

World Heritage

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What is World Heritage?

TYPES OF WORLD HERITAGE

Cultural Heritage

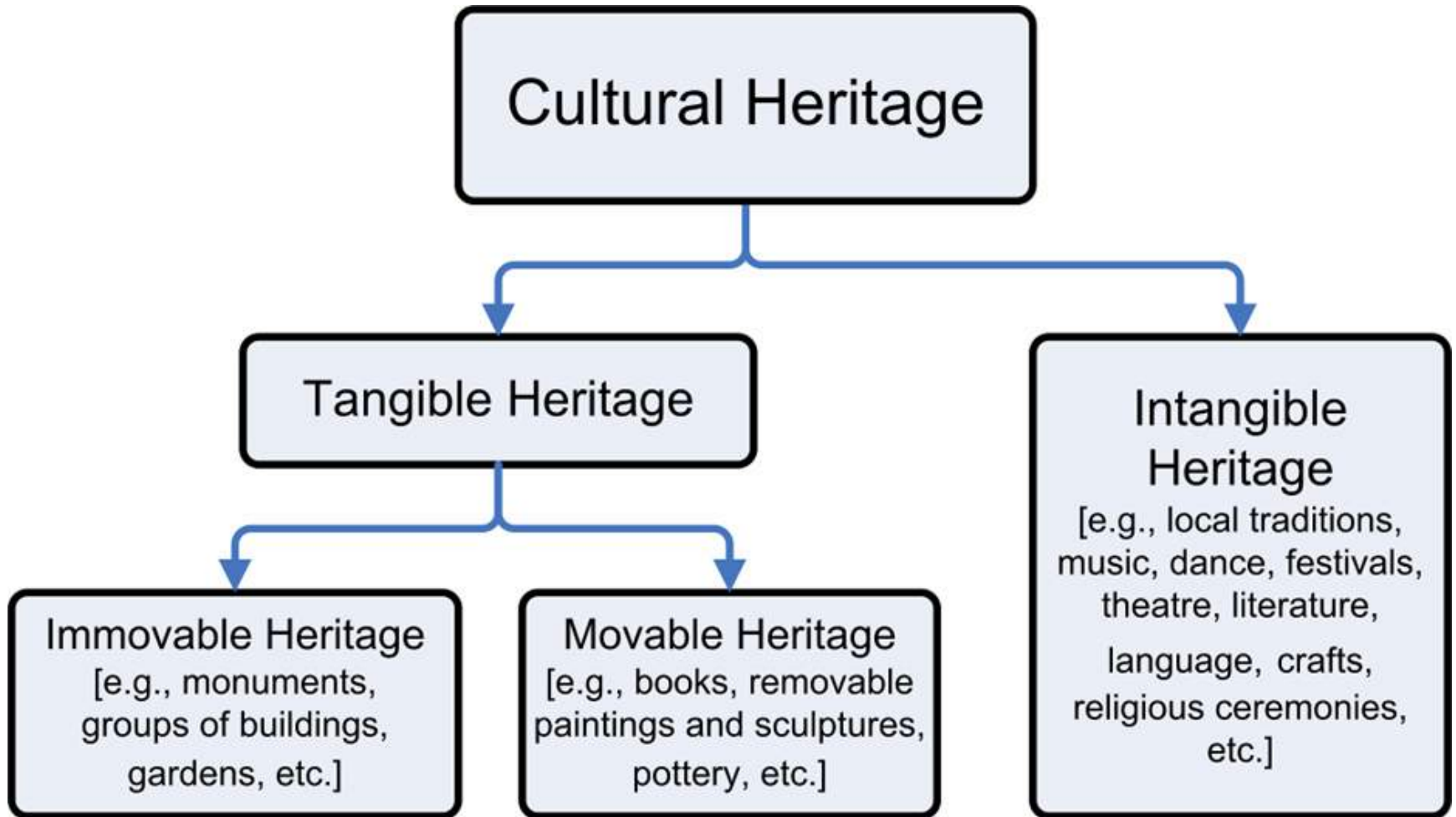
- **Cultural heritage** is the creative expression of a people's existence in the past, near past and present.
- It tells us of the traditions, the beliefs and the achievements of a country and its people.



