

HERITAGE

Core Indicators

Description

HERITAGE SUSTAINABILITY

▶▶ *Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability*



I. RELEVANCE OF THIS DIMENSION FOR CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Cultural heritage is, in its broadest sense, both a product and a process, which provides societies with a wealth of resources that are inherited from the past, created in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Most importantly, it includes not only tangible, but also natural and intangible heritage. As *Our Creative Diversity* notes, however, these resources are a “fragile wealth”, and as such they require policies and development models that preserve and respect its diversity and uniqueness since, once lost, they are non-renewable.

Today, cultural heritage is inherently linked to the most pressing challenges that humanity faces as a whole; these range from climate change and natural disasters (such as loss of biodiversity or access to safe water and food), to conflicts between communities, education, health, migration, urbanization, marginalization or economic inequalities. For this reason, cultural heritage is considered “essential for promoting peace and sustainable societal, environmental and economic development”.

The notion of heritage is important for culture and development insofar as it constitutes the ‘cultural capital’ of contemporary societies. It contributes to the continual revalorization of cultures and identities and it is an important vehicle for the transmission of expertise, skills and knowledge between generations. It also provides inspiration for creativity and innovation, which result in contemporary and future cultural products. Cultural heritage holds the potential of promoting access to and enjoyment of cultural diversity. It can also enrich social capital by shaping an individual and collective sense of belonging, which helps supporting social and territorial cohesion. Moreover, cultural heritage has acquired great economic significance for the tourism sector in many countries, while at the same time engendering new challenges for its conservation.

Proper management of cultural heritage’s development potential requires an approach that focuses on sustainability. In this regard, sustainability requires finding the right balance between benefiting from cultural heritage today and preserving its ‘fragile wealth’ for future generations.

The ‘right mix’ between cultural heritage and sustainable development requires not only protection from adverse environmental conditions and criminal damage, but also continued nurturing and renewed re-stocking. Any approaches that only look at the past will incur the risk of turning heritage into a fixed and frozen entity losing relevance both for the present and for the future. Indeed, the understanding of heritage must be such that the collective memories of the past, and the traditional practices with their social and cultural functions, are constantly revised and updated in the present, thus allowing each society to relate to current issues and to maintain their sense, meaning and functioning in the future.

When looking at the importance of heritage for culture and development, the CDIS focuses on sustainability. It takes the view that heritage sustainability largely depends on policies and actions that ensure the protection of cultural heritage’s ‘fragile wealth’ by addressing today’s challenges and impacts brought by globalization, neglect and over-exploitation, and by investing in processes of valorization and revitalization that create the conditions for cultural heritage to prosper and bear new fruits in the future. These pillars of public action provide the basis for the sustainability of today’s heritage as well as its capacity to contribute to more sustainable forms of human development in the future.

Objective of the Dimension

This dimension addresses the degree of commitment and action of public authorities in formulating and implementing a multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability.

The aim is to evaluate the efforts undertaken by public authorities and their outcomes, in relation to the establishment and implementation of standards, policies, concrete mechanisms and measures for the conservation, safeguarding, management, transmission and valorization of heritage in a given country. A better understanding of the challenges, potentials and shortcomings of these efforts is thereby gained.



II. CORE INDICATOR

1. HERITAGE SUSTAINABILITY

Introduction

There are many factors that come into play in fostering heritage sustainability. This core indicator focuses on some of these factors related to public action. It proposes a multidimensional framework that analyses different types of public commitments, efforts and results directed towards heritage protection, safeguarding and valorization. The framework is synthesized in a composite indicator that provides a first approximation of the sustainable management and use of heritage at the national level, and the extent to which an adequate balance is found between benefiting from the legacy of the past today and preserving and enhancing this 'fragile wealth' for future generations.

Three interrelated components are explored:

First, the component of **'Registrations and Inscriptions'** approximates the extent to which a country's heritage resources are recognized as valuable and deserving official protection for their safeguarding. Based on the premise that lists and inventories of cultural heritage are established 'with a view to conserving and safeguarding,' registering and inventorying are not abstract exercises but instrumental ones that offer a strong indication of the level of political will. Thus, the level of commitment to registrations and inscriptions, including regular updating, provides a good structural indication of the degree of priority given to heritage.

