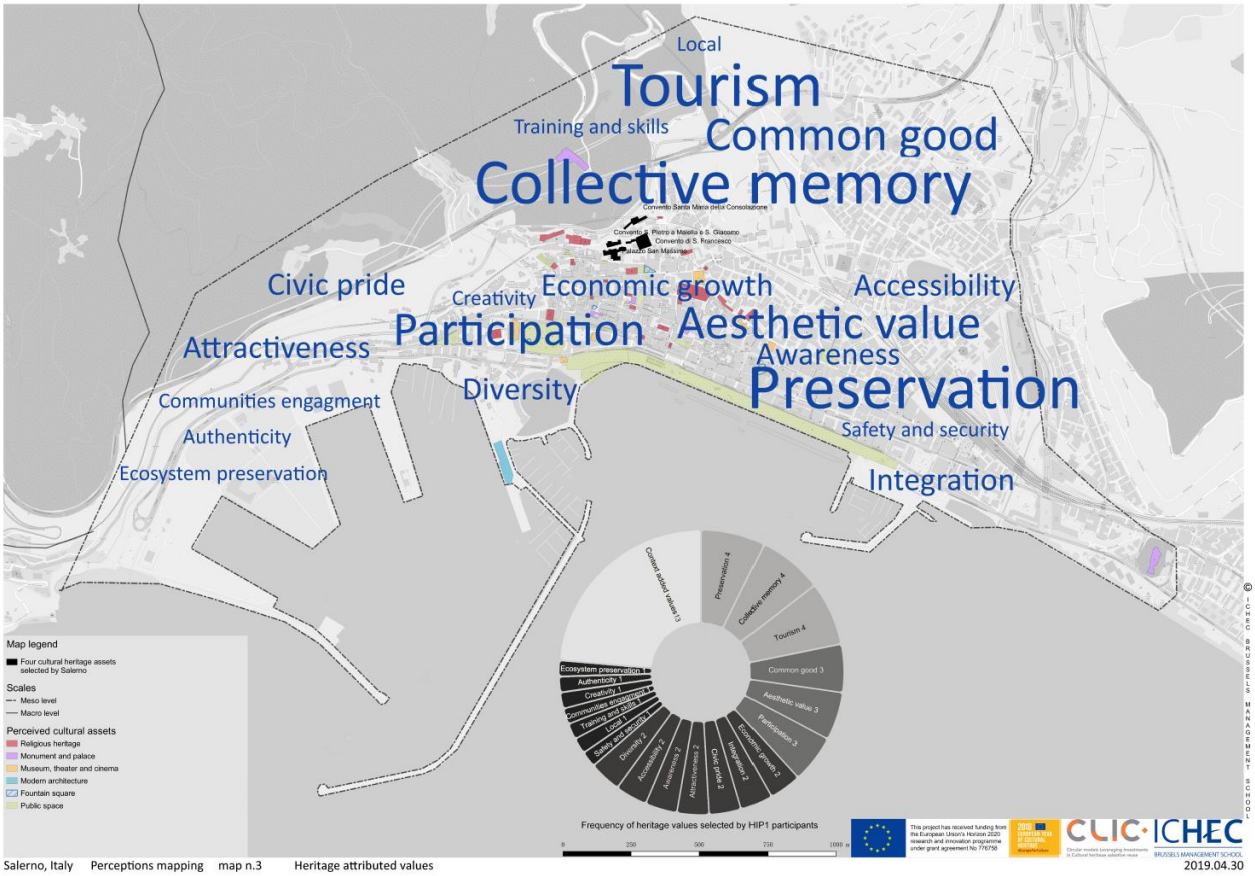

Map n.3. Heritage attributed values

Project: CLIC
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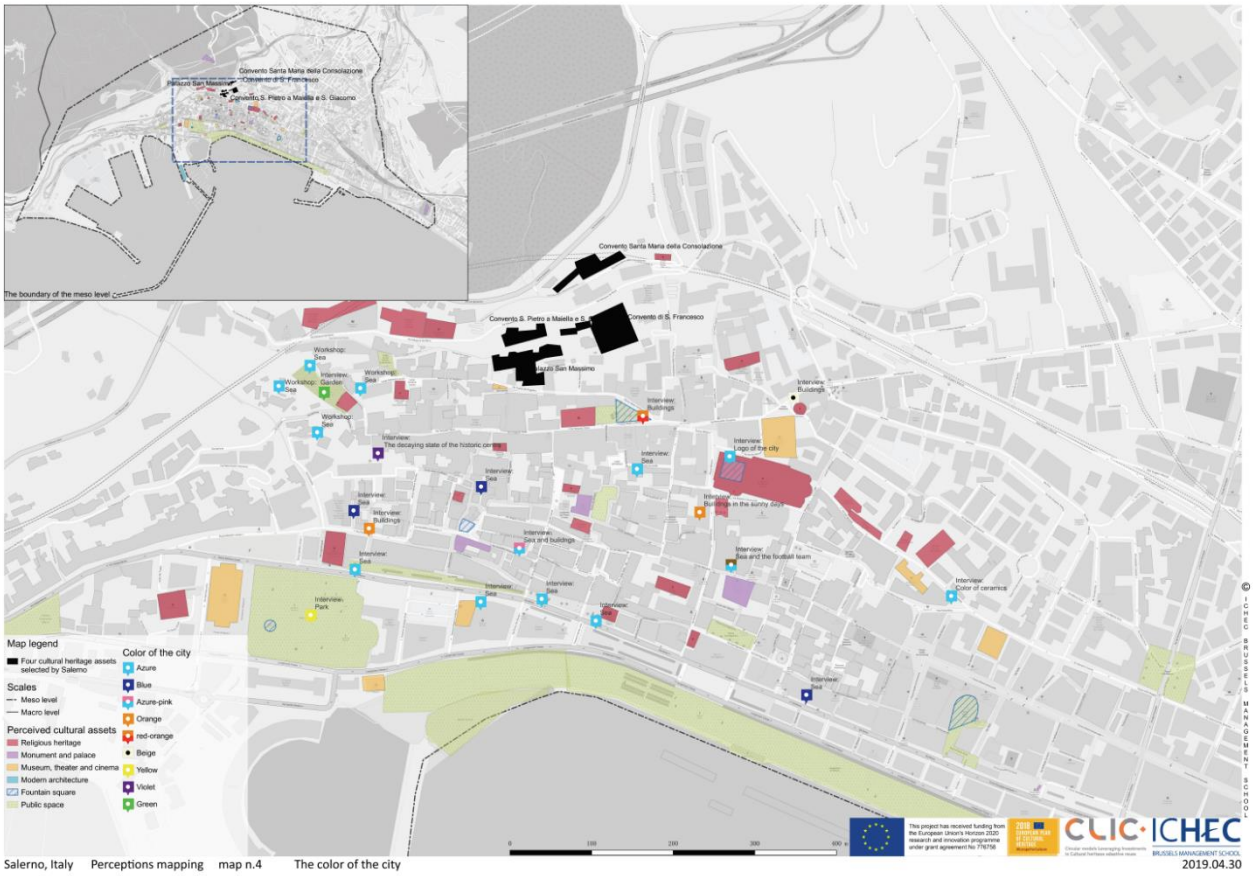

Map n.4. The color of the city

Project: CLIC
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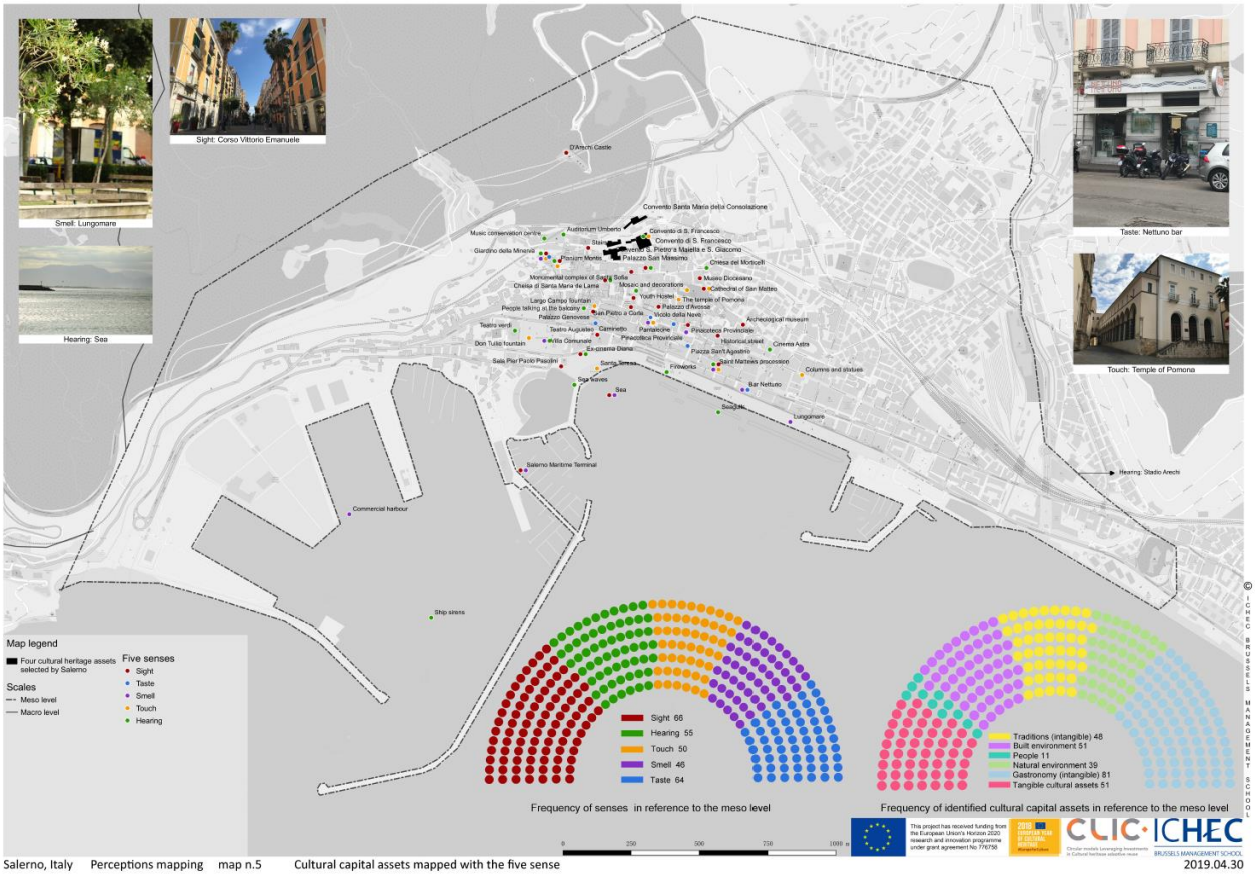

Map n.5. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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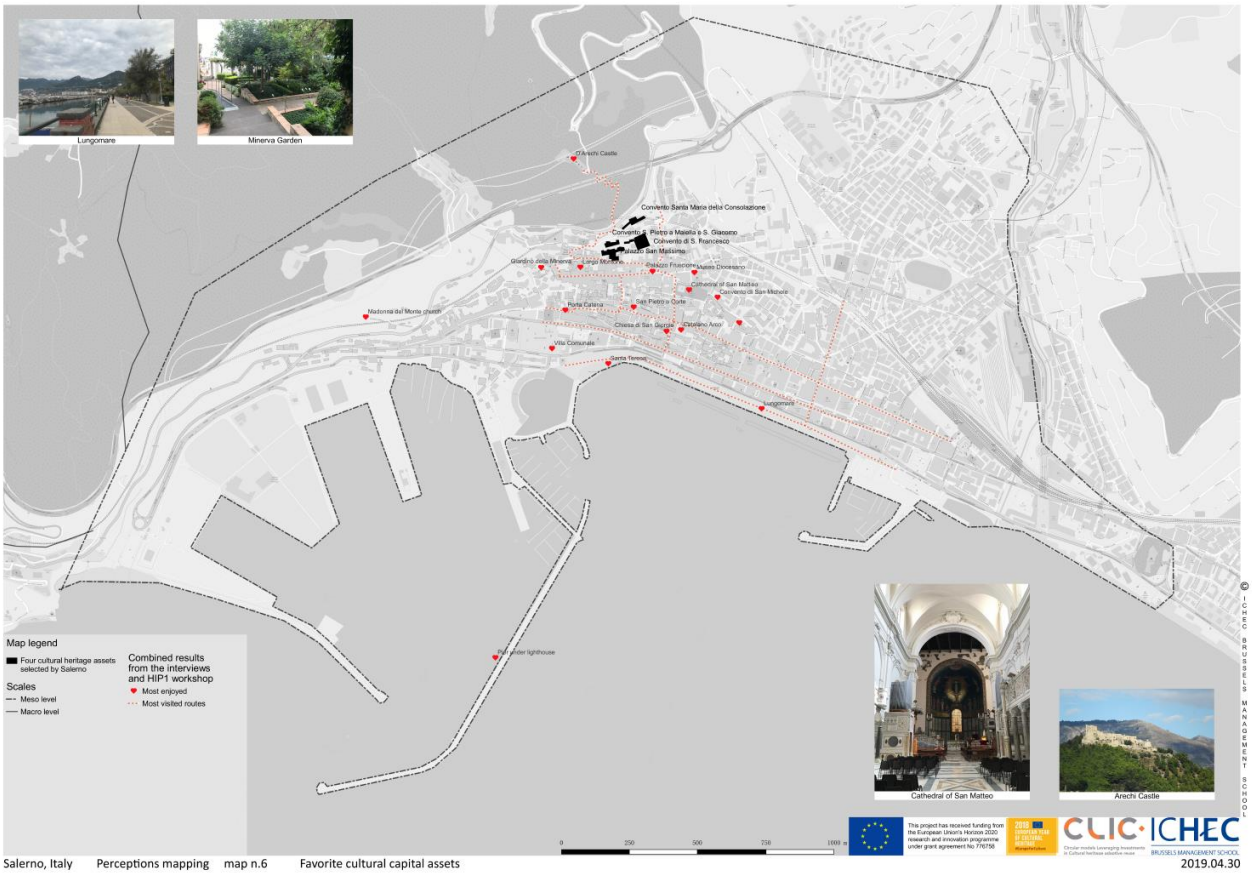

