



**JPI - JHEP JOINT
PILOT TRANSNATIONAL CALL**
for Joint Projects on Cultural Heritage

PROJECT PROPOSAL

SHUC

Proposal full title:

**A Sustainable Future for the
Historic Urban Core**

Proposal acronym:

SHUC

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List of participants:

Participant no.	Participant organisation name	Participant short name	Organisation type	Country
1 (Coordinator)	University of Technology Delft	TUD	University	Netherlands
2	Newcastle University, Global Urban Research Unit	GURU	University	United Kingdom
3	University College Dublin	UCD	University	Ireland

Research Topics (choose the topic/topics of the project proposal)

- 1. Methods, tools (including non-invasive instruments) and modelling for understanding damage and decay mechanisms (including the effects of weathering and climate change) on tangible heritage (including buildings, sites and landscapes);
- 2. Materials, technologies and procedures for the conservation of tangible cultural heritage;
- 3. Use and re-use of buildings and landscapes, including the relationship between changes of use and public policy, including costs and added value (for example as a result of planning regulations and urban development);
- 4. Increasing understanding of cultural values, valuation, interpretation, ethics and identity around all forms of cultural heritage (tangible, intangible and digital heritage).

Type of project (choose the type of project proposal)

Networking

Collaborative research

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Section A: Project Summary

Full name of the Project:	A Sustainable Future for the Historic Urban Core
Project acronym:	SHUC
Project duration:	24 months.
Project abstract:	<p>The historic urban cores of European towns are a major European cultural asset. (J. Pendlebury, 2009; J. Pendlebury & Strange, 2011) However, their planning and management vary significantly because of different institutional conditions and social models (V. Nadin & D Stead, 2008). For example, in the Netherlands the state is the primary actor with municipalities acting directly in managing the built heritage (Janssen, Luiten, Renes, & Rouwendal, 2012), whereas in England the state largely regulates the private market and NGOs play a more important role. These different approaches have consequences for changes of use of property and space in the historic core.</p> <p>Although countries use different management approaches they face similar pressures arising from the effects of the banking crisis and increasingly neoliberal government policies which tend to impose public spending constraints together with privatisation and deregulation.(Council, 2009; Dafflon, 2010, 2002) (P. Allmendinger & Haughton, 2012) (Nadin and Stead 2013). This presents serious challenges for the management of the cultural asset of the historic urban core, especially since past studies have pointed to the weakness of strategic approaches to coordinating the actions of a wider set of public, private and civil society actors in urban heritage management. There is a demand for a better understanding of the trajectory and impacts of planning and management approaches.</p> <p>This project proposes to establish a collaborative network of researchers with a common interest in changing practices in urban planning and management of historic cities. It brings together research on planning practices for the historic urban core from three countries to apply a common theoretical framework. It will develop new comparative understandings of evolving practices and their consequences.</p> <p>The project asks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have varying management approaches influenced patterns of functions in, and the economic role of, the historic urban core? How can these relationships be captured in a common conceptual framework? • How are approaches being reformed in each country in response to changing political values, in particular the role of the state, and to what extent do underlying socio-economic and historical factors shape responses to heritage management? • To what extent are models and methods of managing the historic urban core transferable between countries, and what scope is there for effective policy transfer? <p>The method of analysis is primarily to bring existing research and scholarship in the three countries into a common cross-national conceptual framework. The provisional framework is already in place and draws on theories of strategic planning and area life cycle management (Lindgren & Bandhold, 2009; Henry Mintzberg, 1994, 1996; H. Mintzberg, Ahlstrand, & Lampel, 2005) and has been employed in pilot research on managing the historic urban cores of twenty cities in the Netherlands (Toorn Vrijthoff, 2011)</p>
Keywords:	Historic Urban Core, Cultural Heritage, Sustainable, Future Strategy, Life cycle
Project costs (in Euros):	<p>Estimated overall budget € 240.000,- Estimated overall requested grant € 150.000,- The contributing funding for each participant will be provided by time input. The own funding will be focused on writing scientific articles directly related to the results of the networking workshops.</p>

Section B: Consortium description

1. COORDINATOR (LEADING PARTNER)	
Country:	Netherlands
Full legal name of organization in English:	Delft University of Technology
Organization short name in English:	TU Delft
Full legal name of organization in original language:	Technische Universiteit Delft
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Description of the institution-department:	Urbanism in cooperation with Real Estate & Housing The Real Estate & Housing Department conducts scientific research in the fields of Real Estate Management, Design & Construction Management, Urban Area Development and Housing. Focus points are how to optimally align supply and demand for real estate, ways to organize collaboration between all relevant stakeholders, performance requirements, performance measurement, and adding value by real estate. Furthermore RE&H provides education in the BSc program of the Faculty of Architecture and an international RE&H Master track. RE&H focuses on each phase of a building's life cycle: from initiative to its ultimate use, on different scale levels: place, building, portfolio and area.
Participation in main tasks of the project per Work Package:	Over all coordination of the project and coordination of workpackage 1 Author of three briefing papers, input for workshop 1 (WP 1) , 2 (WP 2) and 3 (WP 3) Leading author of the working paper about the conceptual framework which is the outcome of workpackage 1 and also an important guideline for workpackage 2 and 3 Co-author of the working papers being the result work

	package 2 and 3 Author of scientific journal articles, a spin-off result of the project
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2. PARTICIPANT n. 2	
Country:	United Kingdom
Full legal name of organization in English:	School of Architecture Planning and Landscape Newcastle University
Organization short name in English:	Newcastle University
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Description of the institution-department:	The Global Urban Research Unit (GURU) executes high quality research and consultancy for a range of funding bodies. Its work is primarily focused on developing a better understanding of place and its potential transformation. Our work is theoretically informed but applied, inter-disciplinary, and internationally focused.
Participation in main tasks of the project per Work Package:	Coordination of workpackage 2 Author of three briefing papers, input for workshop 1 (WP 1) , 2 (WP 2) and 3 (WP 3) Leading author of the working paper about change adjusted strategies which is the outcome of workpackage 2 Co-author of the working papers being the result of work package 1 and 3 Author of scientific journal articles, a spin-off result of the project

3. PARTICIPANT n. 3	
Country:	Ireland
Full legal name of organization in English:	School of Geography, Planning & Environmental Policy & Earth Institute, University College Dublin
Organization short name in English:	UCD
Full legal name of organization in original language:	School of Geography, Planning & Environmental Policy & Earth Institute, University College Dublin
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Description of the institution-department:	<p>UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN (UCD) is one of Europe's leading research-intensive universities where undergraduate education, postgraduate masters and PhD training, research, innovation and community engagement form a dynamic continuum of activity</p> <p>The international standing of UCD has increased rapidly in recent years and the university is currently ranked within the top 1% of institutions world-wide by the Times Higher Education rankings.</p> <p>UCD is home to a number of primary Research Institutes which have been established to provide world-class facilities for a critical mass of academics and PhD students who are conducting research into a broad spectrum of areas. These include also the Urban Institute</p>
Participation in main tasks of the project per Work Package:	<p>Coordination of workpackage 3</p> <p>Author of three briefing papers, input for workshop 1 (WP 1) , 2 (WP 2) and 3 (WP 3)</p> <p>Leading author of the working paper about future implications which is the outcome of workpackage 3</p> <p>Co-author of the working papers resulting from work package 1 and 2</p> <p>Author of scientific journal articles, a spin-off result of the project</p>

Section C: Project contents

Maximum length for the whole of Section C (10 pages)

Introduction

The historic urban core is a repository of cultural heritage in its buildings, monuments public spaces and townscape. It has been formed through incremental change over many years in response to changing pressures on the role of the city. This has produced a complex, highly differentiated urban fabric in terms of real estate ownership, urban structure and the historic periods represented. The physical characteristics of historic cores have common characteristics in terms of the complexity of the urban fabric with local variations. These characteristics make the historic urban cores a primary European cultural asset (Pendlebury, 2009; Pendlebury & Strange, 2011).

The methods used to manage and regulate change in the historic urban cores vary from country to country (or even region to region) because of the significantly different institutional conditions and social models (Nadin and Stead 2008). In Continental Europe under a corporatist social model, there has been a tendency for the state to take a more direct role in urban development with provincial and municipal governments playing an active role in urban development as well as regulation. In the Anglo-Saxon countries under more liberal social model there is a tendency for the private sector to be more important in urban development with local governments playing a more facilitating role (Janssen, et al., 2012).

Approaches to management and regulation of the cores has varied significantly through time and there is some similarity in the trajectory of change across western Europe. Changes of use and the public policies that regulate them have changed to accommodate different social and economic demands and evolving public and professional attitudes to the importance of the historic core for the social and economic life of the city. After the Second World War and during a long period of steady economic growth and restructuring the service sector became much more important, demand for housing increased due to smaller households and increased prosperity, and urban development including mass housing was concentrated on the urban fringe. This had mixed effects on the historic urban cores. In some countries, there was a decline of the core and its economic and heritage value. From the 1950s to the 1970s there were attempts at redevelopment to make the urban core more accessible to the motor car and more suitable for commercial and retail uses. In some cities this led to wholesale redevelopment of parts of the historic cores, but generally they have proved remarkably resilient. In the Netherlands, economic investments moved to bigger buildings and more accessible locations. Vacant buildings in the core were taken over by small scale commercial activities and the housing function became stronger, with a good fit between function and the close-knit organic street pattern. At the same time, public and professional attitudes embraced heritage conservation and its associations with cultural identity, authenticity, sense of place and historic continuity.

From the 1980s the forces of globalization and European integration led to increasing competition between cities as investment became more footloose. In this context government has begun to recognize the economic value of the historic urban core as a characteristic that lends 'quality of place' and distinctiveness which are important in attracting investment. As a result, policies and regulations for conservation of the core (especially at the building level) have been strengthened and supported with sometimes generous government financial incentives. The historic urban core has been rediscovered and in an increasingly globalised economy is now considered essential in promoting place-distinctiveness and identity, a sense of place and key to attracting mobile capital and new residents.

