
PROCÈS-VERBAL/PROCEEDINGS



Édité par/ Edited by : Christina Cameron et/ and Fanny Cardin-Pilon

Table Ronde 2018 organisée par la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti

Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Round Table 2018 organized by the Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage

Faculty of Environmental Design, Université de Montréal

5 au 7 décembre 2018 / 5-7 December 2018

Montréal, Québec

**Regard sur le passé, réflexion sur l'avenir:
la conservation du patrimoine et les treize Tables ronde de
Montréal**

**Looking back, looking forward :
Heritage conservation and thirteen Montreal Round Tables**

Procès-Verbal/ Proceedings

Édité par/ Edited by : Christina Cameron et/ and Fanny Cardin-Pilon

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Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti
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1. INTRODUCTION (FRANÇAIS)

Christina Cameron

Titulaire de la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti

Février 2019

Intitulée *Regard sur le passé, réflexion sur l'avenir : la conservation du patrimoine et les treize Tables rondes de Montréal*, la 14^e Table ronde de Montréal s'est tenue du 5 au 7 décembre 2018, au Centre Phi à Montréal. À partir des résultats des précédentes tables rondes, la rencontre a permis d'explorer les tendances en matière de conservation du patrimoine au cours des deux premières décennies du XXI^e siècle.

Depuis 2006, sous la gouverne de la titulaire de la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti à l'Université de Montréal, les tables rondes annuelles ont réuni des spécialistes canadiens et internationaux ayant une expérience en conservation du patrimoine, en développement durable et dans des disciplines connexes qui travaillent dans des organismes publics, privés, universitaires et non gouvernementaux. Le programme de recherche de la Chaire explore la notion mouvante de patrimoine bâti ainsi que les effets de cette évolution sur les processus de conservation, d'aménagement, d'appropriation, de gestion et d'utilisation de ces lieux historiques. Le sujet de chacune des 13 Tables rondes de Montréal a été choisi en fonction de problèmes actuels complexes et non résolus. Chaque rencontre a permis de se pencher sur des enjeux de conservation portant sur le paysage, la protection des perspectives, le développement durable, l'interdisciplinarité, le patrimoine naturel, le tourisme et les lieux de mémoire, tant dans le contexte du patrimoine mondial que canadien.

Afin de souligner la dernière année du mandat de la titulaire de la Chaire de recherche en patrimoine bâti, cette singulière et 14^e Table ronde a saisi l'opportunité d'examiner les rencontres précédentes ainsi que les conclusions de chacune des 13 tables rondes. Il a été demandé à chaque présentateur de résumer la question discutée pendant une table ronde donnée et de faire le point sur ce qui s'est passé depuis. Les présentateurs ont dû, en outre, tenter de prédire comment la situation est appelée à évoluer. Après chaque présentation, les participants – qui avaient tous collaboré à au moins une Table ronde de Montréal – ont discuté des enjeux ayant émergé au cours des deux premières décennies du XXI^e siècle. Grâce à la présence d'un groupe de présentateurs et de participants soigneusement choisis, la rencontre visait à examiner les problèmes, de divers points de vue nationaux et internationaux, et de favoriser l'échange de recherches, d'expériences et de points de vue.

Plus de 80 participants de différentes disciplines ont assisté à cette dernière Table ronde de Montréal, qui a aussi compté sur la présence d'étudiants observateurs inscrits à des programmes de conservation du patrimoine à l'Université de Montréal, à la Carleton University à Ottawa, à la Willowbank School of Restoration Arts à Queenston ainsi qu'à la Columbia University à New York. Certains étudiants ont également joué le rôle de rapporteurs. La 14^e Table ronde de Montréal s'est aussi distinguée par la participation de jeunes professionnels et d'étudiants à deux panels.

Le premier a donné la parole aux jeunes professionnels : trois d'entre eux travaillent dans des ministères, un pour une firme d'architecture privée et le dernier travaille dans une entreprise à vocation sociale qu'il a fondée. On a demandé à chacun de traiter de la question suivante : *Dans le futur, quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes seront interpellés dans votre pratique professionnelle en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi?* Le second de ces panels était dédié à des étudiants issus de programmes en conservation du patrimoine de l'Université de Montréal, la Carleton University, la Columbia University ainsi que la Willowbank School of Restoration Arts. Il leur a été demandé de répondre à la question suivante: *Quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes apparaissent essentiels dans votre formation en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi?*

Les précédentes tables rondes ont souvent fait mention du malaise et de l'inconfort émanant des principes et des pratiques actuels de conservation du patrimoine, même si le chemin à suivre n'était pas toujours clair. Elles se sont fréquemment penchées sur des enjeux critiques, observant notamment que les pratiques de conservation du patrimoine tendent à être cantonnées en silos, que les principes de conservation ne cadrent plus avec les besoins actuels et que les membres de plusieurs autres disciplines et des collectivités locales désirent et doivent participer à la prise de décision en conservation du patrimoine.

Certains thèmes majeurs ont émergé de ces discussions, dont le virage vers une diversité de valeurs patrimoniales associées aux lieux historiques. L'éventail des valeurs s'est élargi pour inclure, outre l'histoire et l'architecture, des considérations sociales, économiques et environnementales, parfois traduites dans des dimensions intangibles et associatives. Dans le contexte de décisions concernant les lieux historiques fondées sur les valeurs, cet élargissement des valeurs a mis au défi les praticiens en conservation du patrimoine.

Le second thème porte sur l'intérêt croissant à comprendre les lieux historiques dans le contexte du paysage et la synergie des dimensions culturelles et naturelles concernant un bien. L'émergence d'idées portant sur les paysages culturels et les paysages urbains historiques, l'approche nature-culture adoptée à la fois par l'ICOMOS et par l'UICN ainsi que les défis présentés par les lieux indigènes témoignant de la valeur culturelle de la nature, toutes ces avenues transforment notre façon de percevoir et de pratiquer la conservation du patrimoine.

Le troisième thème récurrent des Tables rondes de Montréal – et bien sûr des séances sur le patrimoine mondial – porte sur le lien entre la conservation du patrimoine et les enjeux qui dépassent ses frontières habituelles. Qu’il s’agisse de changements climatiques, de développement durable ou de règlements de la Cour pénale internationale sur la destruction délibérée du patrimoine culturel, toutes ces nouvelles considérations ont contribué à inscrire le patrimoine culturel parmi les grandes préoccupations de notre temps.

La 14^e Table ronde de Montréal visait à favoriser l’échange de recherches, d’expériences et d’observations en vue de clarifier la théorie et la pratique en matière de conservation patrimoniale. Pour les chercheurs, les étudiants et les praticiens en conservation du patrimoine, un tel dialogue permet de mieux comprendre les anciennes approches et la pratique actuelle, dans le but de fournir des pistes pour répondre aux besoins du XXI^e siècle.

1. INTRODUCTION (ENGLISH)

Christina Cameron
Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage
February 2019

The 14th Montreal Round Table *Looking back, looking forward: heritage conservation and thirteen Montreal Round Tables* took place from December 5-7, 2018 at the Phi Centre in Montreal. Using results from previous Round Tables, the meeting explored trends in heritage conservation in the first two decades of the 21st century.

Since 2006, under the auspices of the Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage at the University of Montreal, annual Round Tables have brought together Canadian and international experts with experience in heritage conservation, sustainable development and related disciplines who work in public, private, academic and non-governmental organisations. The Chair's research program explores the evolving notion of built heritage and the impacts of this evolution on the processes of conservation, development, appropriation, management and use of historic places. For each of the 13 Montreal Round Tables, the choice of subjects was inspired by difficult current issues for which there are no easy answers. Each meeting examined conservation challenges related to landscapes, views protection, sustainable development, interdisciplinarity, natural heritage, tourism and sites of memory, both in World Heritage and Canadian contexts.

To mark the final year of the mandate of the Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage, this special 14th Round Table took the opportunity to reflect on the previous gatherings and to consider the conclusions of each of the 13 Round Table. Each presenter was asked to give a synopsis of what was discussed during a specific Round Table and what has happened since then. Furthermore the presenters were challenged to predict where their particular issue might go in the future. Following each presentation, the issues that emerged in the first two decades of the 21st century were discussed by the participants, all of whom have attended one or more Montreal Round Tables. Through a carefully selected group of presenters and participants, the workshop aimed to consider the issues from various national and international perspectives and to foster an exchange of research, experience and views.

Over 80 participants from diverse disciplines attended the 14th Montreal Round Table as well as student observers from heritage conservation programmes at the University of Montreal, Carleton University in Ottawa, Willowbank School of Restoration Arts in Queenston, and Columbia University in New York. Some of the students served as rapporteurs. A special feature of the 14th Montreal Round Table was the participation of young professionals and students in two panels. The first one brought to the discussion the voices of young professionals: three who are working in government departments, one in a private

architectural firm and one in a self-created social enterprise. They were asked to address the question: *In the future, what themes or issues from the Round Table discussions will be addressed in your professional practice in heritage conservation? Why?* The student panel of students in heritage conservation programmes at the Université de Montréal, Carleton University, Columbia University and Willowbank School of Restoration Arts focused on the question: *What themes or issues from the Montreal Round Tables do you consider essential for your education in heritage conservation? Why?*

In general terms, the previous Round Tables often expressed unease and discomfort with current heritage conservation doctrine and practices although the path forward was not necessarily clear. They often returned to some key issues, including the observation that heritage conservation practice tends to operate in its own silo, a sense that conservation doctrine is out of step with current needs, and a realization that many other disciplines and local communities need to be involved in decision-making related to heritage conservation.

In looking back over these discussions, some big themes stand out. Clearly there has been a shift in the variety of heritage values associated with historic places. The range of values has moved beyond history and architecture to include social, economic and environmental considerations, sometimes manifested in intangible and associative dimensions. In the context of values-based decision-making for historic places, this expansion of values has proven challenging for heritage practitioners.

The second theme is growing interest in understanding historic places in a landscape context and the synergy of cultural and natural dimensions within a property. The emergence of ideas for cultural landscapes and historic urban landscapes, the Culture-Nature journey embraced by both ICOMOS and IUCN, and the challenges presented by Indigenous places that point to the cultural value of nature – all these threads are transforming the way heritage conservation is perceived and practiced.

The third theme that kept coming up at the Montreal Round Tables – and indeed at World Heritage sessions – is the connection of heritage conservation to issues beyond its traditional boundaries. Whether it is climate change, sustainable development or the rulings of the International Criminal Court related to deliberate destruction of cultural heritage, these new considerations have positioned cultural heritage in the broader concerns of our time.

The purpose of the 14th Montreal Round Table is to foster an exchange of research, experience and observations in order to clarify heritage conservation theory and practice. For researchers, students and practitioners in heritage conservation, such a dialogue is intended to a better understanding of past approaches and current practice in order to provide guidance to meet the needs of the 21st century.

2. PROGRAMME DE LA TABLE RONDE

Mercredi 5 décembre 2018

Lieu: Le Centre Phi
Espace D
407, rue Saint-Pierre
Montréal, QC

09:30 Inscription

10:00 **Accueil**
Raphaël Fischler, Doyen, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

10:15 **Session 1**
Christina Cameron, Professeure, École d'Architecture et titulaire de la chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
Regard sur le passé, réflexion sur l'avenir: la conservation du patrimoine et les treize Tables rondes de Montréal

10:45 Pause

11:15 **Session 2**
Présidente: **Victoria Angel**, associée, ERA Architects, Toronto
Rapporteur : **Kate Coulthart**, étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture, Carleton University, Ottawa

Mike Turner, Professeur émérite, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jérusalem
2006 Table ronde de Montréal: Le patrimoine et la conservation des paysages urbains historiques : le Mémoire de Vienne
Discussion

Mercredi 5 décembre 2018

12:30 Déjeuner
Le Centre Phi
Espace D

13:30 **Session 2 (suite)**
Kristal Buckley, conférencière en patrimoine, School of History, Heritage and Society, Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University, Melbourne
2008 Table ronde de Montréal: Le patrimoine mondial: définir et protéger les perspectives visuelles importantes
Discussion

- 14:30 **Session 3**
Président: **Michel Cotte**, Professeur émérite, Université de Nantes, le Centre François Viète d'histoire des sciences et des techniques, et dirigeant de MCC-Heritage, France
Rapporteur : **Tanya Dare**, étudiante au diplôme, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston
- Mechtild Rössler**, Directrice de la division du patrimoine et Directrice du Centre du patrimoine mondial, Paris
2017 Table ronde de Montréal: Comment concilier le tourisme et la conservation des sites du patrimoine mondial
Discussion
- 15:30 Pause
- 16:00 **Session 3 (suite)**
Julian Smith, Architecte, Julian Smith & Associates, Westport
2010 Table ronde de Montréal: Conserver les paysages culturels
Discussion
- Nora Mitchell**, Professeure associée, University of Vermont, Woodstock
2014 Table ronde de Montréal: La valeur culturelle des sites naturels
Discussion
- 18:00 Fin de la session
- 19:30 Dîner pour les participants de la Table ronde
Hommages à Susan Buggey et Herb Stovel
- Lieu: Le Centre Phi
 Espace A
 407, rue Saint-Pierre
 Montréal, QC

Jeudi 6 décembre 2018

Lieu: Le Centre Phi
 Espace D
 407, rue Saint-Pierre
 Montréal, QC

- 09:00 **Session 4**
Présidente: **Jill Taylor**, Architecte, Taylor Hazell Architects, Toronto
Rapporteur: **Kiersten Vuoramaki**, Étudiante à la maîtrise, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa

- Nobuko Inaba**, Professeure, World Heritage Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba
2013 Table ronde de Montréal: Les éoliennes et le paysage : vers un développement durable
 Discussion
- 10:00 Pause
- 10:30 **Session 4** (suite)
Susan Ross, Professeure adjointe, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa
2011 Table ronde de Montréal: L'impact des stratégies de durabilité sur la pratique de la conservation du patrimoine
 Discussion
- Ewan Hyslop**, Chef, Technical Research and Science, Historic Environment Scotland,
2015 Table ronde de Montréal: L'interdisciplinarité et la conservation du patrimoine : de la théorie à la pratique
 Discussion
- 12:30 Déjeuner
 Le Centre Phi
 Espace D
- 13:30 **Session 5**
 Présidente: **Natalie Bull**, Directrice exécutive, La Fiducie nationale du Canada, Ottawa
 Rapporteur : **Mira Haidar**, étudiante à la M. Sc. A. option Conservation du patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement. Université de Montréal
- François LeBlanc**, Architecte en conservation, Ottawa
2016 Table ronde de Montréal: De la conservation à la reconstruction : l'influence du patrimoine mondial sur la théorie et la pratique
 Discussion
- Julia Gersovitz**, Architecte, EVOQ, Montréal
2009 Table ronde de Montréal: Conserver les lieux historiques : l'approche canadienne de 1950 à 2000
 Discussion
- 15:30 Pause
- 16:00 **Session 5** (suite)
Christopher Young, Consultant en patrimoine, Oxford
2018 Table ronde de Montréal: Les défis de la conservation des sites de mémoire du patrimoine mondial
 Discussion
- 17:00 Fin de la session

Événement en soirée

18 :00 Visite guidée
Musée de la Pointe-à-Callière : cité d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal
350 Place Royale
Montréal, QC

19:30 Dîner pour les participants de la Table ronde

Lieu: Restaurant l'Arrivage
Musée de la Pointe-à-Callière
350 Place Royale
Montréal, QC

Vendredi 7 décembre 2018

Lieu: Le Centre Phi
Espace D
407, rue Saint-Pierre
Montréal, QC

09:00 **Session 6**
Président: **Beth Hanna**, Directrice générale, Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien, Toronto
Rapporteurs : **Chloé Samson**, étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal et **Olivier Toupin**, étudiant à la M. Sc. A. option Conservation du patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Ahmed Skounti, Professeur, Institut national des sciences de l'archéologie et du Patrimoine, Rabat, Maroc
2007 Table ronde de Montréal: Le patrimoine matériel et immatériel : deux conventions de l'UNESCO
Discussion

10:00 Pause

10:30 **Session 6 (suite)**
Claudine Déom, Professeure agrégée, École d'architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
2012 Table ronde de Montréal: La conservation du patrimoine en 2020 : recul et prévoyance
Discussion

11 :30 Discussion des jeunes professionnels:
Angela Garvey, Planificateur du patrimoine, ERA Architects, Toronto
Émilie Vézina-Doré, Conseillère à la mise en valeur du patrimoine, Division du patrimoine et des relations internationales, Ville de Québec, Québec
Alixandra Piwowar, Architecte agent en conservation, Services techniques, Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada, Gatineau

Marie-Andrée Thiffault, Conseillère en architecture et en patrimoine, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, Québec

Mallory Wilson, Directrice générale et cofondatrice, Entremise, Montréal

Dans le futur, quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes seront interpellés dans votre pratique professionnelle en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi? »

Discussion

12:30 Déjeuner
Le Centre Phi
Espace D

13:30 **Session 7**
Présidente: Présidente: **Victoria Angel**, associée, ERA Architects, Toronto
Rapporteurs : **Evan Karl**, étudiant au diplôme, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston

Discussion des étudiants:

Cameron Piper, Étudiant à la maîtrise en aménagement, option Ville, territoire et paysage, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Aly Bousfield, Étudiante au diplôme, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts

Nansen Murray, Étudiant à la maîtrise, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa

Marie-Christine St-Arnaud, Étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Shreya Ghoshal, Étudiante à la maîtrise en préservation historique et en urbanisme, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, New York

Christie Ellis Wong, Étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture, Carleton University, Ottawa

Quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes apparaissent

1430 : **Christina Cameron**, Professeure, École d'Architecture et titulaire de la chaire de *Prochaines étapes*

15:00 **Jacques Lachapelle**, Directeur, École d'architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, *Remarques de clôture*

2. ROUND TABLE PROGRAMME

Wednesday 5 December 2018

Location: Le Centre Phi
Espace D
407, rue Saint-Pierre
Montréal, QC

09:30 Registration

10:00 **Welcome**
Raphaël Fischler, Dean, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

10:15 **Session 1**
Christina Cameron, Professor, School of Architecture and Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
Looking back, looking forward: Heritage conservation and thirteen Montreal Round Tables

10:45 Break

11:15 **Session 2**
Chair: **Victoria Angel**, Associate, ERA Architects, Toronto
Rapporteur: **Kate Coulthart**, Master of Architecture student, Carleton University, Ottawa

Mike Turner, Professor Emeritus, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem
2006 Montreal Round Table on Heritage and the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes: the Vienna Memorandum
Discussion

12:30 Lunch
Le Centre Phi
Espace D

13:30 **Session 2 (continues)**
Kristal Buckley, Lecturer in Cultural Heritage, School of History, Heritage and Society, Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University, Melbourne
2008 Montreal Round Table on World Heritage: Defining and Protecting Important Views
Discussion

14:30 **Session 3**
Chair: **Michel Cotte**, Professor Emeritus, Université de Nantes, le Centre François Viète d'histoire des sciences et des techniques, and Director of MCC-Heritage, France
Rapporteur: **Tanya Dare**, Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston

Mechtild Rössler, Director of the Division for Heritage and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris
2017 Montreal Round Table on Balancing Tourism and Heritage Conservation: a World Heritage context
Discussion

15:30 Break

16:00 **Session 3** (continues)
Julian Smith, Architect, Julian Smith & Associates, Westport
2010 Montreal Round Table on Conserving Cultural Landscapes
Discussion

Nora Mitchell, Adjunct Professor, University of Vermont, Woodstock
2014 Montreal Round Table on Exploring the Cultural Value of Nature
Discussion

18:00 End of session

19:30 Dinner for Round Table participants
Tributes to Susan Buggey and Herb Stovel

Location: Le Centre Phi
Espace A
407, rue Saint-Pierre
Montréal, QC

Thursday 6 December 2018

Location: Le Centre Phi
Espace D
407, rue Saint-Pierre
Montréal, QC

09:00 **Session 4**
Chair: **Jill Taylor**, Architect, Taylor Hazell Architects, Toronto
Rapporteur: **Kiersten Vuoramaki**, Masters student, Heritage Conservation Program,
School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa

Nobuko Inaba, World Heritage Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba
2013 Montreal Round Table on Wind Turbines and Landscape: towards Sustainable Development
Discussion

10:00 Break

- 10:30 **Session 4** (continues)
Susan Ross, Assistant Professor, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa
2011 Montreal Round Table on Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice
Discussion
- Ewan Hyslop**, Head of Technical Research and Science, Historic Environment Scotland
2015 Montreal Round Table on Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from Theory to Practice
Discussion
- 12:30 Lunch
Le Centre Phi
Espace D
- 13:30 **Session 5**
Chair: **Natalie Bull**, Executive Director, The National Trust for Canada, Ottawa
Rapporteur : **Mira Haidar**, Masters student, Conservation of Built Heritage, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
- François LeBlanc**, Conservation Architect, Ottawa
2016 Montreal Round Table on From Conservation to Reconstruction: how World Heritage is Changing Theory and Practice
Discussion
- Julia Gersovitz**, Architect, EVOQ, Montreal
2009 Montreal Round Table on Conserving Historic Places: Canadian Approaches 1950-2000
Discussion
- 15:30 Break
- 16:00 **Session 5** (continues)
Christopher Young, Heritage Consultant, Oxford
2018 Montreal Round Table on Sites of memory: Conservation Challenges in a World Heritage context
Discussion
- 17:00 End of session
- Evening event**
- 18:00 Guided visit
Musée de la Pointe-à-Callière: Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History
350 Place Royale
Montréal, QC

19:30 Dinner for Round Table participants
Location: Restaurant l'Arrivage
Musée de la Pointe-à-Callière
350 Place Royale
Montréal, QC

Friday 7 December 2018

Location: Le Centre Phi
Espace D
407, rue Saint-Pierre
Montréal, QC

09:00 **Session 6** (continues)
Chair: **Beth Hanna**, CEO, Ontario Heritage Trust, Toronto
Rapporteurs: **Chloé Samson**, Masters of Architecture student, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal and **Olivier Toupin**, Masters student in Conservation of Built Heritage, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Ahmed Skounti, Professor, Institut national des sciences de l'archéologie et du Patrimoine, Rabat
2007 Montreal Round Table on Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Two UNESCO Conventions
Discussion

10:00 Break

10:30 **Session 6** continues
Claudine Déom, Associate Professor, School of Architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
2012 Montreal Round Table on Heritage Conservation 20/20: Hindsight and Foresight
Discussion

11:30 Panel discussion by Young Professionals
Angela Garvey, Heritage planner, ERA Architects, Toronto
Émilie Vézina-Doré, Advisor for heritage implementation, Division du patrimoine et des relations internationales, Ville de Québec, Québec
Alixandra Piwowar, Conservation Architect Officer, Technical Services, Public Services and Procurement Canada, Gatineau
Marie-Andrée Thiffault, Advisor in architecture and heritage, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, Québec
Mallory Wilson, Director General and co-founder, Entremise, Montréal

In the future, what themes or issues from the Round Table discussions will be addressed in your professional practice in heritage conservation? Why?
Discussion

- 12:30 Lunch
Le Centre Phi
Espace D
- 13:30 **Session 7**
Chair: **Victoria Angel**, Associate, ERA Architects, Toronto Arts, Queenston
Rapporteurs: **Evan Karl**, Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston
- Panel discussion by student participants:
Cameron Piper, Masters student in City, Territory and Landscape, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
Aly Bousfield, Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston
Nansen Murray, Masters student, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa
Marie-Christine St-Arnaud, Masters of Architecture student, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
Shreya Ghoshal, Masters student in Historic Preservation and Urbanism, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, New York
Christie Ellis Wong, Masters of Architecture student, Carleton University, Ottawa
- What themes or issues from the Montreal Round Tables do you consider essential for your education in heritage conservation? Why?*
Discussion
- 14:30 **Christina Cameron**, Professor, School of Architecture and Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
Next steps
- 15:00 **Jacques Lachapelle**, Director, School of Architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement,
Closing remarks

3. PRÉSENTATIONS/ PRESENTATIONS

Session 1

3.1 REGARD SUR LA PASSÉ, RÉFLEXION SUR L'AVENIR : LA CONSERVATION DU PATRIMOINE ET LES TREIZE TABLES RONDES DE MONTRÉAL / LOOKING BACK, LOOKING FORWARD : HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND THIRTEEN MONTRÉAL ROUND TABLES

Christina Cameron, professeure / Professor, École d'architecture et titulaire de la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Cette table ronde porte sur les principales tendances en matière de conservation du patrimoine au début du XXI^e siècle. Intitulé *Regard sur le passé, réflexion sur l'avenir: la conservation du patrimoine et les treize Tables rondes de Montréal*, elle considère les enjeux soulevés lors des 13 précédentes tables rondes organisées par la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti. Cette table ronde est évidemment plus grande et nous donne l'occasion de réfléchir aux treize rencontres précédentes.

This Round Table on *Looking back, looking forward: Heritage conservation and thirteen Montreal Round Tables* discusses important trends in heritage conservation in the first two decades of the 21st century. The first Montreal Round Table was held in 2006 in St. James United Church, not far from the Phi Centre where we are now meeting. Each participant at the 2019 Montreal Round Table has attended one or more Round Tables. Two people – Julian Smith and Claudine Déom – have been present at all fourteen. We have lost two key contributors and Canadian friends over that period: Herb Stovel who died in 2012 and Susan Buggey who died in 2015.

Histoire des tables rondes de la Chaire

Dans le cadre des travaux de ma chaire de recherche du Canada, j'ai organisé des tables rondes annuelles afin de préciser les problèmes difficiles actuels en matière de conservation du patrimoine. Souvent mais pas toujours, j'ai choisi des sujets problématiques qui ont été débattus lors des sessions du Comité du patrimoine mondial :

2006: les paysages urbains historiques	2006 : Historic urban landscapes
2007: deux Conventions de l'UNESCO	2007: Two UNESCO Conventions
2008: les perspectives importantes	2008: Important views
2009: la conservation canadienne	2009: Canadian conservation
2010: les paysages culturels	2010: Cultural landscapes
2011: le développement	2011: Sustainable development
2012: la conservation du patrimoine en 2020	2012: Heritage conservation 20/20
2013: les éoliennes et le paysage	2013: Wind turbines and landscape
2014: valeur culturelle des sites naturels	2014: Cultural value of nature
2015: l'interdisciplinarité et la conservation	2015: Interdisciplinarity and conservation
2016: la conservation et la reconstruction	2016: Conservation and reconstruction
2017: le tourisme et la conservation	2017: Tourism and conservation
2018: les sites de mémoire et la conservation	2018: Sites of memory and conservation

Common denominators

Although we found no easy answers to the issues raised in the various Round Tables, our discussions revealed an unease and discomfort with current heritage conservation doctrine and practices. The path forward was not necessarily clear, although some ideas emerged again and again. They included a recognition that heritage conservation doctrine is out of step with current needs. In addition, heritage conservation practice tends to operate in its own silo and needs to reach out to involve other disciplines. Conversations often led back to the need to engage local communities and, where pertinent, Indigenous communities, in decision-making related to heritage conservation.

Cross-cutting themes

Some of the important cross-cutting themes that emerged during the thirteen previous Round Tables touch on values, landscapes and mainstreaming of heritage conservation into a broader context. In the first two decades of the 21st century the range of values associated with historic places has expanded beyond history and architecture to include social, economic and environmental considerations. In addition, historic places are now seen to include both tangible and intangible attributes.

The application of a cultural landscapes lens to historic places has transformed the way they are perceived and managed. Consideration of interactions between culture and nature within a historic place has fundamentally changed heritage conservation practice. This influence is most apparent in the recent UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape that approaches the city from a territorial perspective. Another aspect is the emergence of Indigenous cultural landscapes and consideration of the cultural value of nature.

Another cross-cutting theme that has been evident in Round Table discussions is the mainstreaming of heritage conservation into issues that go well beyond its traditional scope. Heritage places are no longer seen in isolation but as part of the evidence and analysis of climate change and sustainable development. Heritage issues have even penetrated the workings of the United Nations and the International Criminal Court because of the deliberate targeting of cultural heritage by terrorists determined to destroy places of human significance and identity.

Organisation de la table ronde

Au cours des trois prochains jours, nous entendrons des exposés sur chacune des 13 tables rondes. Une heure est réservée à chacun. J'ai demandé à nos présentateurs de nous donner un résumé de ce qui avait été discuté lors d'une table ronde spécifique et de l'évolution de la situation depuis lors. Ensuite, je leur ai demandé de prédire l'avenir en ce qui concerne leur thème particulier. Une demi-heure de discussion suivra chaque présentation. De plus, deux panels desont

Le troisième jour, deux panels s'inspirant de l'expérience de futurs praticiens ont été organisés. Le premier nous apporte la voix de jeunes professionnels: trois qui travaillent dans des ministères, un dans un cabinet d'architecture privé et un dans une entreprise sociale. Le deuxième panel nous apporte des points de vue d'étudiants en programmes de conservation du patrimoine à l'Université de Montréal, à l'Université Carleton, à l'Université Columbia et à l'école de restauration Willowbank. Vraisemblablement, ces jeunes nous diront comment nous nous sommes tous trompés!

Session 2

Présidente/ Chair : Victoria Angel, Associée, ERA Architecture / Associate, ERA Architects, Toronto

Rapporteur session 2 : Kate Coulthart, étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture / Master of Architecture student, Carleton University, Ottawa



Mike Turner

Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.2 2006 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON HERITAGE AND THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPES : THE VIENNA MEMORANDUM

Mike Turner, Professeur émérite / Professor Emeritus and Chair in Urban Design and Conservation Studies, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem

Looking back

Since the Venice Charter was adopted in 1964, there have been many conferring documents, but the two seminal milestones are the 1976 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas and the 1987 ICOMOS Washington Charter. With the growing urbanization at the turn of the century, pinpointed in the developments around the Historic Centre of Vienna, a debate raged on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape in 2005, generating the Vienna Memorandum. At the same time, the monument and site became the object of further scrutiny in its context and setting and which was debated at the 2005 ICOMOS Assembly in Xian. From then, and over the next six years, urban heritage at UNESCO came into its own when finally, in 2011 the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape was approved.

The Vienna Memorandum provided the context of the first Round Table in 2006, organized around four themes: the context for the Vienna Memorandum, the concept of historic urban landscapes, the principles and guidelines for the conservation of historic urban landscapes and the guidelines for the integration of contemporary architecture in historic urban landscapes (Cameron, 2006). As for these principles and guidelines, the Round Table participants saw them as a useful beginning for dialogue, but too general and ambiguous to offer clear and definitive guidance. The obloquy of pseudo-historical design was addressed by Julia Gersovitz and Gordon Bennet, and seen as a leftover of the past while the real need was to address the context of contemporary architecture, identified by a catalogue of crimes against urban landscapes including “the anomalous, the ugly, the banal, the brutal, the discordant, the offensive, the inappropriate, the transgressive or the incompatible”.

Cultural heritage in the World Heritage Convention of 1972 was defined as ‘monuments’, ‘sites’ and ‘groups of buildings’, with urban heritage being categorised as a ‘group of buildings’. While a city may be defined as a group of buildings, it does not provide for the attributes of the very essence of the city, its streets and boulevards, the piazzas and courtyards, its human fabric including the tangible and intangible assets, its natural and cultural features and all that constitutes the heart and soul of the city.

In retrospect let me highlight four strands that need referencing for urbanization. The first is clearly the speed and rapidity of change as affecting our lives and environment within the digital age, thereby redefining our notions of sustainability and resilience. The second and third are interconnected, underlining the need for cross-disciplinarity in research and the need for adopting a more integrative approach within the international agendas specifically considering the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation and the

UNHabitat New Urban Agenda of 2016 and fourthly, linking the past to the future being the role of history, tradition and continuity (Turner, 2018).