Second, the component of **'Protection, Safeguarding and Management'** highlights the extent to which public authorities ensure heritage's conservation, valorization and sustainable management; the necessary training and capacity-building of key stakeholders; and the active involvement of the communities concerned. Indeed, for public will and intention to take care of heritage - reflected through registrations and inscriptions- to be translated into genuine protection, safeguarding and valorization; concrete policies and measures must be adopted and implemented.

Third, the component of **'Transmission and Mobilization of Support'** looks at the efforts deployed to raise awareness and understanding among communities and citizens of the value and sense of heritage. It also looks at the continual investments to promote heritage by involving the private sector and civil society, in order for the message of its value and significance to be passed on to future generations.

>> Description: Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability

Purpose

This indicator offers a global picture of the strengths and shortcomings of public efforts deployed for the protection and promotion of heritage sustainability intended to ensure and foster its potential contribution for development.

It also offers insights into the following areas:

- the extent to which a country catalogues their heritage in national and international registers and lists of inscriptions, and the range of heritage covered by these lists;
- the extent to which public authorities adopt and implement key policies and measures to: protect and safeguard heritage from damage (e.g. natural disasters) or illegal activity (e.g. theft of cultural objects), promote the active conservation of heritage elements, provide the necessary financial resources for heritage activities, conduct capacity-building and training programmes to increase expertise, and involve the local community as custodians of the heritage elements concerned;



- the extent to which transmission, interpretation, communication and awareness-raising strategies are established to mobilize understanding, valuation and support of the general public, the private sector and the civil society in favor of safe-guarding and revitalization of heritage.

Definitions

The CDIS follows the broad approach to heritage agreed upon by the international community, which encompasses historical and cultural sites, natural sites and landscapes, cultural property, as well as intangible heritage. The adapted working definitions proposed are drawn from the following legal instruments: the *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)*; the *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)*; the *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2000)*; and the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)*.

Heritage terminology has not been streamlined or standardised at the country level. For this reason, the working definitions below should be taken as a guide to identify cultural heritage and mechanisms to promote its sustainability. Ultimately, it remains the prerogative of each country to formulate its own terminology and interpretation of heritage.

Cultural Heritage: Refers to: a) monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which are of outstanding value from the point of view of history, art or science; b) groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings, which because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding value from the point of view of history, art or science; c) sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites, which are of outstanding value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

For the purpose of constructing the CDIS indicator, cultural heritage items considered should have been recognised as having outstanding universal and/or national value and be registered in international and/or national cultural heritage lists or registers.

Natural Heritage:¹ Refers to: a) natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; b) geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas, which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding value from the point of view of science or conservation; c) natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

For the purpose of constructing the CDIS indicator, natural heritage items considered should have been recognised as having an outstanding universal and/or national value and be registered in international and/or national cultural or natural heritage lists or registers.

Underwater cultural and natural heritage: Refers to “all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years such as: a) sites, structures, buildings, artefacts and human remains, together with their archaeological and natural context; b) vessels, aircraft, other vehicles or any part thereof, their cargo or other contents, together with their archaeological and natural context; and c) objects of prehistoric character.”

For the purpose of constructing the CDIS indicator, underwater cultural items considered should have been registered in national and/or international underwater cultural and natural heritage lists and/or maritime registers of shipwrecks and natural features. Underwater heritage is generally assumed to be included with similar land-based sites.

Intangible cultural heritage: Refers to those practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well

1. Natural sites may belong to cultural heritage as cultural identity is strongly related to the natural environment in which it develops. Natural environments bear the imprint of thousands of years of human activity and their appreciation is primarily a cultural construct.



as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. These are manifested in the following domains:

- a. oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- b. performing arts;
- c. social practices, rituals and festive events;
- d. knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
- e. traditional craftsmanship².

For the purpose of constructing the CDIS indicator, intangible cultural heritage items considered should have been inscribed on intangible heritage inventories held at the local, national or international levels.

Cultural property: Refers to property, irrespective of its origin or ownership, which, on religious or secular grounds, is specifically designated by national authorities as being of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science, and belongs to the following categories:

- a. rare collections and specimens of fauna, flora, minerals and anatomy, and objects of paleontological interest;
- b. property relating to history (including the history of science and technology and military and social history), to the life of national leaders, thinkers, scientists and artists, and to events of national importance;
- c. products of archaeological excavations (including regular and clandestine) or of archaeological discoveries ;
- d. elements of artistic or historical monuments or archaeological sites, which have been dismembered;
- e. antiquities more than one hundred years old, such as inscriptions, coins and engraved seals;
- f. objects of ethnological interest;
- g. property of artistic interest, such as: (i) pictures, paintings and drawings produced entirely by hand on any support and in any material (excluding industrial designs and manufactured articles decorated by hand); (ii) original works of statuary art and sculpture in any material; (iii) original engravings, prints and lithographs ; (iv) original artistic assemblages and montages in any material;
- h. rare manuscripts and incunabula, old books, documents and publications of special interest (historical, artistic, scientific, literary, etc.) singly or in collections ;
- i. postage, revenue and similar stamps, singularly or in collections;
- j. archives, including sound, photographic and cinematographic archives;
- k. articles of furniture more than one hundred years old and old musical instruments.

