Landscapes under pressure

Heritage as a driver for development
EU cross-border programme workshop
Gornja Lastva Tivat Montenegro
June 26-29, 2013
Katri Lisitzin

Ana – lysis

Today

Understanding the significance of the place
        - approaches
Value – assessments
        - key concepts

Coffee!

Evaluating vulnerabilities and impacts
        - tools and good practice

Group work

Writing a statement of significance
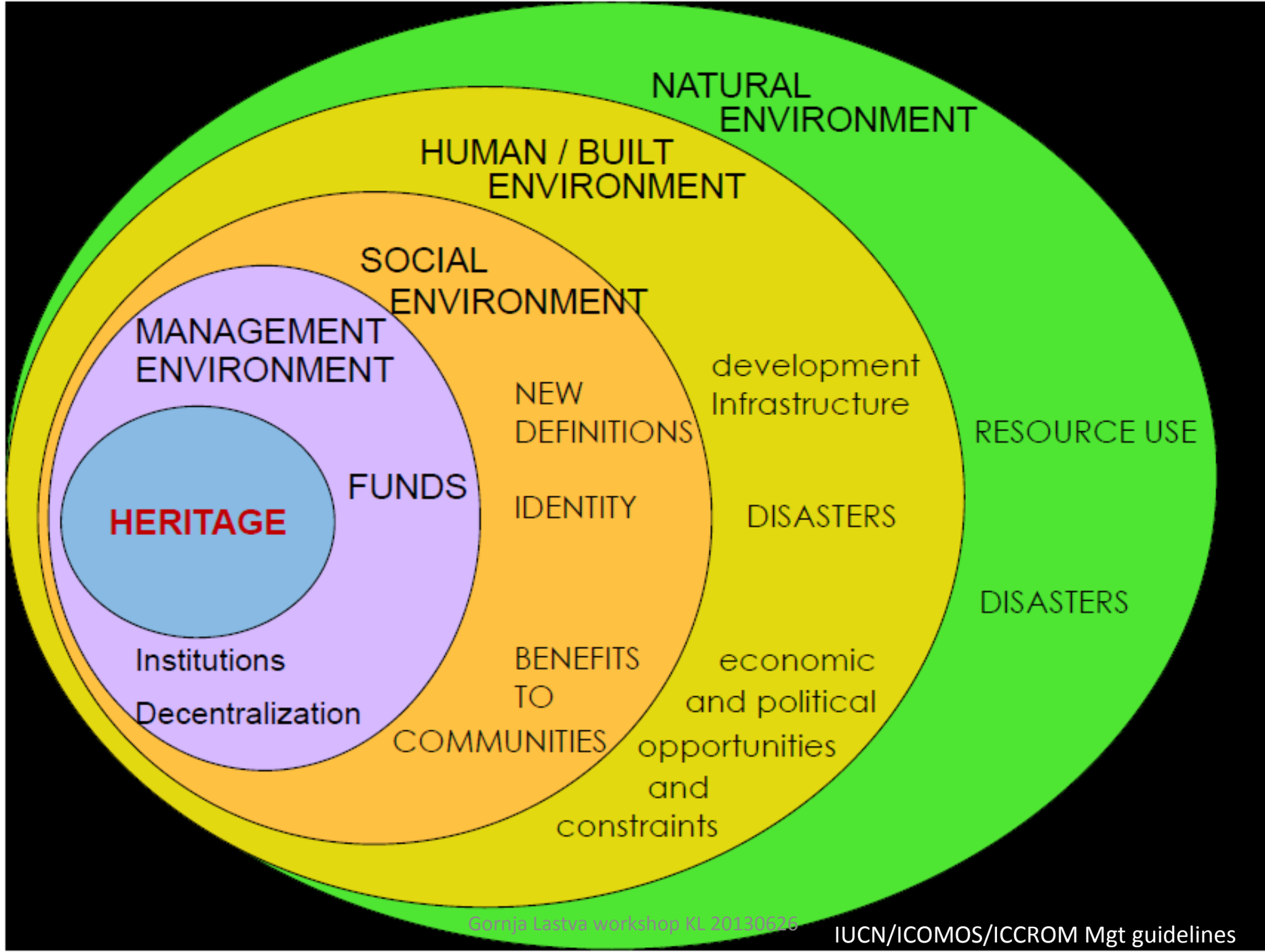Defining priorities for Action Plan

