DELIVERABLE D.T1.1.1

Stakeholder consultation and user
requirement identification

Final Version
11 2020

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Contents

1. Introduction

This Deliverable is included in the Activity A.T1.1 *Development of hazard maps linked to extreme climates for short and long term risk assessment* and aims to identify the user requirements in the field of safeguarding and management of cultural heritage at risk when exposed to extreme climate events. To reach this objective a questionnaire set up for an online survey and consultation among the actors involved in the partnerships of STRENCH and capitalized projects was used.

The survey realized through the online Google forms, ran from the end of June to the middle of September 2020. The partners of the STRENCH project (at least 1 person per partner) participated by filling in the form and stimulated the compilation by partners of the capitalized projects. The survey is available via a link https://forms.gle/oVQMs5ADURye3jxr6 and it is previewed at the end of the present document (section 4).

2. Highlights from the survey

HIGHLIGHTS on STRENCH USER REQUIREMENTS

RELEVANT RISKS

- Extreme events related to the presence of water

- Fire

- Windstorm separated from heavy rain

- Climate Change is underestimated

- Sea-hazards taken into minor consideration (Central EU regions)

RISKS MAP

Risk maps have never been associated with RECOVERY measures, they are probably not considered useful and directly applicable, while they are taken in full consideration for the setting up of EMERGENCY and PREPAREDNESS measures.

RESOLUTION

Generally, there is a low knowledge on the type of resolution necessary to have usable risk maps for cultural heritage protection towards the threats considered.

SATELLITE DATA

The Copernicus space component and services are considered a useful tool for all respondents, but only few of them have already used satellite data to safeguard CH / NCH.

3. Analysis of the survey

A summary of the data provided is supplied below with numerical and graphic information that will allow to identify the requirements of users.

31 people completed the online questionnaire, 100% agreed with the anonymized publication of their answers (29 on 29 respondents) to this specific inquiry. 13/27 responders were representative of a public authority.
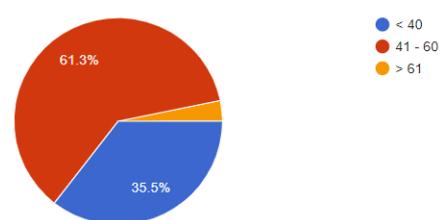
Section A) - About you/your organisation:

Considering the gender, in 31 answers, 58% were women and 42% were men, while regarding the age 61% were between 41 and 60 years old, 36% were under 40 years old and only 3% were over 61 years of age.

7) Gender
31 responses
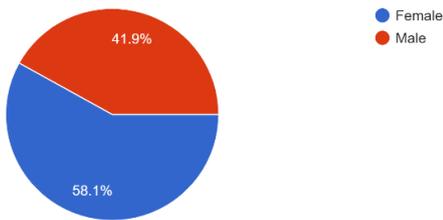
8) Age
31 responses

The user requirements emerging from the analysis of the responses largely depend on the country where the participants work, which also includes 2 non-Central Europe countries. 26% of respondents work in Croatia, 23% in Italy, 16% in Czech Republic, 10% in Slovenia, 6% in Austria and in Germany. Only 1 worker each (3,2%) in Hungary, Turkey and Greece. 74% of the sample has been employed at their current job for more than 6 years.

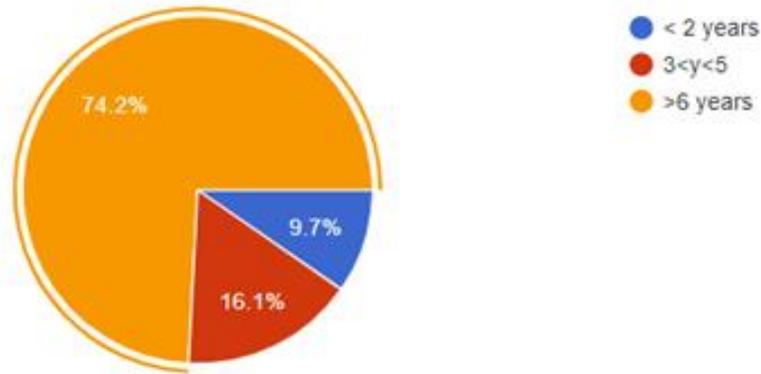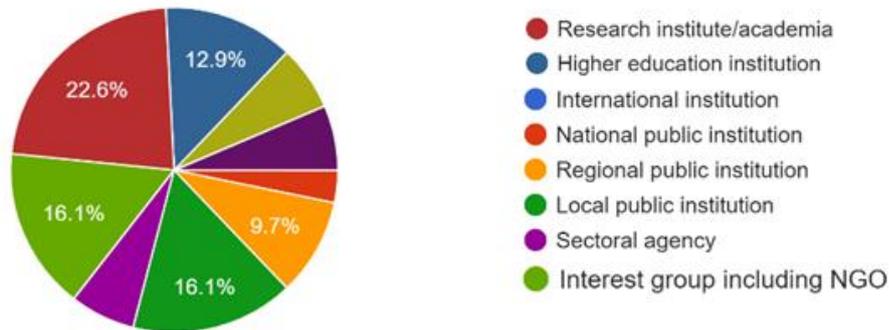6a) In which country do you work?
31 responses
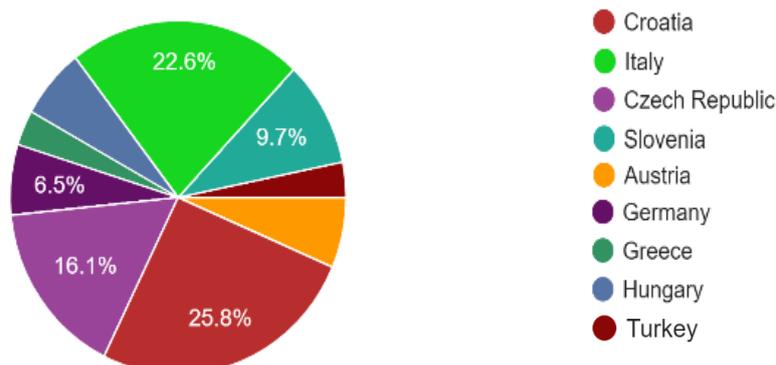
9) How long have you been employed at your current job?

31 responses

- < 2 years
- 3<y<5
- >6 years

74.2%
9.7%
16.1%

11a) Please indicate which sector best describes your organisation:

31 responses

12.9%
22.6%
16.1%
9.7%
16.1%

- Research institute/academia
- Higher education institution
- International institution
- National public institution
- Regional public institution
- Local public institution
- Sectoral agency
- Interest group including NGO
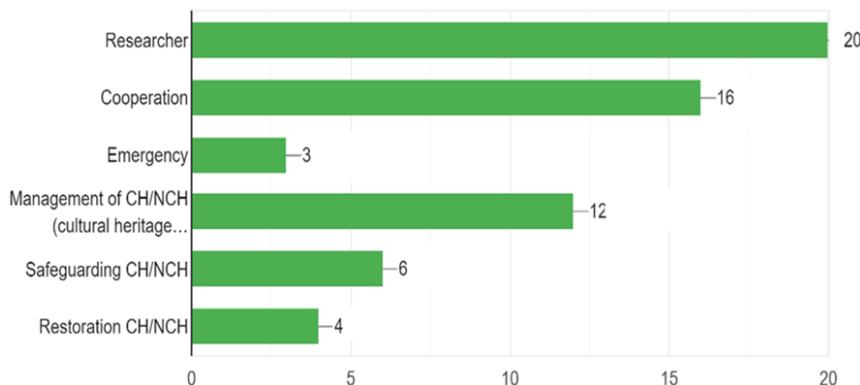
20 persons (of 30 responses) had experience in the field of the Research and 16 in that of Cooperation. In the Cultural and Natural Heritage (CH/NCH) sector 12 were employed in Management of CH/NCH, 6 in its Safeguarding while 4 in the Restoration. Only 3 people worked in the Emergency sector.

