

TOOLS
FOR ASSESSING TRANSFORMATION
IN WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTIES

about monitoring and impact assessments

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15. 11. 2018.
09:00 - 18:00
Sveučilište u Dubrovniku
KONFERENCIJA

**“POD
PRITISKOM”**

14. - 16. 11. 2018.
SUSRET JADRANSKIH
ZAVODA



ZAVOD ZA PROSTORNO UREĐENJE
DUBROVAČKO-NERETVANSKE ŽUPANIJE

DUBROVAČKO-NERETVANSKA
ŽUPANIJA

Management Plan as a tool for World Heritage monitoring



- To determine if OUV and other values are protected/sustained
- It is an obligation of the State Party
- To ascertain benefits are delivered to society



- Evaluating forces and pressures external to sites
- Evaluating “state of conservation” (existing condition) of sites
- Evaluating effectiveness of management and/or conservation actions taken on sites



- Regular monitoring based on a plan
- Reactive Monitoring
- Periodic Reporting

Shared understanding of the transformations



Stradun, Facebook stranica Dubrovnik nekad/arhiva Zavoda za obnovu Dubrovnika

Monitoring / Monere (from Latin)

TO WARN!

Use the synergies of integrating and coordinating the monitoring with multiple stakeholders and different monitoring systems

Think about how the monitoring results feed into management goals for sustaining the OUV

Monitoring gives data for informed decisions

Joint monitoring process also gives positive spin-off effects !

Need to monitor management process

MONITORING REPORT ON PROGRESS ON DELIVERING BREAKTHROUGH ACTIONS AND SPECIFIC MILESTONES

Key	
Not Started	Work has not begun on this action, but it is still expected to be completed according to schedule
Complete	We have completed the action
Green	We are likely to complete the action as things are going according to schedule
Amber	We may have problems completing the action as described, including timescale and funding
Red	We are very unlikely to complete the action as described, including timescale and funding.

Action Number	Action	Complete by month/year	Lead Partner	Other Partners	Resources (staff/ funding)	Status (Green, Amber, Red, Not started, Completed)	Update on action, and specific milestones where appropriate
1	Identify and develop evidence and tools required for effective and coordinated cultural landscape management and monitoring. We will do this by:						
a	Creating a Sustainable Land Management evidence pack	Dec-15	National Trust	LDNPA, NE, FLD	Existing partner resources	Green	Project Manager in post. Scope and needs of partners captured. Project management and governance in place. Draft SLM methodology developed and brief for consultants written. Market testing, EO1 and tender process undertaken. Consultants appointed to undertake the development of the mapping tool. 50% external project funding secured (other 50% subject to unconfirmed offers but looking good). Development of communication / engagement plan and information about the project underway. Small slippage of 1 month - output from mapping tool likely to be Jan 2016.
b	Pilot and develop Sustainable Land Management plans in Borrowdale, Wasdale, Troutbeck (where relevant as part of the valley planning process)	Mar-16	National Trust	LDNPA, NE, FLD	Existing partner resources	Green	Pilot areas identified for testing the mapping tool. Consultants to undertake the testing and refining stage with operational teams during the development process. Training to be provided to NT staff and others in the use of the mapping tool.
c	Agree a model and approach to monitor landscape and environmental change*, based on the Lake District Character Assessments & National Character Areas. [*should include climate change mitigation and adaptation into landscape management].	Mar-16	Friends of the Lake District	NE, LDNPA, NT	Staffing and funding to be confirmed	Green	Initial discussions between FLD and NE about possible link to NE national landscape monitoring pilot, and possible funding. Despite the amber status of the milestone, this is still on track for delivery by March 2016, hence the green status.
		Aug-15				Amber	Inception meeting for steering group planned for 30 Sept (postponed from original date in July). Recommended that the complete by date is amended to September 2015.
d	Scope the viability of establishing a Research and Training Hub – for the English Lake District. A centre to coordinate, channel and champion education and training needs which focus on land management, conservation, sustainability and cultural heritage.	Jun-16	University of Cumbria		Existing partner resource	Green	Internal UoC meetings held. Presentation of concept to Partnership June 2015
2	Develop and agree a strategy and programme to capitalise on the opportunities offered from the cultural landscape (benefitting from World Heritage Site process and be ready to respond to success). We will do this by:						
a	Develop and agree a post 2017 (WHS decision) implementation plan, to include identifying key markets, products and experiences, together with associated marketing & promotion and cross industry training.	Dec-16	Cumbria Tourism	LDNPA, BTF, FC, NT	Existing resources to establish a task force and develop a plan.	Green	First Working Group/Task Force Meeting held 14th July 2015. CT/LDNP will prepare Scoping Paper in advance of next meeting and broaden the membership of the group. CT will seek ESIF/Rural Development Programme resources to underpin WHS marketing and promotional activity.

The English Lake District

Located in northwest England, the English Lake District is a mountainous area, whose valleys have been modelled by glaciers in the Ice Age and subsequently shaped by an agro-pastoral land-use system characterized by fields enclosed by walls. The combined work of nature and human activity has produced a harmonious landscape in which the mountains are mirrored in the lakes. Grand houses, gardens and parks have been purposely created to enhance the landscape's beauty. This landscape was greatly appreciated from the 18th century onwards by the Picturesque and later Romantic movements, which celebrated it in paintings, drawings and words. It also inspired an awareness of the importance of beautiful landscapes and triggered early efforts to preserve them.

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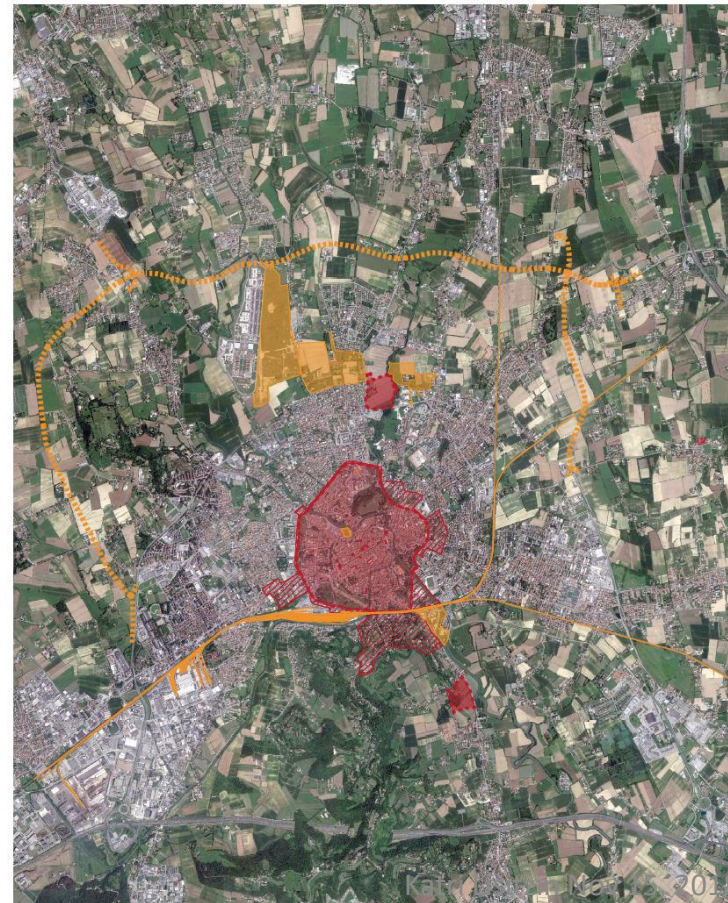
English French



