

# بیانیه شیان در مورد حفاظت از محیط‌های پیرامون

## ساختارها، محوطه‌ها و مناطق میراث

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### مقدمه

شرکت کنندگان که در اکتبر ۲۰۰۵ به دعوت ایکوموس چین در شهر باستانی شیان (چین) گرد هم آمدند تا در پانزدهمین نشست مجمع عمومی ایکوموس و مراسم چهلمین سالگرد تلاش طولانی آن برای تضمین صیانت و حفاظت از میراث فرهنگی جهان - به عنوان بخشی از توسعه پایدار و بشری جهان - شرکت نمایند،

ضمن بهره جستن از طیف وسیع موارد و بازتاب های مشترک در جریان سمپوزیوم بین المللی مجمع عمومی در مورد یادمان ها و محوطه ها در محیط های پیرامون آنها - حفاظت از میراث فرهنگی در مناظر شهری و مناظر طبیعی در حال تغییر و کسب اطلاع از طیف وسیع تجاربی که مسیولین چین و مقامات شناخته شده بین المللی، موسسات و متخصصین در تامین مراقبت و مدیریت کافی از ساختارها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث - از جمله شهرهای تاریخی، مناظر طبیعی، مناظر دریایی، مسیرهای فرهنگی و محوطه های باستان شناسی - در بستر تغییر و توسعه پرشتاب به دست آورده اند؛

- توجه به حساسیت بین المللی و حرفه ای نسبت به امر حفاظت از محیط های پیرامون یادمان ها و محوطه ها آنگونه

که در متون ذیل اظهار شده است: منشور بین المللی حفاظت و مرمت یادمان ها و محوطه ها - منشور ونیز (۱۹۶۴) - و بسیاری از متونی که با الهام گرفتن از منشور ونیز و بخصوص از طریق کمیته های ملی و بین المللی ایکوموس تدوین شده اند، همچنین سند نارا در مورد اصالت (۱۹۹۴) و قطعنامه های پایانی و توصیه نامه های مصوب نشست های بین المللی نظیر بیانیه هوی آن در مورد حفاظت از نواحی تاریخی در آسیا (۲۰۰۳)، بیانیه بهبود وضعیت میراث فرهنگی بم (۲۰۰۴)، و بیانیه سیول در مورد توریسم در شهر ها و مناطق تاریخی آسیا (۲۰۰۵)؛

- توجه به اشاره هایی که در کنوانسیون ها و توصیه نامه های یونسکو راجع به مفهوم محیط پیرامون شده است، از جمله توصیه نامه راجع به صیانت از زیبایی و ویژگی مناظر و محوطه ها (۱۹۶۲)، توصیه نامه راجع به حفظ اموال فرهنگی در معرض خطر بواسطه فعالیت های عمومی یا خصوصی (۱۹۶۸)، توصیه نامه راجع به صیانت و نقش معاصر مناطق تاریخی (۱۹۷۶)، کنوانسیون صیانت از میراث فرهنگی ناملموس (۲۰۰۳) و بخصوص کنوانسیون میراث جهان (۱۹۷۲) و رهنمودهای عملیاتی آن کنوانسیون که در این اسناد،

محیط پیرامون به منزله ویژگی مشخصه اصالت دانسته شده و نیازمند حمایت از طریق ایجاد مناطق حایل معرفی شده است و توجه به فرصت مداومی که این امر برای همکاری بین المللی و در حوزه چندین رشته علمی میان ایکوموس، یونسکو و دیگر همکاران به همراه آورده و توسعه عناوینی چون اصالت یا حفاظت از مناظر طبیعی شهری تاریخی مذکور در یادداشت تفاهم وین (۲۰۰۵) را سبب می شود.

- تاکید بر ضرورت توجه کافی به تغییر شکل های سریع و یا روزافزون شهرها، مناظر طبیعی و مسیرهای میراث- که حاصل تغییرات در روشهای زندگی، توسعه کشاورزی، توریسم یا سوانح فراگیر ناشی از عوامل طبیعی یا انسانی می باشند- و تاکید بر ضرورت شناسایی رسمی، حمایت و تقویت کافی حضور پرمعنایی که ساختارها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث در محیط پیرامون خود دارند و در واقع این روشی برای کاهش تهدید جریانات تغییر شکل علیه کمال اصالت، معنا، ارزشها، انسجام و تنوع میراث فرهنگی است؛

- بیانیه ذیل را که حاوی یکسری اصول و توصیه هاست، تصویب می کنند و آن را به استحضار سازمانهای بین الدولی و غیر دولتی، مقامات ملی و محلی که قادر به کمک از طریق وضع قانون، سیاست گذاری، برنامه ریزی و مدیریت به منظور حمایت و حفاظت بهتر ساختارها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث جهان در محیط پیرامون آنها هستند، می رسانند.

تصدیق سهم محیط پیرامون در اعتبار یادمان ها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث

۱- محیط پیرامون یک ساختار، محوطه یا منطقه تاریخی به معنای محیط بی واسطه و گسترش یافته ای است که بخشی از اعتبار و ویژگی متمایز آن ساختار، محوطه یا منطقه را تشکیل داده و یا در آن اعتبار و ویژگی متمایز سهم دارد. ، محیط پیرامون علاوه بر جنبه های مادی و بصری، تعامل با محیط طبیعی را نیز در برمی گیرد؛ اعمال اجتماعی یا معنوی گذشته یا حال، رسوم، دانش سنتی، استفاده یا فعالیت ها و دیگر

اشکال جنبه های میراث فرهنگی ناملموس که فضا و همچنین زمینه فعلی و پویای فرهنگی، اجتماعی و اقتصادی را ایجاد کرده و شکل می دهد.