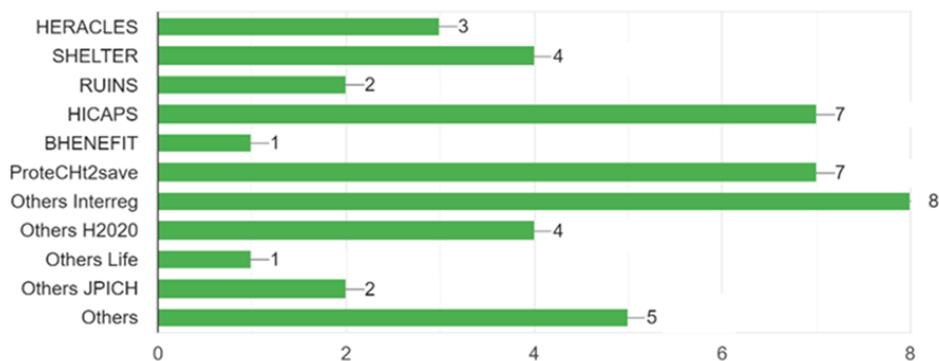## 12) Please indicate in which sector you have had experience

30 responses

Sector	Value
Researcher	20
Cooperation	16
Emergency	3
Management of CH/NCH (cultural heritage...)	12
Safeguarding CH/NCH	6
Restoration CH/NCH	4

Researcher	Management CH/NCH	Cooperation	Safeguarding CH/NCH	Restoration CH/NCH	Emergency	N. SECTORS
1						1
1			1			2
1						1
1	1					2
	1					1
1						1
1	1	1				3
1		1	1		1	4
1		1				2
		1				1
1	1	1				3
	1	1		1		3
1	1	1				3
	1					1
	1		1	1		3
1						1
1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1		1				2
1	1	1				3
		1				1
	1	1				2
1						1
1	1	1				3
1			1	1		3
1						1
1						1
	1					1
		1	1			2
						0
1		1				2
					1	0
20	**12**	**16**	**6**	**4**	**3**	

The graph below shows the answers to question no. 13a) provided by the participants both from the capitalized projects (24) and from the other Interreg (8), H2020 (4), and JPICH (2) projects. In the category "Others" are included JPI-CH EMERISDA, E-RIHS, NATO Science for Peace and Security, INTERREG CE Project "Listen to the voice of villages", Erasmus + CAPuS, Hiperion, CULTURECOVERY, Be-NATUR, LakeAdmin, EUROSCAPES, CONSECH, ERASMUS, VALUE, PMO GATE, UNDERWATERMUSE, Slovenija. This will allow us to implement the Web GIS tool for risk mapping while considering the needs that have emerged from other interconnected projects.

13a) Please indicate in which Project you have been involved *
30 responses

Project	Count
HERACLES	3
SHELTER	4
RUINS	2
HICAPS	7
BHENEFIT	1
ProteCHt2save	7
Others Interreg	8
Others H2020	4
Others Life	1
Others JPICH	2
Others	5

The survey's participants work principally on built heritage such as building/museum/church followed by cultural landscape, archaeological sites, natural reserve /parks, UNESCO sites, monumental complexes and historic parks. They also have experience in underwater archaeological sites and small ruined villages in mountain and coastal areas. It should be noted that their experience also encompasses artworks, industrial heritage, intangible heritage and digital cultural heritage.

**15a) What type of cultural heritage do you work on?**
31 responses
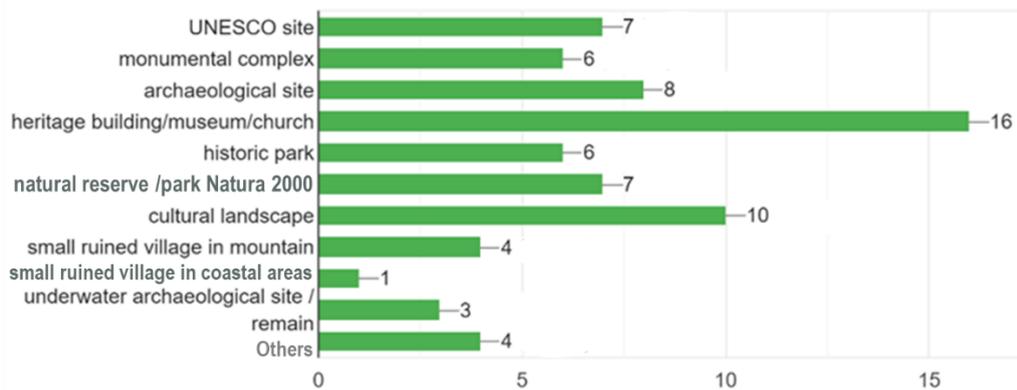
Section B) – Your opinion

The graphs below show how much participants believe their Member State / Region's cultural heritage is exposed to each of the listed risks, clustered in natural disasters and human actions. In **Natural Disasters** the evaluation related to different water correlated extreme event is very significant. The green oval depicts the risks already included in the ProteCHt2save Web GIS Tool, in grey the risks considered in STRENCH are depicted. Very significant are the risks related to different water-related extreme events. With red stars highlighting sea-risks, considering less important by respondents working in Central European countries without direct sea access.

16a) In your opinion, how much is the cultural heritage of your member state/region exposed to each of these risks? (Please rank each topic from: 1 – 'least important' to 5 – 'most important')
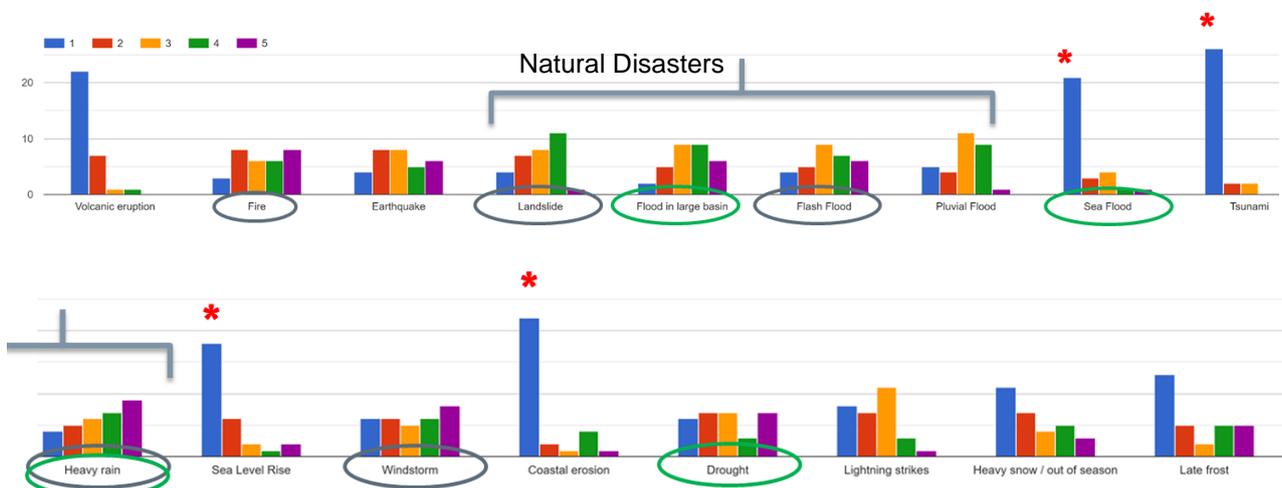
In the risks related to **Human Action** it is interesting to note that lack of maintenance is considered more important than climate change. Unsustainable development and tourism pressure are also assessed as important risks. Conflict, illicit trafficking, sport activities and over-exploitation are considered less dangerous for cultural heritage in Europe. In "Others" the participants have indicated: Human activities of devastation due to indifference and lack of knowledge, land consumption, noise pollution, light pollution, electromagnetic pollution, traffic and unsuitable use of land.