Catbells © Val Corbett

Monitoring the city and its territory OUV and the wider context

CATEGORY	VALUE	ATTRIBUTES
Associative	The City of Vicenza with the Palladio works as a model for urban transformation during Renaissance Villas designed for the leisure of their owners but mainly as centre for a country estate	The World Heritage property: Palladio's public and private palaces and monuments in Vicenza The historic centre of Vicenza Palladio villas and their surrounding landscape Vistas of Vicenza from historic viewpoints (Monte Berico and surrounding hills) Frescoes in the salons of the palaces and villas
	The treatise of Four Books of architecture of Palladio (1570) becomes for centuries a study object for European architects for inspiration (Palladianism)	
	The city of Vicenza and the Palladian villas as study destination for writers and artists (for example Goethe)	
	Representation in arts and literature (iconography, cartography and historic maps)	
Historic/Archaeology	Architectural design innovation and rediscovery of the Classic style during Renaissance	The World Heritage property: Palladio's public and private palaces and monuments in Vicenza The historic centre of Vicenza Palladio villas and their surrounding landscape Vistas of Vicenza from historic viewpoints (Monte Berico and surrounding hills) Frescoes in the salons of the palaces and villas (for example Veronese, Tintoretto)
	Transformation of the urban structure of Vicenza from medieval to renaissance	
	Exceptional global influence on architectural and urban design (Palladianism)	
	Cultural reference for architects, artists and writers	
Architectural/ Landscape/Aesthetic	Innovative design solutions for palaces, villas and monuments based on studies in ancient architecture	The World Heritage property: Palladio's public and private palaces and monuments in Vicenza The historic centre of Vicenza Palladio villas and their surrounding landscape Vistas of Vicenza from historic viewpoints (Monte Berico and surrounding hills) Frescoes in the salons of the palaces and villas (for example Veronese, Tintoretto) Agricultural landscape Green corridors Bacchiglione, Retrone and Astichel/river
	Change of urban structure and the image of Vicenza from medieval to renaissance	
	Exceptional global influence on architectural and urban design (Palladianism)	
	Cultural reference for architects, artists and writers	
	Ecological and environmental corridors	
	Functional and ecological systems in urban and rural environments	
Rivers of historical importance		



Related transformation:



HIA for
Vicenza-City of
Palladio

	for a country estate Villas located along transport roads and rivers responding to the functional needs for land management	surrounding hills)
	The typology of villas as residences for the nobles founded by the aristocracy of the Republic of Venice and developed in the agricultural domains of Domini di Terraferma from 15 th to 19 th century	
Scientific / Technical	Use of materials, methodologies, technical solutions for construction of buildings/palaces reusing the previous structures	The World Heritage property: Palladio's public and private palaces and monuments in Vicenza. The historic centre of Vicenza, Palladio villas and their surrounding landscape.
	Success of the Palladian architecture for the judicious use of expensive materials (bric in place of stone and marble)	
	Formal innovations and their influence on local building traditions	
	The treatise of four books of architecture of Palladio (1570) becomes for centuries a study object for European architects for inspiration (Palladianism)	
Ecological	Ecosystems with rich biodiversity of fauna and flora	Whole World Heritage property Rural landscape in the context of the property (wider setting) Public and private palaces, monuments and works of Palladio in Vicenza Green areas, gardens and parks in the City of Vicenza The historical
	Ecological and environmental corridors	
	Functional and ecological systems in urban and rural environments	
	Rivers of historical importance	

Periodic Reporting can be used as a proactive tool

Sub-factors:

- 3.8.1 - Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses
- 3.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage
- 3.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting
- 3.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system
- 3.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community
- 3.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation

From World Heritage Periodic Reporting questionnaire

Table 15. A template used in the periodic reporting process to assess the factors affecting heritage

3.8.1 Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses

	Name	Impact				Origin	
		Positive	Negative	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses						

3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage

	Name	Impact				Origin	
		Positive	Negative	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage						

