

## PHASE 1 - DEFINITION OF STR MODEL AND IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

The first step was to define the analysis model. The choice model to be used comes from the consideration that cultural heritage is composed of tangible and intangible elements and, for this reason, can be compared to natural heritage. As a consequence, a STR model (State, Trend, Response Indicators) was elaborated, by adapting the more common PSR model (Pressure, State, Response Indicators), generally used for environmental analysis.

Indicators were chosen based on their suitability and capacity to show the key factors of historical settlements; the definition of indicators was done through an in-depth discussion within the CulturALP workgroup.

**State indicators** offer information about current qualitative and quantitative conditions of heritage, territorial location, on its availability and usefulness for population. We can define the landscape heritage as a togetherness of tangible and intangible elements, of the relationships between these elements and also between these elements and the background. On this basis, each factor characterizing the landscape can be a State Indicator: distinctive, catalogued architectural elements, local savoir-faire, traditions, as well as the way people use the heritage itself.

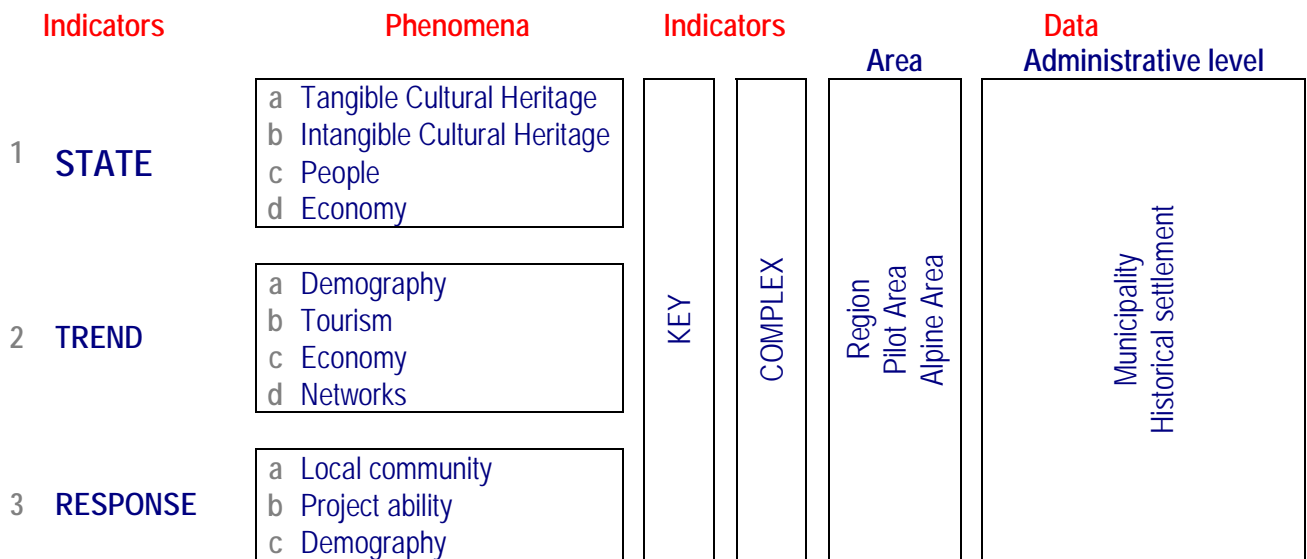
They answer the following questions: "How much and what kind of heritage do we have? Who and for how many people is it for?".

**Trend indicators** provide information on elements influencing heritage in a negative way, reducing quality and availability, and in a positive way, increasing tourism and population. Trend Indicators represent phenomena modifying landscape, reducing its character and distinctiveness, weakening the relationships between history and landscape. They answer the following questions: "Which phenomena reduce the value of cultural landscape and which can develop the potential of cultural landscape? How much do these phenomena reduce the value of cultural landscape or increase its potential?".

**Response indicators** provide information on existing, active resources and indications on potential resources needing incentive and guidance to be activated. These resources can reduce pressure phenomena, and in any case can start positive phenomena to valorise landscape heritage. Response Indicators can be defined as the phenomena contributing to the reduction of pressure factors, or, even, turn them into positive ones; in this way, they contribute to inhabitants' growing awareness on the importance and value of their local heritage. They answer the following question: "Which resources, available now and in the near future, are able to improve the situation?".

After in-depth discussion, around 70 common, shared indicators were identified.

Graph of STR Model



Sources used for the STR model are transnational, national and local data banks, together with community planning activities. The collection of data involved a multidisciplinary workgroup that analyzed historical settlements from the architectural, urban planning, cultural, historical, socio-economic and environmental point of view.

The first graph represents how available data was; in other words, the percentage of indicators out of the total of those shared whose sources have already been identified. The results are highly satisfying: sources have been identified for 93% of indicators.

With reference to the sources identified, the second graph shows the availability of data at two territorial levels: Municipality (M) and historical settlement (HS). It is to be noticed that some data are available at both levels.

The initials refer to the partners: RL – Regione Lombardia, RPPIANO – Regione Piemonte, RAVDA – Regione Autonoma Valle d’Aosta, RAFVG – Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia, PACA – Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, LI – Liske/ Niederösterreich, GR – Graubunden.