Key questions

What are the values

What is important and why

What makes those values vulnerable

What policies need to be in place to protect them

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

HUMAN / BUILT ENVIRONMENT

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENT

HERITAGE

FUNDS

NEW DEFINITIONS

IDENTITY

development Infrastructure

RESOURCE USE

DISASTERS

DISASTERS

Institutions

Decentralization

BENEFITS TO COMMUNITIES

economic and political opportunities and constraints

IUCN/ICOMOS/ICCROM Mgt guidelines

World Heritage Cultural Landscapes are about

The exceptional interaction between people and their environment

People	**social forces**
Environment	**constraints and opportunities**
Forces that link these	**social, economic, political,technical**

Producing cultural responses

Susan Denyer ICOMOS
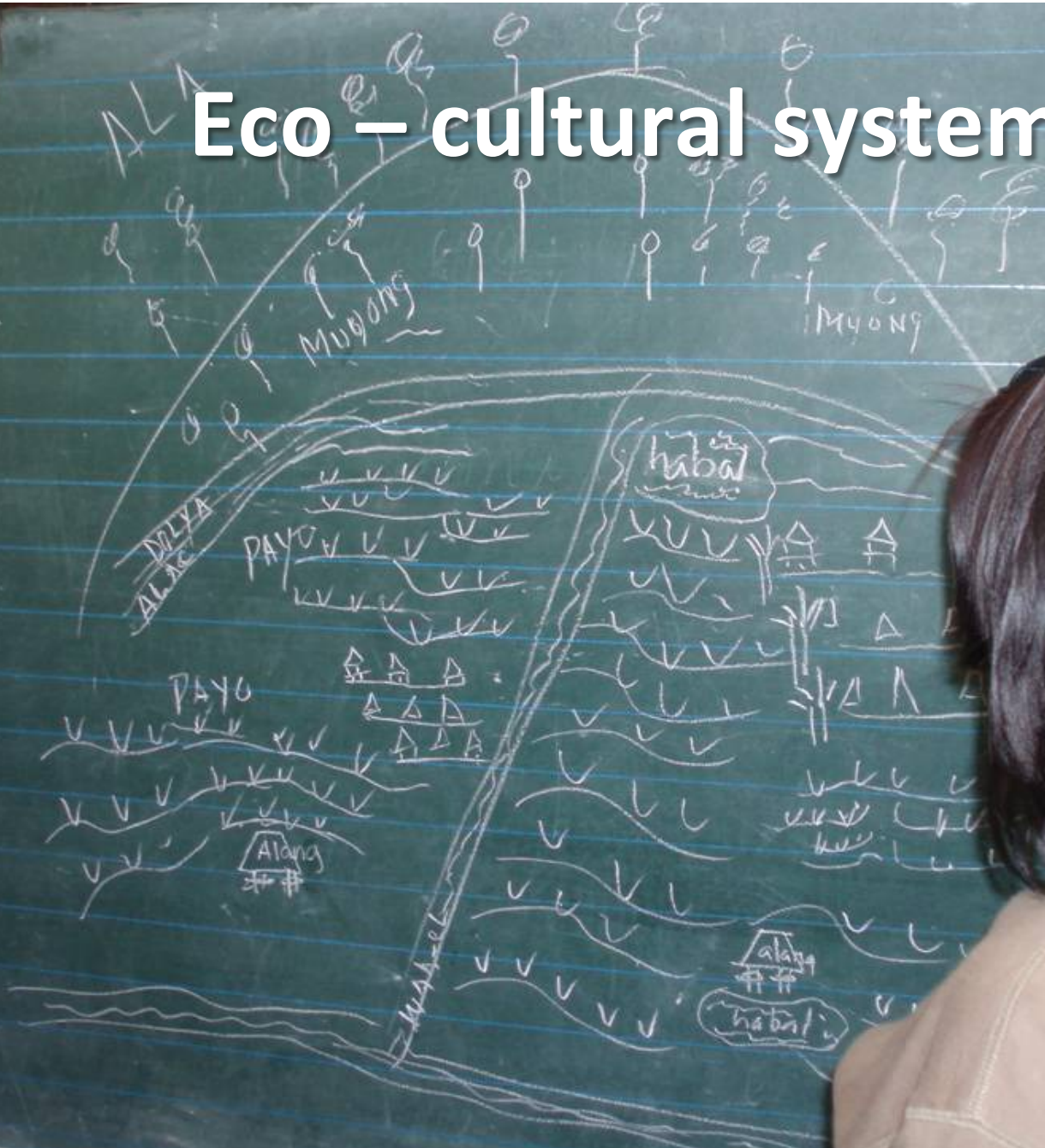
(World Heritage) management

