

THE METHODOLOGY FOR DISTINGUISHED DEVELOPMENT OF POSITIONING THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE WITHIN SPACE

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Introduction

Immovable natural and cultural heritage is a complex of unique material signs, meanings and bonds within space as a result of social, economic, cultural and spiritual development in the history that are, as collective memory, left to sensitivity of every society for its progress - or lost in oblivion. As such, the heritage is acknowledged permanent source for a progress of civilization. The heritage as a whole of documentary experience, as a bond within mankind and as a composite part of a cultural identity, gives its own features and individual recognition to any place. Its positioning within space is important for a qualitative treatment of the heritage as a permanent source. A high theoretical level of conservation as profession and science for preservation of heritage is not followed by fully contemporary social and economic movements. The problem is in the narrow professional evaluation of the heritage that is unknown to a wider society. The classical evaluation is mostly based on objective criteria although the heritage was created by a man as a subject and a society as a social subject and it is thus a result of subjectival recognizable, aesthetic and ethic values. Thus, the heritage has been changed to an object and taken away from from the anthropological essence.

The contemporary preservation of heritage comprises a preservation of its material and spiritual aspect. Beside the preservation of its integrity, its evaluation is essential for progress of the heritage. We search for a solution within the expansion of a so far existing evaluation of the heritage. The wish for stressing the importance of the heritage for an individual as well as for the society developing wider in the last decade has brought us to the orientation of multidisciplinary treatment of the heritage in the most extensive contents and in its broadest meaning. The heritage is treated as a subject and as an object of preservation and treatment by preserved and unpreserved culturally important products and by its associated tangible consequences and intangible meanings.

The methodological starting-point

The methodology for definition and evaluation of the heritage originates in basic constant parametres, i.e. time – space – man. The following is treated as development parametres: the individual and the society as the elements of a constant parametre - Man; the cultural heritage and the territory as the elements of a constant parametre - Space; the economy and institutions as the elements of a constant parametre - Time. The starting-points for the methodology are as follows:

- the needs and values of an individual as a holder of consciousness on the importance of the heritage;
- the needs and values of a society as spiritual driving force of progress;
- the economic capital as a material performer of the values;
- the natural and cultural heritage in its individual and spatial appearance as a holder of tangible and intangible meanings.

The methodology represents a sample model of inclusion of multidisciplinary objective and subjective criteria and measures of development parametres that can optionally be selected and added to a concrete treatment of the heritage.

The objective of the methodology is to position a system for balanced implementation of identification (identification: to find out that something is the same as thought) and distinguishing (distinguishing: to find out heterogeneity among things) of space throughout time enabling its natural and civilization progress. Thus, it is possible to permanently position the heritage into space, society and individual (*Picture 1*).

Theoretical framework

The wholeness is the resultant of processes and relations among elements. Permanently recognizable space represents a correlation of personal, economic, social, cultural and spatial characteristics of individual societies within time structure. The development parametres can be placed into a spatial model where the cultural heritage represents a nucleus of treatment, an individual, a society, economy, special treatment parametres, recognizable spatial objective,

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and the institutions as means to reach the objective (*Picture 2*). The development parameters can be optionally selected and placed according to the research objective.

Due to a wide extent of protection problems, the spatial model of recognition of heritage originates in the results of the following researches (*Picture 3*):

- acceptability of the heritage for an individual, society and economy;
- recognition of the elements of the heritage within space;
- implementation of the heritage.

Identification of the development parameters composition enabling a permanent positioning of the heritage into space is possible by defining the following development parameters:

- recognition of the heritage and space;
- accepting the heritage;
- distinguishing the heritage and space;
- cultural implementation of space;
- contextual inclusion of space into global environment.

Acceptability of the natural and cultural heritage

The acceptability of the heritage depends on the characteristics of an individual, of society and heritage economy as well as of sinergetic impacts.

Nature and culture are coherent composite parts of human personality that direct spiritual and physical development of the civilization. The protection of natural and cultural heritage is not only a conscious duty that came into mentality of an individual and society in the course of education process, but it is intuitively conditioned anthropological characteristics saved in »memos« (from "memory"). The natural and cultural heritage is located within highly categorized personal fulfillment values and the need for its fulfillment is increasing by age. Impossibility to develop this need leads up to a personal and social crisis. The development of the need for natural and cultural heritage is thus a social necessity for its harmonious progress. Recognition of the heritage depends on stimulations we produce as a society. The task of a civilized society is to as much as possible extend the circle of stimulations to recognize the heritage. This is possible to develop by introducing multidisciplinary conservation in

co-operation with the psychological, philosophical and sociological science.

