

**THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN
HERITAGE "Tourism Compromises and socio-cultural challenges"**

University of Batna 1 – Algeria 5-6 May 2024

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Sustainable tourism and socio-cultural challenges

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Abstract

The strategic territorial planning is the basis for organizing development processes, as historical sites represent one of the most important components of tourism, and they certainly need control for preservation mechanisms and appropriate means for enhancing services with the aim of monitoring this process and reducing the cultural collision between the requirements of tourism projects and the culture of local communities. Therefore, social and environmental effects are essential to meet the needs of visitors, industry, the environment and host communities.

Specific positive and negative projects from some Arab countries and Italy will be discussed exemplifying the strategies emerging from the contemporary debate on sustainable tourism. It is useful to underline that for most of these the tourist activity is intended to integrate and not replace the economic and productive activities of the territory, consequently this research highlights that tourism sector and other productive sectors must be understood as interconnected and mutually life-giving.

Keywords

Sustainable Tourism; Culture; Strategies

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1. Dilemma of historical conservation and tourism requirements

The development of the tourism sector is becoming essential for the country's economy in the coming decades. This strategy has been initiated over the last century elaborating a comprehensive approach based on the development of economic and social sectors that depend on the existing renewable resources in terms of natural landscape and cultural heritage sites.

In Saudi Arabia, for example, some projects are implementing in the northern coastal part, such as Jeddah, Yanbu, Al Wajh and Duba, where urban restoration and rehabilitation projects are currently underway. Most of these old towns are completely free of the original inhabitants, who decided to abandon it about 50 years ago. Some projects of restoration started firstly in Jeddah considering as much as possible the historical fabric and trying to stimulate the local economy of this old center rehabilitating some commercial activities, the process is going on gradually, so the evaluation of this experience need time.

From the architectural point of view, there is still problem of methodology of intervention, where the restoration projects are not yet guided by specific technical norms and regulations in terms of conservation, restoration, reconstruction and maintenance. This problematic aspect could create serious issues for the authentic preservation of local identity, giving flexible development of plans that may alter the original aspects in order to adapt with the tourism exigences and requirements. Therefore, in 2015 there were few restored buildings in the old city of Yanbu, most of these buildings were completely renewed in shapes, colors and materials, consequently, the traditional architectural character is substantially altered. The original inhabitants of the sites did not take part in the development process, they are also sorry for their properties. The initial objective of the restoration project was to conserve and enhance the historic site through the renovation of some important buildings for tourism purposes. Unfortunately, very few conservations can be seen, but mostly renovation and reconstruction, losing one of the most important historical centers in Red Sea towns.



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Fig. 1, Yanbu, the footprint of the historical centre is partially restored. but the old buildings are totally transformed. (Images by Google earth).

Currently, in 2024, the remaining part of the site is being analyzed and evaluated, we hope, unlike the previous project, that the aim of the project will be the effective conservation of the remaining part of the historic centre while respecting the original architectural character. In the debate, the question of the original inhabitants of the place, what is the development model? What is the proposed use of buildings and spaces? Importunately, until now the project of restoration is not published yet in order to answer to all these interrogatives.



Fig. 2, Yanbu, on the left: Beit Al Khatib in 2012, on the right: The reconstruction of the building in 2015. Traditional elements, materials, openings of shapes are altered to be re-used for tourism purposes (Images by A. Abu al Haija)

In Al Wajh city, the urban strategy of the Ministry of Culture is to reuse the traditional Souq for commercial purposes, but changing the typology from coal deposits, sticks and some local food products, to retail shops, restaurants and cafes. The management of the future commercial activities of the Souq is not yet known, but it seems that the numerous properties of local owners will have several complications to contribute directly. Similarly to Al Ula, where local inhabitants, who have limited experience in tourism activities, will contribute marginally in the administration or use of commercial activities.

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Fig. 4, Al Ula, rehabilitation of the old town for tourism purposes, international brands were used for the commercial activities (Images by A. Abu al Haija, 2024)

From the architectural point of view, an important model of restoration and rehabilitation is underway in the present renovation project of the Ministry of Culture, most of the existing buildings have been restored with local materials without significantly altering the original urban fabric and construction aspect, preserving heights, volumes and colors as much as possible. A careful restoration of some partially collapsed buildings through the introduction of new materials to consistently replace the old ones, with clear attention to the identification of these elements with respect to the originals.