deals with the

Physical aspects of the site

Processes which created the site

Associations with the site

Eco – cultural systems

Ecosystem services, Low impact Design …

Example of cultural aspect in ecosystem services
Source:

Historic Urban Landscapes

St Petersburg
Russia

Resource Management Perspective
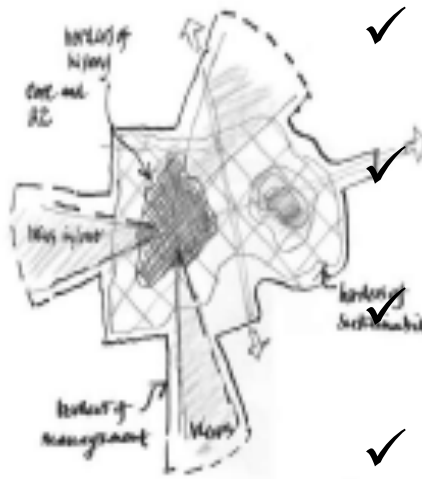
✓ Borders of history

✓ Borders of management

✓ Borders of sustainability

✓ Views in / out

M. Turner WH papers #25

A survey of 146 Biosphere Reserves in 55 countries showed that adaptive co-management (ACM) practices were associated with a higher level of effectiveness in achieving development goals, while biodiversity conservation effectiveness remained high. The conclusion was that ACM enables a broader set of goals to be achieved simultaneously in e.g. conservation efforts (Schultz et al. 2011). Photo: Sven-Erik Magnusson/Biosfärkontoret

Benefit sharing

Good practice:

Stari Grad Plain funding structure

Croatian Real Estate tax

Mostar rental tax

Skocjan caves household restauration and infrastructure investments

LOCAL AUTHORITIES
* STARI GRAD 2/3
* JELSA 1/2

FINANCED →

SALARIES,
MATERIAL COSTS

MINISTRY OF CULTURE
AND OTHER

FINANCED →

PROJECTS
ACTIVITIES

Stari Grad Plain Croatia (from Kotor 2012 workshop)

Assessing economic benefits
Revenue sharing?

Cinque Terre, Italy

Mont Perdu, France/Spain

Associative Landscapes

Assessing the sense of place

CARIOCA LANDSCAPE

Rio de Janeiro

Gornja Lastva workshop KL 20130626

Setting the local agenda

*Land use rights and international law
– indigenous people or an exclusive minority?*
P.Johansson GU
Gornja Lastva workshop KL 20130626

Different perspectives

GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL AUTHORITIES perspectives
- National Identity
- Education
- Socio-economic development

INSTITUTIONAL perspectives
- Conservation is a priority
- Limited and controlled development is desirable

COMMUNITY perspectives
- "Your World Heritage – our home"
- Short political agenda – contextualizing heritage in economic development

PRIVATE perspectives
- Profitability – a business approach
- Partnerships are calculated – how the investment is protected
- Political support for the investment through community involvement

Modified from InHerit programme

Value –
assessments
** - key concepts**

What is the key value ?