Map n.6. Favorite cultural capital assets

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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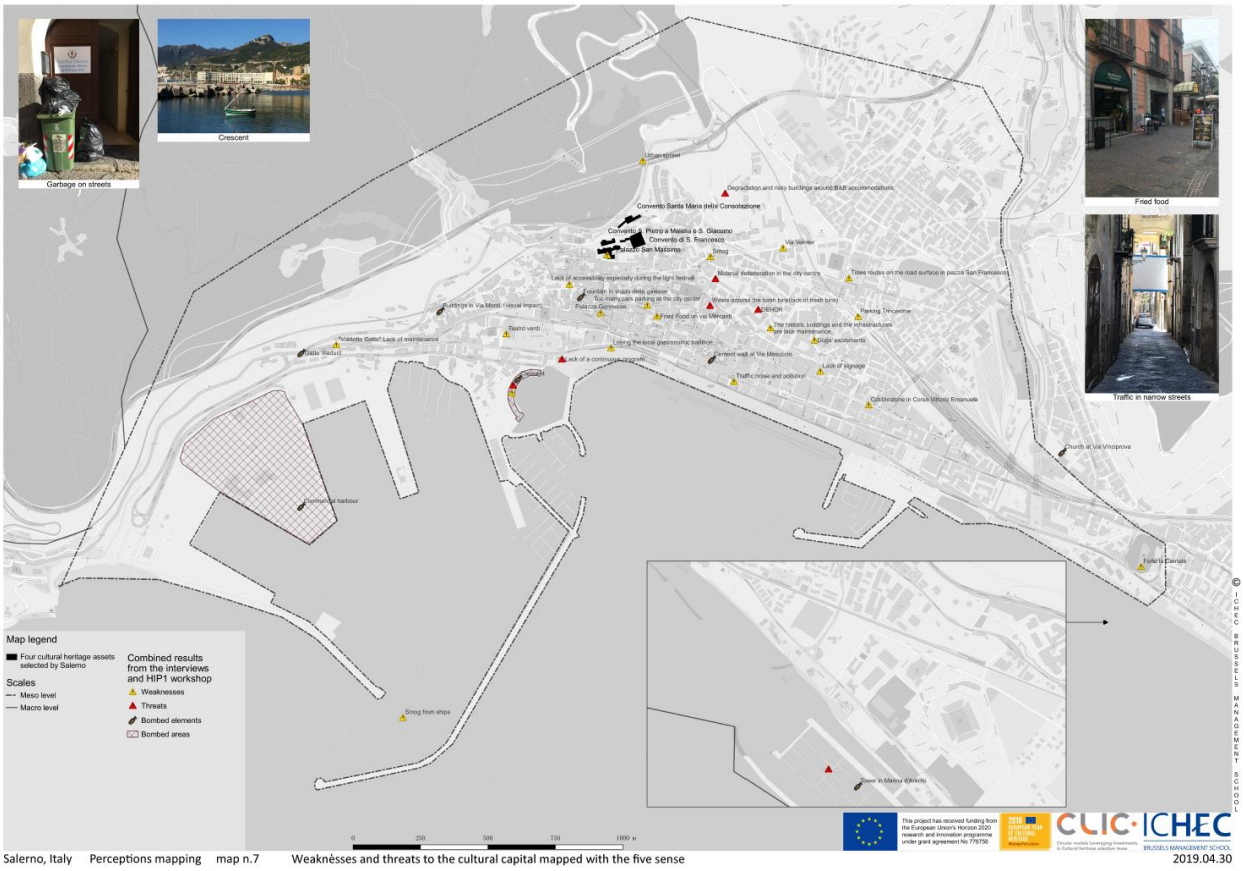
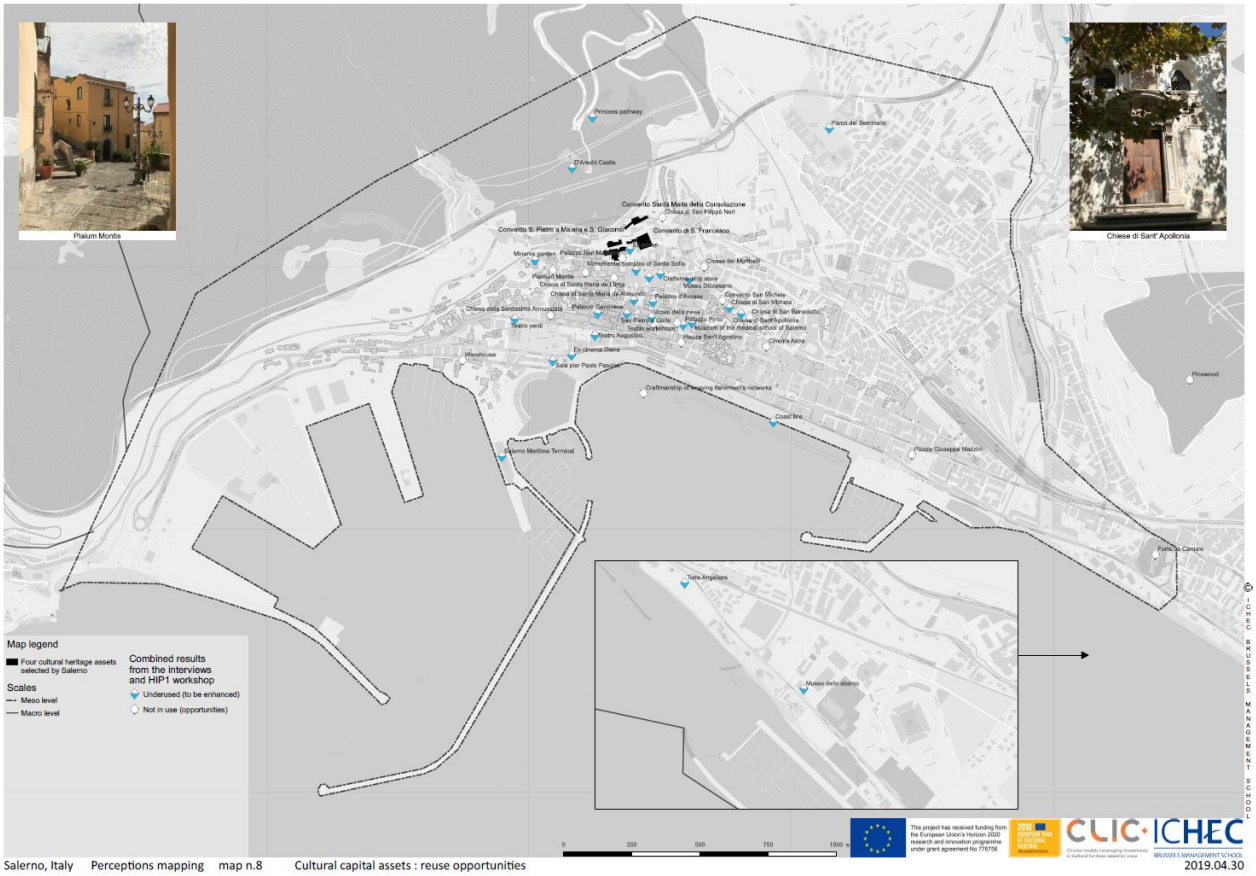


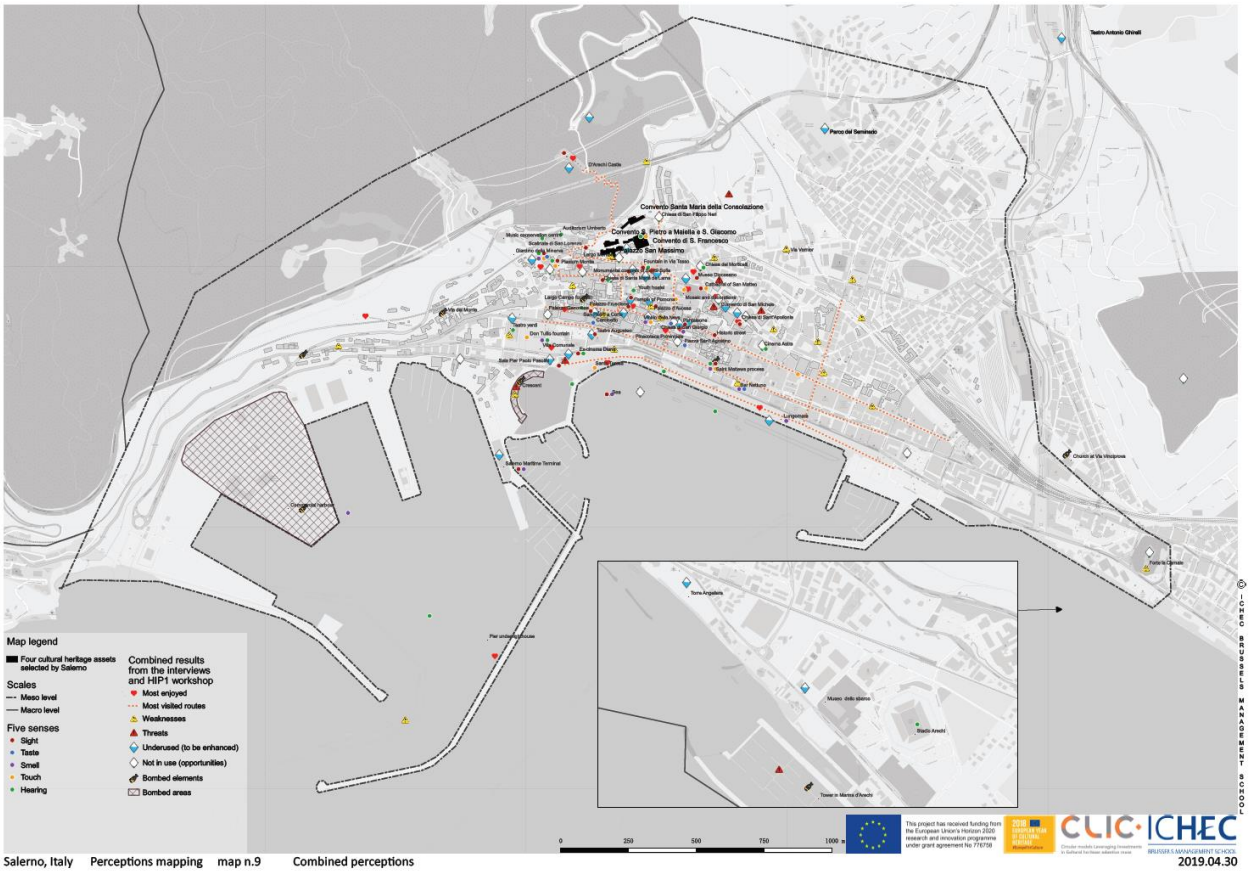
Map n.7. Weaknesses and threats to the cultural capital mapped with the five senses

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.8. Cultural capital assets: reuse opportunities

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.9 Combined perceptions

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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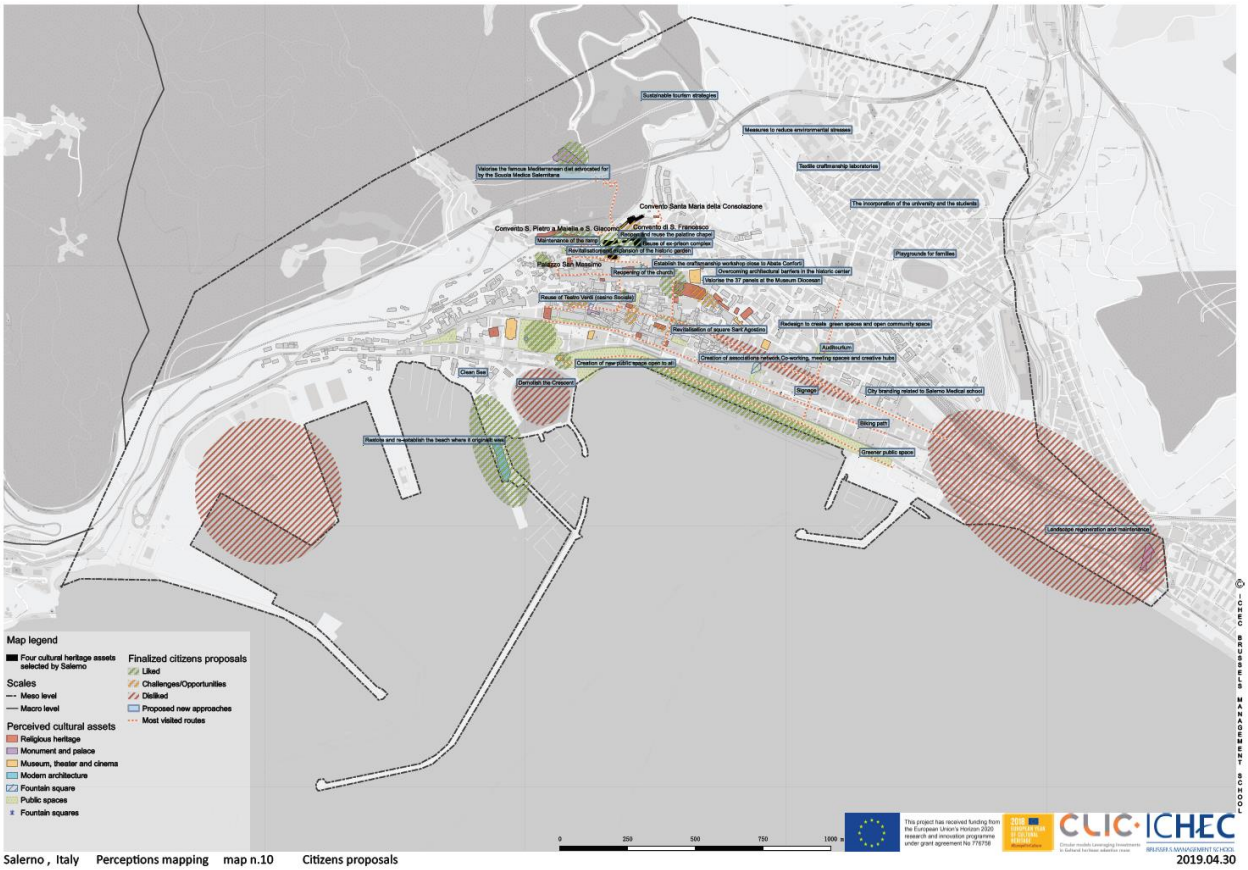


