

Heritage in Urban Contexts:

Impacts of Development Projects on
World Heritage properties in Cities

Final Outcomes

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1. Background of Meeting

1.1 Meeting Scope - Sixteen experts¹ gathered from five World Heritage regions to participate in a workshop focusing on managing heritage in urban contexts with a specific attention on World Heritage properties. There are currently 313 properties listed under the World Heritage Cities Programme, many of which are considered under the State of Conservation reporting and a small number are listed on World Heritage in Danger or with a decision to consider such listing. A key reference document throughout the discussions was the UNESCO *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* (HUL Recommendation) which was adopted by the 36th Session of the UNESCO General Conference in 2011² together with the reporting decisions of 2015 and 2019. The experts discussed heritage conservation and management issues, implementation of the HUL Recommendation, possible tools and mechanisms, as well as the assessment of impacts of new development. There is an urgency to protect cultural heritage with rapidly increasing urbanization and the projection that 70 % of the world's population will be living in cities by 2020 resulting in pressures on city liveability and retention of urban heritage. "Urban settlements and their historic areas have become centres and drivers of economic growth in many regions of the world, and have taken on a new role in cultural and social life."³

Relationships between heritage and urban issues are complex, as highlighted in Target 11.4 of the **UN Sustainable Development Goals** SDGs, where the safeguarding of heritage is essential to make our cities "inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". These were detailed in the UNESCO report for UNHabitat III in the document *Culture: Urban Future; Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development* for the New Urban Agenda.

1.2 Urgent need for strategies to integrate heritage conservation with sustainable development in urban areas

In recent sessions of the World Heritage Committee, there have been increasing concerns about situations affecting heritage properties in urban contexts. Hence there is a need to further refine methodologies which identify and evaluate the impact of change on properties in a dynamic urban context. At the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee in Baku, State of Conservation (SoC) reporting outlined the need "to continue reflecting on the mechanisms and tools needed to assess and guide interventions in and around urban properties to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the properties and to promote sustainable development and actively engage with the wider development processes that could over time impact the appearance, use, and meaning of buildings and spaces in properties and their settings" (Decision 43 COM 7.3). It was in response to these issues that the Government of Japan offered to host this Expert Workshop. It has also become apparent that a broader focus is needed for the usage of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as a tool to evaluate the effects of development on World Heritage properties in cities where complex urban factors apply and where there is a need to consider not just OUV but also other heritage values in order to position World Heritage properties more clearly within the wider development processes. With the ongoing revision of Impact Assessment being carried out by ICCROM and IUCN in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, there is a need, as a first step, to clearly identify urban attributes and to establish a methodology to manage change and new development in and around heritage in urban contexts.

1.3 HUL Recommendation: The workshop focused on the application and implementation of the *HUL Recommendation* to address "the broader setting" of cities and the "*the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies with the larger goals of overall*

¹ See Annex A for list of attendees

² See Annex B for list of key references

³ HUL Recommendation Para 16

sustainable development...". This UNESCO standard-setting instrument responds to concerns and threats of transformation of urban areas and their settings due to rapid and uncontrolled development particularly the impact of large development projects. It proposes new policies, standards, and principles to balance the increasing pressures of cities on people and the planet, and to bring a shift of attitude to the conservation and management of cultural heritage to enable better integration of cultural heritage conservation in national and urban development plans and policies. Following the results of the Second Consolidated Report (2019) on the implementation of the HUL Recommendation, the many case-studies and the outcome of several debates and discussion of experts since 2011 (such as the International Expert Meeting in Shanghai, China, 26-28 March 2018), there is a clear need to further articulate specific tools for assessment of impacts of new developments on heritage in the urban context.

2. General Recommendations

Urban heritage includes living historic cities, precincts and/or groups of buildings intricately engaged within the urban fabric of living cities. Urban heritage attributes need to be identified and be given special consideration. It is not appropriate to treat urban heritage as large, isolated monuments or groups of buildings. An indicative typology of Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity developed during the workshop are listed in Annex C.

