

# Understanding the World Heritage Outstanding Universal Value

Dubrovnik workshop 9 September 2014 KL

# (World Heritage) management

deals with the

Physical aspects of the site

Processes which created the site

Associations with the site

## OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Property meets one or more World Heritage criteria

Property meets the conditions of integrity and authenticity if relevant

Property meets the requirements for protection and management

Illustration of the three foundations of Outstanding Universal Value within the World Heritage Convention. All three must be in place for a property to be judged as of Outstanding Universal Value.

# “OUV on the ground”

- *WH Operational Guidelines, 82*
- Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural value (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including:
  - form and design;
  - materials and substance;
  - use and function;
  - traditions, techniques and management systems;
  - location and setting;
  - language, and other forms of intangible heritage;
  - spirit and feeling; and
  - other internal and external factors.

# Baseline document: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Red Fort Complex (India) **What**

The Red Fort Complex was built as **the palace fort** of Shahjahanabad – the new capital of the fifth Mughal Emperor of India, Shah Jahan. Named for its **massive enclosing walls of red sandstone**, it is adjacent to an older fort, the Salimgarh, built by Islam Shah Suri in 1546, with which it forms the Red Fort Complex. The private apartments consist of a **row of pavilions connected by a continuous water channel**, known as the Nahr-i-Behisht (Stream of Paradise). The Red Fort is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity which, under the Shah Jahan, was brought to a new level of refinement. The **planning of the palace** is based on Islamic prototypes, but each pavilion reveals architectural elements typical of Mughal building, reflecting a fusion of Persian, Timurid and Hindu traditions. The Red Fort's innovative planning and architectural style, including the garden design, strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield.

Attributes

**When**

The planning and design of the Red Fort represents a culmination of architectural **development initiated in 1526 AD** by the first Mughal Emperor and brought to a splendid refinement by Shah Jahan with a fusion of traditions: Islamic, Persian, Timurid and Hindu. The innovative planning arrangements and architectural style of building components as well as garden design developed in the Red Fort strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield. The Red Fort has been the setting for events which have had a critical impact on its geo-cultural region.

Value

Criterion (ii): The final flourishing of Mughal architecture built upon local traditions but enlivened them with imported ideas, techniques, craftsmanship and designs to provide a



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## Criterion (i) “masterpiece”

The historical **urban (and architectural) complex** of Dubrovnik has retained to date the essential elements of the **medieval structure** of a medieval town: **the ramparts, the layout of the streets and squares, impressive public edifices and a great many private dwellings.**

Regardless of any considerations on the particular artistic value of the edifices we here find primarily a complex of outstanding universal value.

## Criterion (iii) “testimony”

**Urban historical complex** of Dubrovnik is a unique creation of medieval architecture and town planning, which has exerted considerable influence in the area of the Adriatic Coast and the Balkans.

Among all the medieval cities, Dubrovnik stands out due to the mutual relationship which has been established between the individual edifices and the whole complex and by the enormous archival documentation allowing each stage of its growth to be studied in the light of the history



## Criterion (iv) typology

Nearly all stages of the development of the town through the centuries have been stamped and preserved in its structure and **particularly the extensive town planning interventions of the 13th century** by means of which this complex had been given its unity.

Among the outstanding **medieval, Renaissance and Baroque monuments** within the magnificent fortifications and the monumental gates to the city are the Town Hall (now the Rector's Palace), dating from the 11th century; the Franciscan Monastery (completed in the 14th century, but now largely Baroque in appearance) with its imposing church; the extensive Dominican Monastery; the cathedral (rebuilt after the 1667 earthquake); the customs house (Sponza), the eclectic appearance of which reveals the fact that it is the work of several hands over many years; and a number of other Baroque churches, such as that of St Blaise (patron saint of the city).