16a) In your opinion, how much is the cultural heritage of your member state/region exposed to each of these risks? (Please rank each topic from: 1 – 'least important' to 5 – 'most important')

Human Action
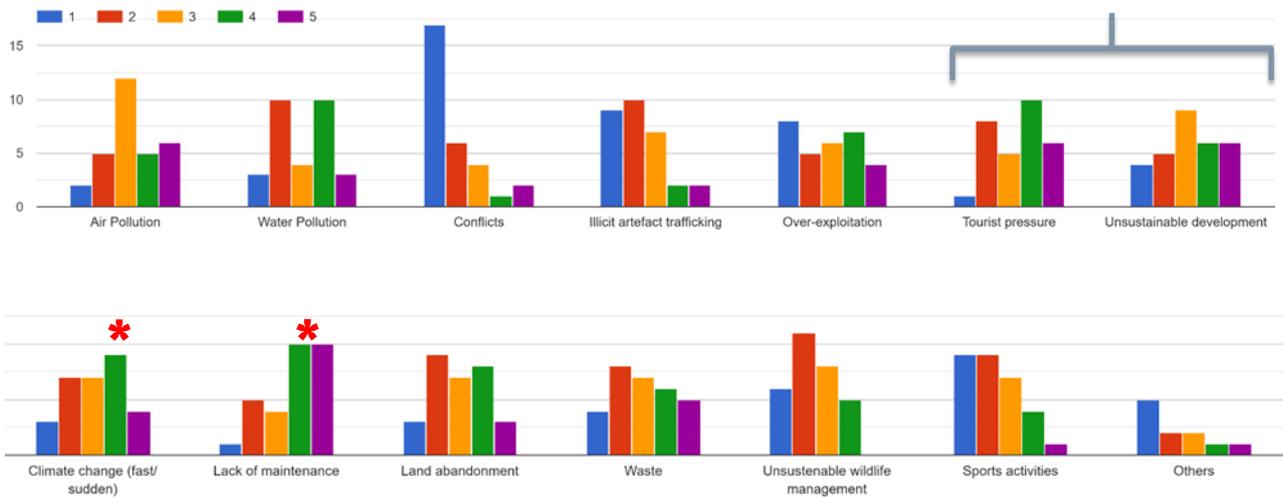
18 respondents believe that awareness/risk perception among the associations for the protection of the environment and heritage and the Fire Brigades is very high, followed by the Civil Protection, Academic research bodies and Professional orders. Banks and Insurance Companies risk perception should certainly be improved, as well as that of policy and decision makers. The category of sports associations that have a very low awareness and perception of risk deserves attention.

18) In your opinion what is the state of awareness / risk perception of the following entities:
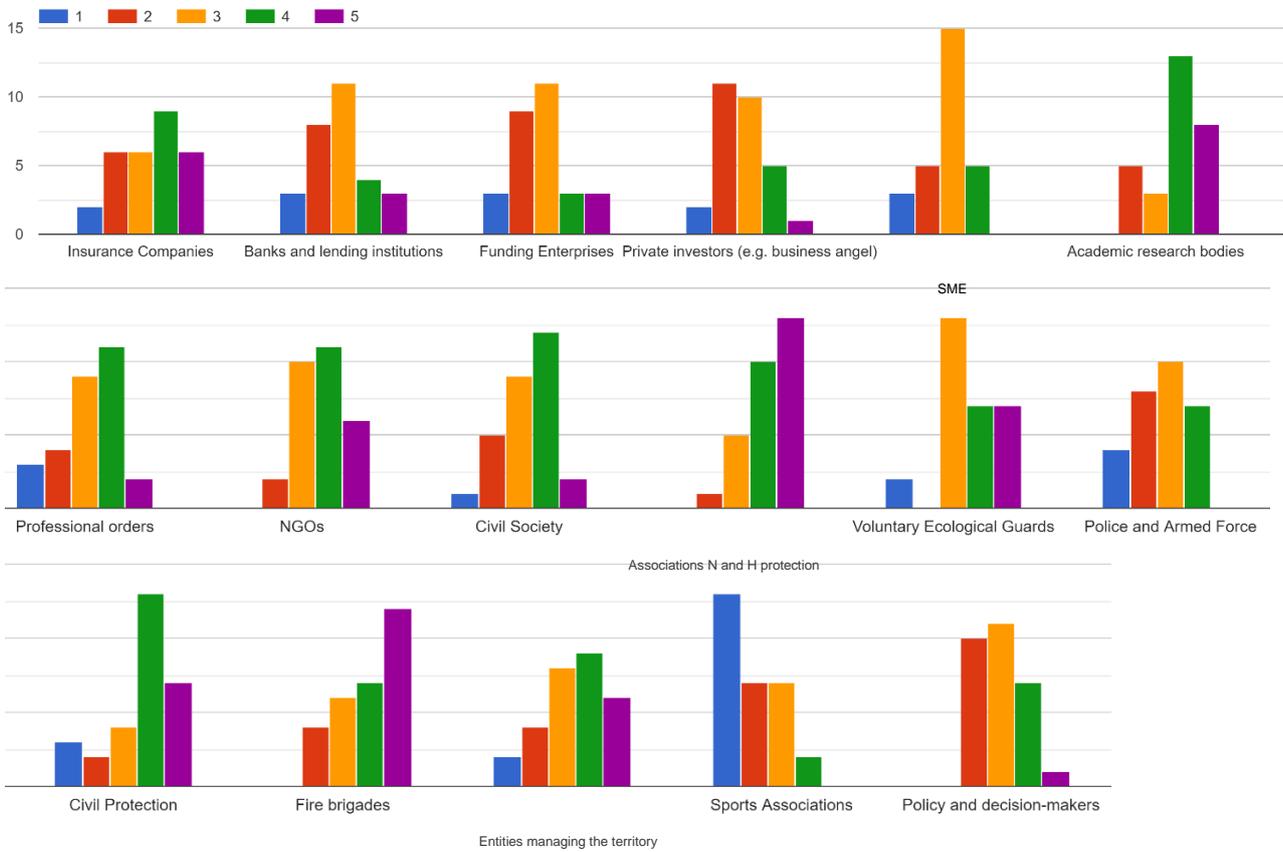

60% of the sample (30 responses) considers the recognition and acceptance by regions of risk assessment research priorities as important. The same percentage acknowledges the importance of adopting consultations with the interested parties from the business, academic and public world before deciding on the allocation of funding.