However the conservation planning approach has generally not been framed in a long-term vision concerning its functions in the context of the city as a whole. *'While there are clear, authorized sets of principles for managing monuments or sites-the conservative repair approach-no such clarity exists for the management of places, with their multiplicity of buildings'* (J. Pendlebury, 2009, p. 210).The planning perspective considered the historic urban core more a collection of interesting buildings. lacking a strategy for the management of an urban area with high valued characteristics in terms of

identity,

The historic core now faces a new round of challenges arising from increasingly neoliberal public policy, a less direct role for government in urban development (whether under continental or Anglo-Saxon social models), and the effects of the banking crisis and the 'roll-out' of austerity policies, (Council, 2009; Dafflon, 2010, 2002). In particular, the ability of local government to support historic urban core strategies is fading away as spending cuts, privatisation and deregulation take hold in different degrees (P. Allmendinger & Haughton, 2012). Local government can do less in a direct sense through the funding available to undertake maintenance and improvement, and indirectly through high-level professional knowledge available for policy making and interventions.

The tasks and responsibilities of public, private and civil society partners is being adapted, alongside modification of regulations and incentives. The rules of the planning/conservation and transformation game are being re-written to take into account a fundamentally altered social and economic framework. These changes present difficult challenges for the planning and management of the historic urban core, indeed it is seen as a significant threat to the integrity and authenticity of urban heritage by some, especially where the public sector has played a dominant role and now is no longer able to do so. However, there is evidence of very effective heritage management in places where the market plays a significant role.. There are planning approaches and mechanisms which can effectively regulate market actors whilst harnessing private investment.

In this context the provision of strategies for the historic urban core become particularly important. Strategic approaches can help to build and communicate a common approach and shape the actions of other public, private and civil society actors.

In this project we will compare the approach of nine cities in three northern European countries (The Netherlands, United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland) in the planning and management of the historic urban core. Each partner will apply a common conceptual framework to empirical evidence within a particular country and thereby enable constructive comparison. This comparison will deliver a much needed understanding of how approaches are changing and their likely consequences. In this task, the comparative approach is especially useful because it enables consideration of the influence of underlying conditions, and also comparison of approaches and methods employed. This will lead to mutually beneficial lesson drawing, and offers potential for well-informed exchange or even transfer of knowledge. It is intended that this project will be a springboard for the creation of a wider international network that will contribute to theoretical understanding of heritage planning and management, and the development of principles and practice for the management of the historic urban core.

C.1 - Detailed project objectives

The overall aims of the project are

- to agree a common conceptual framework for the comparative analysis of the planning and management of the historic urban core;
- to apply the framework to provide knowledge of how approaches are being reformed in the context of dramatically changing economic conditions; and
- to draw lessons from comparative analysis about the likely consequences of reform and the potential for meaningful international policy transfer.

In order to achieve these aims, we have established a collaborative network of researchers in three institutions with a common interest in changing practices in urban planning and management of historic cities. The project will deliver much needed comparative understandings of evolving practices in the planning and management of the historic urban core and their likely implications. However, given the scope of the funding this is seen as a pilot project primarily bringing together existing knowledge and research findings from three countries, and combining in-depth scholarship in urban heritage management, changes in spatial planning practices and international comparative planning

research.

It is intended to widen the project to include more countries in future phases of the research. However, that is not part of this proposal. The current project has been limited to three countries in north-west Europe in order to facilitate agreement on a common theoretical approach, to limit the breadth of comparisons across different social models, and for efficiency in expenditure.

The project will run in three main phases or workpackage with a separate workpackage at the end for preparation of a final report. Each workpackage is guided by explicit objectives, research questions and deliverables; and will include a project workshop, as shown in Figure 1.

The main research questions are

Workpackage 1

- How have varying management approaches influenced patterns of functions in, and the economic role of, the historic urban core? How can these relationships be captured in a common conceptual framework?

Workpackage 2

- How are approaches being reformed in each country in response to changing political values, in particular the role of the state, and to what extent do underlying socio-economic and historical factors shape responses to heritage management?

Workpackage 3

- To what extent are models and methods of managing the historic urban core transferable between countries, and what scope is there for effective policy transfer?

The objective of **Workpackage 1** is to share and explore the different characteristics of historic urban cores, particularly in relation to their functions and uses, and agree a conceptual framework for the analysis of approaches to their planning and management which takes into account these differences. A provisional conceptual framework is already in place and draws on theories of strategic planning and area life-cycle management (Lindgren & Bandhold, 2009; Henry Mintzberg, 1994, 1996; H. Mintzberg, et al., 2005). It has been employed in pilot research on managing the historic urban cores of twenty cities in the Netherlands (Toorn Vrijthoff, 2011).

The method involves each partner preparing a briefing paper outlining three examples of historic urban cores and their management. The project coordinator will provide a template for the briefing papers to ensure some consistency. The briefing paper will draw heavily on the existing knowledge of the partner research institutes, together with desk research on recent documentary evidence and one or two key actors. The chosen historic cores will be used throughout the project and professional representatives from the examples will be invited to participate in the project by attending workshops and commenting on papers. The criteria for choice of the case study cities or towns will be agreed by the consortium, but there will be an accent on finding cases where there is some innovation in approaches that might provide more insightful findings. Findings from the briefing papers will be combined, compared and reported in Working Paper 1.

The objective of **Workpackage 2** is to use the conceptual framework to describe and how the planning and management approaches are changing, and to explain how this is facilitated or impeded by national and local conditions. The emphasis is on the dynamics of policy and intervention and trajectories of change, rather than 'snapshot' descriptions. The consortium are aware that reform is a process underway in all three countries and is certainly not complete. The same method will be employed as in Workpackage 1 with briefing papers based on the same cities and towns, and findings reported in Working Paper 2.

The objective of **Workpackage 3** is to draw out the findings and lessons from the comparisons made in the first two stage. We will 'map' the trajectories of change in each town, assessing the extent of consistency within the country, and then map the trajectories 'cross-nationally'. This will provide a broad assessment of the response of cultural heritage management in historic urban cores to the gradual effects of global competition and European integration; and also responses to more dramatic

sudden changes in economic conditions since 2007. Lesson drawing will require careful assessment of the significance of national and local conditions on the methods adopted and the likely implications of transposition to another set of conditions. Working Paper 3 will consider the potential for mutual learning from the project; for policy transfer between countries; and for practical recommendations for professional practice. It will also reflect on the value of the theoretical framework and how it could be improved for subsequent research.

The final report will bring together the findings and conclusions from the three stages of the project. The final report should, for the first time, provide a comparative perspective on the management of the historic urban core in Europe. It will provide a comparative empirical understanding of the impacts of contemporary socio-economic conditions and political priorities on the planning and management of the historic urban core in north-west Europe (where more meaningful comparisons can be made). It will extend theoretical understanding of heritage management particularly in respect of the application of strategic planning theories, and in understanding the extent to which a common conceptual base can be applied internationally.

Other important objectives of the project are to raise awareness of the nature of changing policy approaches in historic urban cores; and to disseminate the findings widely – as outlined in the following sections.

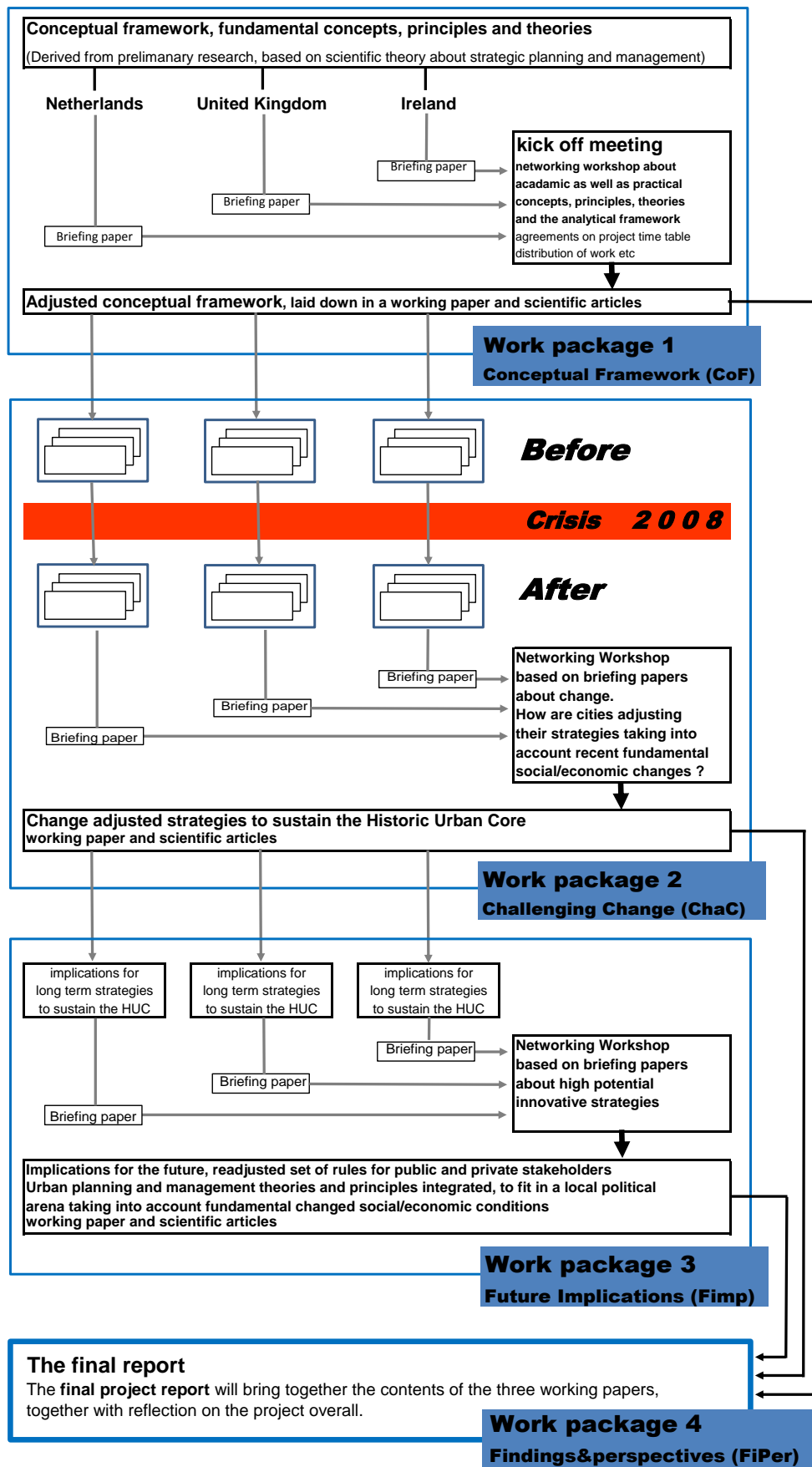


Figure 1 SHUC project structure

C.2 - Short description of state of the art of the research/activities in the field of the project

The historic Urban Core

According to Lewicka there is an ongoing discussion in geographical and sociological literature concerning two different viewpoints and descriptions of place (Lewicka, 2010):

- In the one, place is understood in the classic way (Relph, 1976; Tuan, 1977) A bounded entity with unique and historical continuity, a cosy place of rest and defence against the dangerous and alien 'outside'. This one corresponds to a traditional, conservative view of society.
- In the other point of view place is seen as 'open crossroads', a meeting place rather than an enclave of rest, a place being a source of potential social interactions. (Milligan, 1998) A description which better describes the features of the globalized world of spaces today.

