



ISCCCL

ICOMOS IFLA - INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

ICOMOS IFLA - COMITÉ SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONAL
DES PAYSAGES CULTURELS

ICOMOS IFLA - COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL DE
PAISAJES CULTURALES

Presentations and Discussion

November 9, 2024, 8:45 to 12:30

1.

GIOVANNA ISABEL GONZALES SARACHO, ISCCCL EXPERT MEMBER BOLIVIA

Director of the RED Boliviana Del Paisaje Network

Valoración del Patrimonio Cultural y Gestión de la Gobernanza ambiental entorno al lago mas Alto del mundo "Titicaca"

9:10-
9:30

Valuation of Cultural Heritage and Management of Environmental Governance around the highest lake in the world "Titicaca"

Descripción y Análisis del Valor Patrimonial de la Cuenca Transfronteriza del Lago Titicaca, como territorio homogéneo conectado, con una propuesta de Planificación Territorial basada en la Cuenca del Lago Titicaca, valorando el Patrimonio Cultural desde el modo ancestral de habitar y los lineamientos de Gestión Ambiental para una Gobernanza Ambiental Integrada.

Tipología del elemento o conjunto objeto de la ponencia, y del enfoque o metodología que se va a explicar (planificación, proyecto, análisis del estado actual, estudio de riesgos, soluciones concretas...) Enfoque Regional considerando la Planificación Territorial basada en la Cuenca, desde los Territorios Conectados por sus homogeneidades, integrando el "La manera cultural de habitar conectada con la Naturaleza y la Cosmovisión Andina"

Considerando el núcleo de partida el hábitat y el habitar para la Valoración del Patrimonio Cultural desde la cosmovisión Andina, proponiendo Lineamientos de Gestión Ambiental basados en la Cuenca y los ecosistemas.

Description and Analysis of the Heritage Value of the Transboundary Lake Titicaca Basin, as a homogeneous connected territory, with a proposal for Territorial Planning based on the Lake Titicaca Basin, valuing Cultural Heritage from the ancestral way of living and the Environmental Management guidelines for Integrated Environmental Governance.

Typology of the element or set that is the object of the presentation, and the approach or methodology that is going to be explained (planning, project, analysis of the current state, risk study, specific solutions...) Regional Approach considering Territorial Planning based on the Basin, from the Territories Connected by their homogeneities, integrating the "Cultural way of living connected with Nature and the Andean Worldview"

Considering the habitat and living as the starting point for the Valuation of Cultural Heritage from the Andean worldview, proposing Environmental Management Guidelines based on the Basin and the ecosystems.

2.

DAVID JACQUES, ISCCL EXPERT MEMBER UNITED KINGDOM

Historian and Author

Teaching Landscape History - a discussion.

9:30-
9:50

A symposium on 'Teaching Landscape History' was held in 2022, and that led to a book of that name in 2023. Many important and sometimes contentious issues were raised on the approach to this topic. We will explore several of these issues with the audience and promote discussion.

3.

ANA INES BAJCURA, ISCCL EXPERT MEMBER ARGENTINA

President, Bajcura Y Asociados S.A.

Nature Culture - the recent work of the Working Group

9:50-
10:10

4.

ELIZABETH BRABEC, ISCCL PRESIDENT, EXPERT MEMBER USA

Director of the Center for Heritage and Society, Professor, University of Massachusetts Amherst

30 Years On: Issues in Cultural Landscape Inscriptions

10:10 -
10:30

The Florence Charter (ICOMOS 1982) was the first step in the codification of the importance of cultural landscapes (as historic gardens) in the international framework of World Heritage. But by the 1990's there was an increasing need to expand the idea of cultural landscapes to include the broader ideas and expressions of cultural heritage in the landscape. Thus, in 1992, the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention were expanded to include a new definition of cultural landscapes as

“...illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal” (World Heritage Center 2005).

But at the same time, as the definitions expanded, problems were also coming to light with various issues around cultural landscape identification, protection and management. While cultural landscapes were initially identified as “monuments,” this designation and the structure of World Heritage inscriptions posed distinct challenges. In 2002, a study prepared by Fowler found a variety of issues including a lack of capacity for identification and nomination, restricted resources and weak institutions for management, and difficulty in sustaining an inherently changing system, particularly within traditional land uses.

Current analysis of cultural landscape inscriptions finds some successes, but also a variety of continuing issues the ISCCL should address. The summary of findings will invite discussion among the participants.

5.