Fig. 5, Suq Al Wajh Restoration before and after (Images by A. Abu al Haija)

The case of Al Wajh indicates the necessity to elaborate a national strategy, identifying the level of intervention and the technical methods: restoration, renovation, recovery, reconstruction and maintenance.

2. Sustainable Development and impact on local communities

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Social and cultural conflict between Western tourism and local residents is inevitable in a society consisting primarily of traditional Islamic culture. This will also pose a challenge to the tourism development process. Therefore, mitigating conflict generators is important in terms of authentic culture and lifestyle to reach tourists and satisfy the local community.

Most of the Middle East's population is located around major historical centers, rural and urban populations become increasingly compressed due to displacement and the gradual abandonment of the agricultural lands in favor of urban life in cities. People still need time to adapt to coexistence taking into account the different lifestyle models in some traditional communities. Furthermore, the new tourism development policy will have an impact on the population residing in these areas by creating direct contact between Western tourists and the host communities. The strategy is shifting towards exotic and archaeological attractions and, more recently, towards the rehabilitation of traditional cities in need of basic tourist facilities, consequently, most public works will focus on tourists' needs and satisfaction. Therefore, learning from various international experiences, this situation also requires careful attention to local infrastructure and public services, in order to effectively engage the host community while avoiding any feelings of dissatisfaction. The mentality of the Muslim population, especially women, has a strong tendency to preserve customs and traditions. Behaviors violating these principles must be interpreted carefully. The way people dress and behave outside of these customs can anger conservative communities by creating various forms of hostility. On the other hand, the impact of tourism can also create social problems. On the other hand, local residents are generally interested in the development of their traditional cities and neighborhoods for economic reasons, so they demand a larger share of the benefits. The case of Dana village, where people refused to cooperate with local authorities to rehabilitate the historic village for tourism purposes. They wanted to participate in the investment not only as workers, but they were afraid of being victims similar of what happened to their village "Taybet Zaman", where the indigenous people lost their properties, after the rehabilitation project, without obtaining appropriate economic profits. (Abu Al-Haija, 2010)

Whereas the World Tourism Organization includes environmental, economic and socio-cultural problems in a holistic approach. This is in favor of the optimal use of environmental resources, the maintenance of ecological processes and the contribution to the conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity; respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, ensure long-term economic operations, provide socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders equally distributed, including stable jobs and opportunities of income and social services to host communities and contribute to the reduction of poverty. This is essential to alleviate serious consequences that could aggravate the impact between the local community and tourists. Therefore, economic benefits derived from tourism should be fairly distributed throughout the community (WTO, 2004).

Local residents also generally feel dissatisfied when historical sites or coastal areas are confiscated from their public use. This is the case, for example, in some cities like Aqaba where five-star hotels occupy significant parts of the coast and their residents are deprived of them. (Abu Al Haija and Al Fakih, 2008)

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Renovation projects should not be based only on economic benefits, or on the beautification of physical aspects, transforming traditional villages and coastal areas into restaurants, museums and boutique hotels, but by addressing heritage tools and systems to ensure adequate urban regeneration and sustainable development involving the local community. (Abu Al-Haija and Janni, 2023)

3. Urban heritage conservation and socio-economic development strategies: the Italian experience

Recently, there has been a growing interest in the tourism sector also by many countries in the world that, until a few years ago, based their economy on other productive sectors and were consciously out of the tourism circuit.

This process imposes a new confrontation with the conservation and valorisation of the country's tangible and intangible heritage and implies inevitable reflections on the potential impact of the emerging sector on the territory and local populations.

The decision to bring the Italian experience to this conference, an occasion for Algeria to reflect on the social and cultural challenges imposed by opening up to the tourism sector, derives from the fact that Italy has already been dealing with issues concerning the preservation of the historic city for decades, and the topic of the relationship between historical heritage and tourism has been the subject of intense debate throughout the current century.

