

Agricultural Conservation and Historic Preservation
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Lecture - 17
World Heritage Sites (Contd.)

In the last lecture, we have been talking about the world heritage sites and we spoke about the various criteria, criteria we have been talked about we actually talked about the process. And in that course of lecture, we also discuss about that when a particular site is inscribed as a world heritage site, it also gives us a responsibility to the state party. So, we will talk about that we will start from there.

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What are World Heritage status benefits?

- Increased global tourism that leads to increased revenues

However, with this status come a slew of responsibilities:

- Meeting international standards for protection, maintenance and management of the property as World Heritage

List of World Heritage in Danger

The 54 properties which the World Heritage Committee has decided to include on the List of World Heritage in danger in accordance with Article 11 (4) of the Convention.

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You remember that we talked about that there are definitely certain benefits tourism and the cooperation are the things, and more visibility internationally, but there is also a responsibility to the state party when a site is inscribed as a world heritage site on us. In the last lecture also, I showed that at the moment there are 54 properties which are those red dots which are the put under the sites which are in danger.

What does that mean is actually that UNESCO puts them as a danger, and if the state party does not take proper action, then ultimately after few years it will be delisted and it will no longer be a listed property. And the some state parties do take it seriously and

take it as a matter of prestige and pride, some do not take it. So, there are different case, we will discuss some of the case.

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But let us see that what are these and I told you that this is a list it continues you can always see that which are the those red dots and which are the properties. And what is the reason you can go to the each and every site and find out on your own that what is the reason that why they are listed as the danger party that will give you an understanding of the management issues and the responsibility about the world heritage site.

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Krakow, Poland, 6 July, 2017 —The World Heritage Committee has inscribed the Historic Centre of Vienna on List of World Heritage in Danger due to high-rise projects in the middle of the Austrian capital.

In its decision, the Committee regrets that the Vienna Ice-Skating Club—Intercontinental Hotel project fails to comply fully with previous Committee decisions, notably concerning the height of new constructions, which will impact adversely the **outstanding universal value** of the site.

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I will talk about the very recent one that in 2017 when that Krakow in Poland that UNESCO met. The World Heritage Committee has inscribed The Historic Center of Vienna on the list of world heritage in danger due to high-rise projects in the middle of the Austrian capital. It is the entire old city core of Vienna which is declared as a world heritage site, and which actually. And what did it say it says that in his decision.

The committee regrets that the Vienna Ice-Skating Club – Intercontinental Hotel projects fails to comply fully with the previous Committee decisions, notably concerning the height of the new construction, which will impact adversely to the outstanding universal value or the OUV of the side. So, this you can see that this is what is the Vienna. And this is also in winter this is actually a skating very internationally known skating, a lot of tourists come there. And because of that there was proposal or a project of hotel international hotel which was violating the height of that.

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Historic Centre of Vienna on List of World Heritage in Danger

“.....notably concerning the height of new constructions, which will impact adversely the **outstanding universal value** of the site.”

Vienna Ice-Skating Club—Intercontinental Hotel

Historic Centre of Vienna

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The slide features a yellow background with a blue header and footer. The main text is in black, with 'outstanding universal value' in bold. Two images are shown: a modern high-rise hotel on the left and a historic cityscape on the right. The footer contains logos for IIT Khharagpur and NPTEL.

So, let us see what is that. As I say that it was that the Historic Center of Vienna, And this is actually the hotel which was which actually came up which actually came up. And so, so, this is the hotel. So, what we can see here that that in that historic centre sort of these highway structures came up which is actually more than the height of this historic centre. So, it is actually violating the historic norms. So, this is actually the problem, this was not the problem. The problem was actually this height which came up. And this actually there was a lot of protest when it was coming up if you can go to the site, you will see that what was the stakeholders viewpoint and actually the hotel body the body which are the representatives of the hotels in Vienna, they actually wanted that high rise because of the increased demand for the more spaces in there.

And this is that making in high rise hotel actually no way will reduce the tourism or the torus influx in the Vienna in Vienna that area and it is required and soon actually went ahead with that International Marty Story Project which actually violated the norms for the height. So, this is something which we will see more and more these issues will come up later on. And this is one of the very recent example. It has not been delisted yet , but it is there.