۲- ساختارها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث در مقیاس های گوناگون، شامل تک بناها و یا فضاهای طراحی شده، شهر های تاریخی یا مناظر طبیعی شهری، مناظر طبیعی، مناظر طبیعی دریایی، مسیرهای فرهنگی و محوطه های باستان شناسی، اعتبار و ویژگی متمایز خود را از ارزش های شناخته شده اجتماعی و معنوی، تاریخی، هنری، زیبایی شناختی، طبیعی، علمی، یا دیگر ارزش های فرهنگی خود اخذ می کنند. آنها همچنین اعتبار و ویژگی متمایز خود را از ارتباطات پرمعنایشان با بستر و محیط پیرامون مادی، بصری، معنوی و غیره خود کسب می کنند.

این ارتباطات می تواند حاصل یک عمل آگاهانه و برنامه ریزی شده، باور معنوی، رویدادهای تاریخی، استفاده یا یک روند تدریجی و زنده در طول زمان و از طریق سنت های فرهنگی باشد.

درک، مستند سازی و توضیح محیط پیرامون در بستر های گوناگون

۳- درک، مستند سازی و توضیح محیط پیرامون در تعریف و تقدیر از اعتبار میراثی هر ساختار، محوطه یا منطقه ضروری است.

تعریف محیط پیرامون مستلزم درک تاریخ، تکامل تدریجی و ویژگی نواحی اطراف ذخیره میراث است. تعریف محیط پیرامون روندی است که در آن به عوامل متعدد برای لحاظ ویژگی تجربه حضور و خود ذخیره میراث توجه می شود.

۴- درک محیط پیرامون به شیوه ای فراگیر، مستلزم استفاده از چند رشته علمی و استفاده از منابع اطلاعاتی مختلف است.

منابع شامل مستندات ثبت شده رسمی و بایگانی ها ، توصیفات هنری و علمی ، تاریخ شفاهی و دانش سنتی ، دیدگاه های جوامع محلی و مرتبط همچنین تحلیل نظریات و دیدگاه های هنری.

سنت های فرهنگی، آیین های مذهبی ، اعمال و مفاهیم معنوی همچنین تاریخ ، نقشه برداری ، ارزش های محیط زیست طبیعی ، استفاده و دیگر عوامل به ایجاد طیف کامل ارزش ها و ابعاد ملموس و ناملموس یک محیط پیرامون کمک می کنند. در تعریف محیط پیرامون باید ویژگی و ارزش های آن و ارتباطی که با ذخیره میراث دارد، بدقت و جزء به جزء مشخص شود.

توسعه ابزار و اقدامات برنامه ریزی برای حفاظت و مدیریت محیط های پیرامون

5- اجرای ابزار، سیاست ها ، استراتژی ها و اقدامات قانونگذاری و برنامه ریزی مؤثر به منظور مدیریت پایدار محیط های پیرامون، مستلزم ثبات و تداوم به کارگیری یسترهای محلی یا فرهنگی که در آنها کاربرد دارند : ضمن انعکاس آنها می باشد .

ابزار مدیریت محیط های پیرامون شامل تدابیر قانونگذاری مشخص ، آموزش حرفه ای، توسعه برنامه ها یا سیستم های حفاظت و مدیریت جامع و استفاده از روش های علمی و کافی برآورد تأثیر میراث می باشد .

6- وضع قوانین، مقررات و رهنمودهای حمایت ،حفاظت و مدیریت ساختارها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث باید با هدف حمایت یا ایجاد منطقه حائل در اطراف آنها صورت گیرد تا از این طریق، اعتبار و ویژگی متمایز محیط پیرامون آنها انعکاس داده شده و حفاظت گردد.

7- هنگام تنظیم اسناد برنامه ریزی، باید پیش بینی هایی برای کنترل کار آمد تأثیر تغییر افزوده یا سریع بر محیط های پیرامون به عمل آید .

خطوط افق معتبر ساختمان ها ؛خطوط دید و فاصله کافی میان هر ساخت و ساز جدید عمومی یا خصوصی و ساختارها ، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث در ارزیابی پیشگیری از تعرضات بصری و فضایی یا استفاده نامتناسب از زمین در محیطهای پیرامون معتبر نقش اساسی دارند .

8- شایسته است در ارزیابی های تأثیر بر میراث، به هر تحول و ساخت و ساز جدیدی که بر اعتبار ساختار ها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث و بر محیط پیرامونشان تأثیری گذارد، توجه شود .

ساخت و سازوهر تحولی در محیط پیرامون ساختارها ، محوطه ها ، و مناطق میراث ، باید بطور مثبت به توضیح اعتبار و ویژگی متمایز آنها و کمک به آن اعتبار و ویژگی بیانجامد.

کنترل دایم تغییر مؤثر بر محیط پیرامون و مدیریت آن  
9- نرخ تغییر و تاثیرات مجزا و تدریجی تغییر و تغییر شکل محیط های پیرامون ساختارها، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث ، روندی دایمی است که باید دایما کنترل شده و مدیریت شود.

تغییر شکل اضافی و همچنین سریع مناظر طبیعی شهری یا روستایی ، روش های زندگی ، اقتصادها یا محیط زیست طبیعی می توانند تأثیر اساسی یا جبران ناپذیری بر سهم واقعی محیط پیرامون در اعتبار ساختار، محوطه ، یا منطقه میراث بگذارند.

10- تغییر در محیط پیرامون ساختارها ، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث باید با هدف حفظ اعتبار فرهنگی و ویژگی متمایز آن مدیریت شود.

مدیریت تغییر در محیط پیرامون ساختارها ، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث ، ضرورتا مستلزم پیشگیری یا ایجاد مانع در برابر تغییر نیست.

11- لازم است در امر نظارت و کنترل، رهیافت ها و اقداماتی برای تقدیر و سنجش و نیز پیشگیری یا جبران

زوال ، لطمه وارده به اعتبار یا ناچیزشماری آن و پیشنهاد اصلاح اقدامات حفاظت، مدیریت و توضیح ، تعیین شود.