There appears to be a discussion about these two different viewpoints in sociological and geographical literature, but hardly in the environmental literature. (Lewicka, 2010)

The historic urban core is a place that address both viewpoints at the same time.

In the pilot research on managing the historic urban cores of twenty cities in the Netherlands, mentioned in paragraph C1 of this proposal, the following definition for the historic urban core was used:

The historic urban core is the original settlement which was shaped by a non-industrial economy.

Unique characteristics of the historic urban core

Cities are more and more competing with each other in different leagues, for the favor of the high educated creative settlers, the cultural visitors, companies looking for a new location and to keep those already bound to the city (Borg, Costa, & Gotti, 1996; Gardiner, Martin, & Tyler, 2004; Gospodini, 2002; Greffe, 2004; Kavaratzis, 2008; Wiesand, 2005).

The historic urban core seems to have characteristics which are significant in the context of that competition. Characteristics often referred to as unique qualities and specified in terms of identity, authenticity, historic continuity, organic grown street patterns etc. (Lewicka, 2008; McCabe & Stokoe, 2004; Murtagh, Graham, & Shirlow, 2008; Murzyn-Kupisz & Gwosdz, 2011; John Pendlebury, Short, & While, 2009) Zerubavel argues that the past and the present are not entirely separate entities (Zerubavel, 2003) and that people have a need to bridge the gap between the two. The physical surroundings which remain relatively stable constitute a reliable locus of memories and often serve as major foci of personal as well as group nostalgia. That underscores efforts to preserve those parts of the city that provide us with a link to the past, mainly to be found in the historic urban core. Lowenthal argues that in western society, because people live longer and are more mobile, they seldom remain surrounded by the things they grew up with. That is why there is an increased interest in history and why people stick to the last recognizable things (Lowenthal, 1985). The historic urban core gives the opportunity to make contact with previous generations and step in the footsteps of our ancestors. Moore&Ekerdt draw the attention to the notion that the meaning of place is less ready-made than cultivated over time and that previous life experiences form an important context for the creation of meaning (Moore & Ekerdt, 2011). Some analyses of the British heritage industry link nostalgia for the past to economic decline (Hewison, 1987; Wright, 2009).

The same message as Lowenthal, is given nearly twenty years later, in a policy document of the central government of the Netherlands.

"The need for historical embedded identity, for slow movement in time, for distinctiveness ability, for nuances, familiar situations and variety, can also be seen as the counter point for the dominant influence of the levelling global culture. Handling the cultural heritage with respect guarantees the historical continuity and opens up possibilities to preserve the cultural identity of a village, city, region and even the whole country" (VROM, 1999). Kotkin is explicitly referring to the historic urban core giving a sense of place and history amidst a society in which the barriers of time and space are under constant assault. "As centres of arts and culture, repositories of our past history and architecture, the core retains a powerful tug of consciousness. It reminds us not only who we are but also what we have been" (Kotkin, 1999). These theoretical notions are confirmed by studies of Morris, Stokols and Jacobi (Madgin, 2008) They found that the historic environment was psychologically comfortable and

that it was imbued with meaning and acted as a trigger to evoke memory. According to Richard Florida the high educated creative class values historic inner cities because it satisfies their longing for authenticity (Florida, 2002). Cultural and culinary facilities in the setting of an historic urban core are much more appreciated and are therefore more valuable than the same facilities in a new build cultural center (Sanagata, 2002).

Lowenthal and Kotkin are referring to the historic urban core as a story teller which brings people in connection with the past to satisfy their longing for a feeling of identity. This person or group linked identity seems to be something different from the concept of 'place identity'. Place is space endowed with meaning (Altman & Low, 1992; Tuan, 1977). The word identity means sameness (continuity) and distinctiveness (uniqueness) (Jacobson-Widding, 1983). Place identity refers to a set of place features that guarantee the place's distinctiveness and continuity in time. (Lewicka, 2008). Place is a means to distinguish oneself from others, to preserve a sense of continuity, to build positive self-esteem, and to create a sense of self-efficacy (Tigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996) However their research findings, based on Breakwell's model of identity, refers to residential places and the place identification of the people living there.

The above illustrates that, despite the differences in the wrapping of the message, there is an agreement on the fact that the historic urban environment accommodates a genius loci, currently high valued by a broad range of social groups, young and old.

Strategies to sustain the historic urban core

Originally drawn from military affairs into the private sector and then into public policy, the concept of strategy now has meanings in the many contexts in which it is used. The perspective of managing the historic urban core in the context of city competitiveness highlights particular facets of the notion of 'strategy': taking a long-term view of change, establishing shared goals and vision that will give advantage in a competitive environment; identifying a coordinated set of objectives to guide desired change; and identifying shaping the measures and tools by which the goals may be achieved. (see fig 2)

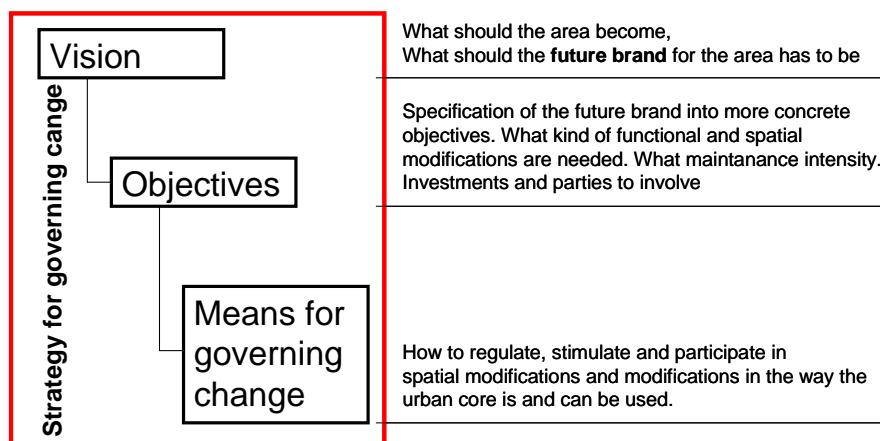


Figure 2 The three main components of a strategy are shown: the vision, the objectives and the means.

A robust long term future strategy has the ability to anticipate upon divergent future social/economic developments forming the context for the strategy. The credit crunch clearly illustrated to a wide audience the necessity to take divergent futures into account when mapping out the route to take into the future.

Exploring uncertainty, anticipating future developments and their consequences, and setting possible options for action is known as scenario planning. Scenario planning for business was originally established by Royal Dutch/Shell in the early 1970s as part of a process for generating and evaluating its strategic options. As a result Shell has been consistently better in its oil forecasts than other major oil companies. This success led to the wider adoption of scenario planning and strategic thinking in

both the private and public sectors (Ringland, 2006). Future scenarios can be used to test the robustness of proposed strategies. Since future developments forming the context for a strategy cannot be predicted, it is important that the strategy is placed in the context of alternative possible futures or scenarios in order to understand possible effects and evaluate 'strategic response capability'. (Bettis & Hitt, 1995; Lindgren & Bandhold, 2009).

In the context of the historic urban core providing competitive advantage, the notion of a strategy as a means to develop communicate shared goals becomes important. Porter stressed that strategy provides 'a broad formula for how a business is going to compete, what its goals should be, and what policies will be needed to carry out those goals' (Porter, 1980/1998). Similarly, Henry Mintzberg indicated that strategy is a *plan*, a *pattern*, a *position*, a *perspective* and he indicated that it can also be a *ploy*, a maneuver intended to outwit a competitor (H. Mintzberg, 1994). We would therefore expect that strategies for the historic core would set out a coordinated set of objectives and policies to be used as a guideline for management

The objectives give an elaboration of the vision and making concrete what kind of modifications and actions are chosen and expected to support the vision.

The means describe more in detail what kind of functional/spatial modifications and modifications in use of the historic urban core are planned to be executed, when and by which party or parties.

Local Government Measures			
	Intervention oriented		Management & supervision
	Modifications in use of land and property	Spatial modifications	
Regulation framing private initiatives	1	2	7
Incentives/Stimulation stimulating private initiatives	3	4	8
Initiation/Participation government interference	5	6	9

Figure 3 Measure and tools for managing change

The municipality has certain competences to manage the process of urban change and the legitimate authority to do so through the political representatives. It also has a range of mechanisms or tools at its disposal for the management task, including formal legal powers of regulation, detailed plan-making, project development and other non-statutory powers and intangible assets in building support for the strategy. It must also consider the potential to influence other actors and agencies in the exercise of their powers (the framing role) whether in the public, private or civic spheres. Much action, even that arising from formal legal powers will be exercised at the discretion of the local authority and will need at least nominally the tacit acceptance of stakeholders. Because local government needs to build support for the exercise of its management responsibility, it is important these means are explained and argued in the strategic planning.