Monitoring associative values – spirit of place



West Lake China WH



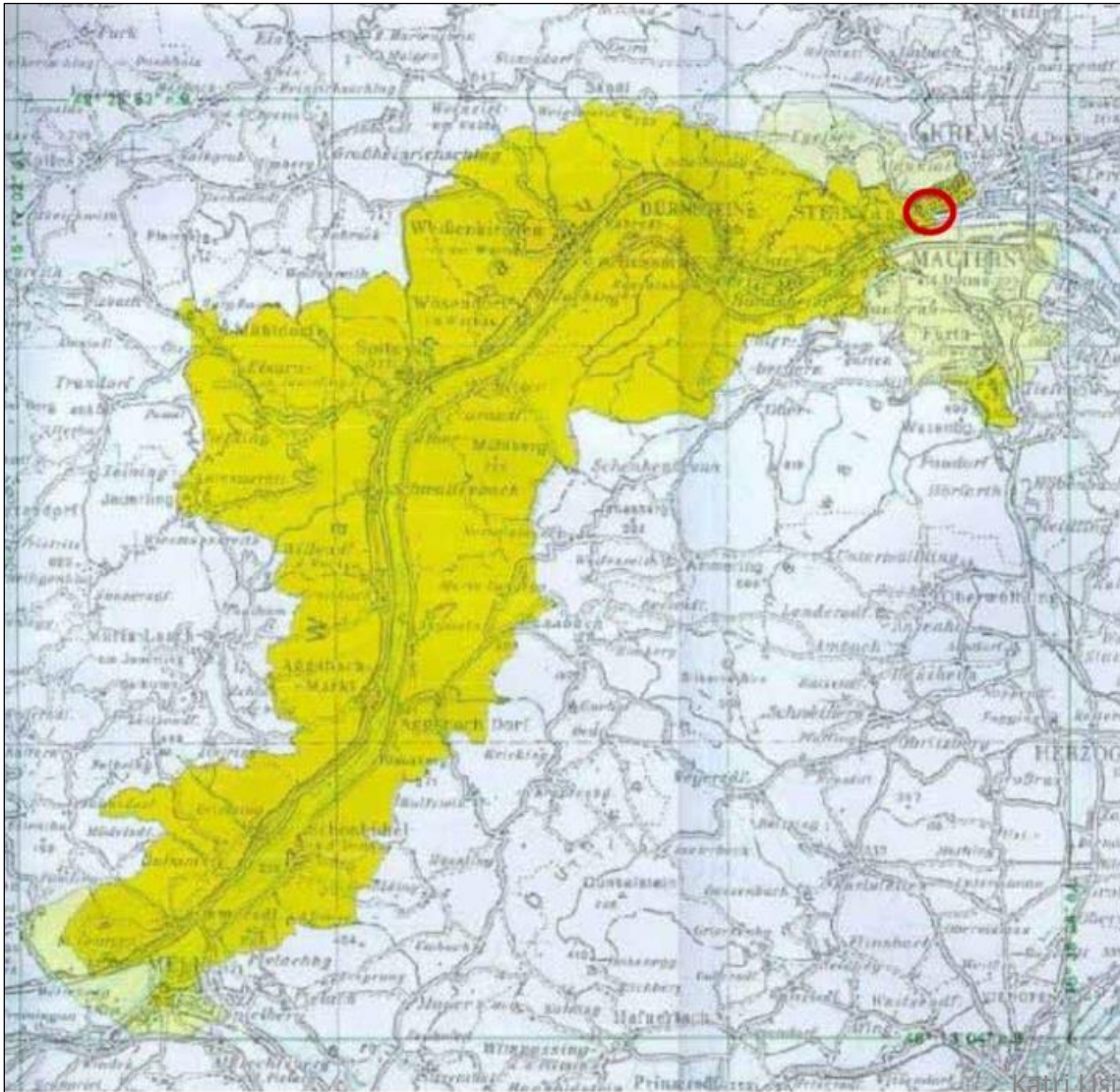
Carioca Landscape Rio de Janeiro Brazil WH

Monitoring socio-economic changes



Katri Lisitzin Nov 15, 2018

Defining the scope of monitoring



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Meeting on Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments (HIA) | State of the art HIA and EIA practices | UNESCO Room VI | Prof. Dr.-Ing. Michael Kloos | 05 December 2017



Attribut	Veränderung	Ergebnis
Landschaftliches Gesamtbild / Ortsbild	moderat	groß
Historische Stadtsilhouette	gering	moderat

Wachau CL
@Kloos

Impacts /latin impactus/ = to CLASH

Impacts can be

- inside and outside
- positive and negative
- current and potential
- and include social, economic and intangible values

“The process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action”



"This has nothing to do with World Heritage"

Assessment of impact of replacement telephone mast at Stonehenge Corner on the Outstanding Universal Value of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage property
February 2016



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Katri Lisitzin Nov 15, 2018

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

Name	Impact	Origin
3.1 Buildings and Development		
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	+	+
3.2 Transportation Infrastructure		
3.2.3 Marine transport infrastructure	+	+
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	+	+
3.3 Services Infrastructures		
3.3.4 Localised utilities	+	+
3.4 Pollution		
3.4.1 Pollution of marine waters	-	+
3.5 Biological resource use/modification		
3.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	+	+
3.5.2 Aquaculture	+	+
3.5.3 Land conversion	+	+
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	+	+
3.5.9 Subsistence hunting	+	+
3.6 Physical resource extraction		
3.6.3 Oil and gas	-	+
3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric		
3.7.1 Wind	-	+
3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	-	+
3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage		
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	+	+
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	-	+
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	+	+
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	+	+
3.9 Climate change and severe weather events		
3.9.1 Storms	-	+
3.9.5 Changes to oceanic waters	-	+

The function of HIA in World Heritage monitoring and management – World Heritage Committee decisions



Dresden, Germany



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HIA steps

STEP 1

What is the heritage at risk and why is it important – how does it contribute to OUV?

STEP 2

Does a change or a development proposal impact on OUV?

STEP 3

What is the scale and severity of the impact?

STEP 4

A summary of impacts and their effect

STEP 5

How can these impacts be avoided, reduced or mitigated?

Step 1: What is the heritage at risk and how does it contribute to the OUV?

- Related to all key themes of the World Heritage value
- Attributes (list of attributes) in each category:
 - Historic/architecture and urban planning
 - Scientific / technical
 - Aesthetic / artistic
 - Political
 - Ecological
 - Associative
- The authenticity and integrity
- The state of conservation

Step 2: Does the proposed change have an impact on the OUV?

FACTOR	NATURE OF IMPACT				ORIGIN	
	positive	negative	current	potential	inside	outside
	Buildings and development	X	X	X	X	X
Transportation infrastructure	X	X	X	X		
Utilities or Service Infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pollution, Environmental threat		X			X	X
Climate change and severe weather events		X		X		X
Biological resource use / modification	X	X	X	X		X
Social/cultural uses of heritage	X	X	X	X		
Other human activities		X	X	X	X	X
Management and institutional factors	X	X	X	X	X	X

IMPACTS ON OUV

	Impacts on AUTHENTICITY							Impacts on INTEGRITY			
	Buildings & fabric				Context & setting						
	form&design	material	use & function	traditions, techniques mgt systems	location/historic orientation	intangible	character, spirit feeling	visual	functional	historical	management capacity
element of the site's fortification andscape											
of Dubrovnik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ax; garden the relationship al vegetation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
territory of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
scape with	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?

Strategic visual and functional location with high importance for the setting of City of Dubrovnik	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symbolic image of Dubrovnik documented in paintings and drawings since Middle Ages until today	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Photo 10: View towards Ideal Landscape Garden (World Heritage)

Current situation: Ekeröroad dominates vista towards Ekerö Park and Gothic Tower, 'pastoral landscape' is interrupted.