شاخص های کمی و کیفی برای ارزیابی سهم محیط پیرامون در اعتبار ساختار ، محوطه و منطقه میراث هم باید ایجاد و گسترش یابد.

شاخص های نظارت و کنترل باید شامل جنبه های مادی چون تجاوز به منظرها ، خطوط افق های مریبی ساختمان ها یا فضاهای باز، آلودگی هوا، آلودگی صوتی و نیز ابعاد اقتصادی، اجتماعی و فرهنگی باشند.

کار با جوامع محلی ، شکل های متخصصین رشته های علمی و جوامع بین المللی به منظور همکاری و آگاه سازی در راستای حفاظت و مدیریت محوطه ها

۱۲- همکاری و به کارگیری جوامع مرتبط و محلی به عنوان بخشی از استراتژی های پایدار در حال توسعه برای حفاظت و مدیریت محیط های پیرامون، ضرورت دارد.

لازم است استفاده از رشته های علمی مختلف و ایجاد ارتباط میان آنها به عنوان یک اقدام استاندارد در امر حفاظت و مدیریت محیط های پیرامون مد نظر قرار گیرد. حوزه های مرتبط با میراث فرهنگی شامل معماری ، برنامه ریزی شهری و منطقه ای ، برنامه ریزی منظره ، مهندسی ، انسان شناسی ، تاریخ ، باستان شناسی ، مردم شناسی ، موزه داری و بایگانی ها می باشند.

همکاری با موسسات و متخصصین در حوزه میراث طبیعی نیز باید به عنوان بخش مکمل اقدام مناسب در شناسایی ، حمایت ، معرفی و توضیح ساختارها ، محوطه ها یا مناطق میراث در محیط پیرامونشان ، ترغیب گردد.

۱۳- لازم است آموزش حرفه ای ، توضیح ، آموزش جامعه و آگاه سازی عمومی ترغیب شود تا اینگونه همکاری ها و تقسیم دانش تقویت شده و همچنین اهداف حفاظت ترویج شده و، بهبود کارایی ابزار حمایت ، برنامه های مدیریت و دیگر وسایل مربوطه بهبود یابد.

تجربه ، دانش و ابزاری که بواسطه حفاظت از تک بنا ها ، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث به دست آمده اند، باید در تکمیل مدیریت محیط پیرامون آنها هم مورد استفاده قرار گیرند.

ضروری است منابع اقتصادی برای تحقیق ، ارزیابی و برنامه ریزی استراتژیک حفاظت و مدیریت محیط پیرامون ساختارها ، محوطه ها و مناطق میراث تخصیص داده شود.

آگاهی از اعتبار ابعاد مختلف محیط پیرامون ، وظیفه مشترک صاحبان حرف، موسسات ، جوامع مرتبط و محلی است. آنها باید هنگام اتخاذ تصمیم ، به ابعاد ملموس و غیر ملموس محیط های پیرامون توجه داشته باشند.

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## CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 3 to 21 October 2005 at its 33rd session,

*Affirming* that cultural diversity is a defining characteristic of humanity,

*Conscious* that cultural diversity forms a common heritage of humanity and should be cherished and preserved for the benefit of all,

*Being aware* that cultural diversity creates a rich and varied world, which increases the range of choices and nurtures human capacities and values, and therefore is a mainspring for sustainable development for communities, peoples and nations,

*Recalling* that cultural diversity, flourishing within a framework of democracy, tolerance, social justice and mutual respect between peoples and cultures, is indispensable for peace and security at the local, national and international levels,

*Celebrating* the importance of cultural diversity for the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized instruments,

*Emphasizing* the need to incorporate culture as a strategic element in national and international development policies, as well as in international development cooperation, taking into account also the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) with its special emphasis on poverty eradication,

*Taking into account* that culture takes diverse forms across time and space and that this diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities and cultural expressions of the peoples and societies making up humanity,

*Recognizing* the importance of traditional knowledge as a source of intangible and material wealth, and in particular the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples, and its positive contribution to sustainable development, as well as the need for its adequate protection and promotion,

*Recognizing* the need to take measures to protect the diversity of cultural expressions, including their contents, especially in situations where cultural expressions may be threatened by the possibility of extinction or serious impairment,

*Emphasizing* the importance of culture for social cohesion in general, and in particular its potential for the enhancement of the status and role of women in society,

*Being aware* that cultural diversity is strengthened by the free flow of ideas, and that it is nurtured by constant exchanges and interaction between cultures,

*Reaffirming* that freedom of thought, expression and information, as well as diversity of the media, enable cultural expressions to flourish within societies,

*Recognizing* that the diversity of cultural expressions, including traditional cultural expressions, is an important factor that allows individuals and peoples to express and to share with others their ideas and values,

*Recalling* that linguistic diversity is a fundamental element of cultural diversity, and *reaffirming* the fundamental role that education plays in the protection and promotion of cultural expressions,

*Taking into account* the importance of the vitality of cultures, including for persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples, as manifested in their freedom to create, disseminate and distribute their traditional cultural expressions and to have access thereto, so as to benefit them for their own development,

*Emphasizing* the vital role of cultural interaction and creativity, which nurture and renew cultural expressions and enhance the role played by those involved in the development of culture for the progress of society at large,

*Recognizing* the importance of intellectual property rights in sustaining those involved in cultural creativity,

*Being convinced* that cultural activities, goods and services have both an economic and a cultural nature, because they convey identities, values and meanings, and must therefore not be treated as solely having commercial value,

*Noting* that while the processes of globalization, which have been facilitated by the rapid development of information and communication technologies, afford unprecedented conditions for enhanced interaction between cultures, they also represent a challenge for cultural diversity, namely in view of risks of imbalances between rich and poor countries,

*Being aware* of UNESCO's specific mandate to ensure respect for the diversity of cultures and to recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image,

*Referring* to the provisions of the international instruments adopted by UNESCO relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights, and in particular the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001,

*Adopts* this Convention on 20 October 2005.

