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Project full title: **Digital Education Modules 4 Participatory Planning**

**OPT-T10: FRAMING SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE
MANAGEMENT THROUGH PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

1. Short description

The "Framing Sustainable Heritage Management through Public Participation" module examines the core principles of sustainable heritage management, focusing on the critical balance between safeguarding cultural assets and addressing the needs of contemporary urban development. It encourages students to critically assess various public participation models, where communities play an active role in shaping heritage management decisions. Through the exploration of real-world case studies, the module addresses the challenges of repurposing post-industrial spaces, with a particular examples from **Łódź**, Poland. The city, with its profound industrial and multicultural legacy, provides a valuable context for exploring the opportunities and difficulties of combining heritage preservation with modern urban growth.

The module begins with an exploration of the definition and significance of cultural heritage in urban development, examining its influence on city identity, economic resilience, and community cohesion. Students are introduced to the core concepts of sustainable heritage management, which integrate the preservation of historical values with the demands of contemporary society. Lectures focus on strategies for achieving this balance, addressing how historical sites can be adapted for modern use without compromising their cultural integrity.

A significant component of the module is the role of public participation in heritage management. Students will study the mechanisms and benefits of community engagement in decision-making processes, learning how participatory governance can lead to more inclusive and effective outcomes. The course also provides an overview of the unique cultural dimensions of postindustrial **Łódź**, Poland, offering a detailed examination of its heritage and revitalization initiatives. Using case studies

such as the transformation of Manufaktura into a cultural and commercial hub and the adaptive reuse of Księży Młyn, students will critically assess the challenges and opportunities in repurposing industrial spaces. These examples form the basis for understanding practical approaches to sustainable heritage management in diverse urban contexts.

This module provides students with an in-depth understanding of the role that cultural heritage plays in spatial planning, highlighting its importance in fostering sustainable urban environments. Participants will examine how heritage assets contribute to community identity, social cohesion, and development, serving as pivotal elements in strategic urban planning. Through analytical frameworks, students will acquire the tools to assess the cultural potential of specific areas and identify opportunities for adaptive reuse that align historical and cultural values with contemporary urban demands.

A central focus of the module is achieving a delicate balance between preserving the historical authenticity of heritage sites and adapting them for modern purposes. By analyzing case studies from Poland students will engage with real-world examples of the challenges and opportunities inherent in urban regeneration. These cases demonstrate how industrial heritage can be transformed into dynamic spaces that address economic, social, and cultural needs, illustrating innovative strategies for sustainable urban development. Upon completing the module, students will be equipped to apply these principles to heritage management projects, ensuring outcomes that honor both historical integrity and contemporary relevance.

Through lectures, case studies, and interactive discussions, students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the role public participation plays in the preservation and adaptive reuse of historical sites. The module investigates a range of participatory models and tools that promote community engagement, enabling students to evaluate how these approaches can foster more inclusive and sustainable heritage management outcomes. By studying the revitalization of industrial sites, students will examine the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of transforming heritage properties for modern use.

Blending theoretical knowledge with practical application, this module also integrates digital tools, such as interactive quizzes and mind maps, to enrich the learning experience. Upon completing the course, students will have the expertise to develop strategies for sustainable heritage management that balance conservation with contemporary usage, while actively engaging local communities in the decision-making process.

The primary objectives of the module are:

- To introduce students to the principles of sustainable heritage management, focusing on balancing the preservation of cultural assets with modern-day needs.
- To provide knowledge about different models of participation in heritage management, emphasizing how communities can play an active role in decision-making processes.
- To explore, through real-world case studies, the challenges and opportunities associated with repurposing heritage sites for modern use.

2. Keywords

Sustainable Heritage Management; Participatory Planning; Public Participation; Post-Industrial Sites; Urban Revitalization

3. Content

3.1. Definition and significance of cultural heritage in urban development

Sustainable development, as defined by the UN World Commission on Environment and Development, is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>, last accessed 10/12/2024). When applied to urban contexts, this concept typically includes three dimensions (economic, social, and environmental) along with the interconnections between them. As Konior and Pokojaska (2020) indicate, cultural heritage should also serve as a complementary dimension in the context of urban area transformations (Fig. 1). Similarly, Goal 11 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda underscores need to "strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage." As Rosetti et al. (2022) highlight, heritage management not only involves improving conservation methods but also requires a deep consideration of the specific context of a place and its cultural landscape. In this context, the focus shifts to the safeguarding of cultural heritage, ensuring its integrity and authenticity, which are increasingly endangered by factors such as climate change and urbanization.