Landscape is part of our collective perception responding to the importance of natural and cultural diversities, their mutual interdependencies and its layering over time being the evidence of the past. Mark Twain is attributed as saying that "history does not repeat itself – it rhymes" and this is not just through time but through place and the historic layering and cultural inclusion of the landscape may provide such poetry.

The conclusions of the First Round Table of May 2006 posed the questions whether the principles and guidelines in the Vienna Memorandum provide an adequate foundation for the conservation of existing heritage and the integration of contemporary architecture in historic cities?

The Round Table participants characterized the Vienna Memorandum as a transitional document that serves to initiate a debate that could continue for several years. Several participants praised the process that led its creation, noting that dialogue among conservation specialists, politicians, investors, developers and the public was long overdue. Indeed, in hindsight, this was a trigger for a more considered document, proving itself with the subsequent six-year global debate leading up to the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation.

The current status

The recognition of urban heritage as an integral component part of the city has been slow in coming. The first decades after WWII were characterized by viewing the urban fabric as a defined area, considered as a monument extension. The French Malraux Act in 1962 introduced secteurs sauvegardés within which historic fabric was not only protected but also enhanced (Kain and Phillips 1978). Then the four UK demonstration conservation studies for Chichester, York, Bath and Chester prepared in the 1960s were a mind-set change in the throes of the post-war redevelopment and concepts of a brave new world structured in the Civic Amenities Act 1967 (Pendlebury and Strange 2011). Reconstructions from Warsaw to Le Havre, Nagasaki to Manilla were based on political ideologies and social expedients as opposed to urban considerations. By 1975, the European Charter of Architectural Heritage was crowned with the Declaration of Amsterdam heralding 'integrated conservation' as a prelude to further approaches which were subsequently developed in 1994 at ICCROM with their Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation programme. However, managing the urban values under contemporary urban threats was still guided by the architectural preservers as opposed to the urban conservators.

An integrative approach demands an engagement with theories of inter-disciplinarity and these have been the currencies of the environmental sciences from the 1917 Growth and Form of the biologist D'Arcy

Thompson to the patterns in set theory of John von Neumann and his 1958 posthumous publication on *The Computer and the Brain*. But it is the General System Theory of Ludwig von Bertalanffy that provides the platform for the integrative approach (von Bertalanffy, 1968) and in applying these principles, there will be the opportunity to reference other disciplines in our considerations of urban heritage.

Among these considerations are the understandings of the utilization of urban resources over time, and the evaluation of progress through technological epochs and their effect on the urban environment. Stafford Beer noted that for each extra unit of investment a decreasing improvement occurs – the law of diminishing returns. Even successful technologies may cease to be economic and “when these symptoms appear there is only one remedy. It is fruitless to imagine that extra effort, extra capital, can resurrect the moribund organism. A decision must be taken to superimpose a new growth curve upon the old. In the case of technology, this means embarking on fresh research.” (Beer, 1972)

In a similar vein almost half a century later, the keynote presentation by Thomas Friedman, author and New York Times columnist, at the joint meeting of United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN-ECOSOC) and the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly on 7 October 2016, on *the changing political economy of globalization: Multilateral institutions and the 2030 Agenda*, highlighted the curve of exponential growth specifically relating to the changes between 2007 and 2017. These were the years, that started with innovation and technological growth based on Moore’s Law¹ together with the creation of open sources and cloud. The speed of change and the new language responded to the flows of interconnectivity with examples including friends on the iPhone, twitter and Facebook; E-commerce through Amazon, TenCent and Alibaba; ideas and messages on WhatsApp and WeChat; payments and credit through PayPal and Alipay. To this we add urban mobility with uber and getaxi managed by google/waze. This period is paralleled with an extended urban decade between 2005 and 2019, from the Vienna Memorandum to the New Urban Agenda with a pivot point in 2007 when over 50% of the world’s population were considered urban².

The years 2015 and 2016 provided a swathe of texts that has changed much of our thinking in urbanism and the relationships between conservation and development. These documents, adding to the 2011 UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation, include, the UNISDR Sendai Framework with the Ten Essentials for Resilient Cities, and the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. To complete the story, we have the FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, although launched in 2002 was

¹ Written by Intel co-founder Gordon Moore, Moore’s Law is commonly quoted as saying that every two years, the number of transistors that could fit on a microchip would double. Moore’s original paper, published in *Electronics*, Volume 38, Number 8, April 19, 1965, was that transistor count would double approximately every year for the 10-year period from 1965 to 1975. The two-year time frame came from a revised estimate published by Moore in 1985.

² United Nations Population Division. *World Urbanization Prospects: 2018 Revision*. License: CC BY-4.0

instituted in 2015, and the 2015 Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. With these marching orders, UNESCO prepared a Global Report – Culture | Urban Future presented at the UNHabitat III Conference in Quito, 2016 and where the New Urban Agenda was adopted.

Together, global urban mechanisms were generated each addressing a component of the city – creativity, resilience, environment and climate change, health, poverty, and culture. A Babelism that will need resolving with the technological potential, embracing the management of big data that will change our lives. Within all this, the events surrounding the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape triggered a new heritage urbanism. Attempting to define the urban heritage with anachronistic tools led to a confusion between an approach or a category. This was debated in the first Round Table over the relationship of the term “historic urban landscape” to other definitions like “cultural landscape”, “urban ensemble” and “heritage landscape”. To obviate the debate on categories, it was conceived as an approach so as not to be confused with cultural landscapes. However, terminology will have its own life and the term is becoming part and parcel of the urban lexicon although this will demand further references in reconsidering the city as a ‘group of buildings’. Yonca Erkan associates the terminology with the *Historic* representing the layers, old and new, the *Urban* being the tangible and intangible heritage, the *Landscape* represented by the symbiosis of nature and culture and the *Approach* being the Management of the whole including community involvement and partnerships (Erkan, 2018). She has proposed that it is possibly both a category for identification and conservation and an approach for management and monitoring. This gives the role of the Historic Urban Landscape as an urban semiconductor. The UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is being carefully monitored to understand its application in the urban scene – time will tell.

Challenges and Opportunities

What are some of the challenges and opportunities for managing urban heritage? The geo-cultural factors around the world ensure that there is no single answer. On reviewing the current texts and the potential of digital humanities we can distill challenges that are currently being addressed. High on the agenda are the social transformations through migrations resulting in the acculturation of the city. This is being fired by the digital revolution which is extending the data on the city and its citizens allowing for greater accessibility, confronting liberties and potential for sharing knowledge. On one hand this is creating a unified global culture and on the other hand generating and strengthening the emergence of local heritage. This has created the need for developing new methodologies for capacity building and dissemination and allowing for a greater citizen participation. The urge for sustainable economic growth is paramount not just

balancing the needs between generations but also in creating a better and more balanced city and hinterland by linking nature and culture thereby redefining the city with new forms of urbanization.

The bottom line is the importance of the consideration for the integrative city at different scales, global, metropolis, the city and the neighbourhood. This was developed in the UNESCO report to UNHabitat III (UNESCO Culture Sector, 2016) with a global survey of the role of culture for sustainable urban development and supplemented with a thematic approach applying culture for sustainable cities. The metropolis between the global and the city will need to focus on urban-rural linkages and geo-cultural sustainability balancing density and growth. This is environmentally demanding, supporting the linkages between culture and nature and an approach which encourages 'cooling the city' with better economic management of hot-spots to provide symbiotic relationships in the complexities of the areas and fragments of the city.

The decisions of the Beijing government to develop a commercial centre to the east of the city and the 2022 winter sports in an innovative adaptive reuse of the closed steelworks in the west has strengthened the multi-nuclear structure of the city and providing for a more sustainable management of the historic layers. However, this has recreated a certain amount of zoning in a bath-tub effect with historic hutong-style city blocks surrounding by high-rise development. This raises the question of urban setting and context as apposed to the individual historic monuments or architectural sites and their related conditions of integrity and authenticity.

Setting and context were the main issues in the debate of the 2005 ICOMOS meeting in Xian (ICOMOS, 2005) which viewed the subject through the monument lens, creating an urgent need to renew the discussion in the urban perspective. We need to clarify our definitions; let us again evoke the General System Theory. Both setting and context may be understood in the field of theatre, where setting is the time and place and context the situation and circumstances. The setting is both the epoch and geographic location within a narrative. As a literary element, the setting helps initiate the main backdrop and mood for a story while the elements, or attributes, of setting may include culture, historical period, geography, and time. Context is that which surrounds and gives meaning to something else and is any information that can be used to characterise the situation within which something exists or happens, and that can assist in its explanation. The text or speech that comes immediately before and after a phrase or piece of text and helps to clarify its meaning.

The most significant discussion of the first Round Table centred on the shift away from a preoccupation in perceiving the historic city as a visual object to an interest in the historic environment as a

space for ritual and human experience. Julian Smith challenged the audience to discard the building object as a way of understanding the urban landscape and to adopt an ecological approach that would emphasize human relationships, both physical and associative, thereby providing context. He believes that the way forward is that of ritual and experience, wherein the values of historic urban spaces are defined by the experience of those who live there (Cameron, 2006).

Shakespeare had already highlighted that the people are the city through their liberties:

Sic.	You are at point to lose your liberties: Marcius would have all from you; Marcius, Whom late you have nam'd for consul.	240
Men.	Fie, fie, fie! This is the way to kindle, not to quench.	
First Sen.	To unbuild the city and to lay all flat.	
Sic.	What is the city but the people?	
Citizens.	True, The people are the city. ³	245

This touches upon the *potentia multitudinis*, or “the power of the multitude” elaborated by Spinoza some decades later (Spinoza B. , 2000). This has new meaning in the digital era when the people have been re-enfranchised through innovative technologies and with applications to generate new forms of liberty. One could also add that Spinoza’s approach to pantheism is the epitome of linking nature and culture as embodied in the landscape.

In the first Round Table in 2006 it was Herb Stovel stating that the problem is in our understanding and our capacity for documenting the urban landscape as a landscape of the imagination. And yet this is the landscape that is most central to the idea of cultural continuity. It is a landscape that is read differently by residents and visitors, by the powerful and by the marginalized.

Setting and context is further considered by Marc Augé in his book on *Non-lieux/Non-places* (Auge, 1995) where he relates to the notions of place and space by Michel de Certeau, with the street being transformed to an animated space by the pedestrians as the intersection of moving bodies (de Certeau, 2011). He then quotes Merleau-Ponty noting the distinction between ‘geometric’ space and ‘anthropological space’ in the sense of ‘existential’ space, the scene of an experience of relations with the world on part of being essentially situated ‘in relation to a milieu’ (Merleau-Ponty, 2012). The doing and seeing translates into map signs from the mediaeval routes and itineraries and to the current narrative as an inventory of geographical knowledge.

³ Coriolanus, Act III. Scene I; Rome - a Street (c 1606). William Shakespeare (1564–1616)

As a painter of Chinese landscapes once observed, the most obvious form of beauty is the beauty of the landscape that we look at. The second, and deeper, form of beauty is that of the landscape that we travel through. And the third, and deepest form of beauty, is that of the landscape that we inhabit. Indeed, the renaming of the Recommendation as the Historic Urban Shanshui would be more appropriate (Turner, 2018).

Yi-Fu Tuan adds a new dimension and considers how people feel and think about space and the effects over time (Tuan, 1977). Again in 2006, Julian Smith noted that we need to evaluate human responses as to how the landscape is experienced rather than how it is observed leading to a kind of cognitive mapping that is meaningful only when the grid becomes distorted and when the reality of experience begins to shape the reality of observation (Heritage and the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes - Proceedings, 2006).

This has been expounded through a referential analysis in the framework of cultural mapping, which I had developed in 1981 and may be applied as part of the process in the Historic Urban Landscape approach. These included 1, geomancy-tracings and visual axis; 2, landscape structure or geomorphology; 3, the landmarks; 4, the heritage and cultural layers, their context and setting; 5, the ceremonies and ritual of the intangible heritage; 6, the symbols and metaphors and lastly 7, identity and character.

This brings us to the importance of extending our understanding and inter-relationships of attributes, both the urban and natural environments and the tangible and intangible heritages. Attributes were defined by Spinoza in his posthumously published book on Ethics as

“... for nothing in nature is more clear than that each and every entity must be conceived under some attribute -

IV. By attribute, I mean that which the intellect perceives as constituting the essence of substance” (Spinoza B. , 1996).

The attributes are an essential catalyst in the urban process.

Looking forward

The next decade will need to create a new taxonomy that will cross disciplines and engage the mechanisms employed by each field especially in engaging culture for sustainable urban development. Towards this end a proposal is made to focus on three overlapping categories:

- (i) Urban archaeology/remnant being a site that provides exceptional evidence of the past, within living cities or a site that illuminates our knowledge of urbanism;

- (ii) Urban area/fragment being a site that, by its very nature, has developed and will continue to evolve under the influences of cultural, social, economic and environmental changes;
- (iii) Urban form being a site that demonstrates the planning or design concepts that have shaped and organized the city and remain evident.

Individual archaeological monuments or building vestiges are usually not adequate to suggest the multiple successive functions of a city which has disappeared; remains of such a city should be preserved in their entirety or a series of areas with a functional and formal relationship together with their natural surroundings whenever possible – Miletus or Fatehpur Sikri are good examples

In the case of the urban archaeological remnants within or adjacent to contemporary urban areas the inter-relationships, including functional and social, will need to be evaluated to ensure the compatibility of the parts.

Referencing the urban areas/fragments, we may take our cue from the world of linguistics where synchronic and diachronic heritage would be appropriate. Synchrony and diachrony are two different and complementary viewpoints in linguistic analysis. A synchronic approach considers a language at a moment in time without taking its history into account. Synchronic linguistics aims at describing a language at a specific point of time, usually the present. By contrast, a diachronic approach considers the development and evolution of a language through history. Historical linguistics is typically a diachronic study (de Saussure, 1959). The neighbourhood of the single period being synchronic and the layered urban environment being diachronic.

The urban areas or fragments represent the development of the city as an ever-changing mosaic, these can be understood as products of a specific period, function or culture which has been well preserved and has remained largely intact as subsequent developments proceed. A synchronic heritage that is apparent in the works of John Wood in the city of Bath or the modern capital of Rabat based on the designs of Henri Prost and Jean-Claude Forestier.

Examples of urban areas that have evolved on a layered footprint and have preserved structures typical of the successive stages in their history overlapping till modern times will include the historic centre of Prague or the crossroads of culture of Samarkand. This includes, inter alia, cities that are a complex multi-layered settlement often delimited by structures of different periods, whether existing or destroyed, and representing socio-historical urban patterns evolved through the centuries representing the diachronic heritage.

The urban form can be considered as part of the urban heritage that is represented through city planning or design concepts applied to the built environment shaped by humanity. These urban forms have been preserved as spatial arrangements typical of a stage or successive stages in their history, sometimes amid exceptional natural surroundings and cultural landscapes. The urban form will comprise the physical morphology including, inter alia, aspects like the spatial organization, visual relationships, city and skyline, relationships of architecture and open spaces arranged as structures, streets, public areas, parks and canals. Palmanova, Manhattan and Brasilia are examples of how ideal cities and forms were an integral part of design since the start of urbanisation.

The application of a new language may assist in managing our cities and facilitate our efforts to address the challenges of urbanism in the coming decades.

The last word is given to Le Corbusier who in considering the planning for tomorrow gave room for the other and the next generations for a sustainable future leaving a space “blank for a work expressing modern feeling” (Le Corbusier, 1987).

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Kristal Buckley
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.3. 2008 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON WORLD HERITAGE : DEFINING AND PROTECTING IMPORTANT VIEWS

Kristal Buckley, Conférencière en patrimoine / Lecturer in Cultural Heritage, School of History, Heritage and Society, Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University, Melbourne

*2008 Montreal Round Table on World Heritage:
Defining and Protecting
Important Views*

**Looking Back, Looking Forward:
Heritage conservation and thirteen Montreal Round Tables**

5-7 December 2018



Kristal Buckley, Deakin University Australia

Looking Back.... 2008

Proceedings of the Round Table

Operational Guidelines

104. For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, **important views** and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the nomination.

Round Table challenge: Meeting the needs for the 21st century

- Construction of important views
- Improved protection
- Uses and limits of existing tools
- New approaches
- Assessment of the impact of development
- Common methodology and language
- Case studies
- **Visual integrity**
- **Charters and other Guides**
- **Values and Significance**
- **Setting vs Buffer zones**
- **Emerging 'HUL' agenda**
- **Skyline surveys/studies**
- **Zoning and spatial planning**
- **Complex technical tools**



Visual Integrity

- Pressures of high-rise development in the vicinity of historic centres of cities
- Emphasis on new tools – and *limits of acceptable change*
- Reconsideration of traditional approaches such as buffer zones
- Emerging dialogue about the *historic urban landscape*



Proposed Gazprom tower
St Petersburg, Russia

Some 'take home' findings...

- *definition of views is **subjective** and site-specific...*
- *distinctions can be made between the **'point of view' (subject)** and the **'viewpoint' (object)***
- *the views of the eye, body and soul (or visual/aesthetic, experiential and personal) - The **view of the eye** is often assumed to be the controlling view...*
- *incorporating movement means that views are **dynamic** rather than static*
- ***Whose values** do the views represent?*
- *sense of place, experience of place*
- ***shift the dialogue** from 'heritage conservation versus development' to 'heritage conservation as part of development'*
- *No formulaic solutions*



Looking Back – 2008-2018

What has happened in the past ten years?

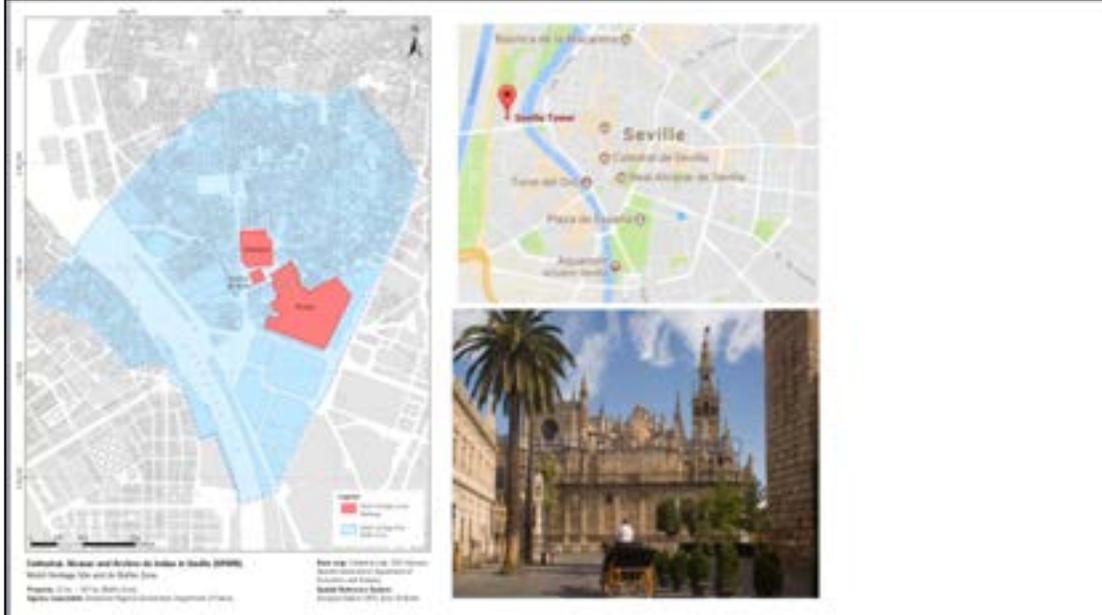
Continuing Cases

Cajasol Tower Development – Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias in Seville, Spain

Seville's Unesco status threatened by 600ft Pelli tower

Spanish city could lose world heritage status over plans to build 40-storey skyscraper
amid cluster of 13th-century buildings





River Crossings

Upper Middle Rhine Valley,
Germany



Copyright: © OUR PLACE The World Heritage Collection.

The Siren - Lorelei



On the Rhine River, on the eastern shore, atop a steep rock, there once lived a nymph named Lorelei. She dressed in white and wore a wreath of stars in her hair. She was exquisite, but more than her physical beauty was the song she sang – a song so alluring, no one could resist its pull. People said that anyone sailing close to that rock would lose his life for her song was irresistible, and no sailors who tried to reach Lorelei ever returned.

<http://www.uexpress.com/tell-me-a-story/2010/10/24/the-siren-lorelei-a-german-folktale>

Why is the Historic City of Vienna on the List of World Heritage In Danger?

Slide courtesy Richard Mackay, Mackay Strategic



St. Stephen's Cathedral



Hotel Intercontinental

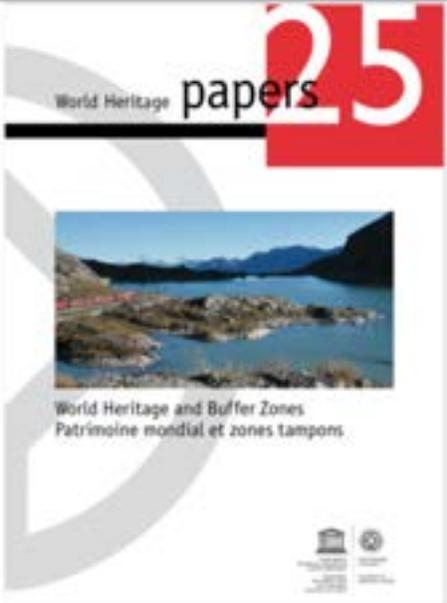


Dresden is deleted from UNESCO's World Heritage List

Every time we fail to preserve a site, we share the pain of the State Party, declared María Jesús San Segundo, the Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Spain to UNESCO

Thursday, 25 June 2009

Improved Approaches



The cover of the report features the title "World Heritage papers 25" in a large, bold font, with "25" in a red box. Below the title is a photograph of a coastal town with a blue bay and mountains in the background. The text "World Heritage and Buffer Zones" and "Patrimoine mondial et zones tampons" is printed below the image. Logos for UNESCO and the United Arab Emirates are visible at the bottom.

World Heritage papers 25

World Heritage and Buffer Zones
Patrimoine mondial et zones tampons

Report of the International Expert Meeting on Integrity for Cultural Heritage

Al Ain, United Arab Emirates, 12-14 March 2012

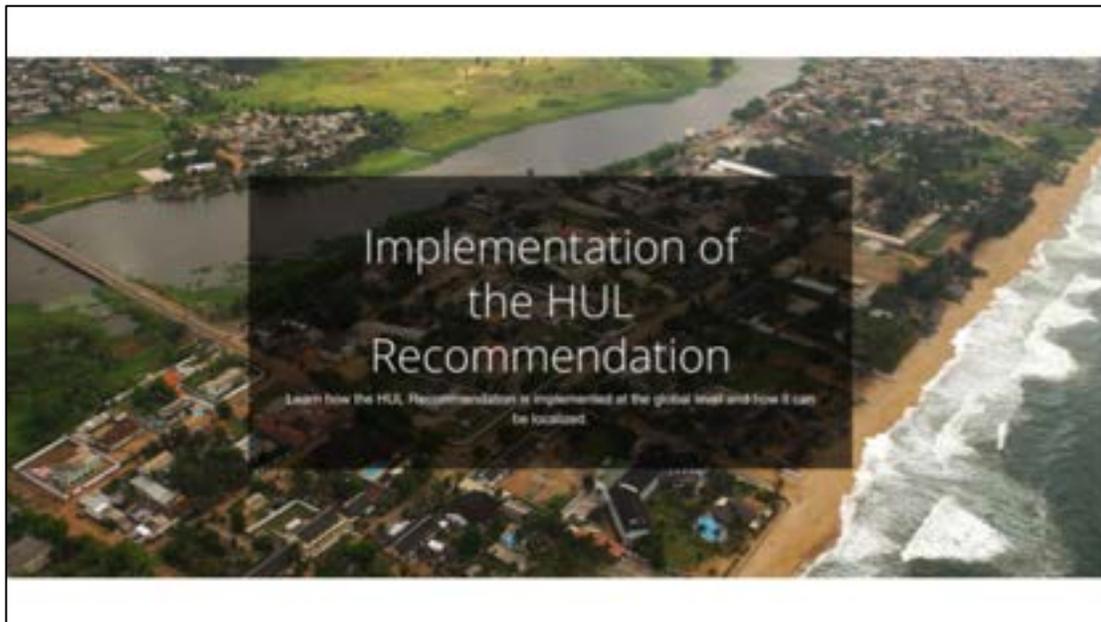
A. Introduction

1. The participants of the International Expert Meeting on Integrity for Cultural Heritage which took place from 12 to 14 March 2012 in Al Ain, United Arab Emirates (UAE), appreciated the support of the governments of the United Arab Emirates and its authorities, in particular the Abu Dhabi Tourism & Culture Authority, and the Al Ain Municipality for the financial support for organizing and generously hosting the important event in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
2. The meeting was attended by 50 participants and experts from all regions of the world from 12 countries, as well as by Representatives of ICOM, ICOMOS, ICCROM, and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
3. The meeting provided an opportunity for rich debate underpinned by the presentation of a number of case studies reviewing the notion of integrity, including its relationship to authenticity and the State of Conservation for World Heritage properties, nominations and Tourism (all sites, through visits from the experts present, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and written contributions by Prof. Hans Stead (Carleton University, Canada), The World Heritage Centre, ICOM, ICCROM and ICCROM) presented statements that will be included in the public documentation of the Expert Meeting.
4. The meeting provided through its final collection through open formal writing process, which took into account the specific decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session (Paris, 2011, in COM 16) and at its 37th session (Beijing, 2012, in COM 17) which requested the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies to continue with Section 1.0 of the Operational Guidelines, to organize an expert meeting to develop examples of the application of the conditions of integrity and authenticity to properties nominated under criteria (i) – (iv) for inclusion in Section 2.2 of the Operational Guidelines ...

Statements of OUV

51. At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value... which will be the key reference for the future effective protection and management of the property.

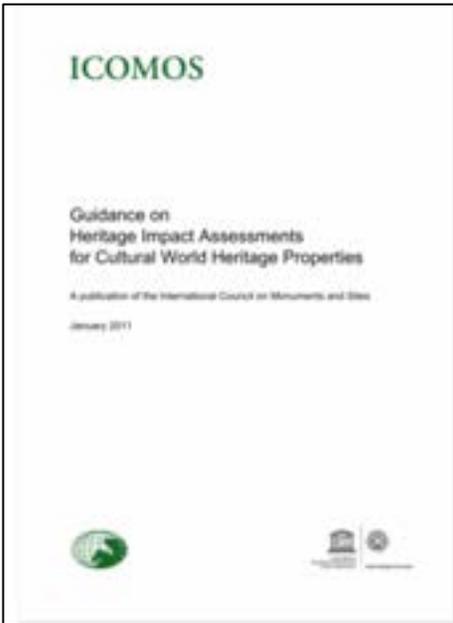
155. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should include a summary of the Committee's determination that the property has Outstanding Universal Value, identifying the criteria under which the property was inscribed, including the assessments of the conditions of integrity, and, for cultural and mixed properties, authenticity. It should also include a statement on the protection and management in force and the requirements for protection and management for the future. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value shall be the basis for the future protection and management of the property.



ICOMOS

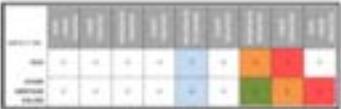
**Guidance on
Heritage Impact Assessments
for Cultural World Heritage Properties**

A publication of the International Council on Monuments and Sites
January 2011




<https://www.iucn.org/news/world-heritage/201609/new-iucn-iccrom-nature-culture-project-sustainable-development-world-heritage>

Link between impacts on views and attributes of OUV Villa Adriana, Tivoli (Italy)


- Multiple Attributes – including views
- Identification of impacts
- Assessment of severity

Immagini: Villa for Villa Adriana, Studio Thompson et al. for Direzione Regionale per i Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici del Lazio, 2014

Slide courtesy Richard Mackay, Mackay Strategic

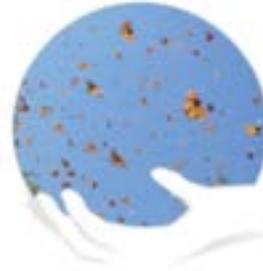
... the findings indicate that several challenges remain in the application and assessment of criterion (vii):

- assessing how superlative natural phenomena can be **objectively measured and assessed** and clarifying values that are conveyed;
- assessing natural beauty and aesthetic importance using recognized approaches that are **systematic, rigorous and transparent**;
- conducting a comparative analysis in a global context based on a structured framework equivalent to that used for other natural criteria; and
- clarifying the relationship between aesthetic values represented in criterion (vii) with aesthetic considerations in the application of cultural criteria.



Study on the application of Criterion VII

Considering superlative natural phenomena and exceptional natural beauty within the World Heritage Convention

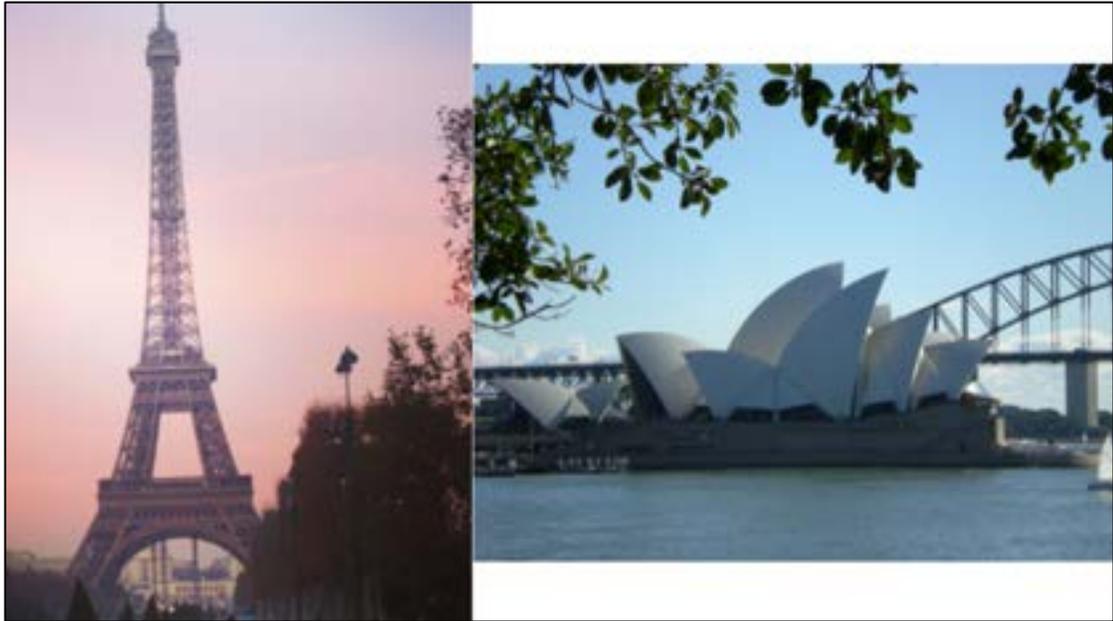


World Heritage Study 07/08



Looking Forward

Is the issue still relevant?



Opinion
The Gherkin Is Disappearing From London's Skyline

 BY IAN
LAST EDITED 18 MONTHS AGO

What's missing from this view from St Paul's?