Relationship of World Heritage sites to other types of protected areas (PAs) in terms of Outstanding Universal Value versus representativeness as key determinants

Source: Adapted from Magin and Chape (2004).
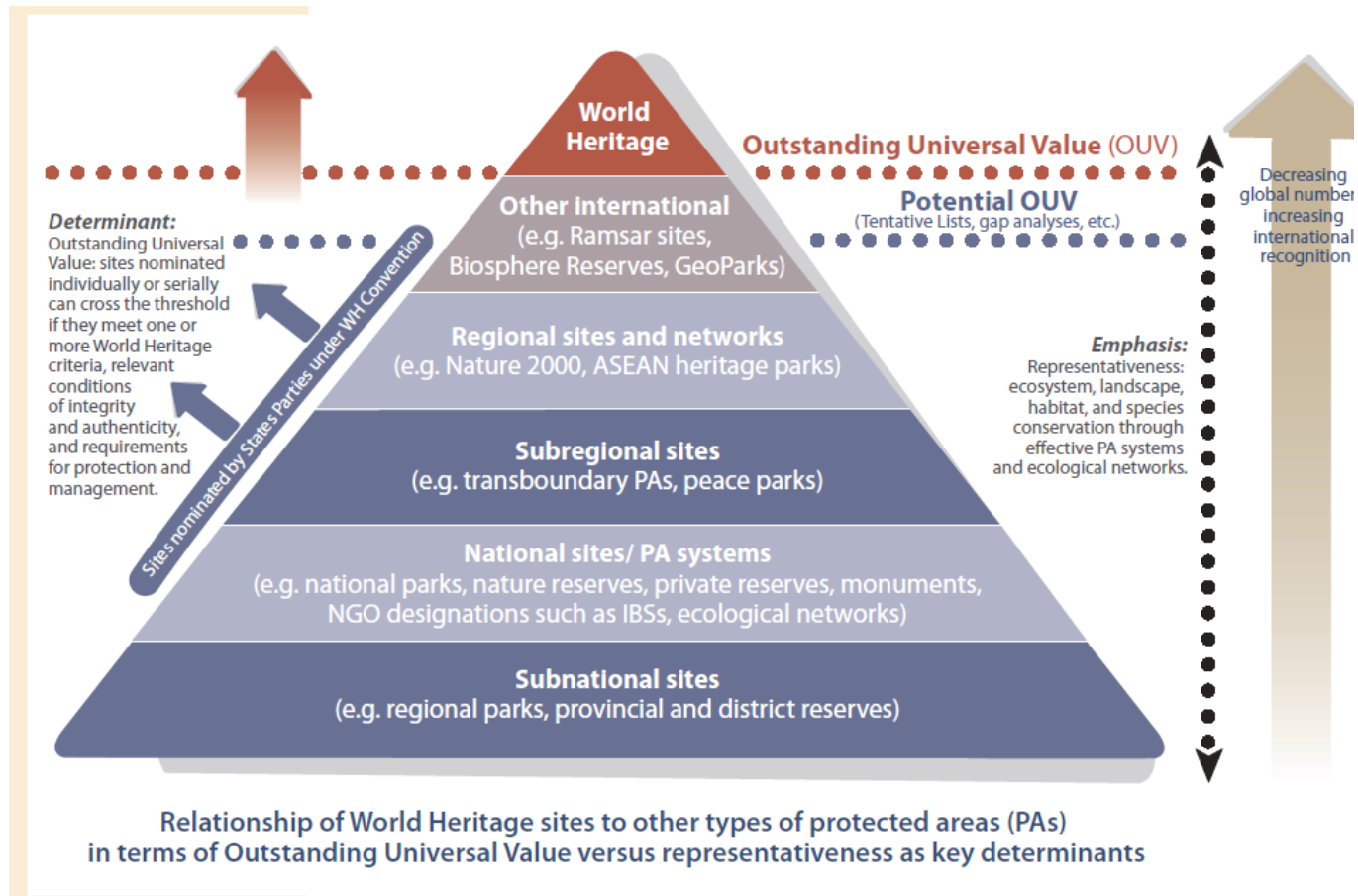
Approaches

