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URBAN ASPECTS OF DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT ON TERRITORIES OF BUFFER ZONES OF WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS UNESCO

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Annotation. *The authors consider modern approaches and experience in managing the territories of existing and potential World Heritage sites and their buffer zones through the prism of practical experience in creating and using buffer zones and the theoretical platform of this activity, including recommendations in international declarations, conventions and UNESCO guidelines.*

The Athens Charter (1931) introduced the concept of international heritage and created a platform for international practice in the field of cultural heritage protection, which consists of 7 provisions: the establishment of an international organization for restoration, operation (cultural heritage sites) and consultations; on professional examination of restoration projects; on legislative support for heritage preservation at the state level; about reburial of the objects which are not subject to immediate restoration; on permission to use modern methods and materials in restoration works; on the protection of historical sites; on the protection of territories adjacent to historic sites [1].

After the Second World War, UNESCO was established (charter of 1945, first general conference -1946), one of the tasks of which was to preserve the world cultural heritage.

The Venice Charter 1964 provided a definition of the fundamental concepts underlying heritage conservation: the concept of immovable historical monument, the protection and restoration of immovable historical monuments. The purpose and requirements of protection of immovable historical monuments are formulated: "... protection and restoration of immovable historical monuments is directed on preservation not only as works of art, but also as witnesses of history", requirements to protection of immovable monuments which are based on principles. preservation of the integrity of the monument and the historical place [2]. The definition of "cultural values" was given at the 15th session of the General Conference of UNESCO Paris (1968).

The international concept of "cultural heritage" is described in the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. This basic international document was approved at the XXVII session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(1972). At this session, it was approved to clarify the definitions set out in French and English. In particular, the word "protection", in Spanish - "proteccion" - protection, not preservation - preservation, which is used in another context.

One of the provisions of the Conventions is that upon signing (ratification) of the Convention, a state becomes a party to it or a party to the Convention and assumes a number of obligations concerning political and international activities. The international obligations of the participating state stipulate that "the state must identify and differentiate the achievements of mankind entering its territory [3, Article 3]". But this is only the beginning. A separate section of the Convention is devoted to the international protection of cultural and natural heritage. Each State that has acceded to the Convention has recognized that "the obligation to ensure the identification, protection, preservation, restoration and transmission of the cultural and natural heritage located in its territory to the next generation rests with that State. Therefore, in order to make every effort to do so, it will work both independently, with the maximum available resources and, if necessary, in the framework of international assistance and cooperation, so that it can benefit, in particular, in finance, urban, scientific and technical in relation"[3].

In addition, important documents in the development of the international theoretical basis for the preservation of cultural heritage are the international documents developed during the UNESCO General Conferences, some of which are listed below. UNESCO 1976 Recommendations on the Preservation and Contemporary Role of Historical Ensembles "(United Nations General Conference on Education in Science and Culture, 19th Session, meeting in Nairobi from 26 October to 30 November 1976) explained the terms:

"Historical or traditional ensembles", "environment", "protection" - identification, protection, preservation, restoration, restoration, maintenance and revival of historical or traditional ensembles and the environment.

It has also been established that the Dresden Declaration (1982), the Charter on the Preservation of Historic Cities and Urban Areas (Washington Statute 1987), and the Lausanne Charter (International Charter on Historic Gardens (Florentine Statute, 1976) have made a significant contribution to the development of cultural heritage. 1990).

Definition of categories: cultural landscapes; historic cities and historic city centers; inherited channels; Inherited roads are published in the Guidelines for the inclusion of specific types of heritage in the World Heritage List (16th session of the FAC, Santa Fe, 1992).

It has been established that researchers J. Jokileto and M. Feilden have developed theoretical provisions on the authenticity of the JCC, approved by the ICOMOS General Assembly (Nara, 1994). Plamenitska OA and ZV Moiseenko write about the main results of the Nar conference: "Undoubtedly, only a ruin can be completely authentic. But it is unlikely that the goal of preserving the architectural heritage should be to perpetuate the result of its degradation in the name of authenticity. " Scientists are of the opinion that the purpose of improving the condition or reproduction of the monument should be to bring it to the state in which it was at the time of its greatest flowering. This position to some extent resonates with the creative method of Violet le Duke and, provided a professional approach, harmonizes and improves the object and the environment.

