**S**ustainable
**U**rban
**R**ehabilitation in
**E**urope

# HERITAGE SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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# HERITAGE SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

# W3

Heritage and its role in the environmental process: presentation of the main causes of environmental degradation and of the potentialities related to heritage.

Selection of case studies of sustainable planning of World Heritage Sites.

# HERITAGE SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

# W3.1

Heritage definitions and World Heritage Convention.

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**HERITAGE** → **CRITERIA** → **WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

1. Cultural
2. Natural
3. Mixed

1. Outstanding
2. Universal
3. Values

1. Working Tools:
2. World Heritage Convention (1972)
3. Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (last released July 1972)

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# WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Body in charge of the implementation of the Convention. The World Heritage Committee meets once a year, and consists of representatives from 21 of the States Parties to the Convention elected by their General Assembly.

# WORLD HERITAGE FUND

1. Fund for the conservation and protection of World Heritage Sites and receives most of its income from
2. Compulsory contribution by the State Parties
3. Voluntary contributions
4. Profits from sales of World Heritage publications
5. Specific donations

# ADVISORY BODIES

1. ICCROM
2. ICOMOS
3. IUCN

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# WORLD HERITAGE FUND

Over 4 milion US$ to support activities requested by state parties in need of assistance

# FUNDS IN TRUST

1. Donations for the suppot of specific projects with defined goals & objectives
2. Flemish funds-in-trust
3. France-UNESCO Cooperation agreement
4. Japanese FIT
5. Netherlands funds-in-trust NFIT
6. Spanish FIT

# RAPID RESPONSE FACILITY

7. Small grants programme – for times of emergency/crisis - jointly operated by
8. UNESCO WH Centre
9. UN Foundation
10. Fauna & Flora International

# ADVISORY BODIES

## ICCROM – INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

International intergovernamental organization with headquarters in Rome, Italy, established in 1956. It's functions are to carry out research, documentation, technical assistance, training and public awareness programmes to strenghten conservation of immovable and moveable cultural heritage.
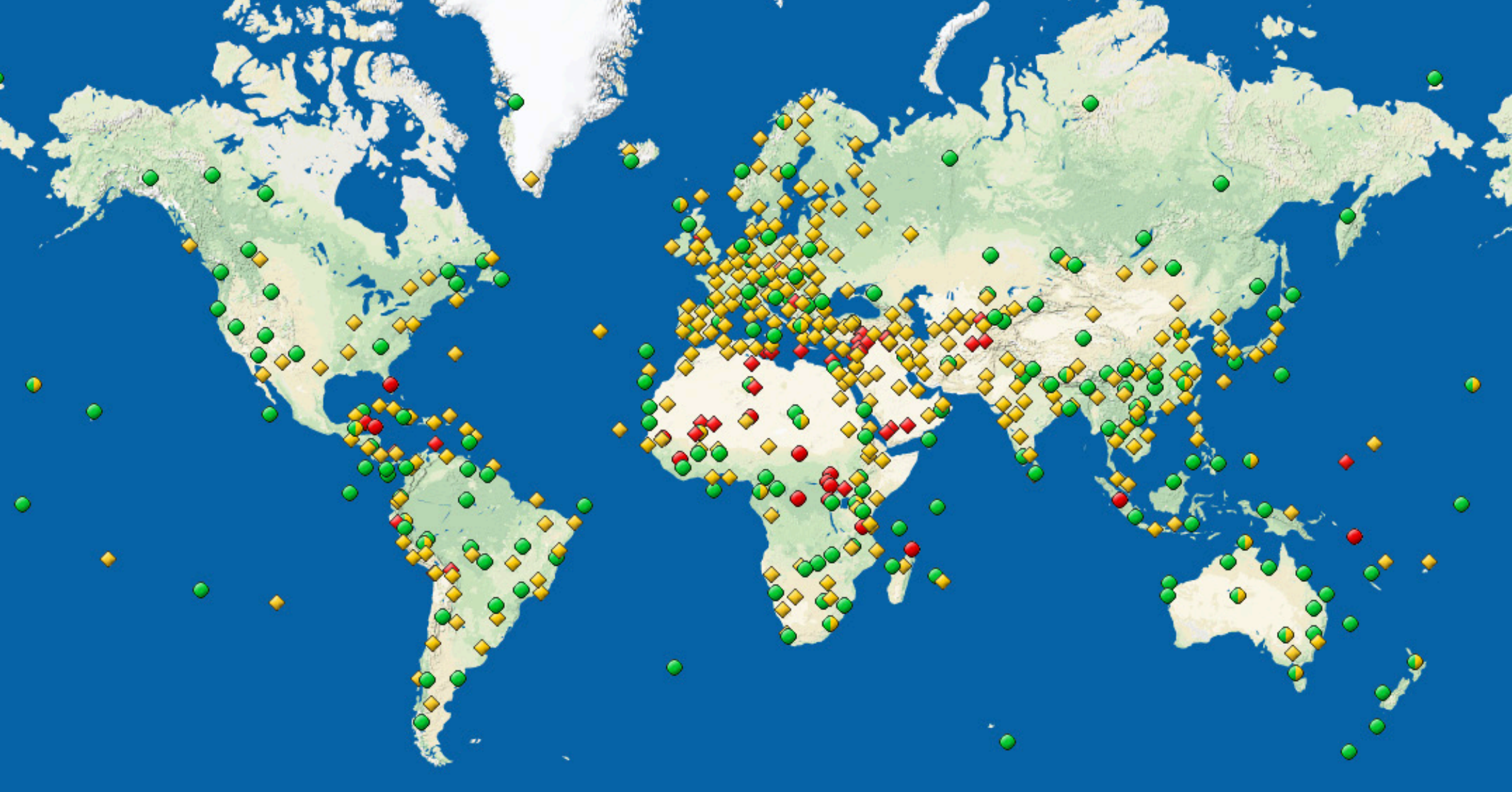
## ICOMOS – INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