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION	EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION	BURRA CHARTER Australia	FARO CONVENTION
Outstanding Universal Value	As perceived by people	Meaning of the place	Why and for whom? To co-exist

Authenticity is not a value itself,

but a way to ensure that the values associated with the property and their attributes are expressed truthfully and credibly

Mostar

Authenticity and attributes

Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety **of attributes** including:

- form and design;
- materials and substance;
- use and function;
- traditions, techniques and management systems;
- location and setting;
- language, and other forms of intangible heritage;
- spirit and feeling; and
- other internal and external factors

Integrity - wholeness

Integrity is a measure of the **wholeness** and **intactness** of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property:

a) includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding universal value;

b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance;

c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

(World Heritage Operational Guidelines par 82)

CRITERIA ⟩ THEME ⟩RESPONSE

INTEGRITY	CRITERIA (I)	CRITERIA (II)	CRITERIA (III)
SOCIAL FUNCTIONAL			
MATERIAL STRUCTURAL			
AESTHETIC VISUAL			

Assessing vulnerabilities and impacts

ÖLAND
foto S.Ekelund

.. and impacts over time

RaAÄ Kulturmiljöbild

Impacts can be

Visual

Physical

Social

Economic

Cultural

Functional

Tangible

Intangible

Direct

Indirect

Cumulative

Temporary

Permanent

Reversible

Irreversible

....

Shaping the product – Targeting heritage policies

Gornja Lastva workshop www.fotoakuten.se

Using PR for:
Identifying management challenges
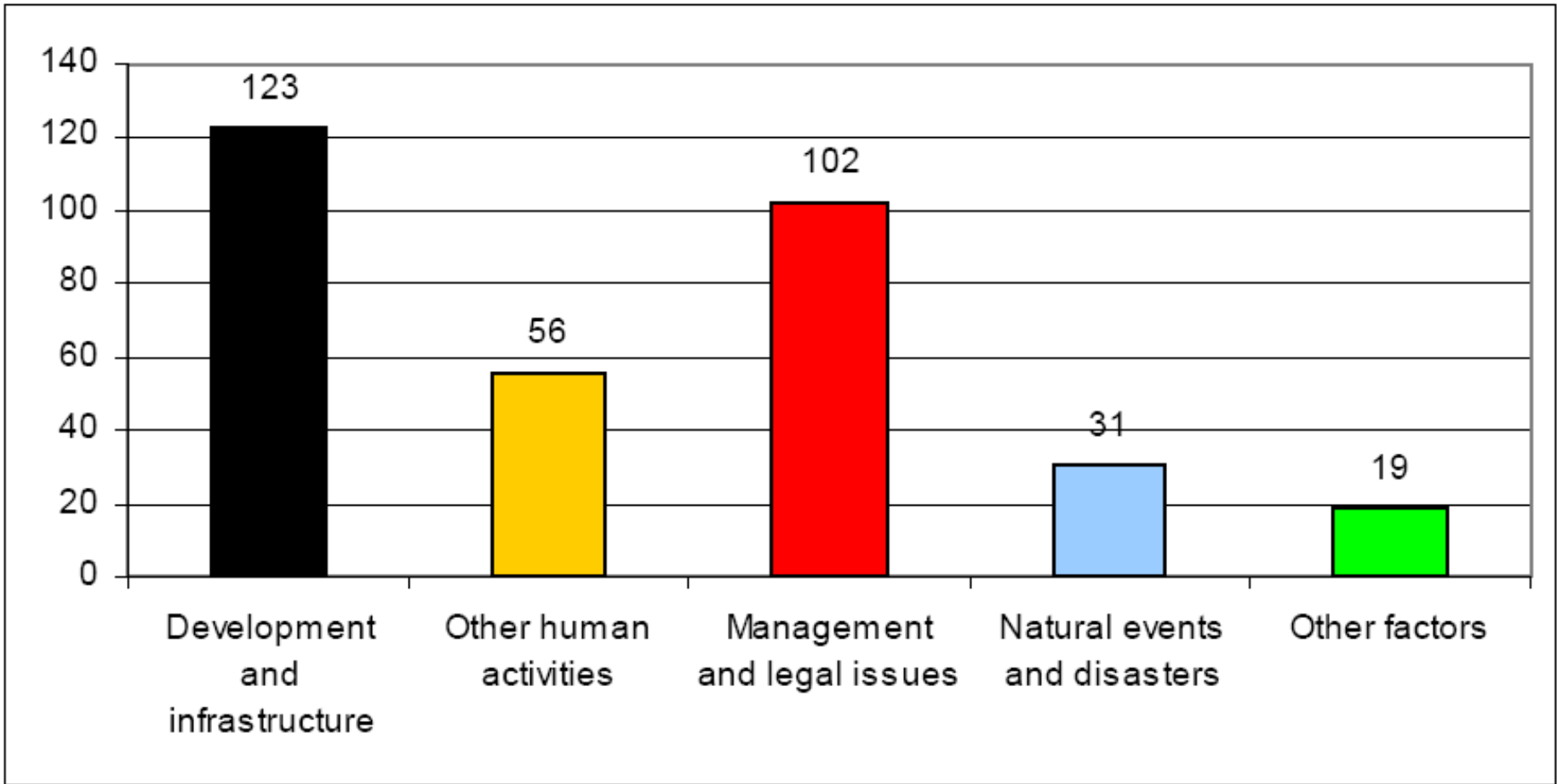
Number of properties affected by each primary group of threats (out of 158 properties in 2008)