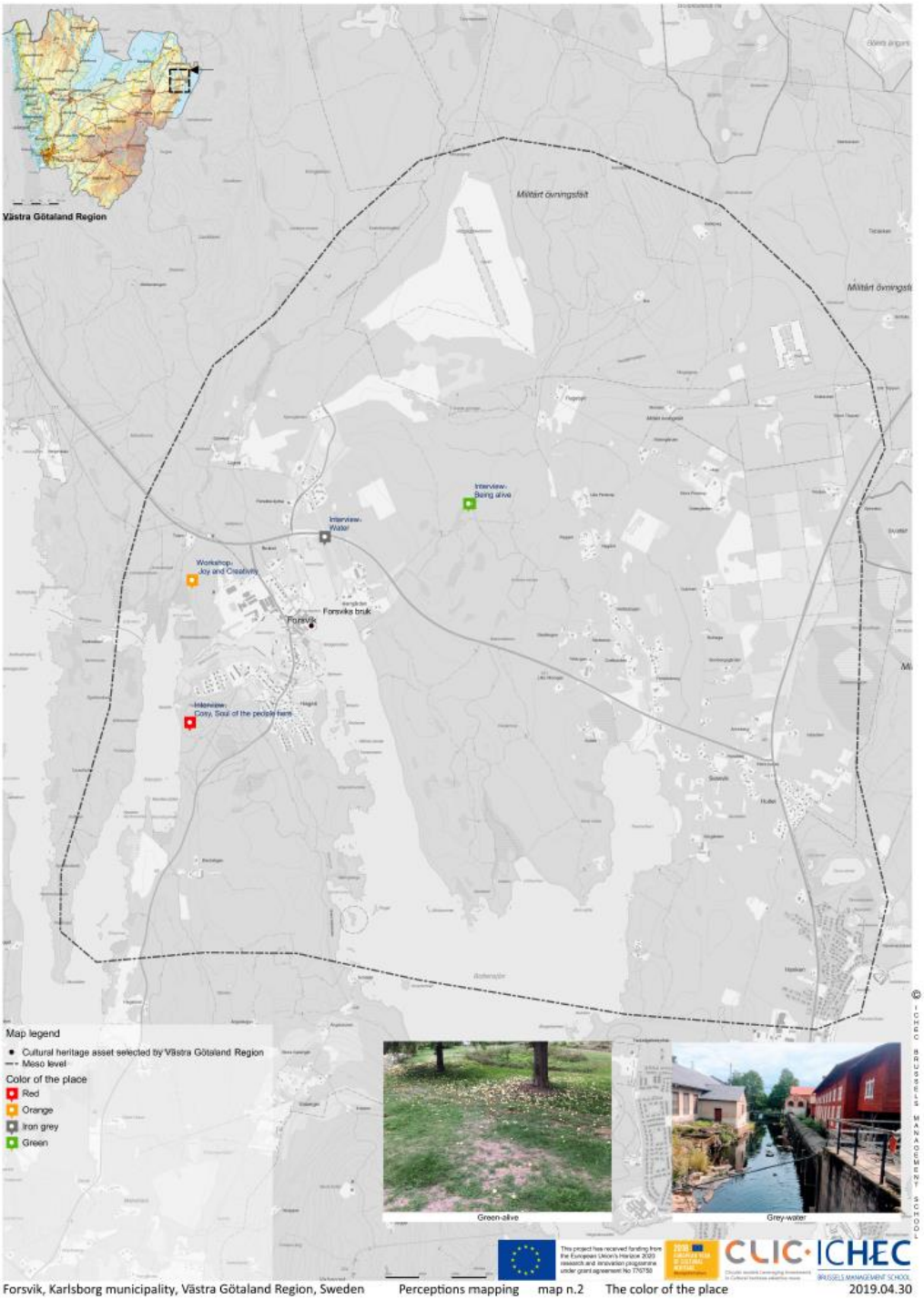
Map n.10 Citizens proposals

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758

10 Maps of Landscape Perceptions Forsviks (Karlsborg municipality)

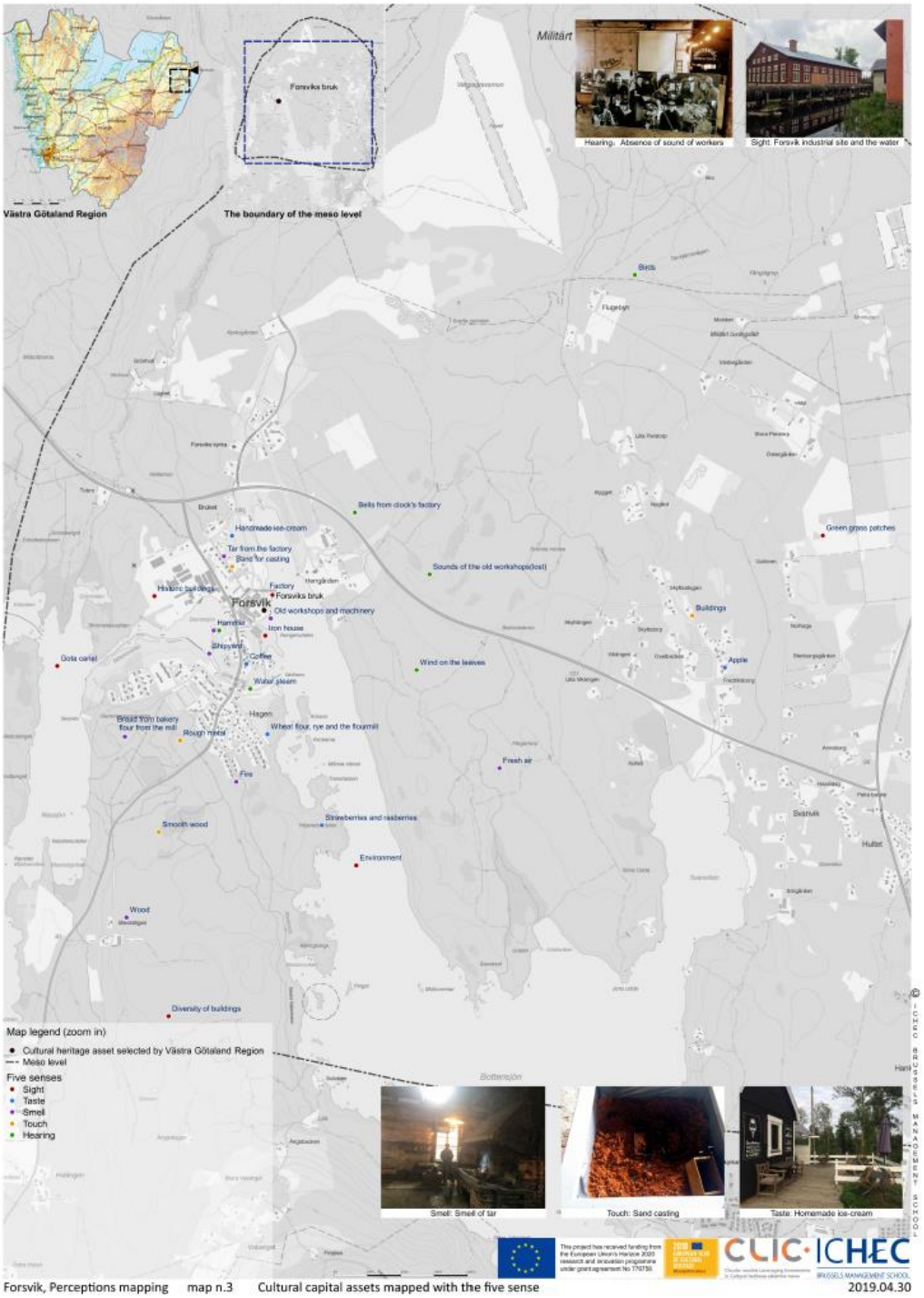
Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, meso level

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



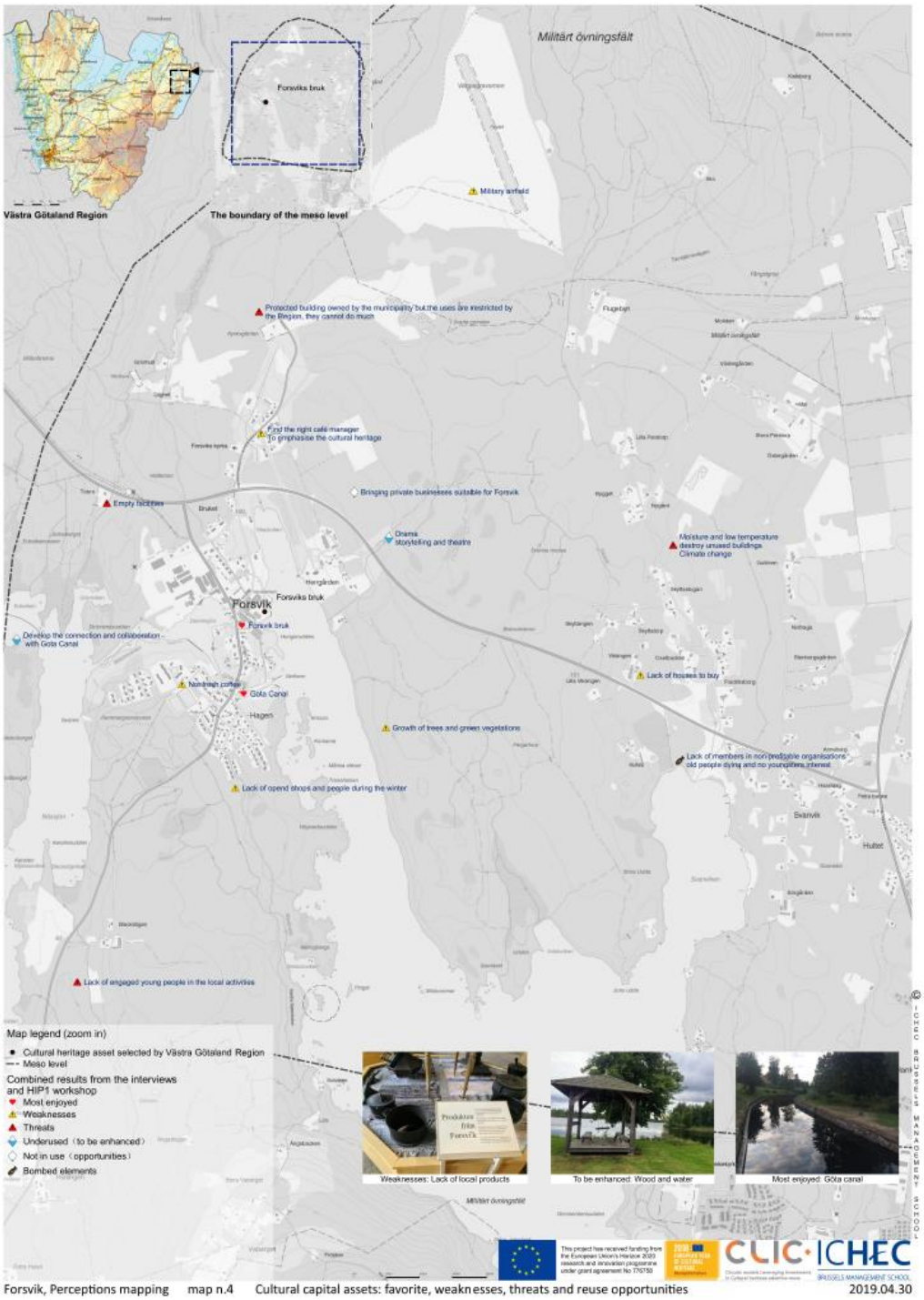
Map n.2. The color of the place

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



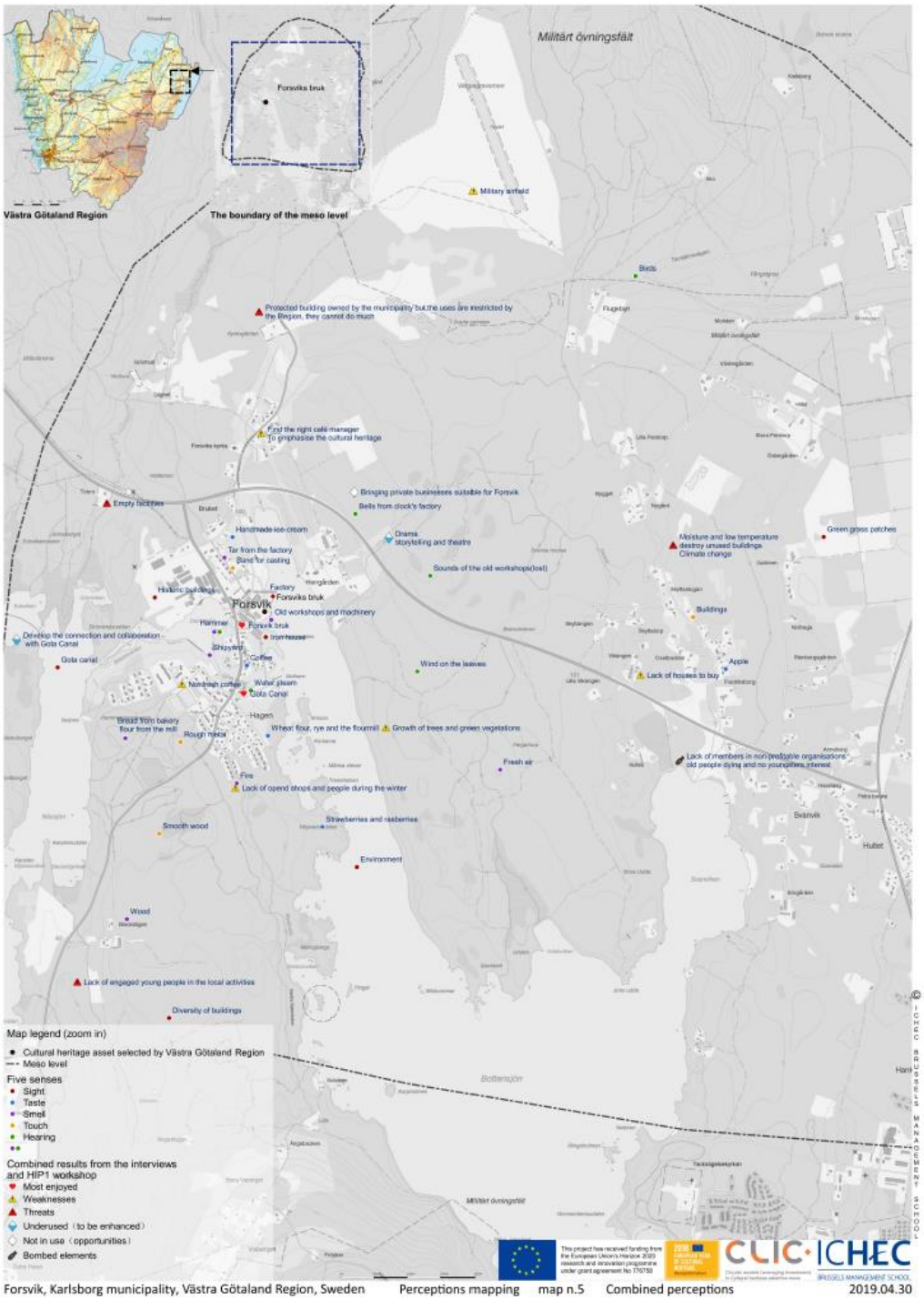
Map n.3. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



