

World Heritage and Community Involvement

NORDIC WORLD HERITAGE CONFERENCE IN RAUMA 11–14.9.2017
“Living in World Heritage and Community Involvement”

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1972 World Heritage Convention

- *“increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by **changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation** ...*
- *“deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world ...*
- *“**effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value** ...*

Basic Texts

of the 1972
World Heritage
Convention



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention

Article 5 of the Convention

- *Each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:*
 - *to adopt a general policy which aims **to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;***
 - *to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions.”*
- **World Heritage List (2017)**
 - **1073 properties in 167 States**
 - **832 cultural / 206 natural / 35 mixed**
 - **192 cities**
 - **103 cultural landscapes**

Criteria for OUV

- (i) masterpiece
- (ii) exchange of influences
- (iii) testimony to culture: **to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;**
- (iv) typology of property
- (v) type of land use
- (vi) association with traditions: **to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.** (in conjunction with other criteria);
- **(vii) natural beauty**
- **(viii) earth's history**
- **(ix) ecological/biological processes**
- **(x) natural habitat**



OLD RAUMA

Date of Inscription: 1991

Minor boundary modification inscribed year: 2009

Criteria: [\(iv\)](#)[\(v\)](#)

Property : 29 ha

Buffer zone: 142 ha

Historic Towns

- 1987, WH, Groups of urban buildings
 - To be eligible for inclusion in the List, the spatial organization, structure, materials, forms and, where possible, functions of a group of buildings should essentially reflect the civilization or succession of civilizations which have prompted the nomination of the property.
- 1976, UNESCO Historic Areas:
 - ***Historic areas and their surroundings should be regarded as forming an irreplaceable universal heritage. The governments and the citizens of the States in whose territory they are situated should deem it their duty to safeguard this heritage and integrate it into the social life of our times.***

Cultural Landscape (WH, 1994)

- **“Combined works of nature and of man”**
- They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.
- They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.

Røros,

Inscribed 1980

- Completely rebuilt after its destruction by Swedish troops in 1679, the city includes some eighty wooden houses, most of which are grouped around courtyards. Many of them still retain their dark pitch log façades which give the town a medieval aspect.



Røros Mining Town and the Circumference

- **Extension:** 2010
- Surrounded by a buffer zone, coincident with the area of privileges (the Circumference) granted to the mining enterprise by the Danish-Norwegian Crown (1646), the property illustrates the establishment and flourishing of a lasting culture based on copper mining in a remote region with a harsh climate.



Heritage in Faro Convention (2005)

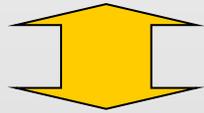
- Heritage in all its aspects refers to: *“resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.”*



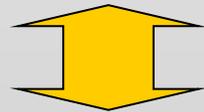
Aspects of Integrity

(Morphology/Typology)