Drawing borders
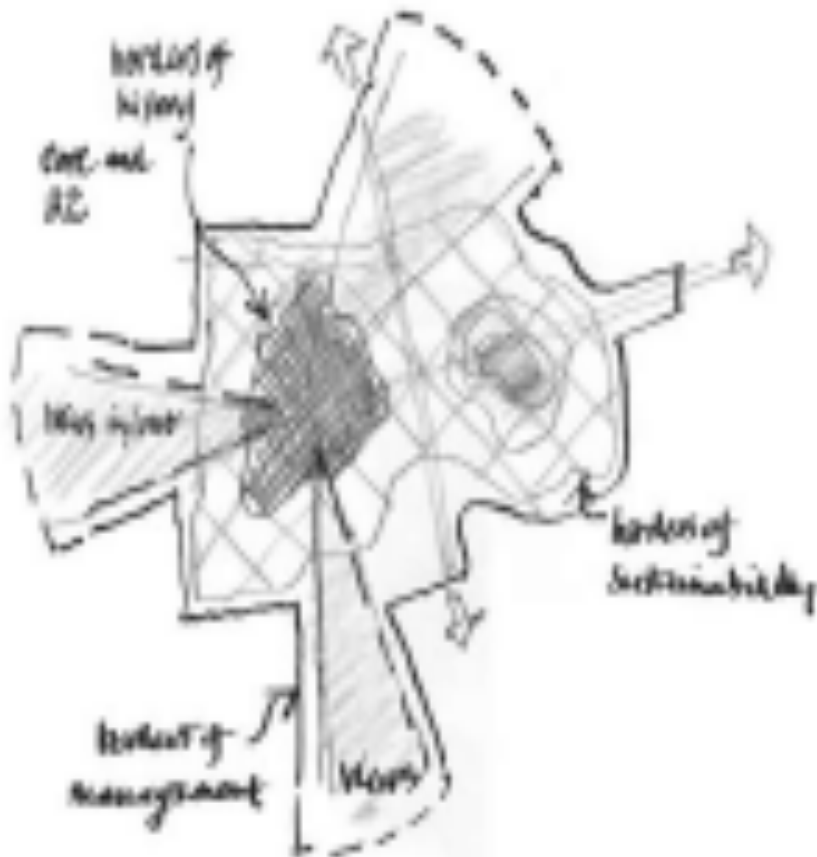
- ✓ Borders of history

- ✓ Borders of management

- ✓ Borders of sustainability

- ✓ Views in / out

M. Turner

BUFFER ZONE functions
What does BZ add to?