Figure 1: Approach to revitalization using cultural heritage (source: Konior & Pokojaska (2020))

Planning of areas with significant cultural heritage differs fundamentally from that of regions without such distinctive attributes. Heritage sites are characterized by unique cultural, historical, architectural, or natural values, which require careful decision-making to safeguard these qualities. Moreover, these areas often encompass monuments governed by specific legal protections. Planning process necessitates an involvement of a diverse array of stakeholders, including local communities, government authorities, heritage preservation experts, investors, and other relevant entities. Fostering compromise is a key objective, as is educating all participants about the complexities of heritage management. Striking an appropriate balance between preserving cultural heritage and accommodating the area's economic development needs is essential for sustainable outcomes (Foroughi et al., 2023).

3.2. Introduction to sustainable heritage management

Social participation is integral to cultural heritage management, and when effectively implemented, it can contribute to sustainable, long-term development. It can be defined as a process that enables individuals to influence spatial policy and propose solutions. In the context of cultural heritage, a decision-making process should not only take into account perspectives of a local community but also consider the significance

and value of site or area, social structure, zoning regulations, and existing conservation measures (Table 1). Additionally, each of these components should be creatively supported by key stakeholders (Grcheva & Vehbi, 2021).

Sustainable cultural heritage management involves the inclusion of local communities (such as residents, entrepreneurs, and non-governmental organizations) in decision-making processes related to protection and development of heritage strategies. In this context, public participation refers to an active engagement of those connected to the heritage in the creation of protection plans and the implementation of conservation actions. This approach promotes greater social acceptance of conservation efforts and allows for a development of solutions that are more aligned with local needs. The objective is to achieve a balance between heritage preservation and socio-economic development, while also considering the needs of future generations. The crucial aspect of this process is maintaining an authenticity and historical significance of heritage sites, which can be achieved through heritage education and engaging a local community in conservation efforts (Rosetti et al., 2022). Moreover, urban space users, alongside the local community, play a pivotal role, particularly as they often demonstrate a strong willingness to engage in the planning process. Their daily interactions with the area create a deep connection, making it essential for proposed changes to be thoughtfully designed. These changes should not only meet their needs but also actively promote the preservation of cultural heritage (Foroughi et al., 2023).

Table 1: Cultural heritage management decision-making process (source: Grcheva & Vehbi (2021))

STEPS	THE BURRA CHARTER
UNDERSTAND SIGNIFICANCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the place and its context. • Investigate the place: its history, use, associations, fabric. 2. Assess cultural significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess all values using relevant criteria. • Develop a statement of significance.
DEVELOP POLICY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Identify all factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify obligations arising from the significance • Identify future needed resources, opportunities, constraints, and conditions. 4. Develop policy 5. Prepare a management plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define priorities, resources, responsibilities and timing. • Develop implementation actions.

MANAGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLICY	6. Implement the management plan. 7. Monitor the results and review the plan.
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Increasingly, heritage preservation is recognized as benefiting from participatory practices that not only enhance the safeguarding of its values but also align with broader sustainable development priorities. Inclusive, cooperative, and human-centered approaches, along with rights-based strategies, are gaining prominence as effective ways to connect heritage initiatives with contemporary developmental goals. According to the principles of participatory democracy, every individual has the right to engage in decision-making processes related to governance. It also highlights citizens' duties to their communities, shared responsibilities, and the distribution of power between individuals and institutions at various levels. As Rosetti et al. (2022) said, current research indicates that social participation plays a key role in achieving sustainable development in heritage management (Table 2).