19) How important do you consider the recognition and acceptance by regions (and countries) of risk assessment research priorities?
30 responses
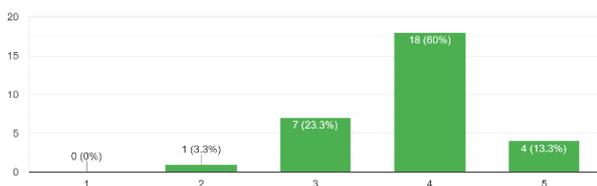
20) How important, in your opinion, is consultation with business, academic and public stakeholders in advance of deciding on the allocat... of funding to achieve the answer to point below?
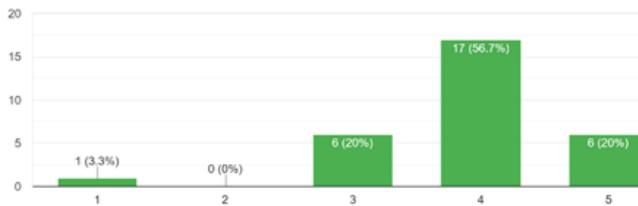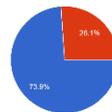30 responses
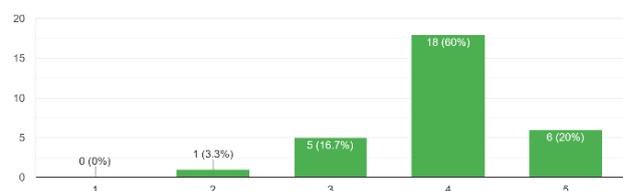
The importance of carrying out periodic consultations with citizens for building consensus, 57% of the sample considers it is also highlighted. 74% participants (on 23 responses) indicated the consideration of the consultation follow up and the 59% (on 22 responses) declared that the decision makers have taken the relating outcomes into account.
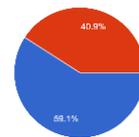

In relation to the knowledge on tools for the identification of areas at risk, 62% of 29 respondents replied positively, indicating the availability of tools that allow the identification of risk prone areas and vulnerabilities for CH/NCH in case of extreme events related to climate change, in support to decision-makers and managers.
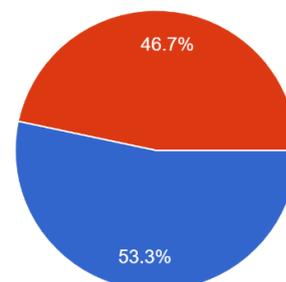
53% (of 30 responses) have used risk maps, but only 18 people provided more information on the type of risk.

Out of 36 types of risks suggested by the survey, the participants selected only 9, the most frequently used risk maps are for Flood (overall 39%, including also 2 "Others" attributable to this risk), in detail: flood in the large basin 22%, Earthquake 17%, Climate change 11%; Others 17%, Pluvial floods, Soil pollution, Windstorm, Landslides, Coastal erosion and Tourist pressure were each reported by only one person (6%). In "Other" 1 participant indicated generally "multirisk" related to flood.

24) Do you know tools that allow the identification of areas at risk and vulnerabilities for cultural heritage (and public green areas) in case of extreme events related to climate change, in order to help decision-makers and managers to carry out their activities?
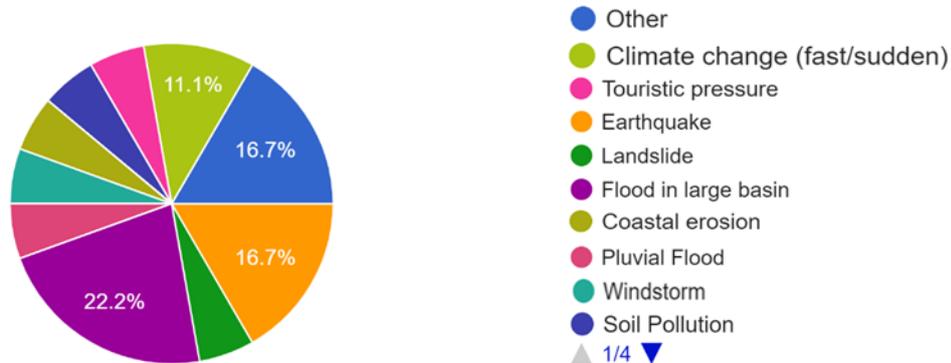
29 responses
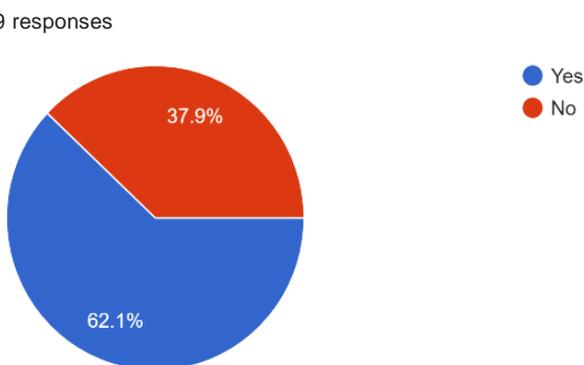
25) Have you ever used risk maps?
30 responses

## 26a) If yes, please indicate for which kind of risk
18 responses

Legend:
- Other
- Climate change (fast/sudden)
- Touristic pressure
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Flood in large basin
- Coastal erosion
- Pluvial Flood
- Windstorm
- Soil Pollution
- 1/4

In relation to the type of resolution necessary to have usable risk maps for the threats considered, of the 28 responses 40% of participants stated "I don´t know" . 10% choose each of the 3 proposed options while 29% asked for a resolution even higher.

27) What resolution would be needed to have usable risk maps in relation to the risks considered above
28 responses

Legend:
- 50km x 50km
- 25km x 25km
- 12km x 12km
- Higher
- I don't know
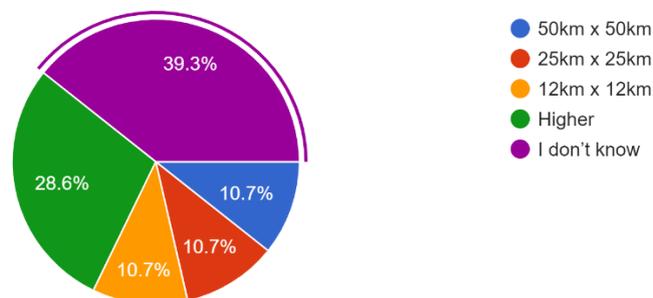
The 47% that stated to have never used risk maps (Question N.25), relied on their usefulness for managing and safeguarding CH/NCH at risk.

Of 15 responses, 4 indicate that risk maps can contribute to improve Awareness, 5 to address Preparedness and 2 to deal with Emergency. The others give only a generic contribution. In relation to the 'comprehensive approach' of disaster management (Preparedness - Emergency - Recovery) the respondents consider the risk maps helpful for setting up preparedness and emergency measures, by counting the awareness raising an action of preparedness. Risk maps, on the other hand, are not considered useful to support the recovery phase.