For the purpose of constructing the CDIS indicator, cultural property items considered should be the subject of State measures to protect them against illicit import, export and transfer of ownership in line with the definition contained in the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

National cultural heritage registry, list or inventory: Refers to official data banks or lists of historically or culturally significant man-made immovable properties, landmark buildings, industrial facilities, memorial homes of notable people of the past, monuments, cemeteries and tombs, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes – man-made environments and natural habitats significantly altered by humans – present in the national territory, which have been recognised as having heritage value through an official selection process and separately identified and recorded.

National or local intangible cultural heritage inventories: Refers to inventories that are the result of a process of identification and definition of elements of intangible cultural heritage present in a given territory involving communities, groups and relevant NGOs, and are acknowledged as necessary measures to ensure the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage. Such inventories describe one or more specific elements of intangible cultural heritage in their own context and distinguish them from others. States may take different approaches to inventorying the intangible heritage present in their territory: they may create a single, overarching inventory or a set of smaller, more restricted ones.

2. Article 2.2 *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage* (2003).



Note: Inventories are integral to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage because they can raise awareness about intangible cultural heritage and its importance for individual and collective identities. The process of inventorying intangible cultural heritage and making those inventories accessible to the public can also encourage creativity and self-respect amongst individuals and communities where expressions and practices of intangible cultural heritage originate. Inventories can also provide a basis for formulating concrete plans to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage concerned.

Heritage management plan: Refers to a document that sets out the significant heritage aspects of a place or site, and details the appropriate policies to manage it, so that its values are retained for future use and appreciation. While management arrangements should be tailored to the place, generally, a management plan will: a) identify the property's heritage values; b) identify the constraints and opportunities that its heritage values place on future use; c) identify what the owner is required or wishes to do regarding its use; and d) balance this information and make policies and strategies to achieve compatible outcomes. Ideally, all listed heritage listed places must have a management plan that details how the heritage values of the place will be conserved. In some cases, there may have to be more than one plan to address a place's full range of values.

Heritage documentation center: Refers to those public or private institutions that collect, process, code, store and disseminate recorded knowledge, information and findings related to heritage, utilizing various techniques for giving documentary information maximum accessibility and usability. Such centers could cover all forms of heritage or be specialized in particular types of heritage: natural, cultural, tangible, intangible, or movable heritage.

Data Sources

The indicator proposed requires data on the protection and promotion of cultural heritage at the national and international levels. Consequently, national level data is mainly available from national legislative sources, national culture and heritage authorities, and national and sub-national registers and inventories of cultural and natural heritage.

For data on the protection and promotion of heritage at the international level, below is a list of useful sources:

- UNESCO World Heritage List: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>
- UNESCO World Heritage Tentative Lists: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/>
- UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity: www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00173
- UNESCO's List World Heritage in Danger: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/danger>
- UNESCO's List of Intangible Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding: www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00174
- List of national and international registers of underwater heritage: www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/underwater-cultural-heritage/the-underwater-heritage/databases/

Calculation Method

This is a qualitative indicator presented as a checklist. To assess the degree of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability, a number of elements have been selected and organized into three major components.

1. "Registrations and inscriptions", which encompass registers and inventories of national and international status covering tangible, intangible, and movable heritage. Special attention is paid to the regular updating of such registers and inventories in order to monitor the continuity of the public commitment regarding heritage's protection. The national level is given twice the weighting of the international in recognition of the primacy of national policy and interests. The weighting of this component in the final indicator is 30% of the total value and comprises two sub-components:



- a. International level registrations and inscriptions (weighting: 33% of the total for the level);
- b. National level registrations and inscriptions (weighting: 67% of the total for the level).