The management of World Heritage properties should be based on their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) that must be protected, but must also respect other heritage values. In addition, the protection of OUV must respect other heritage values and thus both the attributes of OUV and of other heritage values must be taken into account in order to allow the development of the property to be embedded in local and regional contexts including attributes of urban heritage identity and a description of local significance. The HUL Recommendation has highlighted the need for urban areas to be well integrated into their wider social, economic and cultural context, and the need to deliver management systems, for "properties in and around urban areas, so that their planning elements can be integrated directly into the planning and development policies, plans, processes and instruments; regardless of whether the property is inscribed for its urban values or not" (Decision 43 COM 7.3).

Managing urban heritage presents a number of challenges. The key issues the Expert Workshop focused on included:

- Cities are dynamic therefore management has to be responsive to change but also allow for ongoing continuity not only of maintaining OUV but also other heritage values, Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity, and a description of local significance including traditions, knowledge, and practices.
- Cities are the accumulation of people living and working hence the conservation approaches have to be people-centred
- Governance mechanisms and processes for managing change in the cities are complex and multi-sectoral. A pro-active management approach for better heritage outcomes should be inclusive of all stakeholders.
- World Heritage cities management present additional opportunities and challenges and may also be applicable to other urban heritage/settlements.

Note - Terminology should be consistent with the terms defined in the HUL Recommendation⁴ including historic city/centre, urban ensemble, urban heritage and setting and relate to terms in other relevant texts. Annex 3 of the Operational Guidelines will/may need to be updated.

⁴ HUL Recommendation, Appendix, Glossary of Definitions.

3. Thematic Recommendations:

3.1.1 Governance:

- Establish a single governance mechanism or authority with clear accountability that broadens out from individual site managers or focal points to promote the establishment of cross-sectoral processes. Establish and promote intersectoral governance structures that formulate and implement a unified comprehensive and linked regulatory planning framework (with associated policy documents) with multi-stakeholder engagement including relevant government agencies, local communities, local NGOs, the private sector and others as identified. The role and commitment of local government authorities in its implementation is critical.

3.2 Urban Processes:

- Management plans of World Heritage cities should be integrated with existing and future city development plans or master plans.
- Regular updating of city development plans or master plans should be undertaken and should integrate and reinforce the protection of the OUV of the World Heritage properties.
- Establish limits of change on what is acceptable and what is not acceptable change.

3.3 Wider heritage values:

- In addition to the OUVs, the conservation and management of World Heritage cities require other heritage values, which encompass the comprehensive local tangible and intangible cultural values of the place and embrace the dynamic characteristics and complexity of the city. This exercise is intended to capture the Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity as well as a description of local significance. The historic urban landscape is the result of a “historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “ensemble” to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting”.⁵
- A comprehensive list of attributes of urban heritage identity should be prepared for the urban area in and around WH properties at various scales from building materials and ornamentation to its geographical setting including, but not limited to “the site’s topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity”.⁶
- Methodologically sound and ethical Intangible Cultural Heritage⁷ inventories can be helpful tools for the development of socially responsive and responsible heritage policies.

⁵ HUL paragraph 8

⁶ as extracted from HUL paragraph 9

⁷ UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage

3.4 Stakeholder Engagement:

- The involvement and participation of multi-disciplinary actors allows for building trust and cooperation through inclusive discussion and consultation and instils feelings of ownership within all participants. This includes engagement with the development sector, particularly in the early stages of any proposed new development or intervention in a city.
- It is essential to understand and take seriously stakeholders' aspirations, possibilities and limitations. The historicity of a heritage site – its value as a cultural landmark - depends on the site's residents' fair, transparent and effective participation in benefits produced by heritage management.
- The promotion of stakeholder participation depends on bridging possibly existing gaps between heritage protection and local worldviews, needs and aspirations.