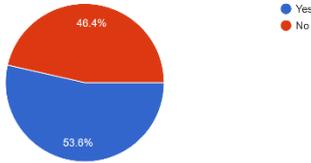| 28b) How do you think the risk maps could be used to PROTECT your CH/NCH? |
|---|
| Identify risk zones |
| Plan measures and implement effective prevention |
| State intervention, state responsibility |
| Rise awareness to local politicians and citizens |
| To prepare for possible damage |
| To help predict the future actions related to CH/NCH |
| To address preventive actions |
| Decisions on management and protection should be made starting from the acknowledgment of risks according to the maps |
| To define future actions in management planning |
| To help decision-makers and managers to decide what is necessary to do first. |
| Environmental factors (risks) with a local impact must be examined separately in each CH area |
| Raising awareness and easier identification of issues |
| In spatial planning, in developing risk reduction measures, as instruments in emergency planning and as tools for raising awareness among the population |
| Awareness of the need to protect cultural heritage, creating priorities and actions in protection, useful in a civil protection organization, in review of research results |

In relation to the Web GIS Tool for risk mapping implemented in ProteCHt2save project, 54% of the respondents (of 29 responses) already know it. For 100% of the sample (26 responses) Copernicus core services (Atmosphere, Marine, Land, Climate Change, Security, Emergency) could be a useful tool in safeguarding CH/NCH from the risks considered previously. Only 14% used Copernicus services or satellite data in general for the safeguarding of CH/NCH, specifically: generation of climate risk related analysis, identification of priority conservation areas, gap analysis and green corridors, SAR analysis of historic buildings within HERACLES and CORINE land cover for habitat identification - Natura2000 (question N. 32).
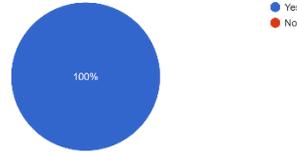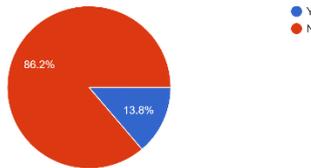
29) Do you know the Web GIS Tool for risk mapping implemented i
28 responses

- Yes
- No

46.4%

53.6%

30) Based on your experience, do you think Copernicus satellite service (es. Atmosphere, Marine, Land, Climate Change, Security, Emergency) could … safeguarding CH/NH from the risks listed above?
26 responses

- Yes
- No

100%

31) Have you ever used the Copernicus services or satellite data i CH/NCH?
29 responses

- Y
- N

86.2%

13.8%

| 32) In which contexts and with what results |
|---|
| Identification of priority conservation areas, gap analysis and green corridors |
| I have not used the Copernicus services or satelite data in general |
| SAR Analysis of historic buildings within HERACLES |
| Generation of climate risk related analysis |
| CORINE land cover for habitats identification - Natura2000 |

82% (28 responses) do not know examples of use of Copernicus products in their country or in other countries (81% - 26 responses). Some examples are provided, such as: use of climate risk index in developing countries by the world bank (https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/); PAN European Ecological Networks, Mediterranean Gap Analysis, Caucasus Gap Analysis; in the assessment of the level of threat to the cultural heritage in the City of Kaštela, a unit of local self-government in the immediate vicinity of Dugopolje; remote sensing, land fire, flood, soil movement.

33a) Do you know examples of use in your country?
28 responses

- Yes
- No

82.1%

17.9%
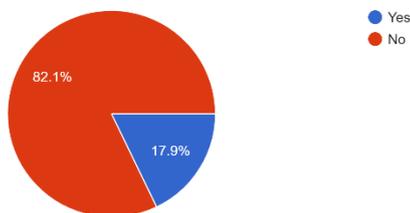
33b) or in other countries?
26 responses

- Yes
- No

80.8%

19.2%
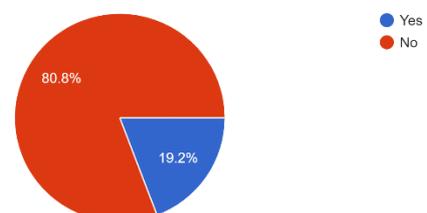
| 33c) Can you give some example? |
|---|
| PAN European Ecological Networks, Mediterranean Gap Analysis, Caucasus Gap Analysis |
| Remote sensing; land fire, flood, soil movement |
| The service was used in the assessment of the level of threat to the cultural heritage in the City of Kaštela - a unit of local self-government in the immediate vicinity of Dugopolje |

> Use of climate risk index in developing countries by the world bank
> (https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/)

59% (out of 29) are aware of existing national strategies or practices or tools in their country that provide specific resilience-building measures (e.g. manuals, guidelines, decision support tools, etc.) from the risks considered in this survey: 13 respondents stated their availability both at national and regional level.

34a) Are you aware of any existing national strategies or practices or tools (in your country) providing resilience building measures (e.g. manuals, guidelines, decision support tools etc.) from the risks listed in 1a (above)?

29 responses

- Yes
- No

58.6%
41.4%
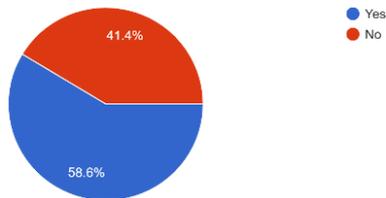
34b) Please indicate if your answer focuses on:
28 responses

Your region	8
Your country	8
Both, region and country	13
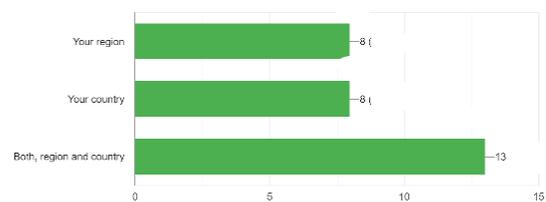
Almost all participants (19/20, 95%) indicate Preparedness measures as known measures for building resilience. Specifically, out of 18 responses, 50% are related to the risks of Flood (39% Flood in large basin and 11% Flash Flood), 17% to Earthquake, 11% to fire. Heavy rains, coastal erosion, climate change and lack of maintenance follow (each at 6%). In relation to the Emergency measures, the awareness reaches 100%, from risks of Earthquake 39%, Flood 39% (33% Flood in large basin, 6 % Flash Flood); finally 4 respondents have indicated also Illicit traffic, windstorm, climate change and fire (each at 6%).

Less known are the recovery measures, which existence is declared by 64% (18 responses) with specific risk association given only by 10 participants, particularly: 40% Flood (30% Flood in large basin, 10% Flash Flood), 30% Earthquake, followed by fires, unsustainable development and climate change each accounting for 10%. In addition, *Guidelines for the management of public arboreal assets, from the perspective of Risk Management"* are reported as a further measure in the open question (35d).
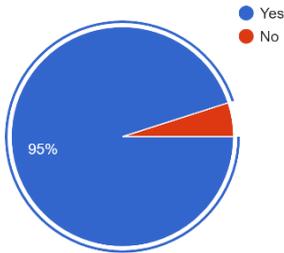
Only 25% (24 respondents) of the participants are aware of similar measures taken in other countries: 50% (3 person) in Italy, the others in Germany, Croatia and Georgia (each at 16%), equally related to Flood in large basin, Volcanic eruption, Earthquake and Climate change (each at 25%, out of 4 people).
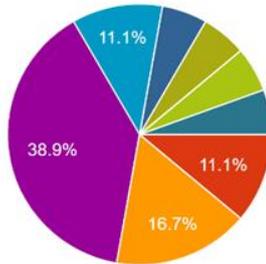
35a) Preparedness
20 responses

Yes
No

95%

Related to which kinds of risk?
18 responses

- Heavy rain
- Fire
- Earthquake
- Coastal erosion
- Flood in large basin
- Flash Flood
- Climate change (fast/sudden)
- Lack of maintenance