Historical relevance: Very high



Photo 10: View towards Ideal Landscape Garden (World Heritage)

New situation: Ekerö Road still dominates vista towards Ekerö Park and Gothic Tower, 'pastoral landscape' is still interrupted.
Impact: large-very large

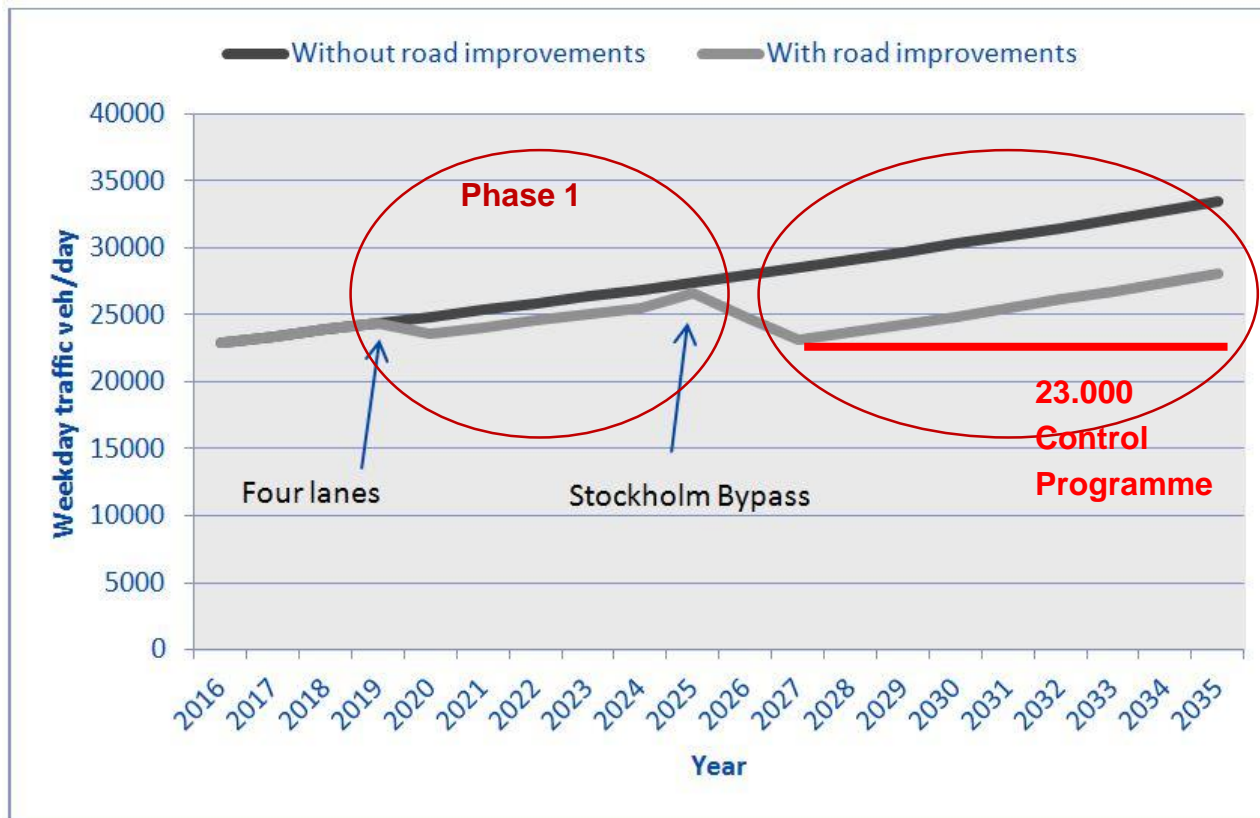


Figure 1. Traffic forecast 2016-2035, average weekday traffic on the Drottningholm bridge.

3.3 Cumulative impact: Through-traffic Ekerö Road (Phase 2)

2025 (Bypass completed)

- Traffic will decrease to approx. 21.000 vehicles / weekday.

From 2025 (Forecast according to traffic model TRV)

- Steady population growth Ekerö Municipality (1.5%) leads to 2.0 – 2.5% traffic growth annually (source: WSP: Memo Regarding Traffic Forecast)
- New transit traffic from southern suburbs is expected.

Monitoring Programme

- to keep traffic on 'acceptable level': Speed Limits, Competitive bus schemes, Road charges...

Impact Phase 2 (Bypass completed and adopted Monitoring Programme started):
moderate

Step 3: What is the scale and severity of the impact?

Appendix 3B: Example Guide for assessing magnitude of impact

Impact Grading	Archaeological attributes	Built heritage or Historic Urban Landscape attributes	Historic landscape attributes	Intangible Cultural Heritage attributes or Associations
Major	<p>Changes to attributes that convey OUV of WH properties</p> <p>Most or all key archaeological materials, including those that contribute to OUV such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting.</p>	<p>Change to key historic building elements that contribute to OUV,, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to the setting.</p>	<p>Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit and loss of OUV.</p>	<p>Major changes to area that affect the ICH activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.</p>

Appendix 3A: Example Guide for Assessing V

HIAs for WH properties will need to consider their international or national values, and priorities or recommendations set o may also need to consider other international values v international natural heritage designations.

Professional judgement is used to determine the importan asset may be defined using the following grading scale:

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Negligible
- Unknown potential.

The following table is not intended to be exhaustive.

Grading	Archaeology	Built heritage or Historic Urban Landscape
Very High	Sites of acknowledged international importance inscribed as WH property. Individual attributes that convey OUV of	Sites or structures of acknowledged international importance inscribed as of universal importance as WH property

International Cultural heritage activities as evidenced by the national register.
importance inscribed as WH property.

01- VIEW FROM STOVIŠ TOWER TO STON AND STON CHANNEL



Situation: The viewpoint 01, is located in Ston fortress (Stoviš tower) above the city toward Ston Channel, salt pans, and Broce. This view also illustrates the fortified dominants of the city such as fortress Kaštio and town wall as well as unified roof landscape. Stoviš tower was as a partition wall and part of defence structure of the city which belongs to “more Renaissance layer Ston fortress”, where one can have the best views for controlling the property.

Cultural Historical Relevance: Very high

Result: Although from this viewpoint only part of the planned bridge is visible, its visual, perceptive and functional would effect on understanding the strategic position of fortified city and the salt pans. The impact is, therefore, to be judged as Moderate/ Large.

Attributes	Negative Change
Overall landscape appearance (Architecture and urban structure)	Moderate / large
Historic defence system	Moderate / large
Individual monuments / dominants (Architecture and urban structure)	Slight
Everyday perception / daily use (fortified city and its setting)	Moderate / large
Historic roof landscape (Architecture and urban structure)	Slight
Strategic location of the property	Moderate / large
OVERALL	Moderate / large

01- VIEW FROM STOVIŠ TOWER TO STON AND STON CHANNEL (CURRENT STATE OF PLANNING)



02- VIEW FROM THE CHANNEL TOWARD STON



Situation: A viewpoint 02 is from Broce to the Ston channel where links the city to the sea. This view illustrates the defensive position of the property, and functional system with the sea and the salt pans.

Cultural Historical Relevance: High

Result: The proposed bridge is highly visible, and will have visual, functional, noise and light impacts on the integrity of the cultural landscape as a whole. Consequently, a potential increase of traffic by the new coastal road will have large negative cumulative impacts on the property and its setting.

