



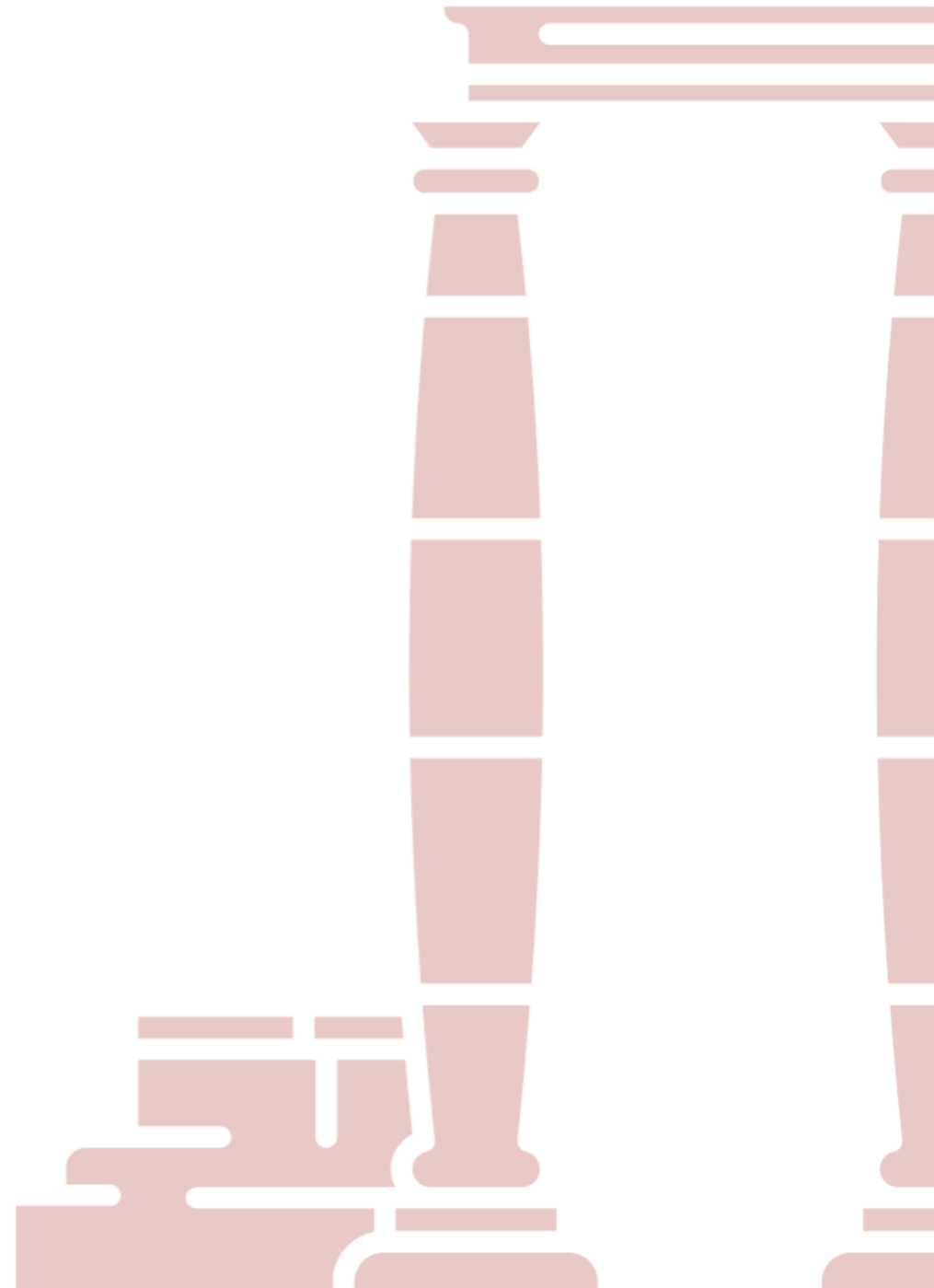
# Heritage Values and People

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# What are values?

- Characteristics of things or places
- Qualities of a place, object, landscape, etc.
- Transform objects and places into “heritage”





# The human dimension: someone ascribes or describes a value



*“People make their lives, but they do not make them just as they please, they do not make them under circumstance chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly encountered, given and transmitted from the past, and by the world around them.”*

Karl Marx as amplified by Eric Hobsbawm, *Interesting Times*, 2002, xiii



# The creation of values



Values are related to *ideology*, they reflect cultural, scientific, economic thinking, and the time in which they are formulated





## Thus values are:

- Multiple & contested
- Personal & political

## Values are:

- Not intrinsic, but subjective and contextual
- There are objective qualities, such as Age or Size, but Values depend upon opinions



# The creation of values



Any place or object can have multiple values, held with differing scales of conviction, as interpreted by different people



# Typologies

Reigl (1902)	Liipe (1984)	Frey (1997)	English Heritage (1997)	Burra Charter (1998)	Mason & Avarami (2002)
	Aesthetic		Aesthetic	Aesthetic	
Historical			Cultural	Historic	Historical and artistic
Age					
	Informational	Educational	Educational and academic		
				Scientific	Research
Use	Economic	Monetary	Economic		Economic
Commemorative	Associative-symbolic	Existence			
				Social (including spiritual, political, national, other cultural)	Social or civic
					Spiritual or religious
		Prestige			Symbolic or identity
					Natural
Newness		Option	Recreational		
		Bequest	Resource		