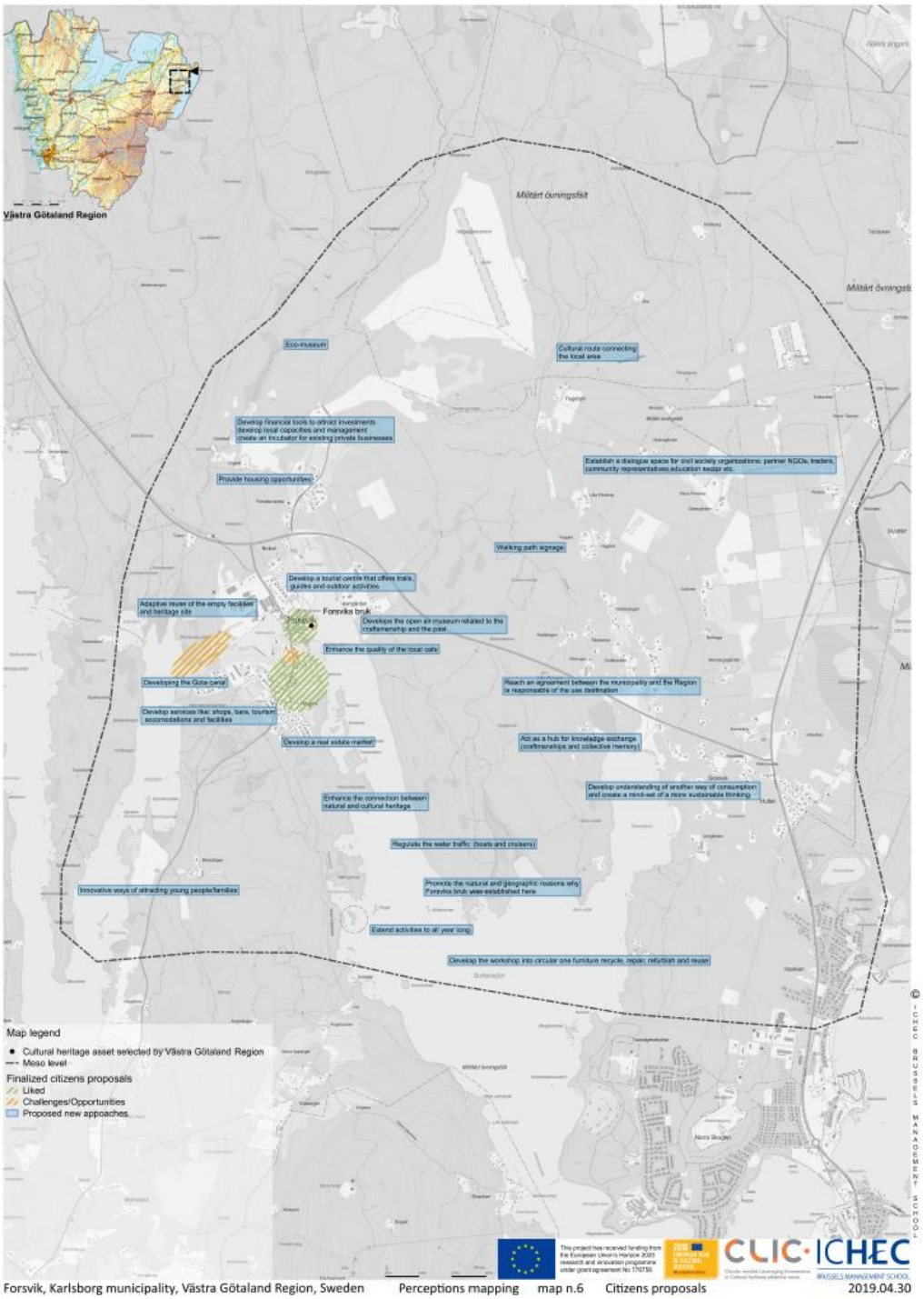
Map n.4. Cultural capital assets: favorite, weaknesses, threats and reuse opportunities

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.5 Combined perceptions

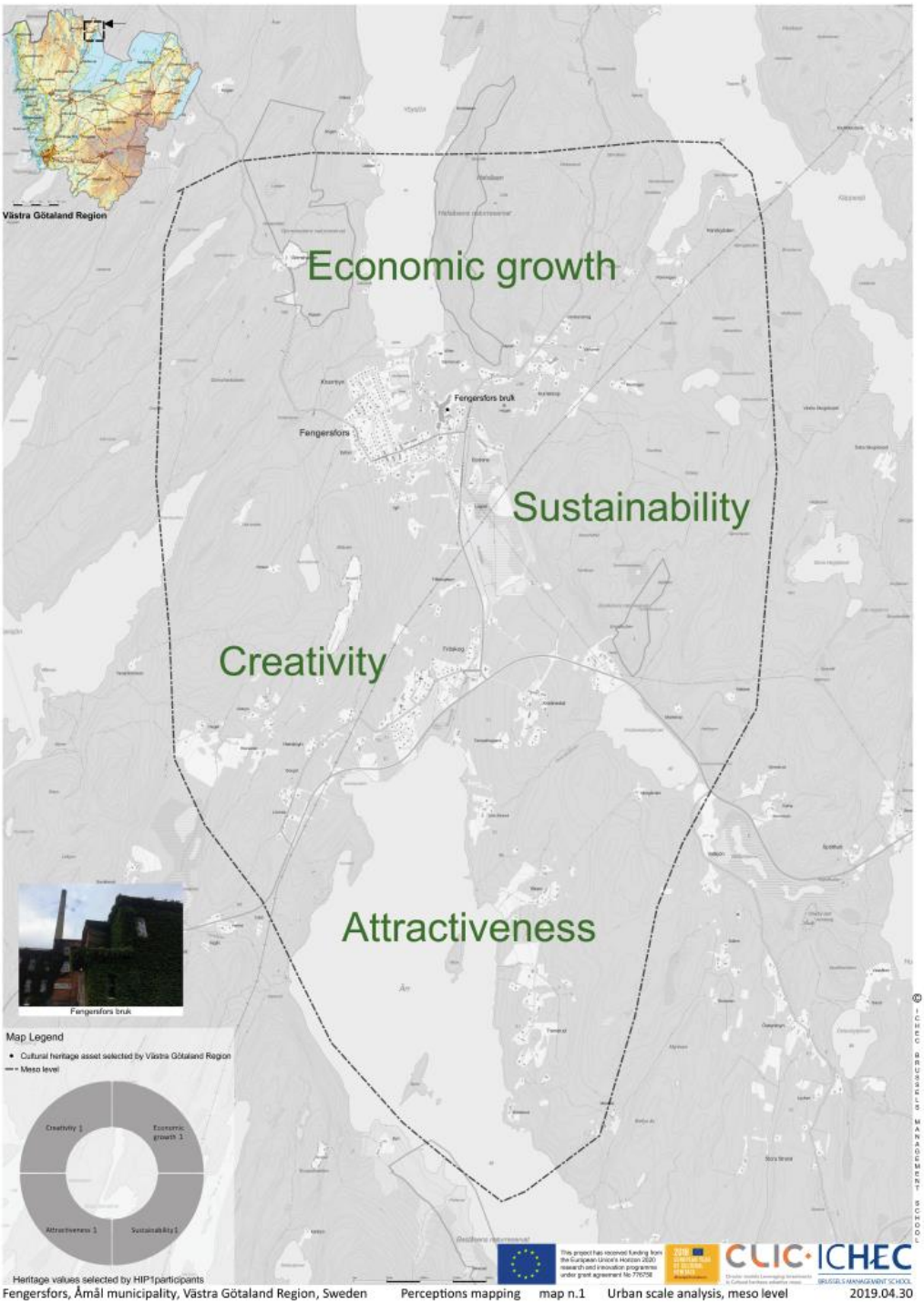
Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.6 Citizens proposals

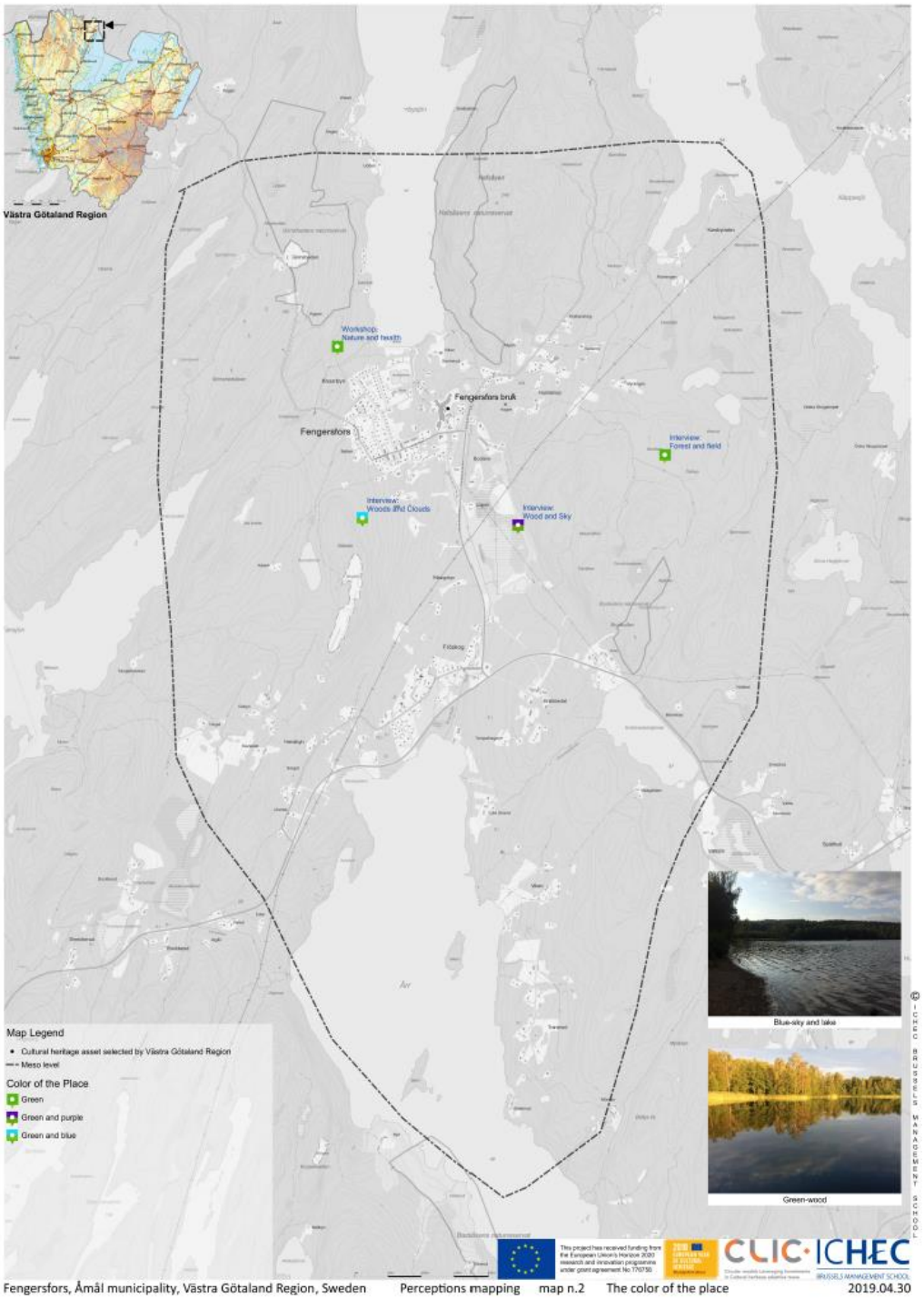
Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758

11 Maps of Landscape Perceptions Fengersfors (Åmåls municipality)



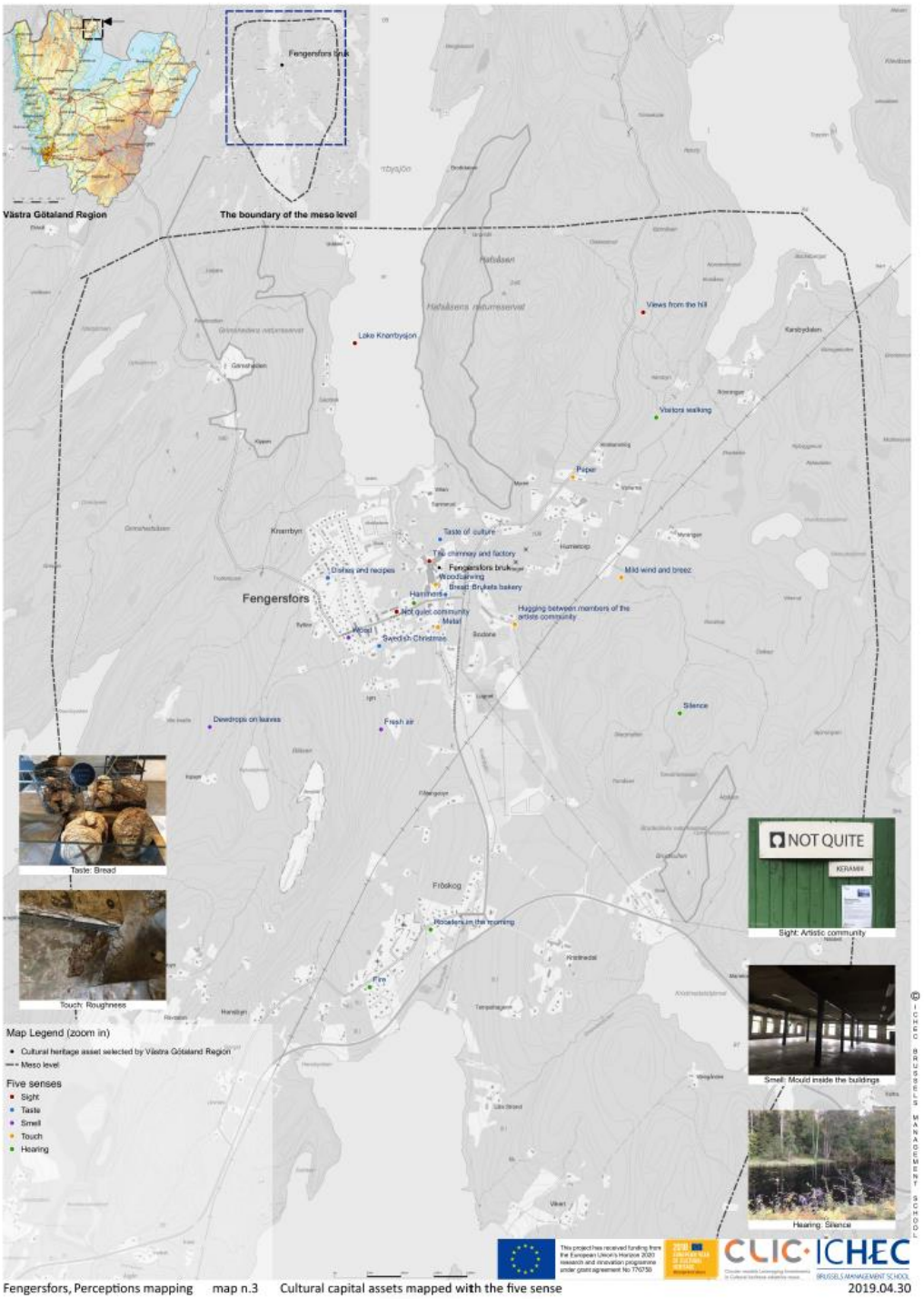
Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, meso level