It is established that the definition of traditional building, as well as 6 principles of its preservation, was provided in the Stockholm International Charter for the Protection of Traditional Architectural Heritage (1998): any intervention in the material

structure of a traditional building must be preceded by in-depth scientific analysis, research and documentation; the integrity of the historically formed environment and cultural landscape should be preserved when implementing protection measures; traditional performing skills and traditional building structures should be preserved; renewal and strengthening of materials and architectural elements must be made of materials that are consistent with traditional, do not affect the architectural and plastic decoration of buildings; adaptation, adaptation and modern use of traditional buildings must be carried out on the basis of preserving the architectural and artistic image of the building, its characteristics and form while ensuring modern comfort; historical changes that have taken place on a traditional building during its existence must be protected as important traces of history. Bringing all the components of a traditional building to a certain historical period cannot be considered the goal of restoration.

Recommendations for the inclusion of the concept of "historic urban landscape" in the assessment of UNESCO listings, as well as requirements for management plans, or plans for the management of World Heritage sites, as a mandatory component of scientific support for the identification and subsequent use of the World Heritage Site cultural heritage entered the Operational Manual in 2006 [4, p. 27-28].

The 29th session of the World Heritage Committee (2005) approved an appeal to the General Conference of UNESCO for the adoption of new Recommendations (in addition to updating existing ones) on the preservation of historic urban landscapes, with special emphasis on the need to link modern architecture with historical context (decision 29 COM 5D).

An International Seminar of World Heritage Experts and Buffer Zones (pursuant to decision 30 COM 9 of the 30th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee) was held on 11-14 March 2008 in Davos, Switzerland. The discussion focused on issues and best practices related to buffer zones and issues related to the integrity of sites included in the World Heritage List. As a result of the meeting, among other things, proposals were formulated and published on changes in the operational guidelines of the World Heritage Convention (version 2005) on the definition of territories, boundaries and management of buffer zones, as well as the conditions of integrity.

At the 35th session of the General Conference of UNESCO (35th session Paris, 6 October - 23 October 2009), the issues of regulating the preservation of historic urban landscapes at the international level were adopted in the form of a new UNESCO Recommendation. The final draft text was presented at the spring session of the Executive Board in 2011, for adoption by the UNESCO General Conference at its 36th session (2011). The result was the approval of the latest version of the "Guide to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention" (Operational Guide to the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention), which for more than 30 years has been reprinted several times with clarifications and additions, becoming an organizational document (28 paragraphs) in a large collection (more than 290 paragraphs plus a whole volume of appendices) of various attitudes and rules - a kind of "constitution" of world heritage.

The concept of "buffer zone" was first included in the "Operational Guide to the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention" in 1977 (Chapter IV). In modern practice, it is used in the 2012 edition of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, namely: "The buffer zone is defined as a protected area designed to provide an additional level of protection for a World Heritage site.

At the request of the Operational Guide, the buffer zone should "cover the immediate surroundings of the monument, important visual perspectives and other areas or physical attributes essential for perception, ensure the proper condition and protection of the monument from the harmful effects of the environment."

It is clear that the universal international document does not provide specific recommendations for determining the parameters. Thus, the size of the buffer zone is determined in each case by means of arbitrarily defined mechanisms, or methodical narratives, mastered independently by institutions of each state. International documents concerning the preservation of cultural heritage are of a general recommendatory nature. They consist of conventions, regulations, charters, memoranda, recommendations, but may not always serve as a specific guide for action. Therefore, experts and scientists develop this documentation based on their own experience and specific local conditions. Defining the boundaries of buffer zones requires sound scientific approaches, otherwise it is necessary to coordinate all types of urban planning activities at the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Center.