# Cultural values, as defined in the Burra Charter

[https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note\\_Understanding-and-assessing-cultural-significance.pdf](https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note_Understanding-and-assessing-cultural-significance.pdf) (please remember - this document may be very useful in writing the statement of significance)

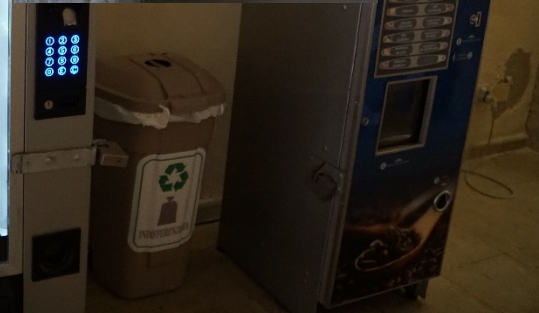
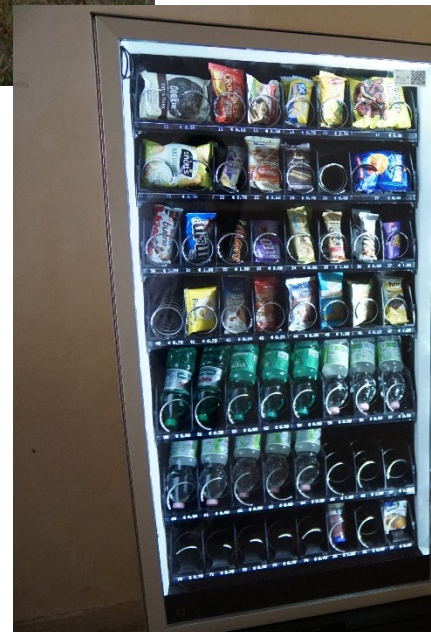
Values	Definition
Aesthetic value	refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place—that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.
Historic value	is intended to encompass all aspects of history—for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event.
Scientific value	refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions. To establish potential, it may be necessary to carry out some form of testing or sampling. For example in the case of an archaeological site, this could be established by a test excavation
Social value	refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them.
Spiritual value	refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places.



# Task

- Values of the Monastery
- Groups and post its
- 5 minutes









# Economic values

- “How well does economic analysis account for the range and variety and complexity of values that culturalists see in heritage conservation? Economics, for many different reasons, is one of the increasingly dominant ways that heritage and conservation are valued” *Randall Mason*
- “In economics, the outcome is valued over the process. Theoretically, we recognize that conservation is a process, but we have not really come to grips with how we value the process versus how we value the outcome” *Erica Avrami*

*Economics and Heritage Conservation*

[https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications\\_resources/pdf\\_publications/pdf/econrpt.pdf](https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/pdf/econrpt.pdf)





“We should all remember that the economic benefits of cultural heritage evaporate if the social, aesthetic, and other values of cultural heritage are not respected and are lost” *Neville Agnew*

*Economics and Heritage Conservation*

[https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications\\_resources/pdf\\_publications/pdf/econrpt.pdf](https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/pdf/econrpt.pdf)



- As values come from society, there are ***moral*** and ***ethical*** considerations in the value assessment
- The recognition of multiple values may well entail ***compromise***
- Response to the ***specific context***
- ***Empowerment?***



landscape

stones

people

y time  
till



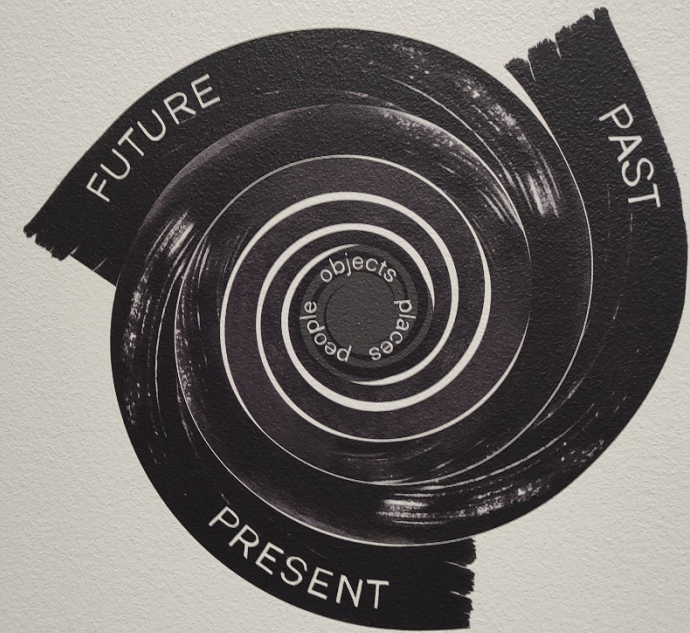
# LANDSCAPES, PLACES, PEOPLE

Most of our direct evidence about the Saka comes from recent excavations of their cemeteries amidst the dramatic mountain backdrop of East Kazakhstan. Hundreds of burial mounds known as kurgans were built in lines along natural terraces and ridges, some as high as 3 storey buildings. The lavish burials are some of the earliest evidence of the Scythian culture that would dominate the Great Steppe from Siberia to the Black Sea. The Saka understood, exploited, and shaped this spectacular landscape through complex social interactions.

‘Gold of the  
Great Steppe’,  
Cambridge

British Museum, Peru  
Exhibition

A representation  
of an Andean  
concept of time.





PEOPLE PLACES STORIES



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