Retracing the Italian experience means reflecting on successes and failures already experienced. It means understanding the virtuous practices that have been consolidated to the point of being recognised as a model at an international level and reflecting, on the other hand, on the problematic issues that are still open and that are the subject of global debate as they are common to a large number of countries in the world at this specific historical moment.

The theme of the preservation of the historic city came to the fore in Italy after World War II, when the country was severely damaged by bombing and there was a serious shortage of houses. Reconstruction generates a feverish but disorderly building activity, further intensified from the 1960s onwards, coinciding with a huge migration phenomenon from the south to the north of the country and from the countryside to the cities.

The historic centres are undergoing very strong depopulation to the point of almost abandonment in the south and strong processes of degradation in the north of Italy. These are years in which the country is changing rapidly, often without rules. We see radical demolition of historic city centres and uncontrolled growth in the peripheries.

Building production is seen as a driving sector for the economy and massive advertising campaigns sponsor the newly formed neighbourhoods as a modern city, suitable for modern lifestyles, as opposed to the poorly maintained and uncomfortable housing in the historic city.

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This was the context in which the risk of the loss of an immense historical architectural heritage emerged for the country. Thus, in 1955 Italia Nostra was founded and then in 1961 the A.N.C.S.A., Associazione Nazionale Centri Storico Artistici (Gabielli, 2011).

These associations included architects, jurists, historians, men of letters and politicians of the period. The primary goal at that time is to ensure the physical survival of the city's historic urban cores.

The role of these intellectual elites is extremely important: in the space of a few years, the demands of conservation are taken up by the country's political system and transposed into a regulatory apparatus of protection. Thus, from the 1960s onwards, numerous planning experiences were launched with the aim of safeguarding and restoring historic centres.

Through these experiences, between the 1960s and the 1990s, Italy developed conceptual acquisitions, strategies and operational tools on the existing city that, adopted by international organisations such as the Council of Europe, UNESCO and the United Nations, would become a reference paradigm for numerous other experiences in Europe and the world.

A survey of Italian plans for the conservation of the historic city became the subject, in 2015, of an exhibition opened in Brescia entitled 'Exporting the Historic Centre'. In addition to the Italian experiences, the exhibition reports on numerous similar experiences in Europe and around the world, highlighting for all the cases reported the relationship with the Italian method, which over time has become a true 'export model' (Albrecht and Magrin, 2015).

Among the extra-European experiences exhibited there was the plan for Quito in Ecuador, for Cuzco in Peru, for Tunis, Fes, Cairo, but also Maputo, and then for the Iranian cities of Yazd and Isfahan, but also Baghdad, Delhi, Jeddah. In September 2017, a second exhibition at the Milan Triennale, entitled 'Il Belpaese', is a continuation and deepening of the previous one (Bandarin, 2015).

On the cover of the exhibition catalogue, a map of the Italian territory is identified by the clustering of dots indicating the historical centres present: the interest of the theme for the country is thus visually comprehensible.