Attribute	Negative Change
Overall landscape appearance (Architecture and urban structure)	Moderate / large
Historic defence system	Large/ Very large
Individual monuments / dominants (Architecture and urban structure)	Neutral
Everyday perception / daily use (fortified city and its setting)	Large/ Very large
Historic roof landscape (Architecture and urban structure)	Neutral
Strategic location of the property	Large/ Very large
OVERALL	Large/ Very large

02- VIEW FROM THE CHANNEL TOWARD STON (CURRENT STATE OF PLANNING)



Assessment of the Impact	Positive < > Negative								
	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
Key value OUV / attributes (Ref. par 82 Operational Guidelines 2015)									
Authenticity									
Form and design									
Material and substance									
Use and function									
Location and setting									
Perception, spirit and feeling (intangible and associative)									
Integrity									
Completeness									
Adequate size									
No adverse effects									
TOTAL									

A summary of impacts on all attributes or aspects of the heritage is shown in a table which indicates the significance of negative impacts on OUV:

Value of Heritage Asset	SCALE and Severity of Change / Impacts				
	No Change	Negligible Change	Minor Change	Moderate Change	Major Change
	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (ADVERSE or BENEFICIAL)				
World Heritage properties VERY HIGH	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large	Very Large

Step 4

A summary of impacts and their effect

Don't forget positive impacts

Typology of impacts on OUV key elements

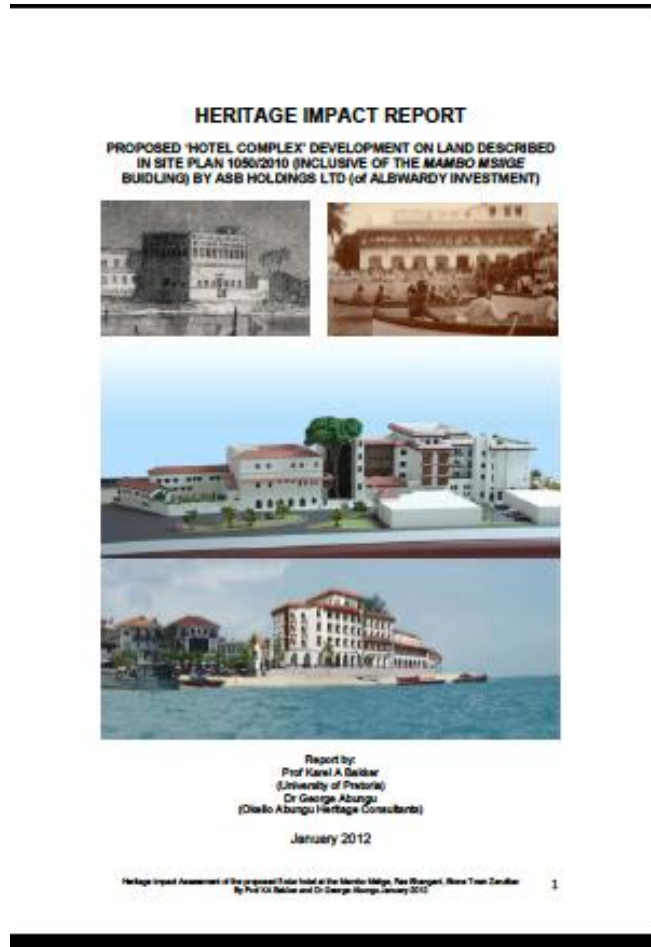
Project	Palaces of Palladio	Historic Urban Landscape of City of Vicenza	Palladio Villas	Total
Military Settlement "Del Din"	Negative Large	Negative Moderate/Large	Neutral	Negative Moderate/Large
Peace Park	Neutral	Positive/Negative Slight	Positive Slight	Positive Slight
PIRUEA Cotorossi (Borgo Berga);	Negative Large	Negative Large	Negative Large/Very Large	Negative Large /Very Large
Railway line AC "Verona Padua"	Negative Moderate/Large	Negative Large	Negative Moderate	Negative Moderate/Large
Bypass "Tangenziali"	Positive Slight	Negative Large	Neutral	Negative Moderate/Large
Redevelopment of San Biagio	Neutral	Negative Slight	Negative Large	Negative Moderate/Large
Urban plan Villa Trissino Cricoli	Neutral	Positive moderate	Neutral	Positive Moderate/Large

Step 5: Mitigation measures

5.6 Issues to be considered in assessing the mitigation measures	
Impact / issue	Issues to be considered
Traffic through WH property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of detailed proposals for reducing through traffic including tunnel alternative - Enforcement of decisions regarding conditions for traffic regulation through WH property before construction
Widening of the Ekerö road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed proposals for the road adjustment and the bicycle/pedestrian lane in its entire length to allow for a comprehensive impact assessment - Adaptive design solutions without disruptive elements like over- or underpasses (Edeby, Canton Street, Malmen) - Enhancement of a coherent experience of the World Heritage character (including ways of approaching the site, traffic behavior with consistent low speed limit) - Proposals for the rehabilitation of the historic character by tree avenues (Hemmet - Canton and Lovö church avenue) and road surface adjustments (Hemmet, Malmen) - Detailed proposals for the Drottningholm bridge taking into consideration its landscape context - Consideration of reversibility of measures in case of traffic reduction
Environmental impacts (noise, vibrations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed vulnerability and impact studies on environment and buildings - Establishment of monitoring mechanism
Impacts of the Stockholm Bypass junctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal evaluation by ICOMOS and adoption by World Heritage Committee of the buffer zone regulations to give guidance to all conservation and development decisions - Finalization of the cultural / natural reserve designation of Lovö Kärsö with special attention to the World Heritage OUV - Development of detailed design solutions for the road design and technical arrangements to allow for an impact assessment - Secure continuity of use and environmental protection during construction works

OUV Key elements	Character of the impact Military Settlement USA SETAF 'Del Din' (formerly Airport Dal Molin)	Impact	Recommendations for mitigation
'Palazzi' of Palladio	Immaterial, direct, indirect and socio-cultural impacts	Negative large/very large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider future possibilities of change from military use.
Historic urban landscape of Palladio's Vicenza	Immaterial, direct, indirect and socio-cultural impacts	Negative large/very large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider future possibilities of change from military use.
	Functional impacts of heavy and dangerous goods traffic. Both current situation and planned ("Tangenziale" bypass)	Negative moderate/large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconsider the overall traffic system to / from the military settlement Del Din including security issues; • Ensure that the urban planning secures the rural environment and agricultural use in the areas around the military settlement Del Din.
	Visual and perceptual impact on the wider setting of Palladio's Vicenza seen from Monte Berico and surrounding hills	Negative moderate/large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a preventive risk management strategy for hydraulic conditions.
Palladian Villas	Environmental impacts on the hydrological systems	Neutral	
Palladian Villas	No impact	Neutral	