## **I. Objectives and guiding principles**

### *Article 1 – Objectives*

The objectives of this Convention are:

- (a) to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions;
- (b) to create the conditions for cultures to flourish and to freely interact in a mutually beneficial manner;

- (c) to encourage dialogue among cultures with a view to ensuring wider and balanced cultural exchanges in the world in favour of intercultural respect and a culture of peace;
- (d) to foster interculturality in order to develop cultural interaction in the spirit of building bridges among peoples;
- (e) to promote respect for the diversity of cultural expressions and raise awareness of its value at the local, national and international levels;
- (f) to reaffirm the importance of the link between culture and development for all countries, particularly for developing countries, and to support actions undertaken nationally and internationally to secure recognition of the true value of this link;
- (g) to give recognition to the distinctive nature of cultural activities, goods and services as vehicles of identity, values and meaning;
- (h) to reaffirm the sovereign rights of States to maintain, adopt and implement policies and measures that they deem appropriate for the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions on their territory;
- (i) to strengthen international cooperation and solidarity in a spirit of partnership with a view, in particular, to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in order to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions.

## *Article 2 – Guiding principles*

### **1. Principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Cultural diversity can be protected and promoted only if human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of expression, information and communication, as well as the ability of individuals to choose cultural expressions, are guaranteed. No one may invoke the provisions of this Convention in order to infringe human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or guaranteed by international law, or to limit the scope thereof.

### **2. Principle of sovereignty**

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to adopt measures and policies to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory.

### **3. Principle of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures**

The protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions presuppose the recognition of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures, including the cultures of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples.

**4. Principle of international solidarity and cooperation**

International cooperation and solidarity should be aimed at enabling countries, especially developing countries, to create and strengthen their means of cultural expression, including their cultural industries, whether nascent or established, at the local, national and international levels.

**5. Principle of the complementarity of economic and cultural aspects of development**

Since culture is one of the mainsprings of development, the cultural aspects of development are as important as its economic aspects, which individuals and peoples have the fundamental right to participate in and enjoy.

**6. Principle of sustainable development**

Cultural diversity is a rich asset for individuals and societies. The protection, promotion and maintenance of cultural diversity are an essential requirement for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

**7. Principle of equitable access**

Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding.

**8. Principle of openness and balance**

When States adopt measures to support the diversity of cultural expressions, they should seek to promote, in an appropriate manner, openness to other cultures of the world and to ensure that these measures are geared to the objectives pursued under the present Convention.

**II. Scope of application**

*Article 3 – Scope of application*

This Convention shall apply to the policies and measures adopted by the Parties related to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

**III. Definitions**

*Article 4 – Definitions*

For the purposes of this Convention, it is understood that:

**1. Cultural diversity**

“Cultural diversity” refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies.

Cultural diversity is made manifest not only through the varied ways in which the cultural heritage of humanity is expressed, augmented and transmitted through the variety of cultural expressions, but also through diverse modes of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment, whatever the means and technologies used.

## **2. Cultural content**

“Cultural content” refers to the symbolic meaning, artistic dimension and cultural values that originate from or express cultural identities.

## **3. Cultural expressions**

“Cultural expressions” are those expressions that result from the creativity of individuals, groups and societies, and that have cultural content.

## **4. Cultural activities, goods and services**

“Cultural activities, goods and services” refers to those activities, goods and services, which at the time they are considered as a specific attribute, use or purpose, embody or convey cultural expressions, irrespective of the commercial value they may have. Cultural activities may be an end in themselves, or they may contribute to the production of cultural goods and services.

## **5. Cultural industries**

“Cultural industries” refers to industries producing and distributing cultural goods or services as defined in paragraph 4 above.

## **6. Cultural policies and measures**

“Cultural policies and measures” refers to those policies and measures relating to culture, whether at the local, national, regional or international level that are either focused on culture as such or are designed to have a direct effect on cultural expressions of individuals, groups or societies, including on the creation, production, dissemination, distribution of and access to cultural activities, goods and services.

## **7. Protection**

“Protection” means the adoption of measures aimed at the preservation, safeguarding and enhancement of the diversity of cultural expressions.

“Protect” means to adopt such measures.

## **8. Interculturality**

“Interculturality” refers to the existence and equitable interaction of diverse cultures and the possibility of generating shared cultural expressions through dialogue and mutual respect.

#### **IV. Rights and obligations of Parties**

##### *Article 5 – General rule regarding rights and obligations*

1. The Parties, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and universally recognized human rights instruments, reaffirm their sovereign right to formulate and implement their cultural policies and to adopt measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and to strengthen international cooperation to achieve the purposes of this Convention.
2. When a Party implements policies and takes measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory, its policies and measures shall be consistent with the provisions of this Convention.

##### *Article 6 – Rights of parties at the national level*

1. Within the framework of its cultural policies and measures as defined in Article 4.6 and taking into account its own particular circumstances and needs, each Party may adopt measures aimed at protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory.
2. Such measures may include the following:
  - (a) regulatory measures aimed at protecting and promoting diversity of cultural expressions;
  - (b) measures that, in an appropriate manner, provide opportunities for domestic cultural activities, goods and services among all those available within the national territory for the creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment of such domestic cultural activities, goods and services, including provisions relating to the language used for such activities, goods and services;
  - (c) measures aimed at providing domestic independent cultural industries and activities in the informal sector effective access to the means of production, dissemination and distribution of cultural activities, goods and services;
  - (d) measures aimed at providing public financial assistance;
  - (e) measures aimed at encouraging non-profit organizations, as well as public and private institutions and artists and other cultural professionals, to develop and promote the free exchange and circulation of ideas, cultural expressions and cultural activities, goods and services, and to stimulate both the creative and entrepreneurial spirit in their activities;
  - (f) measures aimed at establishing and supporting public institutions, as appropriate;
  - (g) measures aimed at nurturing and supporting artists and others involved in the creation of cultural expressions;
  - (h) measures aimed at enhancing diversity of the media, including through public service broadcasting.