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The slide is titled "What is Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)". It contains two bullet points. The first bullet point states: "• 'Outstanding Universal Value' is the basis devised in the World Heritage Convention to qualify any property as World Heritage or not. This refers to a property's exceptional qualities that are unparalleled in the world and make it deem worthy of 'World Heritage' status." The second bullet point states: "• As per the Operational Guidelines, OUV is defined as **cultural and/or natural significance** which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity". At the bottom of the slide, there are logos for IIT Kharagpur and NPTEL Online Certification Courses, along with a small video inset of a person in a green shirt.

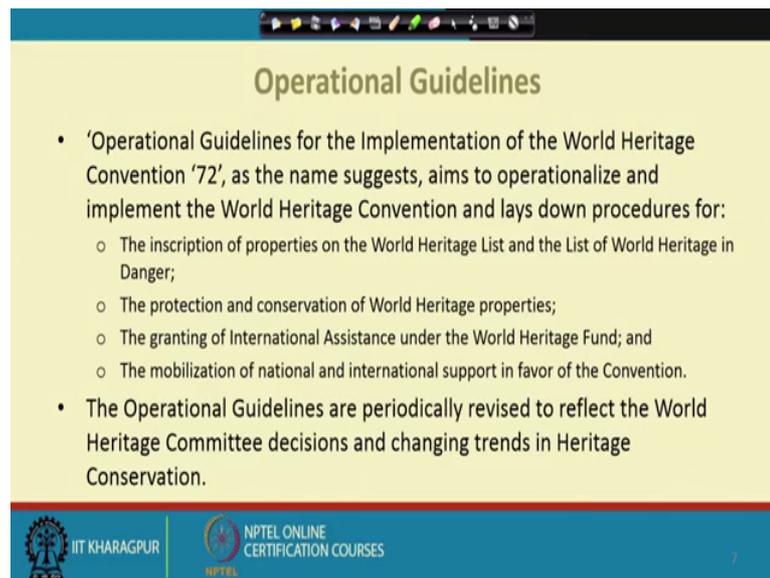
Now, when we are talking about so much about the outstanding universal value because that is why it was put in danger that it violated the outstanding universal value or OUV, we must know more in detail that what really is this OUV, and what really makes a site world heritage site. Now, as it says the outstanding universal value is the basis device in the World Heritage Convention to qualify any property as World Heritage or not. So, this is the basic qualifying criteria to be inscribed as a World Heritage site.

This refers to the properties exceptional qualities this is something which is outstanding exceptional which is nothing their unique value or exceptional qualities that are unparalleled in the world and make it deem worthy of World Heritage status. So, this is actually one must understand that what is that OUV, why in Vienna that making and hydras structure in the city centre, they demote did not demolish any historic structure they just made some high rise structures. So, how that that interfere with the outstanding in you. So, one is to go back to the outstanding universal value or OUV of that property or that area for which it was inscribe and to see that whether it really was violating that, this is very important factor.

Now, as for the operational guidelines, which are very important and which also you can find it in the side the OUV is defined as the cultural and or national significance. We talked a lot about value earlier, so we are talking about this now which is so exceptional which is so exceptional as to transcend the national boundaries and to be of common

interest the importance for the present and future generations of all humanity. So, this is something that important that it actually is beyond the national boundary, it is something which is important and significant for the entire human that community as a whole and that is what make is OUV. So, this OUV is very important to understand and when we are talking about so varied types of heritage and all over the world.

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The slide is titled "Operational Guidelines" in a bold, dark green font. Below the title, there are two main bullet points. The first bullet point states that the 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention '72' aims to operationalize and implement the World Heritage Convention and lays down procedures for: followed by four sub-bullets: 'The inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger;', 'The protection and conservation of World Heritage properties;', 'The granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund; and', and 'The mobilization of national and international support in favor of the Convention.'. The second main bullet point states that 'The Operational Guidelines are periodically revised to reflect the World Heritage Committee decisions and changing trends in Heritage Conservation.'. At the bottom of the slide, there are two logos: the IIT Kharagpur logo on the left and the NPTEL Online Certification Courses logo on the right.

- 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention '72', as the name suggests, aims to operationalize and implement the World Heritage Convention and lays down procedures for:
 - The inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger;
 - The protection and conservation of World Heritage properties;
 - The granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund; and
 - The mobilization of national and international support in favor of the Convention.
- The Operational Guidelines are periodically revised to reflect the World Heritage Committee decisions and changing trends in Heritage Conservation.

