

# Cultural Heritage Management

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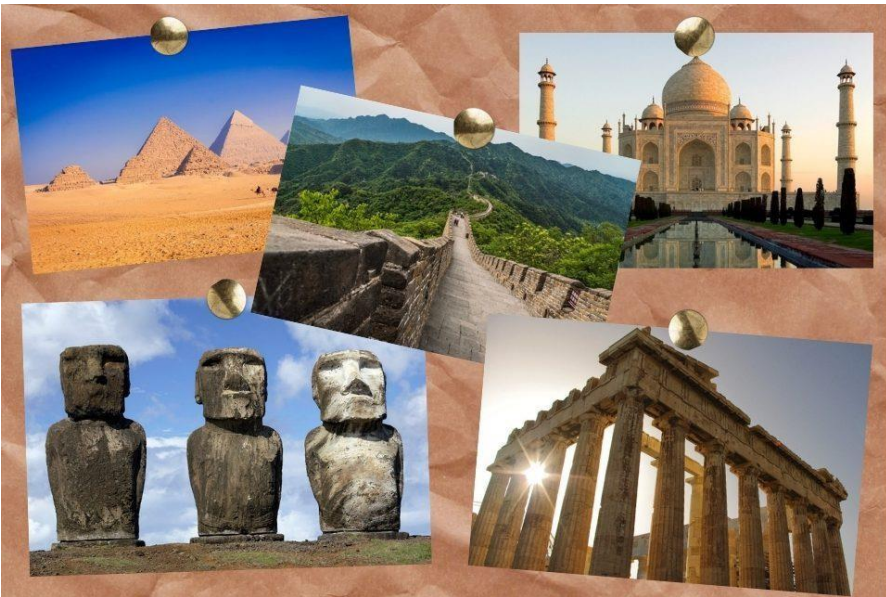
# Outline

1. Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives
2. The Importance of Preserving Cultural Heritage
3. Managing Cultural Heritage
4. Heritage Management: Systems and Plans



# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## What is Heritage?



- The second half of the 20th century marked a major milestone in heritage conservation
- Development of international conservation principles is considered a key achievement

### - **These principles were issued as:**

- Charters
- Recommendations
- Resolutions
- Declarations
- Statements

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## What is Heritage?

(...) the scope of heritage has broadened from a concern for physical heritage such as historic monuments and buildings to groups of buildings, historic urban and rural centres, historic gardens and to non-physical heritage including environments, social factors and, lately, intangible values (Ahmed, 2006; 294).



# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## A- The 1954 Hague Convention

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term “cultural property” shall cover, irrespective of origin or ownership:

(a) movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people, such as monuments of architecture, art or history, whether religious or secular; archaeological sites; groups of buildings which, as a whole, are of historical or artistic interest; works of art; manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest; as well as scientific collections and important collections of books or archives or of reproductions of the property defined above (The Hague Convention, 1954; 10)

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## B- The 1964 Venice Charter



### Article 1.

The concept of a historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time (The Venice Charter, 1964; 1)

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## B- The 1964 Venice Charter

### - Limitations of the Venice Charter

“Historic monument” definition:

Included buildings + surroundings

### - Problems:

- Not clearly defined

- No clear criteria for:

- What is a monument
- Urban/rural settings
- Sites

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## B- The 1964 Venice Charter



## ICOMOS Redefinition (1965)

- Heritage redefined as:

- Monuments
- Sites

Monuments:

All real property with:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Ethnographic value

Sites:

- Natural + human-made elements
- Must be of public interest to conserve

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## C- The 1972 World Heritage Convention

### Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

**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;

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## C- The 1972 World Heritage Convention

**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;

**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.

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## D- The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

- By the end of the 20th century heritage scope was internationally agreed to include:
  - Tangible heritage
  - Intangible heritage
  - Natural environments



# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## **D- The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage**



Intangible cultural heritage is described as:

The 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 recognise as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environments, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, (...) (UNESCO, 2003; 4).