*Article 7 – Measures to promote cultural expressions*

1. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups:
  - (a) to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions, paying due attention to the special circumstances and needs of women as well as various social groups, including persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples;
  - (b) to have access to diverse cultural expressions from within their territory as well as from other countries of the world.
2. Parties shall also endeavour to recognize the important contribution of artists, others involved in the creative process, cultural communities, and organizations that support their work, and their central role in nurturing the diversity of cultural expressions.

*Article 8 – Measures to protect cultural expressions*

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 5 and 6, a Party may determine the existence of special situations where cultural expressions on its territory are at risk of extinction, under serious threat, or otherwise in need of urgent safeguarding.
2. Parties may take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve cultural expressions in situations referred to in paragraph 1 in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Convention.
3. Parties shall report to the Intergovernmental Committee referred to in Article 23 all measures taken to meet the exigencies of the situation, and the Committee may make appropriate recommendations.

*Article 9 – Information sharing and transparency*

Parties shall:

- (a) provide appropriate information in their reports to UNESCO every four years on measures taken to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory and at the international level;
- (b) designate a point of contact responsible for information sharing in relation to this Convention;
- (c) share and exchange information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

*Article 10 – Education and public awareness*

Parties shall:

- (a) encourage and promote understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, *inter alia*, through educational and greater public awareness programmes;

- (b) cooperate with other Parties and international and regional organizations in achieving the purpose of this article;
- (c) endeavour to encourage creativity and strengthen production capacities by setting up educational, training and exchange programmes in the field of cultural industries. These measures should be implemented in a manner which does not have a negative impact on traditional forms of production.

*Article 11 – Participation of civil society*

Parties acknowledge the fundamental role of civil society in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. Parties shall encourage the active participation of civil society in their efforts to achieve the objectives of this Convention.

*Article 12 – Promotion of international cooperation*

Parties shall endeavour to strengthen their bilateral, regional and international cooperation for the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, taking particular account of the situations referred to in Articles 8 and 17, notably in order to:

- (a) facilitate dialogue among Parties on cultural policy;
- (b) enhance public sector strategic and management capacities in cultural public sector institutions, through professional and international cultural exchanges and sharing of best practices;
- (c) reinforce partnerships with and among civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in fostering and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions;
- (d) promote the use of new technologies, encourage partnerships to enhance information sharing and cultural understanding, and foster the diversity of cultural expressions;
- (e) encourage the conclusion of co-production and co-distribution agreements.

*Article 13 – Integration of culture in sustainable development*

Parties shall endeavour to integrate culture in their development policies at all levels for the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development and, within this framework, foster aspects relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

*Article 14 – Cooperation for development*

Parties shall endeavour to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector by, *inter alia*, the following means:

- (a) the strengthening of the cultural industries in developing countries through:
  - (i) creating and strengthening cultural production and distribution capacities in developing countries;
  - (ii) facilitating wider access to the global market and international distribution networks for their cultural activities, goods and services;
  - (iii) enabling the emergence of viable local and regional markets;
  - (iv) adopting, where possible, appropriate measures in developed countries with a view to facilitating access to their territory for the cultural activities, goods and services of developing countries;
  - (v) providing support for creative work and facilitating the mobility, to the extent possible, of artists from the developing world;
  - (vi) encouraging appropriate collaboration between developed and developing countries in the areas, *inter alia*, of music and film;
- (b) capacity-building through the exchange of information, experience and expertise, as well as the training of human resources in developing countries, in the public and private sector relating to, *inter alia*, strategic and management capacities, policy development and implementation, promotion and distribution of cultural expressions, small-, medium- and micro-enterprise development, the use of technology, and skills development and transfer;
- (c) technology transfer through the introduction of appropriate incentive measures for the transfer of technology and know-how, especially in the areas of cultural industries and enterprises;
- (d) financial support through:
  - (i) the establishment of an International Fund for Cultural Diversity as provided in Article 18;
  - (ii) the provision of official development assistance, as appropriate, including technical assistance, to stimulate and support creativity;
  - (iii) other forms of financial assistance such as low interest loans, grants and other funding mechanisms.

*Article 15 – Collaborative arrangements*

Parties shall encourage the development of partnerships, between and within the public and private sectors and non-profit organizations, in order to cooperate with developing countries in the enhancement of their capacities in the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. These innovative partnerships shall, according to the practical needs of developing countries, emphasize the further development of infrastructure, human resources and policies, as well as the exchange of cultural activities, goods and services.

*Article 16 – Preferential treatment for developing countries*

Developed countries shall facilitate cultural exchanges with developing countries by granting, through the appropriate institutional and legal frameworks, preferential treatment to artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners, as well as cultural goods and services from developing countries.

*Article 17 – International cooperation in situations of serious threat to cultural expressions*

Parties shall cooperate in providing assistance to each other, and, in particular to developing countries, in situations referred to under Article 8.

*Article 18 – International Fund for Cultural Diversity*

1. An International Fund for Cultural Diversity, hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”, is hereby established.
2. The Fund shall consist of funds-in-trust established in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.
3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:
  - (a) voluntary contributions made by Parties;
  - (b) funds appropriated for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO;
  - (c) contributions, gifts or bequests by other States; organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, other regional or international organizations; and public or private bodies or individuals;
  - (d) any interest due on resources of the Fund;
  - (e) funds raised through collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund;
  - (f) any other resources authorized by the Fund’s regulations.
4. The use of resources of the Fund shall be decided by the Intergovernmental Committee on the basis of guidelines determined by the Conference of Parties referred to in Article 22.
5. The Intergovernmental Committee may accept contributions and other forms of assistance for general and specific purposes relating to specific projects, provided that those projects have been approved by it.
6. No political, economic or other conditions that are incompatible with the objectives of this Convention may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.
7. Parties shall endeavour to provide voluntary contributions on a regular basis towards the implementation of this Convention.