Now, this operational guidelines is a very important document which actually gives a very lot of discussion documents guidelines and that how to do that. So, operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention 72 under which this World Heritage Listing is done as the name suggests aims to operationalize and implement the World Heritage Convention lays down the procedures. So, it is very important for working of what the world heritage sites nomination.

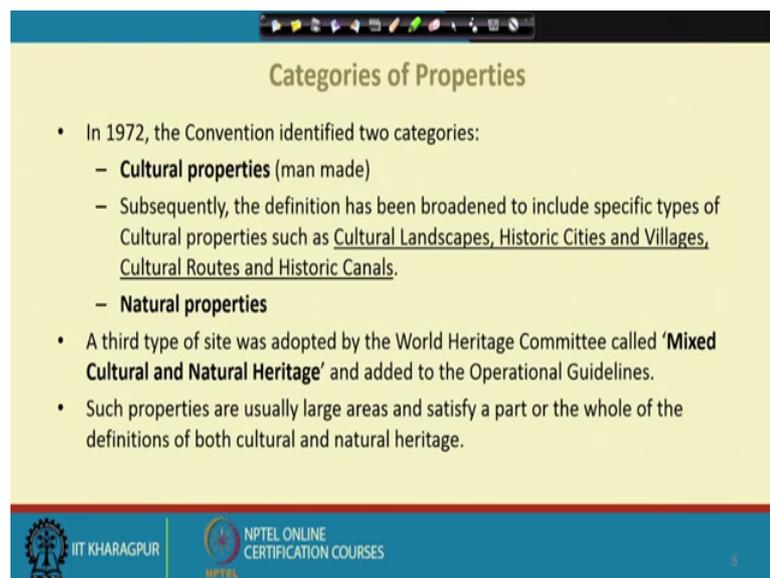
So, what it does procedures for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the list of World Heritage in danger. So, it talks about both that which should be put into inscribed and which should be put as a danger what is it is violating. The protection and the conservation of world heritage sites or properties, the granting of international assistance under the world heritage fund. So, it is there is a fund and under there a certain condition under which the granting of that fund and international assistance can be offered or to a particular site. So, there are certain guidelines for that and the mobilization of national and international support in favor of the convention. So, these

are very important because it clearly gives a guidelines for all this for the assistance, the protection that which will be inscribed, what will be in danger, and in under what condition which condition the assistance can be given. So, these are very quite clear guidelines. They are not rules as such, but the guidelines are important.

The operational guideline as I also mentioned that if you see the history of the how the world heritage site status and inscription is evolved, it is not a static one, what was there in 1972 and what is there today is there is a lot of change. So, it is a very dynamic process which a lot of this member see depending on the need of the a time, and the challenges which are being faced. So, they are periodically revised to reflect the World Heritage Committees decision and changing trends in the heritage conservation. So, as we do we are talking about heritage of a past we are talking about something which should be preserved, but then also we must understand that entire process is quite a dynamic one, and it also changes according to the challenges.

Now, as I said you that there are not only one categories of property there are various categories of properties and as we will see more and more the different categories are also emerging and conventions are also getting changed, because each and every country which and every culture and the different types of heritage sites.

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The slide is titled "Categories of Properties" and contains the following text:

- In 1972, the Convention identified two categories:
 - **Cultural properties** (man made)
 - Subsequently, the definition has been broadened to include specific types of Cultural properties such as Cultural Landscapes, Historic Cities and Villages, Cultural Routes and Historic Canals.
 - **Natural properties**
- A third type of site was adopted by the World Heritage Committee called '**Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage**' and added to the Operational Guidelines.
- Such properties are usually large areas and satisfy a part or the whole of the definitions of both cultural and natural heritage.

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So, let us see what are the carry categories. So, broadly in 1972, convention it identified two categories. One is the cultural properties which are manmade; and another one other

broadened a very broad which comes under the Cultural Landscapes, Historic Cities and Villages, Culture Routes and Historic Canals. So, these all comes under the these cultural properties broadly. So, it is quite vast wide broad UNESCO.

The other broad category, subcategory is the natural property. So, cultural properties and the natural properties, the cultural properties as I told you manmade, but under which there can be a cities, villages, landscapes canals, routes a lot of things, simply done. Silk Route is a very important part of that which is international heritage which will lot of countries are involved, nations are involved including India. National properties are also there now.

There is also a third type of property which was adopted by the heritage committee which is called the mixed culture and naturally remember we talked about that half green and half yellow, so which is a mixed property which is can be a cultural natural. By many nation many cultures which do not have a discretion or so much of clear this difference between the cultural and the nature, it even in India if you see a lot of properties where natural and the cultural, they are all mixed together.