- **Social-Functional integrity**
 - Identification of uses and connections



- **Structural integrity**
 - Definition of area



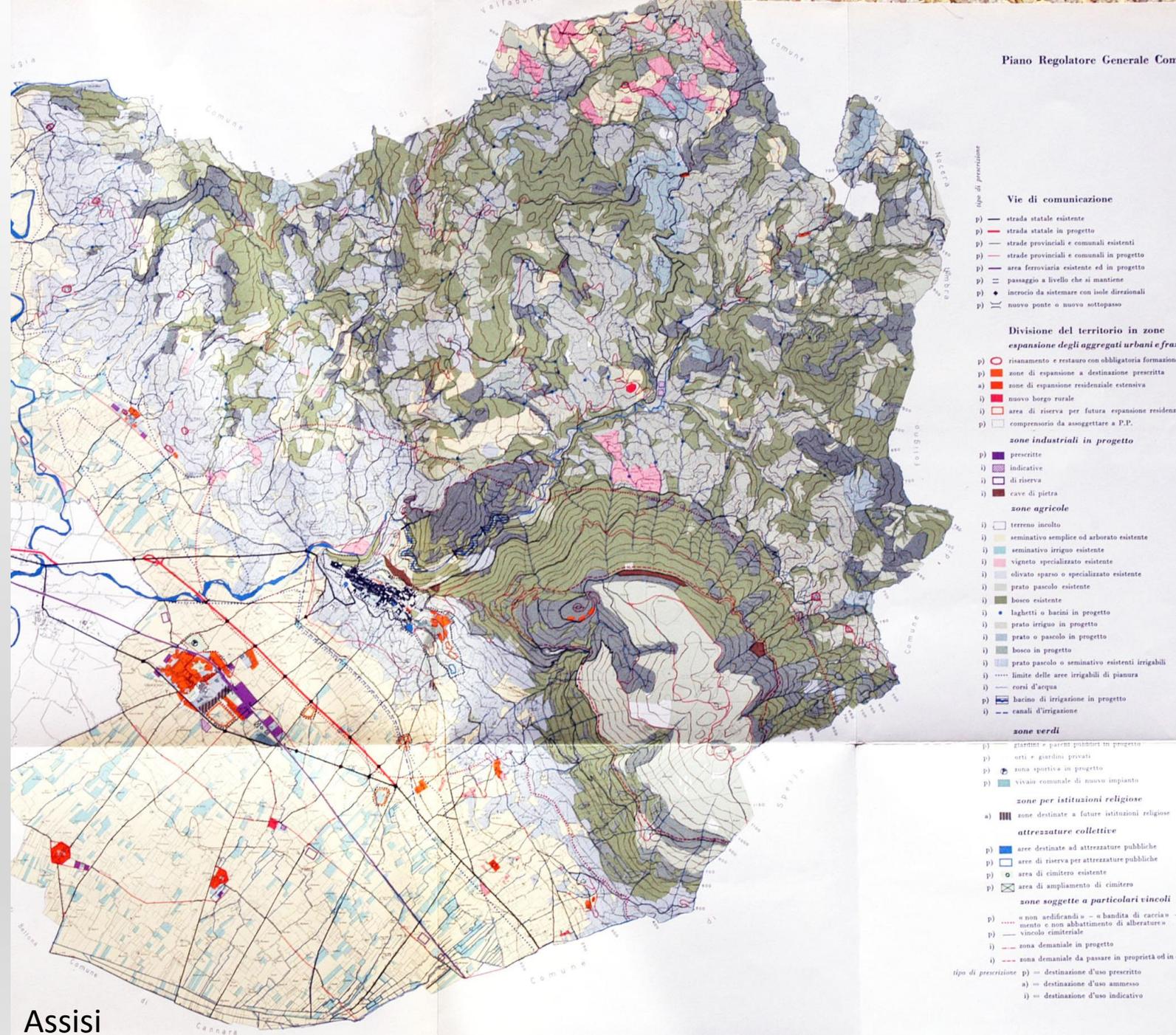
- **Visual integrity**



Bologna, Italy

Policies

- **Conservation:** the dynamic application of appropriate legal, economic and operational measures to preserve specific assets from destruction or deterioration and to safeguard their future.
- **Landscape policies:** all agreed frameworks defined by the competent authorities and applying to different actions by public authorities, landowners and others concerned with managing the evolution of a landscape and its enhancement, in accordance with the wishes of society as a whole..



THE FIVE CS (30TH ANNIVERSARY)

- 1. CREDIBILITY:**
strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List, as a representative and geographically balanced testimony of cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value;
- 2. CONSERVATION:**
ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage properties;
- 3. CAPACITY BUILDING:**
promote the development of effective Capacity-Building measures, including assistance for preparing the nomination of properties to the World Heritage List, for the understanding and implementation of the World Heritage Convention and related instruments;
- 4. COMMUNICATION:**
increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.
- 5. COMMUNITIES:**
To enhance the role of the Communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

The Future we Want!

- **Rio de Janeiro, Rio+20 (2012)**
 - “The Future We Want”, which tackles global challenges.
- **The Kyoto Vision (2012):** *“a shared vision combining the protection of cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value in one single instrument”.*
 - Climate Change
 - Role of Community



Kyoto Vision

- *Only through strengthened relationships between people and heritage, based on respect for cultural and biological diversity as a whole, integrating both tangible and intangible aspects and geared toward sustainable development, will the “future we want” become attainable.*
- Attention was drawn to a multi-disciplinary and participatory approach to heritage conservation, integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions.
 - Mobilize substantial financial resources for heritage conservation;
 - Develop innovative responses and sharing of experiences;
 - Share responsibilities for effectively addressing threats;
 - Ensure the sustainability of local communities through other domains such as intangible cultural heritage and cultural and creative industries.



Planning and Management

- **Economy**, *οἰκονομία*: ‘household management’, refers to a system within which a community arranges its resource management over time.
- **Culture** is the generator and a product of development within the evolving framework of the economy of a community.



Setting

- In 2005, the ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting or Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, acknowledged ***“the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage monuments and sites”***. In fact, the setting is not only the physical and environmental context. It is also the social, cultural and economic context in today's globalised society.