Social impacts are included

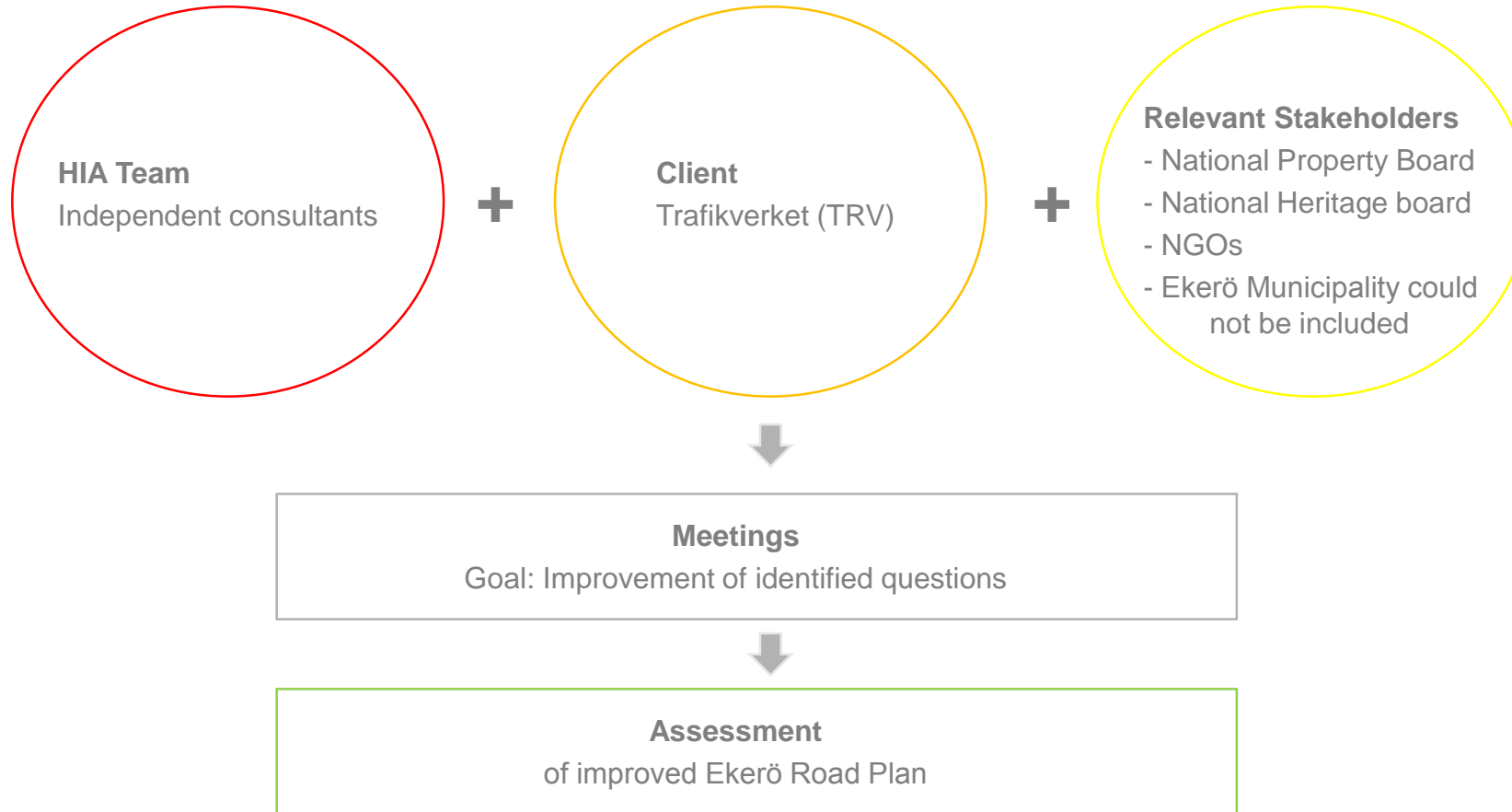


IMPACT TYPE AND ITEM	Value of asset	Significance of impact	Scale and severity of change/impact
C. SOCIAL IMPACTS RESULTING FROM CHANGE (Additional to social impacts inherent to B).			
Change to social fabric due to urban renewal: - The interviews included in Appendix 12.11 and other evidence mentioned in the HIA indicate the attachment various groupings of society have to the designated open area as well as the <i>Mambo Msiige</i> itself, as well as the role the site has in terms of cultural life. The loss of the site will directly impact on the quality and richness of social fabric of Shangani ward and other users from Stone Town, as well as tourists to the area.	Very high	Negative Large	Moderate/Major
Consolidation of the site: - The consolidation also results in the loss of a large portion of public green space in Shangani Ward. - The high coverage ratio of the development on the open portion of the consolidated Plot is cause for grave concern – there is no provision for open-to-sky courtyards and resultantly a loss of the historic pattern of architectural			

© Karel Bakker

but not taken into consideration -
mitigation





Conclusion 1: HIA 2 should be combined with a working process

EIA and HIA

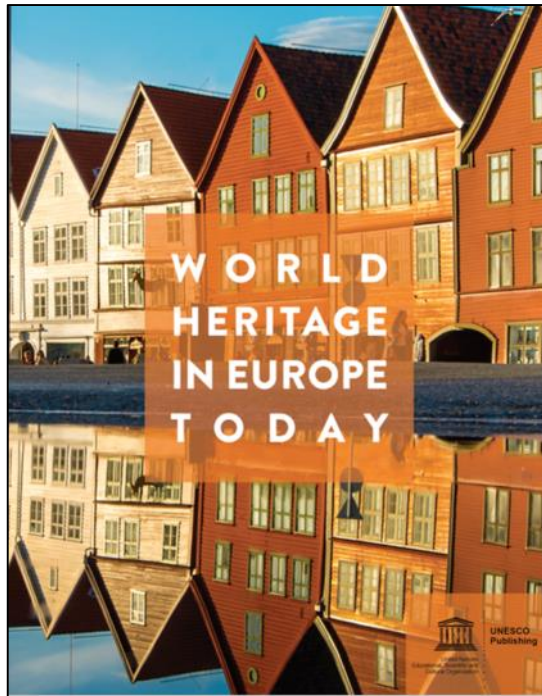
Periodic Reporting / State of Conservation Report 2017 (41COM)