Source: <https://londonist.com/2016/08/the-gherkin-is-disappearing-from-london-s-skyline>



Image by Foster and Partners, Architects of the Gherkin



Buffer Zones

- 'Added layer of protection'
- How does this actually work?
- Are the relevant management authorities clear about the relationship between the property and buffer zone?
- What are the characteristics and specific purposes of the buffer zone?

Sydney Opera House, Australia
Source: Nomination File



*The **setting** of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the **immediate and extended environment** that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.*

Beyond the visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space, as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, 2005



The 'HUL Toolkit'

	<p>Community engagement tools should empower a diverse representation of stakeholders to identify key values in their urban areas, develop visions, set goals, and agree on actions to safeguard their heritage and promote sustainable development. These tools should facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations and by facilitating mediation and negotiation between conflicting interests and groups.</p>
	<p>Knowledge and Planning tools should help protect the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of urban heritage. They should ensure the recognition of cultural significance and diversity, and provide for the monitoring and management of change to improve the quality of life and urban space. Consideration should be given to the mapping of cultural and natural features, while heritage, social and environmental impact assessments should be used to support sustainability and continuity in planning and design.</p>
	<p>Regulatory systems could include special ordinances, acts or decrees to manage tangible and intangible components of the urban heritage, including their social and environmental values. Traditional and customary systems should be recognized and reinforced as necessary.</p>
	<p>Financial tools should aim to improve urban areas while safeguarding their heritage values. They should aim to build capacity and support innovative income-generating development models in addition to government and global funds from international agencies. Financial tools should be deployed to promote private investment at the local level. Micro-credit and other flexible financing mechanisms to support local enterprises, as well as a variety of models of public-private partnerships, are also central to making the HUL approach financially sustainable.</p>

From: the HUL Guidebook, 2016



Does the word landscape describe the mutual embeddedness and interconnectivity of self, body, knowledge and land – landscape of the world we live in, a constantly emergent perceptual and material milieu? Or is landscape better conceived in artistic and painterly terms as a specific cultural and historical genre, a set of visual strategies for distancing and observing?

- Tension 1: proximity/distance
- Tension 2: observation/inhabitation
- Tension 3: eye/land
- Tension 4: culture/nature

John Wiley, *Landscape* (2007)



Session 3

Présidente/ Chair : Michel Cotte, Professeur émérite / Professor Emeritus, Université de Nantes, le Centre François Viète d'histoire des sciences et des techniques, et dirigeant de MCC-Heritage, France

Rapporteur session 3 : Tanya Dare, étudiante au diplôme / Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenstone



Mechtild Rössler

Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.4 2017 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON BALANCING TOURISM AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION : A WORLD HERITAGE CONTEXT

Mechtild Rössler, Directrice de la division du patrimoine et Directrice du Centre du patrimoine mondial / Director of the Division for Heritage and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris

Dr Mechtild Rössler
Montreal 5 December 2018
Session 3 – report on

12th Montreal Round Table 2017

**Balancing Tourism and Heritage Conservation: a
World Heritage Context**



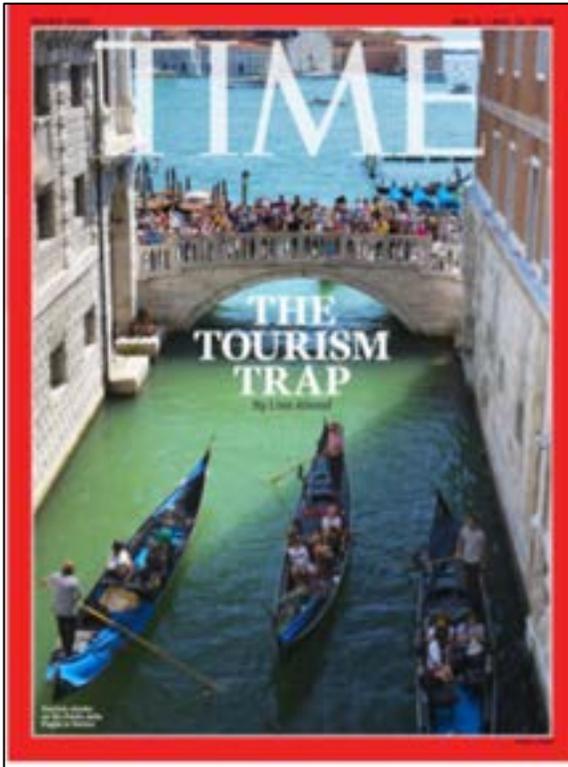
12th Montreal Round Table 2017



Balancing Tourism and Heritage Conservation: a World Heritage Context

- Explored the phenomenon of mass tourism
- impact on the conservation of World Heritage sites
- broad overview followed by sessions on doctrine, management strategies, alternate approaches and a case study (Venice and its Lagoon, Italy)





**The Tourism Trap
(TIME Magazine, July
2018)**



12th Montreal Round Table 2017

KEY FOCUS:

- examined state of cultural tourism
- its effects on the qualities of historic places
- focused on methodologies for values-based planning and management of heritage properties,
- on the impact of World Heritage Convention on conservation practice.

WORLD HERITAGE

1. Mark of excellence that attracts tourism
2. Powerful engine for tourism-based economic development
3. World Heritage Committee identified threats from excessive tourism

CALL for holistic, integrative approach to heritage conservation



Valuable Insights from the 12th Montreal Round Table 2017

Specific Presentations

- **Ms Cameron:** recalled exponential growth in heritage-related tourism; in 1990s phenomenon of mass tourism had become one prime reason to seek World Heritage status. In 21st century: World Heritage sites are magnets for international leisure travel. Growth comes at a cost to the conditions of World Heritage sites and the conservation of their Outstanding Universal Value.

According to WHC statistics: 143 World Heritage sites have been negatively affected by tourism. So far, no World Heritage site has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to excessive tourism, although several (Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Peru; Venice and its Lagoon, Italy) have come close.

- **Mr Young** suggested that the roots of today's mass tourism stem from 19th industrialization with increased incomes and leisure time; No clear causal link between the UNESCO World Heritage designation and increased tourism.



Valuable Insights from the 12th Montreal Round Table 2017

•**Ms Millar:** ICOMOS mandate, interaction between tourism and cultural heritage. Conservation often placed in the background from the visitor perspective; *ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter 1999* provides guidance for integrated heritage conservation and tourism planning and management. Suggested review of 1999 Charter to deepen conservation, tourist involvement and sustainable practices.

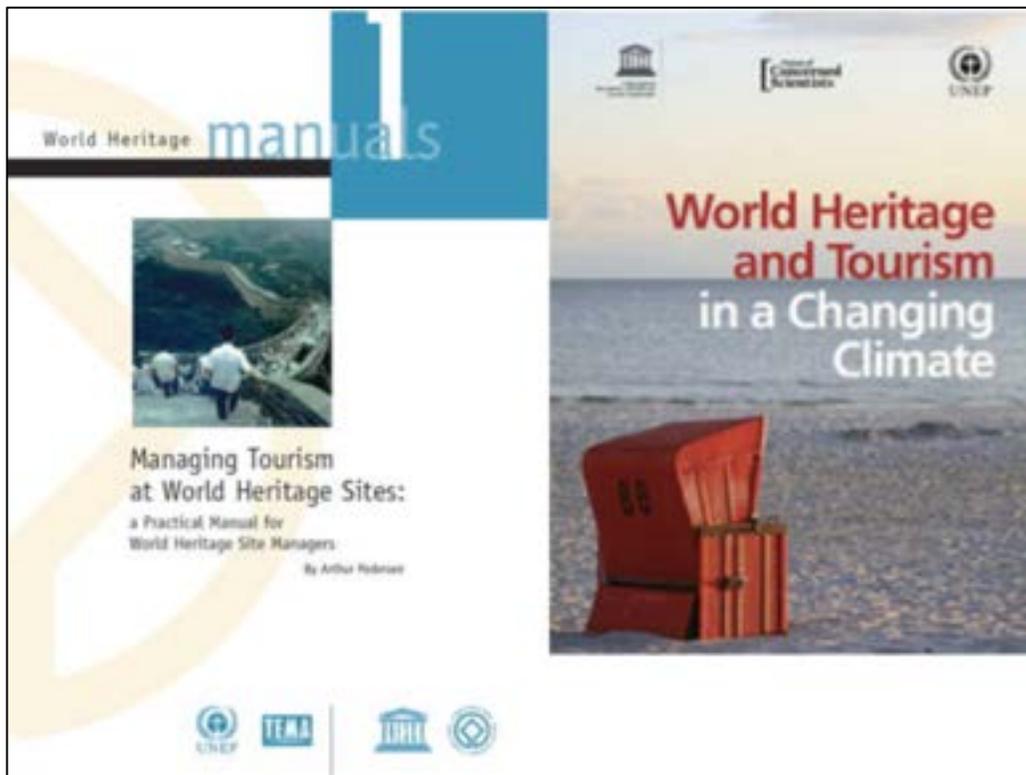
Some examples of alternate approaches to balancing tourism and heritage conservation were illustrated :

•**Ms Erkan,** presented issues related to the 73 industrial World Heritage sites, underlining potential challenges in communicating industrial properties' Outstanding Universal Value.

•**Ms Mitchell** introduced ideas on role of tourism in revitalizing vulnerable cultural landscapes: benefits of eco-cultural strategy which includes local profits, visitor experiences, revitalisation of cultural practice and the production of place-based goods; proposed enhancing the role of tourism in the conservation of World Heritage cultural landscapes.

•**Mr Smith** emphasized the difference between sites with controlled boundaries and dynamic places with multiple access points in relation to tourism.





Valuable Insights from the 12th Montreal Round Table 2017

- **Mr DeBrine** highlighted importance of balancing tourism and heritage conservation and underlined a destination approach to managing tourism at World Heritage sites.
- conserving Outstanding Universal Value of globally significant sites defines UNESCO's and Committee's policy orientations on World Heritage and sustainable tourism.

Overview of UNESCO's strategies for dealing with hyper-tourism at World Heritage Sites:

- **The Sustainable Tourism Toolkit (launched in 2016).**
<http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/how-use-guide>
- **The Sustainable Development Policy of the World Heritage Committee (2012)**
- **The Sustainable Tourism and Visitor Management Assessment Tool: Pilot testing October 2018**
- Tool also designed for sites with multiple points of access such as historic cities and cultural landscapes



Key Points from the 12th Montreal Round Table 2017

- Economic development opportunities and experiential tourism: **Potential Drivers for Sustainable Tourism and the Agenda 2030**
- Importance of engaging tourists in conservation activities: potential to enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of these places through tourists participation
- Participants warned that heritage conservation operates in silo: failing to reach out to key actors essential to the long-term stewardship of World Heritage sites; Balancing heritage conservation and tourism at World Heritage sites needs open dialogue among stakeholders and across disciplines
- Speakers underscored difference in tourism management between sites with controlled boundaries and larger sites like historic cities and cultural landscapes with multiple points of entry
- **A simpler common language about World Heritage is necessary**
- Participants insisted on need for quality, place-based products and tools to help visitors deepen their understanding of the significance of World Heritage sites



World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme



Problem not with the World Heritage Brand but with management, protection and policies at the site level (e.g. safeguarding the World Heritage site of Venice and its Lagoon)



“Looking Back, Looking Forward: Heritage Conservation and Thirteen Montreal Round Tables (2018)”

- **UNESCO World Heritage sustainable tourism programme:** adopted by the World Heritage Committee (2012) to **integrate sustainable tourism perspective** into the mechanisms of the World Heritage Convention: Managing cultural and natural heritage of OUV
- **World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy (2015)**
- **UNESCO** uniquely placed to provide **principles and guidelines** to address the visitor management challenges including with other Conventions
- Tourism when not properly managed can provoke **serious degradation** of heritage, especially in places not sufficiently prepared to mitigate threats, causing loss of cultural and/or ecological values and resources for economic development
- **Over tourism** is becoming a key issue for World Heritage site managers, and host destinations. **Strong Impact** on the heritage values at the properties
- Resources relating to development and management of tourism have to a large extent **failed to address heritage preservation** and sustainable development in a consistent manner negatively affecting abilities to preserve and sustainably enhance heritage for socio-cultural benefit, long-term economic growth and poverty alleviation.



From "UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme Strategy" (Memo February 2018)

Advancement of the SDGs - Tourism



27 September: World Tourism Day. Opportunity to raise awareness on tourism relevance for 2030 Agenda. Official Celebration of World Tourism Day 2018 - Tourism and the digital transformation, Budapest, Hungary.



Advancement of the SDGS in the Field of Tourism.

SDG 8: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

SDG 12: Sustainable Production and Consumption

(HLPF, NY 2018: Side Event Tourism & Construction: Circular Economy solutions for SDG 12)

SDG 14: Sustainable Use of Oceans and Marine Resources

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Targets 8.9, 12 b, 14.7:

- Target 8.9: "Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products".
- Target 12.B: "Sustainable tourism a driver for jobs creation and the promotion of local culture and products."
- Target 14.7: "Tourism is also identified as one of the tools to "increase [by 2030] the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries".



World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme


Vision

World Heritage and tourism stakeholders share responsibility for conservation of our common cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value and for sustainable development through appropriate tourism management.


Mission

Facilitate the management and development of sustainable tourism at World Heritage properties through fostering increased awareness, capacity and balanced participation of all stakeholders in order to protect the properties and their Outstanding Universal Value.



Policy & Strategy



Tools & Guidance



Capacity Building



Heritage Routes



Looking Back, Looking Forward: Heritage Conservation and Thirteen Montreal Round Tables (2018)

UNESCO strategy aims to actively engage the tourism sector and tourists in sustainability patterns

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PROGRAMME STRATEGY

- Strengthen enabling environment by advocating policies and frameworks that support sustainable tourism as an important vehicle for managing cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value;
- Promote broad stakeholder engagement in the planning, development and management of sustainable tourism that follows a destination approach and focuses on empowering local communities;
- Provide World Heritage stakeholders with the capacity and the tools to manage tourism efficiently, responsibly and sustainably based on the local context and needs;
- Promote quality authentic tourism products and services that encourage responsible behaviour among all stakeholders and foster understanding and appreciation of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value and protection of World Heritage Integrate a sustainable tourism perspective into the mechanisms of the World Heritage Convention.



Capacity building Tools and Strategies

Online Sustainable Tourism Toolkit - to help managers of World Heritage destinations and stakeholders identify the solutions and develop general know-how for the management of each destination.

Capacity Building for site managers in Africa and in South-East Asia. Practical training workshops carried out in World Heritage sites in 2015-2016 to help them prepare sustainable tourism strategies and engage stakeholders in planning, developing and managing sustainable tourism. (Africa: Mosi-oa-Tunya/ Victoria Falls (Zambia/Zimbabwe), Maloti-Drakensberg Park (South Africa/Lesotho), Lake Malawi National Park (Malawi); (Asia: Melaka and George Town (Malaysia), Bali Province (Indonesia) and the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras (Philippines).

Sustainable Tourism Assessment Tool (to be launched in 2019) will enable World Heritage site management stakeholders to assess their tourism management according to a set of social, economic and environmental indicators that link to the Sustainable Development Goals. The tool has been recently pilot-tested in Luang Prabang World Heritage site.



Activities promoting Sustainable Travel

- **UNESCO Seabourn Partnership** to foster wider support and understanding of UNESCO's mission for identifying, protecting and promoting World Heritage sites
- **World Heritage Journeys in the European Union (EU)** initiative supported by the EU to encourage people to travel more regionally beyond major hubs, stay longer and support local culture and creative industries
- **World Heritage Journey of Buddha Project.** "Buddhist Heritage Route for Sustainable Tourism Development in South Asia"



Other Successful Stories and Pilot Projects

- Results of pilot project "**Towards a Nordic-Baltic pilot region for World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism**" (2012-2014). Regional effort supported by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden. Fifteen Nordic and Baltic World Heritage properties involved

- Denmark: Roskilde Cathedral, Jelling Monuments, Pile of Stones and Church, Kronborg Castle
- Denmark/Greenland: Sukkud Inukjuat
- Estonia: Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn
- Finland: Fortress of Suomenlinna
- Finland/Sweden: High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago
- Iceland: Thingvellir National Park
- Latvia: Historic Centre of Riga
- Lithuania: Vilnius Historic Centre
- Norway: Rano, Moing Town and the Crundnesses, West Norwegian Fjords - Geiranger and Nordfjord, Vegaøyen - The Vega Archipelago
- Sweden: Hanseatic Town of Visby, Birka and Hovgarden



- **Other Sites in Europe: Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe (Slovakia)** especially to identify economic benefits for remote communities;



Other Successful Stories and Pilot Projects

- World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) implements the **"World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism" China Pilot Project 2016 - 2020**

Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area



Tusi Sites



- The Sustainable Tourism Toolkit will be translated into Russian for the EU funded Silk Road Project in 2019.



World Heritage Journeys in Europe

Thematic routes to foster heritage based sustainable tourism development.
UNESCO's World Heritage sites in the European Union:
34 World Heritage Sites in 19 countries of the European Union

Ancient Europe

Romantic Europe

Royal Europe

Underground Europe



<https://visitworldheritage.com/en/eu>
<https://news.un.org/fr/story/2018/09/1023522>



Global Partnerships: UNESCO- UNWTO

- **First Conference on Tourism and Culture: Siem Reap Declaration – Building a New Partnership Model (2015)**
- **Second Conference on Tourism and Culture: Fostering Sustainable Development (Official event of the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, Muscat December 2017)**

UNWTO / UNESCO World Conference on Tourism and Culture Building a New Partnership

Siem Reap, Cambodia, 4–6 February 2015

Second UNWTO/UNESCO
World Conference on Tourism and Culture:
Fostering Sustainable Development



MUSCAT DECLARATION reaffirmed commitment to:

1. Strengthen the synergies between tourism and culture and advance the contribution of cultural tourism to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs
2. Enhance the role of tourism and culture in peace building and heritage protection, especially in conflict affected areas
3. Promote responsible and sustainable tourism management of cultural heritage
4. Explore the inter-linkages between culture and nature in sustainable tourism.



3rd UNWTO/UNESCO World Conference on Tourism and Culture: Benefits for All (Istanbul, December 2018)

TWO PRIORITIES:

1. **creating more inclusive partnerships between tourism and culture stakeholders that contribute to SDG implementation;**
2. **promoting tourism development that encourages cultural interaction and ensures the benefits are shared by all communities involved.**

•Exploring: role of technology, visitor management models and approaches to ensure widest possible range of benefits to both visitors and locals, responsible tourism principles and the UNWTO Global Code Of Ethics For Tourism.

•Cultural Tourism for the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.



Milestones and 2018 Events

- March 2018: Stand at World's Largest Tourism Fair ITB in partnership with the Wadden Sea World Heritage site
- June 2018: Side event on tourism and visitor management at the 42 session of the World Heritage Committee in Manama
- September 2018: Official launch of World Heritage Journeys Platform to promote sustainable tourism in the EU
- October 2018: Global Tourism Economy Forum in Macao
- October 2018: UNESCO EU-China High Level Conference on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism



Partnerships UNESCO - UNEP

- UNESCO/UNEP World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate (2016)
- Special Publication: **World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate**; increasing vulnerability of World Heritage sites to climate change impacts and potential implications for global tourism, UNESCO, UNEP and the Union of Concerned Scientists collaborated;



Partnerships

- UNESCO works closely with UNWTO, UNEP, OECD, the World Bank, the EU, The European tourism commission (ETC), World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTTC) and a number of international aid agencies and NGOs' around the world in sustainable tourism
- Strong collaboration with Private Sector and Academia



Sustainable Tourism as Shared Responsibility

Conclusions

- Remains a key issue for World Heritage with growing tourism demand
- Increase in public awareness of overtourism
- Reactions by international community, local/national authorities and communities
- Links to all other issues (e.g. memory site tourism, reconstruction for tourism demand, nature-culture

Way forward

- Enhance World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme, providing awareness education and information, encouraging support to site managers, engaging in social and community dialogue as well as with tour operators and industry
- Global vision and strategic approach to World Heritage and tourism required
- Address new and emerging issues (AirBnB) at sites and best use new technologies
- Movement to protect UNESCO World Heritage sites: reconcile and balance
- Message of shared heritage, understanding and peace

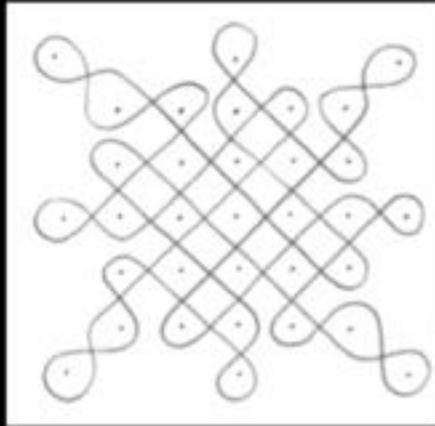




Julian Smith
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.5 2010 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON CONSERVING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Julian Smith, Architecte / Architect, Julian Smith & Associates, Westport



**2010 MONTREAL ROUNDTABLE
CONSERVING CULTURAL
LANDSCAPES**

JULIAN SMITH







Nora Mitchell
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.6 2006 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON EXPLORING THE CULTURAL VALUE OF NATURE

Nora Mitchell, Professeure associée / Adjunct Associate Professor, University of Vermont, Woodstock and ICOMOS/IFLA Cultural Landscape Committee and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas Specialist Group on Protected Landscapes

INTRODUCTION

This paper examines the findings of the 2014 Round Table on ‘Exploring the Cultural Value of Nature: a World Heritage context’ and offers a perspective on the current status of this topic and its potential future developments (Cameron and Herrmann 2014). The selection of this topic for the 2014 Round Table was based on a discussion at the 2013 World Heritage Committee on the Canadian nomination of Pimachiowin Aki, a large boreal forest site on the Manitoba-Ontario border that is home for several First Nations Anishinaabe communities and rich in biodiversity. In their review, the World Heritage Committee recognized that the nomination and evaluation of Pimachiowin Aki ‘raised fundamental questions in terms of how the indissoluble bonds that exist in some places between culture and nature can be recognized on the World Heritage List’ (UNESCO 2013).

This paper begins by looking back at the key points and conclusions from the 2014 Round Table and then describes some of the related activities that have emerged in the last four years. The paper concludes with some thoughts on future developments related to the relationship of cultural and natural values within the World Heritage Convention and conservation more broadly.

KEY POINTS FROM THE 2014 ROUND TABLE

Reflections on the Context of the World Heritage Convention

As several speakers at the 2014 Roundtable noted, considering the relationship between culture and nature is not new for the World Heritage Committee, as this topic is reflected in the framing and subsequent implementation of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO 1972). The 1972 World Heritage Convention is often cited as the first international agreement that combines cultural and natural heritage in one conservation instrument. Several participants in the 2014 Round Table suggested that the Convention was ahead of its time – and it was also ‘of its time’ reflecting an intellectual construct with a duality of culture and nature that prevailed in the 1960s-70s in the countries that were instrumental in drafting the Convention primarily the US, Canada and Europe (Cameron and Rössler 2013; Buckley and Badman 2014; Denyer 2014).

This dichotomy of culture and nature is expressed in the separate definitions of cultural heritage and natural heritage in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention (UNESCO 1972). This separation emphasized the divide between “monuments and archeological sites on the one hand and a pristine view of nature as wilderness on the other hand” (Cameron 2014a: 11) Christina Cameron has also noted that ‘there are forces that work against a holistic approach to cultural and natural heritage, including separate definitions, separate criteria for inscription, separate technical advisors and separate departments for culture and nature within UNESCO and States Parties’ (Cameron 2014b: 179; see also Buckley and Badman 2014). The external context for the Convention, including large international non-governmental organizations, has also reinforced separation of culture and nature (Denyer 2014).

Even so, there have been some successful efforts to cross the divide between culture and nature. The term ‘sites,’ included as a type of cultural heritage in Article 1 of the Convention, is defined as ‘the combined works of nature and of man’ (UNESCO 1972). Perhaps it was this definition as well as other cross-references between culture and nature in the initial language of several natural criteria (that have subsequently been removed, see Denyer 2014: 28-31; Leitão and Badman 2015) that created certain openness and flexibility for looking at sites holistically in the early years of implementation. In fact, Susan Denyer has noted that some of the earliest nominations embraced both culture and nature. Even so, she has also described that, over time, some aspects of implementation worked against integration of cultural and

natural heritage and in more recent years ‘there now seems to be less flexibility for recognizing the symbiosis between culture and nature...[or] the interaction between people and their environment’ (Denyer 2014: 37). She has acknowledged that in practice, the World Heritage Convention has ‘institutionalized a conceptual dichotomy between nature and culture, reinforced by rigid structures that operationalize it’ (Denyer cited by Cameron 2014b: 179).

Presentations at the 2014 Round Table also explored some of the ways the dichotomy was being challenged, identifying areas of work that reach across the culture-nature divide in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (see Buckley and Badman 2014: 108-112). Mechtild Rössler described the introduction of the 1992 Cultural Landscape categories as an incremental step to bridge this divide (Rössler 2014). Recognizing cultural landscapes also facilitated the successful inscription of many heritage properties with cultural and natural values in parts of the world – such as Africa, the Pacific and Caribbean – which were underrepresented on the World Heritage List.

Susan Buggey shared her reflections on the pivotal 1992 meeting of World Heritage experts at La Petite Pierre that drafted the definition and three types of cultural landscapes. She called out, in particular, the significance of the introduction of the category of Associative Cultural Landscapes that included notions of living traditions, cultural continuity and cultural associations with the natural environment (Buggey 2014). Lisa Prosper also spoke about the significance of Indigenous peoples’ cultural relationships with place. She shared her perspective that cultural landscapes are the material products of human interaction with nature and that this relationship between people and the land is dynamic – and constantly evolving (Prosper 2014). She argues that the experience of interactions with the land over time generates traditional knowledge and practices resulting in interconnected tangible and intangible heritage and interlinked culture and nature.

Key findings from the 2014 Round Table

While some progress has been made in bridging the culture-nature divide (as noted above), there was general agreement at the Round Table that the World Heritage Convention had not yet fulfilled the promise of its creators who envisioned a more integrated concept on a nature-culture continuum. The intellectual and conceptual foundations for natural and cultural heritage remain distinct. On a practical level, the approaches used by ICOMOS and IUCN to evaluate nominations and the scale and capacity of the two organizations also differ (Buckley and Badman 2014).

Importantly, there was a sense among the 2014 Round Table participants that the foundational ideas and concepts of heritage based on a culture/nature dichotomy were not providing adequate guidance for management of places with complex interwoven relationships between nature and culture. In fact, the entrenched dichotomy, in many cases, was described as creating difficulties related to value assessment and to effective conservation. As a result, there was general agreement that learning to bridge this nature/culture

divide was a very important area of work for World Heritage and for conservation more broadly. Two broad areas for advancing this work emerged:

First, imagining conceptual shifts to move away from the dichotomy

There is now widespread recognition that the duality of culture/nature is not universal in the cultures of the world – notably in Japan, China as well as other countries and also among many Indigenous peoples – and there are opportunities for learning from these diverse perspectives. Participants considered that learning from more holistic Indigenous concepts, in particular, offer ideas to improve the convergence of cultural and natural values at World Heritage properties. It was generally agreed that an approach that would embrace the idea of dynamic interactions between people and place was needed.

Second, developing language for this conceptual shift

Several participants noted the constraints imposed by words and categories, while others saw the mutability of language as an opportunity for language innovation (Ross 2014). Participants generally agreed that language was an important area to develop and that exploring the interaction of cultural and biological diversity – and the concept of biocultural diversity, in particular – offered a promising way forward. In her presentation, Kristal Buckley offered a definition from The Christensen Fund that has been applied in the ICOMOS and IUCN ‘Connecting Practice’ project (described below):

Biocultural diversity tends to be richest in locations where cultures have had a long intimate connection with their landscapes, is reflected within languages and traditional ecological knowledge systems, and manifests in beautiful ways through cultural and artistic expression (Buckley and Badman 2014:117).

More recently, The Christensen Fund has described their mission in terms of ‘biocultural landscapes’ (The Christensen Fund n.d.).

A biocultural landscape is an intertwined holistic system that has been shaped by human management over long periods of time.

The *Christensen Fund* believes in the power of biological and cultural diversity to sustain and enrich a world faced with great change and uncertainty. We focus on the biocultural – the rich but neglected adaptive interweave of people and place, culture and ecology.

A PERSPECTIVE ON THE CURRENT STATUS

Reflecting on the progress of the Pimachiowin Aki nomination

As described above, in 2012, the nomination of Pimachiowin Aki was put forward by five First Nations to designate a large World Heritage Site (over 33,000 square kilometers) in the boreal forest of Canada. Pimachiowin Aki can be translated as ‘the land that gives life’, reflecting the 6,000 year history of

the Anishinaabe First Nations who continue a cultural tradition of living in, using and maintaining the landscape (UNESCO 2018b). This nomination was put forward as a mixed site with both cultural and natural values, representing how the living cultural tradition of ‘Keeping the Land’ guides perception and use of this cultural landscape. In addition to this intangible heritage, the tangible evidence of cultural traditions lies mostly along the cultural waterways in named places, ceremonial sites, rock pictographs, trap lines, harvesting places and camp sites (ICOMOS 2013; ICOMOS 2018). Nature conservation values are shaped by this long history of interaction – as natural systems and processes have been influenced by cultural traditions – such as the use of fire to open the forest canopy and management of the waterway channels as travel routes (IUCN 2013; IUCN 2018).

The evaluation of this nomination by ICOMOS and IUCN illustrated the uncharted territory of World Heritage nominations for sites with complex interconnections between culture and nature – raising both theoretical and procedural questions. In 2013, the two separate evaluations prepared by ICOMOS and IUCN both found that the Outstanding Universal Value had not been demonstrated (ICOMOS 2013; IUCN 2013). Both Advisory Bodies recommended the nomination be deferred in order to allow time for the State Party to conduct more in-depth assessment and revision of the nomination. The World Heritage Committee agreed to defer the nomination to allow time for a better understanding of the inter-relationship between culture and nature and how this can be considered within the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO 2013).

In addition, after the discussion on this nomination at the 2013 World Heritage Committee meeting, given the questions and concerns raised, the World Heritage Committee asked the World Heritage Centre to work with the Advisory Bodies ‘to examine options for changes to the criteria and/or to the Advisory Body evaluation process to address this issue’ and to prepare a report to be discussed at the next Committee meeting in 2014 (UNESCO 2013). This request launched a 5-year discussion on the nomination of Pimachiowin Aki outlined briefly here.

As requested, a report on evaluation processes for mixed site nominations was presented at the 2014 World Heritage Committee meeting (UNESCO 2014a). This report provides a very useful description of the evolution of nominations and inscriptions of mixed properties as well as of the nomination review processes used by ICOMOS and IUCN. More generally, reflecting the view of ICOMOS and IUCN, the report also offers a critical view that separation of nature and culture, based on the separate articles of the 1972 Convention... do not represent a modern approach to heritage practice, and notably do not correspond to the ways in which many cultures, including those of traditional communities and indigenous peoples, view the relationship between humankind and nature (UNESCO 2014a: 4).

The response to this report by the World Heritage Committee was to indicate their continuing interest and to request another report for their 2015 meeting and subsequently for their meeting in 2017 and there is a

request for another report to be presented at the Committee meeting in 2019 (UNESCO 2014b; UNESCO 2015a; UNESCO 2015b; UNESCO 2016; UNESCO 2017a; UNESCO 2017b).