The wide range of tools are here summarized in three categories as shown in Figure 3: regulation, incentives and participation. The application of these tools are concerned with spatial modifications or with modifications in use.

European comparative research on urban heritage conservation

European comparative research on urban heritage conservation has a long history, especially since the Council of Europe's *European Campaign for Urban Renaissance* (1980–2), and the adoption of the European Urban Charter. There have also been many comparative studies on urban policy and spatial planning systems, and much transfer of ideas from one country to another. Even Howard's Social City of 1898 owes much to his experience in North America. More recently European integration has given an impetus to comparative studies of planning, the most significant being the *EU Compendium of Planning Systems and Policies* (CEC 1997) which has provided a benchmark for subsequent studies

(Nadin & Stead, 2012). This has been followed by extensive international cooperation on planning including that funded by the Interreg and ESPON initiative (see for example (S. Dühr, Colomb, & Nadin, 2010; S. Dühr & Nadin, 2007)). This renewed interest in international comparative planning study mirrors a general growth in the importance of comparative studies of public policy (Haintrais, 2009)

The findings of recent comparative research on urban planning and management offer two clear messages (Stead & Cotella, 2011). First, approaches to planning in Europe are in a period of great change as national and regional governments promote reforms and renewal of planning institutions and tools, informed by extensive international networking and cooperation of the main actors. Second, there is evidence of more common thinking about urban planning. Ways of thinking about planning are shared, constructed and diffused among member states with the assistance of the European institutions (S. Dühr, et al., 2010; Nadin, 2012). However, the model or style of planning in any place remains firmly rooted in the underlying social model, 'the socio-economic, political and cultural patterns that have given rise to particular forms of government and law' (V. Nadin & D. Stead, 2008). The SHUC project will offer specific insights on the effects of changing approaches to urban planning for the historic urban core. That will be done by an integration of urban planning and real estate management theories and principles, within the context of a changed social/economic situation in which local political decisions will be based on adjusted considerations and priorities.

Recent studies have drawn attention to these widespread reforms to urban policy and planning regulation that have been taking place across Europe over recent decades. In Denmark for example the strong steering role of national policy has given way to more liberal growth oriented strategies (Galland, forthcoming) while in England a more strategic approach in the 2000s has given way to 'localism' (P. Allmendinger & Haughton, forthcoming 2013; Nadin, 2007). However, there are few studies that have brought these together to examine and compare specifically the planning and management of the historic urban core.

The project will also draw on current debates on international comparative methodology. Many comparative studies have provided in-depth analyses of two or three systems and have helped to develop comparative methodology (see for example (Booth, 2011; S. Dühr & Nadin, 2007; Masser, 1986; Thomas et al., 1983)). But there are many methodological challenges of cross-national comparative study range from assembling compatible data and accessing equivalent sorts of information, through to fundamental questions about the validity of comparison when systems and policies are deeply rooted in their socio-political context, language and models of society (V. Nadin & D. Stead, 2008). More fundamentally, comparison requires some common scale of measurement, but the important variables of urban governance and planning systems are difficult to measure directly, for example, the extent of centralisation', 'devolution' or 'discretion', in planning (Knieling & Othengrafen, 2009)

There are also potential problems of linguistic and conceptual equivalence when carrying out international comparative research, which is compounded when larger numbers of countries (and cultures and languages) are involved. Linguistic equivalence does not just imply the need for a common meaning and understanding of terms between cases, it also implies the need for common (and comparable) ways of questioning and interpreting responses, which are culturally and linguistically influenced (Haintrais, 2009) Conceptual equivalence refers to the fact that not all concepts are commonly understood across different cultures, for example 'strategic plan', 'zoning' or even 'heritage'. Comparative studies need to guard against taking a biased methodological approach based on knowledge of a single country. A generic or universal conceptual framework is necessary but this is of course no easy task. Since many studies are reported in English there is a danger of an Anglo-Saxon orientation to the conceptual framework (Kunzmann, 2004) These issues will be addressed in the first workpackage of the project.

The project will have to take into account three current issues in relation to comparative methodology (Nadin, 2012). First, the study will need to address the real practices of urban heritage planning and management as well as the formal descriptions of systems. For this reason it is proposed to involve municipalities and other interests in the project. Second, the project needs to address the wider societal and cultural context on heritage planning (Knieling & Othengrafen, 2009) The 'planning and heritage culture which may be explained as 'the collective ethos and dominant attitudes of planners'

(Faludi, 2005) or 'the values, attitudes, mind sets and routines shared by those taking part in planning' (Fürst, 2009) is fundamental to explaining practice. Third, the project must address the 'state of flux' with many parallel and divergent reforms underway. Static snapshots are not useful, instead the project must adopt a diachronic perspective which examines the continuing struggle over urban planning and its role in heritage management. This emphasises the dynamic nature of planning and trajectories of change.

C.3 - Added value of the project and transnational cooperation

The project will for the first time provide a comparative perspective on the management of the historic urban core in Europe. It will provide a comparative empirical understanding of the impacts of contemporary political values on the planning and management of the historic urban core in north-west Europe (where meaningful comparisons can be made). It will extend theoretical understanding of heritage management particularly in respect of the application of strategic planning theories and in understanding the extent of 'conceptual equivalence' of heritage management in varying cultural conditions. It will provide practical outputs in terms of lessons on re-writing rules and practices in local strategic planning and management of the historic urban core, particularly in respect of relations between public, private and civil society stakeholders.

The questions leading the course of this project are primarily approached from a scientific perspective, based on the research experience of the participants. To put the discussion in a broader perspective we will invite academic colleagues, within the three participating countries working in the field of attention of this project, to participate in the workshops.

The underlying objective is of course to provide public and private parties with knowledge, principles and theories which have a practical impact. That impact has to deliver a contribution to a longer and stronger life cycle for the historic urban core. In order to confront our academic approach with practice we will expressly invite our practice-based counterpart to take part in the workshops. Potential participants from practice and policy include:

- Representatives of the nine participating cities, politicians as well as civil servants
- English Heritage (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/>)
- Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (<http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/en>)
- The [Netherlands](#) Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) (<http://www.nwo.nl/en>, Brigit van der Pas, b.vanderpas@nwo.nl)
- The Historic Towns Initiative, launched in Dublin on 21st February 2013 (<http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/archaeology/our-initiatives/historic-towns-initiative/>)
- The Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN) (<http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/irish-walled-towns/>)
- The Heritage Council of Ireland (Elmear O'Connell, eoconnell@heritagecouncil.ie)
- Chambers of Commerce
- Umbrella Organizations for Retail and Inner City Management
- Umbrella Organizations of Real Estate Developers and Investors
- National NGO's concerned with the sustainability of built cultural heritage in general and the historic urban core in particular

The practice applicable academic output is pre-eminently suitable for implementation in the education programme of the universities participating in this project. The output is public domain knowledge and we would encourage other universities and also other public and private parties to use the output of this project.

We see this project as a starting initiative and we expect it to get a follow up by providing a platform for more in-depth comparative research by the network in the future.

Section D: Description of the work

The overall time table of the project is presented in figure 5.

Section D.1 - Work Package description

Work Package 1: Conceptual Framework

Work Package no.	1		Start date	November 2013	
Work Package Leader	TUD, Vincent Nadin		Month 1		
Work Package title	Conceptual Framework (COF)				
Type of Activity	<i>Writing briefing papers, participate in workshop, writing working paper and articles, coordination work package</i>				
Participant no.	1	2	3		
Participant short name	TUD	GURU	UCD		
Participant person months	6	6	6		

Objectives

To agree a common conceptual framework for the comparative analysis of the planning and management of the historic urban core.

That framework will be applied consistently in the following work packages. The initial conceptual framework will be derived from preliminary research and concerns fundamental concepts, principles and theories.

Main question:

How have varying management approaches influenced patterns of functions in, and the economic role of, the historic urban core? How can these relationships be captured in a common conceptual framework?

Description of work

Each partner will prepare a briefing paper outlining three examples of historic urban cores and their management. The project coordinator will provide a template for the briefing papers to ensure some consistency. The briefing paper will draw heavily on the existing knowledge of the partner research institutes, together with desk research on recent documentary evidence and one or two key actors. The chosen historic cores will be used throughout the project and professional representatives from the examples will be invited to participate in the project by attending workshops and commenting on papers. The criteria for choice of the case study cities or towns will be agreed by the consortium, but there will be an accent on finding cases where there is some innovation in approaches that might provide more insightful findings.

Deliverables

This work package will start in November 2013, the first month of the project.

The briefing papers will be delivered in March 2014, month 5 of the project.

The briefing papers are the main input for the first international networking workshop, which will take place in March 2014. This first workshop will be hosted by TUD.

Directly after the workshop, in April 2014 which is month 6 of the project, working paper 1 will be produced under supervision of TUD.

Milestones

Working Paper 1 delivered by the end of April 2014, month 6 of the project

Work Package 2: Challenging Change

Work Package no.	2			Start date	March 2014
Work Package Leader	GURU, John Pendlebury			Month 7	
Work Package title	Challenging Change (ChaC)				
Type of Activity	<i>Writing briefing papers, participate in workshop, writing working paper and articles, coordination work package</i>				
Participant no.	1	2	3		
Participant short name	TUD	GURU	UCD		
Participant person months	7	7	7		

Objectives

To apply the framework, discussed and agreed upon in work package 1, to provide knowledge of how approaches, aiming to sustain the historic urban core, are being reformed in the context of dramatically changing economic conditions

Main question:

How are approaches being reformed in each country in response to changing political values, in particular the role of the state, and to what extent do underlying socio-economic and historical factors shape responses to heritage management?

Description of work

Using the conceptual framework a description will be made of how the planning and management approaches are changing, and to explain how this is facilitated or impeded by national and local conditions. The emphasis is on the dynamics of policy and intervention and trajectories of change, rather than 'snapshot' descriptions. The consortium partners are aware that reform is a process underway in all three countries and is certainly not complete. The same method will be employed as in Work package 1 with briefing papers based on the same cities and towns.