3.5 Connection to 2030 Agenda, New Urban Agenda, and the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy

- Heritage Management Plans of World Heritage cities should include strategies to implement World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy, the 2030 Agenda, and the New Urban Agenda integrating SDGs into conservation management strategies.
- Ensure management plans/systems of World Heritage cities are integrated into national urban policies integrating cultural heritage considerations; these should reference, inter alia, the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. Collaboration with UN-Habitat and other relevant UN agencies is recommended to this end.

3.6 Regulatory Mechanisms:

- Regulatory mechanisms should be formulated, specific to the local context, with a view to protecting the OUV and the attributes of urban heritage identity including building and other guidelines, to ensure the “harmonious, integration of contemporary interventions into the historic urban fabric.”⁸ This should include guidelines for the consideration of scale, height, colour, texture and form of new developments together with other urban elements such as landscaping and public realm elements so that new interventions are respectful of heritage.
- Plans and regulations are required at the level of territory or region, being wider than the urban ensemble, historic city, centre or quarter, building or plot. Many challenges are being faced at World Heritage properties related to their setting⁹ particularly large-scale interventions which visually impact on the World Heritage property. It is understood that the setting will change over time.
- Therefore, as far as possible, regulations formulated need to demarcate clearly the regulations within the property boundaries, in the buffer zones, and beyond the buffer zone to ensure protection of the OUV of the World Heritage property and Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity.

⁸ HUL Paragraph 22

⁹ HUL Recommendation Glossary of Definitions – “The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.

- The intention of a buffer zone is an “added layer of protection” for the OUV of the World Heritage property, particularly from the impact of incompatible development. Buffer zones, as defined in the Operational Guidelines, in an area surrounding the property including the immediate setting, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important. The complexities of managing urban heritage, the HUL Recommendation extends this beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “ensemble” to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. Based on the wider context this includes attributes as developed in Annex 3. The HUL approach should be the basis for determining the Buffer Zone. The following steps be noted in relation to the tasks required in establishing a buffer zone, although the order of them could vary.¹⁰
- Regulations within the property boundaries may differ from those in the buffer zone to identify the multi-faceted attributes including *cones of visual significance*, being larger than the historic ensemble/city/urban heritage. “It was noted that sometimes more than one buffer zone could be created for a single property to enhance integrity and management. For instance, the boundaries of an area to preserve important views and settings of an urban area might be different to that required to manage traffic impacts or visitor pressure.” (World Heritage Papers- 25 Buffer Zones).
- Planning should take into account the impacts of proposed developments on the WH property and also on other as well as on the heritage values and Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity that may be delivered by on the proposed development.

3.7 Financial and Other Support Mechanisms:

- Funding sources should be established for heritage conservation and resourcing of heritage protection, education and interpretation.
- Incentives should be provided for private property owners to assist with slowing deterioration and discourage demolition.
- Incentives, including tax breaks, transfer of development rights, establishment of heritage prizes and awards should all be used to encourage heritage conservation.
- Accessible heritage professional advice at the local level should be embedded into the planning management system at the municipal level.
- Resources for small historic settlements for heritage preservation need to be identified.

3.8 Capacity Development:

- As the complexities of urban development are always growing continuous capacity building is required for all those involved in the World Heritage processes in a wide range of fields, including continuing professional development for urban practitioners and for local government professionals; awareness raising for primary and secondary education of youth; tertiary education - universities and technical colleges; community skills development; leadership development; gender equality and empowerment of women; skills training for traditional occupations; interpretation of places; advocacy; consensus building; and development of intersectoral capacity.