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## **E- The Contemporary view of heritage meaning**

### **- Past view:**

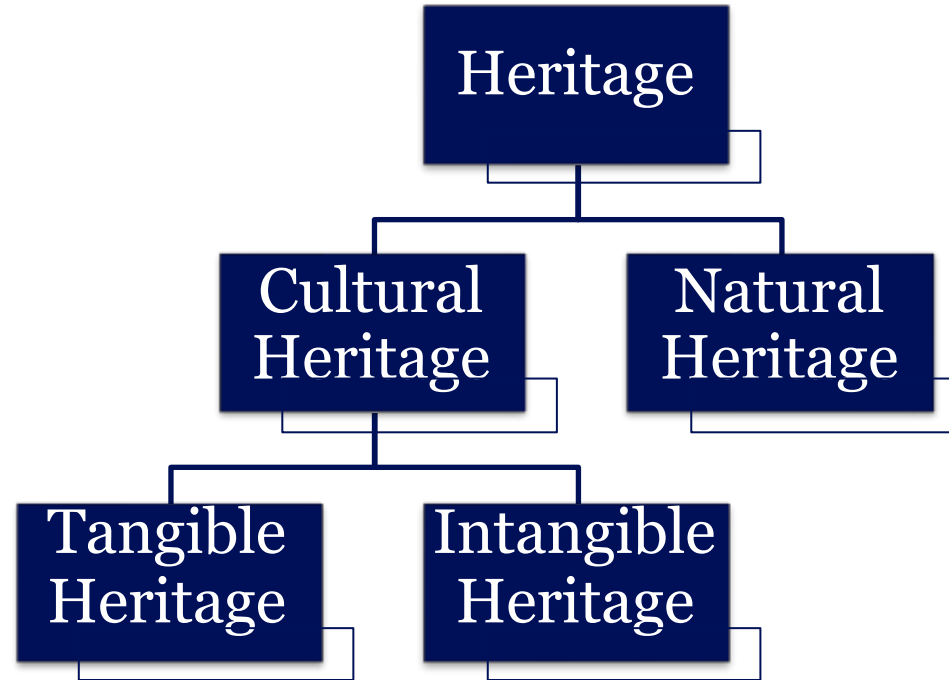
- Focus on individual monuments & buildings
- Seen as isolated objects

### **Current-day:**

- Heritage includes the entire environment
- Recognizes human interaction with landscapes

# 1- Heritage: Definitions and Perspectives

## Heritage Classification



## 2- The Importance of Preserving Cultural Heritage

**Why is heritage increasingly important today?**

- Heritage is becoming more significant in modern societies due to:
  - Rapid modernization and social change
- Provides:
  - Sense of belonging and stability
  - Connection to the past



## 2- The Importance of Preserving Cultural Heritage

**Why is heritage increasingly important today?**



**- Heritage acts as:**

➤ A marker of identity for societies

**- Helps:**

➤ Understand who we are

➤ Preserve cultural continuity

**- Also supports:**

➤ Solving present and future challenges

## 2- The Importance of Preserving Cultural Heritage

**Why is heritage increasingly important today?**

- Over the last 50 years, a significant broadening of heritage types has been recognized internationally, including:

- Monuments
- Archaeological sites
- Industrial heritage
- Heritage routes
- Groups of buildings
- Urban centres
- Cultural landscapes

## 2- The Importance of Preserving Cultural Heritage

Why is heritage increasingly important today?



- Expansion leads to:

- More sites to manage
- Greater complexity

-Requires:

- Broader skills and expertise
- Interdisciplinary approaches

# 2- The Importance of Preserving Cultural Heritage

Why is heritage increasingly important today?



## Increasing Threats to Heritage

### - Types of threats:

- Direct damage to structures
- Indirect impacts from surroundings

### - Examples:

- Urban development
- Infrastructure projects
- Environmental changes

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



- Heritage management is a complex and interdisciplinary process, as it implies a comprehensive and integrated treatment and upkeep of cultural heritage.
- It can be defined as "the process of undertaking activities to care for heritage items assets" (Ababneh et al., 2016).

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



Resource Manual: Managing Cultural World Heritage, 2013

## Placing Heritage in a Broader Context:

- Key shift in heritage thinking:
  - From isolated monuments → to integrated systems
- Heritage must be understood within:
  - Its physical surroundings
  - Its social and economic context

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



Resource Manual: Managing Cultural World Heritage, 2013

## From Isolation to Integration:

- Heritage places cannot be protected in isolation

- Not:

- Museum objects

But:

- Part of living environments

- Influenced by:

- Land-use planning

- Development activities

- Social change

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



Resource Manual: Managing Cultural World Heritage, 2013

## Changing Understanding of Heritage:

- Earlier view:
  - Heritage = physical remains of the past
- Today:
  - Heritage = living places shaped by people
- Recognizes:
  - Social and cultural processes
  - Ongoing human interaction

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



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## Expanding Stakeholders in Heritage:

- Broader heritage scope → more stakeholders
- Includes:
  - Governments
  - Local communities
  - Private owners
  - Planners & developers

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



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## Changing Ownership Patterns:

- Past:

- Heritage mainly publicly owned monuments

- Today:

- Mixed ownership:
- Private buildings
- Public sites
- Rural lands

Example:

Historic cities → mostly privately owned buildings

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



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## Need for Collaboration:

- Heritage practitioners cannot act alone. It must:
  - Work with all stakeholders
- Goal:
  - Develop a shared vision for heritage management

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## What is Cultural Heritage Management?