Deliverables

This work package will start in May 2014, the seventh month of the project.
The briefing papers will be delivered in October 2014, month 12 of the project.
The briefing papers are the main input for the second international networking workshop, which will take place in October 2014. This second workshop will be hosted by GURU.
Directly after the workshop, in November 2014 which is month 13 of the project, working paper 2 will be produced under supervision of GURU.

Milestones

Working Paper 2 delivered by the end of November 2014, month 13 of the project

Work Package 3: Future Implications

Work Package no.	3		Start date	December 2014	
Work Package Leader	UCD, Mark Scott		Month 14		
Work Package title	Future Implications (Fimp)				
Type of Activity	<i>Writing briefing papers, participate in workshop, writing working paper and articles, coordination work package</i>				
Participant no.	1	2	3		
Participant short name	TUD	GURU	UCD		
Participant person months	7	7	7		

Objectives

To draw lessons from comparative analysis about the likely consequences of reform and the potential for meaningful international policy transfer

Main question :

To what extent are models and methods of managing the historic urban core transferable between countries, and what scope is there for effective policy transfer?

Description of work

From the comparisons made in the first two stage findings and lessons will be drawn. We will 'map' the trajectories of change in each town, assessing the extent of consistency within the country, and then map the trajectories 'cross-nationally'. This will provide a broad assessment of the response of cultural heritage management in historic urban cores to the gradual effects of global competition and European integration; and also responses to more dramatic sudden changes in economic conditions since 2007. Lesson drawing will require careful assessment of the significance of national and local conditions on the methods adopted and the likely implications of transposition to another set of conditions.

Deliverables

This work package will start in December 2014, the fourteenth month of the project.

The briefing papers will be delivered in May 2015, month 19 of the project.

The briefing papers are the main input for the third international networking workshop, which will take place in May 2015. This third workshop will be hosted by UCD.

Directly after the workshop, in June 2015 which is month 20 of the project, working paper 3 will be produced under supervision of UCD.

Milestones (brief description and month from the project start date - month 1)

Working Paper 3 delivered by the end of June 2015, month 20 of the project

Work Package 4: Findings & Perspectives

Work Package no.	4		Start date	July 2015	
Work Package Leader	TUD, Vincent Nadin		Month 21		
Work Package title	Findings & Perspectives (FiPer)				
Type of Activity	bring together the contents of the three working papers				
Participant no.	1	2	3		
Participant short name	TUD	GURU	UCD		
Participant person months	4	4	4		

Objectives

To report the findings and perspectives of the total project, making them available for a wide audience: academic students and teachers, professionals in public service, private professional organisations, politicians, tenants, private stakeholders etc

Description of work

The final report will bring together the findings and conclusions from the three stages of the project. The final report should, for the first time, provide a comparative perspective on the management of the historic urban core in Europe. It will provide a comparative empirical understanding of the impacts of contemporary socio-economic conditions and political priorities on the planning and management of the historic urban core in north-west Europe (where more meaningful comparisons can be made). It will extend theoretical understanding of heritage management particularly in respect of the application of strategic planning theories, and in understanding the extent to which a common conceptual base can be applied internationally.

Deliverables

A final report based on the working papers 1, 2 and 3 and based on the presentations and discussions within the three international networking workshops. Attention will be given to the confrontation of the academic approach with practice. The practice applicable academic output is pre-eminently suitable for implementation in the education programme of the universities participating in this project. The output is public domain knowledge and we would encourage other universities and also other public and private parties to use the output of this project. The start of this workpackage is in July 2015, month 21 of the project. It will end in October 2015, month 24 of the project. TUD will supervise this work package.

Milestones

The final report in October 2015, month 24 of the project

Section D.2 - Quality and effectiveness of the co-ordination mechanisms and associated work plan

Work Package lists, Deliverable lists, Milestone lists and GANTT

Work package (WP) overview list

WP no.	WP title	Type of activity	Lead. partic. no.	Lead. partic. short name	Person months	Start Month	End month
1	<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>Briefing papers, workshop, working paper, articles</i>	1	TUD	6	1	6
2	<i>Challenging Change</i>	<i>Briefing papers, workshop, working paper, articles</i>	2	GURU	7	7	13
3	<i>Future Implications</i>	<i>Briefing papers, workshop, working paper, articles</i>	3	UCD	7	14	20
4	<i>Findings & Perspectives</i>	<i>Final report</i>	1	TUD	4	21	24
	TOTAL				24		

Deliverables overview list

Del. no.	Deliverable name	from WP no.	Nature/type of deliverable	Dissemination level (Public or restricted)	Delivery date (project month)
D1	<i>Working papers (three)</i>	1,2, 3	Written report	public	Month 6 Month 13 Month 20
D2	<i>Final Report</i>	4	Written report, book	public	Month 24
D3	<i>Journal articles</i>	1,2,3,4		public	pm

Milestones overview list

No.	Milestone name	WP involved	Expected date (project month)
1	Working paper 1	1	April 2014, month 6
2	Working paper 2	2	November 2014, month 13
3	Working paper 3	3	June 2015 Month 20
4	<i>Final Report</i>	4	October 2015 Month 24

Section E: Implementation and Project costs (Maximum length: 5 pages)

Section E.1 - Management structure and procedures

The management structure of the SHUC project will be very simple and resilient because it is a straightforward project to be realized by a small, three party, consortium. The organisational structure will consist of three layers only:

- The individual consortium members;
- The Steering Committee, formed by all consortium members;
- The coordinator and project manager.

Consortium Members

The individual consortium members are responsible for executing the tasks as described in the proposal and eventually in the “description of work”. The work package leaders are also responsible for the coordination within their WP’s and with other WP’s. The coordinator will play a supportive role, maintaining a project-wide overview, promoting synergy, identifying possible inconsistencies and generally overseeing implementation. The coordinator is supported in his work by Work Package leaders who are responsible for workflow, coordination and progress and development activities .

Steering committee

The steering committee consists of one representative of each consortium member. This project is, in its organisation structure, not very complicated. The members of the steering committee can be, but does not have to be, the same as the work package leaders.

Coordinator and project manager

The project coordination is performed at two levels:

1. The scientific/technical coordination for the scientific development of the project. The main responsibility is to ensure that the main goals of the project are pursued and to verify the quality of all deliverables resulting from the project.
2. The management and administration support to the activities performed by the consortium

At the start of the project, in a kick off meeting, the coordinator will present the ‘Project work plan’ for the duration of the project. The work package leaders will elaborate in detail the planning of activities and tasks and the resources needed for their WP’s. The coordinator will assure a proper integration of the work plans in to one consistent work plan. Any changes in the individual WP planning will be reported to the coordinator. The project manager will produce an administrative handbook at the start of the project, detailing the information regarding:

- The organisation of the project and the consortium;
- Contractual obligations and reporting duties;
- Communication rules;
- Templates for documents;
- The consortium agreement;
- The procedures for publications.

The manual will be made final after the kick-off meeting and be further updated according to the needs of the project.

Overall Planning SHUC

Work Package

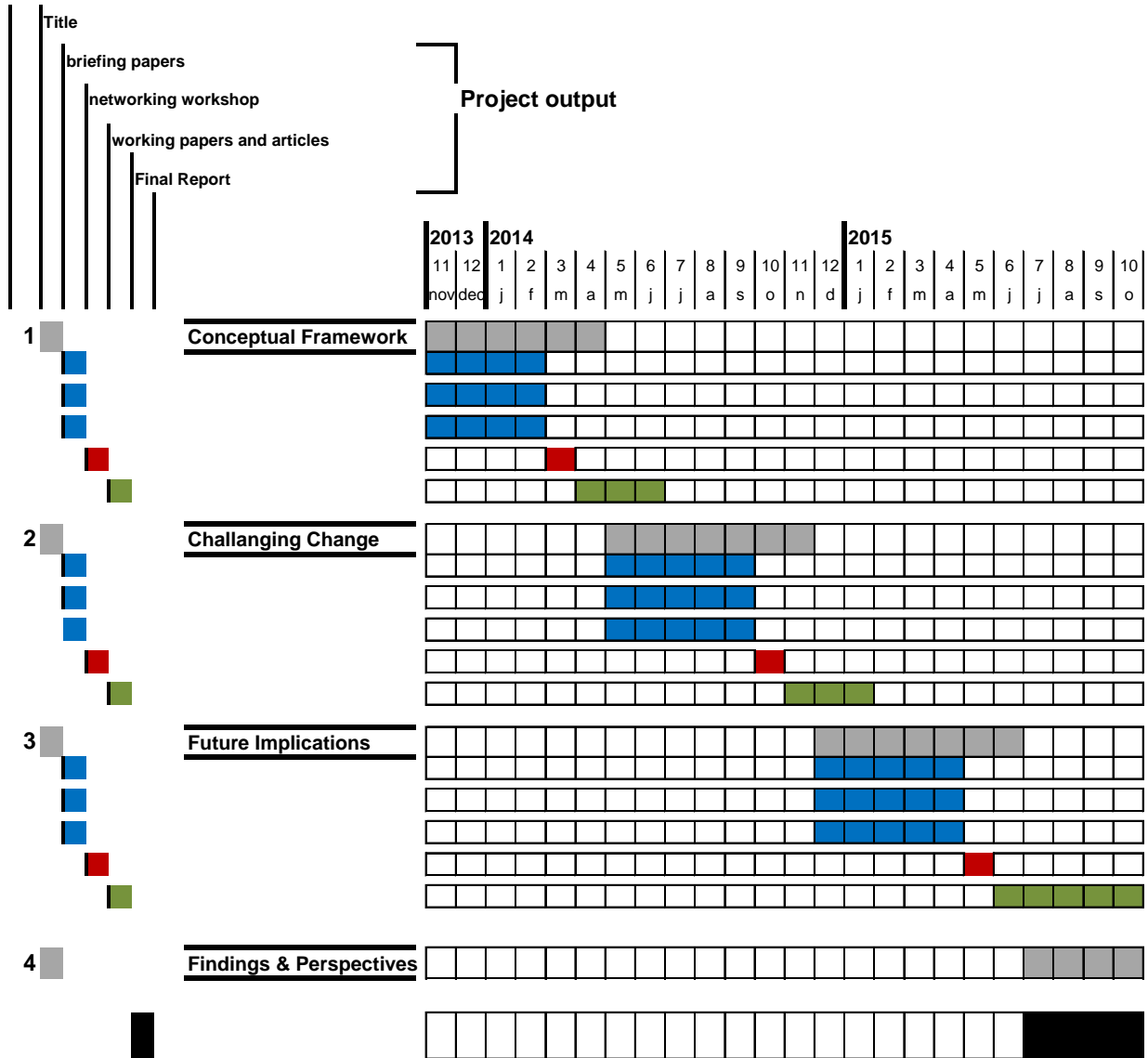


Figure 4 The time table for the project

Section E.2 - Resources to be committed

Figure 5 gives an overview of the total project budget, with a specification per country and a specification for the 4 work packages.