¹⁰ (World Heritage Papers- 25 Buffer Zones):

3.9 In the Preparation of Nomination Dossiers:

- Recent State of Conservation reports demonstrated the need to clarify attributes of urban heritage identity at the earliest stages in the processes of nomination of World Heritage cities / urban ensembles. Intersectoral governance mechanisms and integration of Heritage Conservation Plan with the Urban Development plan needs to be established at the earliest stage possible in the nomination processes. Further guidance needs to be developed for the HUL Recommendation approach to be included in the nomination of a World Heritage city / historic urban area/ensemble.
- Those preparing nomination dossiers on urban heritage should address development pressures and include the consideration of issues outlined in this report as new nominations should consider lessons learnt from other World Heritage properties.
- The analysis of stakeholder needs and their engagement are required in the nomination process.¹¹ For urban areas, the stakeholder engagement processes should be especially robust and should be included in the nomination dossier.
- The nomination dossiers for urban areas should include the recommended intersectoral governance mechanism with follow-up steps recommended for its implementation and effective management.
- Nomination dossiers of urban heritage should reference a response to the SDGs 2030 and to the New Urban Agenda (NUA).
- Evaluation processes for nomination dossiers should be undertaken as far as possible by urban practitioners with proven field/operational experience in managing urban conservation.

3.10 Monitoring Impacts of Urbanisation on World Heritage (indicators and spatial assessments):

- Inform the World Heritage Committee each year on the effects of urbanization under a paragraph to build awareness of the issues as it has been a consistent threat to heritage management for the last several years. This information should be based on the State of Conservation reports and allow for a comprehensive statement.
- Periodic reporting exercise carried out for urban heritage should be undertaken as far as possible by urban practitioners with proven field/operational experience in managing urban conservation.
- The implementation of the Culture|2030 Indicators is encouraged at the national level as well as at the level of cities and towns to assess and enhance the role of urban heritage integrated with other cultural fields in sustainable development.
- Encourage use of spatial satellite monitoring.
- The States Parties should share information on development projects at the earliest so that heritage can be engaged from the very beginning not just at the end to do an assessment (reference to Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines).

¹¹ *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, paragraph 111

- Link to Global Urban Observatories.

3.11 Impact Assessment - Contribution of World Heritage to Sustainable Urban Development¹²:

- Impacts of new development are generally not currently fully assessed and understood in the urban context. Any impact assessment for urban heritage development proposals needs to consider the HUL Recommendation and all the above points in this report.
- A strategic proactive tool (such as Strategic Environmental Assessment) within the management system at policy level should be applied to the World Heritage property to assist with minimising conflicts at later stages.

Heritage Impact Assessments of developments on urban heritage should be considered within the broader Environmental Impact Assessment processes and be prepared by experienced and independent professionals to provide a balanced assessment; Agency funded assessments will provide greater independence for key developments to ensure that findings are balanced and unbiased.

3.12 Advocacy and Exchange

- Create a structured mechanism for City-to-City support (with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies) including a webpage with examples of good practices.

¹² In addition to existing guidance manuals on Impact Assessment, work is ongoing to revise and develop guidance on Impact Assessment by ICCROM, IUCN, and ICOMOS with the World Heritage Centre. See <https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/>;

ANNEX A – ATTENDEES

Experts:

Antonio Arantes (State University of Campinas)

Elizabeth Vines (ICOMOS, McDOUGALL & VINES)

Joseph King (ICCROM)

Jyoti Hosagrahar (UNESCO, World Heritage Center)

Loughlin Kealy (University College Dublin)

Michael Turner (Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design Jerusalem)

Muhammad Juma (Department of Urban and Rural Planning, Zanzibar (on leave))

Marie-Noel Tournoux (WHITRAP)

Nada Al-Hassan (UN Habitat)

Shadia Touqan (Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage, Bahrain)

Kono Toshiyuki (ICOMOS, Kyushu University)

Nishimura Yukio (Kobe Design University)

Nishi Kazuhiko (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)

Sakaino Asuka (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)

Matsuda Akira (Kyoto City)

Ishida Toru (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)

Experts from Host Institutions:

Nishikawa Eisuke (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)

Suzuki Chihei (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)

Hata Hideyuki (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)

Nakakado Ryota (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan)

ANNEX B – KEY DOCUMENTS

Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, including a glossary of definitions, 10 November 2011, http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Explanatory Brochure (2013) *"New Life For Historic Cities: The Historic Urban Landscape Approach Explained"*
http://www.hulballarat.org.au/resources/HUL%20Guidebook_2016_FINALWEB.pdf