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## Integrated Management Approach:

- Management must consider:

- Physical context
- Social context
- Economic context

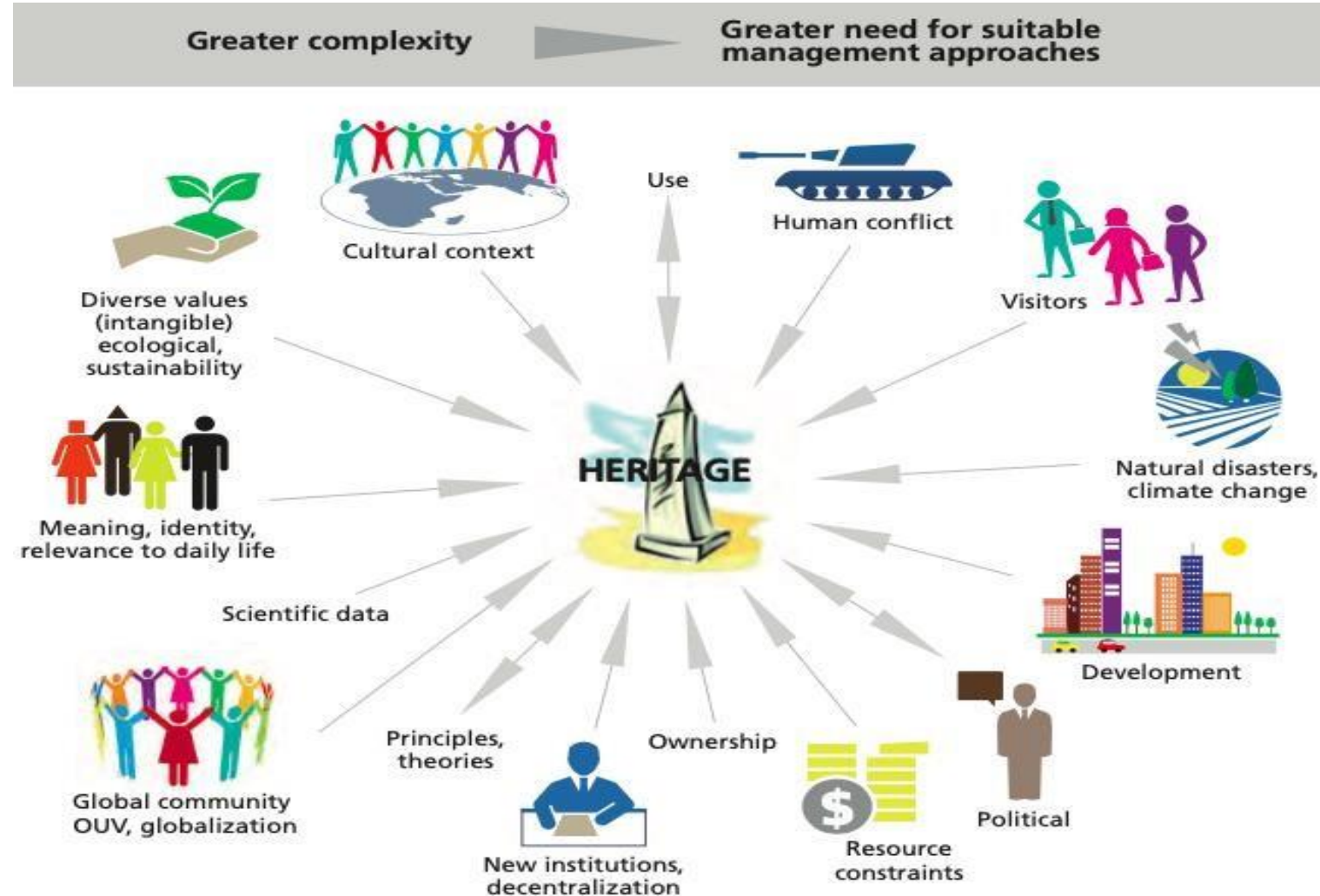
- Focus on:

- Balanced decision-making

# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## The Wider Obligations of Heritage Management:

- Heritage management today involves:
  - Multiple objectives
- No longer focused only on:
  - Conservation of physical fabric
- Now includes:
  - Social, cultural, and future-oriented concerns

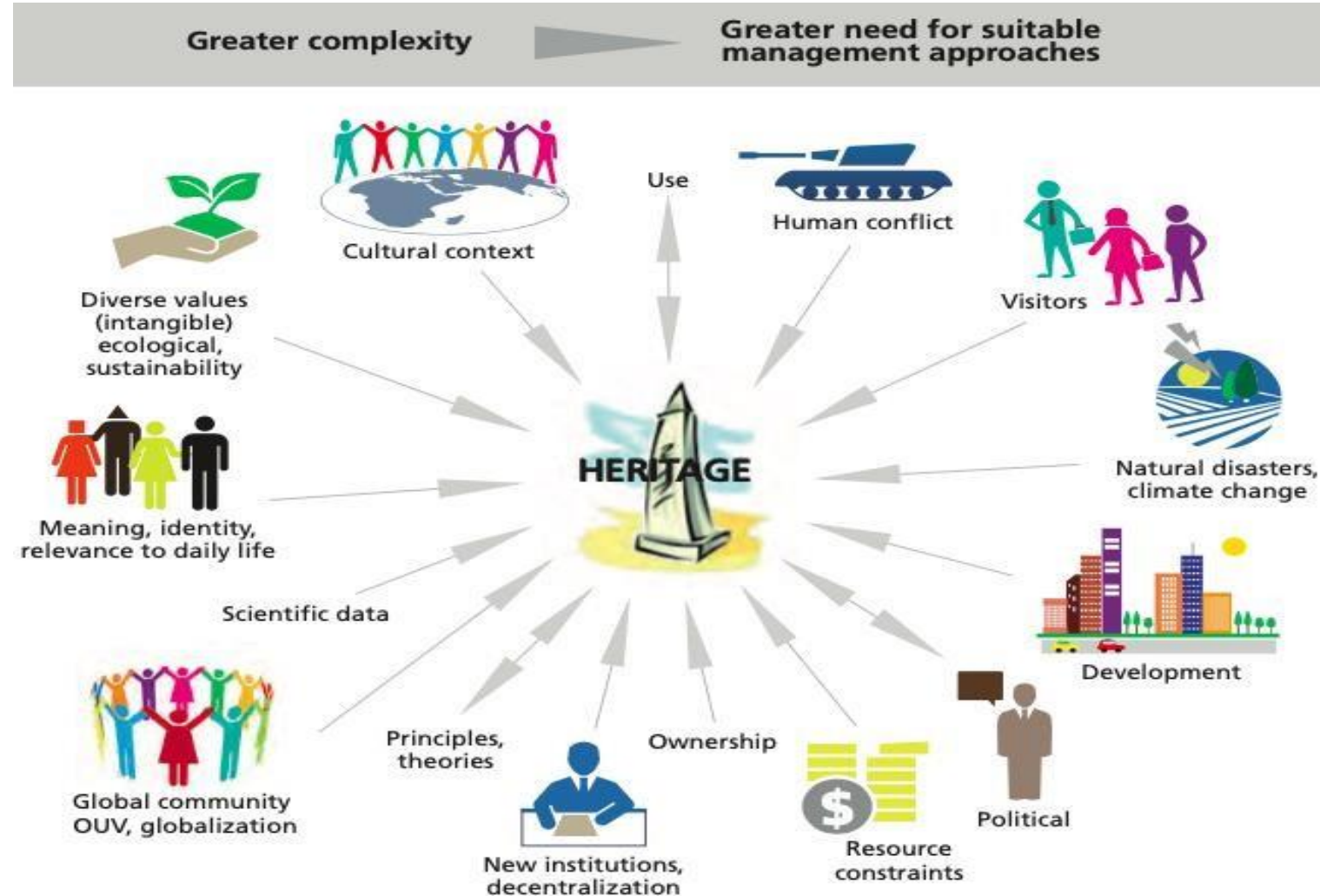


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# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## Conflicting Values

- Heritage must balance:
  - Present needs
  - Future generations' interests
- Challenges:
  - Economic vs conservation priorities
  - Development vs protection