Outstanding Universal Value:

How does it strengthen the value?

Integrity:

How does it add to and protect the wholeness of the value

Legal protection :

How does it strengthen the protection of the value

How does it function?

States the priorities in management

Creates awareness

Identifies and develops proactive measures

ICOMOS

Guidance on
Heritage Impact Assessments
for Cultural World Heritage Properties

A publication of the International Council on Monuments and Sites

January 2011

Name	Impact				Origin	
	Positive	Negative	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation						

PERIODIC REPORTING

ICOMOS HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

	SCALE & SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT				
E OF AGE r	No Change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
H ties ligh utes y	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/very Large	Very Large

For other heritage assets or attributes	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

ICOMOS HIA
Scale and severity

Appendix 3B: Example Guide for assessing magnitude of impact

Impact Grading	Archaeological attributes	Built heritage or Historic Urban Landscape attributes	Historic landscape attributes	Intangible Cultural Heritage attributes or Associations
Major	Changes to attributes that convey OUV of WH properties Most or all key archaeological materials, including those that contribute to OUV such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting.	Change to key historic building elements that contribute to OUV,, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to the setting.	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit and loss of OUV.	Major changes to area that affect the ICH activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.

HIA PROCESS ICOMOS Guidance 2011

Stages of HIA
Initial development and design
Early consultation
Identify and recruit suitable organisations to undertake works
Establish study area
Establish scope of work
Collect data
Collate data
Characterise the heritage resource, especially in identifying attributes that convey OUV
Model and assess impacts, direct and indirect
Draft mitigation – avoid, reduce, rehabilitate or compensate
Draft report
Consultation
Moderate the assessment results and mitigation
Final reporting and illustration – to inform decisions
Mitigation
Dissemination of results and knowledge gained

Liverpool
Dresden

Risk management

Lebanon

Recovery and Rehabilitation

Long Terms

1. Restoration and reconstruction of the property in accordance with the integrity and authenticity
2. Rehabilitation of the environment
3. Review of cultural heritage legislation
4. Review of Disaster Management
5. Assessment of human and economic resources
6. Stakeholder involvement and community participation
7. Educational and Awareness raising activities
8. Introduction of a monitoring system

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Visual impacts

SEEING THE HISTORY IN THE VIEW

A METHOD FOR ASSESSING HERITAGE
SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN VIEWS

May 2011

Visual Perspectives Towards Blomidon
from Grand-Pré National Historic Site and Horton Landing

★   View Points, Grand-Pré National Historic Site and Horton Landing

- - - Edges of the Visual Perspectives Towards Blomidon

Yellow and green transparent overlays indicate the viewsheds looking towards Blomidon from Horton Landing and the highest elevation at Grand-Pré National Historic Site.

Blomidon Provincial Park

Proposed Buffer

Parks Canada Administered Property (Included in the Nominated Property)

Nominated Property

0   1   2   3 Kilometres

Cape Blomidon in the Distance

Scots Bay

BLOMIDON PENINSULA

Blomidon Provincial Park

NORTH MOUNTAIN

Blomidon

MINAS BASIN

Kingsport

Boot Island National Wildlife Area

Oak Island

Starrs Point

Avon River

Grand-Pré National Historic Site

WOLFVILLE

Cornwallis R.

Elevation source: Provincial (NSGC) 1:10,000 points and contours.

Check lists

What are the project proposal's probable positive contributions to environmentally sustaina
development? Are they reported clearly? Are they optimised?