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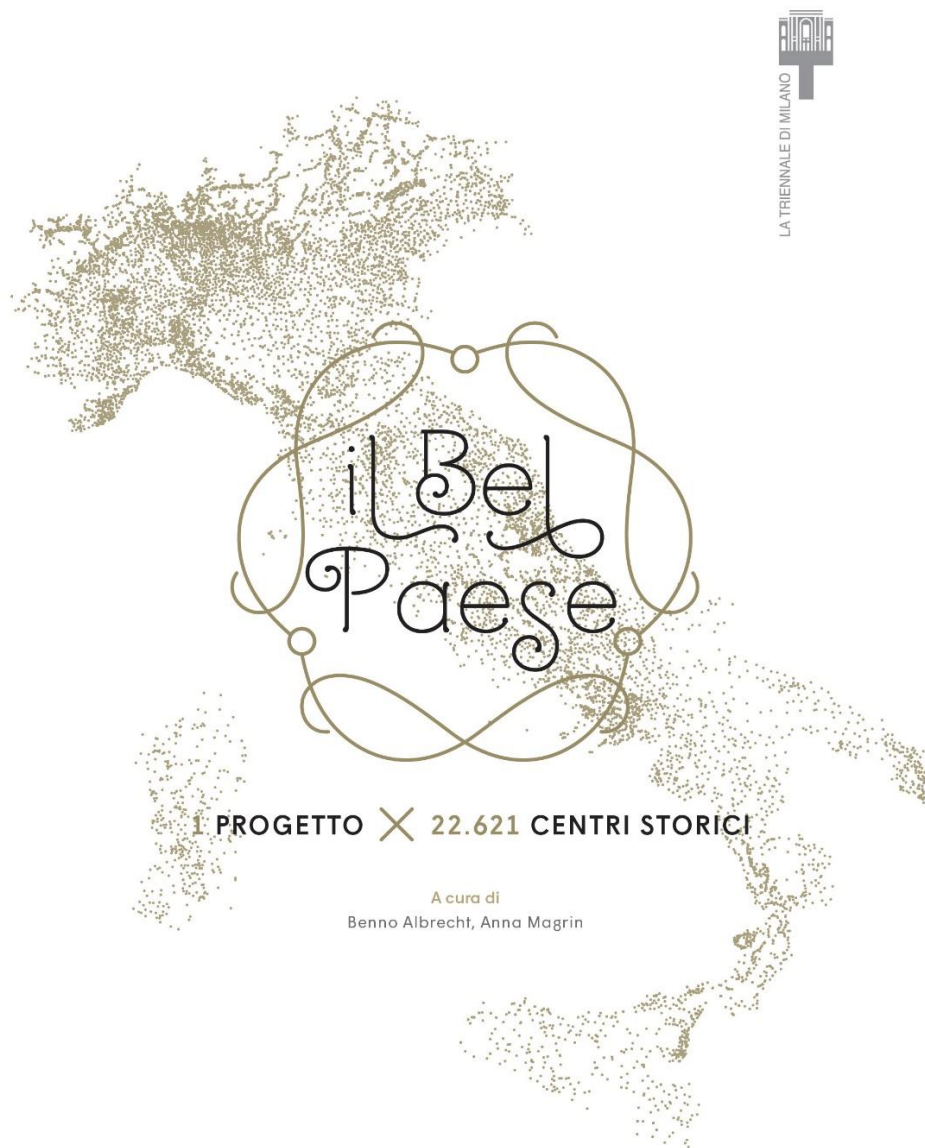


Fig. 6, Cover of the book 'Il Bel Paese' (Albrecht and Magrin, 2017)

The following is a summary of the main acquisitions and tools of the Italian matrix method of intervening on the existing city.

1. It is the historic centre in its entirety that is the object of restoration and not the individual monument or at most its immediate context
2. The morphological and typological study of the city is the basis for the definition of compatible functions

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3. The methods of intervention are identified on the basis of the building type and the level of damage found (restoration, renovation, repair, demolition without reconstruction with maintenance of the urban void)
4. The preservation of the historic city is recognised as an urban problem.
5. Public intervention is attributed the role of activator of urban regeneration.

3.1 The problematic cores of contemporaneity: the beginning of the 21st century

At the culmination of the process described so far, the 21st century records an established culture of preservation. The risk of the physical destruction of historic centres as it was configured in the 1960s of the previous century is averted and the value of the historic city, together with the need for its preservation, is also fully recognised by the population.

Yet, in the present day, it is realised that the issue of the protection and enhancement of the historic urban heritage is still completely open and problematic (Storchi, 2010). The debate on the existing city imposes itself internationally and highlights new challenges.

The debate now focuses on the relationship between historic urban heritage and policies for development and sustainability. New forms of planning are identified, to which a strategic function is attributed: a kind of direction that coordinates public and private initiatives, orienting them towards a shared vision.

The reflection centres on the use of the historic city and the outcomes of its tertiarization, the effects of mass tourism in cities of art, the depopulation of smaller towns and inland areas and possible strategies to enhance their tourist attractiveness.

The theme of tourism is central: in a post-industrial era, this is considered the leading sector in many countries, but reflection on the effects on tangible and intangible urban heritage and the possible corrective measures to be put in place is required.

The recommendations of international institutes, as well as the same associations that were founded in the 1960s in opposition to the danger of the physical loss of the historic city, also focus on this issue.