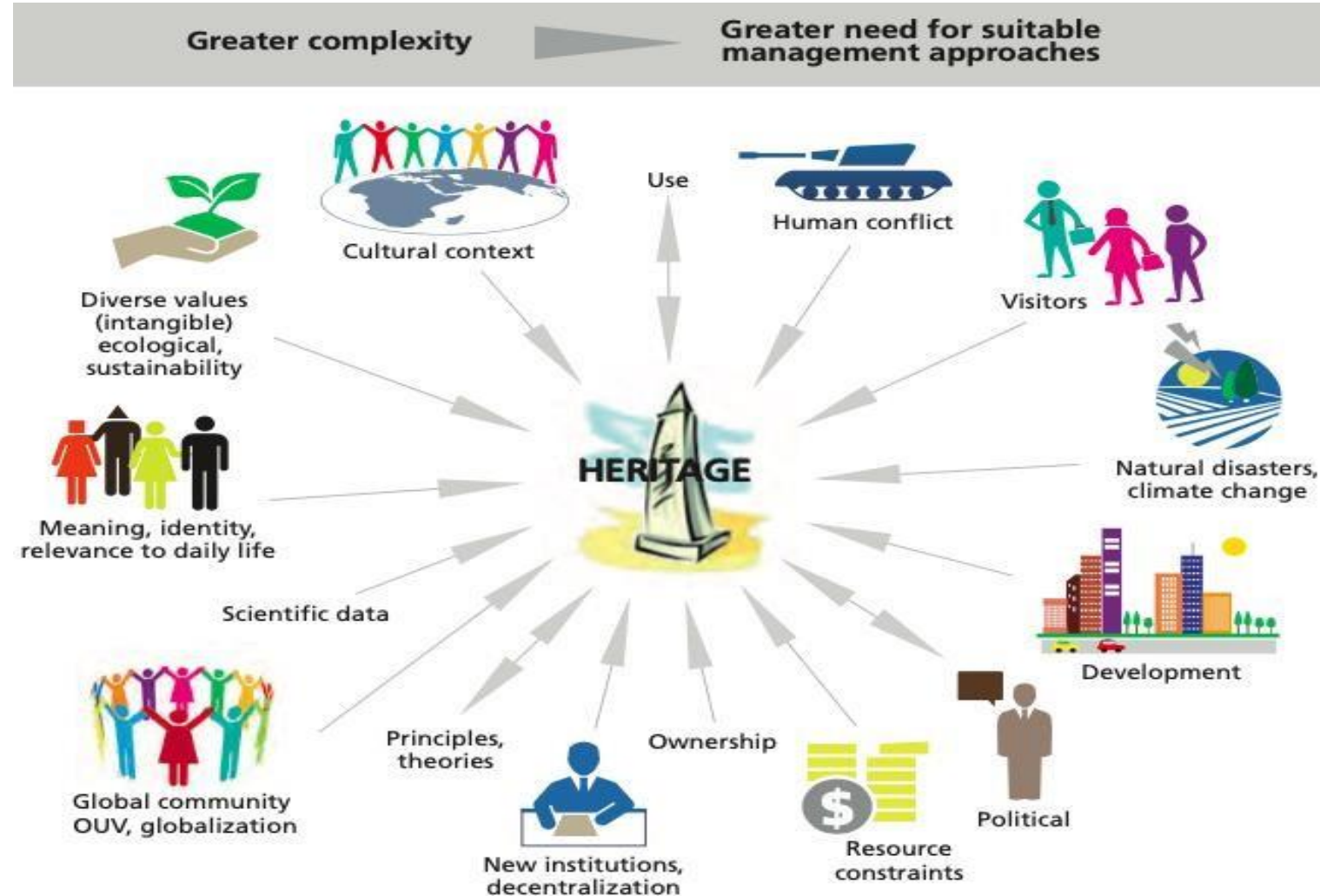


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# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## Need for Participation

- Increasing complexity means
  - A greater stakeholder participation including,
  - Communities
  - Authorities
  - Experts
  - Private sector