Budget estimation SHUC

	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Ireland	
Budget ingredients				
1	Hosting the kick off meeting in Delft, the Netherlands	3.000		
2	Hosting a workshop Each participating country will host one workshop		3.000	3.000
3	Costs for visiting workshops abroad and kick off meeting 3 persons per country	6.000	6.000	6.000
4	Support for data collection to deliver specific input for the framework mentioned, preparing presentations, writing working papers, coordination project and work packages, writing the final report	36.000	36.000	36.000
5	Additional costs: - printing working papers - administrative support	5.000	5.000	5.000
overall requested grant		50.000	50.000	50.000
6	writing scientific journal papers	20.000	20.000	20.000
7	preparation for an international conference	10.000	10.000	10.000
overall project budget		80.000	80.000	80.000
Distribution over the 4 work packages of the requested grant				
1	Conceptual Framework	12.000	10.000	10.000
2	Challenging Change	14.000	17.500	14.000
3	Future Implications	14.000	14.000	17.500
4	Findings & Perspectives	10.000	8.500	8.500
		50.000	50.000	50.000

Figure 5 Budget estimation

Summary overview of staff effort

The time table of the project (figure 4) is giving a clear picture of the throughput time of the total project (24 months) and of the 4 work packages. The group of staff members, mentioned in section I, will probably extended to three for each country. These staff members will claim part of the budget as far as it concerns :

- Costs associated with the support /assistance of the networking activities
- Costs for organizing the international networking workshops
- Costs for participating in the workshops
- Guidance, coaching and support of potential temporary academic personnel (postdoc, junior researchers) in order to generate content for the briefing- and working papers, to collect additional data if needed etc.

Section F: Exploitation of results and impact

Section F.1 - Expected results of the Project

Overall the project is intended to kick start a new era of international comparative research on the management of urban heritage assets in Europe, and thus to make a significant contribution to the development of the European Research Area. The aim of the project consortium is to undertake a pilot project which will in itself produce meaningful results, but which will also provide a foundation for a major *International Compendium of the Planning and Management of Historic Urban Cores*, which would include a much wider range of partners.

The SHUC project is designed to address the critical challenges facing the planning and management of the use of the major cultural and economic assets that make up the historic urban cores of towns and cities in Europe. The project will give a rounded and up-to-date picture of innovation in planning and management 'technologies' in the face of changing political and economic conditions, and improve theoretical understanding with a view to making practical knowledge available to professionals.

The consortium is taking forward the SHUC project initially in north-west Europe only so as to reduce risk in the complex process devising and agreeing a common conceptual framework; but the intention is to take the method to include other European countries in future phases.

The SHUC project is expected

- to align the research knowledge and efforts of three participating institutions to address common research questions that will assist professional practice in the challenge of managing urban heritage assets in 'times of crisis';
- to improve and record understanding of how different planning and management regimes of the historic urban cores lead to changes in use of buildings and spaces, and the implications for heritage conservation;
- to improve understanding of how planning and management approaches are changing, and the current and likely consequences for the character and use of the historic urban core;
- to set this analysis for the first time in an international comparative perspective that can be used to highlight the effect of socio-economic, cultural, legal and other conditions on heritage management practices and outcomes;
- to produce and test a common generic conceptual framework that can be applied internationally to compare approaches and their impacts;
- to create an effective network of researchers with a common interest in the planning and management of the historic urban core and with the critical mass to make real progress on answering important questions;
- to enhance international visibility of research on urban heritage assets with specific attention to the historic urban cores;
- to align future research agendas and questions; and to provide a platform for widening the network and research to other countries beyond this project.

Section F.2 - Exploitation of Project results

There will great interest in this project within and beyond the three countries directly involved, and in both academic and professional circles. There is a need to disseminate the results to inform others and also to generate feedback on key questions that will be incorporated into the project.

The exploitation plan has five components:

- project working papers and other project working materials;
- workshops and a conference;
- academic dissemination through journal papers;
- an education teaching module;
- a project website that will contain all project deliverables and other materials.

Working papers

The project work plan envisages that each of the three partners will provide one **briefing paper** in each of the three work packages. The work package leaders will combine the briefing papers into one **working paper** from each work package. Each working paper will incorporate decisions and discussions from the workshops and other correspondence. The project coordinator will also provide a **final report** from the project

Working paper 1 will set out the adjusted conceptual framework which will be applied consistently in the following work packages. In work package 1 each partner will present a briefing paper on their views and proposed amendments to the preliminary conceptual framework which has already been employed in research in the Netherlands. The briefing papers will provide an agenda for discussion at the first project workshop. The work package leader, TU Delft, will prepare working paper 1.

Working paper 2 will bring together information from the briefing papers from each participant explaining how approaches to the management of historic urban cores are changing together with decisions and discussion from workshop 2. GURU will lead the preparation of working paper 2.

Working paper 3 will bring together findings from the three national briefing papers on likely future social and economic implications for the historic urban cores of changes in planning and management approaches. UCD will lead the preparation of working paper 3.

The **final project report** will bring together the contents of the three working papers, together with reflection on the project overall. The final report will be fully illustrated and consideration will be given to its further publication in partnership with a commercial publisher. Preparation of the final report will be led by TUD.

Workshops and conference

The work plan envisages three workshops and a conference. Each of the three participants will organize one **workshop** at its own venue and invite other 'local' (national) experts on urban heritage in academic, professional practice and civil society (NGO) communities. This approach will enable dissemination of project activities to a wide range of national experts but with minimal extra cost to the project. The consortium will make a special effort to contact PhD candidates studying urban cultural heritage matters and facilitate their attendance at the workshops. The findings of each workshop will be published in a working paper as explained above.

The project coordinator will organise an **international conference** on the planning and management of historic urban cores at the completion of the project. The purpose of the project will be to disseminate findings from this JPI-JHEP sponsored initiative, and to gain support for further development of the project into an *International Compendium of the Planning and Management of Historic Urban Cores*. The SHUC project should provide a robust conceptual framework and approach that can be applied in other countries. It is accepted that this may need further development of the shared conceptual framework to make it applicable to other parts of Europe where other conditions apply both in terms of the nature of the 'historic urban core' and the socio-economic and cultural contexts or social model.

The international conference will have to be largely self-financing. The project consortium will seek sponsorship for the event.

Journal papers

The consortium propose a minimum of three joint peer-reviewed journal paper submissions from the SHUC project. The working papers will provide empirical material which will need to be married with current debates in the literature. The project partners will share leadership roles in the preparation of papers. The accent of the project will be on comparative papers that draw together findings from the three countries (and others where data and commentary is available).

Preliminary proposals are for submission of papers on

- *Conceptual equivalence in the international comparative study of urban heritage management.*
- *The trajectories of the planning and management of historic urban cores in northern Europe.*
- Strategies for the long-term maintenance of historic urban cores in Europe.

The project partners will also develop their briefing paper contributions into journal submissions explaining changes in national approaches.

Education module

The consortium recognise the importance of making research material available to students, their teachers and practitioners. Also, we do not assume that research will necessarily find its way quickly to these groups through academic papers and reports. It is therefore proposed to provide and proactively market an education or 'learning module' which brings the project outputs together to summarise key messages on international practices in urban heritage management. This will make use of the briefing and working papers produced by the project but provide a structured routeway through the material so that it can be used in learning, either independently or in a class setting, or for postgraduate students or in 'mid-career' professional development.

The project leader has extensive experience of the creation of interactive learning materials in spatial planning (funded by the UK government). The content will concentrate on general principles and innovative approaches, illustrated with case material from the three countries, so as to remain in currency well beyond the end of the project. The learning module will be made freely available through the website of the TUD and may include filmed lectures from consortium partners. It will have with a recommended European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) credit rating. The project coordinator, TUD, will lead on the creation of the learning module.

Website

The main source of information on the project will be the SHUC website. This will be created during Work package 1 to raise awareness about the project and to invite contributions and 'sponsorship' from other organisations. At the end of Work package 2 the site will be populated with the first two working papers and other materials.

The website will make use of the usual awareness raising and alerting techniques as new material comes online.

The website will remain beyond the end of the project and provide and contribute to the platform for later widening of the project to other countries and the proposed longer term *Compendium*.

Other dissemination

The project launch and outputs will be announced across the relevant networks, including for example, the Council of Europe's *European Heritage Network*, the International Network on Cultural Policy, national heritage networks, and others.

Section F.3 - Foreseen Impact of the Project

The project will make a substantial contribution to research outputs in heritage conservation and improving the visibility of 'urban heritage conservation' as a subject for academic study and professional practice. It will provide sound academic findings on the planning and management of the historic urban core in the three countries initially, but also provide a platform for longer-term development of international exchange and comparison of research in the field.

The partners will benefit hugely from sharing existing research and scholarship with international partners. The value of an international comparative perspective is that it brings new explanatory factors into focus that may be overlooked in research at the national level. A combined approach also provides critical mass which can help researchers who are often working in rather small teams. Therefore the project will have a significant impact on strengthening research capacities on the subject of urban heritage management. A major and fruitful impact will be in terms of the improved communication and cooperation between researchers in different countries who are rarely linked research communities.