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



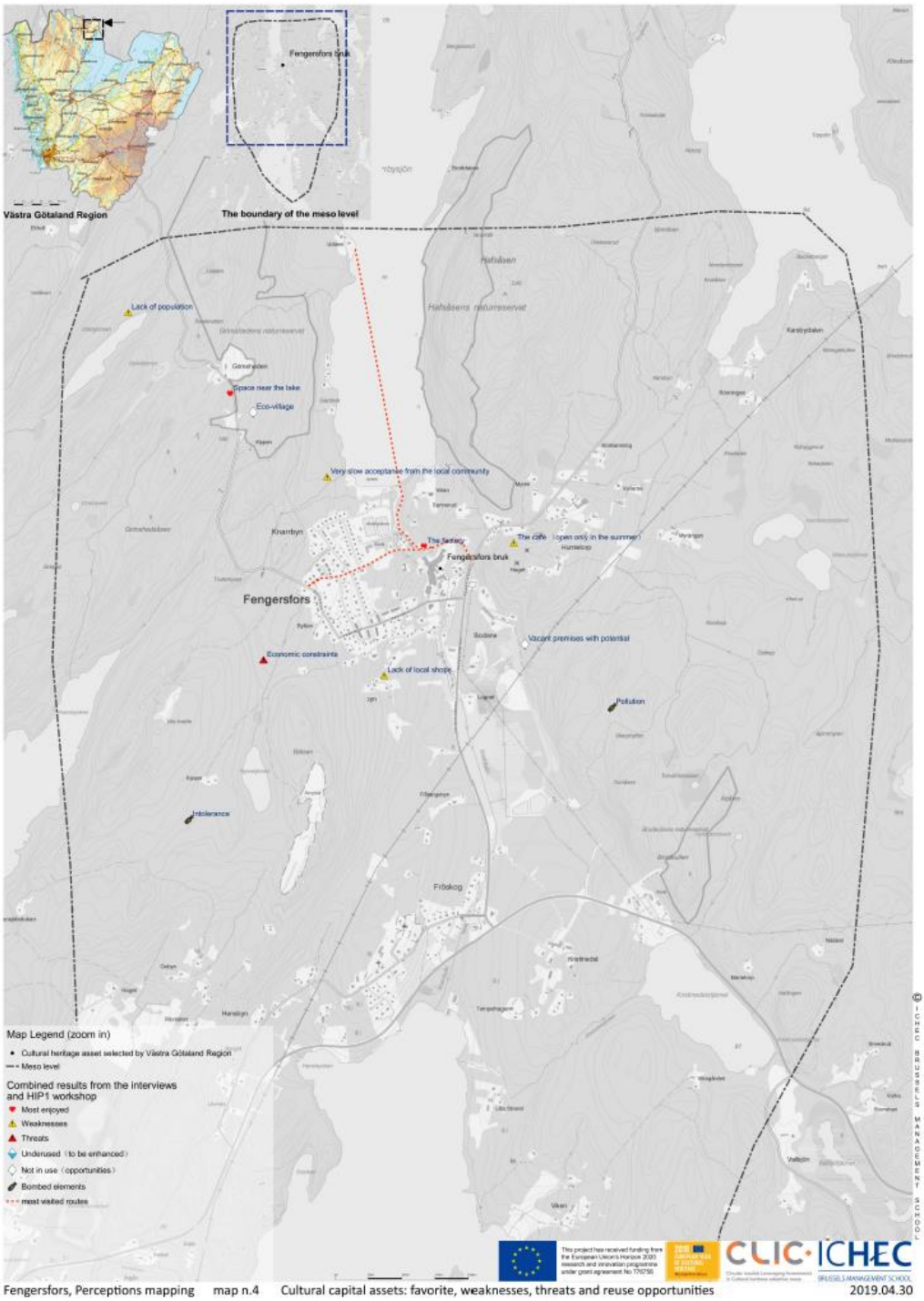
Map n.2. The color of the place

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.3. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.4. Cultural capital assets: favorite, weaknesses, threats and reuse opportunities

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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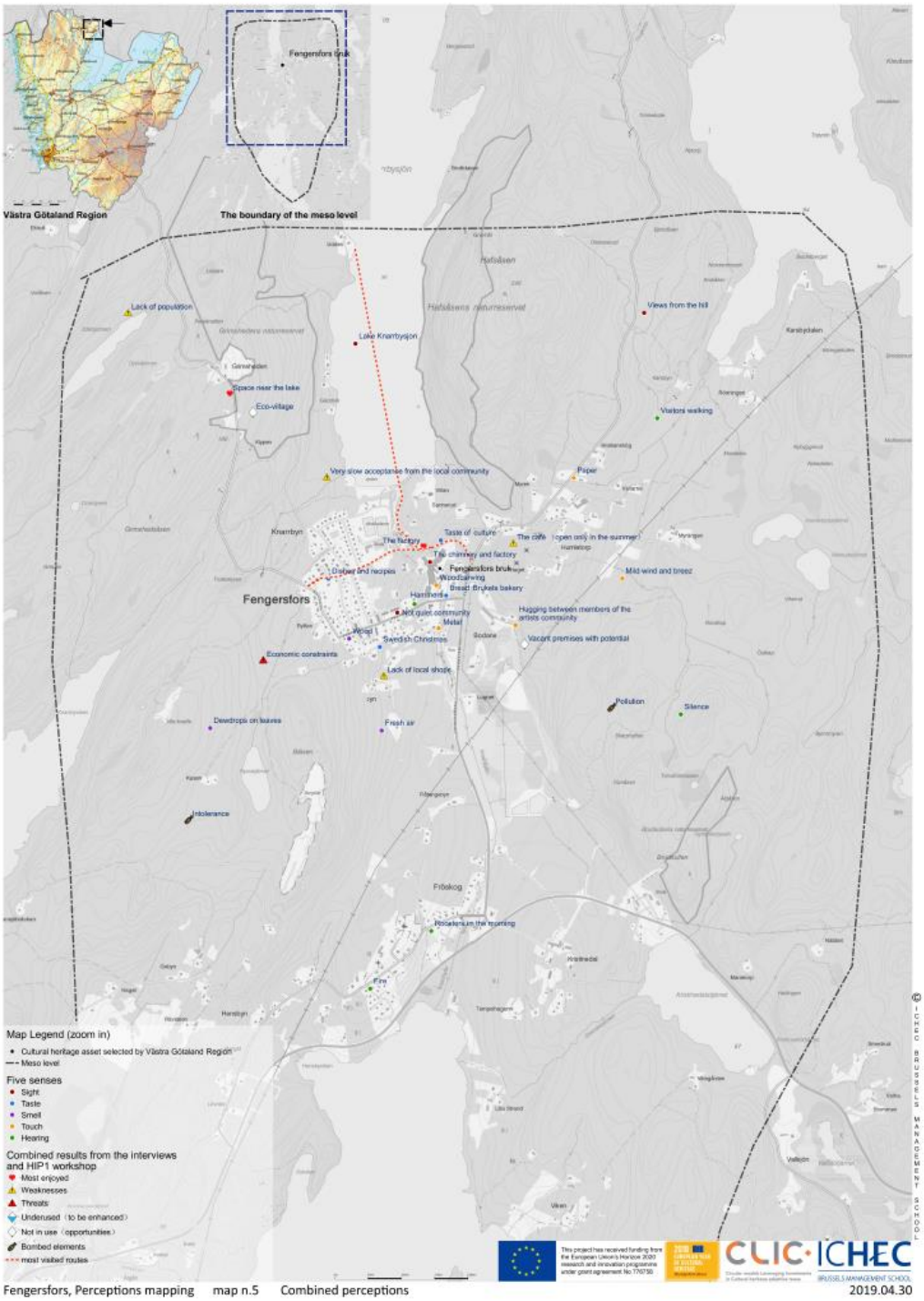
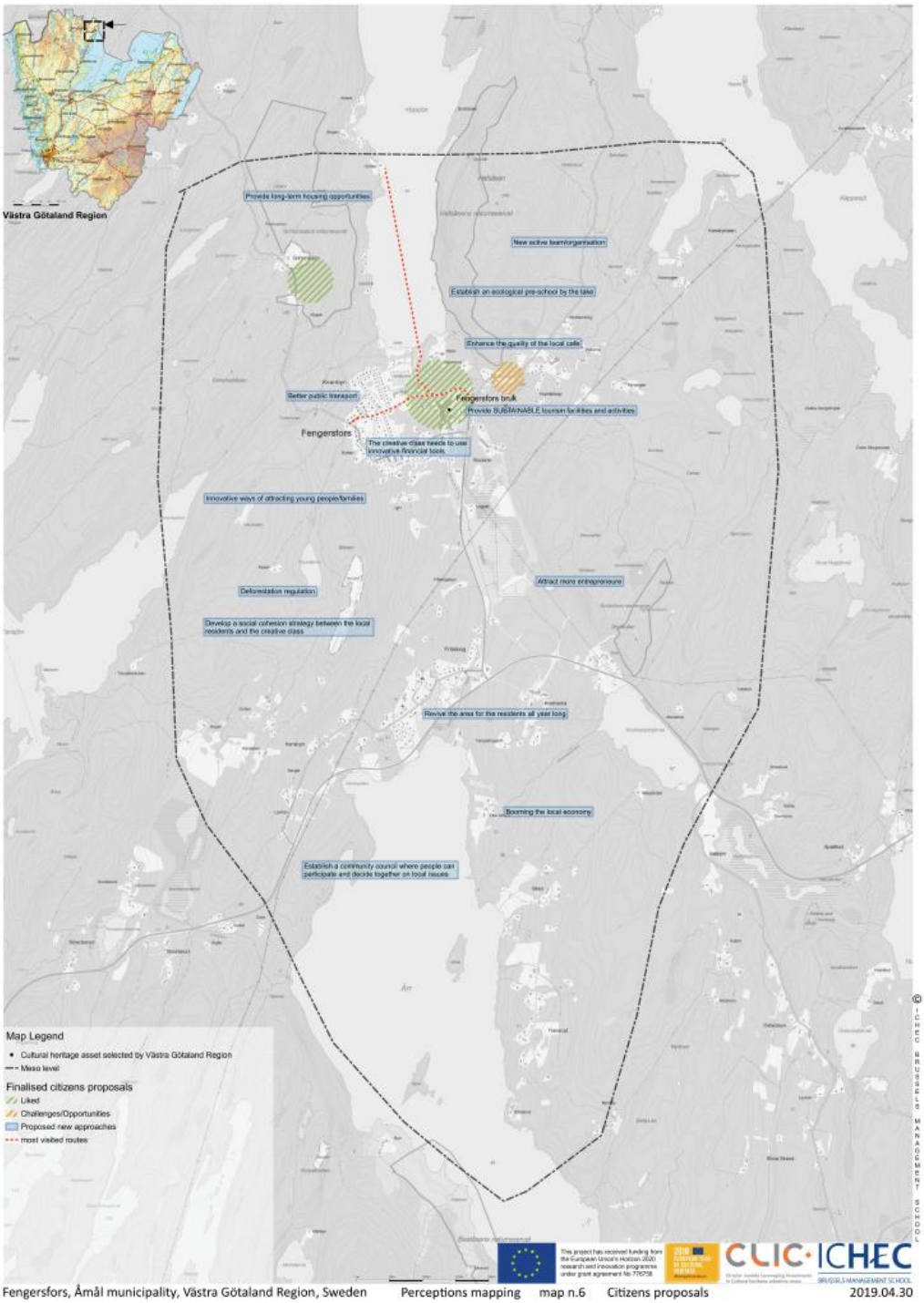


Map n.5 Combined perceptions

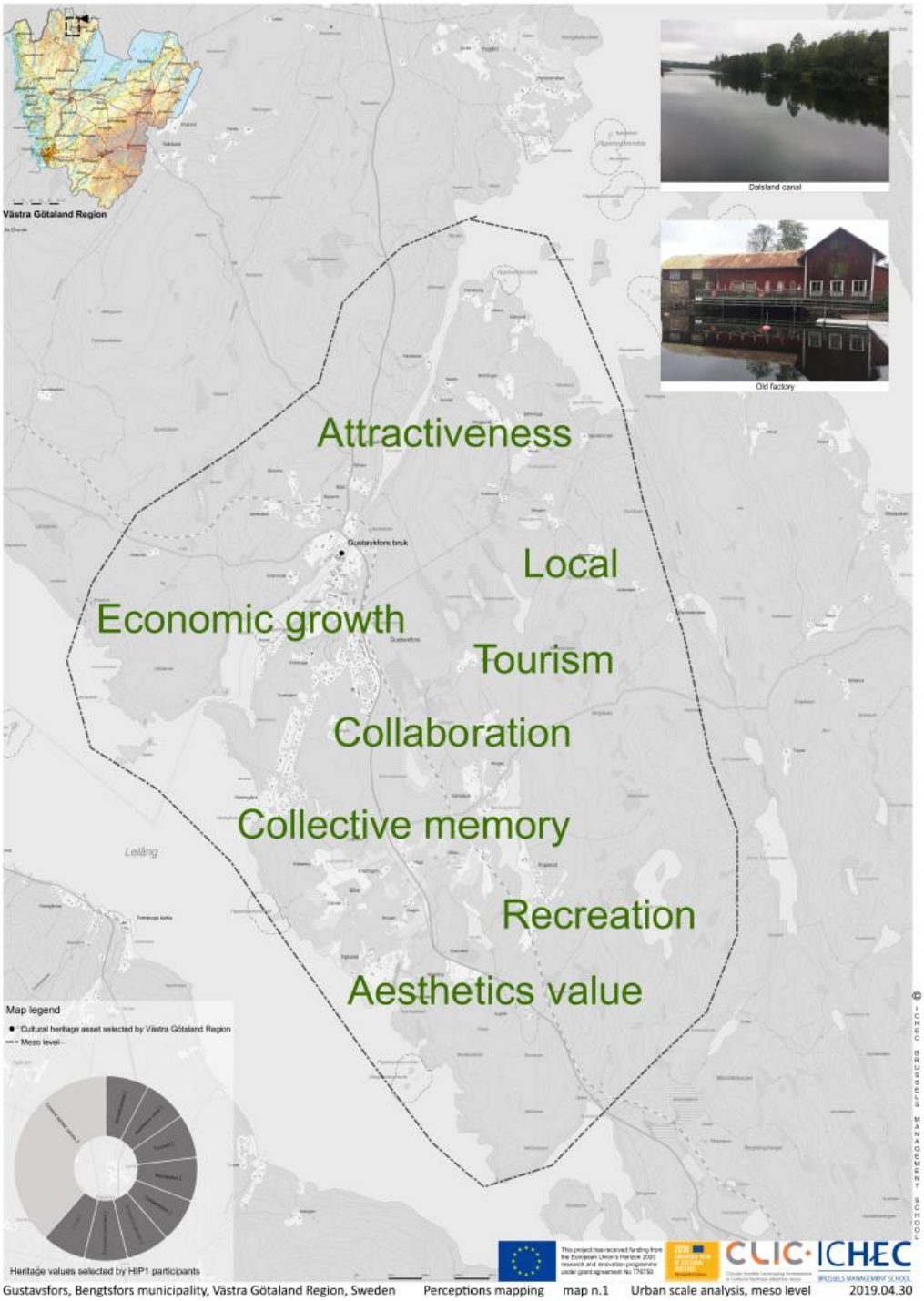
Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.6 Citizens proposals