# TO CONSIDER IN DUBROVNIK MAPPING

## Layers ( authenticity and integrity)

All key features ( attributes) linked to the Dubrovnik as a

**A FORTIFIED MEDIEVAL / Mediterranean / Adriatic / TOWN** including

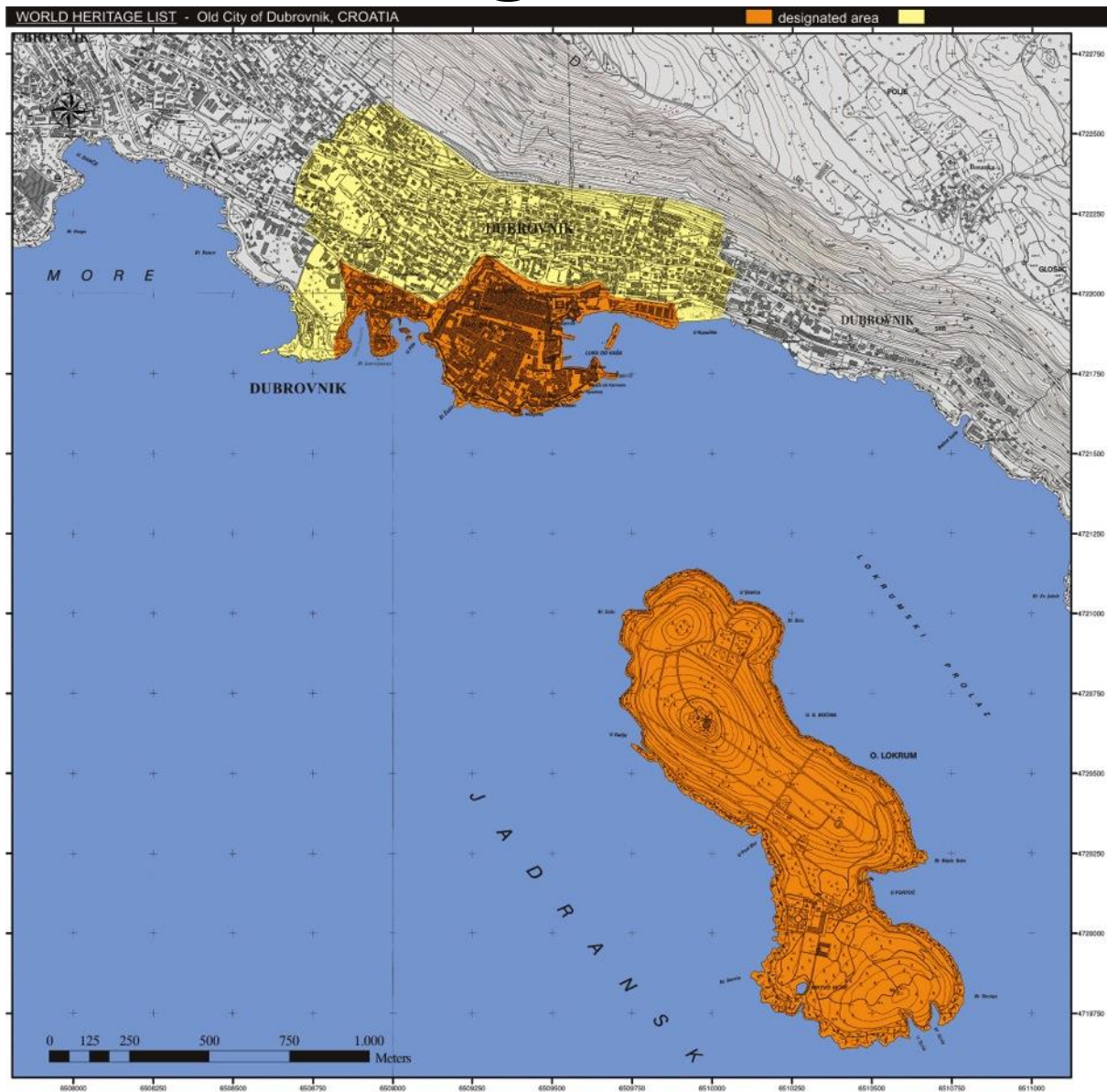
- The defence landscape system / structure
- The urban infrastructure system (territorial scale)
- The trade landscape system / structure
- The political landscape ( Republic of Dubrovnik)
- Associative and intangible aspects