Social consciousness results in sinergetic influence between an individual and the society. The collective identity includes wider social owned values of an individual. Genetic rules of a society are essential for a qualitative life within a permanent development. Expressing the cultural identity is a recognized collective need that is, besides the ambient and urban quality, included into new indicators of welfare from the point of view of permanent development of space. The immovable heritage represents its essential material composite part and it includes its intangible meaning, as well. Thus, the heritage as a product of uniqueness of place and meaning, represents a universal value for mankind. New ethic values are developing in direction of integral respecting the natural and antropogenous environment with the stress on individual's culture. Conscious protection represents a basic objective of humanization and a basic element of progress of mankind. New directions include also emotional culture as a so far neglected composite part of social manner of expression enabling understanding its intangible meaning.

Maximizing the social welfare is the main objective of the economic welfare. The natural and cultural heritage represent as a value and a need a source of satisfaction of an individual and a society. Satisfaction exerts influence upon the social welfare and upon economic efficiency. A whole value of the heritage is thus essential when performing the economic evaluation of the heritage as capital. The economy has to include the development of the heritage into development factors of economic growth. Respecting the rules of the integral system is the only way to enable the permanent progress. The economic system has to subject to these rules if it wants to develop. Within the integral system the heritage represents a productive capital. The heritage is a pacemaker of the progress and a factor for choice of the development possibilities. The economic possibilities of the heritage are indirect and direct, both are related to the qualitative development of its objective and subjective values.

Distinguished elements of the natural and cultural heritage

Conservation has developed the theories of protection for over a century in organized way on the basis of wider contents of values that become real in one's consciousness and in practice of the society and of individuals with a time

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delay. The evaluation develops from the empirical into spiritual contents, and accordingly, the natural and cultural heritage develops from the material into the intangible form, whereas the protection develops from the material protection of an individual object to the integral protection of space.

To distinguish the space and to position the heritage it is necessary to treat the heritage in its widest appearance and in the broadest meaning. It is to be treated as an object as well as a subject of protection and treatment with preserved and unpreserved cultural significant tangible products and with their related intangible meanings. It is necessary to deal with all preserved and unpreserved material and non-material heritage of the tangible and intangible meaning that is valuable itself, that has contributed to formation of space and that has created the strength of the place.

For qualitative connection of man with space we researched additional forms of recognition and perception of the heritage related to:

- the anthropological bases (biological, sociological, spiritual);
- personal bases (intelligence, feelings, motivation, needs and values, creativeness, other).

We looked for potential values of the heritage by means of various methods: from the intuitive method, the logic deduction and induction to speculation. The intuitive potentials mostly originate in empirical practice. We deductively state by a method of association the negligence of recognition of the heritage by sensitive stimulations of the VAKOG-System (visual-audit-kinesthetic-olfativ-gustatoric system). We usually connect the heritage with visual stimulations, other senses are neglected, at the moment. According to these findings, we developed a simple method of implementing the emotional perception of the cultural heritage. By connecting the heritage and emotional notions, we try to distinguish new potential values of the heritage (*Picture 4*). By means of the speculative method, we try to foresee in advance new types of the cultural heritage within space in order to be able to protect them in time against destroying.

The factors enabling the recognition of new forms and contents of the heritage are as follows:

- inclusion of contemporary philosophical and ethnic findings (new ethnic values);
- inclusion of achievements of so far neglected humanistic and social disciplines incorporating

man's activity (anthropology, psychology, political science, others);

- inclusion of achievements of natural scientific and technical disciplines enabling the recognition of spatial characteristics within the historical context (geology, cultural geography, others);
- supplementing the neglected anthropological contents and functions (economic, political construction);
- improvement of the newly ascertained kinds of heritage (intangible heritage);
- following the contemporary creations.

Structural scale of heritage values

Evaluation is the key element for recognition and consecutively for material protection of the heritage in space. We set up a model for systematization of the evaluation: the basic level is represented by concrete value related positions generalized into value related criteria on another, more abstract level. On the collective levels the criteria are generalized in individual values, categories and types most general value related spheres, i.e. our development parameters, the cultural heritage, the individual, the society, the economy of the cultural heritage, space and institutions. Any established value related element can any time be added into a value model and thus the recognized heritage parameters can be enriched. The parameters have to comprise objective and subjective elements of material substance, feelings, emotions and other tangible and intangible measures of the value related spheres.