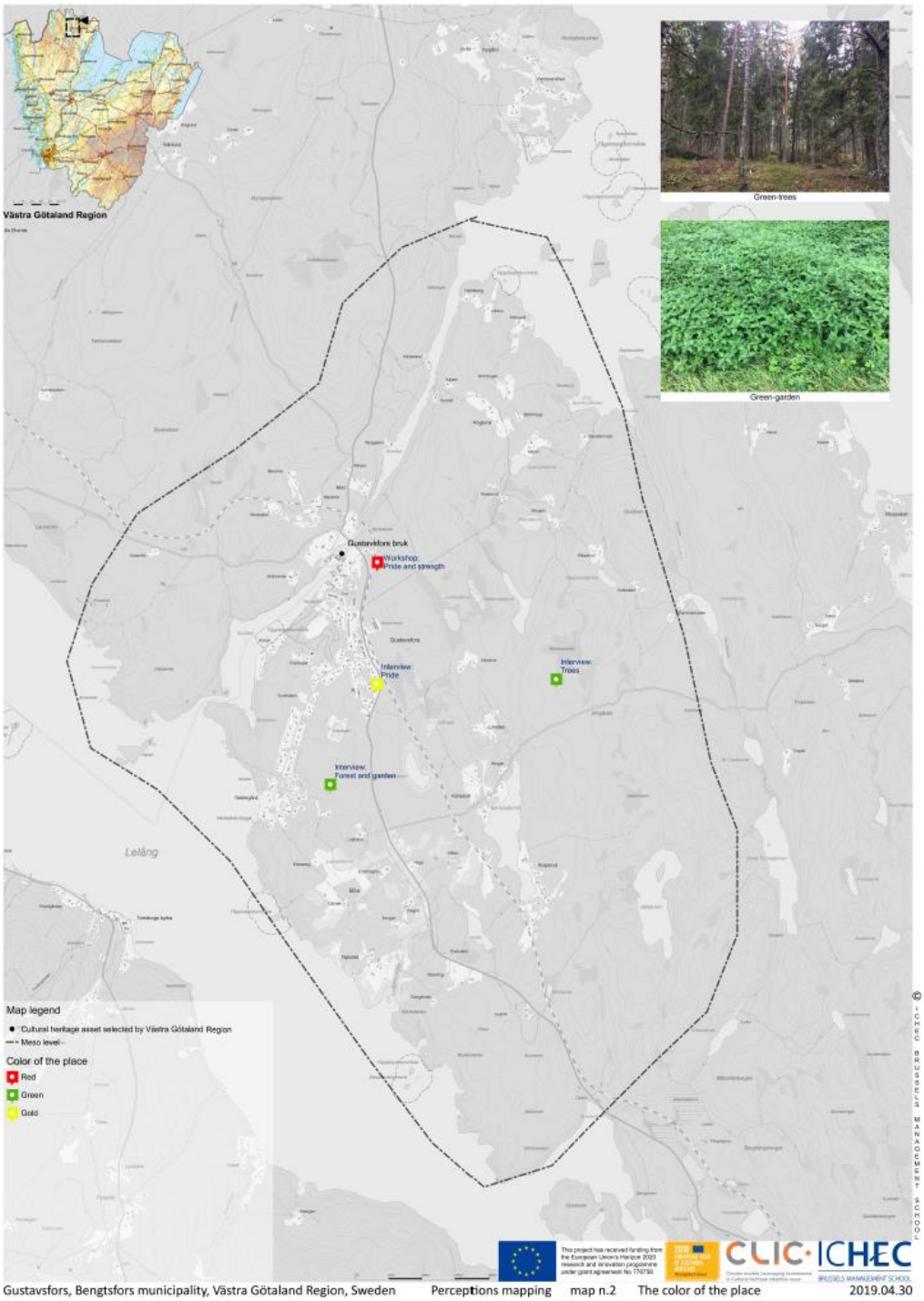
Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758

12 Maps of Landscape Perceptions Gustavsfors (Bengtsfors municipality)



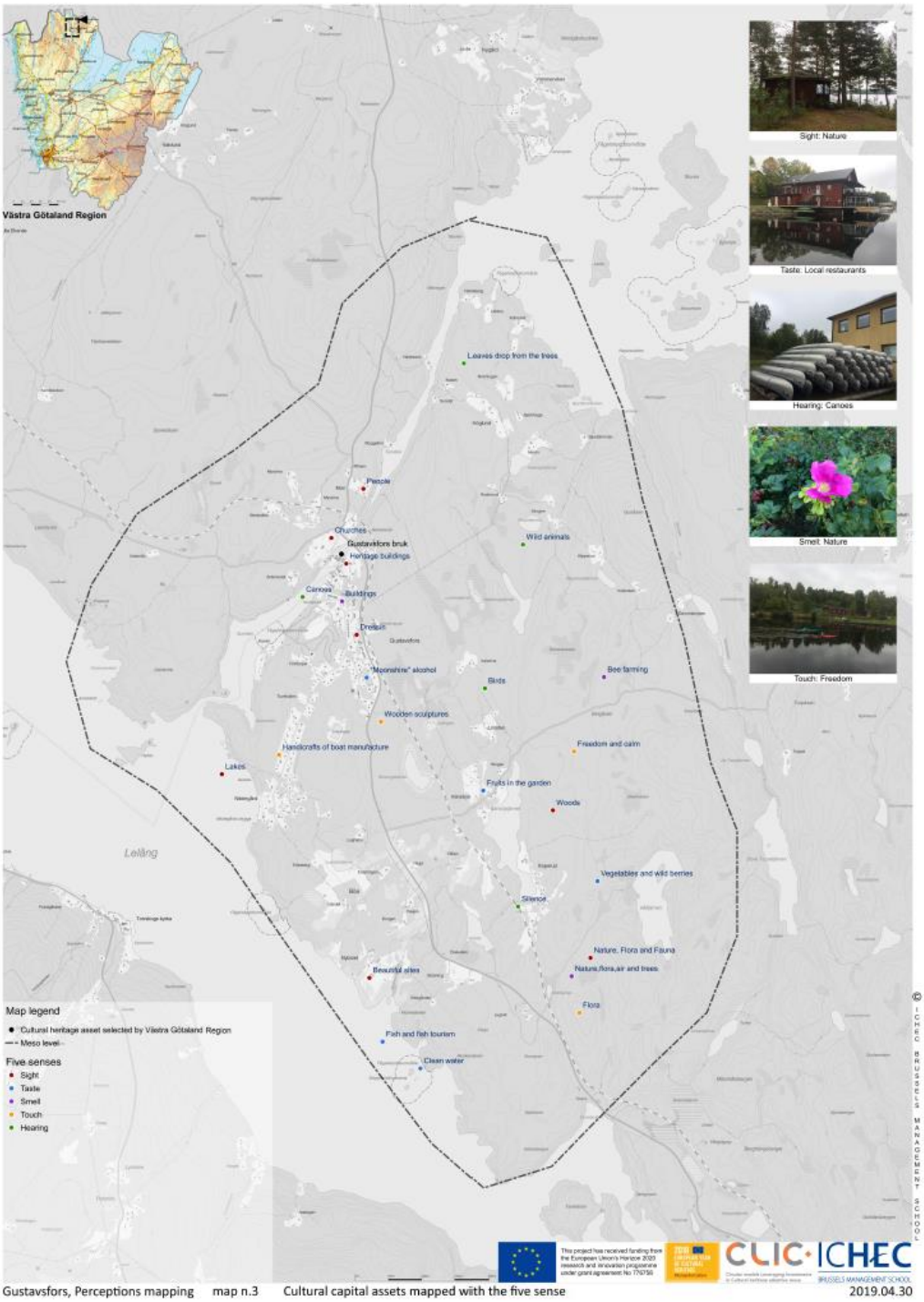
Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, meso level

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



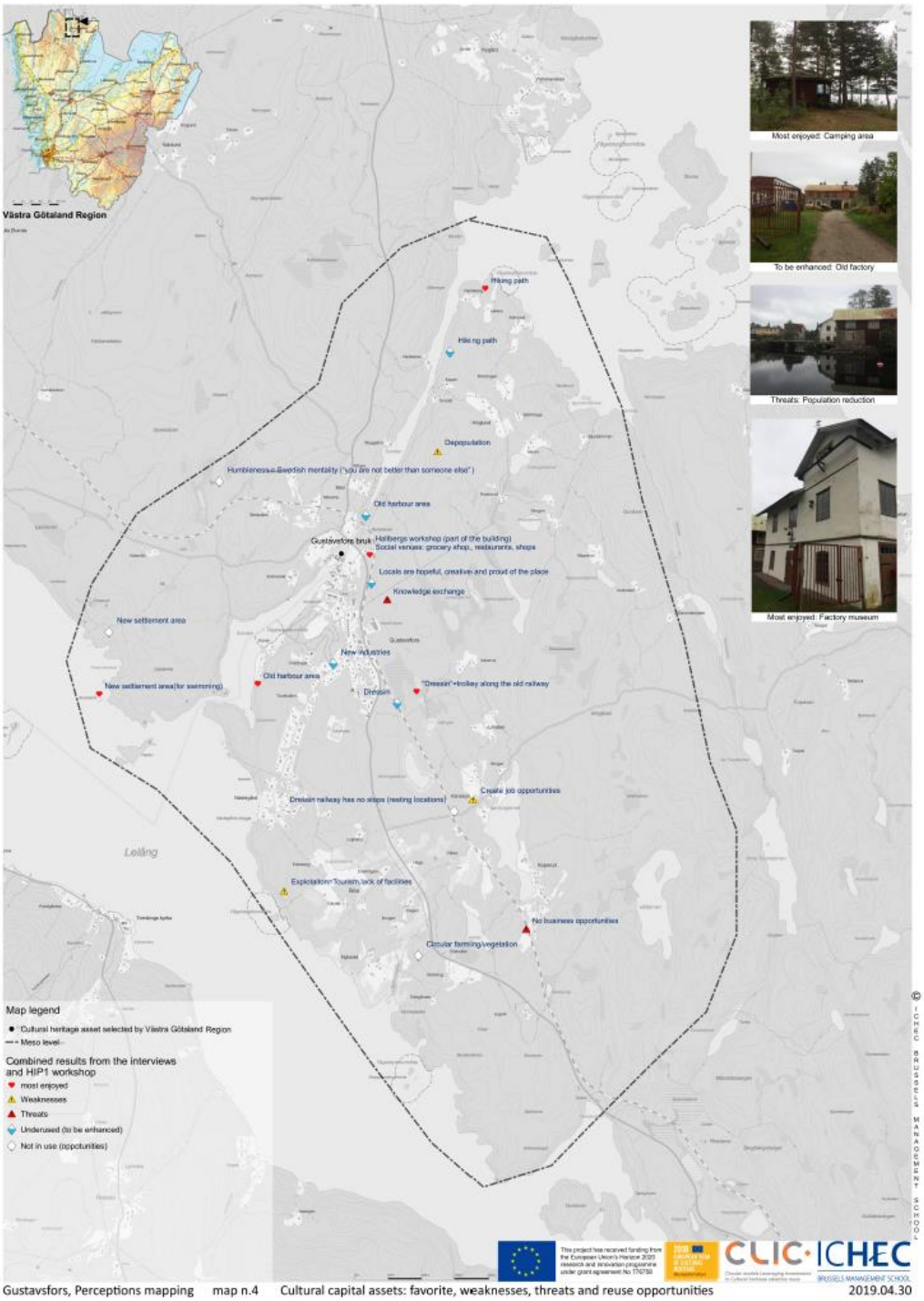
Map n.2. The color of the place

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.3. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.4. Cultural capital assets: favorite, weaknesses, threats and reuse opportunities