11.1% 11.1% 16.7% 38.9%

△ 1/4 ▼

35b) Emergency
20 responses

Yes
No

100%
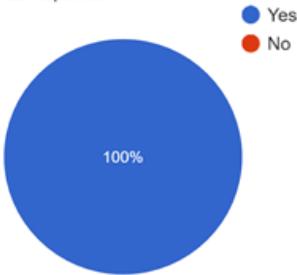
Related to which kinds of risk?
18 responses
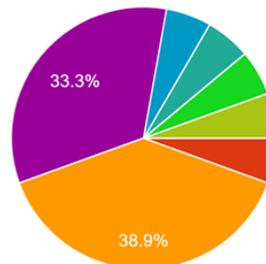
- Windstorm
- Fire
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Flood in large basin
- Flash Flood
- Illicit artefact trafficking
- Climate change (fast/sudden)

33.3% 38.9%

△ 1/4 ▼

35c) Recovery measures
18 responses

Yes
No

38.9% 61.1%
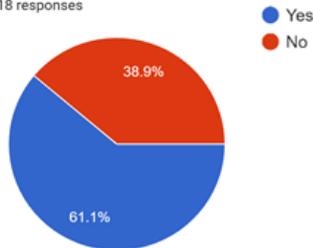
Related to which kinds of risk?
10 responses
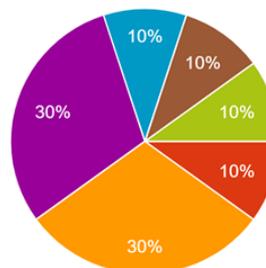
- Climate change (fast/sudden)
- Fire
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Flood in large basin
- Flash Flood
- Pluvial Flood
- Unsustainable development

10% 10% 10% 10% 30% 30%

△ 1/4 ▼

75% of respondents know similar strategies in other countries, but only 6 of them have detailed where (50% in Italy, the rest equally in Georgia, Croatia and Germany) and for which risk (Earthquake, Flood in large basin, Climate change and Volcanic eruption).

36a) Do you know of any similar strategies in other countries?
24 responses

Yes
No

75% 25%
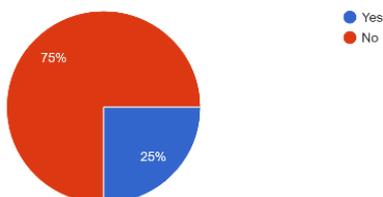
36b) In what country?
6 responses
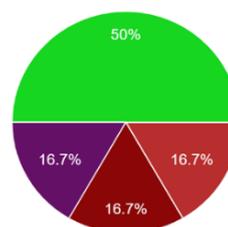
- Germany
- Georgia
- Croatia
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Kazakhstan
- Kosovo

50% 16.7% 16.7% 16.7%

△ 3/7 ▼

36c) Related to which kinds of risk?

4 responses

- Volcanic eruption
- Fire
- Earthquake
- Climate change (fast/sudden)
- Flood in large basin
- Flash Flood
- Pluvial Flood
- Sea Flood

△ 1/4 ▽
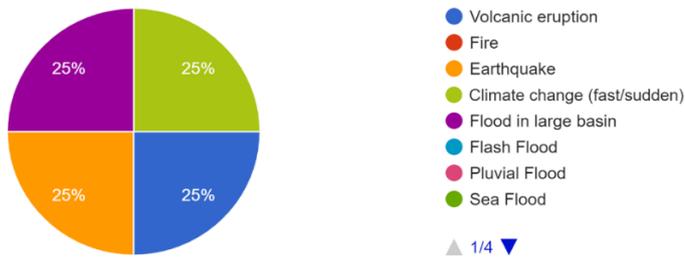
96% of the survey respondents are fully convinced that interregional cooperation and actions should be further encouraged to include cultural heritage in current national and international policy documents on "climate change".

Among the available choices, the most important advantage selected in the topic of climate change is the exchange of good practices, followed by tools use and application.

37a) It is recognised that Cultural Heritage still does not occupy a central position in current national and international policy documents on 'Cl... Cultural Heritage in these topics be encouraged?

28 responses
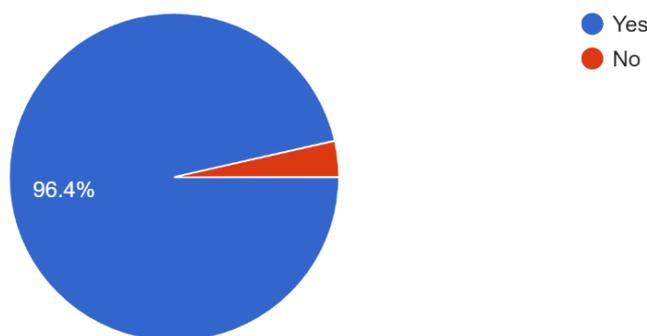
- Yes
- No

96.4%

37b) If yes, tick what you consider the three most important benefits in Climate Change' topic

28 responses
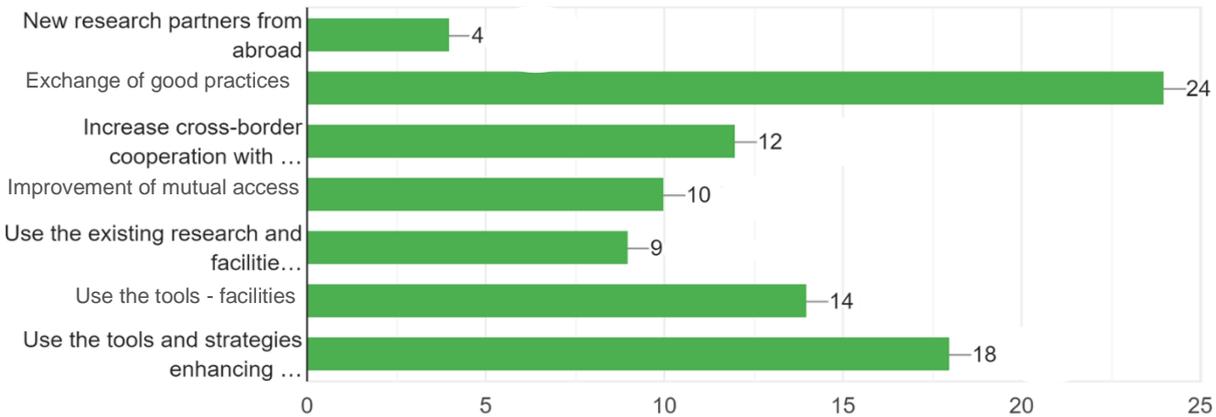
At the end of the survey respondents were asked to express an opinion on how to increase knowledge and dissemination of good practices and tools to strengthen interregional collaboration and consequently to improve the resilience of cultural heritage endangered by the risks considered in the STRENCH project. It is possible to divide the 12 answers of the participants according to two main categories relating to Cooperation and Communication, highlighted in the table with two different colours.

It would be particularly useful to have your opinions on how to increase knowledge and dissemination of good practices and tools to strengthen interregional collaboration to improve the resilience of cultural heritage endangered by the risks considered in the STRENCH project.

Transboundary cooperation depending on ecological and geographical characteristics

By creating partnerships, testing good practice in different areas, involving different stakeholders which raises awareness of achievements in the protection of cultural heritage

Knowledge and dissemination of good practices and tools to strengthen inter regional collaboration to improve the resilience of cultural heritage endangered by the risks considered in the STRENCH project could be encouraged by new projects.