Recognition of positioning the heritage into space

Any anthropogenous activity that has left a material substance and potential heritage respectively, has got its »reason for being« and its time and spatial connections. These are, beside the material substance itself, the basis for understanding the heritage and its positioning into space. Consequently, they are important for recognition of its multidisciplinary values. Recognition of value related parameters of the heritage is the basic one. Their contents is concretized by knowledge. Knowledge includes recognition of material of parental disciplines. It enables a rational use of materials when studying value related parameters. In the value related model, we collect the parameters for a complete treatment of the heritage and the space add sinergic parameters to them (*Picture 5*).

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The model value related structure can help us. Within the structure, we collect typical positions that are repeated. They make the starting multidisciplinary research of the heritage, their comparative treatment and the final evaluation easier. For the concrete case we take into account the recognized parameters we position according to the collecting levels. The same parameter can be positioned on various collecting levels and into various spheres, since the impacts are synergic. Namely, we have to evaluate a parameter as an object and as a subject of evaluation. Thus, we evaluate the parameter itself, its influence upon other spheres as well as the impact of other spheres on it.

Value related appreciation of the heritage

The hierarchy of evaluation of the heritage is a result of wider recognition and comparison of space. It is positioned because of the wish to master the space although, as the Italian philosopher Luigi Pareyson said: "Tutto vale, anche le zeppe" (all is valuable, even wood chips are). Relativization of the values is not acceptable for their wider treatment, and on the local level, it has an essential meaning for preservation of identity and diversity of space as well as for spiritual growth of individuals and of the society. In fact, every space has got its special heritage capital that should primarily be evaluated for implementation within it itself. Thus we have to locate the relative and absolute evaluation. The relative evaluation is important for the strength of the place, and the absolute evaluation is important for wider recognition of the heritage. The first is subjected to emotional processes, the other is a result of cognitive processes. The relative evaluation is connected to the social capital, and the absolute evaluation depends on a professional appraisal.

The proposed value related model is suitable for the relative evaluation. For the absolute evaluation, it is necessary to add a comparative evaluation in compliance with already developed methodologies for evaluation of the heritage.

Implementation of positioning the heritage into space

Socially acceptable implementation of positioning the heritage into space is possible by respecting the relative multidisciplinary evaluation. The biological orientation of the individual and of the society towards respecting the heritage does exist. The economic welfare follows it. Civilized society must develop this natural property into

conscious mentality. The consensus of an individual and of the society for implementation of the heritage into space is namely urgent. The grade of respecting the positioning of heritage into space in the society that respects the man, depends on its free decision. A free decision has to be a consequence of of conscious decision by fully recognizing the value of the heritage. Thus, the valuation according to the proposed value related model is important for implementation of the heritage. All parameters are important. The relative evaluation must include the whole heritage. It should be respected when arranging the space and other social and economic decisions. The absolute evaluation is respected when interweaving the individual positions and the heritage within the same space, respectively.

The task of the conservation as the institutionalized profession and science is to research the multidisciplinary evaluation of the heritage for synergic activity of the individual, profession and society within space and time (*Picture6*).

The task of the politics as a part of the institutionalized system is to enable to realize it. Only so could the heritage be in space a part of us. In the opposite case, in best case, only social constraint will be in case of institutionalized consciousness. In the worse case, the cultural possibility in space will be lost forever.

Summary

The permanent development of the heritage represents a multicausally conditioned phenomenon. The shown theoretical value related model originates in synergic activity of durable elements: man – space – time. The purpose of the discussion is to set up a theoretical basis for recuperation of connected relations among the durable elements in order that man could stay among them.

The presented methodology originates in the orientation for approach of the heritage to the personal essence, and for creation of conditions to satisfy the internal need of man and society for the heritage. The presented value related model enables a complete recognition of the values of the heritage as a condition for a conscious decision about its future.

Respecting the value related model enables that the space will not only be recognizable, i.e. such as to be distinguished from other by specific natural and cultural properties, but will also be recognizable. Recognizable space preserves the time structure: it preserves material and symbolic understandable traces and connections of the

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natural and anthropogenous character through time. A recognizable positioning of the heritage is essential to distinguish the space. A recognizable space has got visible signs of its own development and it is congruent with itself visually and by contents and divisible from other spheres and intuitively recognizable. It represents a permanent civilization capital enabling to mankind to appear equally in the World as an active constant element of our Space.