2. “Protection, safeguarding and management”, which covers concrete policies, measures, facilities, capacity building and community activity associated with the protection, conservation and management of heritage at the national level. Its weighting in the final indicator is 40% of the total value. It is divided into three sub-components:

- a. ‘Conservation and valorization’ (weighting: 33% of the total for the level), which covers the adoption of specific legislation and concrete measures, the establishment of infrastructures and the availability of budgets intended to safeguard, protect and enhance heritage assets and to ensure the management framework required for ensuring and enabling sustainable development;
- b. ‘Knowledge and capacity-building’ (weighting: 33% of the total for the level), which covers the existence of training facilities and capacity-building programmes intended to reinforce national capacities to better conserve, safeguard, manage and promote heritage at the professional and institutional levels for heritage managers, government representatives, etc.;
- c. ‘Community involvement’ (weighting: 33% of the total for the level), which assesses the efforts made to engage local communities and indigenous people in decision-making and management related to heritage.

3. “Transmission and mobilization of support”, encompasses raising awareness of heritage value and sense as well as of potential threats among the general public through signage, interpretation services, communication campaigns and education activities. It also covers engagement of the private sector and the civil society on heritage issues. The weighting of this component in the final indicator is 30% of the total value. It comprises two sub-components:

- a. ‘Raising awareness and education’ (weighting: 60% of the total for the level), which covers measures and programmes intended to promote the educational potential of heritage and its transmission as well as informational and media programmes and facilities addressed to the general public and to key social agents in order to foster understanding, recognition, respect and enhancement of heritage in society;
- b. ‘Stimulating support’ (weighting: 40% of the total for the level), which covers agreements with civil society and the private sector concerning the protection and conservation of heritage.

A specific value has been assigned to each of the main components of the indicator. Thus, ‘Protection, safeguarding and management’ has a weighting of 40% of the total, giving it more weight than the two other components, which have a weighting of 30% of the total each, since the existence of key policies and concrete measures is considered decisive for heritage sustainability. The individual items listed for each of the seven sub-components are given the same value when determining the totals for each component.

To construct the indicator, the Data Table for the dimension must be completed by answering yes (inserting “Y”) or no (inserting “N”) in the relevant cell, in light of the situation and context of the country. The benchmark indicator is thus automatically constructed. In addition to yes and no responses, certain questions ask for supplementary qualitative information. The data should be input into the relevant white cells of the Data column in the Data Table. This qualitative information is additional and purely descriptive. It is meant to be used in the analysis of the indicator at the national level, but it is not calculated into the final result of the indicator. Finally, when responding yes to a particular item, it is recommended to detail the policies, measures, programmes or actions considered in the Sources column of the Data Table.

Items that form the Data Table for constructing the indicator are listed below:

REGISTRATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS
International Level
Creation and submission of tentative lists or inventories of cultural and natural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Center in the last 5 years
Inscription of cultural, natural or mixed heritage sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding
Programmes or projects selected as best safeguarding practices by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage



National Level
Existence of a national natural and cultural heritage registry or list
The national natural and cultural heritage registry or list has been updated at least once in the last 5 years
Existence of intangible heritage inventories at the national or sub-national level
At least one of the intangible heritage inventories existing at the national or sub-national level has been updated in the last 5 years
Existence of a list or inventory of protected cultural property
The list or inventory of protected cultural property has been updated in the last 5 years
Existence of a list or database of cultural property stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument established for transmission to the police and customs officials as well to museums, auction houses and art dealers worldwide
PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT
Conservation, Valorization and Management
Dedicated annual budget at the national level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage
Specific legislations/policies/measures for conserving and promoting inventoried cultural and natural heritage adopted in the last 5 years
Specific legislation/ policies/ measures for safeguarding inventoried intangible heritage adopted in the last 5 years
National legislation/policies/measures regulating archaeological excavation adopted: for example supervision of archaeological excavations, in situ preservation, reservation of areas for future archaeological research
Measures for preventing the illicit trafficking of protected cultural property adopted: for example measures to control the export of cultural property - such as certificates authorizing the export cultural property; measures to control the acquisition of cultural property -such as mechanisms to prevent museums, cultural dealers and similar institutions from acquiring cultural property exported illegally, etc.
Existence of specialized units in the police and customs forces for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects and movable heritage
Existence of museums holding permanent collections of heritage
Management plan(s) elaborated or updated in the last 3 years for registered heritage sites at the sub-national, national or international level
Existence of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan(s) for major heritage sites in cases of hazard and vulnerability
Existence of documentation centres for natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage
At least one scientific study identifying actions to address the dangers threatening natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage conducted in the last 2 years
Explicit reference to the role of cultural heritage for development integrated into the current national development plans
Knowledge and Capacity-Building
Existence of operational national centre(s) for capacity-building in heritage related areas and addressed to heritage professionals
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s) implemented in the last 3 years, to increase heritage site management staff's expertise in protection and conservation of tangible heritage
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage by local communities
Existence of specific capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, for the armed forces on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property involving police forces, customs, museum staff, and governmental representatives