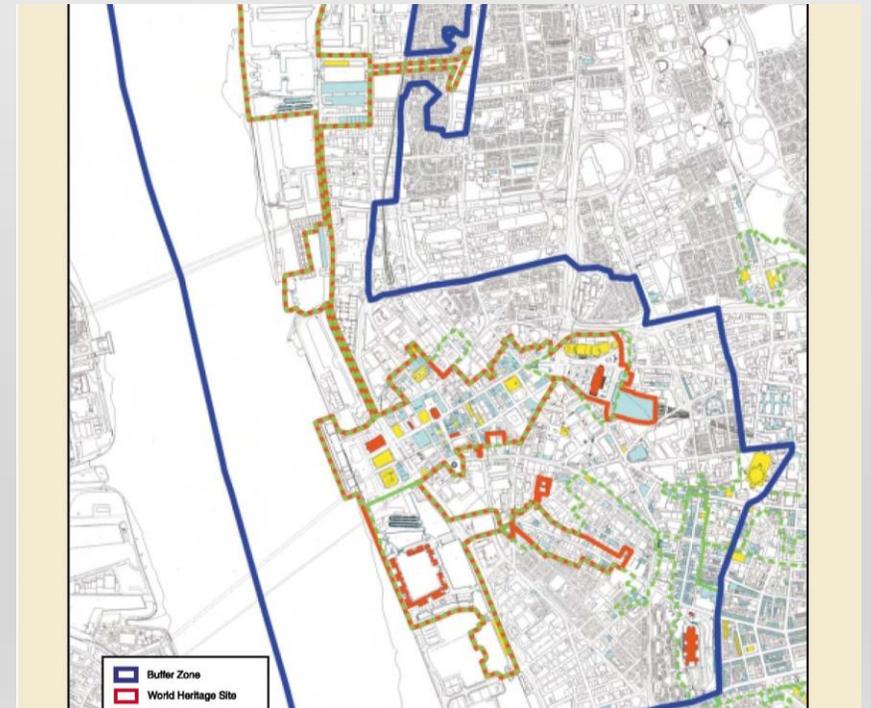


Assisi

Liverpool

World Heritage in Danger List (2012-)

- Threats to the Site (2012)
- Urban development projects:
 - a) Lack of overall management of new developments;
 - b) Lack of analysis and description of the townscape characteristics relevant to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and important views related to the property and its buffer zone;
 - c) Lack of clearly established maximum heights for new developments, for the backdrops of the World Heritage areas as well as along the waterfront;
 - d) Lack of awareness of developers, building professionals and the wider public about the World Heritage property, its Outstanding Universal Value and requirements under the World Heritage Convention.



2011 Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL)

- *Rapid and frequently uncontrolled development is transforming urban areas and their settings, which may cause fragmentation and deterioration to urban heritage with deep impacts on community values, throughout the world.*
- **THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE** is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “ensemble” to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.



Vienna

Historic Urban Landscape Approach

- *“The historic urban landscape approach aims at preserving the quality of the human environment, enhancing the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces while recognizing their dynamic character, and promoting social and functional diversity. It integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development.”*