Abstract

The natural and cultural heritage are acknowledged permanent sources for the progress of the civilization. Their positioning within space is important for a quality treatment of the permanent sources. The positioning of the natural and cultural heritage represents a corelation of personal, economic, social, cultural and spatial characteristics of particular societies within the time structure.

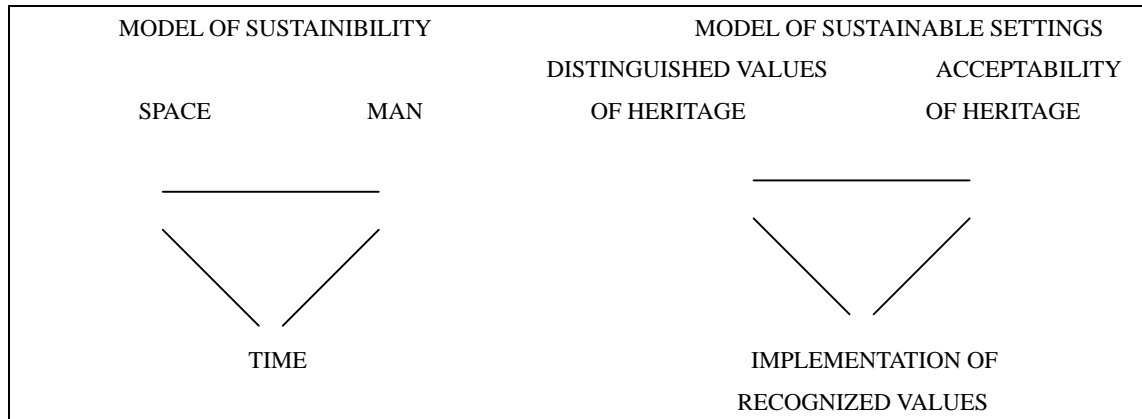
Difinition, the research of the meaning and evaluation of the positioning the heritage are incorporated in the Methodology for Distinguished Development of Heritage Within Space, that has been developed by the Piran District Unit of the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia in recent years. The individual, the society, the economy, the cultural heritage, the space and the institutions are dealt with as development parametres. The objective of the methodology is to set up a system for balanced implementation of recognition and identification of the space. The starting-points of the methodology are as follows:

- the needs and the values of an individual as a consciousness holder on the importance of the heritage;
- the needs and the values of the society as a spiritual driving force of the progress;
- the economic capital as a material implementer of the values;
- the natural and cultural heritage in its individual and spatial appearance as a holder of the tangible and intangible meanings.

The methodology enables a detailed definition and evaluation of positioning the natural and cultural heritage on the basis of a multidisciplinary review of objective as well as subjective measures and criteria of development parametres.