Professional practice in urban heritage planning and management will benefit from a thorough scientific appraisal of current practices and their likely implications in terms of changing uses in the historic cores of cities. Economic and social conditions are creating great uncertainty and much innovation, much of it with little testing. There are benefits from taking a theoretical perspective on life cycle management of historic assets, and of sharing practices in an international comparative setting. The empirical cases that the partners will bring to the project will alone provide a significant resource to professional practice.

Fundamentally, the SHUC project is tackling an issue of great social importance. It would not be an overstatement that current social and economic conditions constitute a great threat to the historic cores of European towns, whilst at the same time they are a major asset for economic development and social cohesion through their role in setting and maintaining identity and cultural significance.

Furthermore, the SHUC project should provide a strong impulse for future research and development in the field involving collaboration among a larger number of countries.

Section G: Dissemination plan of project results

A lot already has been mentioned in section C. 3 and section F. Hereafter some high lights which illustrate the ambitions and perspectives to disseminate the results of this project to an audience as wide as possible.

The underlying objective is of course to provide public and private parties with knowledge, principles and theories which have a practical impact. That impact has to deliver a contribution to a longer and stronger life cycle for the historic urban core. In order to confront our academic approach with practice we will expressly invite our practice-based counterpart to take part in the workshops.

The practice applicable academic output is pre-eminently suitable for implementation in the education programme of the universities participating in this project. The output is public domain knowledge and we would encourage other universities and also other public and private parties to use the output of this project. We see this project as a starting initiative and we expect it to get a follow up by providing a platform for more in-depth comparative research by the network in the future.

The aim of the project consortium is to undertake a pilot project which will in itself produce meaningful results, but which will also provide a foundation for a major *International Compendium of the Planning and Management of Historic Urban Cores*, which would include a much wider range of partners

Section H: Ethical and legal issues (max 1 page)

The SCHUC proposal does not raise any ethical issues. The empirical research is limited to desk study and structured interviews, together with workshops. Best practice will be observed when conducting interviews ensuring anonymity of respondents.

SECTION I: Short profile (CVs) of the staff members/previous experience relating to project tasks

Vincent Nadin

Vincent Nadin is Professor of Spatial Planning and Strategy at Delft University of Technology. He is Urbanism Research Leader and Research Director of the joint Urban Systems and Environment Research Centre with South China University of Technology. He has been visiting professor at Leibniz University, Hannover (2009) and National Taipei University (2010).

Vincent Nadin has extensive experience of international comparative research on spatial planning, and managing international collaborative projects including: the *EU Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and Policies* (CEC 1997); the *Spatial Vision North-west Europe* (2001); *SPECTRA: Sustainability and Spatial Planning* (EU F5, 1997-2000). He played a major role *Innovation in Area Development in England and the Netherlands* (2007-08); *Comparative European Spatial Planning Systems and Housing* (2008-09); *RUFUS: Rural Futures* (EU F7 2008-11); and UK research on *Spatial Planning in Practice* (2008). He is currently a team member in *PLEEC Planning for Energy Efficient Cities* (2013-16) and *Sustainable planning strategies for large scale building, EU-China* (2013-15).

Vincent is joint author with the late Barry Cullingworth of the leading textbook *Town and Country Planning in the UK* (Edition 14, 2006, Routledge, 584pp.) which contains an extensive section on heritage planning; co-author of *European Spatial Planning and Territorial Cooperation* (2010, Routledge, 584pp.); *Spatial Planning: Key Instrument for Development and Effective Governance* (UNECE, 2010 with Dominic Stead); and editor-in-chief of the Routledge/Taylor and Francis international peer reviewed journal *Planning Practice and Research*. He has presented more than 60 invited papers in 30 countries and has received sponsorship from numerous international bodies including the OECD, UNESCO, UNECE, and others. He has acted as external examiner at eight universities and has supervised seven completed PhD candidates. Other recent publications include:

Nadin, V. and Stead, D (2013 in print) Multiple transitions of spatial planning in the UK 1990-2013, in Blotevogel, H., Getimis, P. and Reimer, M. (2013) *Spatial planning systems and practices in Europe*, London: Routledge.

Nadin, V. and Stead, D (2012) Opening the Compendium: an evaluation of international comparative planning methodologies, *European Planning Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/09654313.2012.722958

Nadin, V. and Stead, D. (2011) Nationale ruimtelijke ordening in het Verenigd Koninkrijk [National spatial planning in the United Kingdom], *Ruimte & Maatschappij [Space and Society]*, Vol. 3: 49-72

Nadin, V. and Stead, D. (2010) Territorial governance and the Europeanisation of spatial planning: impacts in central and eastern Europe, in Adams, N. *et al. Territorial Development, Cohesion and Spatial Planning*, London, Routledge.

Stead, D. and **Nadin, V.** (2009) European spatial planning and welfare systems: the case of the Netherlands, *Urban Planning International*, Beijing: China Academy of Urban Planning and Design (in Chinese).

Nadin, V. and Stead, D. (2008) European spatial planning systems, social models and learning, *DISP* 172, January: 35-47.

Nadin, V. (2007) The emergence of spatial planning in England, *Planning Practice and Research* 22(1): 43-62.

Eric Luiten

Eric is working at the department of Landscape Architecture as a professor in Cultural History and Spatial Design.

He has specific experience in the following fields :

- Landscape planning and design on regional level, advice for strategic spatial development.
- Spatial design in dialogue with historical characteristics and heritage preservation issues.
- Cultural Landscape.
- Development and Design.
- Comparative plan analysis and plan critique.
- Public speaker, debater and moderator Supervisor

The focus of his expertise is on:

- European Landscape Architecture.
- Landscape Urbanism.
- Origins and evolution of institutional landscape architecture in the Netherlands.
- Revitalization of Historical Military Defense Structures.
- Contemporary Barcelona

Recent publications

- Luiten, E. (2011): *Gereanimeerd erfgoed. Nationaal Project Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie als format voor het landschapsbeleid*. KNOB Bulletin, (6), 223–230.
- Luiten, E. (2011): *Schilderij Nederland. De problematische bescherming van het cultuurlandschap* in: W. Eggenkamp, ed. *Toekomst Beschermd Gezicht?*. Den Haag: College van Rijksadviseurs, blz 42–59.
- Joks Janssen, Eric Luiten, Hans Renes & Jan Rouwendal (2012): *Heritage planning and spatial development in the Netherlands: changing policies and perspectives*, International Journal of Heritage Studies, Routledge Publishers DOI:10.1080/13527258.2012.710852; pages 1-21
- Luiten, Eric (2012): *Barcelona, 20 jaar later* in S+RO 93 nr.1, blz 16-20 NIROV Den Haag
- Luiten, Eric (2012): *Making Time Tangible* in: Lisa Diedrich (ed.) *In Touch – Landscape Architecture Europe*, LAE / Blauwdruk Publishers, The Netherlands, pages 216-219

Eric is member of the board of several organizations which are playing an active role in landscape architecture and heritage management :

- voorzitter van het bestuur van de stichting NHBOS ter Bevordering van de Landschapsarchitectuur (<http://www.nhbos.nl/>)
- voorzitter van de Raad van Toezicht stichting In Arcadië – onderzoek en plannen voor groen erfgoed (<http://www.stichtinginarcadie.nl/>)
- lid van het bestuur van de stichting Servicenet Nationale Landschappen (<http://www.nationalelandschappen.nl/>)

The establishment of his chair in Cultural History and Spatial Design is part of a national government initiative to support cultural heritage management in relation to spatial development (<http://www.netwerkerfgoedenruimte.nl/>)

Wout van der Toorn Vrijthoff

Wout van der Toorn Vrijthoff is associate professor of Real Estate Management & Development.

Wout is educated in civil engineering, city planning and housing management. Before returning academia in 1990 he worked as structural engineer and as a researcher and consultant in commission of tenant pressure groups, governments on national/regional and local level, umbrella organizations which represent the national building industry, umbrella organization of housing corporations.

Examples of topics of his work in that period :

- Construction calculations for railway viaducts and stations
- Feasibility study for a metro line under Amsterdam (1973, now, forty years later it is work in progress)
- Feasibility studies for transformation of churches, factories, office buildings, schools, barracks etc into dwellings
- Transformation of post war housing areas making use of a mix of subsidies put in a framework of an innovative finance concept
- Housing market research
- Development of computer models for financial comparative assessment of different management & transformation strategies for post war housing areas
- The effects of central government long term policy intentions for the Dutch building sector

Wout gave guidance and supervision to the graduation project of several hundreds of individual students over the past twenty years. The subjects of attention fitted his broad range of interest and knowledge background :

- Housing policy, management and social housing associations
- Quality and management of the urban public space
- Urban water management *(More Urban Water: Design and Management of Dutch Water Cities, Fransje Hooimeijer, Wout van der Toorn Vrijthoff, Taylor & Francis, 2007)*
- Re structuring of post war housing areas
- Social cost benefit analysis
- Transformation of urban areas
- Significance and management of the historic urban core
- Strategic planning and future scenario's
- The retail market developments *(Werk aan de Winkel, a strategy/scenario research project concerning the developments on the Dutch retail market in the period 1995-2015, with support of real estate development companies, investors and the umbrella organization of Dutch retailers, 1998)*

As an associated professor a considerable part of his time was taken by participation in the management of the department Real Estate & Housing, specific the management of the research activities in the department

Wout recently started up his Phd research project :

The Future of The Past

Dutch Strategies for the Historic Urban Core

Besides his work at the university Wout is member of the board of supervisors of the Maasdelta, a housing association which is owner and manager of 17.000 dwellings in the Rotterdam region.

John Pendlebury

John Pendlebury is a town planner and urban conservationist with ten years practice experience before re-entering academia in 1996.