Planning and Management

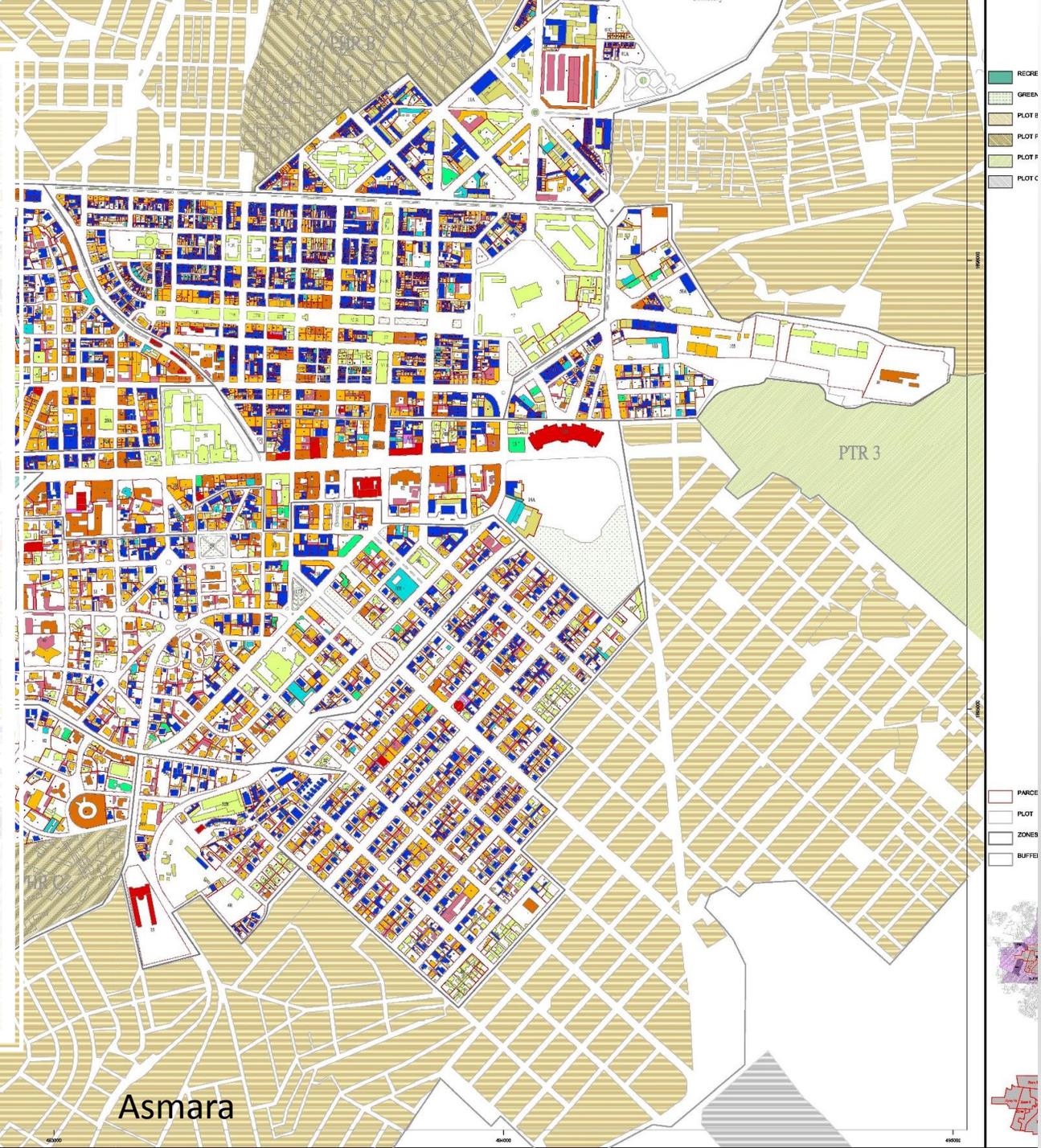
- Two levels of operation in historic urban areas, which need to be distinguished:
- 1) the urban/territorial level, and
- 2) the architectural level



Asmara

The Architectural Level

- Identifying the significance of the individual components in the urban fabric, and defining relevant conservation policies within urban planning context already defined at the urban level.
- The operations and treatments depend on the significance and condition of the individual structures.
- They can range from professional conservative restoration and/or rehabilitation to transformation, rebuilding, or even demolition





Shiraz

Conservation Policies

- From the 1990s, there have been new developments, broadening the focus from individual groups of buildings towards larger areas.
- It will be necessary *“to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes”*, as has been indicated even in the 1972 Convention.

Heritage Community

- A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations;
- everyone, alone or collectively, has the right to benefit from the cultural heritage and to contribute towards its enrichment;
- everyone, alone or collectively, has the responsibility to respect the cultural heritage of others as much as their own heritage, and consequently the common heritage;
- exercise of the right to cultural heritage may be subject only to those restrictions which are necessary in a democratic society ...



Capacity Building

- The process by which individuals, organisations, institutions and societies develop abilities to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives. It needs to be addressed at three inter-related levels:
 - individual,
 - institutional and
 - societal.



Capacity Building requires:

Building	Building a network of qualified teachers, and identifying necessary didactic facilities;
Identifying	Identifying sponsors and regional and national partner organisations;
Directing	Directing financial and administrative support to heritage management;
Organising	Organising collaborative networks of individuals and institutions for the exchange of ideas and opinions on approaches to education and training;
Expanding	Expanding the market for conservation, research and training, and encouraging the creation of opportunities for qualified, trained conservationists; as well as,
Ensuring	Ensuring that the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks enable organisations, institutions and agencies at all levels and in all sectors to enhance their capacities, developing frameworks and communication systems;

The 2011 World Heritage policy document stresses engaging communities as future actors:

- *“The World Heritage Convention is implemented through a wide and ever-expanding network of actors. Each has an important role to play in shaping policies, driving management practices, building capacity and expanding awareness of cultural and natural heritage.*
- *The traditional actors – States Parties, the Committee, Secretariat and Advisory Bodies - continue to need encouragement, support and assistance to meet their obligations under the Convention, but it is also important to ensure that local, national and international communities feel a connection to, engage with and benefit from the world’s natural and cultural heritage.*

Conservation and communication should be understood as complementary tasks.

- *“For World Heritage, increased awareness and knowledge of World Heritage objectives can increase commitment to conserve, engage with and support cultural and natural heritage sites.*
- *Each World Heritage property communicates the value and quality of the World Heritage Convention and should operate as a standard bearer for other heritage places.”*



Matera

Thank you



Zabid