Community Involvement
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of identifying tangible heritage elements and registering them
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of labeling intangible heritage elements and inventorying them
Measures and practices to strengthen the role of communities in the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects implemented in the last 2 years
Existence of heritage site management committees with local community representation
Measures and practices to involve minorities and/or indigenous peoples in heritage protection, conservation, safeguarding and transmission implemented in the last 2 years
Measures taken to respect customary practices governing access to specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage implemented in the last 2 years
TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT
Raising Awareness and Education
World Heritage sites and major national cultural heritage sites inscribed in national registries are clearly identified for visitors to recognize their status as heritage sites
Existence of visitor interpretation centres or services for the transmission and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage to the general public at the 3 most visited sites
Existence of community centres and associations created and managed by communities themselves intended to support the transmission of intangible cultural heritage and inform the general public about its importance for those communities
Existence of differential pricing (lower) for national visitors at heritage sites
National awareness-raising programmes or actions on cultural and natural heritage implemented in the last 2 years, informing and educating the general public on the significance, value and fragile wealth of heritage (i.e long term public education programmes, national heritage day or week, etc)
Capacity-building and training activities intended to increase heritage expertise amongst teachers and educators implemented in the last 2 years
School programmes to raise awareness and promote all forms of cultural heritage among primary students implemented in the last 2 years
Media campaign intended to raise awareness of heritage among the general public launched in the last 2 years
Stimulating Support
Specific measures to involve civil society and/or private sector in heritage protection, conservation, and transmission implemented in the last 2 years
Existences of formal agreements with tour operators for the protection, conservation and transmission of heritage sites
Existence of private foundations or associations working for heritage advocacy and funding protection initiatives

Guidelines for the interpretation of results

- This is a benchmark indicator. It offers an overall view of the strengths and shortcomings of public efforts deployed for generating an enabling multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability and fostering its potential contribution for development in the present and the future.
- The core value of the indicator will range from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result. When the result obtained is well below the ideal value, special attention should be paid to components and sub-components that are not covered or less covered, thus showing lower results. Analysis and interpretations of possible causes and consequences of these deficiencies should be developed taking into consideration the history of the country and its socio-economic situation.
- Given the particular characteristics of the components, sub-components and individual items analyzed, the interpretation of the results for this benchmark indicator should be treated with caution. Although it



provides a rapid overview of the overall development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability, its added value comes from the detailed analysis of the individual results of each item in light of the country's situation and the existence of positive synergies or deficiencies. Some elements that may be worth analyzing are:

- a. The overall priority given by the State to heritage;
 - b. The completeness of inventories and the inclusion of all kinds of heritage (tangible, intangible, natural, movable, underwater) in national and international registers and inventories;
 - c. The range of policies, measures, communication and education programmes and strategies adopted and implemented to support heritage sustainability;
 - d. The importance granted to the reinforcement of capacities of heritage professionals and related actors from the public sector;
 - e. The active engagement of the local community, including indigenous groups associated with heritage sites or elements;
- Correlating the results of the indicator for this dimension with other CDIS indicators is also crucial. A transversal reading of the Heritage dimension with other indicators from other dimensions, such as Education and Governance, yields valuable additional information about the valorization and promotion of heritage. The Education dimension includes, for example, an indicator providing information on the existence of tertiary training programmes in the areas of heritage and cultural management. The Governance dimension includes indicators that provide further information about the ratification of key international instruments regarding heritage as well as about the adoption of laws, policies and strategies incorporating heritage and cultural diversity, the existence and distribution of non for profit museums, and the degree to which minorities and cultural professionals are included in cultural policy decision-making.
 - Likewise, a detailed analysis of the Heritage dimension can be useful for completing or analyzing the results of indicators of other dimensions. Heritage is important for establishing underlying factors of tradition, it can form the basis for creative inspiration in arts and design, and it can contribute to the national economy through tourism and crafts as well as by attracting investments, factors that may contribute to the analysis of such dimensions as Social Participation and Economy.