Importantly, none of the reports to date suggest changes to the World Heritage criteria; however, the reports do chart a series of gradual improvements to the evaluation process that the Advisory Bodies have continued to make each year (UNESCO 2014a; UNESCO 2015a; UNESCO 2017a). As a result, the 2017 report noted that, overall there has been increased cooperation between IUCN and ICOMOS (UNESCO 2017a). The 2017 report concluded that the overall exercise has been positive and allowed increased cooperation between IUCN and ICOMOS both at institutional and professional levels. Improvements to the IUCN and ICOMOS evaluation processes were made, notably concerning communication with States Parties and coordination of the technical evaluation missions (UNESCO 2017a: 5).

Also IUCN noted in their ‘additional comments’ section of their evaluation, that despite, or perhaps because of the protracted evaluation process, this dialogue [on the nomination for Pimachiowin Aki] has advanced the thinking and evaluative practices of IUCN and ICOMOS concerning nominations of sites for their nature/culture interactions, and has been a catalyst for a renewed and growing joint approach to the links between nature and culture in the World Heritage Convention involving all of the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Centre and a growing range of partners. This is a legacy for the Convention that goes beyond the individual nomination concerned. The nomination also has a particular importance in the exemplary way it has come forward, via the State Party, as the initiative of the five First Nations. Its long-term significance for the work of the Convention lies also in its lessons about empowering indigenous peoples to determine their own priorities for conservation ... (IUCN 2018: 143).

Interestingly, some passages in this evaluation read like an epiphany for IUCN such as this quotation from IUCN’s 2018 evaluation that noted under Criterion (ix) traditional use by Anishinaabeg, including sustainable fishing, hunting and trapping, is also an integral part of the boreal ecosystems in Pimachiowin Aki (IUCN 2018: 144, see additional discussion on Natural Values in IUCN 2018: 139). In 2018, Pimachiowin Aki was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape and a mixed site on the basis of criteria (iii), (vi) and (ix) (UNESCO 2018a; UNESCO 2018b).

Related initiatives during the last 5 years

The review of the Pimachiowin Aki nomination occurred in a context enlivened by other efforts to better understand the relationship of culture and nature and revisit conservation practice to advance a more integrated and holistic approach. In 2013, ICOMOS and IUCN began working together on a project called ‘Connecting Practice’ with leadership from Kristal Buckley and Tim Badman and funding from a variety of sources including The Christensen Fund (IUCN and ICOMOS 2015; Leitão et al. 2017). This joint project aims to explore, learn, and create new approaches to recognizing and sustaining the interconnected character

of the natural and cultural values of significant World Heritage landscapes and waterscapes and their associated biocultural practices, and link that understanding to governance and management systems.

This approach is designed to learn from current practice by working directly with World Heritage Sites that illustrate an inter-linkage of culture and nature. An interdisciplinary international project team is recruited for each case study and the team participates in site visits, working closely with local site managers. The project is now in its third phase and is focused on working productive landscapes and waterscapes. For this phase, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO is a partner, working with their Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (FAO GIAHS n.d.). Two of the four case studies in phase three of Connecting Practice are designated as both World Heritage cultural landscapes and GIAHS sites.

The short-term objectives for the Connecting Practice project are to work together to explore and define practical strategies to improve the approach to values assessment, governance and management. In the view of participating site managers, the work done through the project has already helped them to reflect on some crucial areas of their work and, over time, will hopefully also strengthen their management practices (Leitão et al. 2017). In the long term, the goal is to begin what could, over time, become a shift in both conceptual and practical approach to consideration of inter-connections of culture and nature within the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. As this project was concurrent with the World Heritage Committee's work on Pimachiowin Aki, IUCN and ICOMOS co-presented project updates at side events at several of the World Heritage Committee meetings and attracted large audiences, an indication of the relevancy and high level of interest in this work.

In 2017, IUCN and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) have launched, in partnership with ICOMOS and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, a new leadership program developed to support heritage practitioners who face the complexities associated with interconnected natural and cultural heritage (ICCROM n.d.; IUCN n.d.). These programs acknowledge the need to rethink current approaches. The World Heritage Leadership Programme initial course focused on 'Addressing Nature-Culture Interlinkages in Managing World Heritage Sites' (IUCN 2017a). This course is part of a larger initiative to revise and update the guidance on World Heritage to reflect the most current understanding on culture/nature interlinkages. Resource manuals, for example, previously developed for natural heritage separate from cultural heritage will be combined into one manual. Another international leadership program, 'A Capacity Building Workshop on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation in Asia and the Pacific' is organized by the UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation at the University of Tsukuba in cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, IUCN, ICCROM and ICOMOS (Ishizawa et al. 2017; University of Tsukuba 2018).

Over the last three years there has been a series of ‘Culture-Nature Journeys’ examining how to better understand the interconnectedness of nature-culture and how to apply this understanding to more effective conservation. These ‘Journeys’ map a path to a series of related sessions within a conference or symposium and are organized through collaboration among key people and institutions from both the ‘natural’ and ‘cultural’ heritage field. The inaugural Nature-Culture Journey was launched at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawai’i in 2016 and was coordinated by a team from IUCN, ICOMOS and the US National Committee of ICOMOS (US/ICOMOS), many have continued to be involved in subsequent Journeys (IUCN 2016; ICOMOS 2016). Over 40 sessions at the 2016 Congress explored a broad array of conservation issues with a focus on examining the relationship of nature and culture (IUCN 2016; Mitchell et al. 2017). In 2017, ICOMOS organized a Culture-Nature Journey as part of the Scientific Symposium at their Triennial General Assembly in New Delhi (ICOMOS 2017; IUCN 2017b).

A declaration was drafted at each event recognizing the importance and urgency of this work, highlighting some of the findings and lessons learned, and calling to continue the journey (*Mālama Honua* 2016; ICOMOS 2017). These are continually being translated into additional languages to make them more widely accessible. The *Mālama Honua* – to care for our Island Earth – Statement of the participants at the Nature-Culture Journey at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawai’i in 2016 is now available in 6 languages (*Mālama Honua* 2016; see box below).

Mālama Honua – to care for our Island Earth, Statement of the participants at the Nature - Culture Journey 2016 World Conservation Congress in Hawai’i.

Mindful of urgent challenges that have placed our Planet at the Crossroads, we, the participants in the Nature-Culture Journey at IUCN’s World Conservation Congress assembled in Honolulu, Hawaii in September 2016

We therefore –

Call for new working methods and practices that bring together nature and culture to achieve conservation outcomes on a landscape scale, while promoting the leadership, participation, resilience, and well-being of associated communities;

Call on the nature and culture sectors to work together to address the urgent global challenges we face, by advancing integrated nature-culture solutions to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework, and Habitat III’s New Urban Agenda ...

- *Mālama Honua* 2016

One of the resolutions from the ICOMOS Culture-Nature Journey was to encourage others to host a series of smaller events across the globe in advance of 2020 – the year in which ICOMOS will hold its next Triennial General Assembly and IUCN will hold the next World Conservation Congress. In response, there was a second Journey in India and one in Fiji in October of 2018. In addition, US/ICOMOS in collaboration with ICOMOS, IUCN and others organized an international symposium at the Presidio in San Francisco in November 2018. Over 160 people from across the U.S. and 15 countries participated in this symposium, *Forward Together: A Culture-Nature Journey Towards More Effective Conservation in a Changing World* (US/ICOMOS 2018; Barrett 2019). Sessions discussed a diversity of topics around themes of a landscape approach, intangible heritage and resilience and papers will be made available online. Additional symposia with Culture-Nature Journeys are currently being planned for 2019 ICOMOS Scientific Symposium, 2020 ICOMOS Scientific Symposium and IUCN World Conservation Congress. Given the current momentum for this topic, it has been observed that these journey's are offering 'a needed space for a deeper dialogue among a widening group of practitioners, researchers and stewards that find themselves stepping away from one or the other of the polarities of the nature-culture continuum in search of more holistic practices' (Brown 2018: 39).

Assessing the status quo – where are we now?

The discussion at the 2014 Round Table revealed a growing consensus that the nature/culture dichotomy is not providing a foundation for effective conservation and can, in fact, be an impediment to heritage conservation in a changing world. In this context, it is interesting to note that the findings of the 2016 Round Table on the topic of reconstruction also expressed 'diminishing confidence in existing tools and doctrines' while 'questioning principles and revisiting standards' and called for 'a paradigm shift... on the changing notions of heritage' (Cameron 2016). In her synthesis, Victoria Angel, a Senior Planner from Toronto, noted that the search for new paradigms is a response to shifting concepts and role of 'heritage [which is] playing a broader role in society...contributing to the quality of life, resilience and recovery of communities' (Victoria Angel cited by Cameron 2016: 223). Gustavo Araoz, former President of ICOMOS, has also called for 'better concepts and tools that respond to the new social role of heritage as the pivot of cultural identity and heart of community development' (Gustavo Araoz cited by Lisa Prosper 2014: 89). These various perspectives collectively argue that it is necessary to continually re-examine heritage doctrine and practice as the role and purpose of heritage and conservation changes in order to remain effective and relevant.

The initiatives over the last five years – alongside others – have created a sense of purpose and a sense of momentum. The Nature-Culture Journeys within several international conferences, in particular, have offered an opportunity for on-going dialogue and created a growing network. Many organizations – IUCN,

ICOMOS, the World Heritage Centre and ICCROM – associated with the implementation of the World Heritage Convention have been key contributors. While much progress has been made, it is challenging to make fundamental shifts in the concepts of heritage conservation and this will undoubtedly take time. As addressing the nature/culture dichotomy remains a high priority, it is important to find ways to sustain and expand these discussions.

THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE

The aim of this final section is to reflect on recent experience to forecast some future developments. While this is a large and complex topic, this paper focuses on continuing to re-define the concept of heritage to recognize interconnected natural and cultural values and strengthening the application of a more integrated concept in global frameworks within and beyond World Heritage.

Re-defining the concept of heritage

Recent programs (described in the previous section) – conducted primarily in the context of the World Heritage Convention – have begun to test and learn from more integrative biocultural approaches. This experience has demonstrated that understanding heritage as dynamic systems has provided a promising way of conceptualizing landscapes with interlinked cultural and natural heritage values. As illustrated by Pimachiowin Aki, many places are shaped and sustained by the interaction of natural, cultural and social systems. ICOMOS advisor Susan Denyer has written, ‘Cultural landscapes are about dynamic forces and dynamic responses which have both physical and intangible attributes... [and] all of these have the capacity to evolve (quoted in Rössler 2008: 50). Also, for example, FAO defines Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) as ‘agricultural systems that sustain and conserve our biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture, rural livelihoods, knowledge systems, cultures and remarkable landscapes’ (FAO 2016: 1). It is also important to recognize that these dynamic landscape systems have interacting components that are both tangible and intangible. At the 2014 Round Table, Lisa Prosper argued that it is the interaction of people and place that continually generates the knowledge and practices to sustain landscape systems, providing an illustration of the interaction of tangible and intangible heritage (Prosper 2014).

Today, it is also understood that biocultural systems often extend across geographic and political boundaries so considering the scale of landscape necessary to respect these dynamic systems (Network for Landscape Conservation n.d.). Given the large scale of many biocultural landscapes, it is important to emphasize that associated local and Indigenous communities are integral to governance as they sustain the systems and resilience over time and, in this context, respect for community rights is essential. It has been argued that biocultural approaches to conservation can ‘achieve effective and just conservation outcomes while addressing erosion

of both cultural and biological diversity’ (Gavin et al. 2015: 1). Consequently, an integrated culture/nature approach extends beyond the definition of heritage to also include equitable and effective governance and employing a rights-based and people-centered approach ((Brown 2015; Brown and Kothari 2011; Kothari et al. 2013; Larsen and Wijesuriya 2017). Many landscape systems are robust but many are also vulnerable to various types of disruption – such as climate change and globalization – so there is a sense of urgency to focus on the resilience of these landscape systems, an increasingly important area of study (Pretty 2011; Plieninger and Bieling 2012; Denyer 2015; Mitchell 2016).

Fortunately, as landscapes are being recognized as biocultural systems through conservation practice, a vibrant research community on biocultural approaches to conservation is advancing a better understanding of intersecting natural and cultural systems (Gavin et al. 2015; Subramanian et al. 2017; Mauerhofer et al. 2018). In this literature, the systems are labeled by a variety of terms such as ‘complex, adaptive biocultural systems’ or sometimes as ‘social-ecological’ or ‘eco-cultural systems’. As noted previously, biocultural heritage is a broad term that ‘encompasses indigenous and local community knowledge, innovations and practice, which are developed within, and linked to, the social-ecological context’ (Gavin et al. 2015: 1). Research is also being conducted to better understand these landscape systems and develop indicators of their resilience (van Oudenhoven et al. 2011; Caillon et al. 2017). While this topic cannot be covered in detail here, it is important to note that this interdisciplinary approach is developing across a global network of academic institutions. Recently, a coordinated global research agenda to support policy development and landscape management for biocultural diversity was proposed (Mauerhofer et al. 2018).

These reflections on re-defining the concept of heritage demonstrate that this is still a work in progress and needs further evaluation and development. Even so, applying a dynamic model of interacting cultural and natural systems does hold promise as one way to advance a more integrated concept of heritage and perhaps offer new language that is needed to move away from the persistent duality of culture/nature to a more integrated concept (as discussed at the 2014 Round Table).

Strengthening the role for a more integrated heritage in programs and global frameworks

Concurrent with exploring a concept of heritage that is more inclusive and dynamic, there have been increasing calls to broaden the impact of an integrated heritage concept in global frameworks including but not limited to the World Heritage Convention. The experience with the World Heritage Convention (described in the previous section) has been a seedbed for learning that can now be used to inform inclusion of integrated heritage in other international frameworks. The *Mālama Honua*, the statement of commitment from the 2016 Nature-Culture Journey in Hawai’i specifically mentions the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement adopted by the parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Habitat III’s New Urban Agenda – all in support of the

UN Agenda 2030 process (*Mālama Honua* 2016; Potts 2017). Andrew Potts, former US/ICOMOS Executive Director, has argued that it is critical for heritage professionals to engage in these international programs since ‘addressing the planet’s looming crises requires better integrated nature-culture approaches and on a global scale’ to advance sustainability (Potts 2017: 229).

In advancing this agenda, there was a promising recent development in November 2018 at the Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 14) in Egypt (CBD n.d.; CBD 2010; SCBD 2018a). The Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (SCBD) with UNESCO and other partners held a ‘Nature and Culture Summit’ at this meeting (SCBD 2018a). This event, allied with the UNESCO and SCBD Joint Programme, focused on the nexus of biological and cultural diversity that has been addressed in previous forums and associated declarations (UNESCO and SCBD n.d.; UNESCO and SCBD 2014). In this Joint Programme, the SCBD acts as the focal point for biodiversity and UNESCO for cultural diversity and together they build networks on bio-cultural approaches and jointly raise global awareness of the interlinkages between cultural and biological diversity and the resilience of socioecological systems. Importantly, the COP 14 at Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt discussions concluded with a ‘Declaration on Nature and Culture’ (SCBD 2018b, see box).

The Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration on Nature and Culture

COP 14 – Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17- 29 November 2018

We, the participants, therefore commit to work at local, national, regional and global levels to:

1. *Reach out*, during the biennium (2019-2020) and beyond, to all actors and sectors of society, to build a broad partnership, and to collaboratively develop joint elements of work aimed at bringing about a rapprochement of Nature and Culture in the Post-2020 era;
2. *Urge* the establishment of a multi-partner International Alliance on Nature and Culture, as a platform for international cooperation on links between biological and cultural diversity to achieve the global vision of humanity “Living in Harmony with Nature” by 2050;
3. *Invite* strategic partners working on and/or culture, including international cultural organizations, to contribute possible elements of work on Nature and Culture...

- SCBD 2018b

Notably, this declaration creates an opportunity for natural and cultural heritage professionals and institutions to work together in the ‘International Alliance on Nature and Culture’ with the goal of involving a wide array of partners, emphasizing involvement of cultural heritage organizations and is to be launched in 2020.

Immediately following this summit in Egypt, IUCN announced a two-year ‘Nature-Culture Initiative’ beginning in 2019 to focus on bringing an integrated nature/culture approach across IUCN programs and Commissions and to global frameworks such as the UNESCO and SCBD Joint Programme, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Target 11.4 in particular), and others. This IUCN initiative capitalizes on the learning from the culture/nature journeys and program initiatives conducted primarily within the context of the World Heritage Convention (described previously) for wider benefit and impact. The focus of this IUCN Nature-Culture Initiative is on the next two years, leading up to 2020, the year of the next IUCN World Conservation Congress, ICOMOS Triennial General Assembly, and the launch of the International Alliance on Nature and Culture. IUCN will develop a joint work program for 2019-2020 in partnership with cultural heritage organizations including UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM and others. This IUCN initiative and the International Alliance both create an opportunity to create a focal point for the growing global network of organizations and individuals working at the interface of nature and culture.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

It has been a journey from the discussions of Pimachiowin Aki five years ago to the current nature-culture initiatives. Today, there is a sense of momentum for advancing a better understanding of the interconnections of culture and nature in pursuit of a more effective conservation. Much progress has been made, even so, much work remains and an ambitious effort will be needed. This paper only begins to frame some of the challenges and opportunities. Clearly, sustaining a commitment and building the capacity for change are key.

Culture-Nature Journeys continue to provide an important opportunity for sharing insights and experience from a wide variety of places around the world. These gatherings are also important for building networks among people in many different fields who are working at this interface of culture and nature to reshape the concept and role of heritage and effective approaches to conservation. This network building as well as leadership programs, academic scholarship, and work on global frameworks are all ways to build capacity to continue to test and advance new concepts. It is important to acknowledge that this fundamental transition for heritage will take time and require on-going commitment. This effort is perhaps best characterized not as a destination but as a journey. ‘Journey’ provides a good metaphor – evoking a sometimes challenging passage from one place to another.

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Session 4

Présidente/ Chair : Jill Taylor, Architecte / Architect, Taylor Hazell Architects, Toronto

Rapporteur session 4 : Kiersten Vuorimaki, Étudiante à la maîtrise / Master of Arts student, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa



Nobuko Inaba

Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.7 2013 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON WIND TURBINES AND LANDSCAPE : TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Nobuko Inaba, Professeure / Professor, World Heritage Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba

Session 4

2013 Montreal Round Table on Wind Turbines and Landscape: towards Sustainable Development

Looking back, looking forward: Heritage conservation and thirteen Montreal Round Tables

5-7 December 2018

Dr. Nobuko Inaba

**Professor, World Heritage Studies
University of Tsukuba**

The 2013 Round Table subject of “Wind Turbines and Landscape: toward Sustainable Development” resulted from a discussion at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012 concerning wind turbines in the water near the World Heritage Site of Mont-Saint-Michel in France.



The Round Table proposes to discuss the relationship between two socially beneficial phenomena: wind farms and landscapes. The tension in choosing between these two public goods is evident in the disparity between polling results that show how Canadians have a positive opinion of wind energy while at the same time they raise concerns about the establishment of wind farms near their own communities. How then can culturally significant landscapes be conserved and transmitted to future generations and, at the same time, be used in the service of producing green energy?

Between two good intentions...

Are these conflicting?

If so, do we have a chance to win?

From my memory...

The Chair tried to invite someone from a wind power company.

Mega solar power plant project at the foot of Fujisan (Mt. Fuji)

The meeting pinpointed a number of elements related to wind farms, including the fact that they are not self-sufficient but form part of an integrated system of energy generation, that their expansion is inevitable, that the best windiest sites will have wind farms in perpetuity even though old turbines will be replaced by new ones and that their development has been delegated to the private sector as governments step back from direct governance.

The positive impacts include a capacity to generate renewable energy without pollution while negative impacts include unknown health concerns, disturbed ecosystems, flickering and blinking lights and, from a landscape perspective, intrusion on the visual integrity.

Participants also highlighted the key role of communities, in line with the model of the European Landscape Convention that emphasizes the benefits of landscape “as perceived by people”. Noting that social acceptability increases when communities assume ownership and governance of wind farms, participants nonetheless raised concerns that small rural communities were ill-equipped to participate in a meaningful way in the identification of values and the protection of culturally significant landscapes.





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Target

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Progress of Goal 7 in 2008

...

- The share of renewables in final energy consumption increased modestly, from 17.3 per cent in 2014 to 17.5 per cent in 2015. Yet only 55 per cent of the renewable share was derived from modern forms of renewable energy.

...

(<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg7>)

Renewable energy

Wind power / Offshore wind power

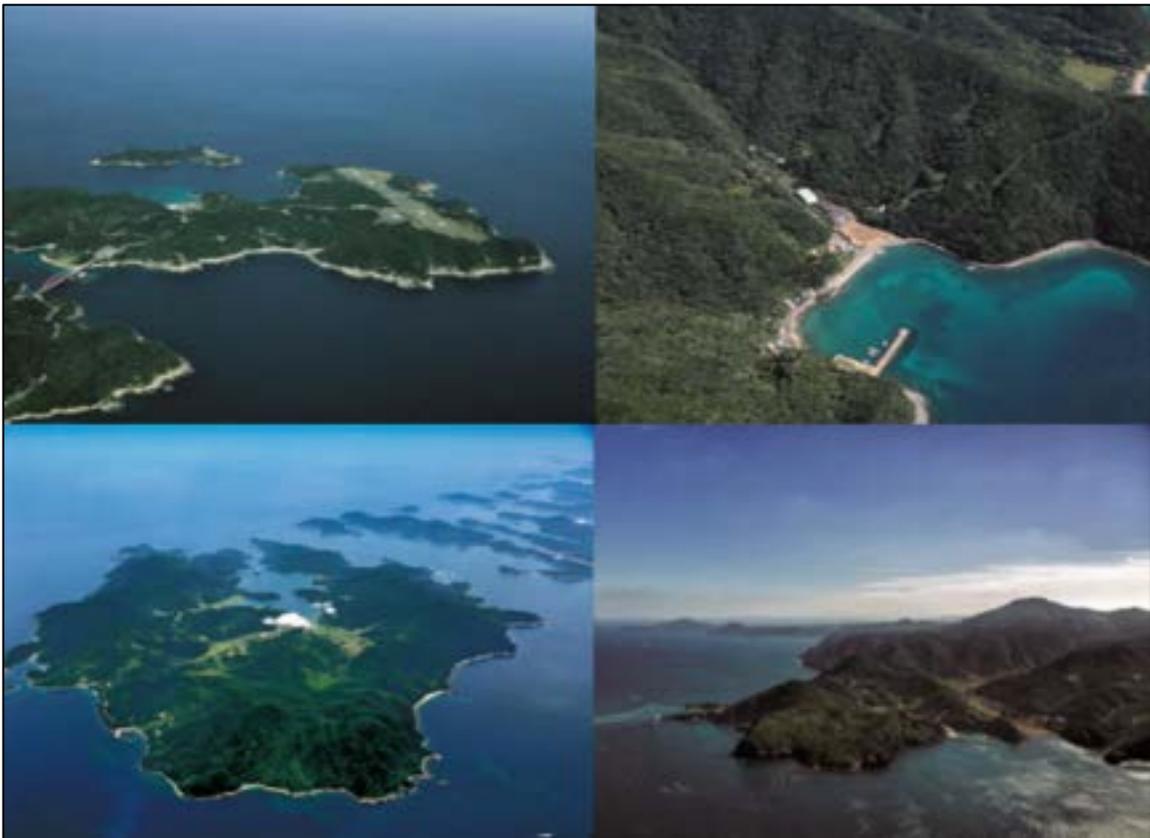
Solar power

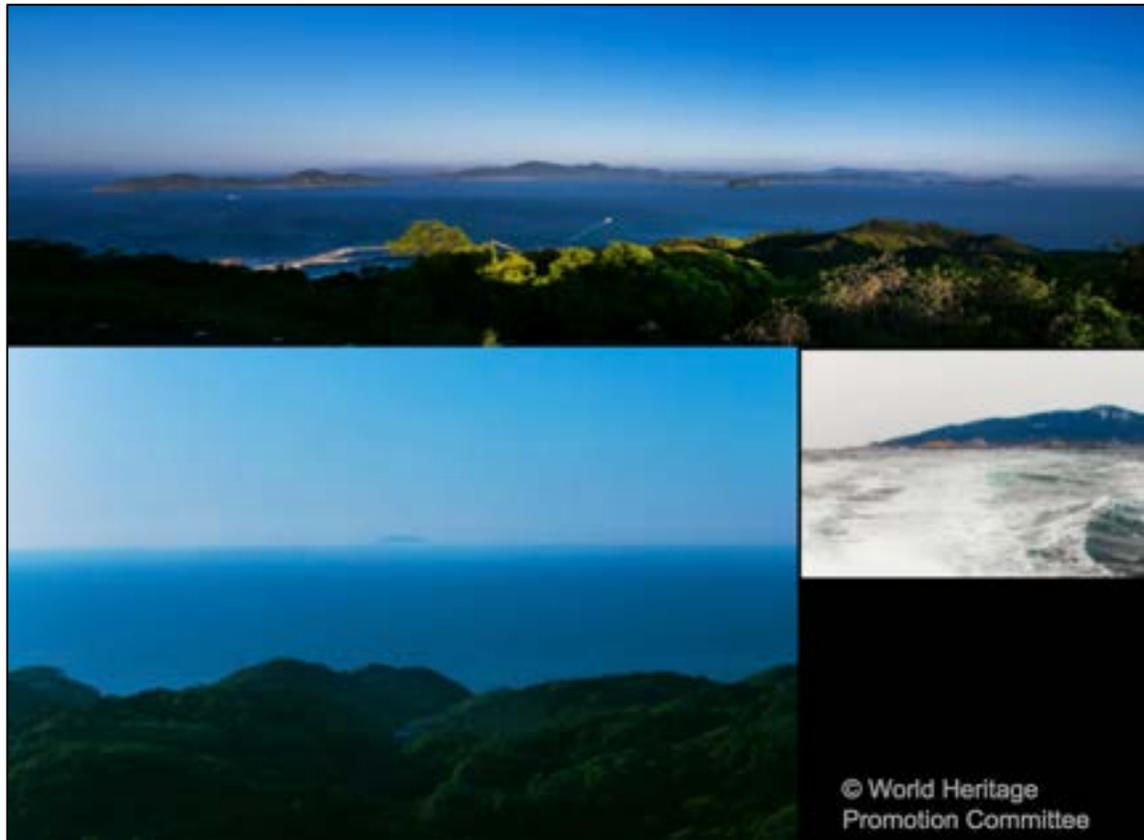
Geothermal power

Tidal power

Biomass power

...





There are a number of guidelines for the construction of renewable energy plants issued by...

The Ministry of Environment

The Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

But none exists for cultural impacts

...

EIA / HIA

HIA

Now we are in the process of establishing an explanatory note on HIA.

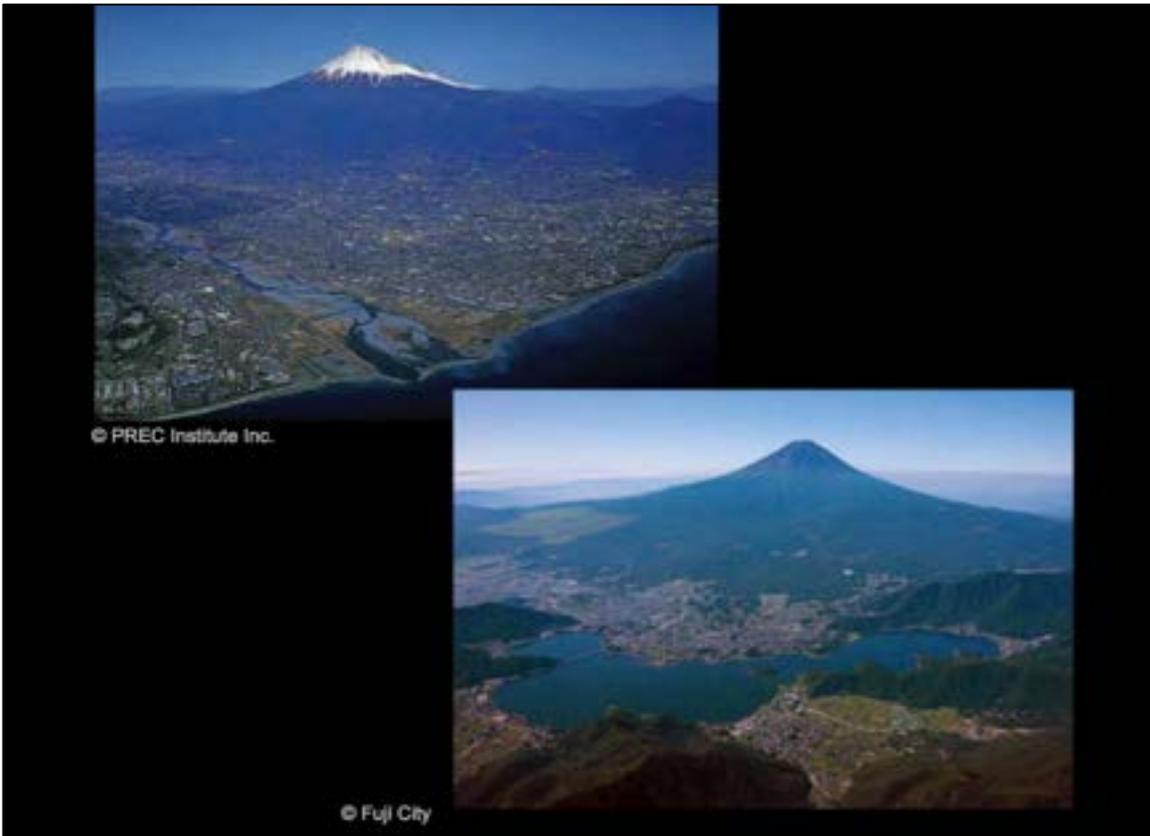
Without the national legal frameworks

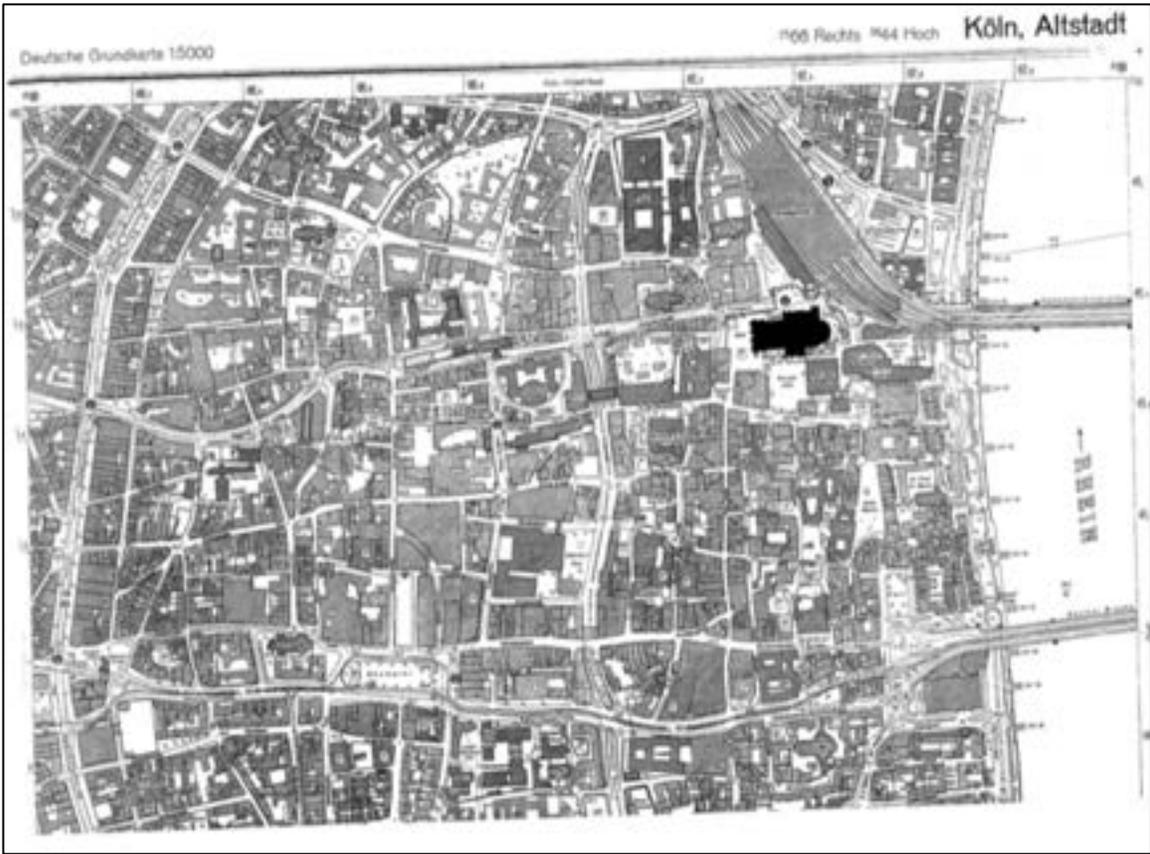
- How to deal with projects beyond the buffer zones
- How to stop the projects before they reach the stage when they are irreversible