*Article 19 – Exchange, analysis and dissemination of information*

1. Parties agree to exchange information and share expertise concerning data collection and statistics on the diversity of cultural expressions as well as on best practices for its protection and promotion.
2. UNESCO shall facilitate, through the use of existing mechanisms within the Secretariat, the collection, analysis and dissemination of all relevant information, statistics and best practices.
3. UNESCO shall also establish and update a data bank on different sectors and governmental, private and non-profit organizations involved in the area of cultural expressions.
4. To facilitate the collection of data, UNESCO shall pay particular attention to capacity-building and the strengthening of expertise for Parties that submit a request for such assistance.
5. The collection of information identified in this Article shall complement the information collected under the provisions of Article 9.

**V. Relationship to other instruments**

*Article 20 – Relationship to other treaties: mutual supportiveness, complementarity and non-subordination*

1. Parties recognize that they shall perform in good faith their obligations under this Convention and all other treaties to which they are parties. Accordingly, without subordinating this Convention to any other treaty,
  - (a) they shall foster mutual supportiveness between this Convention and the other treaties to which they are parties; and
  - (b) when interpreting and applying the other treaties to which they are parties or when entering into other international obligations, Parties shall take into account the relevant provisions of this Convention.
2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as modifying rights and obligations of the Parties under any other treaties to which they are parties.

*Article 21 – International consultation and coordination*

Parties undertake to promote the objectives and principles of this Convention in other international forums. For this purpose, Parties shall consult each other, as appropriate, bearing in mind these objectives and principles.

## **VI. Organs of the Convention**

### *Article 22 – Conference of Parties*

1. A Conference of Parties shall be established. The Conference of Parties shall be the plenary and supreme body of this Convention.
2. The Conference of Parties shall meet in ordinary session every two years, as far as possible, in conjunction with the General Conference of UNESCO. It may meet in extraordinary session if it so decides or if the Intergovernmental Committee receives a request to that effect from at least one-third of the Parties.
3. The Conference of Parties shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
4. The functions of the Conference of Parties shall be, *inter alia*:
  - (a) to elect the Members of the Intergovernmental Committee;
  - (b) to receive and examine reports of the Parties to this Convention transmitted by the Intergovernmental Committee;
  - (c) to approve the operational guidelines prepared upon its request by the Intergovernmental Committee;
  - (d) to take whatever other measures it may consider necessary to further the objectives of this Convention.

### *Article 23 – Intergovernmental Committee*

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, hereinafter referred to as “the Intergovernmental Committee”, shall be established within UNESCO. It shall be composed of representatives of 18 States Parties to the Convention, elected for a term of four years by the Conference of Parties upon entry into force of this Convention pursuant to Article 29.
2. The Intergovernmental Committee shall meet annually.
3. The Intergovernmental Committee shall function under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of Parties.
4. The Members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be increased to 24 once the number of Parties to the Convention reaches 50.
5. The election of Members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be based on the principles of equitable geographical representation as well as rotation.
6. Without prejudice to the other responsibilities conferred upon it by this Convention, the functions of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be:
  - (a) to promote the objectives of this Convention and to encourage and monitor the implementation thereof;

- (b) to prepare and submit for approval by the Conference of Parties, upon its request, the operational guidelines for the implementation and application of the provisions of the Convention;
- (c) to transmit to the Conference of Parties reports from Parties to the Convention, together with its comments and a summary of their contents;
- (d) to make appropriate recommendations to be taken in situations brought to its attention by Parties to the Convention in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 8;
- (e) to establish procedures and other mechanisms for consultation aimed at promoting the objectives and principles of this Convention in other international forums;
- (f) to perform any other tasks as may be requested by the Conference of Parties.

7. The Intergovernmental Committee, in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, may invite at any time public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on specific issues.

8. The Intergovernmental Committee shall prepare and submit to the Conference of Parties, for approval, its own Rules of Procedure.

#### *Article 24 – UNESCO Secretariat*

1. The organs of the Convention shall be assisted by the UNESCO Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall prepare the documentation of the Conference of Parties and the Intergovernmental Committee as well as the agenda of their meetings and shall assist in and report on the implementation of their decisions.

### **VII. Final clauses**

#### *Article 25 – Settlement of disputes*

1. In the event of a dispute between Parties to this Convention concerning the interpretation or the application of the Convention, the Parties shall seek a solution by negotiation.
2. If the Parties concerned cannot reach agreement by negotiation, they may jointly seek the good offices of, or request mediation by, a third party.
3. If good offices or mediation are not undertaken or if there is no settlement by negotiation, good offices or mediation, a Party may have recourse to conciliation in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Annex of this Convention. The Parties shall consider in good faith the proposal made by the Conciliation Commission for the resolution of the dispute.

4. Each Party may, at the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it does not recognize the conciliation procedure provided for above. Any Party having made such a declaration may, at any time, withdraw this declaration by notification to the Director-General of UNESCO.

*Article 26 – Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Member States*

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Member States of UNESCO in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

*Article 27 – Accession*

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not Members of UNESCO but members of the United Nations, or of any of its specialized agencies, that are invited by the General Conference of UNESCO to accede to it.

2. This Convention shall also be open to accession by territories which enjoy full internal self-government recognized as such by the United Nations, but which have not attained full independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and which have competence over the matters governed by this Convention, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of such matters.