Types of Cultural Heritage

We can distinguish two kinds of cultural heritage:

- **Tangible heritage**
- **Intangible heritage**



Tangible Heritage



Luang Prabang, Lao PDR



Lahore, Pakistan

Intangible Heritage



Macao SAR



Hong Kong SAR

The Story

WORLD HERITAGE



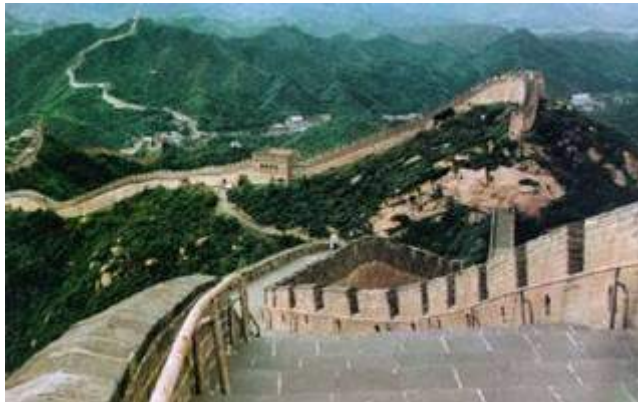
Source: <http://www.biriyilik.com>

Outstanding Universal Value

- There are cultural and natural sites that are considered to have special importance to humankind.
- Some are considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.
- A site becomes a World Heritage site when it is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List for its outstanding universal value.

