



SUSTAINABLE URBAN DESIGN IN WORLD HERITAGE SITES



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W2.2

criteria, tools for management, heritage in danger

CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of **outstanding universal value** and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.

These criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Until the end of 2004, World Heritage sites were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria. With the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, only one set of ten criteria exists.

The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUES

- (i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) 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) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

(vi) 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. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

(vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

(viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

(ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

(x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Since 1992 significant interactions between people and the natural environment have been recognized as **cultural landscapes.**

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a property must meet the conditions
of integrity and/or authenticity.**

INTEGRITY

It is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes

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AUTHENTICITY

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 are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes (design, materials and substance, use, traditions, location, intangible heritage, spirit etc..). The concept is basing on the Nara Document on Authenticity.

2003 CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE:

Designed to

1. safeguard the intangible cultural heritage;
2. ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned;
3. raise awareness at the local, national and international levels of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage, and of ensuring mutual appreciation thereof;
4. provide for international cooperation and assistance.

The screenshot shows the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage website interface. At the top, there are logos for UNESCO and Intangible Cultural Heritage, along with language options (EN, FR, ES, العربية) and a search bar. The main navigation bar includes links for NEWS, EVENTS, CONVENTION, LISTS, SAFEGUARDING, ACTORS, and BY COUNTRY. The breadcrumb trail reads: UNESCO » Culture » Intangible Heritage » Lists » Flatbread making and sharing culture: Lavash, Katyrma, Jupka, Yufka.

The main content area features a nomination file for 'Flatbread making and sharing culture: Lavash, Katyrma, Jupka, Yufka'. The nomination file number is 01181. It lists the nomination form languages (English, French) and the consent of communities in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, and Iran. The decision section states it was inscribed in 2016 (11.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The periodic reporting section mentions a report due by Azerbaijan on 15/12/2019. The concepts section lists 'Primary' categories: Cereals (16), Food preparation (45), and 'Secondary' categories: Apprenticeship (82), Birth (11), Bread (6), Caucasian cuisine (3), and Caucasus cultures (19).

The main article title is 'Flatbread making and sharing culture: Lavash, Katyrma, Jupka, Yufka', inscribed in 2016 (11.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The article describes the cultural significance of flatbread in Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkey, noting its social functions and traditional preparation methods. A video thumbnail shows a man in traditional attire with the caption: 'The thinner it is, the better to save him from the scorching heat of the sun's rays.' Below the video is a photo of women preparing flatbread outdoors, captioned: 'Social gathering while preparing traditional flatbread lavash (Azerbaijan)'. The article is credited to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Azerbaijan/ICHHTO/Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey, 2015.

source: www.unesco.org

2003 CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE:

In Article 1 of the 2003 Convention, intangible heritage is defined as:

“practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. (...)”.

- communities recognition and identification
- transmitted from generation to generation
- elements constantly recreated by communities

THESE ARE ALSO ELEMENTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WHEN DESIGNING.

Cultural Expressions

Those expressions that result from the creativity of individuals, groups and societies, and that have cultural content.

Cultural activities, goods and services: refers to those activities, goods and services, which at the time they are considered as a specific attribute, use or purpose, embody or convey cultural expressions, irrespective of the commercial value they may have. Cultural activities may be an end in themselves, or they may contribute to the production of cultural goods and services.

Source: Article 4.4 of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local level.
- Boundaries for effective protection.
- Buffer zone: an area, provided in the nomination, surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development.
- Management systems, through a management plan preferably through participatory means.
- Sustainable use: a world heritage property should contribute to the quality of life of communities concerned with ecologically and culturally sustainable uses.



Heritage in Danger

Armed conflict and war, earthquakes and other natural disasters, pollution, poaching, uncontrolled urbanization and unchecked tourist development pose major problems to World Heritage sites. Dangers can be 'ascertained', referring to specific and proven imminent threats, or 'potential', when a property is faced with threats which could have negative effects on its World Heritage values.

source: www.unesco.org

Historic Centre of Vienna

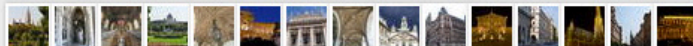
Vienna developed from early Celtic and Roman settlements into a Medieval and Baroque city, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It played an essential role as a leading European music centre, from the great age of Viennese Classicism through the early part of the 20th century. The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, as well as the late-19th-century Ringstrasse lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks.

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English French Arabic Chinese Russian Spanish Japanese Dutch



Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria) © Silvan Rehfeld



Austria

Vienna

N48 13 0 E16 22 60

Date of Inscription: 2001

Criteria: (ii)(iv)(vi)

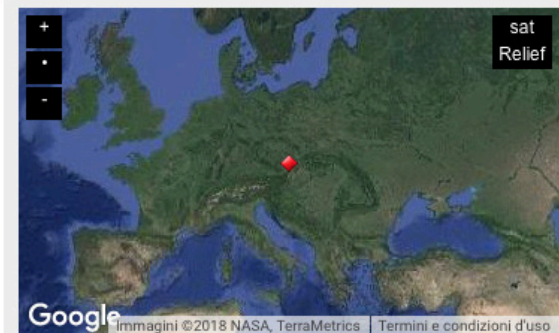
Property : 371 ha

Buffer zone: 462 ha

Ref: 1033

Inscription Year on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- 2017 -Present



[Media](#) [News](#) [Links](#)

Periodic Reporting

[Access to the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire](#)

State of Conservation (SOC) by year

[2018](#) [2017](#) [2016](#) [2015](#) [2013](#) [2011](#) [2010](#) [2009](#)
[2008](#) [2004](#) [2003](#) [2002](#)

[Protections by other conservation instruments](#)

source: www.unesco.org

INSCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

- The Nomination document
- Identification of the property
- Description of the property
- Justification for inscription and why it should be considered of Outstanding Universal Value
- State of conservation and factors affecting the property
- Protecting and management
- Monitoring
- Various documentation: maps, pictures, annexes etc..
- Then follows the decision of the World Heritage Committee of inscription or not.

[Methodology](#)

[Macro Emergencies](#)

[Strategic Objectives](#)

[Action Plans](#)

[Projects](#)

[Monitoring](#)

[Documents](#)

Macro Emergencies



The main emergencies that afflict the lagoon and its historical settlements, at this stage of completion of the high tide defense system, is the **wave motion** caused by wind and water traffic, the destruction of the seabeds by **illegal fishing**, **pollution** and the **loss of residing population** which increases the need to preserve the area's historical buildings from ruin and abandonment, as people gradually move away from the historic town centers and the islands of the lagoon. Buildings and historic centers are also subject to the pressure of the **touristic load** which risks becoming unsustainable. A set of common guidelines have been established for each macro emergency, which the subjects responsible for the Site will have to respect when planning their territory and implementing the operations for its transformation.

- [Hydraulic risk / acqua alta](#)
- [Wave motion](#)
- [Pollution](#)
- [Depopulation](#)
- [Pressure of tourism](#)
- [Major works](#)
- [Illegal fishing](#)
- [Building and urban decay](#)



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