Integrity	Key elements	Buffer zone function
<b>Functional / social</b>		
<b>Historical</b>		
<b>Visual / perceptual</b> ( spirit and feeling)		
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>- Mass tourism</li> <li>- Urban transformation and new developments</li> <li>- visual and perceptual integrity</li> <li>- socio-economic changes</li> </ul>	

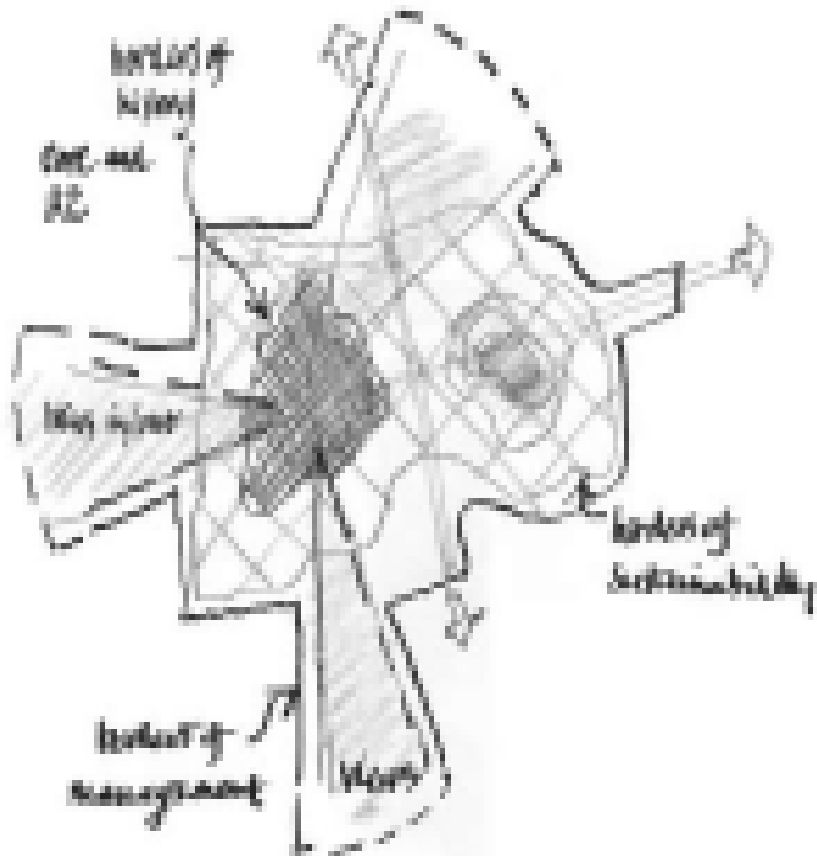
Buildings and fabric	form and design
	materials and substance
	use and function
	traditions, techniques and management systems
Context and setting	location and historic orientation
	intangible heritage
	spirit and feeling

Criterion	Key value	Attribute(s)	Management function
<b>(i) master-piece</b>	urban and architectural complex medieval fortified town		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect from visual and perceptual damage</li> <li>- enhance authenticity ; spirit and feeling, intangible,</li> <li>-historic orientation and perception</li> <li>-protect from visual and perceptual damage</li> <li>- protect from environmental damage</li> </ul>
<b>(iii)testimony</b>	medieval architecture and town planning context Adriatic, European archival documentation		sustainability, apprehension local community involvement
<b>(iv) typology</b>	urban /arch. ensemble and setting historic layers (townplanning) continuity 13 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> c architectural masterpieces	urban matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-protect from visual and perceptual damage,</li> <li>-protect from environmental damage</li> <li>-enhance authenticity and integrity</li> <li>-historic orientation</li> </ul>

# Site , setting and buffer



# Drawing borders



✓ Borders of history

✓ Borders of management

✓ Borders of sustainability

✓ Views in / out

# BUFFER ZONE functions

What does BZ add to?