Expert exchange program, joint exercises, development of rescue teams, storage of materials needed for rescue

In my opinion, a good cooperation between research and public institutions is important to 1) rise awareness of this issue, 2) to apply scientific knowledge and tools to sites of real importance and 3) provide strategies of damage avoidance. Particularly the exchange of methodology and results is important to enable public authorities making progress on this important issue even after the official project is finished.

It could be desirable to work on the active involvement of administrations and public stakeholders

By launching more projects dealing with the protection of cultural heritage. Spread awareness of the importance of protecting cultural heritage through social networks because it is the easiest way to reach individuals who also influence the general attitude about CH.

Open access of the results of the projects' dealing with the topic, webinars on the topic, more project and intensive cooperation on the issue in the future

I suggest making practical video presentations of good practices.

Utilizing non-traditional online tools to widen the reach. By better understanding of current dissemination trends (heavily relying on social media and other web content), much wider scope of target groups and public in general can be reached. In my opinion, dissemination is equally important as results achieved - if no one knows what we did (in regard to intellectual results), is there any use of doing it? In that matter, significant efforts should be placed into raising awareness and utilizing a vast world of online opportunities. Of course, traditional events, such as workshops, events, promotions play important role as well.

By changing the low, by educating local stakeholders in communities

Communication is the key factor! We should you use all channels of information and communication possible and learn from other regional experience

4. Questionnaire

Stakeholder consultation and user requirement identification

Stakeholder consultation and user requirement identification

*Required

Email address *

Your email address

Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE European Union European Regional Development Fund

STRENCH

STRENCH Project - STRENgthening resilience of Cultural Heritage at risk in a changing environment through proactive transnational cooperation
INTRODUCTION

Deliverable D.T1.1.1 - Stakeholder consultation and user requirement identification
Documentation with identification of user requirements through consultation among the actors involved and in the partnerships of the herein capitalized projects. The report will highlight inputs from targeted cultural heritage communities.

This survey is carried out in the framework of STRENCH project, within the WPT1 - Integrated WebGIS tool for decision making in the management of heritage at risk. The deliverable D.T1.1.1, including the result of this survey, will be the first step for the Development of hazard maps linked to extreme climates for short and long term risk assessment (A.T1.1).

The STRENCH project aims contributing and capitalizing EU funded projects results to improve capacities of the public and private sectors to mitigate the impacts of climate change and natural hazards on cultural heritage sites (including natural cultural heritage), structures and buildings at risk.

This survey is addressed principally to all the partners of the projects capitalized in STRENCH (HERACLES, SHELTER, RUINS, HiCAPS, BhENEFIT and ProteCHt2save) in order to identify the inputs of the Cultural heritage community useful for improving and personalizing the tools that will be created during the duration of the STRENCH project. Other projects partners related to the protection and management of CH / NCH will also be involved in the survey in order to obtain a truly comprehensive overview on the user needs.

We kindly ask the partners to answer the questionnaire provided in all sections, each yours comment will be precious for the project outputs. Additional data sources are welcome for this derivable and can be send separately via e-mail (p.denuntiis@isac.cnr.it) referring to the filled out questionnaire. These may include: technical reports, web accessible databases, research projects, scientific papers.

Your contributions will be part of a Project Deliverable for Interreg Central Europe and will be also available to scientific community, authorities, policy makers and citizens, but only elaborated data in anonymous form will be published in the deliverable.

Completing the survey should not require more than 20 minutes.

Please, send your replies by July 3th, 2020

For more information please visit the web site of the STRENCH Project
https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/STRENCH.html

Fields marked with * are mandatory

Please give your consent by ticking the option

Data collection will comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. Information on the PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING POLICY: http://www.isac.cnr.it/en/content/privacy-policy

○ *I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution, in whole or in part, - which may include quotes or opinions I express - provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

Next

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Stakeholder consultation and user requirement identification

Section A) - About you/your organisation:

Date of completing the survey

Date

gg/mm/aaaa 📅

1) Please provide your full name

Your answer

2) Are you responding as a representative of a public authority, if so, which?

Your answer

3) Provide the full name of your affiliation (this information will be included in the deliverable D.T1.1.1)
250 characters maximum

Your answer

4) Please indicate your profession or job function in your business / organization
150 characters maximum

Your answer

5) Please state what is your role, formal qualifications and entity affiliations are
150 characters maximum

Your answer

6a) In which country do you work?

Choose ▼

6b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

7) Gender

○ Female

○ Male

8) Age

○ < 40

○ 41 - 60

○ > 61

9) How long have you been employed at your current job?

○ < 2 years

○ 3<y<5

○ >6 years

10a) What is your nationality?
Choose from the drop down menu

Choose ▼

10b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

11a) Please indicate which sector best describes your organisation:

Choose ▼

11b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

12) Please indicate in which sector you have had experience

- [ ] Researcher
- [ ] Cooperation
- [ ] Emergency
- [ ] Management of CH/NCH (cultural heritage /natural cultural heritage)
- [ ] Safeguarding CH/NCH
- [ ] Restoration CH/NCH

13a) Please indicate in which Project you have been involved *

- [ ] HERACLES
- [ ] SHELTER
- [ ] RUINS
- [ ] HICAPS
- [ ] BHENEFIT
- [ ] ProteCHt2save
- [ ] Others Interreg
- [ ] Others H2020
- [ ] Others Life
- [ ] Others JPICH
- [ ] Others

13b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

14a) Please indicate the role you had in the project

- ( ) Technical
- ( ) Researcher
- ( ) Administrative
- ( ) Communication and dissemination
- ( ) Managerial
- ( ) Political
- ( ) Decision-making
- ( ) Others

14b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

15a) What type of cultural heritage do you work on?

- [ ] UNESCO site
- [ ] monumental complex
- [ ] archaeological site
- [ ] heritage building/museum/church
- [ ] historic park
- [ ] natural reserve/park/ Natura 2000 site
- [ ] cultural landscape
- [ ] small ruined village in mountain
- [ ] small ruined village in coastal areas
- [ ] underwater archaeological site / remain
- [ ] Others

15b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

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Section B) – Your opinion

16a) In your opinion, how much is the cultural heritage of your member state/region exposed to each of these risks? (Please rank each topic from: 1 – 'least important' to 5 – 'most important')

NATURAL DISASTER

	1	2	3	4	5
Volcanic eruption	○	○	○	○	○
Fire	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○
Landslide	○	○	○	○	○
Flood in large basin	○	○	○	○	○
Flash Flood	○	○	○	○	○
Pluvial Flood	○	○	○	○	○
Sea Flood	○	○	○	○	○
Tsunami	○	○	○	○	○
Heavy rain	○	○	○	○	○
Sea Level Rise	○	○	○	○	○
Windstorm	○	○	○	○	○
Coastal erosion	○	○	○	○	○
Drought	○	○	○	○	○
Lightning strikes	○	○	○	○	○
Heavy snow / out of season	○	○	○	○	○
Late frost	○	○	○	○	○