The theme of tourism, in particular, refers to two fundamental problem areas:

- Overtourism, defined by the World Tourism Organisation as 'the impact of tourism on a destination, or parts of a destination, that excessively and negatively affects the perceived quality of life of citizens and/or the quality of visitors' experiences'. The issue is related to the expulsion of the resident population as a result of gentrification processes and the aggression against local cultural identities;
- The attractiveness of smaller centres, often suffering from depopulation and abandonment.

Concerning the impact of mass tourism, this is what ANCSA said on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its foundation:

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"Tourists preferentially visit the historic centre and tend to concentrate abnormally in the ancient core of cities of art; these in turn tend to conform to the demand of low-cost tourism, the demand for local colour and typical products to the point of becoming cities of tourists much more than of residents. [...] The exodus of the local population eliminates social surveillance of artefacts and sites, reduces cities to monocultural environments, which leads to the decay of the tourist experience itself" (Di Biase, 2011).

The contemporary risk is therefore that of a destruction of that intangible cultural heritage originally intrinsically connected to the urban historical heritage, understood as material heritage, which has come to be protected through such a laborious process.

Again the president of Ancea, in promoting a series of meetings marking the 60th anniversary of the association's foundation, states:

"We often deal with cities that have been overwhelmed by tourism: I am thinking of Venice, where residential and social life and with them the quality of life have been undermined. In smaller villages, on the other hand, the risk is that of depopulation and abandonment. These two poles represent a very stimulating element of debate. There is no doubt that this is one of the big issues: to prevent historic centres from becoming exclusively containers of bed and breakfasts and souvenirs, and to understand how to enhance residence and neighbourhood activities'.

International institutions are converging on the issue. The World Tourism Organisation provides a definition of sustainable tourism as a form of tourism that takes full account of its present and future economic, social and environmental effects to meet the needs of visitors, industry, the environment and host communities.

The international challenge therefore becomes identifying strategies for tourism to be sustainable, and UNESCO publishes a list of operational tools to support communities to achieve this, summarised below:

- Preliminary investigation of the site: the type of visitors it attracts, the infrastructure it has, the impact of the tourist flow on the community and the environment;
- Development of a tourism strategy shared by the various actors involved, primarily the inhabiting community;
- Definition of an effective communication strategy;
- Definition of a promotion strategy for local products, including the creation of brands;
- Monitoring tourist flows in order to apply correctives to dynamics that are harmful to the territory

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The theme also becomes the domain of anthropological sciences (Barberani, 2006), which reflect on issues related to the identity of places and the way in which territories are used. The ICOM, International Council of Museums, consolidates the concept of ecomuseum or diffuse museum by referring to the definition of De Varine, who coined the term in 1971:

An ecomuseum is something that represents what an area is and what its inhabitants are, starting with the living culture of the people, their environment, what they have inherited from the past, what they love and wish to show their guests and pass on to their children.

The following is a survey of strategies emerging from projects considered virtuous implemented in Italy in the field of sustainable tourism.

It is useful to clarify that all the strategies illustrated below mean tourism activity as a complement to, and not as a replacement for, other economic and productive activities in the area. Tourism and other productive sectors are to be understood as interconnected and mutually enlivening for several reasons:

- The global experience of the pandemic induced a severe economic crisis for all those places where the economy was exclusively based on tourism;
- Every form of landscape is the outcome of a productive activity that generated it. Supporting that economy allows the preservation of the landscape connected to it and this is a necessary condition for maintaining the uniqueness of the area and therefore the attractiveness of tourism itself
- The presence of activities other than tourism encourages stable residency even in peripheral locations. The absence of local community, even in cases of high formal value of a recovered urban core, debases the tourist experience itself.

3.1.1 STRATEGY N. 1

EXTEND THE AREAS OF ATTRACTIVENESS BY INCLUDING SMALLER CENTRES IN TOURIST ROUTES

A fronte del sovraffollamento che ha spesso caratterizzato le attrazioni turistiche nelle principali città d'arte, i centri storici minori ("Borghi") costituiscono un importante potenziale per un turismo alternativo basato sul patrimonio culturale, la storia, le arti e le tradizioni che li caratterizzano.