Environmental Impact Assessment

mentioned in 148 reports ,
67 WHS,
50 countries
AFR (30%), APA(23%), EUR/NSA (25%)
67% NAT, 25% CLT, 8% MIX

Heritage Impact Assessment

mentioned in 229 reports,
130 WHS
73 countries
EUR/NA (43%) APA (21%)
90% CLT, 3% Nat, 7% MIX



HIA and EIA + IUCN / ICOMOS/ WH Committee



IUCN's review process

- Documents (eg. EIA) received from SP by WH Centre → transmitted to IUCN;
- IUCN evaluates whether the 8 World Heritage Impact Assessment Principles are met;
- IUCN consults network of experts (WCPA, SSC, etc);
- IUCN's brief technical comments transmitted to SP, through WH Centre;
- IUCN's review incorporated in SOC reports;
- If no separate chapter on World Heritage → assessment inadequate

Independent review can be commissioned through IUCN's network (please contact whconservation@iucn.org) → does not constitute IUCN's official position

ICOMOS Technical Review

Property	Royal Domain of Drottningholm
State Party	Sweden
Property ID	559
Date inscription	1991
Criteria	(iv)
Project	Phase II of HIA of Stockholm Bypass and Ekëro Road projects

1. BACKGROUND

In July 2012 ICOMOS provided a review of the “*Heritage Impact Assessment. The potential impact of the Stockholm Bypass and Ekëro Road project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Property of Royal Domain of Drottningholm, Phase 1*”, as part of the monitoring process of interventions at the site. A new bypass was to be built, affecting the existing Ekëro Road crossing through the property, which was also to be enlarged.

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in accordance with the ICOMOS *Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage properties* (2011), was to be drafted in two phases. The first phase of

