

fields (i.e. deep mapping, community mapping, participatory asset mapping, counter-mapping, qualitative GIS, and emotional mapping), with which it shares a focus on bottom-up processes for making visible the knowledge of citizens/residents as well as narratives, identities, histories, and local practices that bring meanings to places. It has proven very good at detailing tangible assets that can be counted, such as physical spaces, cultural organizations, public art, and other material resources, with a growing interest in mapping intangible dimensions of culture. These intangible dimensions are of particular relevance in contemporary research, in artistic and architectural works, and in urban and community engagement and planning practices.

This session is dedicated to debating the potential for culturally informed change through cultural mapping in relation to urban regeneration processes with nature-based solutions, as well as the challenges and opportunities of this interdisciplinary research and methodological tool in terms of collaborations across research disciplines and transdisciplinary practices. Proposals are expected to identify case studies, experiences and guiding principles that contribute to our knowledge about how cultural mapping can be interrelated with activities and thinking about sustainability in theory as well as through a diversity of practices. For example, topics may address, but are not limited to: how understanding the local cultural ecosystem informs and influences the community's cohesion, vitality and well-being; how cultural components are produced and reproduced in the context of the territory's urban regeneration; and how cultural mapping functions as a communication, conversational and knowledge production platform. Target audiences: Researchers, civic actors/NGOs, urban planners/practitioners, municipal officers/staff, and representatives of other local/regional authorities.

3D.1 - Cultural heritage mapping through community participation in Vale de Massarelos (Porto)

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Community participation and transdisciplinary co-creation strategies are among the best practices for contemporary integrated and inclusive urban management. This paper intends to focus on cultural heritage mapping through community participation, namely by providing i) methodology background on selected participation techniques; ii) critical analysis of two reference case-studies in Ballarat (Australia) and Cuenca (Ecuador); iii) cultural heritage mapping in a pilot urban area in the city of Porto (Portugal) – Vale de Massarelos, supported on participation experiences with communities.

International reference case-studies are selected because of its innovative and integrated approach on assessing cultural significance of urban areas, both consisting in pilot cities for the implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation (UNESCO, 2011). Hence, the "Imagine Project" in Ballarat focused on conserving local heritage through proactive community-based approaches with a focus on the active involvement of different stakeholder groups. As regards to the project "Reassessment of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the city of Cuenca from the strategies of sustainable development supported in the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (PUH_C)", the key focus was citizen participation sustained on a broad concept of heritage and interdisciplinary research. Moreover, learning from reference cases, this study will provide deeper insight on the implementation of different participation strategies for the urban management of Massarelos Valley, directed to assess the communities' perception on the site's cultural significance. Cultural heritage mapping will be spatialized through a georeferenced GIS software, for the different planning stages of implementation i) characterization (attributes and values), ii) diagnosis (risks and problems) and iii) proposal (tangible and intangible actions).

The study is sustained on different participation techniques for the involvement of stakeholders in a co-creation regime for the identification of values and attributes, vulnerabilities and proposals for sustainable urban management. Observation (accompanied by the recording of notes in the field diary, photos and videos), aimed at a first contact for the understanding of the territory. Concomitant to the field observation, analytic studies were carried out on the official websites to identify establishments, possible places and interested parties as having a relationship with the Massarelos Valley. Thus, the interested parties were identified and mapped.

In a second and analytical phase, the following techniques were applied: 1) observation, an analysis grid was developed for the field diary with macro themes (Physical Space, Natural Space, Built, Immaterial, People, Signage, Visual relationships, Access, Transport) based on the dimensions addressed in the definition of Historic Urban Landscape - articles 8 and 9 (UNESCO, 2011); 2) semi-structured individual interviews with key people; 3) paper surveys (field visits) and online (sent by e-mail); 4) Lousa Project, with the elderly; 5) Drawing the place where they live and what they like most, with the children; 6) Exhibition of children's drawings and old photos of Massarelos at the Massarelos Residents' Association; 7) Sharing of memories by the elderly; 8) Perception Map creation workshop.

Finally, comparative discussion will allow us to point out strengths and vulnerabilities in the development stages, as well as pointing out guidelines for improving cultural heritage mapping for urban management through community participation.