What are the project proposal's probable negative environmental impacts? Has the project b
designed to minimise or avoid these impacts? Can the proposals for measures to be taken be
ther improved?

Has consideration been given to other alternatives to achieve the project goals – alternatives

Cultural environment

Will the project...

- intensify the mapping and surveying of valuable cultural environments and plan for their use and preservation?
- take into consideration and emphasise the cultural values of the place when new building and constructions works are being planned and implemented?
- affect sites of archaeological interest and places of historic value?
- affect cult centres or other places of religious and ethnic significance?
- affect the preservation and sustainable use of old or valuable buildings as well as old structures such as roads, bridges, dams, terraces etc?
- affect environments of special value, including cultural landscapes?
- reduce accessibility to, and make it difficult to use, the cultural environment, or will it lead to improvements in these respects?
- lead to irreversible consequences, for example demolishing buildings or building over archaeological discoveries or making other changes of this type?
- document the original conditions before valuable cultural environments are obliterated or changed in a decisive way?

Needs for a new toolkit

New methods for understanding and mapping
- the sense of place
- the physical expressions of the intangible values linking socio cultural and historical analysis
- the landscape processes of today

- Communication , conflict management and dialogue building competence
- Developing a resource management perspective

... and new methods for understanding and mapping

✓ Immaterial aspects which are not included in conservation systems, in databases and in decision-making frameworks

✓ The landscape processes of today

And to include competence in communication , participatory process, conflict management and dialogue building,

And to have a resource management perspective ,

" social – ecological resilience" ...

Group work 1.

Short description of the significance of the landscape with a specific focus on the setting (or buffer zone).

Dubrovnik

Kotor

- What is the message of the site
- Why is it important?
- For whom is it important?

Group work 2.

Think of three priority actions for the management plan of the site

Think about the integrity

-Functional

-Spiritual

And visual perception

Natural and Culturo – Historical Region of Kotor, Montenegro

(i) Masterpiece

Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius

The outstanding architectural and aesthetic qualities of the historic monuments and ensembles along the coast of the gulf of Boka Kotorska are reflected in their harmony with the privileged landscape, their town-planning solutions that together contribute to the exceptional universal value of the property as a whole

(ii) Values and influences

Have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on subsequent developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, or human settlement

Being among the main bridge-heads of Venice in the Adriatic, the aristocratic cities of captains and ship-owners of Boka Kortorska were the heart of the region's creative movement for many centuries. Its schools of art, goldsmith and architecture had a profound and durable influence on the arts of the Adriatic coast and in the Balkan region from the 12th to 18th centuries

(iii) (Testimony)
Be unique, extremely rare or of great antiquity

The historical layers of the series of historic urban ensembles and monuments with their traditional terraced cultivations along the coastal lines and mountainsides of Boka Kotorska bear rare and even unique testimony to a successful harmonization within the landscape ensemble, ever since the Illyrian and Roman origins to the Byzantine, Serbian and Venetian periods

(iv) (Typology)

to be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

Kotor and Perast are the examples of most characteristic and well preserved small fortified cities, integrated in the landscape, and enhanced by an architecture of great quality.

Forces

Economic:

– high value produce from international exchange and human / environmental interaction

Political:

– underpinned large empires, international lockhead

Social:

– social structures reflected in layout of landscape; urban structure and architectural, artistic monuments

Note: structure may remain without its social significance

Environmental:

– Special location with unique responses to use of local resources; representativity of a creative process in town building, architecture, defence and infrastructure. With sea fare , a major stage in world trade development

Susan Denyer ICOMOS

Hvala

More on cultural landscapes:

- http://whc.unesco.org/cultural landscapes
  - World Heritage Papers # 26 Cultural Landscapes
  - World Heritage Papers # 25 Buffer Zones
  - World Heritage Papers # 31 Community Development through World Heritage
  - Resource Manuals: Managing Natural World Heritage

  and examples of management plans for all WH sites

- www.iucn.org/cultural landscapes
- www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.asp