Non governamental organization based in Paris, funded in 1965. Its mission is to promote the application of theory methodology and scientific techniques for the conservation of architectural and archaeological heritage. It is based on the Venice Charter.

## IUCN – INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Union of national governments, NGOs, scientists founded in 1948 and it is based in Gland, Switzerland. it is aimed at influencing and encouraging the society to conserve the integrity and diversity of natural resources and its equitable and ecological sustainable use.

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source: www.unesco.org

| 1073 Properties | 37 Transboundary | 2 Delisted | 54 In Danger | 832 Cultural | 206 Natural | 35 Mixed | 167 States Parties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Legend

**Category of site**
◇ Cultural site
● Natural site
◕ Mixed site

**World Heritage in Danger**
◆ Cultural site
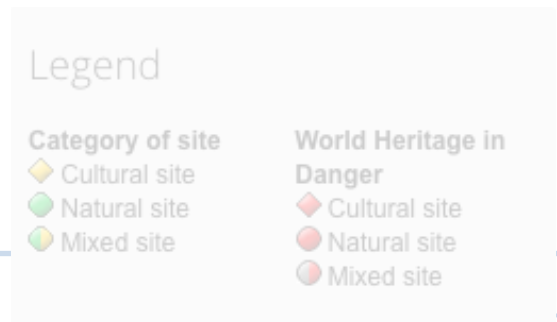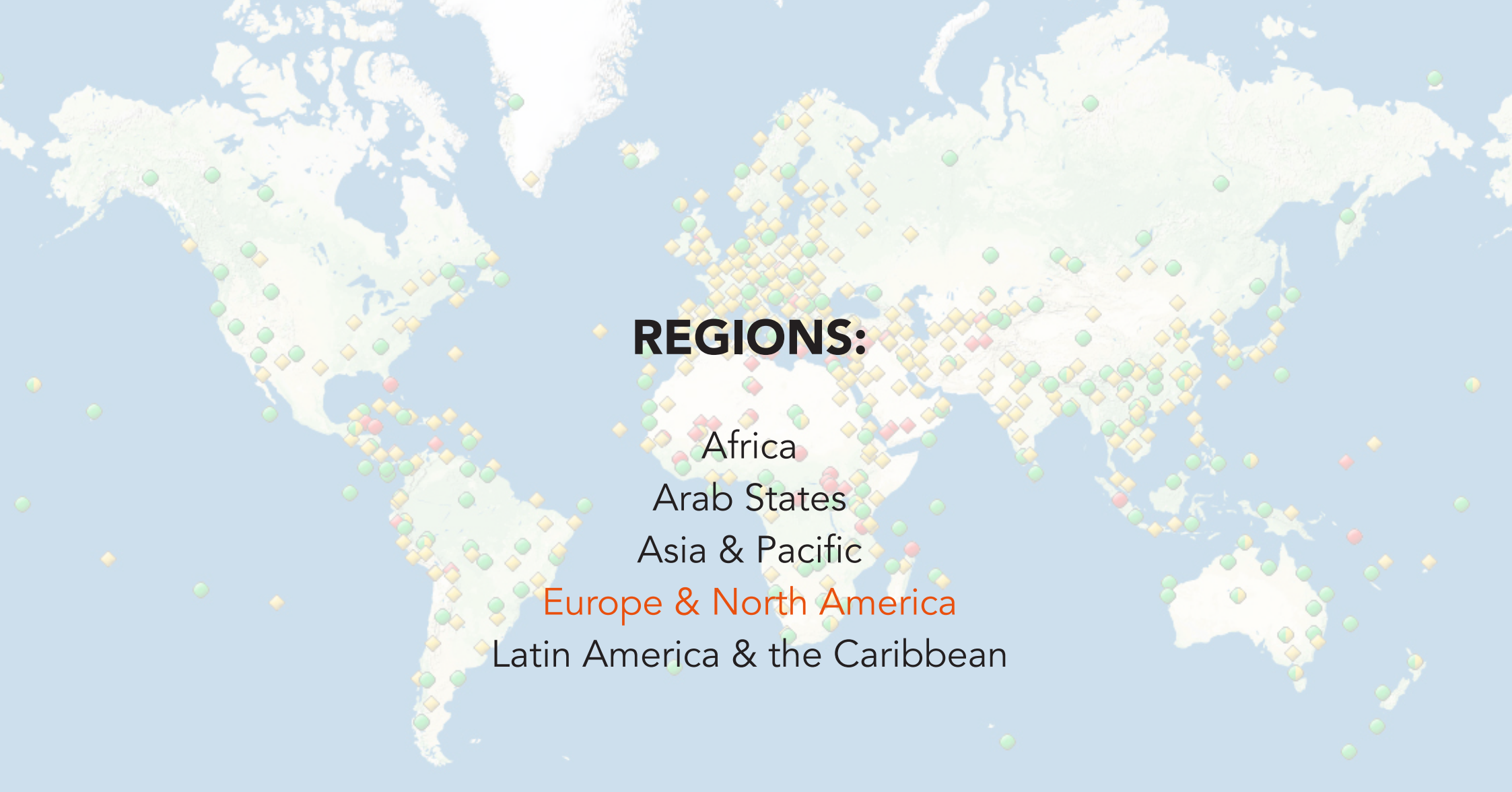● Natural site
◕ Mixed site

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# REGIONS:

Africa
Arab States
Asia & Pacific
Europe & North America
Latin America & the Caribbean

source: www.unesco.org

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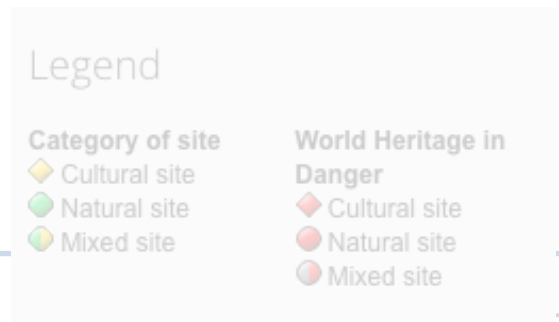**REGIONS:**

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# New life for historic cities

## The historic urban landscape approach explained



**Historic cities under pressure**

CLIMATE CHANGE

MARKET EXPLOITATION

URBANISATION

MASS TOURISM

*WORLD HERITAGE IN EUROPE TODAY*
**UNESCO Publication**

source: www.unesco.org

'TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE ARE SOURCES OF SOCIAL COHESION, FACTORS OF DIVERSITY AND DRIVERS OF CREATIVITY, INNOVATION AND URBAN REGENERATION – WE MUST DO MORE TO HARNESS THIS POWER.'