The challenges of managing World Heritage sites include many of the specific issues set out in this Guide. For example, this is monitoring, which allows you to track all changes occurring in the World Heritage Site, and make appropriate adjustments to management actions (a special type - "responsive monitoring" is described in detail in a special section IV of the Guide). And subsection 2.F. of this document (paragraphs 96-119), entitled "Security and Management", is directly devoted to management issues. Paragraph 97 states that: "... all UNESCO World Heritage Sites must have adequate long-term established and / or traditional protection and management, a legislative and regulatory framework to ensure their preservation." Paragraphs 99-102 formulate the basic principles of demarcation of the boundaries of objects on the ground (cultural and natural - for various reasons). Paragraphs 103-108 address the issue of buffer zone allocation and the need to develop Facility Management Plans. Finally, paragraph 119 states that "... World Heritage sites may continue to be used and offer a variety of ecologically and culturally sustainable uses". However, a number of leading international experts have noted the lack of clarity on the part of the UNESCO World Heritage Center on many issues of historic city management, including how to protect its outstanding universal value and, in general, how to keep it alone. their authenticity and integrity.

The above shows that the attributes and methodology for determining the parameters, boundaries and modes of use of the territories of World Heritage sites and their buffer zones are in the live stream of the search for universal solutions.

Our own experience of creating a buffer zone of the UNESCO World Heritage Site (Residence of the Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia, Ukraine) has shown that the desire to increase the buffer zone of the object, which allegedly shows good intentions to protect urban development from modern transformations, . After all, erroneous decisions create contradictions between the right to preserve individuality and cultural value and the inalienable right to development.

As noted, when the site is included in the World Heritage List, the documents submitted and approved by the international community concerning the development of the city and the management of the buffer zone of the future UNESCO site come into force. They contain detailed information on the size, characteristics and modes of use of the buffer zone, a map or topographic plan with its exact boundaries, as well as a clear explanation of how it protects the monument, must be presented in the nomination dossier. The legal force of these documents under international

agreements exceeds the legislative and executive level of any state. That is, in other words, the state voluntarily removes from its jurisdiction part of the territories recognized on its initiative as an outstanding universal value.

Thus, at the very beginning of the identification of a World Heritage site, local and state authorities should theoretically understand the full consequences of significant changes in the potential use of urban areas, which in the future acquire a respectable international status as a UNESCO site or buffer zone. . That is, it is necessary to consciously treat a significant reduction, and sometimes a complete ban on environmental change. Not everyone can perceive the loss of such an important factor in attracting investment and development in the city and region as urban planning: new construction, reconstruction, modernization of buildings, leading to their significant transformation, and other actions related to changes in the UNESCO status quo.

As practice shows, the management of UNESCO World Heritage sites is associated with the solution of urban problems that directly or indirectly arise from situations that arise within the buffer zone. New construction within the buffer zone may have a negative impact on a UNESCO World Heritage Site and may threaten its outstanding universal value, mostly under the threat of traditional visual factors: panoramas, silhouettes, fronts and foci of perception of UNESCO sites.

The analysis of modern practice of architectural and town - planning activity within the buffer zones of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, in particular, in European countries, revealed many examples of lack of clear limitation and regulation of architectural and town - planning activity within the buffer zones.

If the implementation of urban planning activities does not violate the physical condition of the object, or its buffer zone, but only changes its context or conditions of its perception, it still exposes the object to the risk of international regulations to include objects in the List of objects endangered world heritage sites. Then there are real prospects for exclusion from the UNESCO World Heritage List. Similar examples have already been in international practice, such as the exclusion from the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites of the Arabian Oryx Sanctuary - Oman (2007); Dresden Elbe Valley - Germany (2009); Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City - England (2021); Bagrati Cathedral - Georgia [5].

Therefore, there is a need for long-term planning with the help of management plans for World Heritage sites and their buffer zones. Under the current system, these plans are approved at the annual sessions of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and can be valid for 6 years. Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn: urban development and urban planning in the presence of UNESCO World Heritage sites have significant differences in terms of regulation; reduction of buffer zones is not practiced by international guidelines; imperatives for the presence of buffer zones complicate the processes of new construction and other economic activities; preparation of a nomination dossier for inclusion of the site in the UNESCO World Heritage List requires consideration of long-term urban development plans; determination of parameters of the buffer zone of UNESCO objects should be based on maintenance of technical safety and the general conditions of perception; In case of necessity of new construction (station in Vienna) on the territory of the buffer zone, the materials are coordinated with the World Heritage Center; In case of prospects of complex transformations, it is better to unite them in the joint document "Management plan of the buffer zone" and to pass the corresponding coordination in the World Heritage Center that will give opportunities of planned development till 6 flyings (for the term of validity of the plan).

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