

Table 2. *Integrated approach*

Placing heritage & protection concerns in a broader framework: an integrated approach to heritage management ⁹		
1. Principles <i>Pooling resources</i>	2. As a process <i>Flexibility in institutional frameworks</i>	3. As a product <i>Legislative innovation</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative approach requiring shifts in organization, cultures and participants attitudes • Integration across information and resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best use of all information sources - Across disciplines and sectors - Identify major issues - Documentation quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate coordination between agencies, local governments, community groups • Integration across agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regard for other plans - Relationship with other plans explained - Consultation - Consultation with public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the development of complementary regulatory instruments • Integration across legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative requirements for integration - Rationale for integration - Relationship with other legislation explained - Monitoring requirements

The research showed that changes were needed in different areas to permit an integrated approach. They grouped them into three key management areas – legislative aspects, institutional frameworks and the deployment of resources (see text highlighted in red) – which will be explored further in Part 4 (see 4.2).

Achieving broad participation: how to make all stakeholders visible and engaged

A participatory approach to management is being promoted in various sectors but particularly in the heritage sector, given the perception of heritage as the shared property of communities and a factor in ensuring the sustainability of those communities. The ownership of a heritage property may be widely diverse, particularly in urban areas or cultural landscapes. This is even more important for World Heritage properties where the identification of OUV implies even broader obligations and ownership, with heritage perceived as the collective property of mankind as a whole, involving an international element in management.

Helpful references on these topics are the World Heritage Papers no. 13, entitled *Linking Universal and Local Values: Managing a Sustainable Future for World Heritage*;¹⁰ No. 26, entitled *World Heritage Cultural Landscapes: A handbook for conservation and management*;¹¹ and No. 31 entitled *Community Development through World Heritage*.¹² They bring together interesting papers, a series of recommendations (some of which have influenced revisions of the OG for World Heritage), and an overview of how much thinking has changed in recent years.

- Mitchell, B. and Hollick, M. 1993. 'Integrated Catchment Management in Western Australia: The Transition from Concept to Implementation', in: *Environmental Management, Vol. 17 Iss: 6*, 1993. pp. 735-43. Springer-Verlag.
- de Merode, E., Smeets, R. and Westrik, C. (eds). 2004. *Linking Universal and Local Values : Managing a Sustainable Future for World Heritage*. Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre. (World Heritage Paper 13) <http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/13/>
- Mitchell, N., Rössler, M. and Tricaud, P-M. (authors/eds). 2009. *World Heritage Cultural Landscapes: A handbook for conservation and management*. Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre. (World Heritage Papers 26). <http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/26/>
- Albert, M.-T., Richon, M., Viñals, M.J. and Witcomb, A. (eds). 2012. *Community Development through World Heritage*. Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre. (World Heritage Papers 31). <http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/31/>