HUMAN ACTION

	1	2	3	4	5
Air Pollution	○	○	○	○	○
Water Pollution	○	○	○	○	○
Conflicts	○	○	○	○	○
Illicit artefact trafficking	○	○	○	○	○
Over-exploitation	○	○	○	○	○
Tourist pressure	○	○	○	○	○
Unsustainable development	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change (fast/sudden)	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of maintenance	○	○	○	○	○
Land abandonment	○	○	○	○	○
Waste	○	○	○	○	○
Unsustenable wildlife management	○	○	○	○	○
Sports activities	○	○	○	○	○
Others	○	○	○	○	○

16b) If you selected "Other", please state
200 characters maximum

Your answer

17a) Based on the previous answers please select the priority risks, considered SUBJECTIVELY:

NATURAL DISASTER

	1	2	3	4	5
Volcanic eruption	○	○	○	○	○
Fire	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○
Landslide	○	○	○	○	○
Flood in large basin	○	○	○	○	○
Flash Flood	○	○	○	○	○
Pluvial Flood	○	○	○	○	○
Sea Flood	○	○	○	○	○
Tsunami	○	○	○	○	○
Heavy rain	○	○	○	○	○
Sea Level Rise	○	○	○	○	○
Windstorm	○	○	○	○	○
Coastal erosion	○	○	○	○	○
Drought	○	○	○	○	○
Lightning strikes	○	○	○	○	○
Heavy snow / out of season	○	○	○	○	○
Late frost	○	○	○	○	○

HUMAN ACTION

	1	2	3	4	5
Air Pollution	○	○	○	○	○
Water Pollution	○	○	○	○	○
Soil Pollution	○	○	○	○	○
Conflicts	○	○	○	○	○
Illicit artefact trafficking	○	○	○	○	○
Over-exploitation	○	○	○	○	○
Touristic pressure	○	○	○	○	○
Unsustainable development	○	○	○	○	○
Climate change (fast/sudden)	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of maintenance	○	○	○	○	○
Land abandonment	○	○	○	○	○
Waste	○	○	○	○	○
Unsustainable wildlife management	○	○	○	○	○
Sports activities	○	○	○	○	○
Others	○	○	○	○	○

17b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

18) In your opinion what is the state of awareness / risk perception of the following entities:

(Please rank each topic from: 1 = none, 2 = low, 3 = medium, 4 = high, 5 = very high)

	1	2	3	4	5
Insurance Companies	○	○	○	○	○
Banks and lending institutions	○	○	○	○	○
Funding Enterprises	○	○	○	○	○
Private investors (e.g. business angel)	○	○	○	○	○
SME intermediaries (as thenological and financial	○	○	○	○	○
Academic research bodies	○	○	○	○	○
Professional orders	○	○	○	○	○
NGOs	○	○	○	○	○
Civil Society	○	○	○	○	○
Associations for environment and heritage protection	○	○	○	○	○
Voluntary Ecological Guards	○	○	○	○	○
Police and Armed Force	○	○	○	○	○
Civil Protection	○	○	○	○	○
Fire brigades	○	○	○	○	○
Entities managing the territory (land reclamation entities)	○	○	○	○	○
Sports Associations	○	○	○	○	○
Policy and decision-makers	○	○	○	○	○

19) How important do you consider the recognition and acceptance by regions (and countries) of risk assessment research priorities?

Answer: 1=not at all, 2=to a minor extent, 3=to some extent, 4=to a great extent, 5=no opinion

1	2	3	4	5
○	○	○	○	○

20) How important, in your opinion, is consultation with business, academic and public stakeholders in advance of deciding on the allocation of funding to achieve the answer to point below?

Answer: 1=not at all, 2=to a minor extent, 3=to some extent, 4=to a great extent, 5=no opinion

1	2	3	4	5
○	○	○	○	○

21) In your experience, how important are periodical consultations with citizen for building consensus?

Answer: 1=not at all, 2=to a minor extent, 3=to some extent, 4=to a great extent, 5=no opinion

1	2	3	4	5
○	○	○	○	○

22) If you carried out consultations, was follow up considered?

○ Yes

○ No

23a) How the lessons were addressed?

○ Yes

○ No

23b) Have decision-makers taken this into account?

○ Yes

○ No

24) Do you know tools that allow the identification of areas at risk and vulnerabilities for cultural heritage (and public green areas) in case of extreme events related to climate change, in order to help decision-makers and managers to carry out their activities?

○ Yes

○ No

25) Have you ever used risk maps?

○ Yes

○ No

26a) If yes, please indicate for which kind of risk

| Choose ▼ |

26b) If you selected "Other", please state

Your answer

27) What resolution would be needed to have usable risk maps in relation to the risks considered above

○ 50km x 50km

○ 25km x 25km

○ 12km x 12km

○ Higher

○ I don't know

28a) (If you answered NO to the question N25) Do you think the risk maps could be useful in MANAGING CH/NCH?

○ Yes

○ No

28b) How do you think the risk maps could be used to PROTECT your CH/NCH?

Your answer

29) Do you know the Web GIS Tool for risk mapping implemented in ProteCHt2save project?

○ Yes

○ No

30) Based on your experience, do you think Copernicus satellite service (es. Atmosphere, Marine, Land, Climate Change, Security, Emergency) could be an useful tool in safeguarding CH/NH from the risks listed above?
https://www.copernicus.eu/en

○ Yes

○ No

31) Have you ever used the Copernicus services or satellite data in general for safeguarding of CH/NCH?

◯ Yes

◯ No

32) In which contexts and with what results
1000 characters maximum

Your answer

33a) Do you know examples of use in your country?

◯ Yes

◯ No

33b) or in other countries?

◯ Yes

◯ No

33c) Can you give some example?
250 characters maximum

Your answer

34a) Are you aware of any existing national strategies or practices or tools (in your country) providing resilience building measures (e.g. manuals, guidelines, decision support tools etc.) from the risks listed in 1a (above)?

◯ Yes

◯ No

34b) Please indicate if your answer focuses on:

- [ ] Your region
- [ ] Your country
- [ ] Both, region and country

35) If yes, please specify the type of strategy/tools, and indicate which of the risks, listed in 1a above, apply:

35a) Preparedness

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

Related to which kinds of risk?

Choose	▼

35b) Emergency

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

Related to which kinds of risk?

Choose	▼

35c) Recovery measures

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

Related to which kinds of risk?

Choose ▾

35d) Other: Please state

Your answer

Related to which kinds of risk?

Choose ▾

36a) Do you know of any similar strategies in other countries?

○ Yes

○ No

36b) In what country?

Choose ▾

36c) Related to which kinds of risk?

Choose ▾

37a) It is recognised that Cultural Heritage still does not occupy a central position in current national and international policy documents on 'Climate Change'. Should be further interregional cooperation and action to include Cultural Heritage in these topics be encouraged?

○ Yes

○ No

37b) If yes, tick what you consider the three most important benefits in Climate Change' topic

- [ ] New research partners from abroad
- [ ] Exchange of good practices for public administration and business models
- [ ] Increase cross-border cooperation with higher education institutions
- [ ] Improvement of mutual access to public research and infrastructures
- [ ] Use the existing research and facilities of another region
- [ ] Use the tools and facilities developed in other projects
- [ ] Use the tools and strategies enhancing resilience preparedness and damage mitigation of cultural heritage endangered by above mentioned hazards.

It would be particularly useful to have your opinions on how to increase knowledge and dissemination of good practices and tools to strengthen interregional collaboration to improve the resilience of cultural heritage endangered by the risks considered in the STRENCH project.

700 characters maximum

Your answer

THANK YOU!
Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. Your response is very important to us.

Send me a copy of my responses.

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