ICOMOS

Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties

January 2011







ドレスデン・エルベ渓谷（ドイツ）

2004年 世界遺産一覧表記載

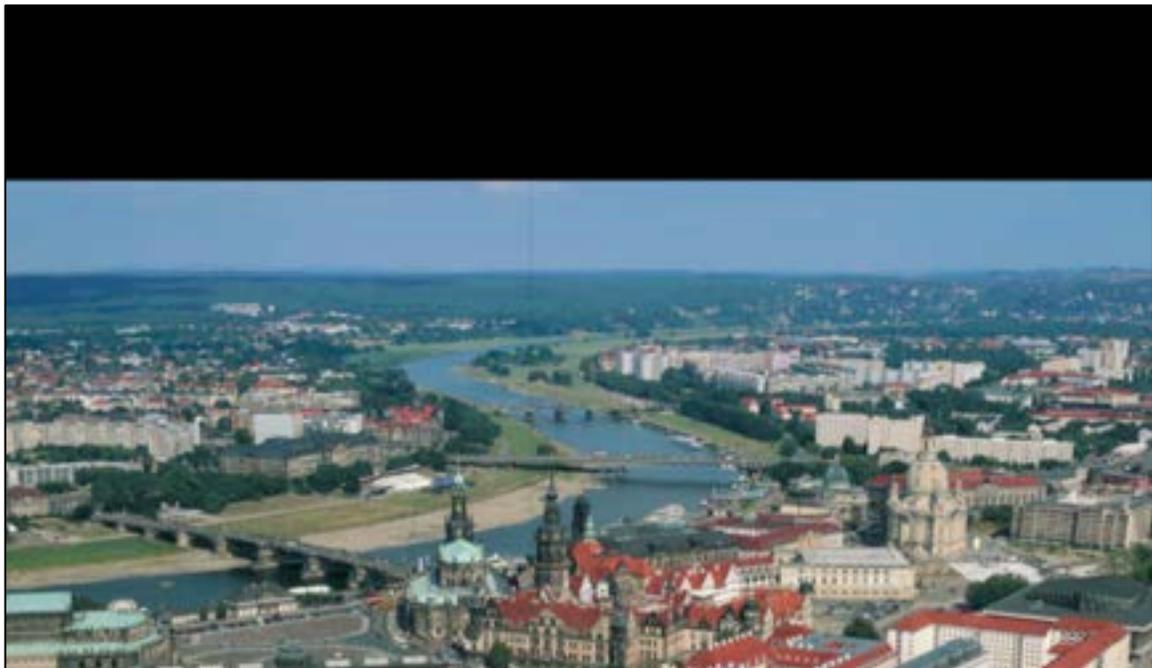
2006-09年 危機遺産一覧表記載

2009年 世界遺産一覧表から削除

削除の理由はコアゾーン内での橋の建設。調査や裁判の結果を待ちつつ委員会での議論が続いていたが、委員会が出していた保存の条件は橋の建設の中止であり、規模の縮小やデザインの変更などは選択肢に入っていなかった。

地元では戦前からあった橋の建設計画であり、市民投票により実施が決定していた。市議会では世界遺産リストからの削除を恐れて建設見直しを市長に要請していたが、しかし州政府がこれに対し、裁判所の決定も橋の中止を認めることとはならなかった。

2008年6月のドレスデン地方議会の決定に基づき、同年11月、橋の上部構造の工事が着工した。工場での鉄骨加工も進んでいる。世界遺産委員会では橋の工事はもう止められないとして、削除の最終判断を下すこととしたものである。



City of Dresden, Waldschlößchenbrücke bridge and World Heritage status, 2006

Why does Dresden need a bridge?

2

in 1848/1851

Urban development and bridge planning in Dresden were closely intertwined. However, the city's growth was not planned in the 1840s general urbanization plan for the city of Dresden, urban development was rather spread out unconcentrated along city roads. When the city grew over the city, their crossings were planned by the plan of the railway, the Weißwasser bridge (1875/77) and the Carlstadt bridge (1881/82). The Weißwasser bridge was the only bridge that was planned in the same way as they were not yet needed due to the low number of crossings. The other Weißwasser bridge (1881/82) covered the entire urban area, the area of Carlstadt and beyond outside the city in the 1880s plan. The plan for other side of the city was already planned in the other side, in the 1840s building development plan, some urban space was allowed for on the side of the planned bridgehead for the future city bridge. As a result of this development, the city's growth was concentrated around the planned bridgehead in the 1840s and again in 1875.



The bridge was not built for another 100 years.



- Fig. 1: Dresden development plan 1848
- Fig. 2: Development plan urbanization plan 1848
- Fig. 3: Dresden development plan 1875
- Fig. 4: Dresden development plan 1881

The planning history of the Weißwasserbrücke bridge, spanning over the Elbe river, is the story of a structure, designed according to all plans, which were on paper and the plan was never completed for reasons of monetary restrictions.



in 1848/1851

In the plan for a bridge at the Weißwasserbrücke was planned for in 1848/1851, 1875 bridge plan for the span of the bridge of the city, and in 1881 in the plan of Dresden's urban development plan. It was concentrated in the central part of the city and the last bridge. The bridge construction was not built.

The bridge was not built because of the low level of water.



City of Dresden: Weißwasserbrücke bridge and World Heritage status, 2016











リヴァプール海商都市（イギリス）

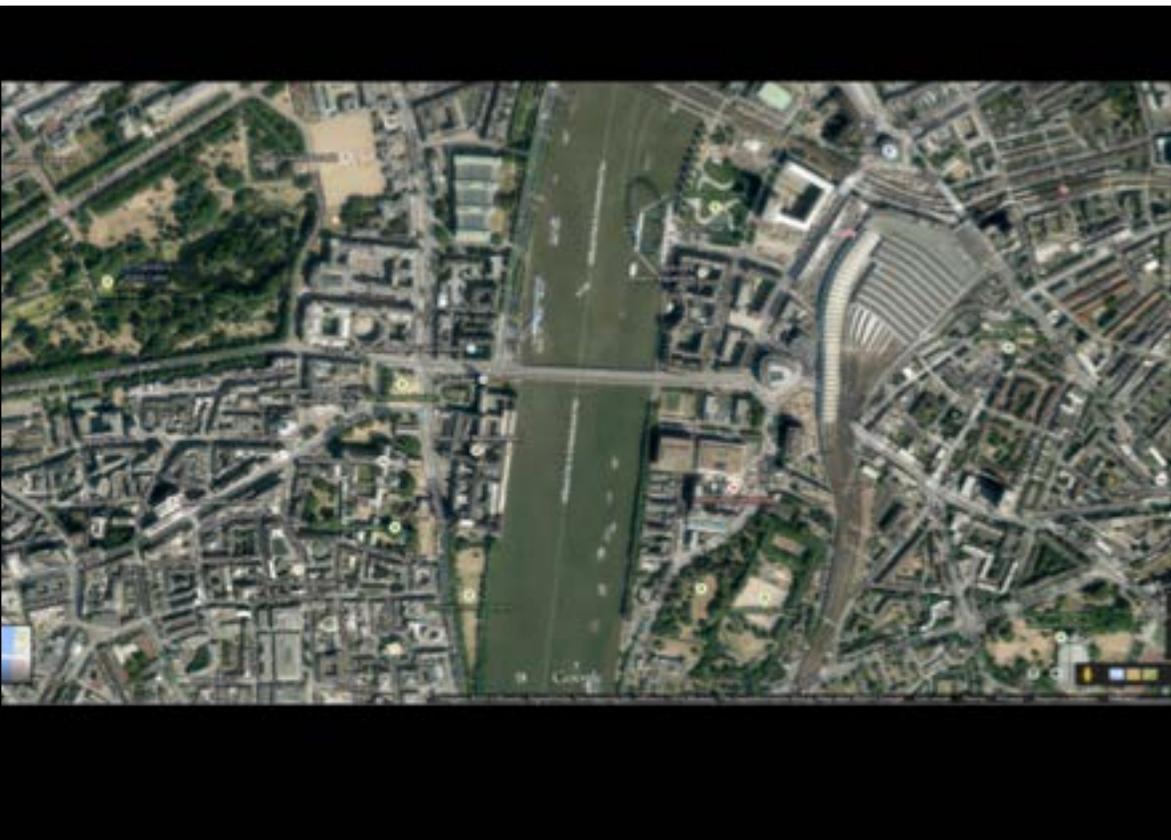


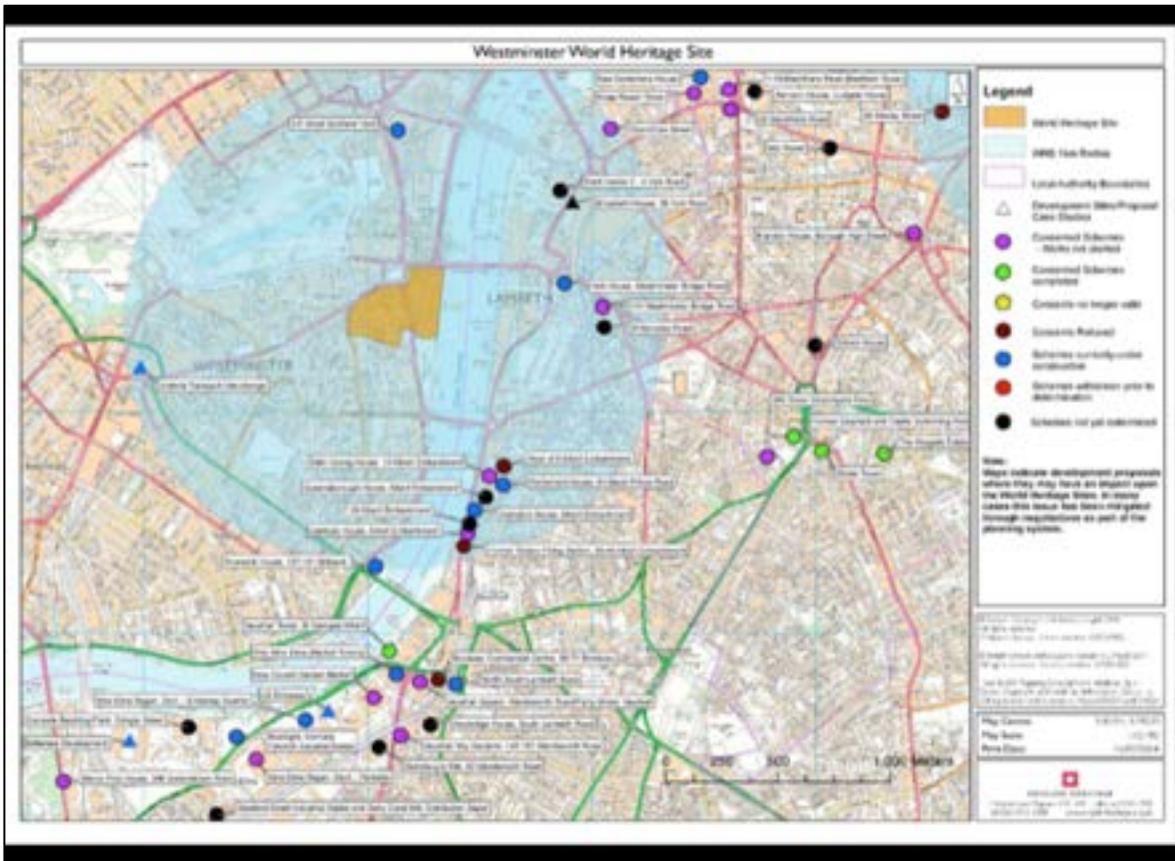
現状(2007年)

2012.8 文化庁作成資料

© PFEI

完成予想







Susan Ross

Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.8 2011 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON IMPACT OF SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION PRACTICE

Susan Ross, Professeure adjointe / Assistant Professor, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa

Introduction

Thank you to Christina Cameron for your ongoing interest in students and generous support to their travel. We have students here representing three graduate programmes at Carleton University, and we will miss this opportunity, and need to ensure that Montreal-Carleton exchanges, originally established through Herb Stovel, continue in new forms and projects. This presentation on the 2011 Roundtable on *The Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice* reviews first some of the lessons from the 2011 Roundtable and then developments since 2011 – with a focus on policies, theories and research areas – to conclude with a discussion of some priorities going forward, in part from my own research on heritage and ‘waste’. ‘Heritage’ and ‘sustainability’ are both highly complex and mutable terms, but it can be useful to try and define the varieties of perspectives on the relationship. In their recent volume on *World Heritage and Sustainable Development: New Directions in World Heritage Management*, Peter Bille Larsen, and William

Logan defined a “typology of heritage-sustainable development intersections” (2018, pp.7-8). For them, these four perspectives are:

- “Sustainable heritage – principally reflects an inward-looking perspective concerned with whether or to what extent “heritage itself” is being sustained for new generations.
- Heritage vs. sustainable development – builds on the age-old opposition between heritage and development, each seen as a threat to the other.
- Sustainable development for heritage – is about adapting development paths to the needs and requirement of heritage conservation.
- Heritage for sustainable development – shares characteristics of the first perspective in terms of considering OUV protection as the main mission. Yet it specifically adds arguments about the contributions of heritage can make to solving wider sustainability challenges.”

These can also be read as four as stages in an evolution of ideas – in which the relationship is becoming clearer. As we will see, the years 2011 and 2015 have been real turning points in this dialogue. Arguably in 2018, we are now perhaps circling back to question of what it means to sustain “heritage itself”.

We have reasons to celebrate recent advances in defining heritage as a context for sustainability – for instance the recent World Heritage (WH) designation of Pimachiowin Aki, Canada’s first mixed natural and cultural WH designation, which will provide a range of cultural and ecological benefits from its protection, including hopefully a more sustainable development inspired by Indigenous stewardship. Indeed a new word is offered to describe this relationship, “Ji-ganawendamang,” which means keeping the land in Anishinabemowin. However we must bear in mind the rapid urbanization – illustrated by the landscape of towers below – which involves extraction, resource consumption and massive waste production, is making more of the planet like this, in what geologists now call the Anthropocene.



Pimachiowin Aki. Also, the world's largest supply of soil carbon, stored in peatlands and saturated forests. (Chad Delaney / Digital Journal)



Hong Kong towers: More than half of all the concrete ever used was produced in the past 20 years. (Bobby Yip/Reuters/The Guardian)

Not surprisingly perhaps there is increasing alignment of heritage conservation with other UN goals, in particular the wide-ranging ambitions of the UN Sustainable Development (SD) goals of 2015-2030. I will come back to this international context. But first I want to go back to the 2011 Roundtable, to paint a quick portrait of those three days of wet snow and inspiring exchange.

The 2011 Roundtable

Articulating the evolving sustainability-heritage relationships, and establishing more productive approaches and contexts for exchange, was in fact an important goal of the 6th Montreal Roundtable, which according to Christina Cameron, in her own summary: “examined the impact of sustainability strategies on heritage conservation practice in Canada and abroad. The topic took into account an evolving definition of sustainable development that has shifted from a concept to protect biodiversity and the physical environment to one that includes cultural diversity. The subject raised new research questions for the field of conservation. Participants sensed a shifting paradigm that will require heritage conservation specialists to move towards the mainstream and to devise ways of quantifying the contribution to sustainability of conserving existing heritage.” (Cameron and Hermann, 2011).

These are some of the very many subjects, or conceptual keywords, discussed towards that end:

- Defining sustainable development
- Relationships and reciprocity
- Competing interests
- Natural/cultural heritage
- The “4th pillar”
- Ecological/cultural sustainability
- Bio-cultural diversity
- Guidelines and measurement
- LEED and Lifecycle Analysis
- Changing conservation practices
- Design for adaptative reuse
- Values-based conservation
- Comparisons with US and UK
- Managing change
- Research findings and gaps
- Communities and social values
- Traditional knowledge and craft
- Landscape approaches
- Innovative education
- University campus renewal
- School conversions
- Social housing
- Modern architecture
- Federal heritage buildings
- Surplus properties
- Energy retrofits/management

This Roundtable was quite different from the five earlier ones, with less international participation. Speakers were mainly Canadian, with a very strong local (Montreal) contribution. In addition, speakers represented those active in addressing sustainability practices as designers and managers of buildings and sites, regardless of heritage status. An important part of the 2011 discussion was implicitly expanding the idea of built heritage to include the entire existing building stock. By so doing, it also engaged in one of the more demanding areas for development of integrated sustainability retrofits, that is the inventory of 20th century buildings and landscapes, which will likely only ever be represented in small proportion as part of official heritage lists and designations. The subject of adaptation and expansions combined with retrofits anticipates a key idea of integrated sustainable conservation, or “heritage for sustainable development”, where projects not only protect or preserve, but enhance and indeed improve historic places by addressing new needs.

Two examples of case studies presented that year – Benny Farm in Montreal, and the Buchanan Building at UBC – illustrate an interest in renewing 20th century housing and university campuses that was addressed in a total of four presentations.



Benny Farm, Montreal
Susan Ross



UBC Buchanan Building, Vancouver
Susan Ross

Beyond these larger sites, a focus on local or small h-heritage was also very productive in identifying opportunities that arise in the more everyday work of small scale, community-valued sites, for which sources of funding must be creatively identified. Economic sustainability was nevertheless less explicitly discussed than environmental sustainability.

The Roundtable also considered contexts of changing policies, including as part of government/ non-government vision statements and guidelines, or institutional programs to address the stewardship of multiple properties. Seven years now seems like a long time ago in view of the numbers of changes in government, programs and levels of funding in all related areas. At the time, a new research context for ‘sustainable preservation’ was emerging in the USA with the Preservation Green Lab, which would exist from 2009 to 2018. In parallel, the US Parks Service was starting to revisit some older policies, and came out with a set of Sustainability Guidelines to supplement the classic Secretary of the Interior *Guidelines for*

Rehabilitation. These policies or tools for integration were decidedly more pro-active on the side of environmental sustainability, and reflected two of the heritage-sustainability typologies: mitigating the impact of sustainable development on historic buildings, to some extent supporting related interventions as necessary if not promoting them; and making the case for the greater role that heritage does or can play in sustainable development.

The broader heritage context of 2011

Beyond the Roundtable, 2011 was a significant year for developments in heritage conservation policy and discourse. Consider just three examples from the international context, all important milestones/ markers of change to be discussed in terms of articulating the heritage / sustainability relationship:

- The new *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development* (JCHMSD) published a paper by Gustav Araoz, US ICOMOS Executive Director, on a shifting paradigm that he helped to identify, regarding the increasing place of communities and future generations in heritage conservation, and the changing role of experts in facilitating diverse community voices and values.
- The Paris General Assembly of ICOMOS later that year, with its “Declaration On Heritage as a Driver of Development” illustrated a broader shift of attention from ICOMOS not only to sustainable development, but development in general. Still there was nevertheless recognition of the need to “measure the effects of globalization on communities and heritage, ...to identify the actions needed not only to protect heritage, but also to ensure that its use, its promotion and enhancement, and its economic, social and cultural value are harnessed to the benefit of local communities and visitors.”
- The UNESCO “Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape” (HUL) squarely addressed “the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment.” And I want to underline a point that we sometimes neglect, which is the extent to which the HUL approach was very geographic in its description of the urban setting, engaging with urban ecosystem, hydro geology and natural systems.

Since then – 2012 to 2018

Given rapidly expanding attention to sustainability within heritage conservation since then, I can only highlight selected developments:

- In 2012, on the 40th anniversary of the WH Convention, the theme identified was “The World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development: The Role of Local Communities.” *World Heritage: Benefits Beyond Borders* presented 26 case studies to demonstrate how WH sites were already shifting to greater engagement with sustainable development. Issues and achievements were framed not only in terms of heritage conservation but that of other UN objectives and organizations, including the work of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and obligations for World Heritage under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. But if this celebratory volume of case studies was very promising, concern about the ability of heritage conservation to earnestly and productively engage in sustainable development was a subject of some discussion.
- In *Cultural Heritage and the Challenge of Sustainability* (2013) sociologist Diane Barthel-Bouchier, in examining how different associations around the globe have approached the “challenges” of sustainability, argues that a rising prominence in how organizations frame and justify their activities results not only from very real environmental threats, but also from professional response to the general public and “governments who viewed historic structures as inherently wasteful of resources and energy inefficient.” She has in particular identified as problematic the alliance of heritage and “sustainable tourism”, questioning how environmentally sustainable international tourism really can be, while expressing concern for the losses of local communities and living heritage.
- *Perceptions of Sustainability in Heritage Studies* (2015) is an important contribution to the critical literature on these relationships, collecting multiple points of view, framed by editor Marie-Theres Albert with an exhaustive examination of both scientific and popular concepts of sustainability, and the implicit and explicit references to these concepts in the World Heritage context. She argues, notably, that the heritage discourse needs to revive the connection to the scarcity of resources, to help develop a sense of collective responsibility and against current trends, reposition sustainability as a strategy involving restraint for greater collective good (Albert, p.17).
- The *United Nations 2015-2030 Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) has 17 Goals with 169 targets, which can all be related to both natural and cultural heritage, and address the “5 Ps” (people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership). Within the cultural heritage discussion, however, there is a tendency to focus on Goal 11. “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,” and specifically on target 11.4 “Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.” However many SDGs and targets are of

obvious importance to conserving natural heritage, such as no. 14 about “Conserving the oceans, seas and marine resources,” while others like no. 12 to “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns,” are equally about both.

- In response to these goals, in 2015, the WH Committee adopted the *Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention*, to assist in harnessing
“the potential of World Heritage properties and heritage in general, to contribute to sustainable development and therefore increase the effectiveness and relevance of the Convention whilst respecting its primary purpose and mandate of protecting the Outstanding Universal value of World Heritage properties...The new policy revolves around the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely environmental sustainability, inclusive social development and inclusive economic development, complemented by the fostering of peace and security. Its adoption represents a significant shift in the implementation of the Convention and an important step in its history.”
- The significance of this moment, and concerns about how to meet the high expectations since 2015 are palpably evident in Larsen and Logan’s *World Heritage and Sustainable Development: New Directions in World Heritage Management*, cited above. As with other critical texts, there is a strong sense that those in the heritage field should strive to address much more than we have, while being humble about it. While the dialogue with SDGs suggests that heritage conservation can be more integrated in growing areas of crisis (including housing, refugees, disasters), the potential contribution of heritage conservation to goals like human rights or mitigating climate-disasters is not that convincing based on what has or has not been achieved to date.
- Two important related recent ICOMOS Actions that I will just mention are the recent Action Plan and of course the Delhi Declaration on Heritage and Democracy. ‘Localization’ is truly key to the SDGs and promoting inclusive democratic processes of community engagement are essential to defining the most effective ways for heritage to expand into new more socially inclusive objectives.

A few remarks on more specific research contexts of heritage conservation and environmental sustainability:

- In 2019, we are much better served in the academic literature, not only by these many books but specialized journals. This includes the JCHMSD, created in 2011 to address a dispersed discussion. The wide range of research projects in universities, government agencies, to inform practice and policy development cannot begin to be covered here. Suffice to say, that it is all starting to help address some of the “known unknowns” of 2011.

- Given the great amount of attention to discussions of energy in the 2011 Roundtable, one useful example of this breadth is a 2017 review article by Amanda Webb, from University of Cincinnati and the Association for Preservation Technology, of over 80 articles and reports on energy and retrofitting historic buildings published between about 2010 and 2015. It identifies key trends, such as a move away from exceptions for historic buildings, to better understanding of how to model historic buildings, and recognition that research to date mainly addresses limited climate contexts.
- Important contexts for exchange on related research have been the three Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings conferences in 2014-2016-2018 in Madrid, Brussels and Visby. The need to better understand the historic stock of buildings, historic environments or historic urban landscapes, is also being defined more broadly in district-scale research and resulting policies. Characterization has become a major part of developing best practices adapted to specific contexts of cultural values, climates and resources.

Going forward: Heritage and Waste

Global human population growth, displacements and urbanization will undeniably continue to lead to development. We are starting to better understand however that seeing ‘urban settlements’ and large ‘protected areas’ in a dichotomy of cultural versus natural is a broken model, a model indeed that some worldviews never subscribed to. Models of protection of natural areas without people did not work anymore than cities without environmental services do. Broader geographic approaches are required, such as historic urban landscape approaches. These approaches will be more effective when informed by environmental analysis, including environmental and climate histories that help critically examine the disparate economies that connect urban development with regions of extraction. In a context of global imbalance of resource availability and consumption, we need to address scarcities and therefore capacity. The concept of obsolescence, which has become an engine of a certain idea of urban development over the last century, could only have emerged in societies whose economies produced more than they needed, leading by definition to the invention of ‘waste’ as a concept. The paradox that part of the world tries to make a living off the wastes of the other parts underlines this imbalance as a starting point.

A related area that I have recently examined is the extent to which heritage conservation ideas and practices could engage more with the problems of waste materials, resource use and landfill that are generated by rapid and or uncontrolled urban development (and disaster). The demolition of existing structures and destruction of landscapes to extract new materials (or store used ones) continues to grow almost unabated. Policy and regulatory attention, and economic interest in materials reuse are growing, but

the input of heritage knowledge is missing. Material aspects of SD have received less attention by the heritage conservation community, than addressing energy efficiency or carbon emission reductions. However, as buildings and other sites become more energy efficient, the concern about materials efficiency will likely increase. This line of enquiry is closely allied to the critique of unsustainable urban development including “sustainability as density” (Quastel et al, 2012), which in fact, makes excessive use of new resources, creating unaffordable, over-serviced structures. It connects to the emerging “circular economy”, which seeks to exclude the creation of waste, bringing that which is not currently usable back into the materials economy. This includes questioning the so-called obsolescence of materials, making a closer connection between sustainability and durability. However it will perhaps also require expanding associations of heritage values of places, buildings and uses to assemblies, materials, and usefulness.

Historically most cities re-used the materials of buildings being deconstructed. The wrecker was a skilled trade, also useful in times of fire, disaster and other sudden losses. Some of our most advanced knowledge on materials reuse and waste management emerges following contexts of disaster, when large scale material destruction often leads to more systemic consideration of materials scarcity, values and reuse. Based on such questions I recently hosted the *Heritage in Reverse: Material Values, Waste and Deconstruction* symposium which gathered practitioners, scholars and policy planners to discuss the gaps. One problem is that deconstruction for salvage is generally seen as a form of demolition. Indeed, heritage values themselves can define waste. A lack of engagement with the larger building stock beyond ‘capital H’ heritage can prevent our knowledge of deeper and more complex material values contributing to the best practices of redevelopment and materials reuse. Following on the symposium, a special issue of JCHMSD on “Heritage and Waste” is in the works, something to watch for in the next few years.

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Ewan Hyslop
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.9 2015 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION : FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

Ewan Hyslop, Chef / Head of Technical Research and Science, Historic Environment Scotland

10th Montreal Round Table 2015

Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from theory to practice

- Contribution of architecture
- Art history
- Urbanism
- Sustainability
- Tourism and conservation (conserved by tourism, for tourism)
- Climate change
- Anthropology

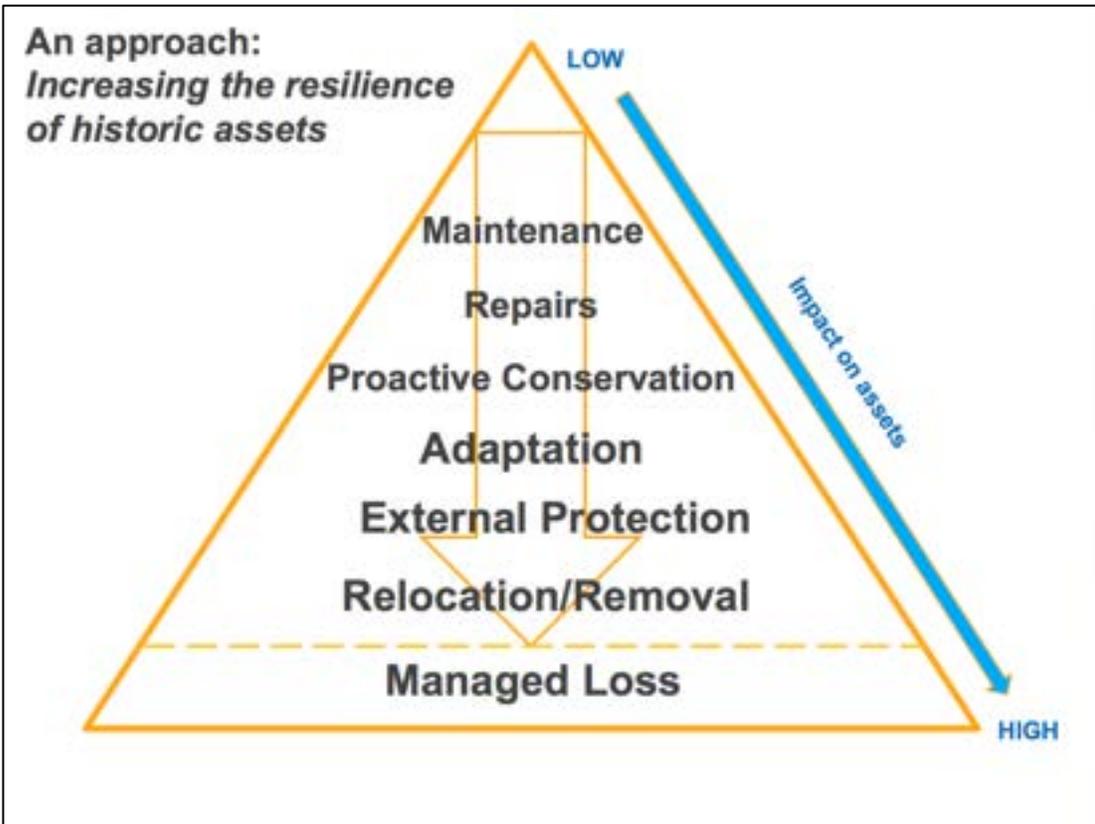
- Recognition of diverse disciplines in heritage professionals
- The need for interdisciplinarity in heritage conservation education
- Putting interdisciplinarity into practice

10th Montreal Round Table 2015

Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from theory to practice

- Discussion of whether heritage conservation is a discipline in its own right
- Value of engaging with other disciplines
- Supporting values-based planning and heritage management
- Barriers to interdisciplinarity and informed decision making
- Problems in funding research for something that falls between different disciplines
- Challenge to cross boundaries and transform our thinking (comfort zones)
- Terminology: Interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary etc. etc.
- Key element of cooperation in pursuit of a common purpose

- Heritage conservation as a component of a large global ecosystem, brought into focus by climate change –repositioning of heritage conservation within the wider sustainability agenda
- Discussion about boundaries, both physical and cultural
- Blurring of distinctions between historic places, and inclusion of heritage sites as components of larger ecosystems –including global.