– IRINA BOKOVA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO AT THE WORLD URBAN FORUM (NAPLES, 2012)

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# HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE
# UNESCO

The key to understanding and managing any historic urban environment is the recognition that the city is not a static monument or group of buildings, but subject to dynamic forces in the economic, social and cultural spheres that shaped it and keep shaping it. This booklet advocates that a historic context and new development can interact and mutually reinforce their role and meaning.

UNESCO's approach to managing historic urban landscapes is holistic; it integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development.

This method sees urban heritage as a social, cultural and economic asset for the development of cities.

The recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape was adopted on 10 November 2011 by UNESCO's General Conference.

The historic urban landscape approach moves beyond the preservation of the physical environment, and focuses on the entire human environment with all of its tangible and intangible qualities. It seeks to increase the sustainability of planning and design interventions by taking into account the existing built environment, intangible heritage, cultural diversity, socio-economic and environmental factors along with local community values.

UNESCO, New Life for Historic Cities, the historic urban landscape approach explained p.5

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## *HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE*
## *UNESCO*

The historic urban landscape approach sees and interprets the city as a continuum in time and space. Countless population groups have left their mark, and continue to do so today.
As an approach, it considers cultural diversity and creativity as key assets for human, social and economic development. It is an alternative method to cutting the city up through 'zoning' into separate conservation areas, which thereby become ghettos of historic preservation. To these ends, UNESCO works with cities to support the integration of environmental, social and cultural concerns into the planning, design and implementation of urban development.
In many cities this approach has had very positive and encouraging results. For each local situation a balance is reached between preservation and protection of urban heritage, economic development, functionality and livability of a city. Thus the needs of current inhabitants are responded to while sustainably enhancing the city's natural and cultural resources for future generations.
The different approaches – heritage, economic, environmental and sociocultural – do not conflict; they are complementary and their long-term success is dependent on them being linked together.

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# Layers of the city

The historic urban landscape is the result of the layering and intertwining of cultural and natural values over time. Beyond the notion of 'historic centre,' it includes the broader urban context and its geographical setting.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

URBAN STRUCTURE

ECONOMIC PROCESSES

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

TOPOGRAPHY

INFRASTRUCTURES

DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY

OPEN SPACES

SOCIAL VALUES

How can a city become a stable ecosystem?

How can future generations be engaged in maintaining the continuation of urban life?

GEOMORPHOLOGY

HYDROLOGY

Which new financial tools are needed for the management of the historic urban landscape?

How can action and planning law work together in order to achieve climate-resilience for cities?

Can urban conservation serve the needs of local communities, including the poor and the marginalized?

Can we sustain and enhance the identity of cities as a way to brand them?

How can urban conservation promote new forms of productivity and socio-economic development?

Millenium Bridge London (United Kingdom), Photograph by Dunc(an).

# HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE UNESCO

If dealt with properly, urban heritage will act as a catalyst for socio-economic development through tourism, commercial use, and higher land and property values – thereby providing the revenues out of which to pay for maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation.



✔ STRENGTHENED SENSE OF PLACE

✔ MORE HIGH-END SERVICE-SECTOR BUSINESSES

✔ HIGHER LAND AND PROPERTY VALUES

✔ HIGHER REVENUES FOR MAINTENANCE, RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION EFFORTS

✔ IMPROVED PLANNING AND DESIGN

✔ TOURISM

Geisha in Kyoto (Japan), an unmistakable part of the city's identity. Photography Carles Tomàs Martí.

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1. Undertake a full assessment of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;

2. Use participatory planning and stakeholder consultations to decide on conservation aims and actions;

3. Assess the vulnerability of urban heritage to socio-economic pressures and impacts of climate change;

4. Integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development;

5. Prioritize policies and actions for conservation and development, including good stewardship;

6. Establish the appropriate (public-private) partnerships and local management frameworks;

7. Develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors.

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**Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe" implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232**