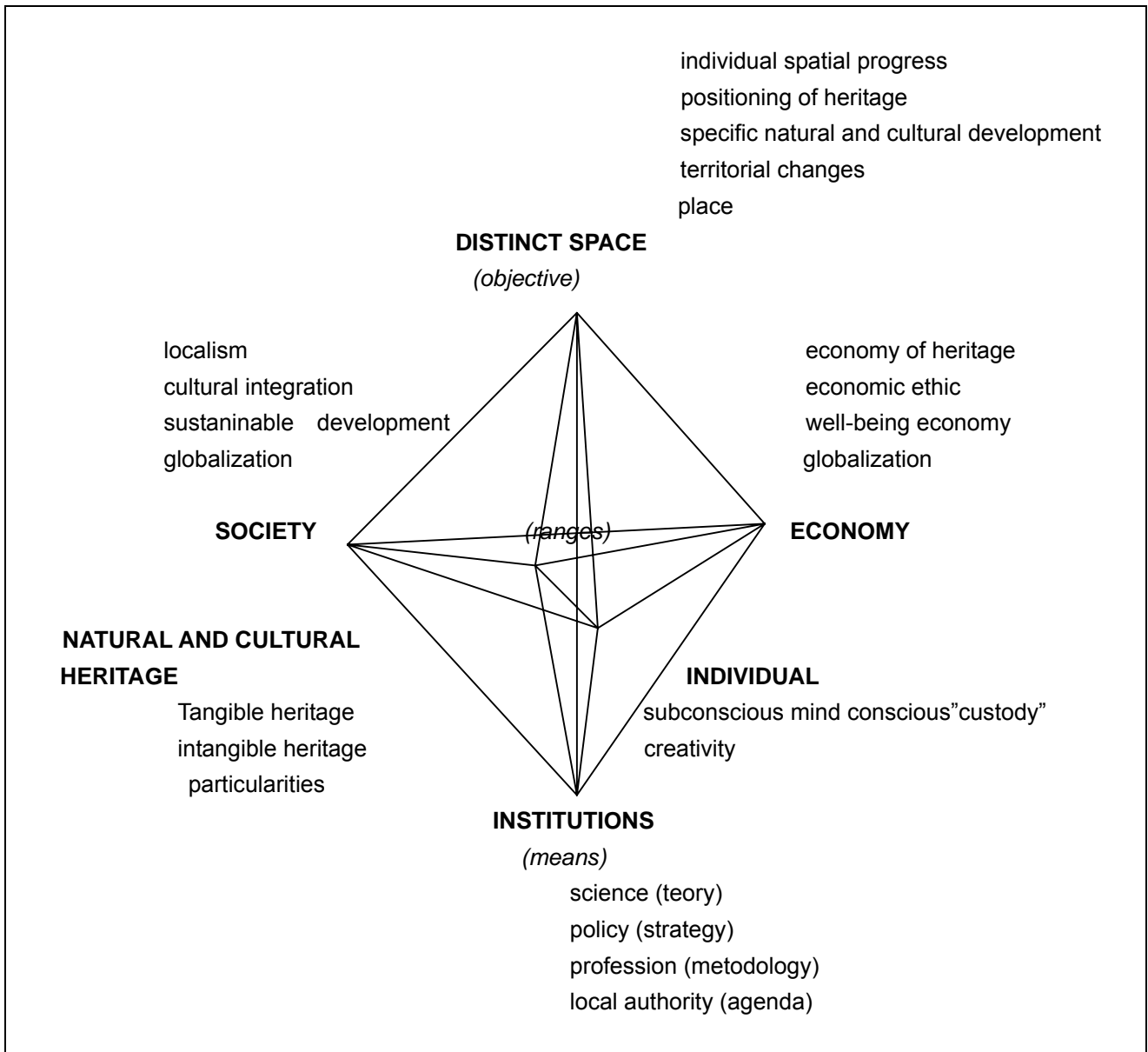
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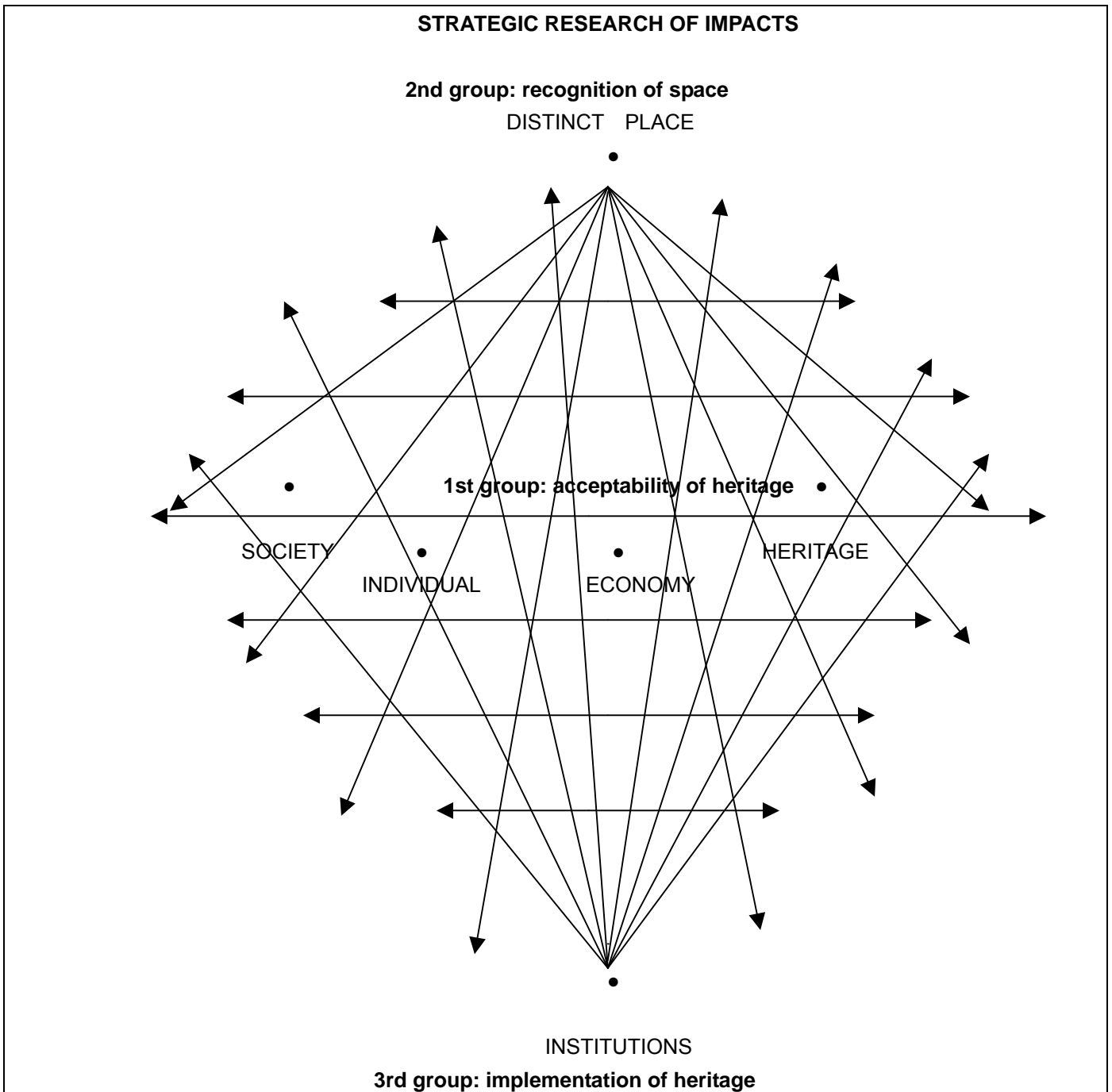