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

Summary for Policymakers

WG I | WG II | WG III

INDEPENDENT

COP24 climate summit – live: Negotiations begin after David Attenborough warns of civilisation collapse and mass extinction

Follow the latest events from event heralded as 'Paris 2.0'

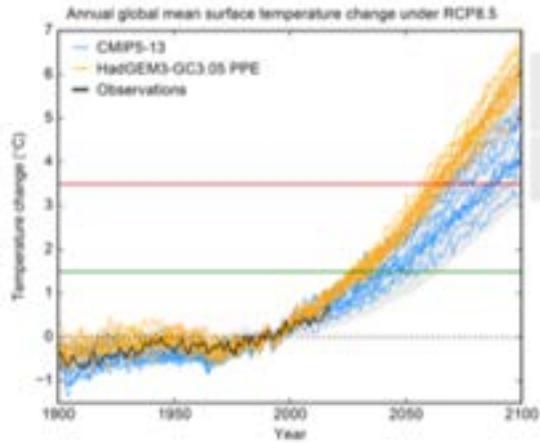
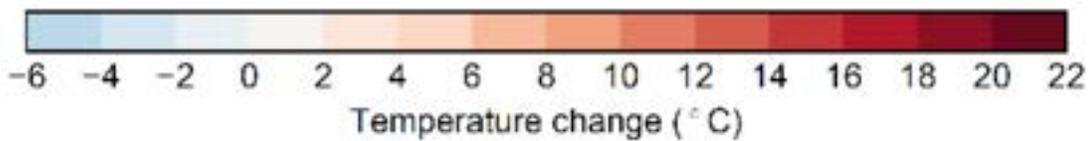
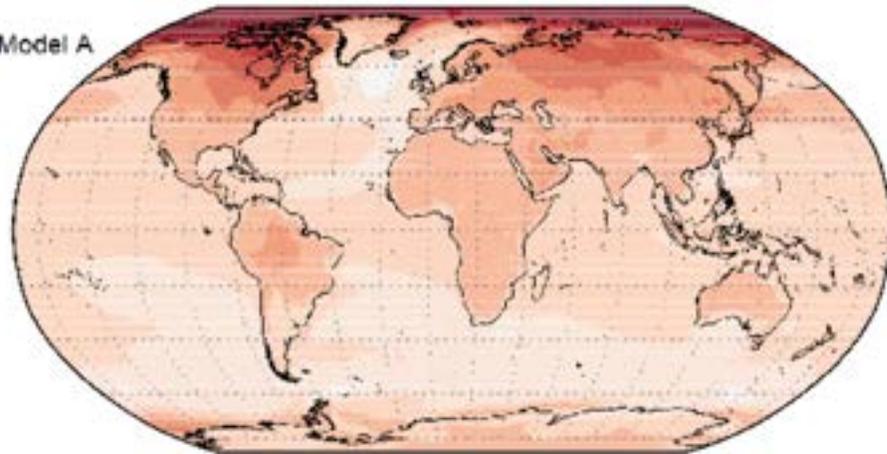


Figure 2.13. Historical and future changes in annual global mean surface temperature (GMST) from 1900–2100, relative to 1981–2000. Future changes are based on the RCP8.5 emissions scenario, applied in the projections beyond 2005. The probabilistic projections are shown as shading and shades of grey cover the 5th to 95th percentile range. The grey bar to the right of the plot shows the spread in 2100, with the white line showing the median. The global climate model projections based on the Met Office model GC-3.05 are shown as orange lines. The light blue lines are CMIP5 projections. The black curve shows observations from Cowtan and Way (2014). These observations are derived from HadCRUT4. The green and red lines show the warming for 2°C and 4°C above pre-industrial levels (taken as 1850–1900).

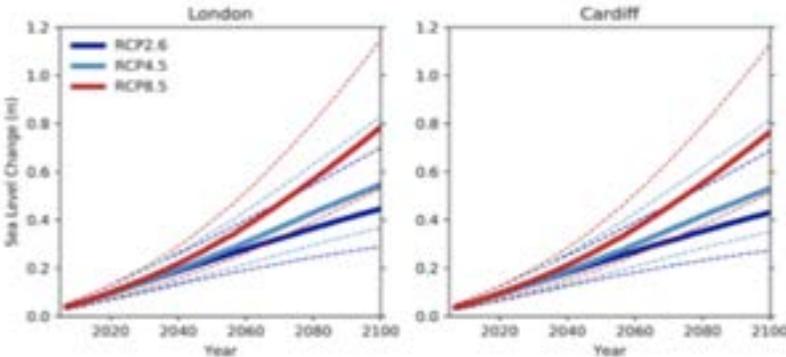
Annual mean warming in 2081–2100 relative to 1981–2000

Model A



Global mean sea level rise at 2100 (m)		
Climate scenario	UKCP18	IPCC AR5*
RCP2.6	0.29 - 0.66	0.27 - 0.61
RCP4.5	0.38 - 0.79	0.36 - 0.71
RCP8.5	0.56 - 1.12	0.53 - 0.98

Table 3.1. Summary of the projected global sea level change at 2100 for UKCP18 and the IPCC AR5. *Note that the IPCC 5th assessment values have been adjusted to the 1981-2000 baseline used in UKCP18. UKCP18 model ranges represent the model projected 5th to 95th percentile range.

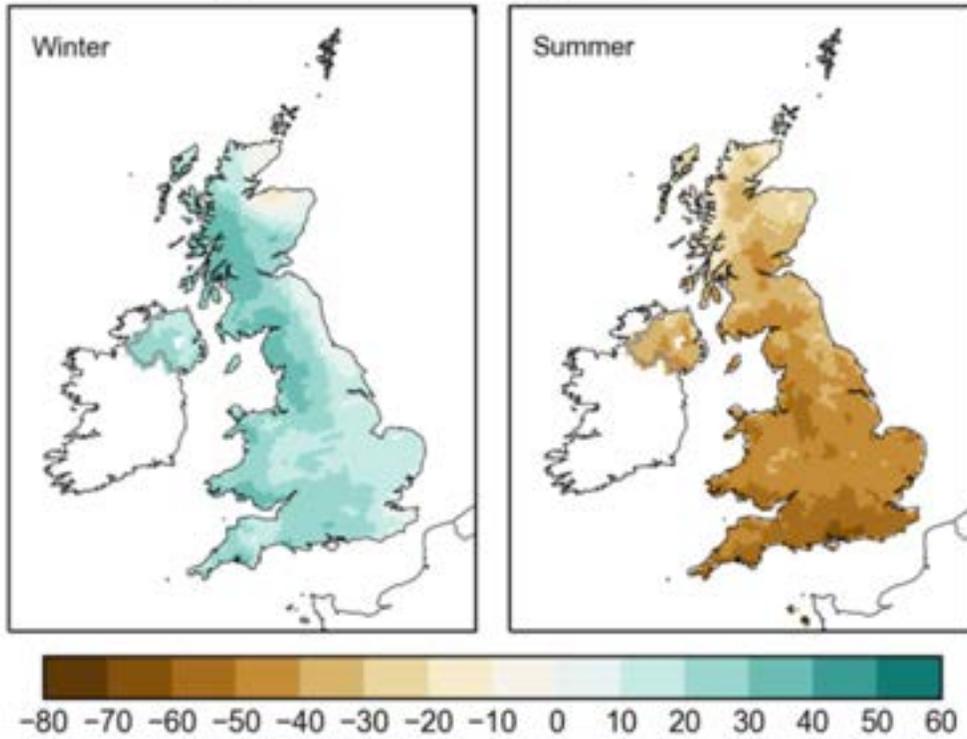


How years compare with the 20th Century average

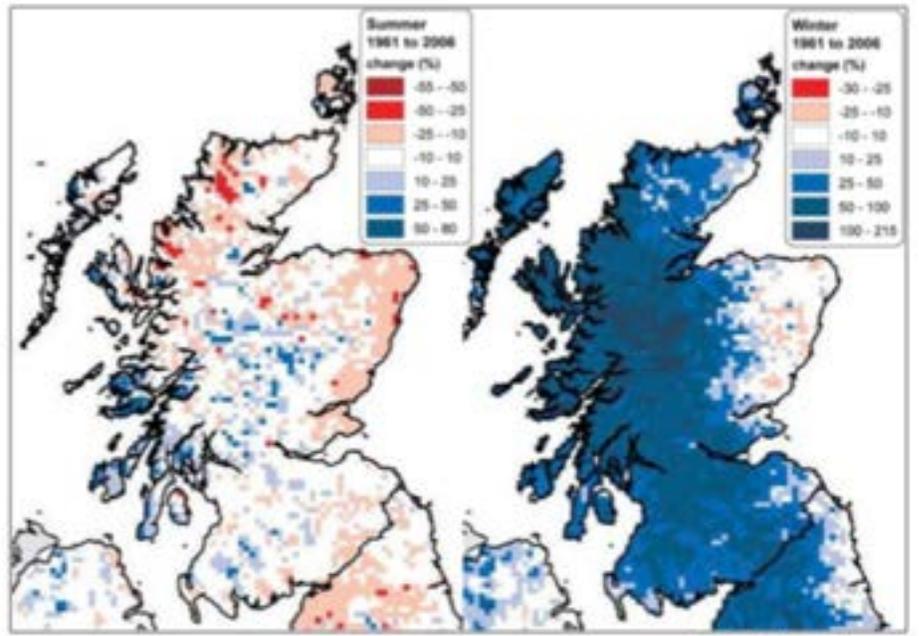
2018

10 warmest years (red line) 10 coldest years (blue line)

Projected change in seasonal average precipitation rate for Model A



CLIMATE CHANGE IN SCOTLAND: what has happened already



Observed trend: Change in average total precipitation 1961-2006
 Scotland's Climate Trends Handbook.
 The observed trends are, locally, highly variable.



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

MACRO

MICRO

The results of flooding and increased saturation of the ground can result in the decay of building fabric.



Uncluden Collegiate Church, Dumfries
(12th century)



CLIMATE CHANGE

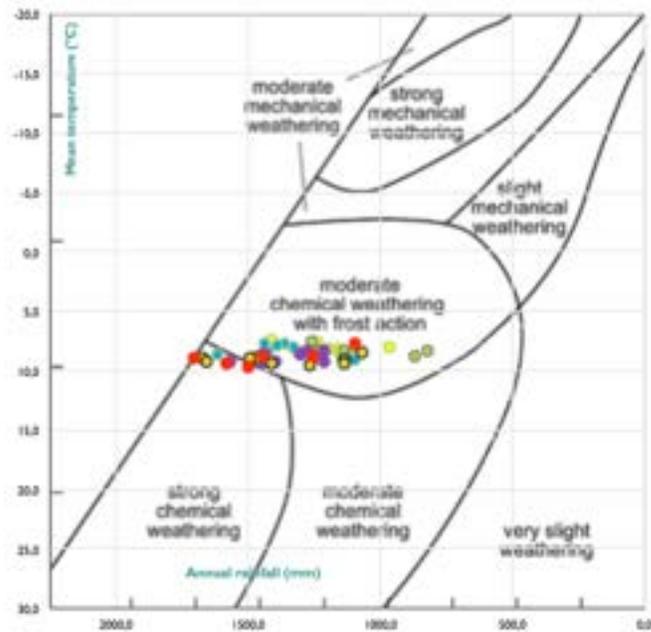
MACRO

MICRO

Is the way our building stone is
decaying / weathering changing?

(yes, almost certainly)

Threave Castle – historic
weather data from 1960's to
2010's overlaid onto Peltier,
1950 rock weathering diagram.



● 1960's ● 1970's ● 1980's ● 1990's ● 2000's ● 2010's

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

MACRO

MICRO



Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfries and Galloway



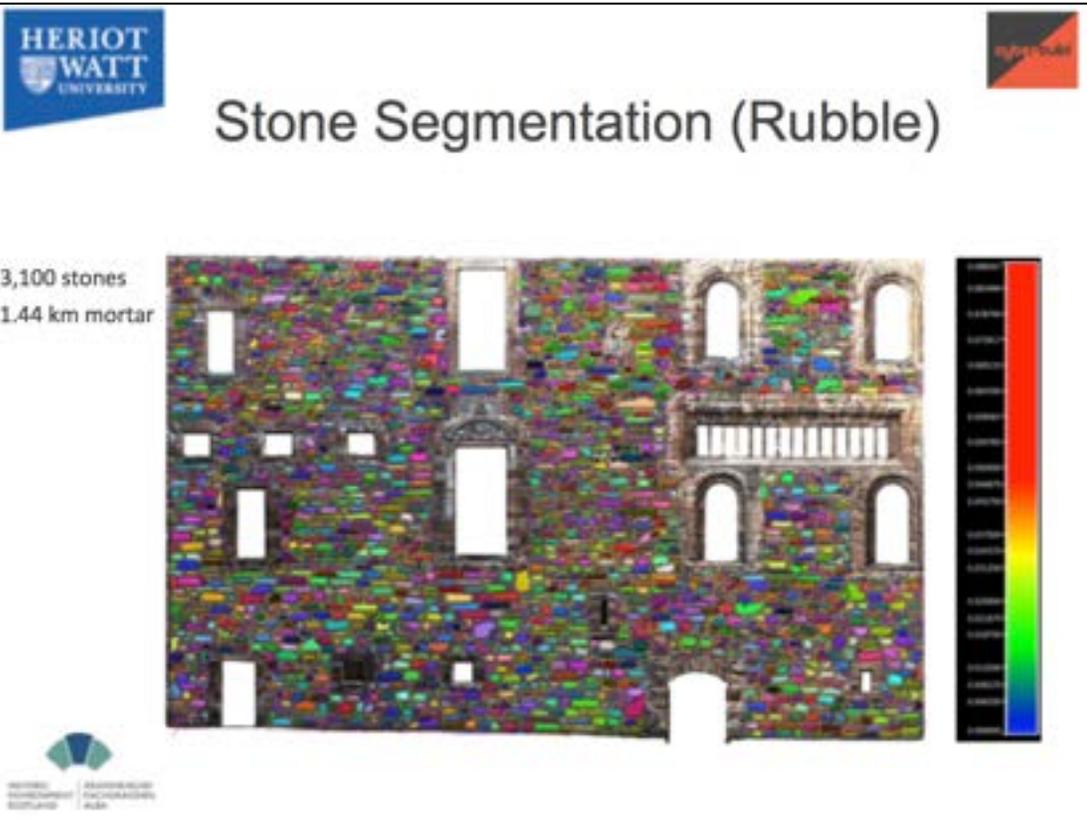
 **Increased frequency of monitoring:
use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles**



Heritage Castle, South Scotland (13th century)







Ring of Brodgar, Orkney World Heritage Site



Scottish Government Climate Change Policy: *Inclusion of heritage*

Actions on HES:

- Develop methodology for assessing climate change risk to heritage sites;
- Undertake research to understand the effects of climate change impacts, provide knowledge, skills & tools and identify resilience measures;
- Creation of Climate Change Risk Register for HES Estate & incorporation into internal planning and resource allocation;
- Publication of guidance and dissemination of advice.

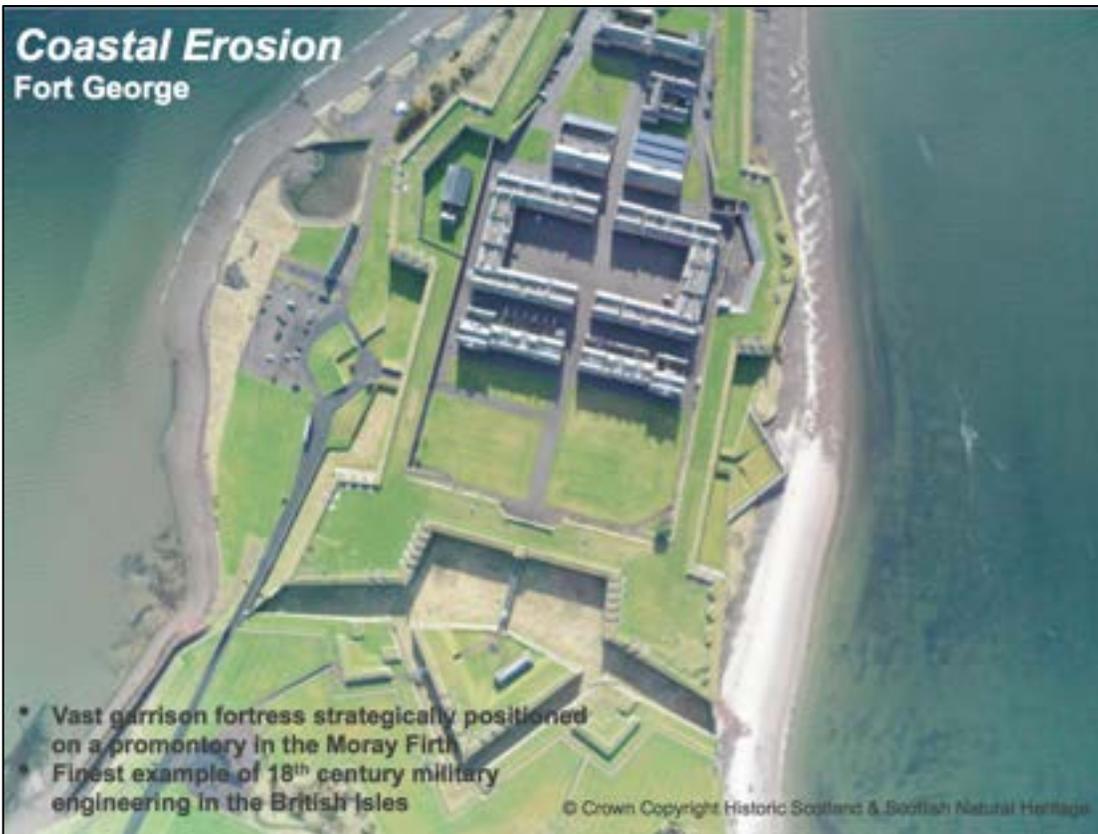
Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme



Draft Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme
Required by Section 53 of Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009



Coastal Erosion Fort George



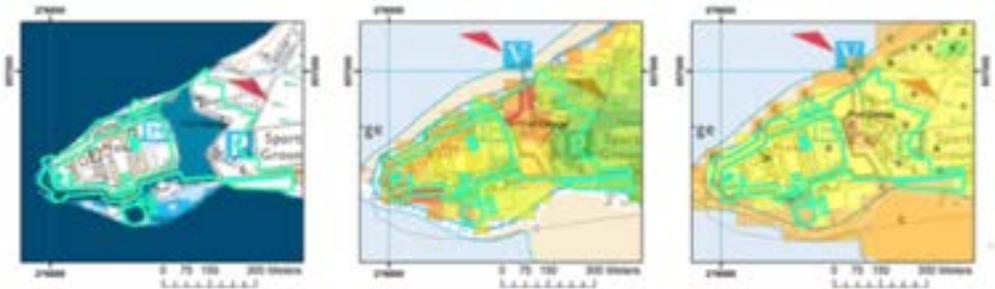
Coastal Erosion Fort George



Climate Change Risk Assessment Methodology:

Working alongside environmental agencies:

- Spatial analysis overlaying site boundary polygons with hazard maps.
- Running queries in GIS then generates a hazard profile for each site.
- Likelihood score of 1 to 5 is assigned to each property for each hazard, with 5 being the 'most likely', 1 the 'least likely'.



'Likelihood' maps (example: Fort George, Moray)



Potential to occur (A) above and below ground, (B) below ground only, (C) above ground only.



Flooding extent in the following events:
 ■ 1 in 10 Year ■ 1 in 100 Year ■ 1 in 1000 Year ■ 1 in 10,000 Year

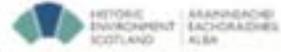


(B) - Slope instability problems are not likely to occur in this area.



Erosion susceptibility.
 ■ Least Susceptible ■ ■ ■ Most Susceptible

Coastal Erosion Fort George



SCREENING FOR NATURAL VALUES FOR RISK
**A CLIMATE CHANGE
RISK ASSESSMENT**
OF THE PROPERTIES IN CARE OF HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

We look after 336 properties across the country,
many in locations exposed to natural hazard risk

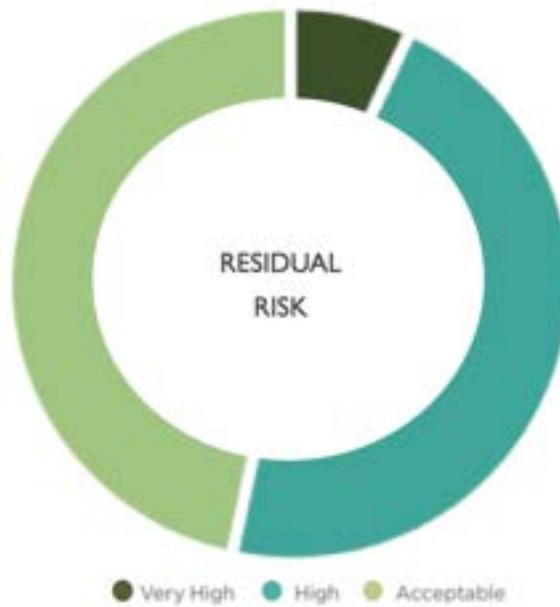


Results: *Residual Risk*

When we take into consideration the mitigants and controls already in place (baseline conservation strategy, presence of site staff, routine maintenance, etc.);

Out of 352 'sites' investigated:

53% are exposed to environmental factors in a way that is considered unacceptable (High or Very High risk).



● Very High ● High ● Acceptable



Priority sites for action:

Example: *Castle Sween, Argyll*

(coastal erosion, ground instability)



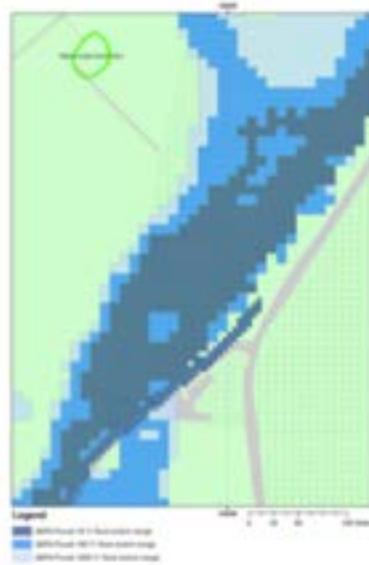
Priority sites for action:
Example: Castle Sween, Argyll
(coastal erosion, ground instability)

Rock stabilisation works
 March 2017

Priority sites for action:
Example: Blackness Castle
(coastal erosion and coastal flooding to historic harbour)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Kilmartin Glen
Neolithic & Bronze Age landscape

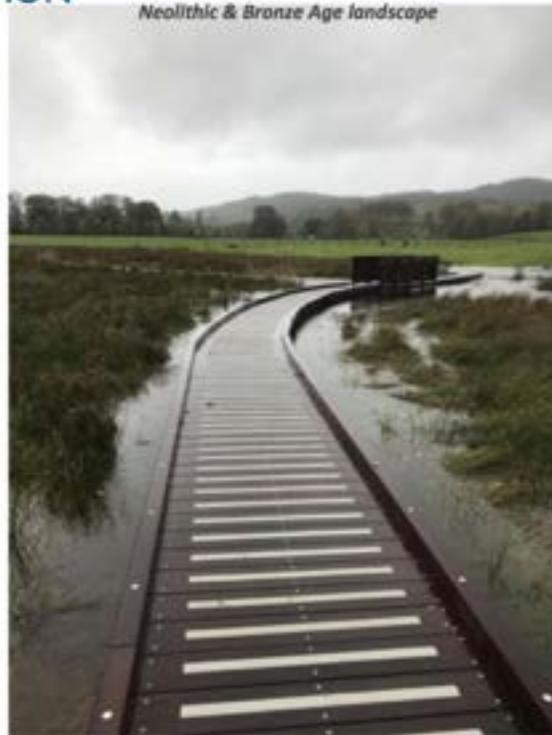


CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Kilmartin Glen
Neolithic & Bronze Age landscape



Kilmartin Glen



Digital documentation and scientific investigation of The Hill House, Helensburgh



HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT
SCOTLAND

ÀRAINNEACHD
EACHDRAIDHEIL
ALBA



NATIONAL
TRUST for
SCOTLAND

Conclusions/Lessons learned ('baby steps'):

- Understand risk and vulnerability –use the climate data.
- Plan for change –be proactive not reactive
- Understand resilience of sites, and enhance where possible/
desirable
- Cannot view heritage in isolation –need to mainstream with other
aspects of society (Boundaries & Values)
- Manage expectations -need to communicate these messages to
'users' and within our own sector and heritage professionals

Next steps:

ICOMOS Climate Change & Heritage Working Group CVI (climate change vulnerability index). Three WHS to be tested prior to next WH Committee meeting (Baku, July).

2x natural sites + 1x cultural = Neolithic Orkney WHS?



Montreal Round Table
Dec 2018

Ewan Hyslop
Head of Technical Research
& Science

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 @HistEnvScot

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND
ARAINNEACHD EACHDRAIDHEIL ALBA

Session 5

Présidente/ Chair : Natalie Bull, Directrice exécutive / Executive Director, The National Trust for Canada, Ottawa

Rapporteur session 5 : Mira Haidar, Étudiante à la maîtrise / Masters student, Sc. A option Conservation du patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal



François LeBlanc
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.10 2016 TABLE RONDE DE MONTRÉAL : DE LA CONSERVATION À LA RECONSTRUCTION : L'INFLUENCE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL SUR LA THÉORIE ET LA PRATIQUE

François LeBlanc, Architecte en conservation, Ottawa



11^{ème} Table ronde - 2016

Par: François LeBlanc, architecte, Ottawa



Remerciements



Survol

1. La 11^{ème} Table ronde 2016 – La Reconstruction
2. La conférence de Varsovie 2018 – Recommandations
3. La revue Patrimoine Mondial No.86 - 2018

11^{ème} Table ronde - 2016



De la conservation à la reconstruction : L'influence du patrimoine mondial sur la théorie et la pratique

Pourquoi cette table ronde?



Séance d'ouverture



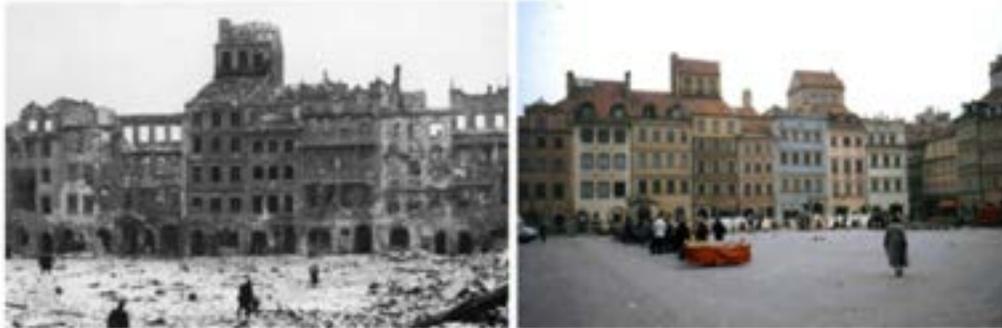
Mechtild Rössler



Patrimoine mondial menacé par les terroristes et la réponse de l'UNESCO

Décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

1980 - Varsovie inscrite sur la liste du patrimoine mondial



Décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

1993 - Pont de Mostar détruit (photo gauche)

1994 - Appel de l'UNESCO pour la reconstruction du pont

2004 - Reconstruction achevée

2005 - Vieux Mostar inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial



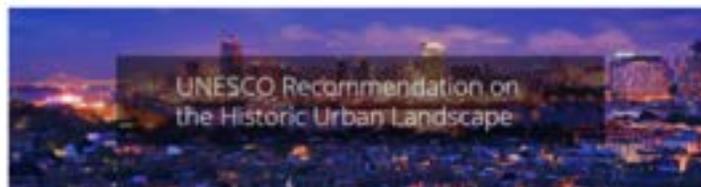
Décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

- 2001 - Bouddhas de Bamiyan détruits
- 2013 - Paysage culturel et vestiges archéologiques de la vallée de Bamiyan inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial
- 2017 - Colloque UNESCO à Tokyo sur la reconstruction des Bouddhas
- 2018 - Options de reconstruction en discussion



Décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

2011



Paysages urbains historiques; le contexte comprend :

- les caractéristiques naturelles et l'environnement bâti
- l'organisation de l'espace
- les perceptions visuelles
- les valeurs sociales et culturelles
- les expressions artistiques
- les processus économiques et
- les valeurs immatérielles du patrimoine

Décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

2012 - Destructons délibérées des mausolées de Tombouctou puis reconstruction avec l'aide de l'UNESCO



Décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

2012 - Destructons délibérées de Palmyre, Syrie



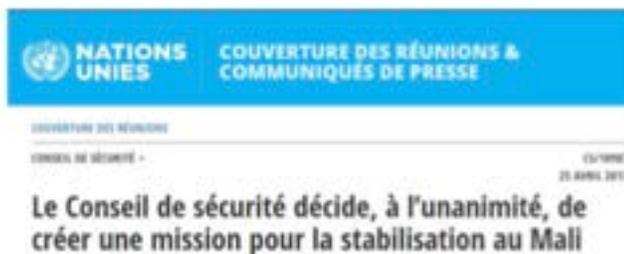
Décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

2012 - Destructons délibérées : Grande mosquée d'Alep, Syrie



Décision du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies

2013 - Résolution 2100 créant une mission de maintien de la paix au Mali, ayant, pour la première fois dans l'histoire, un mandat de protection des sites culturels contre les attaques, en collaboration avec l'UNESCO.



Les communications: première séance



• Introduction à la table ronde



Christina Cameron, professeure, École d'architecture et titulaire de la chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Sujet : La conservation et la reconstruction: les enjeux



Michael Turner, professeur émérite, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jérusalem.

Sujet: Le passé et le présent: le dilemme de reconstruire les lieux historiques

Les communications: deuxième séance



• Reconstruction des lieux historiques : la doctrine



Claudine Déom
Université de Montréal



Susan Denyer
ICOMOS UK



Bam, Iran



Elaine O'Sullivan
Willowbank



Katmandou, Nepal

Les communications: troisième séance



- Des approches régionales à la reconstruction des lieux historiques



Erica Avrami
World Monuments
Fund



Cour Royale de Tiébélé, Burkina Faso



Stehanie Toothman
US National Park Service



Maison B. Franklin, Philadelphie, É.U.



George Green
Parcs Canada



Louisbourg, N.É.

Les communications: quatrième séance



- Les perspectives en évolution dans le système du patrimoine mondial



Judith Herrmann
Université de Montréal



Kasubi tombs, Uganda



Nobuko Inaba
Université Tsukuba
Japon



Bamiyan, Afghanistan



Mechtild Rössler
UNESCO



Varsovie, Pologne

Les communications: cinquième séance



- D'autres approches: quelques défis dans la pratique



François LeBlanc
Architecte,
Ottawa



Forges de Saint-Maurice



Elizabeth Lee
CyArk 500



CyArk 500 Model



Nora Mitchell
Université du
Vermont, É.U.



