



Conducting Impact Assessments for World Heritage, for protection and sustainable development

Campus Session #43255 IUCN World Conservation Congress

5th Sep 2021, 1100-1300 (120 mins)

Note for participants

Values and Attributes

(Heritage) Values	The reasons why a heritage place is considered important to be protected for present and future generations. Values are determined by a range of social and cultural factors. What is valued by one section of society may not be valued by another, or may be valued for different reasons, or one generation may value it but it may not be valued by the next generation. Heritage places normally have a range of values: aesthetic, architectural, biological, ecological, historic, geological, social, spiritual, etc. These values are conveyed and embodied in the attributes of the heritage place.
OUV	Cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole.
Attributes	<p>Attributes are the elements of a World Heritage property or other heritage place which embody and convey its values. They can be classified into three large groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical structures, features and tangible characteristics (such as colour, shape, size, volume, etc); - processes; and - intangible aspects (such as associations, meanings and relationships). <p>Attributes, and the interactions between them, are the focus of protection, conservation and management and their identification is vital to understanding the conditions of authenticity and integrity of a property.</p>



ICOMOS



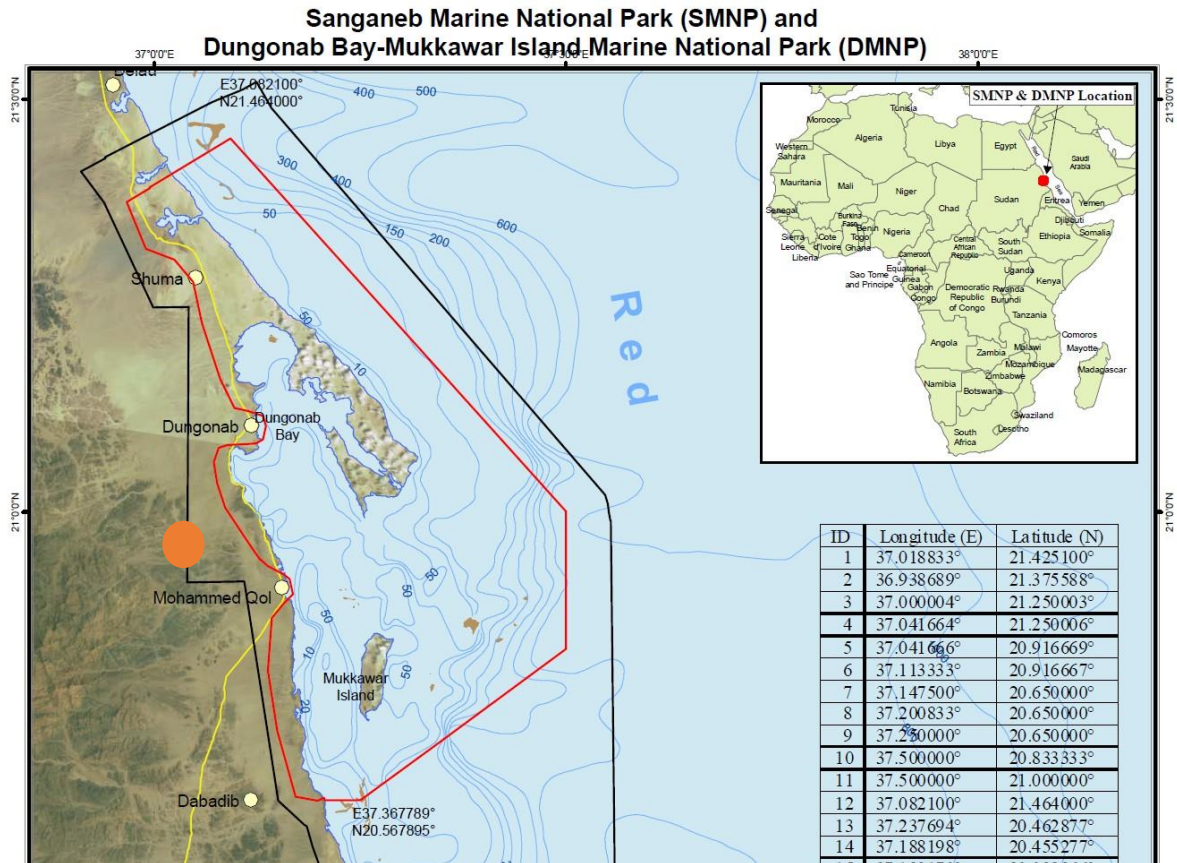
1. Case study of Sanganeb and Dugonab – Hypothetical Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The property is located in an ecologically and globally outstanding region, the Red Sea, which is the world's northernmost tropical sea, the warmest and most saline of the world's seas, and is a Global 200 priority biogeographic region. The property is part of a larger transition area between northern and southern Red Sea biogeographic zones and contains diverse and mostly undisturbed habitats which are outstanding examples of the northernmost tropical coral reef system on earth. The property and its surrounding area include reef systems (13 different bio-physiographic reef zones in Sanganeb Marine National Park (SMNP)), the only atoll-like feature in the Red Sea, lagoons, islets, sand flats, seagrass beds, and mangrove habitats and display a diversity of reefs, from living reefs to ancient fossil reefs. These habitats are home to populations of seabirds (20 species), marine mammals (11 species), fish (300 species), corals (260 species), sharks, manta rays and marine turtles, and the site provides important feeding grounds for what is perhaps the most northerly population of endangered Dugong. SMNP is an important larvae source area and hosts spawning sites for commercial fish species.

Located on the coast, the historic port town of Heritopolis has played a role throughout history as a place of interchange between historic cultures overtime. While much of the architecture reflects the city's golden age of wealth in the 18th century, the buildings respect the much older urban layout that dates back to the 6th century. The 18th-century urban plan placed equal emphasis on the built fabric as on public green spaces within the city centre. In addition, within the urban fabric are a range of significant monuments from each stage of the city's history: the Mausoleum of Eugenius, the Basilica of St Helena and the Great Mosque with its Madrasa and the baths, are all important architectural masterpieces of different periods but they also reflect the diverse communities who live in the city and who continue to traditional practices today. For centuries merchants, travellers and pilgrims have come to Heritopolis thanks to its bustling port which is connected to a widespread shipping network. Many of these visitors became residents over time, bringing their traditions and religious beliefs, which are reflected in the ongoing festivals and traditions that are still carried out in particular neighbourhoods and associated with specific monuments.

2. Understanding the proposed action and impact on attributes

Proposed project – Holiday resort (orange dot)



The proposed resort will have the following facilities.

The primary objective of the proposed project is to develop a two block, four-storey hotel resort.

The main design components of the project include, but not limited to the following:

BASEMENT 1 TO 2	Parking space for 150 cars each on Blocks A and B
GROUND FLOOR	Banquet halls, lounge area, kitchen, bar, washrooms, a driveway on Block A, 16 rooms on Block B and a water treatment plant.
1 st FLOOR	Block A will have an exhibition space, washrooms and Block B will have 48 rooms.
2 nd FLOOR	2 conference rooms, management office, food and beverage office on Block A and 48 rooms on Block B.
3 rd FLOOR	Conference rooms, management office, food and beverage office on Block A and 48 rooms on Block B
4 th FLOOR	48 Residents rooms each on Blocks A and B, Landscaped garden with trees and flowers, Water tanks for storage of water, all other attendant facilities and services
TOTAL	256 resident rooms, 300 car parking space