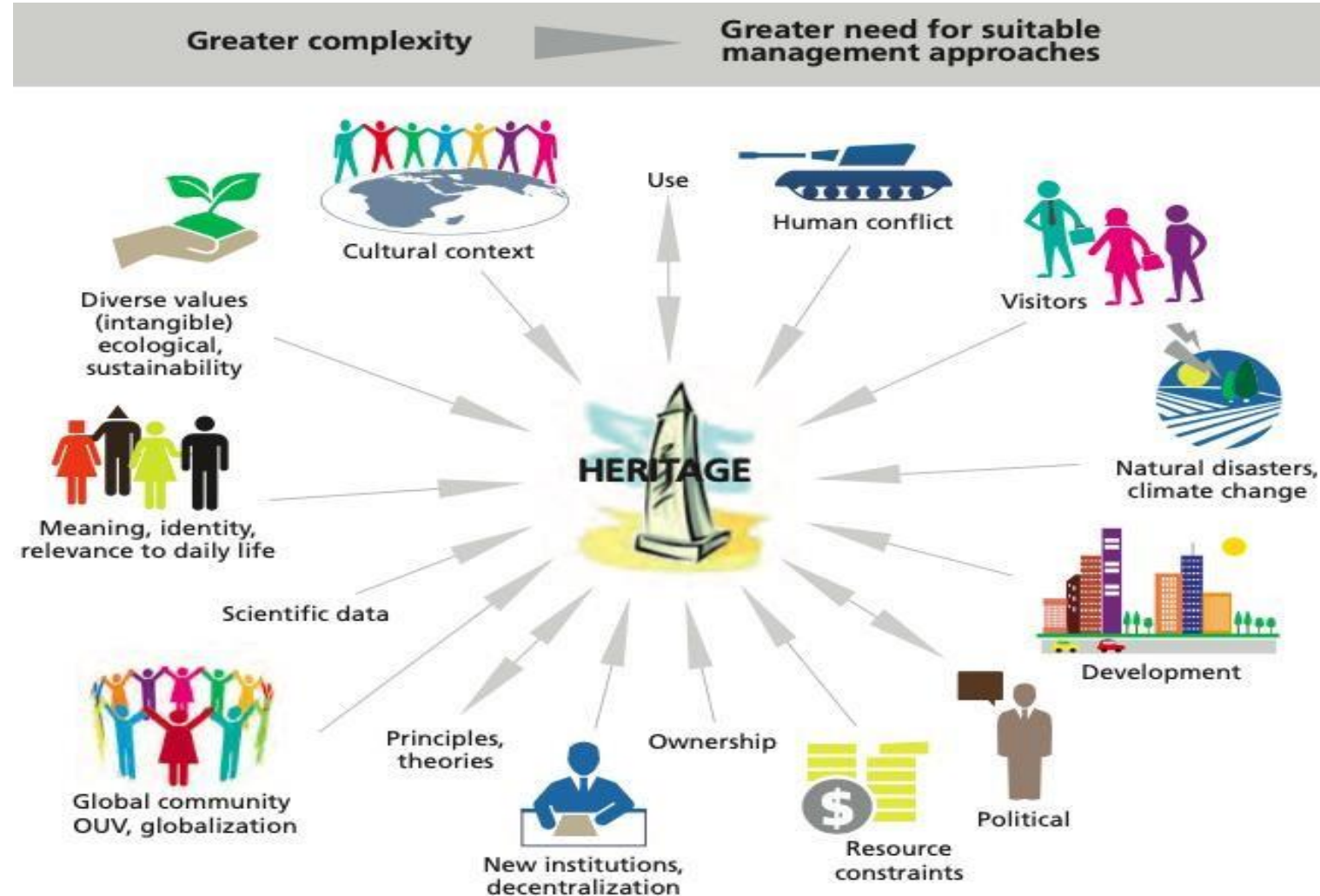


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# 3- Managing Cultural Heritage

## Shift in Heritage Management Approach

- Recent global shift toward:
  - Inclusive management
  - Community engagement
- Recognizes:
  - Role of local communities in heritage



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# 4- Heritage Management: Systems and Plans

## What is heritage management system?

Described as “a series of processes which together deliver a set of results, some of which feed back into the system to create an upward spiral of continuous improvement of the system, its actions and its achievements”.

## What is heritage management plan?

Identified as “a strategic planning tool aimed at improving that management system of a given heritage expression.

It is periodically reviewed and updated until the management system can be considered perfect”.

# 4- Heritage Management: Systems and Plans

## What is heritage management system?

- The ways things are run, organized, and managed define the system.
- The system reflects the status quo of day-to-day management.
- Represents the status quo
- Encompasses institutional, resource, and legal conditions

## What is heritage management plan?

- The management plan is a time-bound tool, unlike the continuous system.
- It is a strategic planning instrument designed to improve the management system.
- Actionable tool guiding steps to improve the system
- Addresses shortcomings and measures improvement

# Thank you



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