Table 2: Coding of roles of participation and subcategories (source: Rosetti et al. (2022))

Participation as a								
RIGHT			DRIVER					ENABLE R
To access, visit, understand, use and perform cultural heritage	To participate to decision-making on/benefit from management	Democratic right to participate	Conservation, preservation and safeguarding of natural and cultural resources	Resilient, livable, smart and sustainable living environment	Sustainability of heritage governance and management	Sustainable development of local communities	Peace building conflict resolution, mutual understanding and tolerance	Sustained transformation of sustainability-oriented heritage practices

In addition to the advantages of engaging a local community in decision-making, its exclusion can result in conflicts during heritage revitalization. The marginalization of stakeholders with diverse viewpoints on the cultural landscape, combined with a lack of transparency in proposed changes, often leads to unsuccessful revitalization efforts. Consequently, local authorities should take into account a range of perspectives, as this can, over time, contribute to a reduction of conflict. Thus, pursuing compromise is a crucial aspect of effective cultural heritage revitalization (Li et al., 2024).

In participatory planning within heritage areas, approaches are often employed that involve stakeholders in decision-making processes while also enhancing awareness of the value of the place. As previously noted, the preservation of cultural heritage is a central consideration. Techniques for engaging stakeholders and reducing conflicts include meetings, interviews, workshops, surveys, mapping, and others. Today, social media and online collaboration platforms also play a significant role. The analysis of data gathered through these methods can support decision-making at a low cost, as many digital tools for data collection are freely available. These tools facilitate the collection of data for various case studies, and digital methods also enable the inclusion of participants from diverse locations (Foroughi et al., 2023).

3.3. Strategies for balancing preservation with contemporary use

One strategy is the adaptive reuse of heritage, which entails repurposing industrial and historic buildings into functional spaces, such as cultural centers, residential units, or office spaces. This approach balances the preservation of heritage with the demands of contemporary use, while maintaining key historical elements of the structures. A critical component of this process is involving local residents in the design phase, through activities such as co-design workshops, which allow communities to actively contribute to shaping the future of their environment. In another approach, participatory tools in spatial planning, such as Participatory GIS, are employed to enable communities to map sites of historical significance and suggest ways to adapt them for modern use. In this context, public consultations play a vital role by gathering input from diverse stakeholder groups and integrating their views into the decision-making process. Interactive consultation sessions may include activities such as voting on proposed changes or collaboratively creating maps that reflect both the heritage value and the needs of contemporary users. A highly effective approach also includes the development and implementation of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks that facilitate flexible heritage management. With clear guidelines for building modifications, it becomes possible to adapt structures to modern standards, such as enhancing accessibility or energy efficiency, while preserving distinctive architectural features. An essential part of this process is engaging local communities in the creation of these regulations, for instance, through public consultations.

Another valuable approach is the co-management model of heritage, which fosters collaboration between public authorities, investors, and local communities in overseeing significant sites. This cooperation enables the balancing of diverse interests and harmonizes the need to preserve heritage with the requirements of its modern use. In this model, it is essential for local community representatives to be actively involved in the management process, ensuring the development of solutions that meet their genuine needs. This approach can be complemented by temporary measures that preserve a character of heritage sites while enabling their contemporary use. For instance, hosting cultural events such as fairs or exhibitions in heritage spaces can utilize temporary installations that do not alter the building's structure. Actively involving local communities in planning these events and designing the spaces can increase a sense of responsibility for preserving heritage. Finally, education and public awareness are essential components of heritage management in addressing contemporary challenges. Workshops, community meetings, and educational resources can help local residents understand the importance of heritage preservation and the advantages of its modern utilization. Involving community members in the creation of these materials can further ensure their relevance to the specific context of the locality.

3.4. An examination of revitalization efforts, challenges, and opportunities in repurposing industrial spaces (the case of Księży Młyn)

A positive example of embracing urban landscape revitalization is Łódź, which has been successfully implementing such initiatives since the adoption of its Local Revitalization Program. The city's gradual transformation, marked by socially accepted projects led by the municipality (e.g., Księży Młyn), private entities (e.g., Manufaktura), and public-private partnerships (e.g., revitalization of tenement houses), has received favorable evaluations (Wycichowska, 2016).