AVE PAULUS, ISCCL EXPERT MEMBER ESTONIA

President of ICOMOS Estonia; Senior Specialist for Cultural Heritage, Environmental Board of Estonia

Holistic protection of coastal cultural landscapes in Lahemaa NP, Estonia.

10:30 -
10:50

The author analyzes the authenticity of coastal heritage as a continuity and change in the use of

local nature and knowledge on the example of Estonian State protected Lahemaa National Park from North Europe. The practices are connected with the identities, rights and values of respective communities. The changes on the Estonian coasts have been rapid due political reasons in the XXth century. The coastal culture of Pohiranna, which was brought to the brink of destruction during the Soviet occupation, associated maritime way of life and perception of the landscape, traditions and cultural identity are now recovering vigorously because of special attention and protection regime. But new climate challenges are on the way.

In the framework of the inventories of the cultural heritage values of Lahemaa National Park coastal landscapes (2012-2022) the tangible and intangible heritage values of the coastal and maritime cultural landscapes were mapped, including coastal architecture and settlement structure, fishing and nature use traditions. Besides that, the rights of the heritage communities concerned were defined and implemented to promote traditional coastal fishing, maritime culture and coastal heritage communities. Simultaneously with these activities, mapping and description of the coastal and marine memoryscapes and Pohiranna language took place together with local communities. As a result lists of cultural-historical places were put together, and ways to maintain, preserve, celebrate and introduce them were considered.

The activity of heritage communities in this process has led to the self-identification and self-awareness of Lahemaa coastal Pohiranna communities, which is very needed in the current rapid climate, environmental and sociopolitical changes in the region. The local heritage practices and knowledge are part of the solutions for climate adaptation. Low-carbon cultures and heritage solutions help keep our natural and cultural diversity as well as the dignified futures and identities of local people. This case of holistic preservation of coastal heritage via strong cultural continuity is relevant in ongoing project of Heritage Dialogues of European Coastlines.

PATRICIA GREEN, ISCCL EXPERT MEMBER JAMAICA

Architect and Senior Lecturer, Faculty of the Built Environment, Caribbean School of Architecture.

Ocean Capital Cities Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

“...Raging conflicts; an escalating climate crisis; inequalities and injustices everywhere and the 2030 Agenda is faltering ... greenhouse gases are causing ocean heating, acidification, and a dramatic and accelerating rise in sea levels...” stated António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations to the opening of the Pacific Islands Forum in Nuku'alofa, Tonga, 26 August 2024. He remarked that the region is a beacon of solidarity and strength, environmental stewardship and peace, a statement that may be echoed for all Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific.

Many of these SIDS capitals are port cities on coasts and riverbanks under threat by sea-level rise. Today, that heritage surrounding site selection, urban morphology, architecture, and traditional knowledge to help mitigate vulnerability is under severe threat by rapid and frequently uncontrolled development without records of those tangible cultural history for knowledge transfer to influence resistance, mitigation, and adaptation strategies.

The ICOMOS GA2024 in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, begs the question, what connects UNESCO World Heritage capital cities such as the Caribbean Bridgetown, Barbados (pop. 7,466), with that of South America Brasilia, Brazil (pop. 4.5M) and Central America Mexico City, Mexico (pop.9.2M), beyond such inscriptions? All are economic administrative centres for national governance containing rich historic layering.

The outstanding universal value of SIDS capitals in the wider discourse of global capital cities as metropolis appears to be marginalised by population size. There are 93% of SIDS capital cities that have populations under one million, thereby placing them in a unique historical context that should be studied, interpreted, and presented in a contextual framework.

6.

10:50 -
11:10

This presentation argues that applying the UNESCO 2011 Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach for all capital cities globally, regardless of population size, connects these capitals and creates a unification tool.

Identifying historic layers for urban morphology and growth would help to redress vulnerability heightened by threats from conflicts and climate change. Further, it would become a scientific tool accessible by government decision-makers to make wise decisions over modern development interventions to fulfil sustainable development goals.

The HUL approach as a tool is discussed in this presentation within a framework to map the layers of all SIDS capital cities globally, recognising that the significance of all capital cities remains common globally, regardless of its population size. (381 words).

7.

PAULA CORDIERO,

President CIVVIH

Vice President of ICOMOS Belgium; Architect, City of Brussels

CIVVIH's ongoing work on updating the Valletta principles and moving toward a new document

11:10 -
11:30

8.

VANESSA BELO,

President Brazil National Landscape Committee

LAURA LAGE,

ISCCCL Expert Member Brazil, and Organizer

Recommendation for recognition, planning and management of cultural landscapes.

11:30 -
11:50