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
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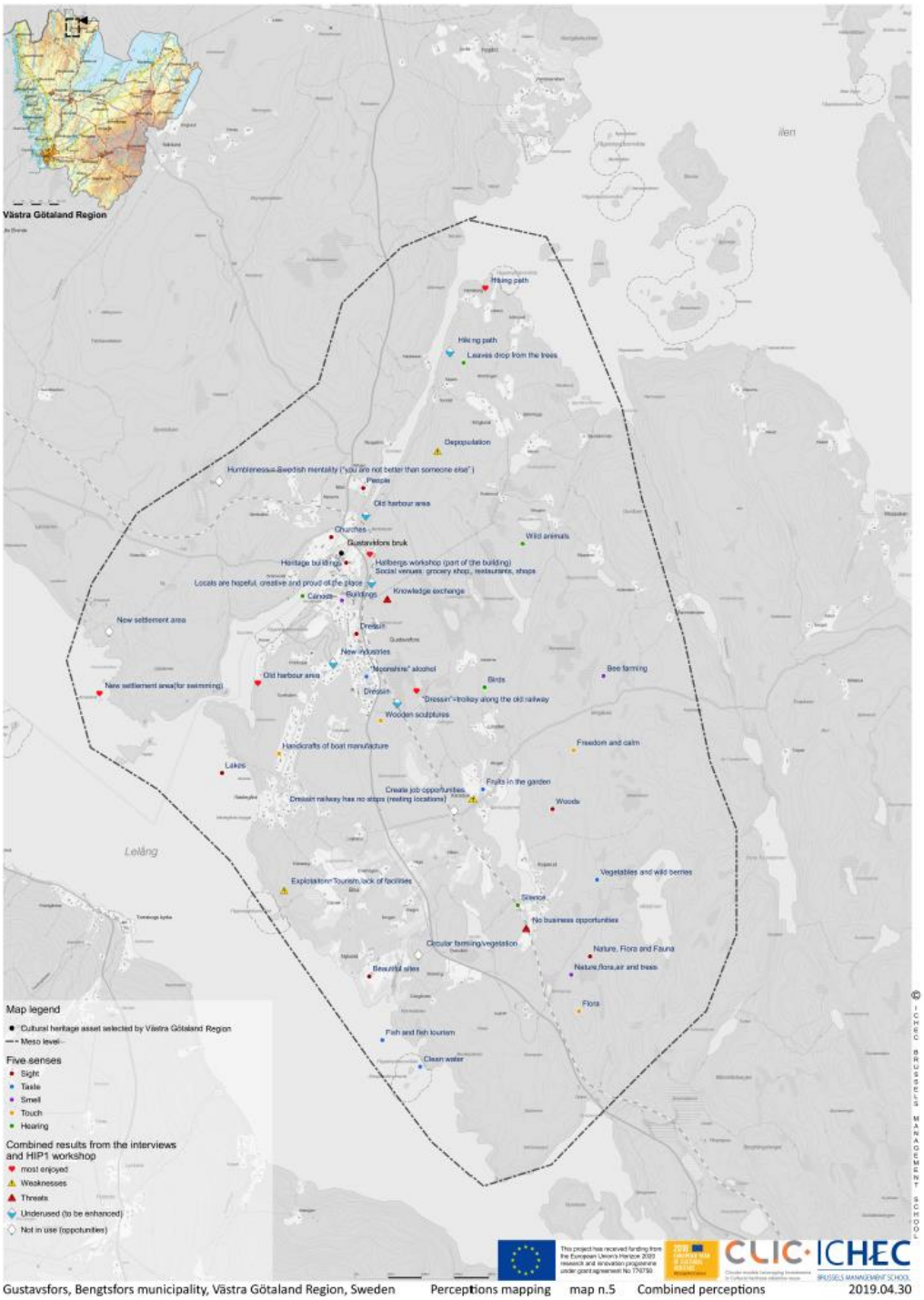
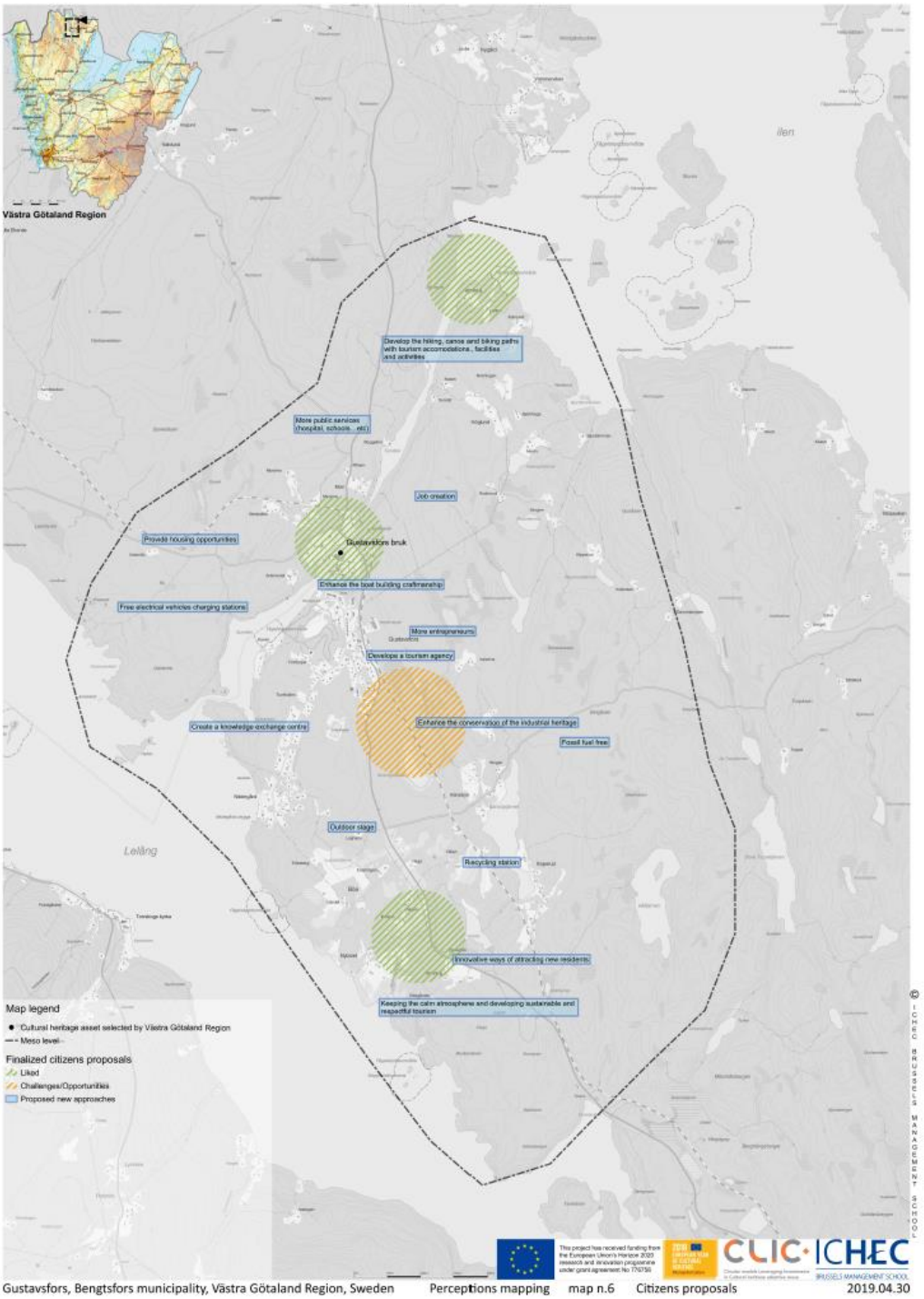


Map n.5 Combined perceptions

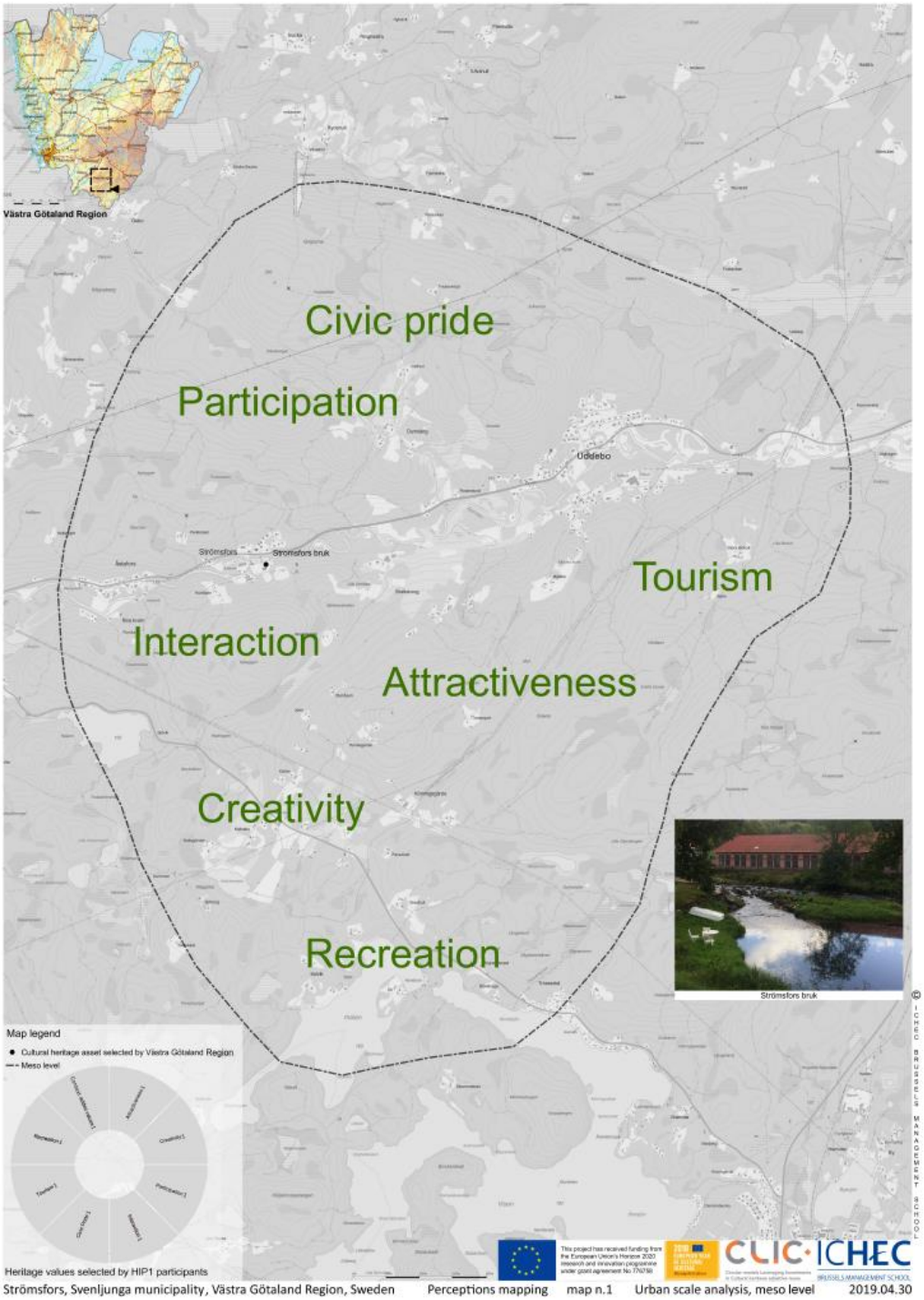
Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.6 Citizens proposals

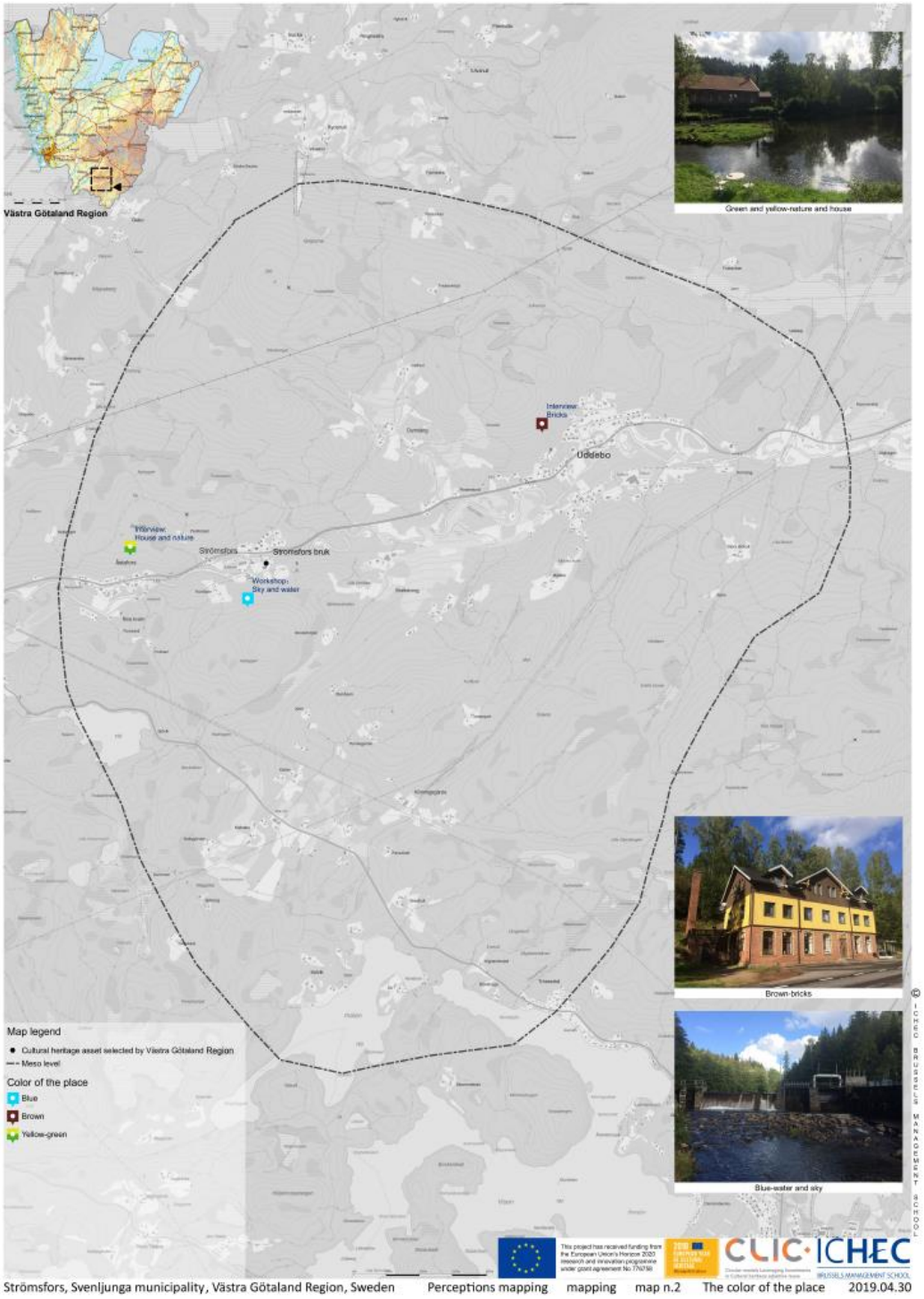
Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758