So, they cannot be really clearly made into different categories. So, these are now talking about the mixed properties. Such properties which are usually large area and satisfy a part of the whole of the definition of both cultural natural property. So, this is the third category which sometimes is a huge area we will see some of the example and you can also search and see that what type of properties these are.

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Types of Cultural Properties

(i) **Monuments:** architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; e.g. **Taj Mahal**

(ii) **Groups of Buildings:** groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; e.g. **Churches and Convents of Goa**

(iii) **Sites:** works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view; e.g. **Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park**

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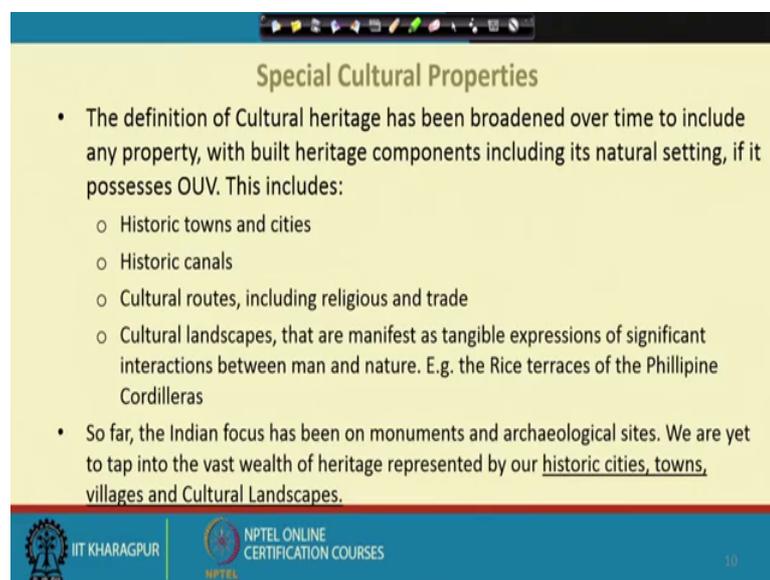
Now, let us talk about the types of cultural property. And mostly I have taken the reference from the lectures I have mentioned when we talked about here mostly in the Indian scenario. And later on we can also refer to some of the international one. So, let us see. So, one first category is the monument, Taj Mahal is a very good example of that which are architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, it can be a very huge structure, it can be as small also. Elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions you remember that Udayagiri we talked about the inscription. Inscription, cave dwellings and combination of features which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art and science. So, again also it is not always a streets also art you will see some of the examples concerning that. So, Taj Mahal is a very good example which is the comes under the category of the monuments.

The second one is the group of buildings groups of separated connected buildings which because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape or of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science. For example, the Goa's the Churches and Convents of Goa which are quite a few of them they are in Goa, but scattered over a different areas, they form this group. So, this is a group of the buildings they come under the second category.

Then there can be the sites also. It does not mean always there will be the built up structures like monuments and other. The sites are works of man because it is under the

cultural category: Works of man out combined works of nature and man and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. For example, the Champaner which is a very important in (Refer Time: 14:43) hill, the size, the nature. And it makes it is a world heritage sites and which that is known as the Champaner Pavagadh Archeological Park because it has many of the archaeological sites in addition to some of the width of structure and the natural sites. Now, this comes under the third category which is the sites. And these broadly make up the cultural properties.

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Special Cultural Properties

- The definition of Cultural heritage has been broadened over time to include any property, with built heritage components including its natural setting, if it possesses OUV. This includes:
 - Historic towns and cities
 - Historic canals
 - Cultural routes, including religious and trade
 - Cultural landscapes, that are manifest as tangible expressions of significant interactions between man and nature. E.g. the Rice terraces of the Phillipine Cordilleras
- So far, the Indian focus has been on monuments and archaeological sites. We are yet to tap into the vast wealth of heritage represented by our historic cities, towns, villages and Cultural Landscapes.

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But then also another category, which is the special cultural properties. The definition of cultural heritage has been broadened because as I told you it is a very evolving concept, and it has been happening the depending on the challenges, depending on the new inscriptions or the new submission of the new types of heritage properties the definition has been broadened over the time to include any property, with built heritage component including its natural setting, if it processes OUV.

