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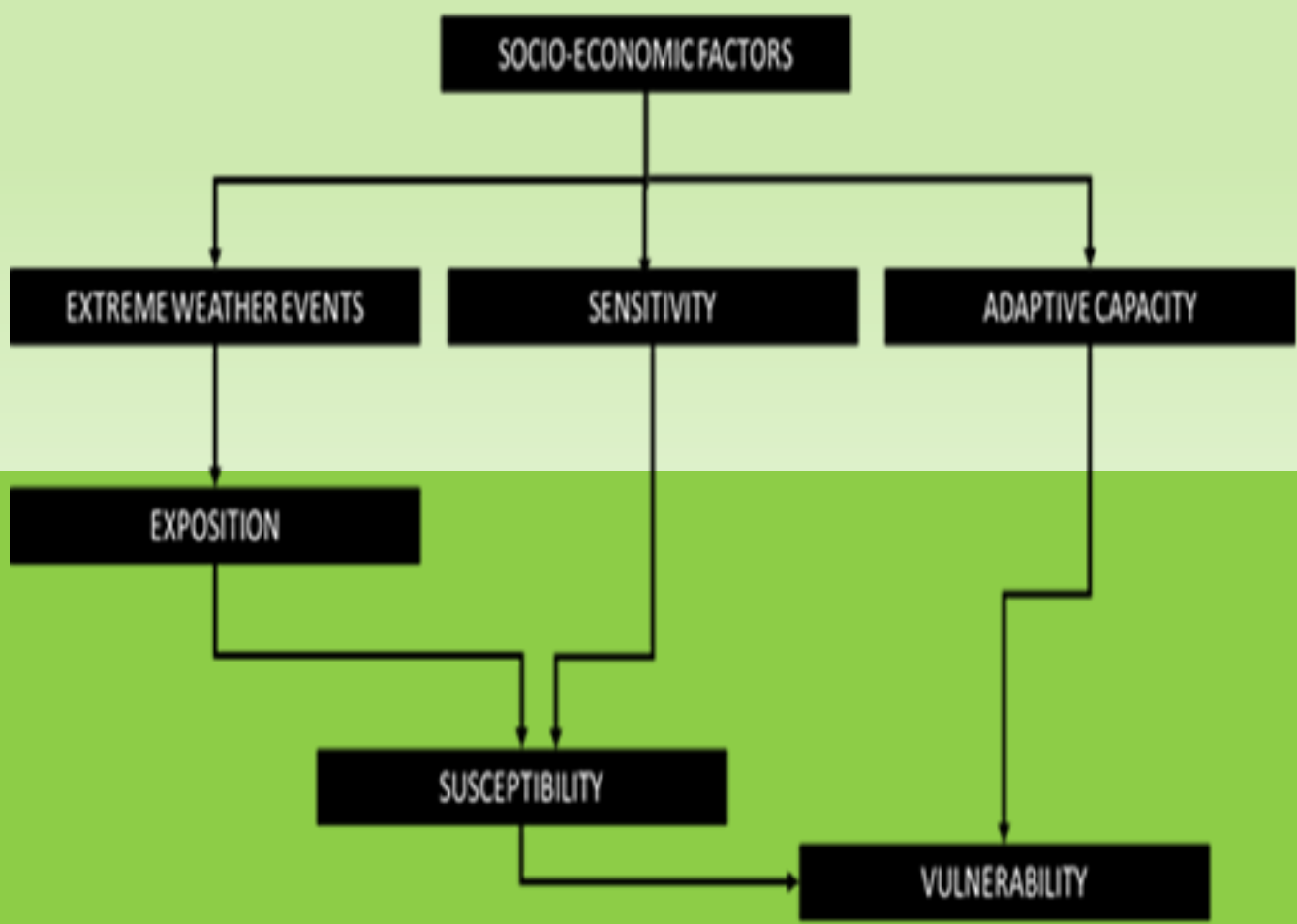


Figure 1: Concept of vulnerability to extreme weather events. (Adapted from Malte, 2015)

3. Prominent methodologies for vulnerability assessment of cultural heritage sites

When assessing vulnerabilities in cultural heritage sites, consider these essential dimensions:

- **Physical/material vulnerability**
- **Structural/architectural vulnerability**
- **Environmental/location-related vulnerability**
- **Social vulnerability.**

Significant research has focused on predicting future damage projections to specific heritage materials resulting from ongoing climate changes, including variations in temperature, relative humidity, and precipitation (Bonazza and Sardella, 2023).

The most important methodologies used in the literature on heritage vulnerability include:

1. **Multi-criteria decision making (MCDM)**
2. **Integrated value model for sustainability assessment MIVES,**
3. **Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI),**
4. **Risk-mapping tool (STRENCH WGT), and**
5. **CARVER methodology (as an optional approach).**

The first four methods are actively used and often employ indicators, participatory approaches, or GIS support, aligning closely with conservation planning. The author's proposal to adapt the CARVER methodology for assessing heritage vulnerability is innovative, as it shifts the focus from ``targeting attractiveness`` to ``conservation priority/vulnerability severity``. This idea serves as an explanatory framework to stimulate discussion rather than as a definitive solution, and it could be valuable in prioritizing protection measures. Academic work consistently highlights the vulnerability of cultural heritage sites to extreme weather events and institutional blind spots in Serbia`s adaptation framework.

4. Conclusion

Addressing the vulnerability assessment of cultural heritage sites (CHS) in Serbia is essential. While recent research and initiatives from civil society have highlighted the susceptibility of CHS to climate impacts, most discussions primarily focus on the legal gaps in general conservation guidelines. By integrating globally recognized principles with context-specific strategies, Serbia can develop a practical and actionable model for climate-resilient heritage management. This approach will ensure that CHS are not only preserved in theory but also actively protected during extreme weather events.

Reference

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