The HUL Guidebook (2016)- *"Managing heritage in dynamic and constantly changing urban environments. A practical guide to. UNESCO's Recommendation on the. Historic Urban Landscape (2016)* http://www.hulballarat.org.au/resources/HUL%20Guidebook_2016_FINALWEB.pdf

Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) and New Urban Agenda (NUA)
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/10/newurbanagenda/>

Culture: Urban Future: Global report on culture for sustainable urban development;
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000246291>

World Heritage and Buffer Zones - International Expert Meeting, Davos, Switzerland, March 2008 <http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/25/>

Case studies of World Heritage properties and cities by Maitri Dore, PhD and Komal Potdar, supported by HERILAND ITN European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme <https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1516/>

ANNEX C – ATTRIBUTES OF URBAN HERITAGE IDENTITY

(Note that the HUL Recommendation lists Urban Attributes in Paragraphs 8 and 9 but the following list was generated in this workshop).

This is a framework of indicative elements/ typologies and was developed during the Workshop. Each city or settlement will have its own list of attributes of urban heritage identity that inform the description of local significance that captures its local and regional identity. Hence this framework will need to be adapted accordingly. These are attributes that promote harmony and continuity throughout the historic urban area rather than breaks or ruptures.

- **WIDER CONTEXT**

- skylines
- Valleys
- Hills
- Natural features
- Interaction with the environment
- Hydrology
- Topography
- Views and vistas
- Spatial patterns ,
- Orientation (e.g. to seaside, mountains, river fronts),
- Origin of city plan.

- **URBAN ELEMENTS**

- Axes
- City walls
- Streetscapes
- Street sections
- Festival routes
- Markets
- Architectural identities
- Historical layers
- Public spaces
- Distribution of open spaces
- Vistas and views
- Panorama view
- Stairways
- Street furniture
- Urban water systems and water elements (fountains, ground tanks, canals, cisterns, *ghat*) Materials and building techniques
- Ground paving textures

- Height
- Density
- Land-use pattern
- Spatial organisation
- Plot size and proportion
- Street patterns (width)
- Economic activities
- Social Inclusion
- Local communities and social groups
- Migrant communities
- Rhythm- the marking of time
- Interface
- Active streets
- Circulation patterns
- Sounds
- Smells
- Public/ private interface
- Activities
- Street vendors/ cafes
- Flora and fauna
- Spiritual dimension
- Industrial dimension
- Building crafts
- Infrastructure

- **MONUMENTS/BUILDINGS**

- Scale
- Materials
- Building techniques
- Form
- Plot setbacks
- Colour
- Textures
- Craftsmanship
- Design qualities/ ornamentation
- Height (already in operational guidelines),
- Relationship to green,
- Volume
- Relationship of build and open spaces

- **ELEMENTS OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE** (Reference to UNESCO 2003 Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage)
 - Festivals
 - Dance
 - Music
 - Markets
 - Community congregation
 - Sense of ownership
 - Spatial practices
 - Social mix
 - Cultural diversity
 - Spirit of place

ANNEX D

Methodology for Implementing the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL Recommendation)

This table complements the recommendations of the international experts meeting. It provides a synthetic overview of the tasks and processes for the implementation of the HUL Recommendation in regard to the conclusions and the objectives of the Fukuoka Experts Workshop in January 2020. The participants highlighted the need to bridge the gaps between sites and cities for the safeguarding and conservation of World Heritage properties (urban heritage and heritage in an urban context) by ensuring continuity between the properties and their urban and territorial environment be it spatial, social, cultural, institutional and financial. A major issue clearly recognized and to be integrated in heritage conservation and urban development principles was the improvement of quality of life and livability of the historic cities. The processes outlined integrate the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN New Urban Agenda with the conservation of heritage values.

Following the text of the HUL Recommendation with regard to the necessity for the four tools¹³ and building on the six steps for its implementation that was previously developed,¹⁴ this table cross-referencing a set of tasks and processes that may or may not follow a linear sequence.