Among the revitalized areas, Księży Młyn stands out as one of the most prominent examples of post-industrial space renewal in Poland. This complex serves as a unique testament to 19th-century industrial Łódź, with its name derived from the former mill settlement. The first factories in Księży Młyn were established in 1854, and by the 1870s, Karol Scheibler had acquired a significant portion of land to build one of the largest factory-residential complexes in Łódź. Today, the legacy of the factory owner is deeply embedded in a modern cityscape (Wójcicki, 2024). The former factory-residential complex, which includes a textile factory, workers' houses, a school, shops, a fire station, a railway siding, and palace residences, played a crucial role in the development of the region's textile industry for many years. However, following the decline of the industry in the 1990s, the area fell into neglect, becoming a symbol of Łódź's industrial decline, once one of the most deteriorated cities in Poland. The revitalization of Księży Młyn has focused on restoring its functional and social aspects while preserving its significant historical and cultural value (Wycichowska, 2016). In the case of Księży Młyn, the first challenge was identifying key issues, with the technical condition of the historic buildings being one of the most pressing. After years of neglect, many buildings required costly repairs and updates to meet modern standards, such as energy efficiency and accessibility for people with disabilities. Another challenge was balancing the need to preserve the authenticity of the site with the demands of investors seeking to maximize profits.

Księży Młyn complex is an unique representation of 19th-century industrial Łódź, with its name derived from the former mill settlement. The first factories in Księży Młyn were established in 1854, and by the 1870s, Karol Scheibler had acquired substantial land to create one of the largest factory-residential complexes in Łódź. Today, legacy of the factory owner is firmly integrated into modern cityscape (Wójcicki, 2024). The former factory-residential complex, which includes a textile factory, workers' housing, a school, shops, a fire station, a railway siding, and palace residences, played a pivotal role in the region's textile industry for many years. After a decline of the industry in the 1990s, the area fell into disrepair, symbolizing a diminishing industrial prominence of Łódź, once considered one of the most degraded cities in Poland. The revitalization of Księży Młyn has aimed to restore its functional and social aspects while maintaining its exceptional historical and cultural significance (Wycichowska, 2016). During a revitalization process, the primary challenge was identifying a key issues, with technical condition of historic buildings being a major concern. After years of neglect, many buildings required extensive repairs and updates to meet modern standards, including improvements to energy efficiency and accessibility for people with disabilities. Another significant challenge was balancing the need to preserve the site's authenticity with a pressure from investors seeking to maximize financial returns.

Taking these factors into account, the buildings were renovated, and attractive public spaces were organized and developed. A recreational area with a stage, pathways, and new plantings of trees and shrubs was created next to the neighborhood school. In the revitalized public spaces, the 19th-century atmosphere was preserved: they were equipped with stylized lanterns, and cobblestone pavements were restored. Additionally, comfortable benches and bicycle racks were placed (Wycichowska, 2016).

To ensure the preservation of heritage, a decision was made to repurpose the historic buildings. The former fire station retained its original architectural features, including its doors, but now serves as office space. Notably, in front of the building, a historic

cast-iron steam pump has been placed to remind visitors of its original function. Similarly, the former power plant was transformed into the "Fusion Project," which now accommodates residential, office, and service spaces (Wójcicki, 2024). The historic warehouses of Scheibler were converted into the Textorial Park office center. Further advancing this process, the neo-Renaissance palace of E. Herbst, home to the Museum of Interiors (a branch of the Museum of Art in Łódź) since 1990, was also adapted. The palace garden and the adjacent locomotive shed were included in the renovation. In the background, the towering red-brick walls of Scheibler's vast spinning mill were repurposed into a residential complex (Wycichowska, 2016). The residential offering in the spinning mill area was complemented by the addition of two apartment buildings constructed nearby. As Wycichowska (2016) notes, these apartments represent the largest revitalization project in Poland, transforming a 19th-century factory into residential spaces. The restored spinning mill and new apartment buildings, along with their aesthetically pleasing surroundings that blend historical and modern architectural elements, have not only restored but also enriched the landscape of Księży Młyn. This area, vital for preserving the post-industrial heritage of Łódź, has undergone a transformation that balances historical preservation with contemporary development.

