S1

Diasporic poles	Definitions, examples
Country of origin	Mention heritage in ancestral/imaginary homeland (main type of origin)
	Mention heritage in transitional/alternative homeland
Country of destination	Mention heritage in new settlement in another culture (main type of destination)
	Mention heritage in ancestral but disconnected homeland
Both	Mention heritage in both poles of origin and destination

Table S1. The framework of diasporic poles, inspired by [1].

Main sectors	Stakeholders	Definitions, examples
Public	Politicians	International, national, regional and local politicians, the administration, the governors, alderman
	Policy makers	Those developing the plans and tools to manage local resources
	Officers	Those carrying out the implementation of policies applied to the local context and specific projects
Private	Professionals/ experts	Experts working both in academia, e.g. Researchers, and in practice, as in consultancy and advice, e.g. Technician, advice, designer or volunteer/amateur experts, e.g. Local experts, pressure groups, knowledge groups
	Daily users	Those in contact with the heritage resources on daily basis, e.g. Owners, residents, and users. These also include the developers/private sector, with an (economic) stake in the heritage resource, e.g. Selling, developing, exploiting, etc.
	Occasional users	Community in general, e.g. Local, regional and national population, tourists, educators

Table S2. The framework of stakeholders, adapted from [2].

1. IOM. *Glossary on Migration*; International Organization for Migration: Geneva, Switzerland, 2019.
2. Veldpaus, L. Historic Urban Landscapes: Framing the Integration of Urban and Heritage Planning in Multilevel Governance. Ph.D. Thesis, Technische Universiteit, Eindhoven, The Netherlands, 2015.