The structure of the matrix:

“X axis” - based on three of the four tools of the HUL Recommendation (i) Civic Engagement tools, (ii) Knowledge and planning tools, (iii) Regulatory Systems.

“Y axis” - defines tasks and processes and elaborates on the 6 steps outlined previously.

Finally, these principles, steps and tasks should be illustrated by case studies from different World Heritage properties and their urban contexts as well as other non-listed urban areas to provide further in depth guidance.

¹³ The 4 tools as defined in the HUL Recommendation text, IV.24 are (i) Civic Engagement tools, (ii) Knowledge and planning tools, (iii), Regulatory systems, (iv) Financial tools. More information at <https://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-638-98.pdf>

¹⁴ The 6 steps are outlined in the brochure, *New Life for Historic Cities* <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/727/>

Methodology for Implementing the HUL Recommendation

ACTIONS	HUL RECOMMENDATION TOOLS				
KEY STEPS	(i) Civic Engagement	(ii) Knowledge and Planning	(iii) Regulatory Systems	(iv) Financial Mechanisms	
<p>1. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE</p> <p>(i) Establish a governance structure/ Management System for the World Heritage Property that coordinates across agencies and institutions in relevant sectors including heritage conservation, urban development, regional development, infrastructure development, transport, tourism, energy, waste, water, and housing authorities as well Its coordination role should include from legal frameworks and regulations to development plans and projects.</p>	<p>Governance structure should include representatives from local communities, and Civil Society Organizations.</p> <p>Connect regional, urban, and site level authorities and issues</p>	<p>This coordinating body should have complete knowledge about all the activities in the World Heritage property and undertake coordinated forward planning activities.</p>	<p>Coordinate regulations and guidelines.</p> <p>Ensure a legal status and independence to such governance structures.</p> <p>Ensure legally binding status to the governance structure's recommendations. Establish sustainable funding sources.</p>		
<p>2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STATUS, NEEDS AND PRIORITIES</p> <p>(i) Carry out a preliminary assessment of the sustainable development status of property</p> <p>ii) Reach consensus with stakeholder consultations on sustainable development needs and priorities;</p>	<p>Assess and adjust interventions based on stakeholder needs and priorities</p> <p>Facilitate transparent and effective participation to allow all voices.</p>	<p>Use a tool such as the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Toolkit to assess status (currently being developed)</p> <p>Document and align international development agendas (including 2030 Agenda and NUA),</p>	<p>Align National urban policy, City Development Plan/ Master Plan /Strategic Plan with 2030 Agenda and New Urban Agenda</p>		

<p>(ii) Implement Culture 2030 Indicators to assess conditions of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Include and assess engagement of local communities and stakeholders.</p>	<p>national, and local development plans; Establish baselines and periodically collect data to monitor and evaluate progress and make adjustments as necessary</p>		
3. MAPPING/SURVEY				
<p>(i) Comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's cultural (tangible and intangible) and natural resources; ii) Develop Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity for the urban heritage and a brief description of its local significance.</p>	<p>Community and stakeholder involvement in mapping and surveys; Community involvement in identification of attributes and awareness of it.</p>	<p>Comprehensive inventories, surveys and mapping; conduct detailed socio-economic analysis and establish database. Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity documented at House, monument, neighborhood/ quarter/ site, city scale; conditions of authenticity and integrity specified; historical layering identified; description of local significance to include tangible and intangible values.</p>	<p>Ensure legal status and mandatory integration of heritage mapping in national regional local policies to: - Ensure protection of key cultural and natural resources; - Include in City Master Plan; Site Management Plan; - Ensure protection of OUV/heritage values/conditions of authenticity and integrity.</p>	
4. ASSESS VULNERABILITIES				
<p>(i) Assess key vulnerabilities of attributes of OUV/ Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity in relation to change including socio-</p>	<p>Identify socially and economically marginal populations and their</p>	<p>Map sectors and institutions to manage</p>	<p>Prepare Strategic Impact Assessment pro-actively to identify action areas.</p>	