A pivotal aspect of the revitalization process at Księży Młyn was the active involvement of the local community. Residents participated in consultations about the future of their neighborhood, voicing their needs and ideas. This collaboration between residents, investors, and city authorities led to the development of solutions that effectively balanced residential, cultural, and commercial functions in a sustainable manner. One significant initiative was the formation of the "Adsumus - Jesteśmy Obecni" (We Are Present) Association of Księży Młyn Residents. This group emerged in response to plans by a private developer to evict residents from the post-industrial Księży Młyn settlement and transform the abandoned buildings into luxury apartments. Although these actions were legally sound, they raised substantial ethical concerns. The Association strongly opposed the plans, arguing that they would result in gentrification rather than genuine revitalization. They highlighted that such changes could dismantle social connections and erase the area's unique cultural heritage, which is preserved by the multi-generational residents whose lives and stories are intertwined with Karol Scheibler's former textile factory. Thanks to the efforts of non-governmental organizations and local activists, the city ultimately abandoned the proposal to sell the settlement (Konior, 2019). Notably, due to their deep connection to the revitalization area, non-governmental organizations can consistently monitor activities within the district, respond to them, and even predict their potential outcomes. Following this, the "Tylko Księży Młyn" (Only Księży Młyn) association was founded, with a focus on preserving heritage and fostering integration among local residents, entrepreneurs, and artists.

As previously highlighted, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local activists possess an in-depth understanding of the areas in which they operate. For many of them, these are not merely spaces for various initiatives but also their homes. This connection allows them to recognize both the strengths and weaknesses of the area, as well as the potential opportunities and risks associated with its development, making them invaluable experts. Consequently, public authorities often commission these local groups to prepare diagnostic reports on revitalization areas. These reports serve as a critical foundation for guiding action and determining future development directions. Due to their extensive knowledge of local

conditions, the process of data collection, analysis, and report preparation is typically more efficient for them than for external entities. Furthermore, activists and NGOs enjoy the trust of the local community, enabling them to engage in open, honest discussions and gain a deeper understanding of the situation. Their involvement from the planning stage ensures that revitalization efforts incorporate a broad social dimension (Konior, 2019).

An example of an analysis developed by a non-governmental organization that provided critical information for the revitalization planning process is the "Nasz Księży Młyn" report, created by the Łódź branch of the Society for the Protection of Monuments. The primary goal of this document was to involve the residents of Księży Młyn and assist them in articulating their needs and expectations. The report featured an analytical section that addressed both social factors and the technical condition of the buildings. It was based on an analysis of existing data, observations, and interviews conducted with local residents during organized events and regular neighborhood meetings. The preparation process of the report was enhanced by additional initiatives, such as a series of community-engagement events. These activities, which included a photography exhibition, study trips, workshops, and discussions, gave residents the opportunity to reflect on their heritage, evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their neighborhood, and suggest potential directions for its development. These efforts not only facilitated the integration of the local community but also bolstered their sense of empowerment and belief in their ability to shape their environment (Konior, 2019).

Today, Księży Młyn serves as a vibrant hub, attracting not only local residents but also tourists, artists, entrepreneurs, and investors. The area is being developed to cater to the diverse needs of these groups, with the goal of achieving a balance among competing interests. The success of this revitalization project has hinged on preserving the site's authentic character while adapting it to meet contemporary demands. The transformation of Księży Młyn stands as both a symbol of the revival of post-industrial Łódź and a prime example of best practices in sustainable heritage management.

4. Teaching methods

The module combines traditional lectures with interactive methods to provide a comprehensive introduction to the principles and theories of sustainable heritage management. These lectures offer a structured overview of essential topics, laying the foundation for more practical and engaging course components, such as presentations. By incorporating real-world examples, the lectures illustrate successful heritage revitalization projects, giving students a clear and contextual understanding of the challenges and opportunities involved in adaptive reuse and community participation. An integral part of the module is the use of in-depth case studies, which allow students to delve deeply into specific examples of sustainable heritage management. Class discussions further enrich the learning experience by encouraging critical engagement with the concepts introduced in lectures. To make learning more interactive, the module incorporates digital tools like Kahoot!, using interactive quizzes to review key ideas, promote active involvement, and create a dynamic and engaging educational environment.