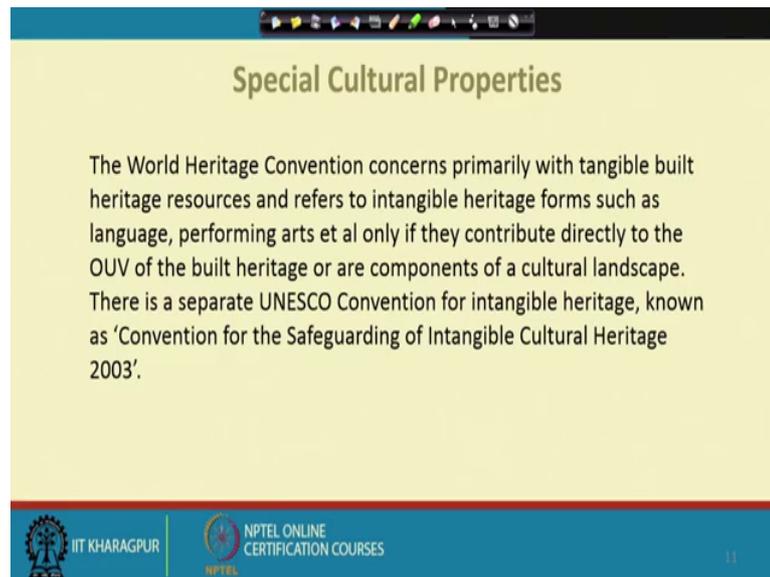
Or this includes the historic towns and cities, the historic canals which is very important again very interesting, there is one very good example in Canada the cultural rules including the religious and the trade routes, I mentioned the silk road there are other different routes are also happening. People are talking about and started documenting and inscription locally or internationally. And the cultural landscape, this cultural

landscape is a very, very, very important concept which one should understand I just briefly mentioned in one of my last lecture. Cultural landscape are that are manifest as tangible expression of the significant interaction between the man and nature.

Now, this is what is important is not only the built man made built or the nature where this, this interaction between this and manifestation of the interaction between the man and nature. Where the rice terraces of Philippine which are now as a world heritage sites that how they are traditionally people have worked on the nature for certain occupation and the cultivation a particular type of cultivation. So, this is what is called the cultural landscape. And there is also a lot of tradition intangible beliefs practices are also associated with that. And this is an important type of category of special cultural properties which is emerging.

Now, so far Indian focus has been mostly on the monuments and archaeological sites we have seen the ASI and The State Archaeology Department. We are yet to tap the vast wealth of heritage represented by our historic cities, towns, villages and cultural landscape. India has an immense very rich heritage things which are just not these monuments. But it is the entire cities, towns, historic course which a leaving entity including with its biological and they are also a part of the sustainable ethos which were there traditionally. And of varied types in their being such an important country and this we are gradually try to understand that and there are different committees of (Refer Time: 18:09), chapters and other bodies which are started working on that this cultural landscape. And we really there is no end to it that there are so interesting on that interface of the man and nature.

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The slide is titled "Special Cultural Properties" in a bold, dark font. Below the title, the text explains that the World Heritage Convention primarily concerns tangible built heritage resources and refers to intangible heritage forms such as language, performing arts, etc., only if they contribute directly to the OUV of the built heritage or are components of a cultural landscape. It also mentions a separate UNESCO Convention for intangible heritage, known as 'Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003'. The slide features a blue header and footer. The footer contains the IIT Kharagpur logo and the NPTEL Online Certification Courses logo.

The World Heritage Convention concerns primarily with the tangible built heritage resources and refers to the intangible heritage. While talking to the cultural landscape, I did mention that there are lots of intangible heritage like beliefs, practice, rituals, dance form, language, there are varied types of that. But world heritage convention primarily talks about the tangible heritage not so much of the intangible heritage until and unless is a part of the cultural landscape like language, performing arts only if they contribute directly to the OUV of the built heritage or a components of a cultural landscape, then world heritage convention relates to that.

Otherwise there is a separate UNESCO convention which will also touch later on that which is the intangible heritage and a documentation that and that is the convention for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage 2003. Do you know what is the recent one in that inscription Kuma Mala this year has been inscribed under that convention. And we will talk about that separately that how these also makes a separate convention, and there is a lot of awareness, programs, movements which are going on that.

But as I told you that the world heritage convention which talks about the cultural property. If the intangible heritage has a direct link up with that built heritage or manmade heritage then that becomes a part of that. And there are many, many world heritage sites in India and abroad, where intangible heritage is an year integral to the cultural heritage. It cannot separate that, but there again as I say there is a different list.