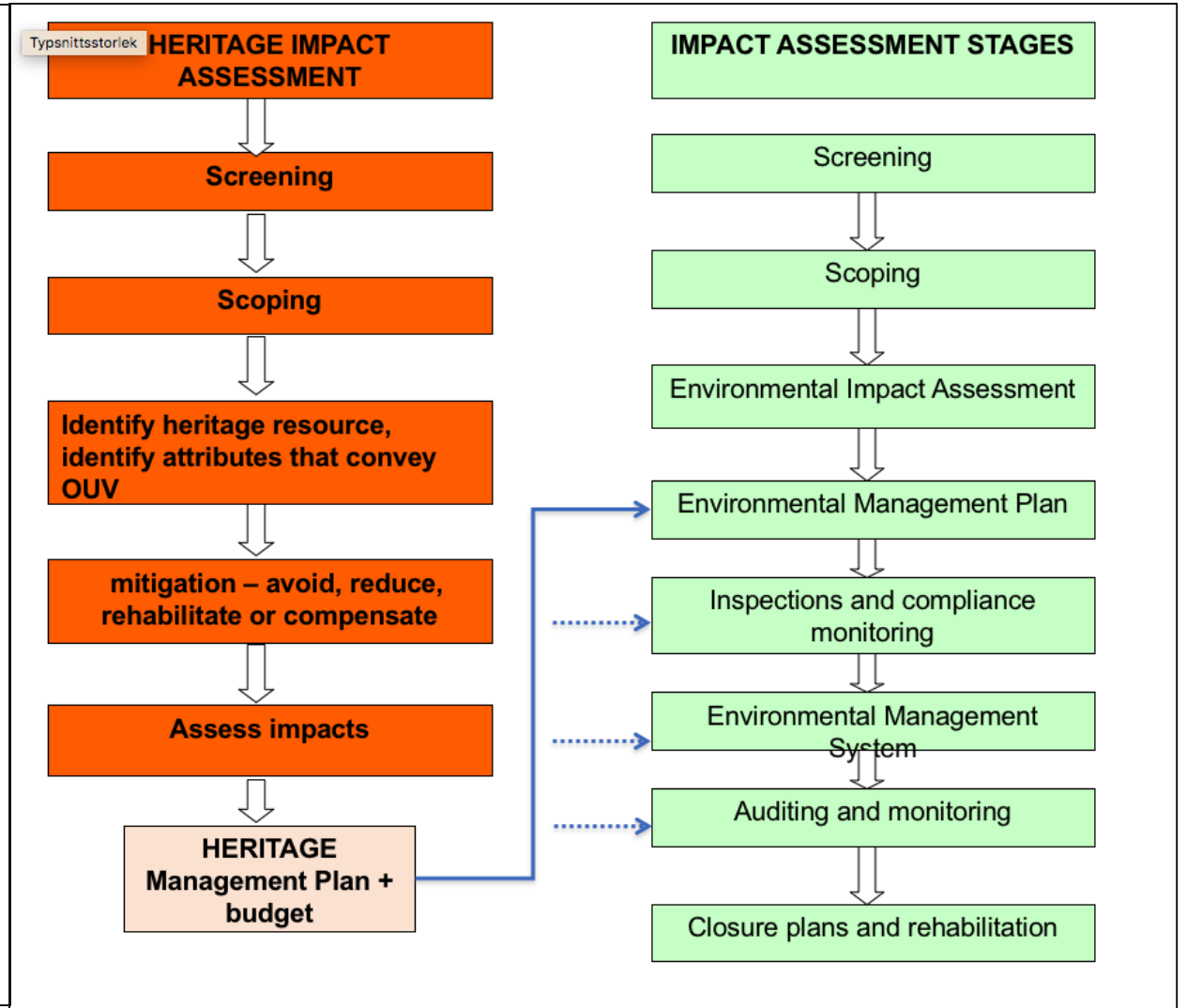
HIA + EIA

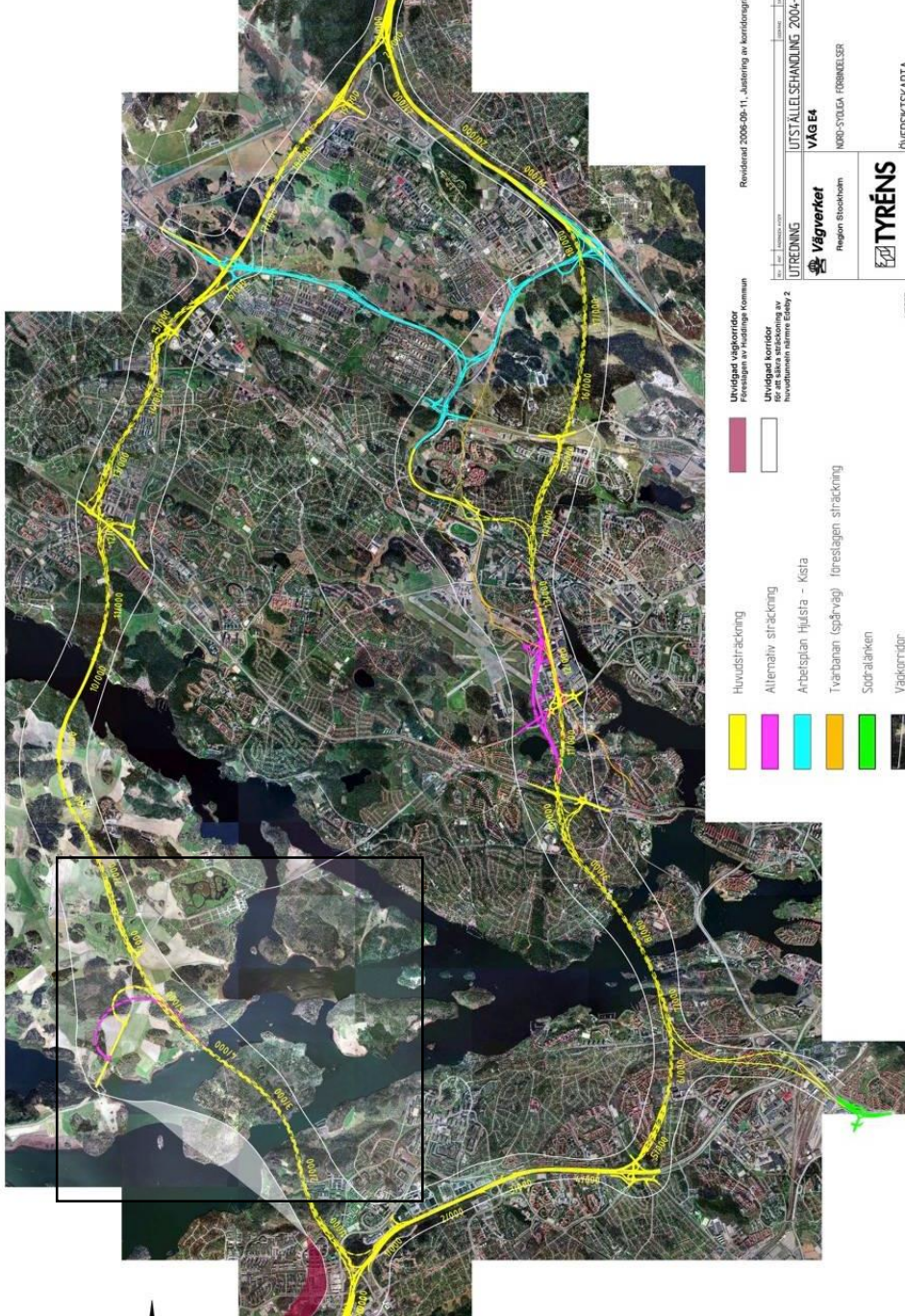
ICOMOS HIA Guidance Chapter 2-1-7:

Within EIA framework, the cultural heritage sections must take account of this ICOMOS guidance where the EIA relates to a WH property.

The HIA should be summarised early on in the Environmental Statement, and the full technical HIA report should be included as a technical appendix.

Where cultural heritage sections of EIAs clearly do not focus on the attributes of OUV, they would not meet desired standards in managing change at WH properties





EIA and HIA process New Stockholm Bypass

World Heritage Drottningholm
Palace Ensemble Sweden



HIA + SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)

katri lisitzin architekt SAR / MSA

michael kloos planning and
heritage consultancy

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

of the “Master Plan for the development of Functional Region
South Dalmatia” with Strategic Environmental Assessment



- +HIA took into consideration the overall impact and the relationship between the properties
- +Joint community consultations with SEA
- +HIA clarified the consequences
- ?Outcome?

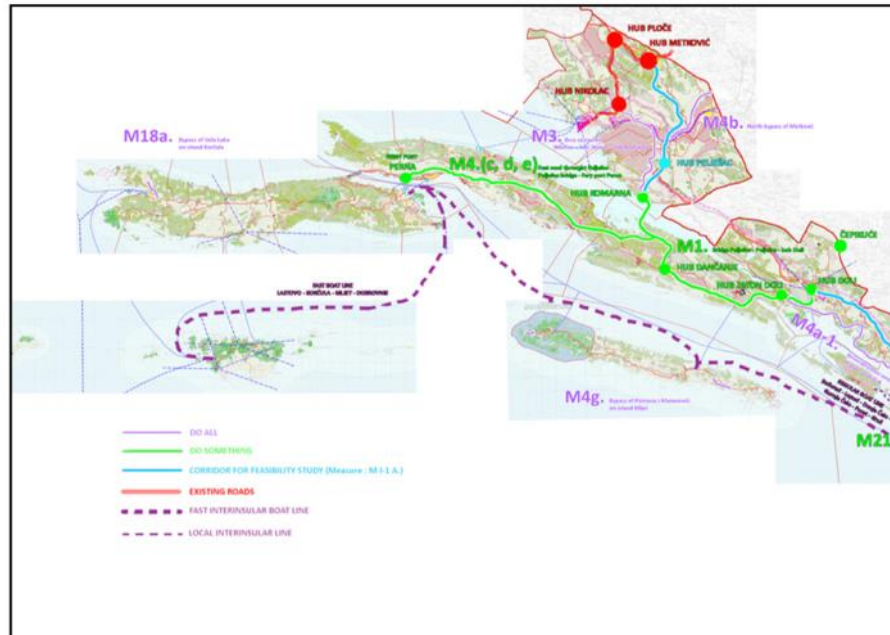


Fig. 1: Master Plan for the development of Functional Region of South Dalmatia © FRJD Trames
Katri Lisitzin Nov 15, 2018



SEA Master Plan for the Development of the Functional
Region of South Dalmatia

How can the (H)IA be helpful?

Can be helpful in:

- ✓ relating values to attributes is a systematic way
- ✓ establishing a baseline documentation
- ✓ documenting the decision making process
- ✓ if applied from the project conception it can assist in value based design

Less helpful in:

- ✓ defining definite thresholds – what can/cannot be acceptable
- ✓ guaranteeing a happy end despite the quality of the HIA and process
- ✓ ensuring a high quality in project design

Think about:

IAs are done in different situations; they can also be strategic tools or aimed to find a political solution. The choice of methodology should take this into consideration

A positive outcome requires both legal support and follow-up / monitoring in Management Plan

The participation and influence of all stakeholders and the community must be guaranteed through a regulated process (especially important with HIA)

There is a need for guidelines for the implementation of IA:

Who is the commissioner? Who pays? What are the requirements for right competences? External or internal expert?

Next: Heritage driven development ?