economic stresses and impacts of climate change;	varying levels of resilience	vulnerabilities and action plans	
5. INTEGRATION AND COHERENCE			
<p>(i) Integrate attributes of OUV and Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity and their vulnerabilities status with development plans across different sectors to make them all coherent and consistent towards common objectives.</p> <p>(ii) Ensure that attributes of OUV and other urban heritage values are recognized in designing development programmes and detailed projects.</p>	<p>Ensure engagement of stakeholders including local communities throughout and establish processes for it;</p> <p>Ensure transparency and accountability following a right-based approach;</p>	<p>Collect or prepare development plans across different sectors – housing, water supply and sanitation, waste management, energy, roads and infrastructure, transport, tourism, environment and landscaping, public space, heritage conservation, public works, museums, culture and creative industries, and skill development;</p> <p>Prepare and implement integrated master plan for urban areas, embedding heritage conservation and sustainable development policies; Identify and fill knowledge gaps;</p> <p>Include role of heritage in functional zoning plans; historic areas functional role should not be limited to tourism led activities</p>	<p>Ensure decision-making processes and authority at all levels to enable effective integration and coherence of policies in all sectors and levels.</p> <p>Prepare guidelines specific to local context; Establish detailed guidelines for managing change including approving new construction and demolitions.</p> <p>Accessible heritage professional advice at the local level should be embedded into the planning management system at the municipal level</p> <p><i>Adopt a general policy, which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes. (World Heritage Convention article 5.1).</i></p>
6. PRIORITY ACTIONS AND PROJECTS			
	Facilitate transparent and effective participation and	Identify phasing and sequencing of actions	

<p>(i) Prioritize actions for conservation and sustainable development.</p> <p>(ii) Carry out Impact Assessments of proposed interventions where they could have potential impact on OUV and adjust as necessary</p>	<p>ensure socio-economic benefits of interventions to marginalized populations; take into account stakeholders' aspirations and limitations</p>	<p>Include use of spatial satellite monitoring where relevant;</p>	<p>Ensure inter-sectorial coordination and decision-making at all levels;</p> <p>Integrate Impact Assessment mechanisms into legal planning processes and in the management of World Heritage properties and buffer zones.</p>
<p>7. PARTNERSHIPS FOR LOCAL MANAGEMENT</p> <p>(i) Establish implementation partners for each of the identified actions and projects for conservation and sustainable development, across different actors, both public and private.</p> <p>(ii) Establish innovative financial mechanisms to support local communities and livelihoods; specifically promote local livelihoods and businesses compatible with OUV and Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity including conditions of authenticity and integrity and contributing to the local significance of the place</p>	<p>Develop governance mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors and stakeholders, both public and private across regional, city, and site level;</p> <p>Seek out champions to assist among private sector, government, and local community actors, and NGOs.</p> <p>Ensure small businesses, local livelihoods, and gender equality towards economic inclusion.</p>	<p>Document revenues and income, and plan to include strategies towards this in each action/project</p>	<p>Ensure transparency and accountability of different partners;</p> <p>Ensure legal and financial provisions to support small businesses, local livelihoods, and artisanal and creative enterprises;</p>
<p>8. CAPACITY REINFORCEMENT</p> <p>Facilitate continuous capacity reinforcement and awareness raising for different stakeholders and decision-takers</p>	<p>Identify gaps at national and local level and establish programmes to ensure capacity</p>	<p>Identify needed skills, integrate traditional knowledge and practices including building techniques and</p>	<p>Policies or laws including traditional skills and capacity.</p>

– professionals, lay public, academia, and civil society, managerial.	reinforcement and awareness raising;	technologies; encourage inter-disciplinarity and develop continuing Professional development programmes		
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ANNEX E – ABBREVIATIONS USED

HUL – Historic Urban Landscape

NUA – New Urban Agenda

OUV – Outstanding Universal Value

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals 2030

SoC – State of Conservation