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Types of Natural Properties

(i) Natural Features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; e.g. the **Grand Canyon National Park, U.S.A**

(ii) Geological and Physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation; e.g. **Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary**

(iii) Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty; e.g. the **Western Ghats**

The slide includes three images: the Grand Canyon National Park, Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary (rhinos), and the Western Ghats.

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But as I talked about the cultural properties, there is also the natural properties. For example, the natural features which are consisting of physical and biological formations or group of such formations which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view. Now, very good example is the Grand Canyon of USA, which is a biological formation on the physical which is the nature's contribution and it is also one of the very unique type of natural heritage. The second category comes the geological or physiographical formations. And precisely delineating areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation, Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary in India is that where the rhinos are a species which are being protected. So, that is again comes under this second category.

There is a third category of these natural properties types which is the natural size. So, precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science conservation or natural beauty, the western Ghats in India is one such area. But again as you can see that while I was mentioning the delineation is a very important part and sometimes later we will talk about how scientifically objectively this delineation can be done. We will talk about Santiniketan choir area that how the delineation is a part of the process and it has to be done very well, and that because it has got also a statutory significance. So, these are the types of the natural property. So, we have talked about the categories of the cultural properties and the types of the natural properties.

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Now, this is a very interesting if you take the operational guidelines of UNESCO, you will see that this thing. And this is very interesting because I have been talking about so many categories you one must understand that what are these categories which is important there. So, you can see that here we see that there is a natural properties ok. So, these the natural properties. And then there are the cultural properties I have talked about that, but somewhere they sort of overlap and that is where we are seeing this mix properties, but within that also there is a certain area, where we are seeing this cultural landscape.

Cultural landscape has the cultural properties is the mixed property. So, it has also the natural properties, but it is also something different. How it is different is the cultural landscape or inscribed under the culture criteria replacing the combined works of nature and man. Culture landscape also can be the mix site; they are identified as cultural landscape under cultural criteria and the natural criteria So, you can see that this if you can just sort of try to understand that you will see that there a lot of overlapping also happens and one has to very clearly understand that what are these criteria significance and value and under which category it can come

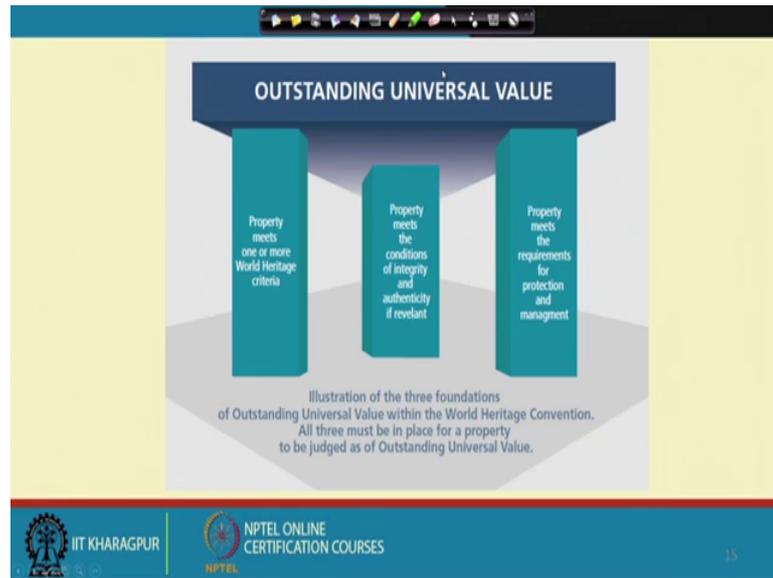
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So, this is an important part of this thing. So, one of the examples is the example of mixed property the Kanchendzonga National Park and which is one of the world heritage sites. So, as you can see that I do not know whether you know that because it has nobody can sort of go for mountaineering on the Kanchendzonga because it has got a spiritual value for the local community. And as and this is a lot of cultural as you can see the dance forms and others which are there are a lot of community, their beliefs and values the spiritual value on how they revere Kanchenjunga.

Not only the aesthetic value for the community this all makes up this as a mixed property in addition to that the different species, the florals and faunas the people, the rituals, the beliefs, their dance form traditional forms and all these mix up the mixed property why it has been ascribed as the world heritage site. So, it is interesting if you can go and find out that under what are the criteria for which has been inscribed.