His research mostly focuses on conservation values and social purpose and the way this translates into strategies of management. It is drawn together in his book *Conservation in the Age of Consensus*. Broadly the work divides into two themes:

1. Empirical and conceptual work on the interface between cultural heritage policy and other policy processes e.g. social inclusion & regeneration. This interface poses challenges for considering which values are dominant in motivations for heritage protection (e.g. art historical values vs. 'public values'). Projects include:

Co-ordinator for EU - FP7-PEOPLE-2011-IRSES funded project Planning, Urban Management and Heritage (PUMAH)(2012-2016), linking European and Chinese HEIs.

Co-I for EPSRC funded project GLOBAL Sustainable Energy through China-UK Research Engagement (SECURE)(2012-2013), examining issues of retrofitting in co-operation with Chinese partners.

Co-I for AHRC funded project (2012) Research for Community Heritage: North East England

Co-Investigator for EPSRC/ ESRC/ AHRC/ English Heritage funded research network (2006-2007) Valuing the Historic Environment: Concepts, Instrumentalisations and Effects. See web-link above. This project led to the book *Valuing Historic Environments*.

Principal Investigator for ESRC CASE studentship with English Heritage (2006-2009) on heritage and areas of low housing demand

Principal Investigator for AHRC Collaborative studentship with Newcastle City Council (2006-2009) on characterising housing areas

Principal Investigator for ESRC CASE studentship with English Heritage (2002-2005) on impact of pluralistic approaches to heritage

Participation in ESRC-funded project on Urban Governance using Grainger Town, Newcastle as a case study (1998-1999)

2. Conceptual work based primarily on city case studies of how historic cities have been planned in the past, particularly in the mid-C20, focusing in particular on how the historic qualities of such cities were conceived and balanced with modernising forces. Projects include:

Co-I for AHRC Connected Communities project (2012) Civic Associations and Urban Communities: Local History, Place-Making and Activism in Twentieth Century Britain.

Principal Investigator for AHRC-funded project on Thomas Sharp ('Town and Townscape: The Work and Life of Thomas Sharp' Resource Enhancement Grant, 2006-2007).

John has taught across the undergraduate programme but currently his key modules are in the conservation of the historic environment. He has also taught across the postgraduate programmes and currently delivers modules in conservation and the city.

Mark Scott

Mark is a Senior Lecturer in Spatial Planning in the School of Geography, Planning & Environmental Policy, University College Dublin. He is also Subject Head for Environmental Policy, MSc Programme Director for Environmental Policy and Leader of the Environmental Policy & Economics Cluster in the UCD Earth Institute. Mark has held visiting appointments in the University of Pisa and the University of New South Wales, Sydney.

Mark has extensive experience and a track record of undertaking research in the areas of spatial and land-use planning, environmental planning and design, and rural and landscape planning. Since, 2003, he has been awarded over €4.64 million in peer reviewed research grants; €1.54 million as Principal Investigator and a further €3.1m as Co-Investigator. This includes peer-reviewed awards from, *inter alia*, the Royal Irish Academy's Third Sector Research Programme, the Irish Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences, the Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, the Environmental Protection Agency's ERTDI and STRIVE Programmes, Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, HEA/Urban Institute Ireland, and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Mark has also acted as a consultant or advisor on spatial planning to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (Ireland), the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Dublin City Council and Belfast Regeneration Office and has given evidence to the Northern Ireland Assembly Environment Committee on spatial planning issues, and has advised the Joint Oireachtas (Irish Parliament) Committee for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government on spatial planning and job creation. Mark is the author of over 100 publications, including international peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, reports and conference papers. He is one of the editors of the leading international journal *Planning Theory & Practice* (Routledge) and is one of the local organisers of the forthcoming joint AESOP/ACSP Planning Congress (Dublin 2013). He has supervised 8 PhD students to completion and currently supervises 5 PhDs. Recent publications include:

- In press, (with Karen Foley & Craig Bullock) 'Design matters: Understanding professional, community and consumer preferences for rural housing in the Irish landscape', *Town Planning Review*
- 2013 (with Murphy, E.) Mortgage-related issues in a crisis economy: evidence from rural households in Ireland, *Geoforum*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2012.12.003>
- 2013 (with Gkartzios, M) Attitudes to housing and planning policy in rural localities: disparities between long term residents and mobile populations, *Land Use Policy*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2012.07.015>
- 2012 (with Karen Foley) 'Accommodating new housing in rural areas? Representations of landscape, land and rurality in Ireland', *Landscape Research*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01426397.2012.723680>
- 2012 'Planning in the face of crisis', *Planning Theory & Practice*, 13 (1) 13, pp. 3-6.
- 2012 'Uses and abuses of postcolonial politics: rural housing conflicts in Ireland', *Landscape Research*, 37 (1), pp. 91-114.
- 2012 (with Redmond, D. and Russell, P.) 'Active citizenship and local representational politics in 21st Century Ireland: the role of residents groups within Dublin's planning arena', *European Planning Studies*, 20 (2), pp. 147-170.
- 2011 (with Bullock, C. and Gkartzios, M.) 'Rural residential preferences for house design and location: insights from a discrete choice experiment applied to Ireland', *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 54 (5) pp. 685-706.
- 2010 'Planning in an era of austerity', *Planning Theory and Practice*, 11 (3), pp. 307-311.
- 2010 (with Gkartzios, M.) "Countering counterurbanisation": spatial planning challenges in a dispersed city region, the Greater Dublin Area', *Town Planning Review*, 81 (1), pp. 23-52.
- 2010 (with Gkartzios, M.) 'Residential mobilities and house-building in rural Ireland: evidence from three case studies', *Sociologia Ruralis*, 50 (1), pp. 64-84.
- 2009 (with Howley, P. and Redmond, D.) 'Sustainability versus Liveability: An Investigation of Satisfaction with Central City Living', *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 52 (6), pp. 847-864.
- 2009 (with Howley, P. and Redmond, D.) 'An Examination of Residential Preferences for Less Sustainable Housing: Exploring Future Mobility among Dublin Central City Residents', *Cities*, 26 (1), pp. 1-8.

Declan Redmond

Declan is a lecturer in Urban and Regional Planning in the School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Policy (GPEP), University College Dublin. He is also Programme Director for the Master of Regional and Urban Planning degree, which is professionally accredited by the Royal Town Planning Institute and the Irish Planning Institute. He is also currently Deputy Head of Planning in GPEP.

Declan has extensive research experience in urban and regional planning, housing and planning, community planning and regeneration as well as the politics and governance of planning. In the past decade Declan has been awarded c. €450,000 in research funding as Principal Investigator while also being co-investigator on projects worth €350,000. He was the PI on an EU sixth framework project on creative cities (<http://acre.socsci.uva.nl/>) and has also received funding from the Royal Irish Academy, the Irish Research Council, the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. Declan has also acted as a consultant to a number of local municipalities as well as housing associations in the Dublin region. He was for over a decade on the Board of Directors of one of the country's largest housing associations.

Declan is the author of over 50 publications, including international peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, and edited book, reports and conference papers. He is the co-editor of the leading text on housing policy and practice in Ireland. He is one of the local organisers of the forthcoming joint AESOP/ACSP Planning Congress (<http://aesop-acspdublin2013.com/>) where over 1000 academic planners will present their research. He has supervised 3 PhD students to completion and is currently supervising four doctoral students on a variety of subjects which include housing and tenure mix; conflicts over built heritage in small towns; and the mortgage crisis in Ireland. He has also supervised three post-doctoral fellows in recent years. Recent publications include:

- 2013 Egedy, T., Redmond, D. and Ehrlich, K. 'Urban Regeneration and Housing as Potential Tools for Enhancing the Creative Economy' in Musterd, S. and Kovacs, Z. (Eds.) *Place-Making and Policies for Competitive Cities*, Wiley-Blackwell
- 2013 Brown, J., Redmond, D. and Pradel, M. 'Capitalising on Position: Policies for Competitive Capital and non-Capital Cities' in Musterd, S. and Kovacs, Z. (Eds.) *Place-Making and Policies for Competitive Cities*, Wiley-Blackwell.
- 2013 Murphy, E., Fox-Rogers, L. and Redmond, D. 'Location decision-making of 'creative' industries: the media and computer games sectors in Dublin, Ireland'. *Growth and Change*,
- 2012 Lawton, P., Murphy, E. and Redmond, D. 'Residential preferences of the 'creative class'?'. *Cities*, 31 (2) 47-56.
- 2012 Scott, M., Redmond, D. and Russell, P. 'Active citizenship and local representational politics in 21st Century Ireland: the role of residents groups within Dublin's planning arena', *European Planning Studies*, 20 (2), pp. 147-170.
- 2010 Lawton, P., Murphy, E. and Redmond, D. 'Examining the role of 'creative class' ideas in urban and economic policy formation: the case of Dublin, Ireland'. *International Journal of Knowledge-Based Development*, 1 (4):267-286.
- 2009 Howley, P., Scott, M. and Redmond, D. 'Sustainability versus Liveability: An Investigation of Satisfaction with Central City Living', *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 52 (6), pp. 847-864.
- 2009 Howley, P., Scott, M. and Redmond, D.) 'An Examination of Residential Preferences for Less Sustainable Housing: Exploring Future Mobility among Dublin Central City Residents', *Cities*, 26 (1), pp. 1-8.
- 2009 Russell, P. and Redmond, D. 'Social housing regeneration in Dublin: market-based regeneration and the creation of sustainable communities'. *Local Environment*, 14 (7):635-650
- 2008 Redmond, D. and Russell, P. 'Social Housing Regeneration and the Creation of Sustainable Communities in Dublin'. *Local Economy*, 23 (3):168-179.
- 2007 Norris, M. and Redmond, D (Eds.). *Housing Contemporary Ireland: Policy, Society and Shelter*. Dordrecht: Springer Press.

Checklist for Proposers

The proposal conforms to the Call Guidelines (see Guidelines for Applicants and specific rules in your country, if available).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Every project partner has been in direct contact with his/her national or regional funding agency and has checked that their collaboration and their project contribution is eligible for funding.	<input type="checkbox"/>
All partners who are not eligible for 100% funding are able to provide financial resources for their own contribution.	<input type="checkbox"/>

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