5. Educational tools required for the course

Kahoot! (<https://kahoot.com/>, last accessed 12/12/2024) is a game-based learning platform that makes it easy to create, share and play learning games or trivia quizzes in minutes. Due to its interactive format, Kahoot! proves to be an effective tool for engaging learners, enabling a rapid assessment of knowledge acquisition in an enjoyable manner. Within the framework of this module, Kahoot! will be utilized as a gamification tool to enhance learning, boosting participant motivation and fostering active involvement in a sessions. The quiz questions should encompass a topics addressed during classes, including cultural heritage, case studies, a participatory process, and other relevant subjects. The time allocated for answering a questions will be determined by the module instructor. Examples of questions may look as follows:

Q1: What is the definition of sustainable heritage management?

- A.** Protecting heritage without considering future needs
- B.** Balancing the preservation of heritage with contemporary needs
- C.** Focusing only on preserving historical sites
- D.** Ignoring modern development for heritage conservation

A: B

Q2: Why is public participation important in heritage management?

- A)** It helps reduce costs of conservation
- B)** It ensures the community has a voice in decisions affecting their heritage
- C)** It leads to faster decision-making
- D)** It makes heritage management less complex

A: B

Q3: Which of the following is a key challenge in revitalizing postindustrial heritage sites?

- A)** Maintaining historical authenticity while accommodating modern use
- B)** Finding funding for the projects
- C)** Ensuring quick redevelopment
- D)** Lack of interest in industrial history

A: A

Q4: What role does community engagement play in the success of heritage revitalization project?

- A)** It reduces the importance of preserving cultural values
- B)** It can lead to conflicts if not managed well
- C)** It ensures the project meets the needs of the community and gains public support
- D)** It only involves financial contributions from the community

A: C

Q5: What is the main goal of sustainable development in heritage management?

- A) To preserve heritage without considering future generations
- B) To enable the reuse of heritage sites without changing their structure
- C) To balance heritage conservation with the social, economic, and environmental needs of the present and future
- D) To ensure that only historical aspects are preserved

A: C

Q6: What is a key factor for balancing heritage preservation with contemporary use?

- A) Minimizing public participation
- B) Prioritizing historical value over modern needs
- C) Finding compromise between conservation and functionality
- D) Avoiding modern construction techniques

A: C

6. Classroom discussion topics

- **Overview of cultural heritage management:** defining cultural heritage and outlining the fundamental principles of its protection, along with the role heritage plays in shaping urban identities.
- **Identifying cultural heritage in urban environments:** locating cultural heritage within the city, understanding its forms, and exploring whether it is always immediately apparent.
- **Case studies in cultural heritage revitalization:** examining the challenges involved in adapting heritage sites for new uses.
- **Social participation in heritage management:** exploring the importance of local community engagement in decision-making processes.
- **Community activation methods:** identifying strategies and tools to effectively foster community participation.

7. Assignments

The assignment is to prepare a 10 to 15-minute presentation on a case study of sustainable heritage management and public participation. Students will develop a project by selecting a real-world example of sustainable heritage management. The project should focus on how the site balances preservation with contemporary use, and the role of public participation in this process. The presentation should also cover the site's historical significance, sustainable management practices, and the impact of public involvement. Examples of postindustrial case studies for discussion (with short description):

- **Księży Młyn (Łódź, Poland)** - A complex built at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, consisting primarily of housing for workers from a nearby factory. After World War II, the site was placed under state management. It serves as an example of successful post-industrial heritage revitalization, where a renewal of an old urban fabric was directed toward new purposes, such as cultural activities. Former residents were allowed to return to their homes after

conservation work was completed (Konior & Pokojaska, 2020; Stefański et al., 2020).

