World Heritage 2002
Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility

UNESCO

WORLD HERITAGE 2002
Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility

Associated Workshops
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WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT

PADUA

CONCLUSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

Hosted by the City of Padua
Organized by English Heritage, the Getty Conservation Institute and UNESCO's World Heritage Centre

With the support of the CARIPARO Foundation

1. A Workshop concerning World Heritage Site Management was co-organized by English Heritage, the Getty Conservation Institute, and UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, and generously hosted by the City of Padova with the support of the CARIPARO Foundation and the Government of Italy. The Workshop took place between 11-12 November 2002 at the Caffè Pedrocchi, Padova. This Workshop examined one of the major themes of the International Venice Congress organized by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre and the Government of Italy on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. Experts and Representatives from Australia, Benin, Cambodia, Canada, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, United States of America, Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, ICOMOS, and UNESCO participated at the Workshop.

2. Taking stock of 30 years of experience in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the Workshop Participants re-examined World Heritage site-management needs, reviewed existing site-management guidance, and identified the major gaps in site-management tools and guidelines. Through participation of international and national policy makers and experts responsible for enhancing the World Heritage conservation process, the following concluding remarks and recommendations were adopted, with a view to continue to increase the professional capacity of those responsible for World Heritage conservation for the future.

3. The Workshop Participants **recognized**:

   3.1 Heritage sites and areas are diverse with specific needs.

   3.2 Heritage sites and areas exist in changing social and political environments and contexts, with varied ownership, management mechanism, and governance.

   3.3 The collective responsibility and the need for increased international co-operation requires increased support for developing countries to protect the shared heritage of humanity.

   3.4 Diverse, changing and widening understanding of societal values makes management of heritage sites and areas in their context more complex.

   3.5 Wider social involvement in the process of managing heritage leads to sustainability and strengthens its essential role in the process of human development.

   3.6 In planning and managing heritage sites and areas, it is important to give due consideration and respect to beliefs, practices, traditions, and needs of owners and local communities, including those of indigenous cultures.

   3.7 The process by which stakeholders, including the local communities, are involved in planning and decision-making for successful and sustainable management of heritage sites and areas is as important, if not more important, than the actual management documents

which are produced.

3.8 Management of World Heritage sites and areas needs to be integrated within the comprehensive national and regional planning processes to strengthen their role in the life of the community to ensure sustainable development and conservation of the properties and their transmission to future generations (Article 5a of the World Heritage Convention).

3.9 Tourism development of World Heritage sites and areas is both an opportunity and a risk and requires careful consideration, planning, implementation, and management.

3.10 World Heritage sites require exemplary evaluation and management to conserve and promote their values and significance, particularly those values which justified their inscription on the World Heritage List and associated values such as movable and intangible heritage.

3.11 Common principles to enhance the process of planning and implementing comprehensive management, taking into full account the World Heritage and associated values, can be useful if applied appropriately according to local conditions, site-types, societies, and governing systems.

3.12 Assessment, understanding, and documentation of World Heritage and associated values assist in the planning and implementation of sustainable management strategies.

3.13 Considerable guidance for planning and managing sites has been elaborated in the past and provides a sound basis for future progress.

3.14 There is scope for learning from the implementation of other international environment protection conventions.

3.15 There remains a need for future guidance and appropriate user-friendly tools to address the new and changing challenges for management planning and site-management.

4. The Workshop participants **recommended**:

4.1 The increased and enhanced partnership between national and local governments, local communities, other stakeholders, specialized institutions, tourism industries, donors, professionals, IGO's and NGO's, for enhanced World Heritage conservation, especially for better coordination between technical and management professionals.

4.2 The elaboration of ways and means to increase the awareness and understanding of the private sector and donors on World Heritage conservation and management needs, to further encourage their positive participation in the heritage conservation process.

4.3 The world-wide dissemination of existing principles, guidance, and recommendations relative to heritage conservation, management, presentation and development, including those of UNESCO, the Advisory Bodies of the World Heritage Convention, and other specialized institutions.

4.4 The promotion of studies of varied management mechanisms and dissemination of such studies.

4.5 The elaboration of international guidance for values-led management planning and the development of regional and local application of such guidance to meet the needs of heritage conservation, government and local communities, including those of indigenous cultures.

4.6 The publication and dissemination of case studies demonstrating successful processes in site-management planning and its implementation.

4.7 The clear definition of World Heritage and associated values within future nomination dossiers for properties to be inscribed on the World Heritage List or during Periodic Reporting Exercizes (Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention).

4.8 The regular monitoring and review of management mechanisms and their effectiveness for managing change and changing needs to protect the values of the heritage sites and areas, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

4.9 The development of risk management strategies and techniques such as risk mapping.

4.10 Further capacity building activities to widen the skills of those responsible for World Heritage conservation, including national and local authorities, heritage professionals and local communities.

4.11 The development of new initiatives for conservation training, especially through increased co-operation with international institutions.

4.12 The definition of knowledge levels and skills sets required by site managers and other partners in site management, taking into account differing regions, site types, and contexts, giving due consideration to the multi-disciplinary nature of the management process, the need for team-work and inclusiveness, appropriate management and technical skills, as well as communication, consultation, negotiation, and conflict resolution skills.

4.13 The development of training activities and programmes for various target audiences, including site managers, staff, technical experts, local community members, youth, concerned authorities, and other appropriate stakeholders, to improve management planning and site management.

4.14 The development of a corpus of knowledge by collecting existing information, creating and publishing new resources, placing priority on manuals, case studies, bibliographies, readers, training modules, and didactic materials linked to university courses.

4.15 The promotion of programmes to increase the capacity of site management authorities meeting the specific needs of different regions, such as Africa 2009 and CentralAsianEarth 2002-2010, which could serve as models, involving existing training institutions.

5. The Workshop Participants expressed their deep appreciation to the City of Padova, CARIPARO Foundation, Government of Italy, Getty Conservation Institute, English Heritage and UNESCO World Heritage Centre for hosting and organizing this timely and important Workshop on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.

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