Three types of World Heritage Sites

- Cultural site
- Natural site
- Mixed site

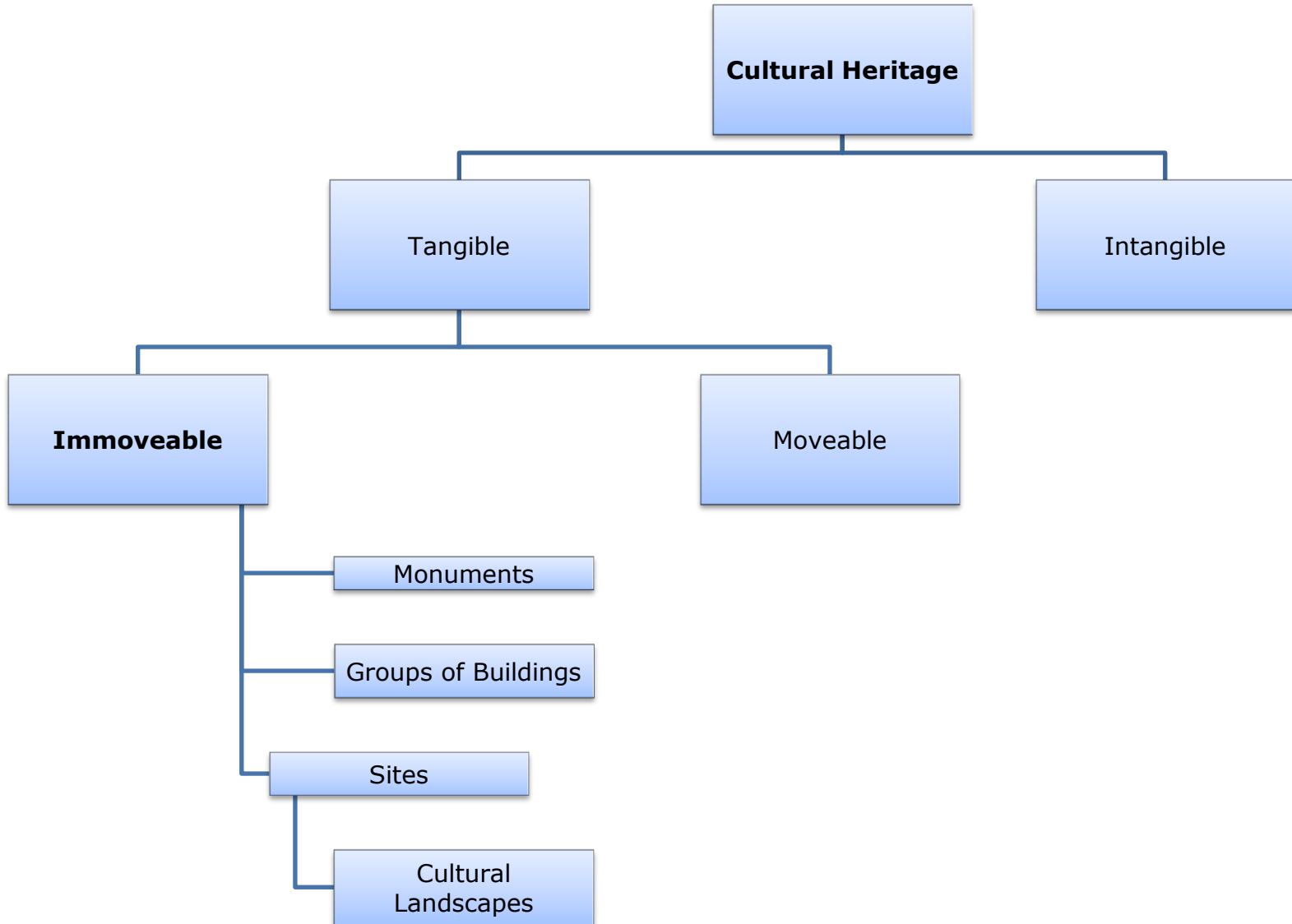


There are three types of cultural sites

- 1. Monuments:** architectural works, works of monumental sculptures, ...
- 2. Groups of buildings:** groups of separate and connected buildings, ...
- 3. Sites:** works of man or the combined works of nature and man ... which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.



Types of World Cultural Heritage



What is involved in the World Heritage process?

- Guiding documents
 - The World Heritage Convention
 - Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- State Parties
- Advisory Bodies
 - ICOMOS
 - IUCN
 - ICCROM
- World Heritage Committee

World Heritage Process

THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

World Heritage Committee

- Composed of 21 State Parties
- Members of the committee are elected for four years
- Meets once every year
- Highest authority regarding World Heritage matters

What is World Heritage?

HOW DOES A SITE BECOME A WORLD HERITAGE?

The Inscription Process

1. The State Party prepares a tentative list of its heritage sites;
2. State Party nominates a site from its tentative list and submits a nomination file to the World Heritage Centre;
3. Advisory Bodies evaluate the site to see if the site meets all requirements of the World Heritage Convention and give their opinion to the World Heritage Committee; and
4. The World Heritage Committee makes the final decision regarding the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List.

- The World Heritage Committee may take one of the following decisions:
 - The site should be inscribed on the World Heritage List.
 - The site should not be inscribed on the List. Except in exceptional circumstances, resubmission of nomination file for the site is not considered.
 - The nomination should be referred back to the State Party for additional information.
 - The nomination should be deferred for more in-depth assessment or study. Deferral may include substantial revision by the State Party.

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- A site is considered to have *outstanding universal value* if it meets one or more of ten criteria.
- Criteria for the assessment of *outstanding universal value* of a site are set out by the **World Heritage Convention**.

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- i. represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;



Agra, India

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- ii. exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;



Romania

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- iii. bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared



Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- iv. be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;



Cinque Terre, Italy

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- v. be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;



Bam, Iran

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

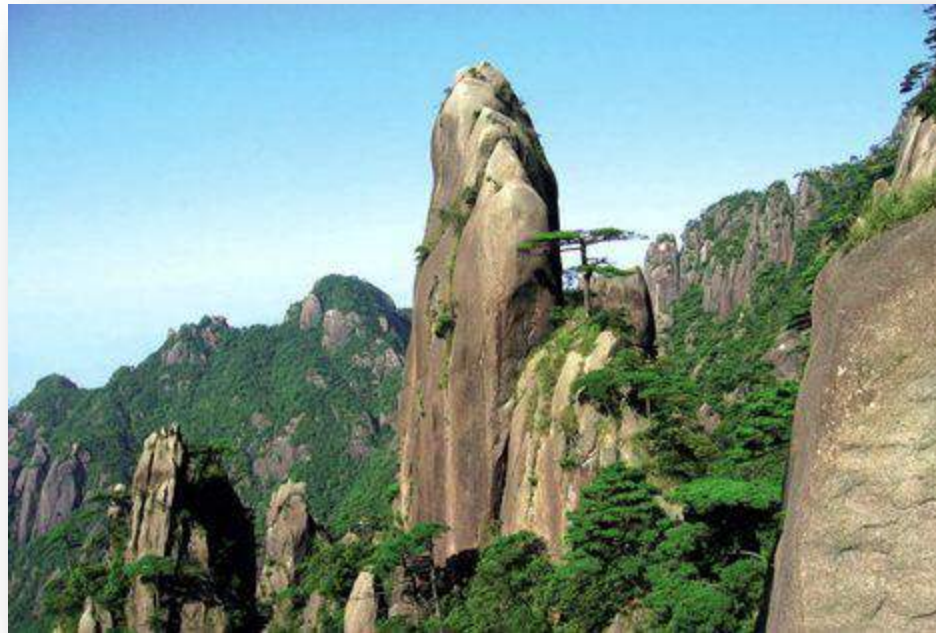
- vi. be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance;



Hiroshima, Japan

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- vii. be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;



Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

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



Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

- ix. contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;



Iceland

Criteria for the Assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

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



Process to Become a World Heritage site