13 Maps of Landscape Perceptions Strömsfors (Svenljunga municipality).



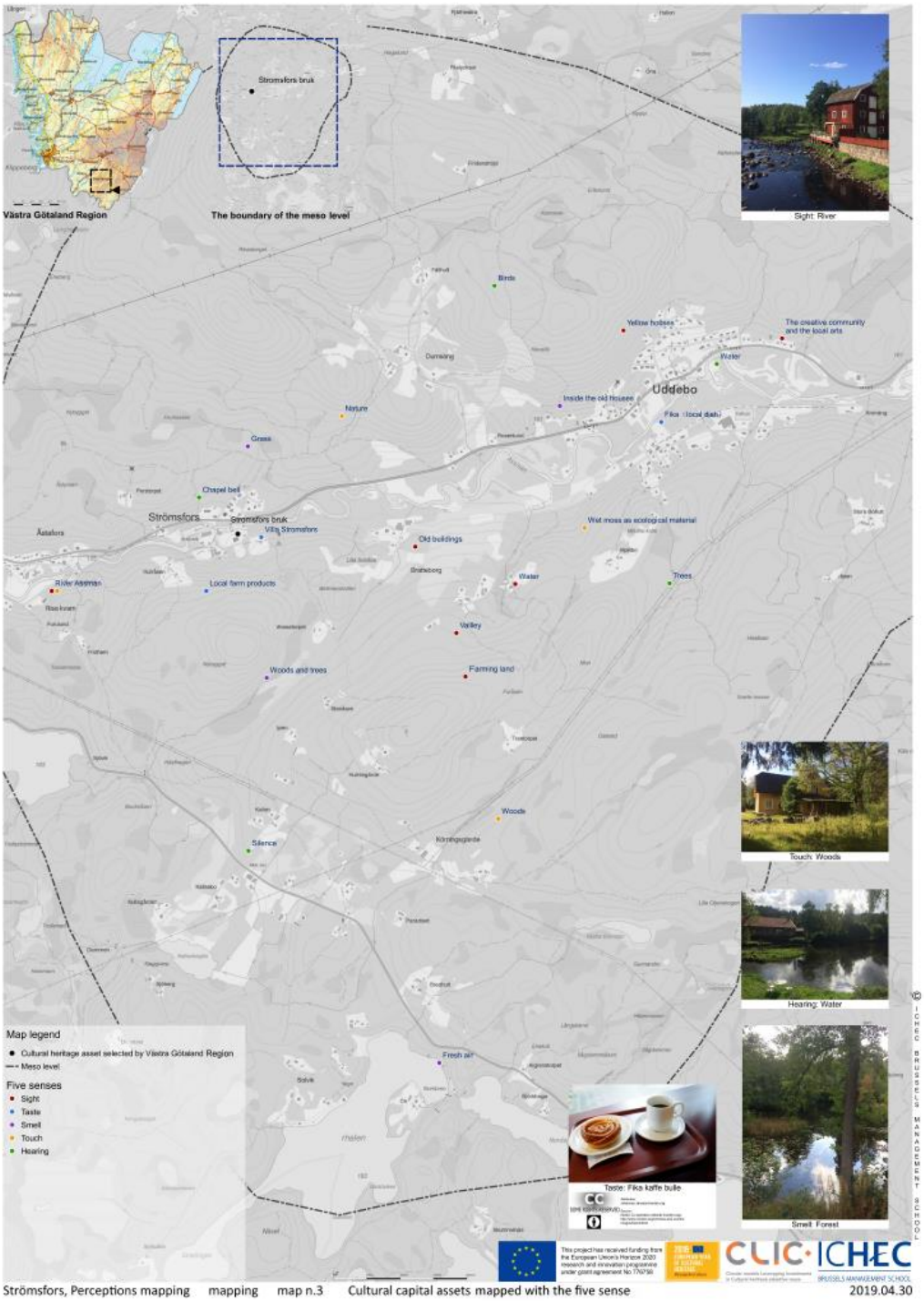
Map n.1. Urban scale analysis, meso level

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.2. The color of the place

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.3. Cultural capital assets mapped with the five sense

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
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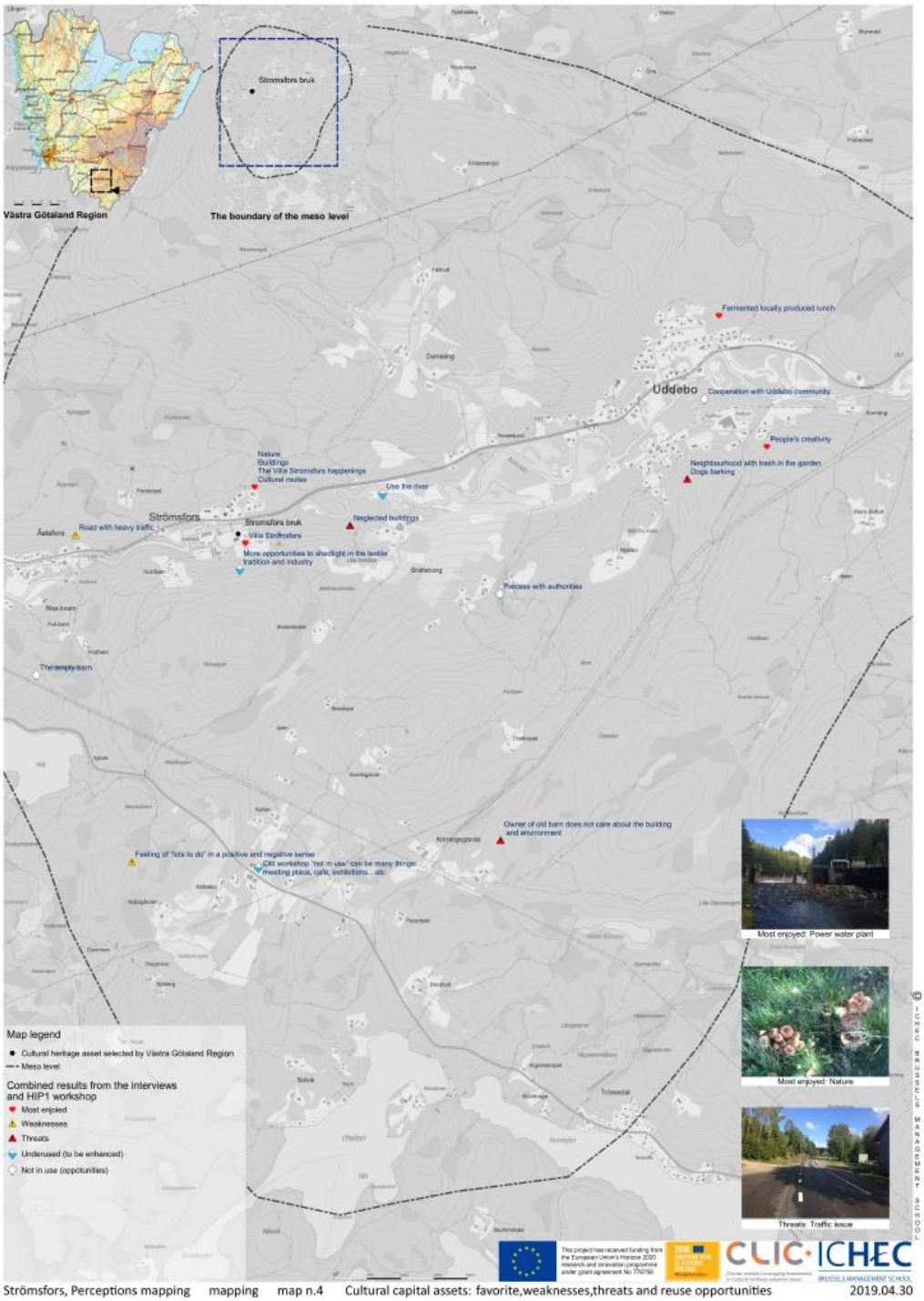
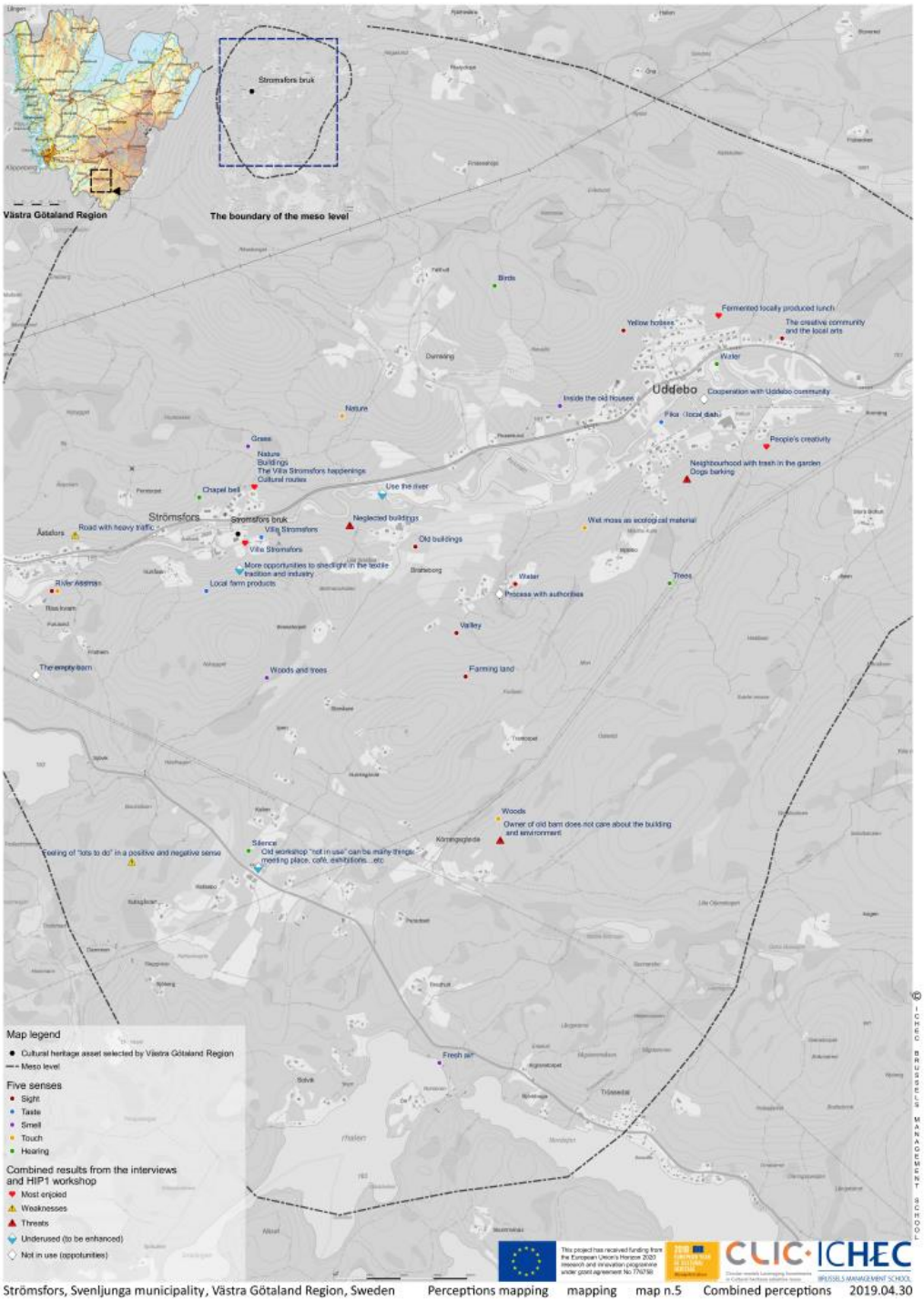


Map n.4. Cultural capital assets: favorite, weaknesses, threats and reuse opportunities

Project: CLIC
Deliverable Number: D3.3
Date of Issue: October 30, 2019
Grant Agr. No: 776758



Map n.5 Combined perceptions

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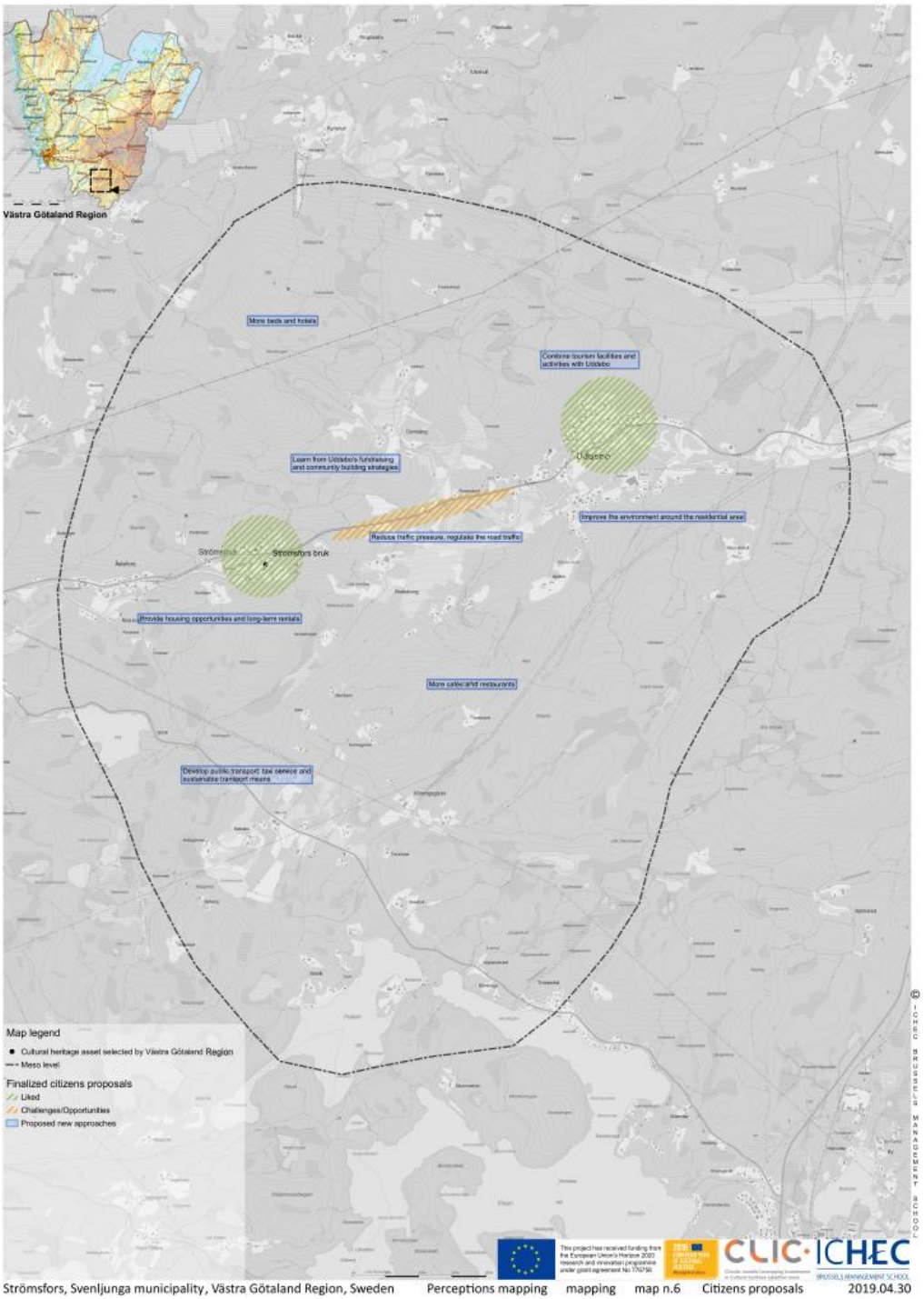

Map n.6 Citizens proposals

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