Picture 1: Theoretical scheme of research

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Picture 2: Components of parametres for researching pluridisciplinary links with the setting of heritage



Picture 3: Strategic research of impacts

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TERMS OF »VAKOG« SYSTEM AND POTENCIAL ELEMENTS OF VALUE FOR HERITAGE							
TERM	VALUE	TERM	VALUE	TERM	VALUE	TERM	VALUE
<i>circle</i>	perfection	<i>rustle</i>	link with nature	<i>airy</i>	freedom	<i>taste</i>	tradition
<i>target</i>	realization of expectation	<i>purl</i>	intact nature	<i>soft</i>	aggreable	<i>stuffy</i>	discomfort
<i>geometrical</i>	order	<i>bells</i>	civilization	<i>pulse</i>	life	<i>salty</i>	primordial
<i>View</i>	information		culture	<i>damp</i>	old	<i>smoky</i>	homely
<i>shade</i>	orientation	<i>music</i>	civilization	<i>knead</i>	familiar	<i>smell</i>	link

Picture 4: Schematic model of »VAKOG« sistem and potencial elements of value for heritage

MODEL OF DISTINCTIVE EVALUATION OF HERITAGE					
field	category of	type of values	value	complex criterion	Concrete item
CULTURE	HERITAGE	typology	type	constant	form
			rarity	specificity	wooden foundation
		
	ART	aesthetic	creativity	form	sculpture
...	
SOCIETY	PHILOSOPHY	morality	diversitivity	particularity	rite
	URBAN	quality of life	urban quality	harmony	settlement

INDIVIDUAL	COMPREHENSION	sensuousness	feel	tradition	taste
		soul	reportability	remembrance	symbol

ECONOMY	INDUSTRY	production	market	compatibility	new material
	MARKET VALUE	Culture	cultural value	rank	object
		added value	market price	conservation	heritage

PLACE	FORM	natural elements	origin	Morphological specificities	nature in urban space
		anthropological	tipology	form	roof
	CONTENT	etnology	treatment	local material	stone
		spiritual	power of place	symbol	crucifix

INSTITUTION	POLICY	international policy	quality of life	progress	research of material
		cultural policy	culture	quality	artefact
	SCIENCE	teory	news	significance	result of research
	
	PROFESSION	archeology	witness of time	time	mozaik

Picture 5: Model of distinctive evaluation of heritage

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IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE VALUES										
HERITAGE			PLACE		INDIVIDUAL		SOCIETY		ECONOMY	
			as subject	as object	as subject	as object	as subject	as object	as subject	as object
as subject	tangible values	<i>values</i>								
	intangible values	<i>values</i>	<i>values</i>							
as object	tangible values	<i>values</i>		<i>values</i>						
	intangible values	<i>values</i>			<i>values</i>	<i>values</i>	<i>values</i>	<i>values</i>	<i>values</i>	<i>values</i>

Picture 6: Model for identify the recognized and distinguished values of heritage for the implementation of setting