3. The following provisions apply to regional economic integration organizations:

(a) This Convention shall also be open to accession by any regional economic integration organization, which shall, except as provided below, be fully bound by the provisions of the Convention in the same manner as States Parties;

(b) In the event that one or more Member States of such an organization is also Party to this Convention, the organization and such Member State or States shall decide on their responsibility for the performance of their obligations under this Convention. Such distribution of responsibility shall take effect following completion of the notification procedure described in subparagraph (c). The organization and the Member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Convention concurrently. In addition, regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their rights to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its Member States exercises its right, and vice-versa;

(c) A regional economic integration organization and its Member State or States which have agreed on a distribution of responsibilities as provided in subparagraph (b) shall inform the Parties of any such proposed distribution of responsibilities in the following manner:

- (i) in their instrument of accession, such organization shall declare with specificity, the distribution of their responsibilities with respect to matters governed by the Convention;
  - (ii) in the event of any later modification of their respective responsibilities, the regional economic integration organization shall inform the depositary of any such proposed modification of their respective responsibilities; the depositary shall in turn inform the Parties of such modification;
- (d) Member States of a regional economic integration organization which become Parties to this Convention shall be presumed to retain competence over all matters in respect of which transfers of competence to the organization have not been specifically declared or informed to the depositary;
- (e) “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization constituted by sovereign States, members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, to which those States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to become a Party to it.

4. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

*Article 28 – Point of contact*

Upon becoming Parties to this Convention, each Party shall designate a point of contact as referred to in Article 9.

*Article 29 – Entry into force*

1. This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, but only with respect to those States or regional economic integration organizations that have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other Party three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by Member States of the organization.

*Article 30 – Federal or non-unitary constitutional systems*

Recognizing that international agreements are equally binding on Parties regardless of their constitutional systems, the following provisions shall apply to Parties which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

- (a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power,

the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those Parties which are not federal States;

- (b) with regard to the provisions of the Convention, the implementation of which comes under the jurisdiction of individual constituent units such as States, counties, provinces, or cantons which are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform, as necessary, the competent authorities of constituent units such as States, counties, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

#### *Article 31 – Denunciation*

1. Any Party to this Convention may denounce this Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.
3. The denunciation shall take effect 12 months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall in no way affect the financial obligations of the Party denouncing the Convention until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

#### *Article 32 – Depositary functions*

The Director-General of UNESCO, as the depositary of this Convention, shall inform the Member States of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization and regional economic integration organizations referred to in Article 27, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession provided for in Articles 26 and 27, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 31.

#### *Article 33 – Amendments*

1. A Party to this Convention may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General, propose amendments to this Convention. The Director-General shall circulate such communication to all Parties. If, within six months from the date of dispatch of the communication, no less than one half of the Parties reply favourably to the request, the Director-General shall present such proposal to the next session of the Conference of Parties for discussion and possible adoption.
2. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting.
3. Once adopted, amendments to this Convention shall be submitted to the Parties for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
4. For Parties which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to them, amendments to this Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the instruments referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article by two-thirds of the Parties. Thereafter, for each Party that ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to an amendment, the said amendment shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by that Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

5. The procedure set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to amendments to Article 23 concerning the number of Members of the Intergovernmental Committee. These amendments shall enter into force at the time they are adopted.

6. A State or a regional economic integration organization referred to in Article 27 which becomes a Party to this Convention after the entry into force of amendments in conformity with paragraph 4 of this Article shall, failing an expression of different intention, be considered to be:

- (a) Party to this Convention as so amended; and
- (b) a Party to the unamended Convention in relation to any Party not bound by the amendments.

*Article 34 – Authoritative texts*

This Convention has been drawn up in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, all six texts being equally authoritative.

*Article 35 – Registration*

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO.

**ANNEX**

**Conciliation Procedure**

*Article 1 – Conciliation Commission*

A Conciliation Commission shall be created upon the request of one of the Parties to the dispute. The Commission shall, unless the Parties otherwise agree, be composed of five members, two appointed by each Party concerned and a President chosen jointly by those members.

*Article 2 – Members of the Commission*

In disputes between more than two Parties, Parties in the same interest shall appoint their members of the Commission jointly by agreement. Where two or more Parties have separate interests or there is a disagreement as to whether they are of the same interest, they shall appoint their members separately.

*Article 3 – Appointments*

If any appointments by the Parties are not made within two months of the date of the request to create a Conciliation Commission, the Director-General of UNESCO shall, if asked to do so by the Party that made the request, make those appointments within a further two-month period.

*Article 4 – President of the Commission*

If a President of the Conciliation Commission has not been chosen within two months of the last of the members of the Commission being appointed, the Director-General of UNESCO shall, if asked to do so by a Party, designate a President within a further two-month period.

*Article 5 – Decisions*

The Conciliation Commission shall take its decisions by majority vote of its members. It shall, unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree, determine its own procedure. It shall render a proposal for resolution of the dispute, which the Parties shall consider in good faith.

*Article 6 – Disagreement*

A disagreement as to whether the Conciliation Commission has competence shall be decided by the Commission.

**XI'AN DECLARATION  
ON THE CONSERVATION OF THE SETTING  
OF HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES AND AREAS**

**Adopted in Xi'an, China  
by the 15<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS  
on 21 October 2005  
Final version - 22.10.2005**

**Preamble**

Meeting in the ancient city of Xi'an (China) on 17-21<sup>st</sup> October 2005, at the invitation of ICOMOS China on the occasion of 15<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS and the celebrations marking the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its longstanding endeavour to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development;

Benefiting from the broad range of cases and reflections shared during the General Assembly's International Symposium on *Monuments and Sites in their Settings – Conserving Cultural Heritage in Changing Townscapes and Landscapes* and learning from a broad range of experiences from China and world-wide authorities, institutions and specialists in providing adequate care and management of heritage structures, sites and areas such as historic cities, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites in the context of accelerated change and development;

Taking note of the international and professional interest for the conservation of the settings of monuments and sites as expressed in the *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites – the Venice Charter* (1964) – and in the many texts it has inspired, particularly through ICOMOS National and International Committees, as well as the *Nara Document on Authenticity* (1994) and conclusions and recommendations of international meetings like the *Hoi An Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Districts in Asia* (2003), the *Declaration on the Recovery of Bam's Cultural Heritage* (2004), and the *Seoul Declaration on Tourism in Asia's Historic Towns and Areas* (2005);

Noting the references to the concept of setting in UNESCO conventions and recommendations like the *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites* (1962), the *Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works* (1968), the *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas* (1976), the *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, (2003) and more specifically the *World Heritage Convention* (1972) and its Operational Guidelines, where setting is listed as an attribute of authenticity and as needing protection through the establishment of buffer zones, and the ongoing opportunity this brings for international and interdisciplinary co-operation between ICOMOS, UNESCO and other partners and for developments on topics like authenticity or the conservation of historic urban landscapes expressed in the *Vienna Memorandum* (2005).