**Outstanding Universal Value:**

*How does it strengthen the value?*

**Integrity:**

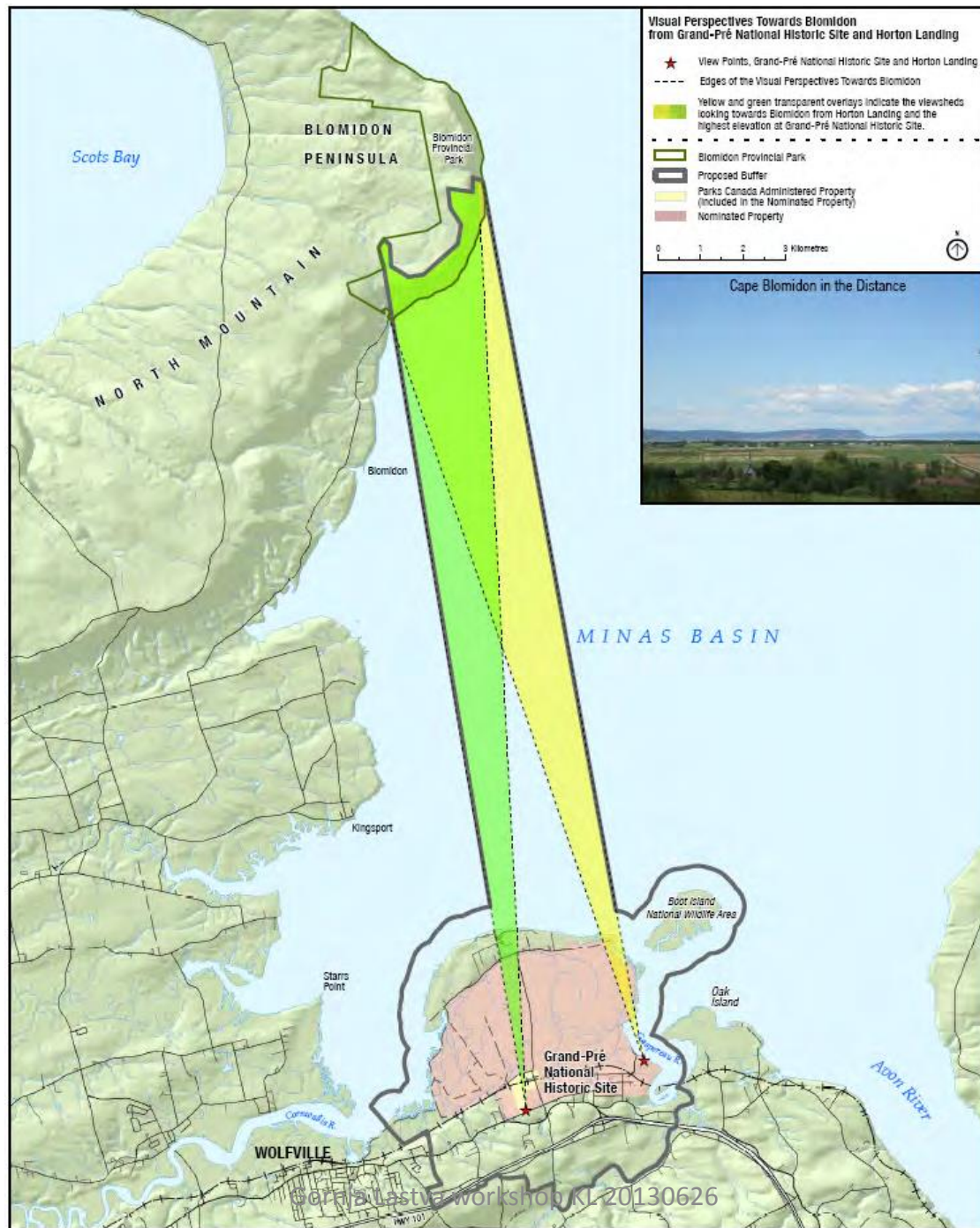
*How does it add to and protect the wholeness of the value*

**Legal protection :**

*How does it strengthen the protection of the value?*

**How does it function?**

- ✓ States the priorities in management
- ✓ Creates awareness
- ✓ Identifies and develops proactive measures



Elevation source: Provincial (NSGC) 1:10,000 points and contours.