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Now, ah. So, we have talked about the categories, we have talked about the outstanding o universal value. But one must try to understand and this is again a sort of a framework which is given by the world heritage site convention and the operational guidelines, you can see that there are three pillars of this outstanding universal value. So, what are these pillars? The pillars are actually as you can see that the first is that it has to meet this criteria this the property means one or more heritage criteria even one meeting one of the criteria is enough to be inscribed as a world heritage site is sometimes, there are may be more than one.

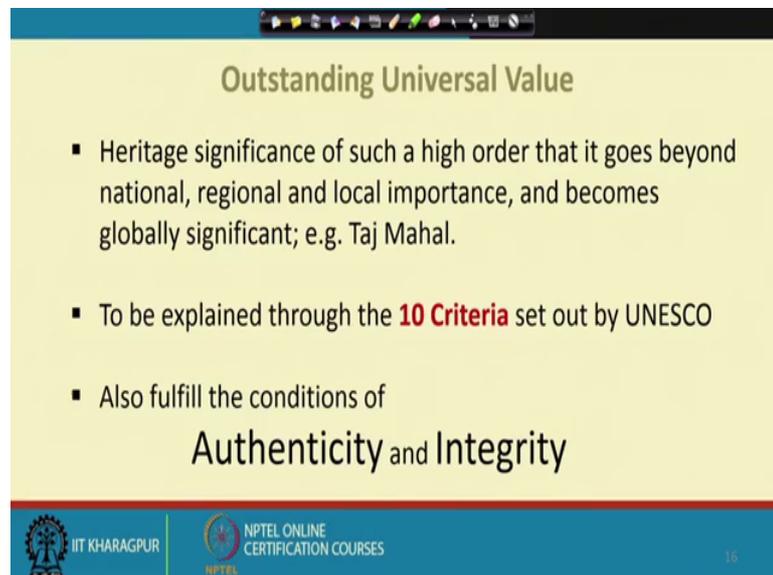
But even in one criteria is more than enough. So, this is one of the pillar for outstanding universal value, but this is not enough I have not discussed with the criteria that we will discuss in our next lecture. But this is this criteria is very important. We just broadly said cultural and natural, but there are other condition also the property meets the condition of integrity and authenticity if it is relevant. We have been talking touching on this mentioning somewhere authenticity integrity. So, we must also try to understand that what is that condition of integrity and authenticity if it is relevant what it means. So, this the second pillar of the inscription and the outstanding universal value.

But there is a third pillar also. The third pillar is this management issue that it is not only enough to just being inscribed as the world heritage site, but this requirements for protection and management which the reviewer goes and tries to see that that how it is

the state party whether its capable of all it is the things which are very important. So, it takes about that. So, these are very three important pillars of outstanding universal value.

Now, with this I think we should take one by one, and we should discuss the criteria of the world heritage sites that what are the criteria. One will be very surprised that how many criteria is because so many times so many types of heritage, so many nations and countries. So, how many criterias are there you will surprised to know that there only ten criteria which are there and which tries to cover that. So, this is very challenging and they have to be very precise and very clear in their statement.

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The slide is titled "Outstanding Universal Value" and contains the following text:

- Heritage significance of such a high order that it goes beyond national, regional and local importance, and becomes globally significant; e.g. Taj Mahal.
- To be explained through the **10 Criteria** set out by UNESCO
- Also fulfill the conditions of

Authenticity and Integrity

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So, as I told you that the outstanding heritage value, universal value is the heritage significance of high order. I have already mentioned I think that it goes beyond the national regional and local importance Taj Mahal as I said. And as I told you that there are only ten criteria which are said by UNESCO of that six or under the cultural and the four on the on the natural they are combined. Now, and as I told you that also they should fill the condition of the authenticity and integrity these are absolutely important to understand this concept.

But in our next lecture, we will talk about first the first pillar that is the ten criteria the six cultural criteria and the four natural criteria with examples some of the examples mainly from India, but there can be more examples we will can take up later on. But and

then we will talk about authenticity and integrity and then we will talk about the management issue.

So, this our next lecture, we will talk about the first ten criteria and the criteria for justification, take up this criteria and try to understand that what is this justification. As I told you even satisfying one criteria is more than enough to we inscribed as a world heritage site, but many times you will see that they also some sites or property can satisfied more than one criteria, so that criteria and the criteria for just justification will be the topic for the next lecture.

Thank you.