Rice fields, Philippines



Susan Shrestha
Ingénieur, Népal



Katmandou, Népal

Les communications: sixième séance



- Les perspectives d'étudiants sur la théorie et la pratique



Alex Federman, étudiant à
la maîtrise, Diplôme et
programme CREATE,
Université Carleton, Ottawa,
ON



Milica Maric, étudiante à la
maîtrise, concentration de
l'environnement, Faculté de
l'enseignement, Université
de Montréal



Alberto Sanchez-Sanchez,
étudiant à la maîtrise,
Historic Preservation
Program, Columbia
University, NY



Halle Church, étudiante à
Willowbank School for
Restoration Arts,
Quebec, QC



Eiko Hirota, étudiante à la
maîtrise, World Heritage
Student Program, Graduate
School of Comprehensive
Human Sciences, Université
de Tôkyô, Japon



Marie-Christine Blain,
étudiante à la maîtrise,
Heritage Conservation
Program, School of
Canadian Studies, Université
Carleton, Ottawa, ON



Les communications: septième séance



Discussions et conclusions



Conférence de Varsovie – Mai 2018



Les défis du relèvement du patrimoine mondial culturel



Conférence de Varsovie



Sujets discutés

- Terminologie
- Valeurs
- Doctrine de conservation
- Communautés
- Temps de réflexion
- Résilience
- Capacité et durabilité
- Mémoire et réconciliation
- Documentation
- Gestion
- Planification
- Éducation et sensibilisation

Conférence de Varsovie



Recommandations <https://whc.unesco.org/fr/actualites/1826/>

Au Comité du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO :

- Élaborer des orientations pour le relèvement et la reconstruction

Aux États parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial

- Utiliser le concept de Paysage urbain historique (HUL) pour le relèvement post-catastrophe.

Conférence de Varsovie



Recommandations

Aux Organisations consultative (ICOMOS, ICCROM, IUCN)

- Clarifier la doctrine de conservation, telle qu'elle s'applique à la reconstruction

A l'UNESCO, la Banque mondiale et autres organismes

- Réaffirmer que le patrimoine culturel et naturel est une partie essentielle et intégrale du relèvement et du développement durable des communautés

Revue du patrimoine mondial No.86

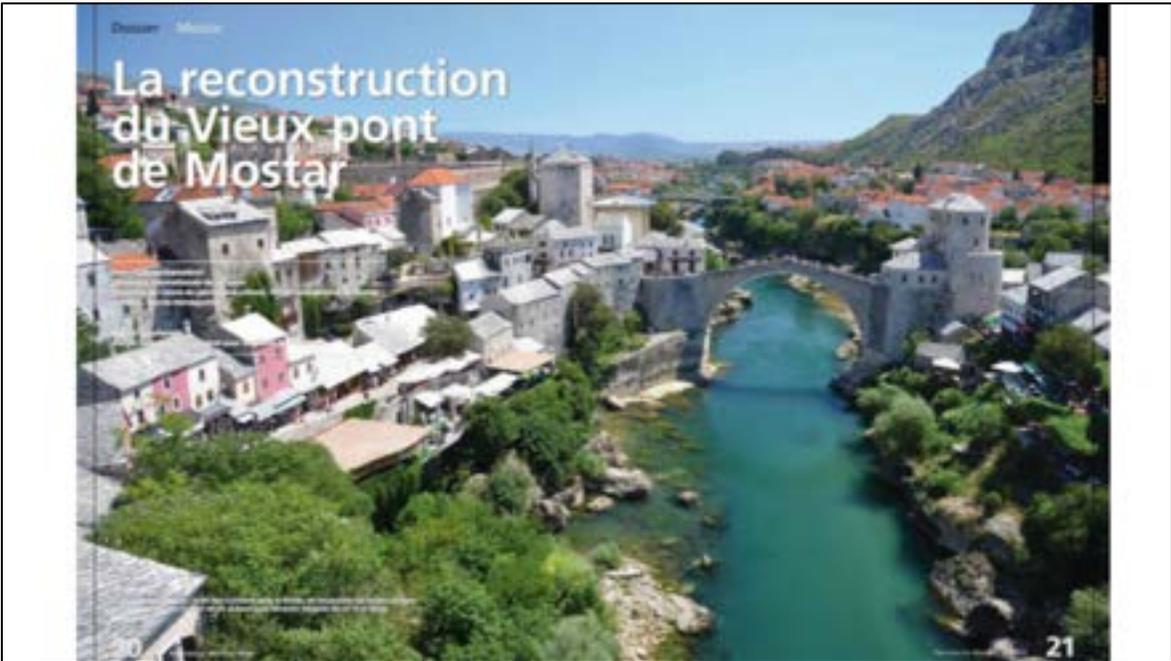


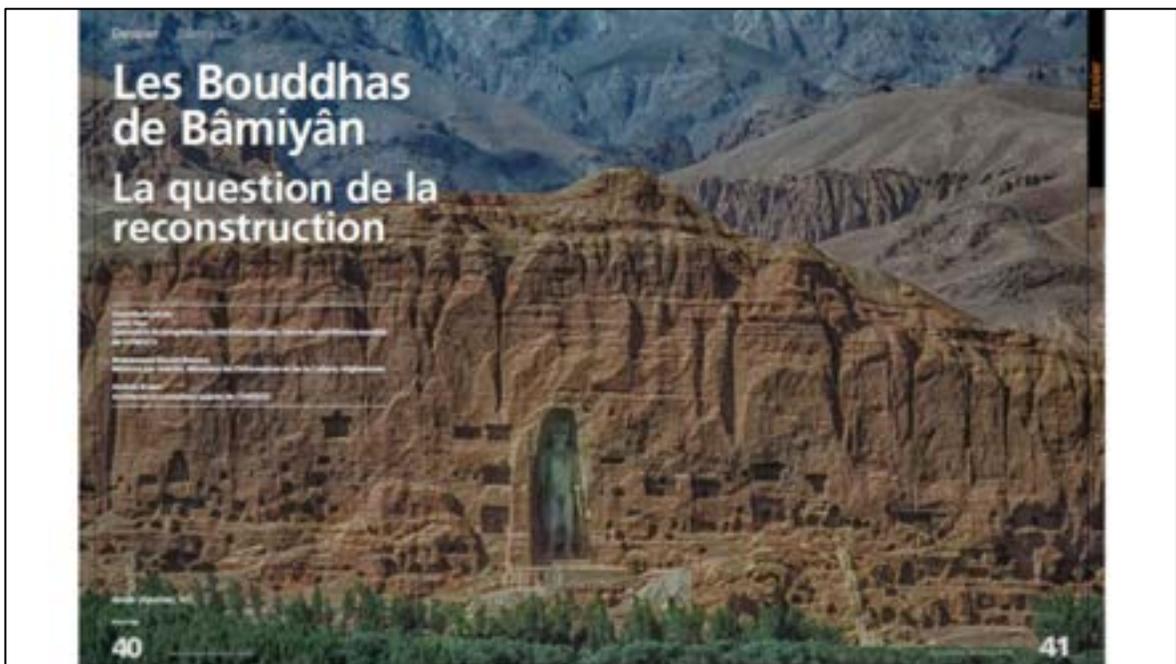
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0026/002612/261275f.pdf>

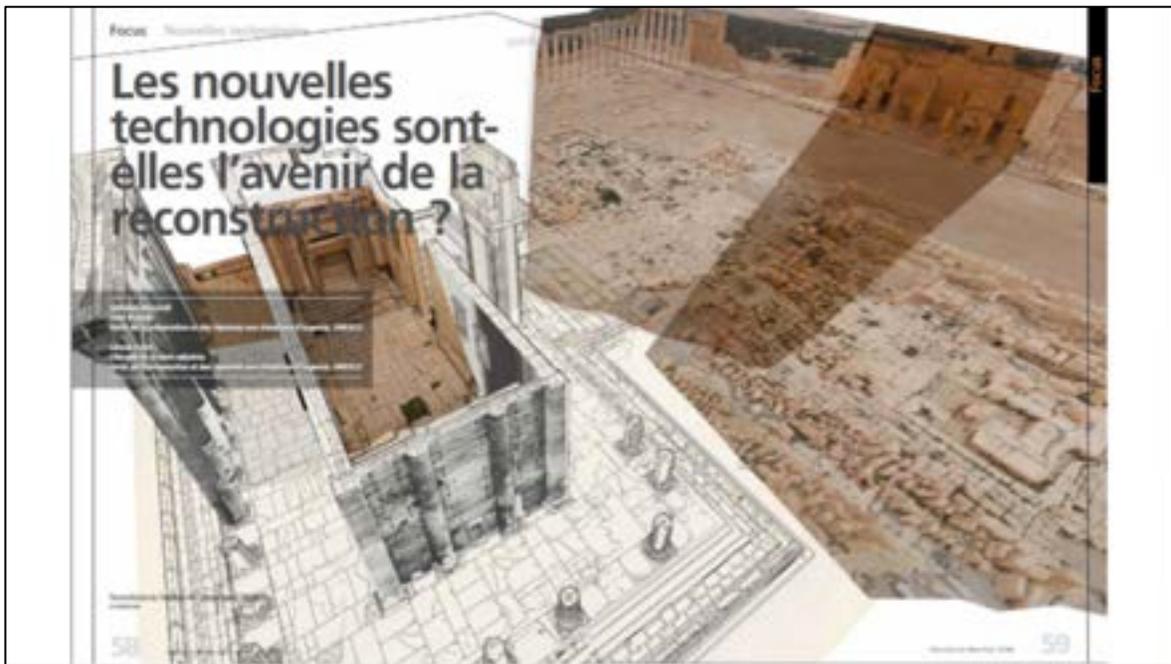
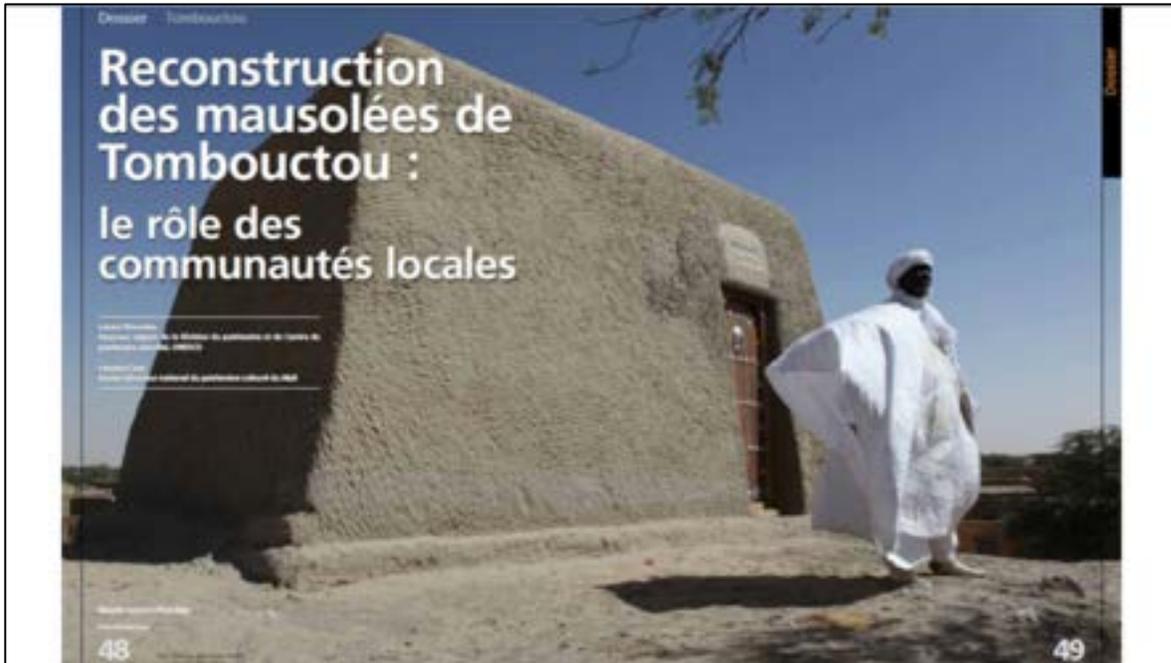
« Alors que les conflits continuent d'infliger des dommages, en grande partie intentionnels, aux sites du patrimoine, la reconstruction est aujourd'hui un sujet de discussion incontournable. »

Mechthild Rösler
Directrice du Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO









Revue du patrimoine mondial No.86



Forum Entretien

Entretien avec Christina Cameron

Christina Cameron est titulaire de la Chaire de recherche de Canada en patrimoine bâti à l'Université de Montréal où elle dirige ses recherches de recherche sur la conservation du patrimoine. Elle travaille avec la Convention du patrimoine mondial depuis 1978 et est co-auteur de « La Convention du patrimoine mondial - La vision des pionniers » (2012).



Recommandations:

- Prendre du recul et réfléchir aux conséquences politiques.
- Les questions d'éthique et de doctrine n'ont pas encore été résolues.
- Il existe de nombreuses approches alternatives pour commémorer les sites détruits ou sévèrement endommagés.

Conclusion



Le thème de la 11^{ème} table ronde « *De la conservation à la reconstruction: L'influence du patrimoine mondial sur la théorie et la pratique* » est toujours d'actualité et le demeurera certainement encore pendant longtemps.

Conclusion



Les États partie à la Convention du patrimoine mondial ainsi que le Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO attendent des réponses à leurs questions et des orientations claires de la part des gardiens des principes de conservation. C'est donc à nous tous que revient cette tâche.

11^{ème} Table ronde - 2016

CHAIRE DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA
EN PATRIMOINE BÂTI
CANADA RESEARCH CHAIR
ON BUILT HERITAGE



Sujets à discuter

- **La grande question...**

Lorsqu'un site inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO est partiellement ou totalement détruit de façon délibérée ou par une catastrophe naturelle, le Comité du patrimoine mondial et ses conseillers, ICOMOS, ICCROM et IUCN devraient-ils accepter qu'il soit reconstruit? Si oui, dans quelles circonstances et selon quelles conditions?

11^{ème} Table ronde - 2016

CHAIRE DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA
EN PATRIMOINE BÂTI
CANADA RESEARCH CHAIR
ON BUILT HERITAGE



Université 
de Montréal

Sujets à discuter

1. Quelles nouvelles politiques la communauté internationale devrait-elle adopter?
2. Les chartes de conservation doivent-elles intégrer à la fois la mémoire et les idées nouvelles?
3. Les positions récentes d'ICOMOS en matière de reconstruction des biens du patrimoine mondial constituent-elles des dilemmes philosophiques ou l'évolution d'une théorie?

11^{ème} Table ronde - 2016

CHAIRE DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA
EN PATRIMOINE BÂTI
CANADA RESEARCH CHAIR
ON BUILT HERITAGE



Université 
de Montréal

Sujets à discuter (suite)

4. Dans les cas de projet de reconstruction, le 'récit' n'est-il pas plus important que le 'bâtiment'?
5. L'industrie du tourisme, les collectivités et les politiciens exercent des pressions pour que les lieux historiques aient une infrastructure tangible. Comment devrions-nous réagir?
6. La conception traditionnelle du patrimoine urbain ne permet plus la mise en œuvre de stratégies de conservation adéquates. Quelles nouvelles approches suggérons-nous?

11^{ème} Table ronde - 2016

CHAIRE DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA
EN PATRIMOINE BÂTI
CANADA RESEARCH CHAIR
ON BUILT HERITAGE



Université 
de Montréal

Sujets à discuter (suite)

7. Le concept d'authenticité s'applique-t-il au patrimoine culturel immatériel et si oui, alors comment évaluer l'authenticité en matière de patrimoine immatériel?
8. L'usage accru de la technologie en matière de patrimoine donne l'occasion de créer une réalité augmentée ou virtuelle pour reconstruire les récits du passé. Doit-on privilégier cette approche?
9. L'approche de reconstruction s'applique-t-elle au paysage?
10. Comment maintenir ou retrouver la Valeur Universelle Exceptionnelle (VUE) d'un bien qui a été détruit?

11^{ème} Table ronde - 2016

CHAIRE DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA
EN PATRIMOINE BÂTI
CANADA RESEARCH CHAIR
ON BUILT HERITAGE



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de Montréal

FIN



Julia Gersovitz
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

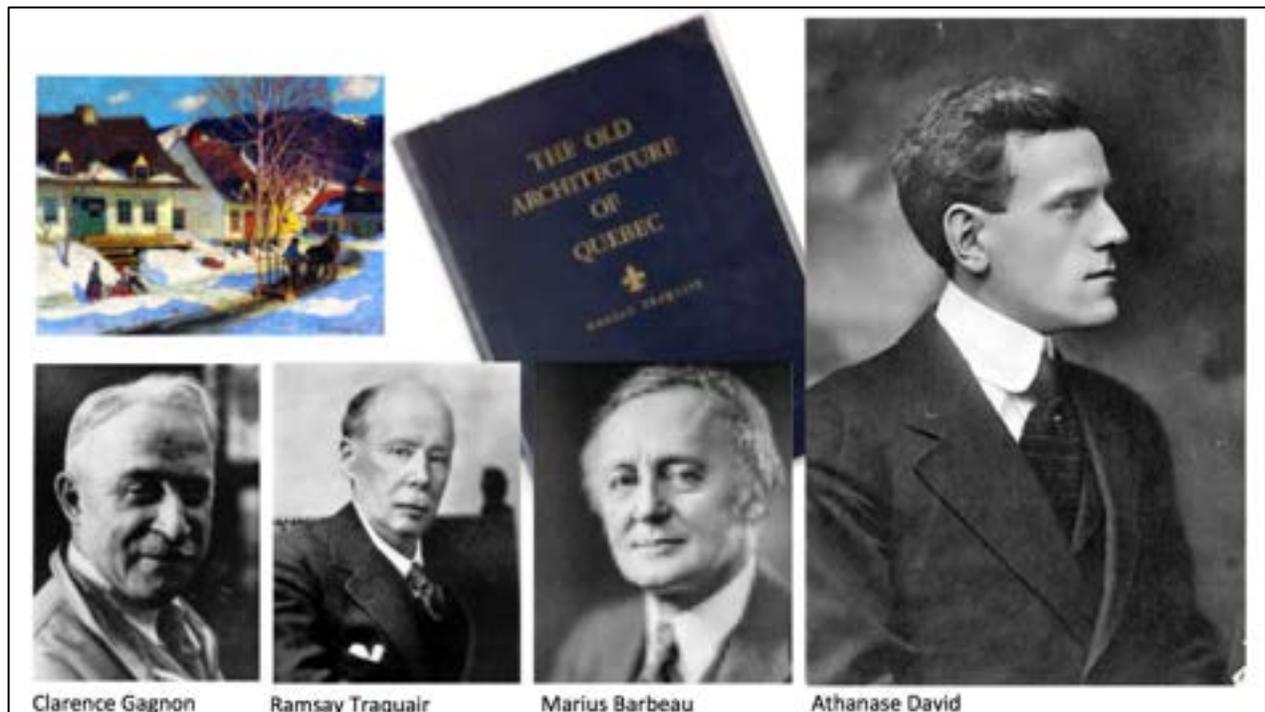
3.11 2009 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON CONSERVING HISTORIC PLACES : CANADIAN APPROACHES 1950-2000

Julia Gersovitz, Architect, EVOQ, Montreal

2009 Montreal Round Table on Conserving Historic Places: **Canadian Approaches 1950-2000**

Julia Gersovitz





La Loi relative à la conservation des monuments et des objets d'art ayant un intérêt historique ou artistique est sanctionnée le 21 mars 1922.

La Commission décide d'abord « d'établir le bilan de nos richesses historiques et artistiques » en faisant l'inventaire des monuments commémoratifs, des églises et chapelles anciennes, des forts du régime français, des moulins à vent, des calvaires et croix de chemin, des inscriptions commémoratives, des monuments de dévotion et des vieilles maisons.



The Massey Commission 1949-1951



“concerned with nothing less than the spiritual foundations of our national life,” the commissioners set out to search for “what can make our country great, and what can make it one”

- Extending the purview to buildings as well as history

Norman Mackenzie | Georges-Henri Lévesque | Hilda Neatby | Vincent Massey | Arthur Surveyor

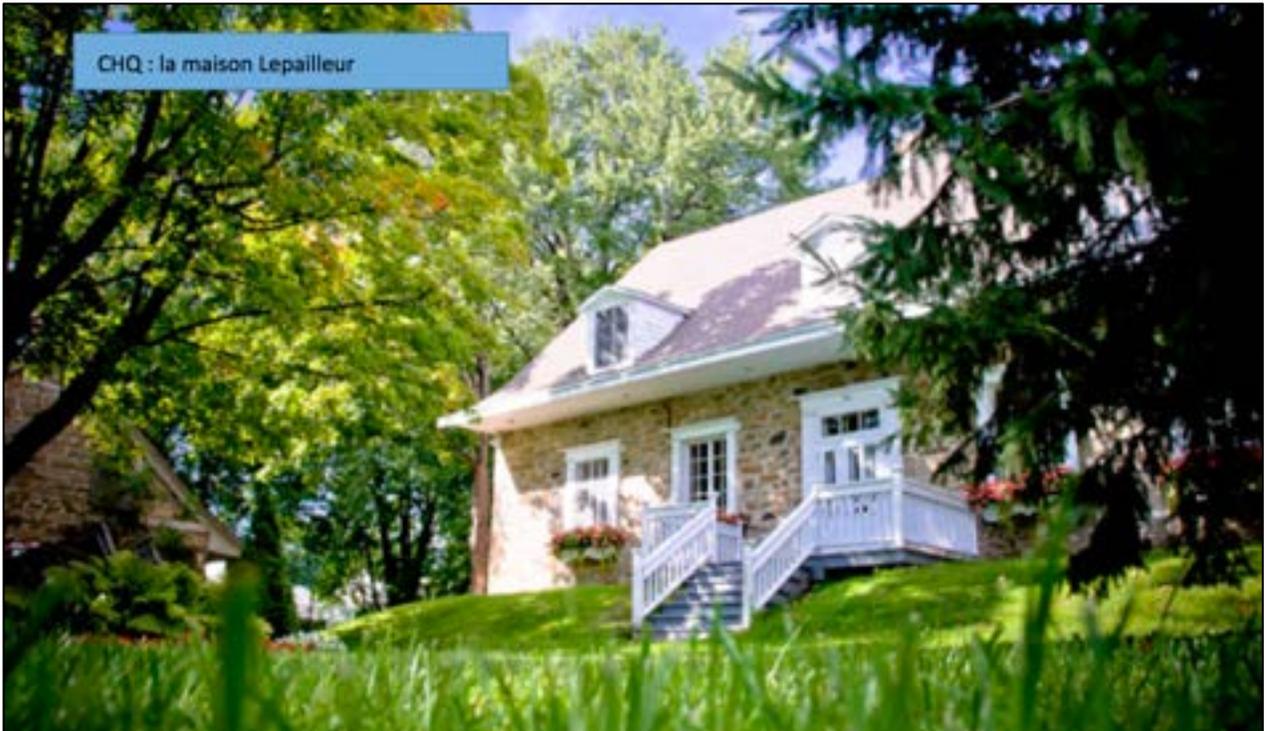


Miss Alice Lighthall | Miss Mabel Molson | David Stewart | C.J.M. Molson |
James R. Beattie | Erskine Buchanan | P. Roy Wilson | John Bland |

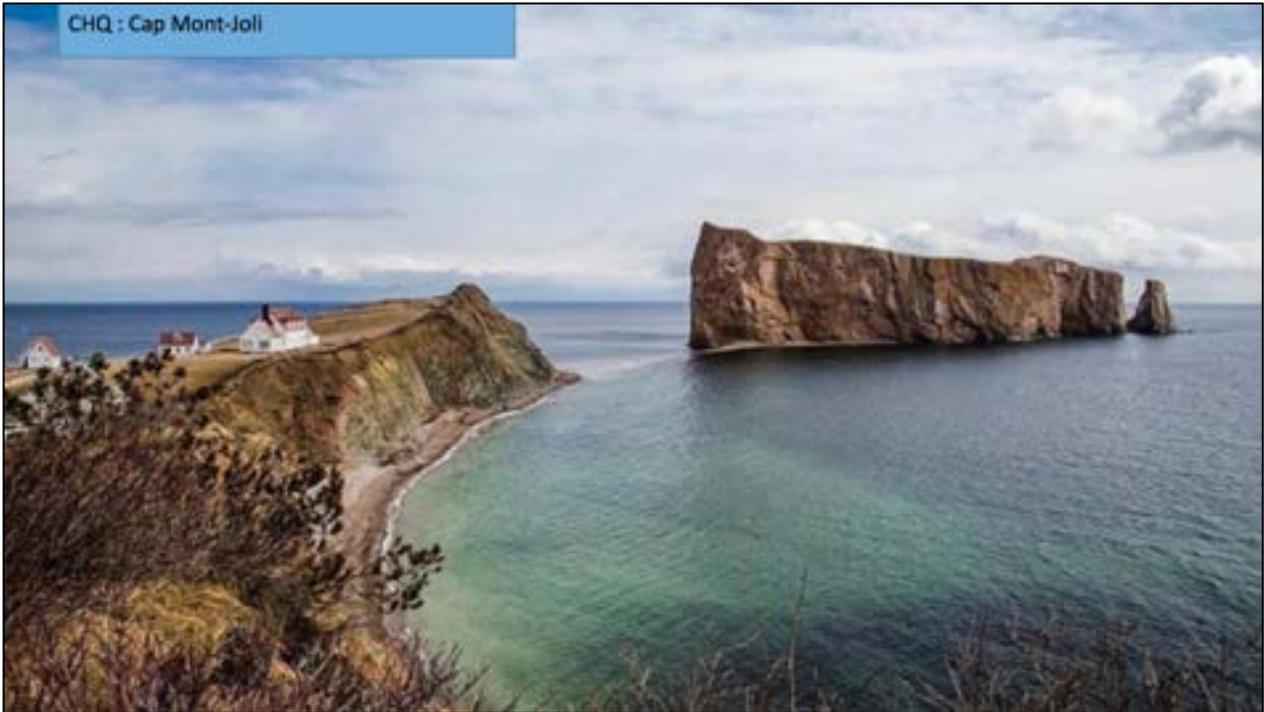
CHQ : la maison Hurtubise



CHQ : la maison Lepailleur



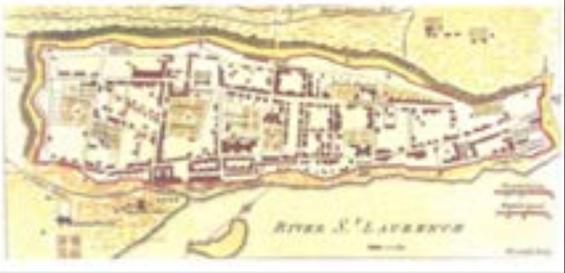
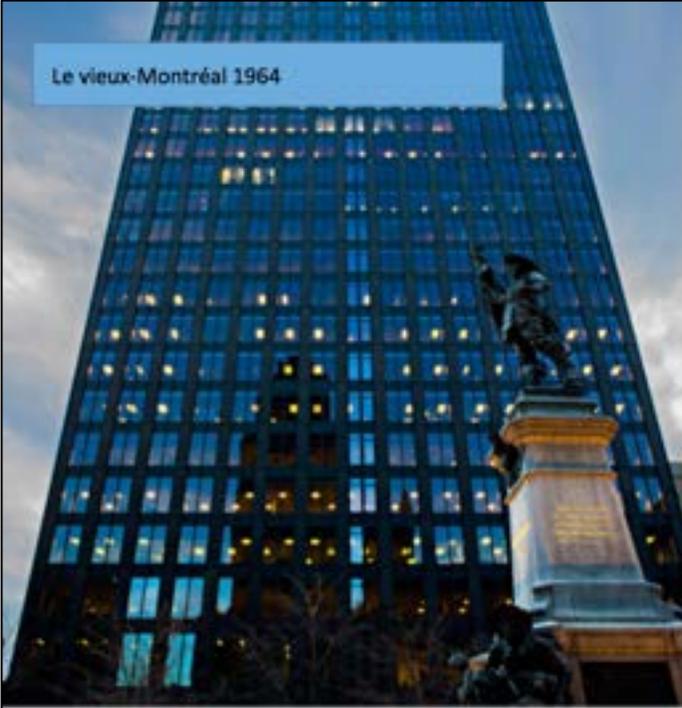
CHQ : Cap Mont-Joli



Upper Canada Village : started 1958

The 1960s







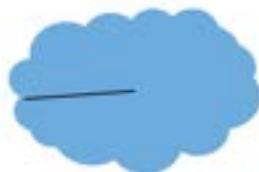
1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention), adopted in 1976

The first cultural site in Canada to be entered on the World Heritage List was [L'Anse aux Meadows, Nfld \(1978\)](#)



1972

La loi sur les biens culturels (Québec)



First aire de protection: $r=500$ feet Next iteration was an amoeba



Milton-Parc, Montréal 1972

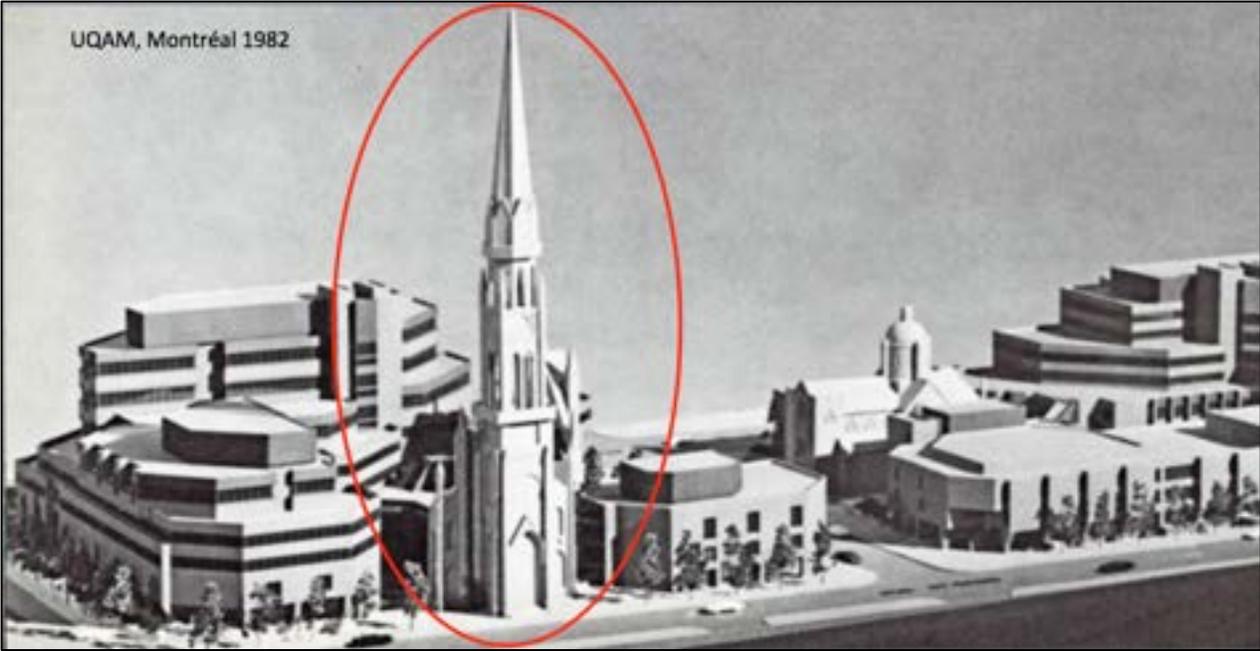


Van Horne Mansion, Montréal 1973







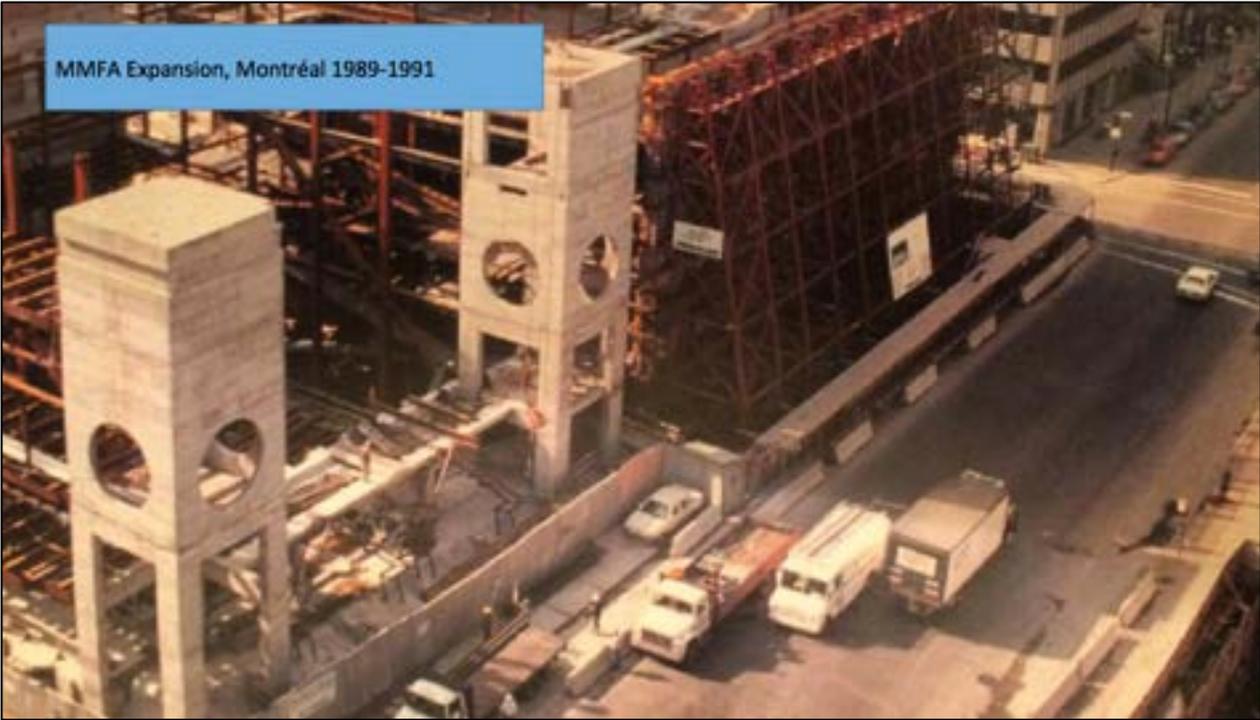


Maison Alcan, Montréal 1983



World Trade Centre, Montréal 1986-1990

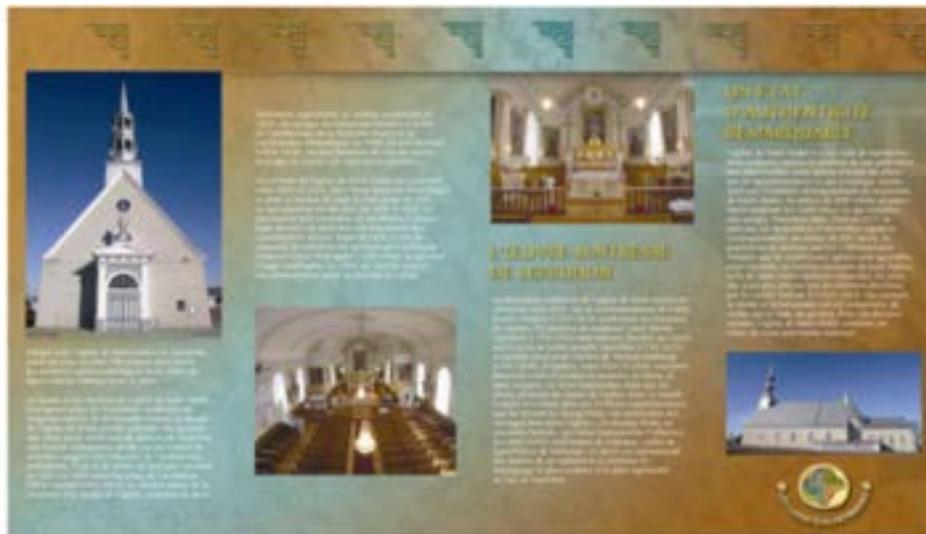




The Near Past and the Ever-Present

La Loi sur le patrimoine culturel

La Loi sur le patrimoine culturel est entrée en vigueur le 19 octobre 2012. Elle remplace la *Loi sur les biens culturels* de 1972.