Aims:

- Relieve the pressure of tourist flows in the main cities of art
- To contrast the depopulation of minor centres and implement their economic and employment development
- Stimulate the recovery of historical heritage
- Encouraging the maintenance of the specific cultural characteristics of local communities

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- Promoting and marketing local products also through the creation of a brand

Tools:

- Experiential tourism: involvement of tourists in place-specific activities
- Interaction between tourist and local community
- Hotel destination spread throughout the settlement

Example: The National Network of Host Communities project

The project brings together the offerings of a conspicuous number of small, often peripheral Italian centres, each of which proposes a specific experience linked to the production vocation and historical-cultural characteristics of the area.

Interestingly, the project's slogan, 'stop to be a tourist', seems to oppose the idea of tourism, evidently referring to mass and standardised tourism, which is contrasted by slow tourism, capable of coming into contact with local traditions and the resident population. The first part of the slogan, 'stop being a tourist', is followed by a second: 'become a temporary citizen'.

The proposal always consists of an active experience: the tourist is an actor and not just a spectator. All the experiences proposed are based on the involvement of the guest in activities typical of the local community, stimulating a stay in the area to the benefit of the entire accommodation sector.

Among the proposed activities: a truffle hunt in a small urban mountain centre in central Italy, participation in cheese production with following tasting in an inland location in southern Italy, loom weaving according to historical craft production methods in an inland location in Sardinia. In each case, these are small urban centres located in inland areas, off the beaten track of mass tourism.

3.1.2 STRATEGY NO. 2

IDENTIFY AREAS OF EXCELLENCE, MAKE THEM AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ATTRACTION AND TREAT THE DISTRICT AS A DIFFUSE MUSEUM.

The strategy presupposes the reinforcement or reintroduction of productive/ craft activities that are also useful for maintaining the associated landscape. In the case of existing productive activities, it would involve working on their enhancement and the visitability of the sites. The idea promoted is that an ongoing productive activity has its own formal value. If well organised, the 'making' is very attractive to the observer. This awareness is associated with the concept of a diffuse museum: the museum is not spatially delimited and does not exhibit valuable elements belonging to past eras, but makes the activities taking place in the contemporary world, including those of a productive nature, visitable and experienceable.

Aims:

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- To integrate the area's economic activities with the tourism sector, considering them mutually 'life-giving'
- Make the area economically resilient
- To make the area attractive not only to tourists, but also to students from different parts of the world

Tools:

- Analysis of the territory and identification of activities of excellence, through the strengthening or reintroduction of traditional craft production sectors
- Identifying activities of excellence and encouraging their official and international recognition
- Defining visit routes and forms of participation for visiting tourists
- Launching research projects to make traditional production sectors more efficient and therefore competitive through contemporary knowledge

Examples:

- Cremona and the art of violin making, UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

In the city of Cremona, the historical tradition of the art of violin making persists. The workshops are mainly located in the old city centre and are open to a permanent tour, culminating in the auditorium, the location of frequent classical music concerts. On 5th December 2012, UNESCO inscribed the 'violin-making know-how' of the Cremonese tradition on the World Intangible Cultural Heritage List. A violin-making school attracts students at an international level, offering training courses on the construction of modern stringed and plucked instruments and the restoration of historical instruments.

- The construction of wooden boats: the case of Albaola (Spain) shipyard, school, museum.

Included in the cultural routes of the Council of Europe, the shipyard recruits the most renowned international experts on wooden boat building and constitutes a mixed school-museum-enterprise system, generating a strong attractiveness of the area. The construction of wooden boats is a sector that has been consolidated over centuries of history and characterises the different territories in terms of construction methods on a par with architecture. In recent decades, the sector has been marginalised due to the prevalence of moulded fibreglass construction systems.

Recent international trends in environmental sustainability and the circular economy are leading to a recovery of the traditional building system, imposing the need for research into contemporary working methods and efficiency-boosting systems that can revitalise the sector and make it competitive on the market. The project is also virtuous on an anthropological level: it is knowledge handed down at family level over the centuries. As was also the case with

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traditional building techniques, a few decades were enough to lose the holders of the know-how. Few experts at the international level are currently cooperating in the formation of a school/enterprise network with branches in several European countries, aiming at the recovery and reactivation of traditional building techniques. The establishment of visitor routes and visitor involvement is an integral part of the project. Shipbuilding activities, even more than the boat as an artefact, are in themselves an object of interest for the observer.