- **Nikiszowiec (Katowice, Poland)** - Similar to Księży Młyn in Łódź, this complex, primarily consisting of workers' housing, that was built in the 20th century. At the time of its construction, it offered a high standard of living. The characteristic dense and isolated layout contributed to the preservation of local community traditions. This is another example of post-industrial heritage (Konior & Pokojaska, 2020).
- **Manufaktura (Łódź, Poland)** - The former factory of Izrael K. Poznański, repurposed into a commercial and service complex. The scale of transformation in this case was significant, with the site's industrial character preserved primarily through the remaining walls. It exemplifies a successful functional adaptation carried out by a private investor (Świerczewska-Pietras, 2009; Stefański et al., 2020).
- **Stara Kopalnia (Wałbrzych, Poland)** - A post-industrial complex associated with a coal mine that ceased operations in the late 20th century. The old mines were converted into a museum, creating a tourist attraction (Konior & Pokojaska, 2020).
- **Zabłocie (Kraków, Poland)** - A district in Kraków located in the southeastern part of the city. In this example, due to significant investment pressure, a phenomenon of gentrification is present, with parts of post-industrial heritage being demolished (Świerczewska-Pietras, 2011; Zwiech, 2018; Konior & Pokojaska, 2020).

8. Summary of Learning

Q1: What is sustainable heritage management?

A: Sustainable heritage management involves balancing the preservation of cultural and historical assets with the needs of contemporary urban development. It seeks to protect the integrity and authenticity of heritage sites while ensuring they contribute to modern urban life and are accessible for future generations.

Q2: Why is public participation important in heritage management?

A: Public participation ensures that local communities have a voice in decisions that affect their cultural heritage, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility. It also leads to more inclusive and accepted heritage management strategies, which can enhance the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts.

Q3: What are the key challenges in revitalizing postindustrial heritage sites?



A: Key challenges include preserving the historical and cultural significance of industrial sites while adapting them for modern use. This involves balancing the need for economic development with the desire to maintain the site's heritage value and ensuring community involvement in the process.

Q4: How does sustainable development relate to cultural heritage in urban planning?

A: Sustainable development in urban planning involves integrating cultural heritage preservation with social, economic, and environmental goals. Heritage sites are seen as valuable assets that contribute to urban identity and resilience, and their protection supports long-term urban sustainability by fostering cultural and community engagement.

Q5: What role do local communities play in the decision-making process for heritage conservation?

A: Local communities play a crucial role in heritage conservation by providing insights into the cultural significance of heritage sites and helping shape conservation plans. Their involvement ensures that revitalization efforts reflect local values and needs, leading to more effective and accepted outcomes in heritage management.

Quiz

Managing an area with cultural significance is similar to managing any other area.

Public participation is essential in heritage management because it ensures that communities have a voice in decisions affecting their heritage.

Sustainable development in heritage management **only** focuses on the economic aspect of preserving cultural heritage.

The revitalization of postindustrial heritage sites is **always** easy because they require minimal adaptation to modern needs.

The inclusion of local communities in the decision-making process promotes greater social acceptance of conservation efforts.

Sustainable heritage management requires balancing the preservation of cultural assets with the needs of modern urban development.

Social media and online collaboration platforms are **not** useful for engaging communities in heritage conservation.

The transformation of industrial heritage sites often involves complete removal of their historical features.

Public participation is a key element in preventing the marginalization of stakeholders during heritage revitalization projects.

The adaptive reuse of heritage sites is a strategy that can help preserve cultural values while meeting modern urban needs.

Maintaining historical authenticity while accommodating modern use is a key challenge in revitalizing postindustrial heritage sites.

Księży Młyn in Łódź (Poland) is a **negative** example of cultural heritage management.

Gentrification is a positive phenomenon in a management of areas with cultural values.

Digital tools cannot be used in participatory planning, as they lead to a loss of social bonds.

The first step in the decision-making process in heritage management is to define economic benefits for a new investor.

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10. Glossary

Sustainable development - is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Heritage management - is a process of protecting, conserving, and adapting cultural heritage resources, aimed at preserving their historical, aesthetic, and social values for future generations.

Public participation - is an engagement of local communities in decision-making processes, enabling them to influence policies and actions related to their environment.

Revitalization - is a process of bringing degraded areas out of a state of crisis, conducted in a comprehensive manner through integrated actions for the local community, space, and economy. It is territorially focused and carried out by revitalization stakeholders.

Gentrification - is a social and economic process in which revitalized urban areas experience an influx of wealthier residents, leading to the displacement of original inhabitants.