Stressing the need to address adequately the rapid or incremental transformation of cities, landscapes and heritage routes which result from changes in lifestyles, agriculture, development, tourism or large-scale disasters of natural or human origin, and to recognise, protect and sustain adequately the meaningful presence of heritage structures, sites and areas in their settings as a way to reduce the threat these transformation processes constitute against the cultural heritage in the full richness of its authenticity, meaning, values, integrity and diversity,

Participants of the 15<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS adopt the following Declaration of principles and recommendations, addressing it to intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, national and local authorities and all institutions and specialists able to contribute through legislation, policies, planning processes and management to better protect and conserve the world's heritage structures, sites and areas in their settings.

**Acknowledge the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage monuments, sites and areas**

1. **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.**

Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

2. **Heritage structures, sites or areas of various scales, including individual buildings or designed spaces, historic cities or urban landscapes, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites, derive their significance and distinctive character from their perceived social and spiritual, historic, artistic, aesthetic, natural, scientific, or other cultural values. They also derive their significance and distinctive character from their meaningful relationships with their physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural context and settings.**

These relationships can be the result of a conscious and planned creative act, spiritual belief, historical events, use or a cumulative and organic process over time through cultural traditions.

**Understand, document and interpret the settings in diverse contexts**

3. **Understanding, documenting and interpreting the setting is essential to defining and appreciating the heritage significance of any structure, site or area.**

The definition of setting requires an understanding of the history, evolution and character of the surrounds of the heritage resource. Defining the setting is a process of considering multiple factors to include the character of the arrival experience and the heritage resource itself.

4. **Understanding the setting in an inclusive way requires a multi-disciplinary approach and the use of diverse information sources.**

Sources include formal records and archives, artistic and scientific descriptions, oral history and traditional knowledge, the perspectives of local and associated communities as well as the analysis of views and vistas.

Cultural traditions, rituals, spiritual practices and concepts as well as history, topography, natural environment values, use and other factors contribute to create the full range of a setting's tangible and intangible values and dimensions. The definition of settings should carefully articulate the character and values of the setting and its relationship to the heritage resource.

#### **Develop planning tools and practices to conserve and manage settings**

- 5. The implementation of effective planning and legislative tools, policies, strategies and practices to sustainably manage settings requires consistency and continuity in application, whilst reflecting the local or cultural contexts in which they function.**

Tools to manage settings include specific legislative measures, professional training, development of comprehensive conservation and management plans or systems, and use of adequate heritage impact assessment methods.

- 6. Legislation, regulation and guidelines for the protection, conservation and management of heritage structures, sites and areas should provide for the establishment of a protection or buffer zone around them that reflects and conserves the significance and distinctive character of their setting.**
- 7. Planning instruments should include provisions to effectively control the impact of incremental or rapid change on settings.**

Significant skylines, sight lines and adequate distance between any new public or private development and heritage structures, sites and areas are key aspects to assess in the prevention of inappropriate visual and spatial encroachments or land use in significant settings.

- 8. Heritage impact assessments should be required for all new development impacting on the significance of heritage structures, sites and areas and on their settings.**

Development within the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas should positively interpret and contribute to its significance and distinctive character.

#### **Monitor and manage change affecting settings**

- 9. The rate of change and the individual and cumulative impacts of change and transformation on the settings of heritage structures, sites and areas is an ongoing process which must be monitored and managed.**

Incremental as well as rapid transformation of the urban or rural landscapes, the ways of life, the economies or the natural environment can substantially or irretrievably affect the authentic contribution that the setting makes to the significance of a heritage structure, site or area.

- 10. Change to the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas should be managed to retain cultural significance and distinctive character.**

Managing change to the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas need not necessarily prevent or obstruct change.

11. **Monitoring should define approaches and actions to appreciate and measure as well as prevent or remedy decay, loss of significance or trivialisation and propose improvement in conservation, management and interpretation practices.**

Qualitative and quantifiable indicators should be developed to assess the contribution of the setting to the significance of a heritage structure, site or area.

Indicators for monitoring should cover physical aspects such as intrusion on views, skylines or open spaces, air pollution, sound pollution, as well as economic, social and cultural dimensions.

**Work with local, interdisciplinary and international communities for co-operation and awareness in conserving and managing settings**

12. **Co-operation and engagement with associated and local communities is essential as part of developing sustainable strategies for the conservation and management of settings.**

Inter-disciplinary engagement should be encouraged as standard practice in conserving and managing settings. Relevant cultural heritage fields include architecture, urban and regional planning, landscape planning, engineering, anthropology, history, archaeology, ethnology, curation and archives.

Co-operation with institutions and specialists in the field of natural heritage should also be encouraged as an integral part of good practice for the identification, protection, presentation and interpretation of heritage structures, sites or areas in their setting.

13. **Professional training, interpretation, community education and public awareness should be encouraged to support such co-operation and sharing of knowledge as well as to promote conservation goals, improve the efficiency of the protection tools, management plans and other instruments.**

The experience, knowledge and tools developed through the conservation of individual heritage structures, sites and areas should be extended to complement the management of their setting.

Economic resources should be allocated to the research, assessment and strategic planning of the conservation and management of setting of heritage structures, sites and areas.

Awareness of the significance of the setting in its various dimensions is the shared responsibility of professionals, institutions, associated and local communities, who should take into account the tangible and intangible dimensions of settings when making decisions.