The activity is under the patronage of UNESCO and a reproduction is being made, based on archaeological surveys, of a 16th century whaleboat, which is the current UNESCO symbol for the Underwater Cultural Landscape Protection section.

1.3.3 STRATEGY NO. 3

INTERCONNECTION OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Aims:

- To generate a circular economy by connecting traditional production sectors to new forms of production in different areas. The strategy is relevant for sustaining traditional production sectors that are often unprofitable in the contemporary world
- revitalise historical production sectors by providing them with new sources of income
- incentivising stable residency also in peripheral centres
- preserving formal values of the landscape linked to historical forms of production, with a clear impact on tourist attractiveness

Tools:

- Involvement of the university for applied scientific research
- Coordination of production steps by different enterprises

Example: the production of sheep wool insulation panels for construction in Sardinia

Sheep breeding constitutes the main historical production sector for Sardinia: this sector has suffered a serious crisis in recent decades due to the competitiveness of the foreign market for meat and the minimal use of shearing wool, which, unused, entails a cost for disposal.

Recent research projects from the Sardinian Faculty of Materials Engineering have developed sheep's wool products that can be used in various fields. Numerous companies have sprung up in the region that produce sheep's wool building insulation panels, while ongoing studies attempt to develop the use of wool in other areas of use in industry as well.

The enhancement and reactivation of traditional forms of economy encourages stable residency even in peripheral mountainous locations or in sites far from large urban centres. It is therefore a useful strategy to counter the depopulation of minor centres and to preserve the forms of the traditional landscape, also as a function of tourist attractiveness. The revitalisation of farms taking into account tourist accommodation is a further source of economic development of the most peripheral communities.

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1.3.4 STRATEGY NO. 4

MAINTAIN A SOCIAL MIX EVEN IN URBAN CORES WITH AN INTENSE INFLUX OF TOURISTS BY ENCOURAGING THE STABLE RESIDENCY OF THE LOCAL POPULATION

Purpose: to prevent historic urban cores from being used exclusively as tourist residences. The absence of a local population eliminates social surveillance of artefacts and sites, reduces towns to monocultural environments and undermines the tourist experience itself.

Tools: support for productive activities (agriculture, crafts, commerce, etc.) in the area, by integrating them with the tourism sector.

Example: the Sextantium diffused hotel

This is an initiative to restore a small town in the Italian Apennines originally dedicated to sheep farming and depopulated in the second half of the last century. In the 1990s, an Italo-Swedish entrepreneur acquired a large number of buildings and carried out a particularly accurate conservative restoration, allocating the recovered lodgings to an Albergo Diffuso. The operation is strongly publicised through international newspapers and is certainly virtuous for the physical recovery of the building heritage. However, the operation suffers from a lack of policies to support other forms of economy and suffers from a lack of local population. Combining it with the other strategies illustrated so far, relating to the revitalisation of the historic local economy and the consequent encouragement of stable residency would certainly have been the most incisive intervention in the area. (Abu Al-Haija and Janni, 2023)

4. Conclusion:

In conclusion of this research, we highlight the importance of establishing a specialized public institution to deal professionally with the cultural heritage in order to regulate the following aspects:

A- Organization of works:

- Introduce technical training courses in the field of conservation and tourist services.
- Spreading awareness of local culture by identifying its history and values.
- Maintain the traditional economic model by improving building capacity.
- Preserve the historical layers of the traditional sites in order to maintain the memory and spirit of the place, including all kinds of materials and forms
- Preservation of authentic local relationships
- Adoption of legislation with particular attention to urban rehabilitation and the adaptive economic model such as ecotourism activities, and establishing clear intervention criteria

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B- Preparation of Physical projects including the elaboration of:

- The technical methodology of intervention
- The nature and content of plans of architectural restoration that should be presented
- Classification of the contractors and skills

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