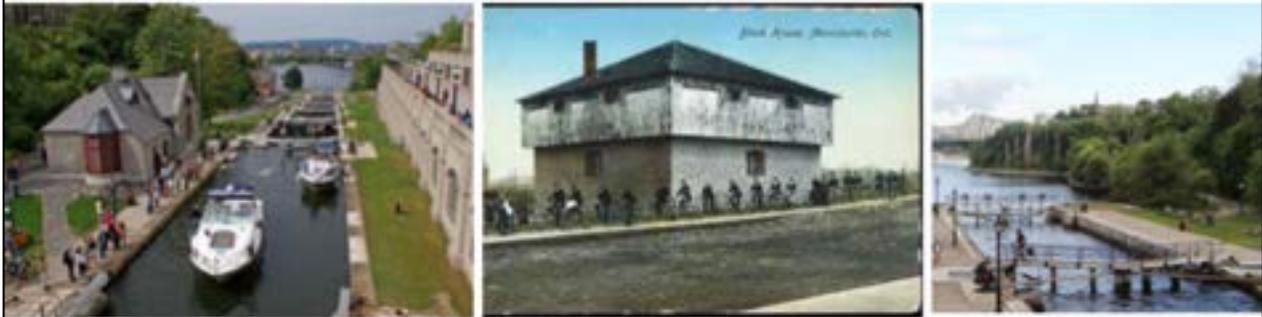
Patrimoine immatériel

Le patrimoine immatériel est constitué de pratiques, de savoir-faire, de connaissances, d'expressions et de représentations.



Paysages culturels patrimoniaux

Un paysage culturel patrimonial est façonné à la fois par des facteurs naturels et par des activités humaines.



Personnages, événements et lieux historiques

Les personnages, les événements et les lieux reconnus comme significatifs dans l'histoire constituent une part du patrimoine culturel.

Patrimoine mobilier

Le patrimoine mobilier regroupe les documents et les objets patrimoniaux.

Patrimoine immobilier

Le patrimoine immobilier est constitué des immeubles et des sites patrimoniaux.

Patrimoine archéologique

Le patrimoine archéologique est constitué des vestiges matériels du passé laissés sur place par des humains, après l'occupation d'un lieu.

La Loi sur le patrimoine culturel Changements



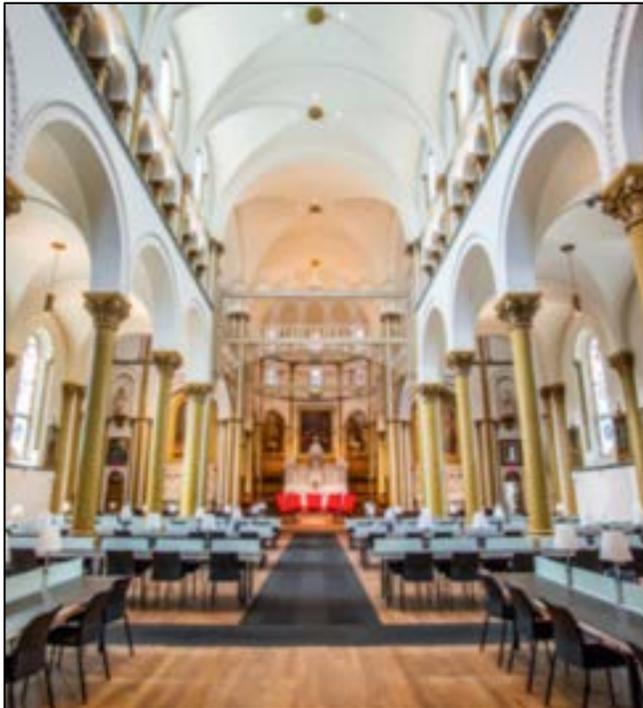
tient compte également du rôle croissant que jouent les **municipalités** dans la protection et la mise en valeur du patrimoine, en leur donnant davantage de pouvoirs

La Loi sur le patrimoine culturel Changements

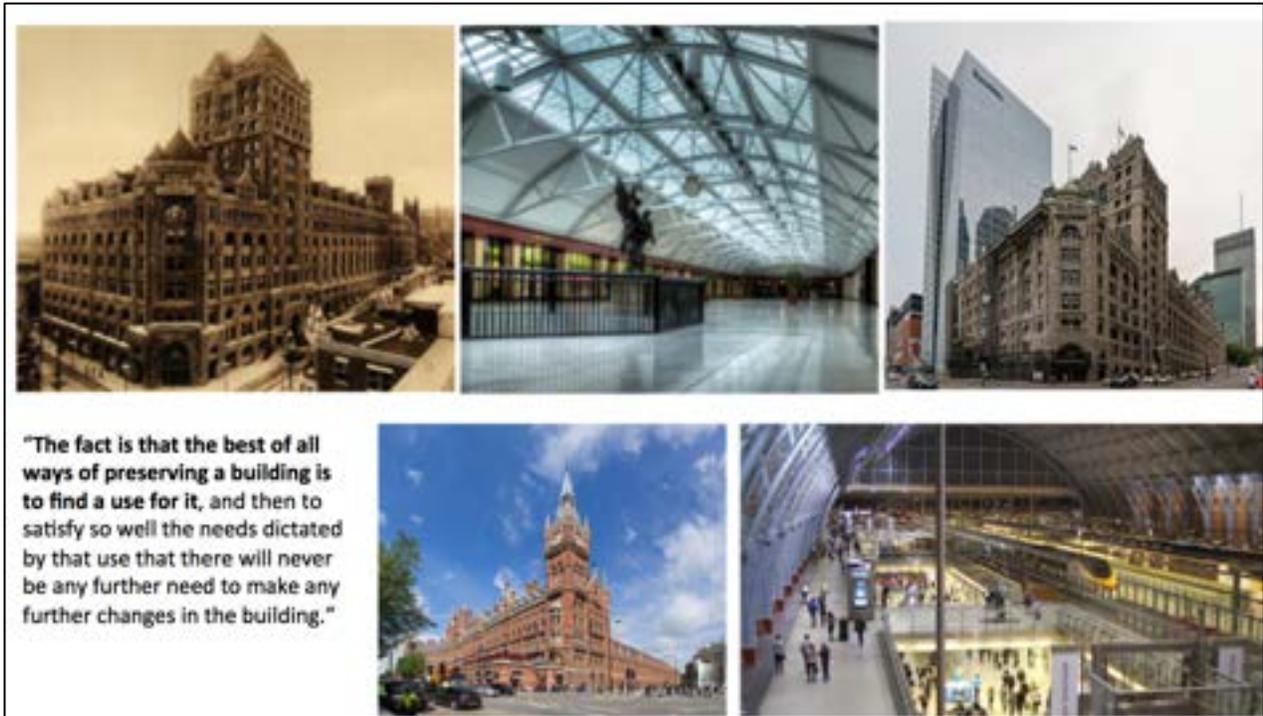


Mushuau-nipi

confie aussi des pouvoirs aux **communautés autochtones**, notamment pour l'attribution de statuts légaux aux éléments du patrimoine culturel









NEWS Demolition of historic Chambly home prompts calls for better provincial preservation measures

Demolition of historic Chambly home prompts calls for better provincial preservation measures



Advocates say Quebec needs a provincial heritage inspector

Claire Loewen · CBC News · Posted: Nov 25, 2018 2:36 PM ET | Last Updated: November 25





Christopher Young
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

**3.12 2018 MONTREAL ROUND TABLE ON SITES OF MEMORY : CONSERVATION
CHALLENGES IN A WORLD HERITAGE CONTEXT**

Christopher Young, Consultant en patrimoine / Heritage Consultant, Oxford

Christina Cameron has for long been an inspiration to those who work with the World Heritage Convention. Twice Chair of the Committee, she made the transition from active heritage management in Parks Canada to academic research and teaching as Canada Chair at the University of Montreal. With Mechthild Rossler, she wrote the seminal book on the origins of the Convention and its development over its first 20 years (Cameron, Rossler 2013). She has also published many perceptive articles and has inspired many of us with her incisive advice. Christina has been in many ways a mentor to me over the last 20 years since my first attendance at a meeting of the World Heritage Committee in Kyoto in 1998, an experience which was almost totally mystifying to me.

A key part of her contribution has been the series of Round Tables she has organised as the Canada Chair in the University of Montreal. These have provided the opportunity for groups of experts, academics and students to examine in depth a series of issues connected with the World Heritage Convention. The proceedings of the Round Tables are a source of knowledge on a whole range of diverse topics. In this, the last of the series, we are reviewing developments in each of those topics in the years since the relevant Round Table was held. In a sense, my task may perhaps be the easiest since I have to review developments only in the last nine months, since the Round Table on *Sites of Memory: Conservation Challenges in a World Heritage Context* was held only in March 2018.

In our brief for these sessions we were asked to cover three things in our presentations:

- Look back at the conclusions of the Round Table
- Report on the current status of the issue
- Speculate on potential future developments

In fact this paper aims to cover four aspects of the topic of Sites of Memory and their relationship to the World Heritage Convention. These are:

- Examination of the context of the issue of Sites of Memory
- Review of the conclusions of the Round Table
- Report on the current status of the issue
- Consideration of what may happen next

Context

Over the last generation or so, the whole concept of heritage has changed. Back in 1970s, it wasn't even really called heritage most of the time. Discussion was about monuments, or historic buildings, or about archaeology. Essentially we focused on the conservation or, often, the loss, of individual elements. Fundamentally (certainly in the UK) the concept was essentially monumental and related to archaeology and

buildings. The idea that buildings or sites might link up into wider entities was just beginning to emerge. The 1967 Civic Amenities Act had introduced the concept of Conservation Areas with provision for the protection of areas of towns and villages because of the group value of their buildings and public spaces and this was being explored through the first designations of such areas.

Nonetheless, most practitioners of what would be now termed as heritage management were very focused on comparatively small places and areas and tended to ignore the enormous spaces in between. In the intervening decades there have been fundamental changes in our understanding of what heritage is, its scope and how we might use it.

Firstly, there is much more heritage extant than was thought at the time. Rescue archaeology in the face of development showed that material traces of humanity could, and did, survive almost anywhere. Density of find spots, for example along lines of new highways (in UK around 1 per mile), showed that evidence of human interaction with environment was very widespread. Increasingly there was recognition that the relationships between these different spots in fact created landscapes presenting the evidence of human activity through time. In fact the landscapes were largely the result of the interaction of humanity with nature.

Secondly, over the last half-century, the scope of recognition of evidence of the past has expanded greatly in the UK and elsewhere. Victorian architecture, for example, is now recognised as having value while the everyday activities of ordinary people (as opposed to buildings representing the rich and great institutions) are increasingly seen as being of great significance. Increasingly the importance of industrial and scientific heritage, for example, is seen as being important and worthy of preservation because of the effect of such activities on the development of society and the economy. Above all there is now much wider recognition that landscapes as a whole are of immense importance not just for their beauty but for the evidence they provide on the development of human cultures and human interaction with the natural environment (see eg Fowler 2004 15-22).

Thirdly, it has been realised that people matter. The study of the material remains of the past is not just about the architecture and artefacts but about the people who used them and made them. There is a need to know their stories, and to know what the buildings and artefacts can tell us about our predecessors.

Fourthly, the role of heritage in the present day has developed and it is as having instrumental values. The relevance of heritage to the present was seen as being primarily historical, telling us about what happened (or may have happened) in the past. That is obviously still important particularly as past events have shaped our present and will still influence our future. However, heritage is also important both socially and economically. It is seen, for example, in the World Heritage policy for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention which sets out policies for

environmental, social and economic sustainability, and also considers the contribution which World Heritage properties can make to peace and security (UNESCO 2015). A number of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly are relevant to cultural and natural heritage, particularly Goal 11.4 which calls for strengthened efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (UN 2015)

Underpinning all these trends is a substantial shift, certainly for Europeans, in the range of heritage values which are now recognised. There is now recognition of the significance of what people think and believe now about heritage as opposed to purely art-historical/ architectural/ archaeological considerations; in other contexts these would be called 'intangible' values. This shift is reflected officially in many classifications of heritage values. English Heritage's Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008) set out one version of a modern approach to heritage values, currently being revised by Historic England which took over its advisory role in 2015.

The publication sets out six high level principles

The historic environment is a shared resource

Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment

Understanding the significance of places is vital

Significant places should be managed to sustain their values

Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent

Documenting and learning from decisions is essential

A strong emphasis is placed on involvement of all parties with an interest in a particular place in making decisions about it. The principles define value as being the key element in deciding future actions affecting cultural heritage. Four types of value are identified. These are:

Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.

Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.

Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory (English Heritage 2008, 6)

There are many similar definitions used in other countries. Common to most of them is the increasing emphasis on the importance of the meaning of a place to people, what has sometimes been described as ‘intangible’ values. In fact, the dichotomy between tangible and intangible values can now be recognised to some extent as a false one since all heritage places have intangible values as well as ones linked solely to fabric or archaeological deposits. In any case all values are intangible to the extent that they only exist because somebody believes in them (Harari 2015, 30-31).

War memorials are good examples of ranges of values. Some, such as, for example, the Canadian World War I memorial on Vimy Ridge or the French ‘Les Fantomes’ on the Butte Chalmont, clearly have great architectural or artistic value. Their main value, however, comes from the fact that they are memorials to the fallen of the Great War. They are in fact Sites of Memory even though the concept was not defined by Pierre Nora until 1996. He included not just places and buildings but also artefacts and genuine intangible concepts such as commemorations, mottos and rituals:

A "lieu de mémoire" is any significant entity, whether material or non-material in nature, which by dint of human will or the work of time has become a symbolic element of the memorial heritage of any community (in this case, the French community) (Nora 1996: XVII) (Nora 1996: XVII).

The 2018 Round Table was of course examining the conservation challenges of Sites of Memory in the World Heritage context. In fact, long before Nora published this definition, the World Heritage Committee had adopted a criterion (vi) covering associative values. The original definition adopted in 1977 was:

Be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance

It has been amended several times (most recently in 2005) and now reads:

Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria) (ICOMOS et al 2010 Appendix 3)

This clearly covers Nora’s definition of places and sites which are Sites of Memory. Despite a dominant monumental approach strongly influenced by the Charter of Venice in its early years, the World Heritage Committee has included on the World Heritage List properties recognising memorial aspects of heritage from the very first inscriptions in 1978, often using criterion (vi) only. These include the Isle de Goree (1978), inscribed as a place of the slave trade, and Auschwitz which was inscribed in 1979 to stand for all concentration camps from the Nazi period. The Committee has gone on doing so on a fairly selective

basis, the most recent example in 2017 being the Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site in Rio de Janeiro at which from 1811 900,000 enslaved Africans were landed.

The rise of Sites of Memory as a recognised category of heritage reflects the broadening scope of heritage outlines above as well as general society's increasing interest about memories and roots and the need to come to terms with the past. Sites of Memory tend to be remembering bad things and appalling events. Increasingly the places being remembered are mostly recent, and are often being used in processes of reconciliation and healing of rifts in society. A good example of this is the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience whose membership manage places which experienced great conflict, many of which are very recent. This is work which is of great importance in many societies but it does raise issues about how such places should be commemorated.

2018 Round Table on *Sites of Memory: Conservation Challenges in a World Heritage Context*

The specific issue which occasioned the 2018 workshop is how the World Heritage Convention should treat Sites of Memory. There is increasing interest in getting such places on to the World Heritage List including some which are very recent. The focus seems to be shifting more towards places of conflict and battlefields. This is leading to actual nominations of such sites, such as the Franco-Belgian nomination of selected memorial sites along the Western Front of World War I. France intends to follow this up with the nomination of the Normandy Landing Beaches of World War II. Many states parties appear to intend to nominate further such sites. Some of these, such as the Rwanda genocide sites date very recently.

This could overwhelm the World Heritage Committee's very selective approach to placing sites of this type on the World Heritage List. In 1979, when Auschwitz was inscribed, the Committee made it clear that this one concentration camp should stand for all such entities from World War II. This approach now threatens to be overturned by the evident desire to nominate other concentration camps. There is a risk that the overall balance of the List could be skewed by multiple inscriptions of this type.

If more sites of conflict are nominated to the World Heritage List, there are also serious issues over the selection of particular sites to represent a specific conflict. While the Western Front in Belgium and France is arguably the symbol *par eminence* of World War I (and this might be challenged from some other areas of conflict during that war such as the Eastern Front), there are many candidates for such symbolic status in World War II. Apart from the Normandy Landing Beaches, it could equally well be argued that a city such as Stalingrad on the Volga would be an equally symbolic representation of this global conflict (and a site representing this is included on the Russian Tentative List of possible nominations. There are many other possibilities.

Recent sites of conflict also tend to be the subject of conflicting narratives and interpretations of the events that took place at them. This too makes it difficult to place sites on the World Heritage List under the terms of a Convention which is meant to encourage international cooperation in the conservation of the world's heritage of Outstanding Universal Value. Conflicting interpretations make it very difficult to reach such a consensus. One example of this was the addition of the Genbaku Peace Dome of Hiroshima to the World Heritage List in 1996 as *a stark and powerful symbol of the achievement of world peace for more than half a century following the unleashing of the most destructive force ever created by humankind* (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/775>). This was nominated by the government of Japan and was strongly opposed by the governments of China and the USA. This concern is likely to be multiplied if more recent sites of conflict are nominated.

Under the terms of the Convention, nominated World Heritage properties are meant to have surviving physical evidence of their Outstanding Universal Value. The fact that an event of great significance happened at a particular place is irrelevant to the workings of the World Heritage Convention unless there is tangible physical evidence of that event. Very often that is not the case, and cannot be the case. This raises issues of integrity and authenticity, both of which are requirements for the inclusion of cultural sites on the World Heritage List.

In the light of these circumstances, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS commissioned or undertook three studies to explore these issues and to produce reports which would help to inform the Committee's position when considering nominations of sites related to conflict. These studies were developed with working groups including experts from different parts of the world. The three studies were:

1. *Guidance and Capacity Building for the Recognition of Associative Values Using World Heritage Criterion (vi)* supported by the World Heritage Coordinating Body of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Federal State of Rhineland-Palatinate, and carried out under the leadership of Professor Christina Cameron and Judith Herrmann of the University of Montreal (Cameron, Herrmann 2018);
2. *Interpretation of Sites of Memory* funded by the Republic of Korea, and prepared by the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience with a working group chaired by Jean-Louis Luxen and the present author as Rapporteur (Luxen, Young 2018);
3. ICOMOS prepared a discussion paper on *Evaluations of World Heritage Nominations related to Sites Associated with Memories of Recent Conflicts* (ICOMOS 2018).

By the time of the March 2018 Round Table the first two studies were published and available. The ICOMOS study was published in April 2018.

The Round Table also heard a large number of reports on projects and differing approaches to management of associative values on a wide variety of sites. These included some World Heritage properties but also a large number of other places, in Canada and elsewhere across the world. Various different approaches were described. These demonstrated that it is possible to manage sites successfully for their associative values. A key element in all the approaches was the need to take into account the local circumstances, and particularly the views of local stakeholders. It was clear that there is no one-size-fits-all solution to effective management of sites with associative values.

The major focus of the Round Table remained the relationship of Sites of Memory and the World Heritage Convention and the consideration of what types of nomination to the World Heritage List are appropriate. Judith Herrmann presented the study led by Christina Cameron and her. This was summarised for the July 2018 session of the World Heritage Committee:

This study presents an analysis of World Heritage criterion (vi) and makes recommendations to improve its application. It documents the evolution of criterion (vi) since 1977 and sets out statistical tables on its use. After presenting the ICOMOS correlation of associations and themes from its 2007 compendium, the report carries out an in-depth analysis of 240 statements of Outstanding Universal Value as a basis for determining themes and attributes for criterion (vi). Recalling that the World Heritage Convention is property-based, the report considers the evolution of the concept of associative value and the relationship of criterion (vi) to other inscription criteria, the Global Strategy and intangible cultural heritage. Key issues identified in this study are the wording of criterion (vi), current guidance, capacity-building, the use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria and alternate international programs. UNESCO 2018, para 85

The working party made seven recommendations which can be summarised as:

1. No change to wording of criterion
2. The existing text of the Nominations Manual should be revised to clarify application of criterion (vi)
3. Further in-depth guidance should be developed for each association listed in criterion (vi)
4. Review the Management Resource Manuals to provide guidance on management of criterion (vi) associations
5. Pilot projects to explore potential linkages of criterion (vi) with natural criteria

6. Revise capacity building strategies for use of criterion (vi)
7. Consider other international programmes as alternatives for recognition of associations listed in criterion (vi)

The second study examined the interpretation of Sites of Memory. For the purposes of the study Sites of Memory were defined as places ‘vested with historical, social or cultural significance because of what has happened there in the past’. This was further refined as a ‘specific location with architectural or archaeological evidence, or even specific landscape characteristics which can be linked to the memorial aspects of the place’. The study was summarised for the World Heritage Committee:

This study reviews existing theories and models of heritage interpretation and how to develop effective methods of heritage interpretation for future generations to assist States Parties and the World Heritage Committee in their deliberations. The report tries to clarify the extent and ways in which inscription on the World Heritage List may affect the interpretation of cultural sites for present and future generations also shedding light on the potential challenges and opportunities in the interpretation of sensitive cultural sites related to memory for visitors and the public at large, including the necessity of dealing, in some instances, with conflicting views of the values of a site. While focusing on best practice of interpretation at Sites of Memory, the study sets out the ethical considerations on the interpretation and presentation of cultural sites of memory, given the varied range of approaches available, noting that the issue of interpretation is relevant not only for World Heritage properties, but also for any significant cultural site. (UNESCO 2018)

It concluded with 17 Recommendations covering need for interpretation of memorialisation, inclusiveness and participation in development of interpretation, emphasising the need for sound research and for recognition that understanding of events will change through time. The need to conserve the evidence was also emphasised since this enables reinterpretation in the future. An Appendix contained 12 case studies of interpretation of memorial aspects of sites.

Five recommendations related specifically to World Heritage:

13. Make explicit reference to UNESCO values and vision in interpreting World Heritage properties, particularly if they have memorial aspects, in terms of cultural dialogue, mutual understanding and respect.
14. Urge that interpretation of a Site of Memory recognized as such [on the World Heritage List] follows the guidelines set out above for all Sites of Memory, with a global, international perspective and demonstrates its outstanding universal significance.

15. Recognize that some World Heritage properties and nominated properties proposed on the basis of other criteria may have memorial associative values which need to be interpreted as part of or in addition to their Outstanding Universal Value. If there are memorial aspects which may hurt some communities, whether at national or at the international level, this dimension should be particularly taken into account when developing the interpretation of the property.

16. In order to allow the development of inclusive interpretative frameworks, avoid World Heritage nomination of a property with potential divisive memories within some lapse of time (for instance 50 years or 2 generations after the events).

17. In developing interpretive frameworks for World Heritage properties or nominated properties which have memorial aspects, take into account any international independent academic review of interpretation proposals.

Neither report recommended radical changes in policy or practice. Most recommendations focused on clarification of existing policies and practice. Both reports expressed some caution over increasing the number of nominations of Sites of Memory to the World Heritage List, particularly of those memorialising events from the recent past. Both raised the possibility that other means of international recognition might be more appropriate for some Sites of Memory. The report on interpretation also recommended that more attention might need to be given in some cases to memorial aspects of properties placed on the World Heritage List primarily for other reasons.

So where are we now?

Even at the time of writing this paper, we are only one year on from the Round Table so there has been comparatively little time for significant events in this area. Despite this there have been some important developments.

The ICOMOS report *Evaluations of World Heritage Nominations related to Sites Associated with Memories of Recent Conflicts* was published in April 2018, as noted above (ICOMOS 2018). It was summarised for the World Heritage Committee:

The paper deals with the analysis of sensitivities that sites associated with memories of recent conflicts raise, particularly in relation to partiality and national or political ideas, and to the difficulties of undertaking meaningful comparative analyses on the tragedy and loss, which give these sites their significance. These sensitivities have been acknowledged by the World Heritage Committee repeatedly and in particular in 1979, 1991 and 1996 in relation to World Heritage properties being of relevance to the whole of humanity as certain historical events could be 'strongly influenced by nationalism or other particularism in contradiction with the

objectives of the World Heritage Convention' (CC-79-CONF.003-13/35). The framework for evaluating such sites is thus unclear particularly in relation to the purpose and scope of the Convention and how its notion of commonality might be satisfied and to how comparisons might be made between conflicts resulting in the deaths of thousands or even millions of people, and to how inscription that fixes OUV at the time of inscription might relate to the wider, complex and shifting dynamics of post-conflict reconciliation processes.

Following the previous experience of developing guidance for cultural landscapes, the ICOMOS paper suggests that the World Heritage Committee might wish to consider convening an Expert Meeting (or a series of meetings) on sites associated with memory of recent conflicts to allow for both philosophical and practical reflections on the nature of memorialization, the value of evolving memories, the inter-relationship between material and immaterial attributes in relation to memory, and the issue of stakeholder consultation.

ICOMOS concluded that inclusion on Tentative Lists of many sites associated with memories of recent conflicts, together with the nominations now being submitted, highlights sensitivities previously acknowledged by World Heritage Committee back to 1979.

These relate in particular to commonality and neutrality:

- how can the idea of World Heritage properties being of relevance to the whole of humanity be satisfied in relation to sites associated with memories of recent conflicts?
- how might partiality be avoided as sites associated with recent conflicts are nearly always partisan in one way or another or strongly influenced by national or political ideas?
- Should memories of such recent conflicts be fixed when memorialisation is now an accepted part of wider dynamic post-conflict processes?

ICOMOS recommended a period of reflection and that the World Heritage Committee should consider convening an Expert Meeting (or a series of meetings) to consider these issues

At its 42nd session in 2018, the World Heritage Committee did have to consider the Franco-Belgian nomination of Funerary and Memorial sites of the First World War (Western Front). After some discussion it agreed to adjourn consideration of the nomination until after the Committee's 44th session (in 2020), at which session the Committee will discuss and decide

whether and how sites associated with recent conflicts and other negative and divisive memories might relate to the purpose and scope of the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines. (Decision 42 COM 8B.24)

This decision was taken within the context of the Committee's discussion of the three papers described above. The Committee took note of the two studies on the use of criterion (vi) and the interpretation of Sites of Memory, and

encourages all States Parties to take on board their findings and recommendations, in the framework of the identification of sites, as well as management and interpretation of World Heritage properties; (Decision 42 COM 5A, para 6).

The Committee also noted the ICOMOS discussion paper and

.... decides to convene an Expert Meeting on sites associated with memories of recent conflicts to allow for both philosophical and practical reflections on the nature of memorialization, the value of evolving memories, the inter-relationship between material and immaterial attributes in relation to memory, and the issue of stakeholder consultation; and to develop guidance on whether and how these sites might relate to the purpose and scope of the World Heritage Convention, (Decision 42 COM 5A, para 7)

It is as yet too early to see how far individual States Parties will follow the Committee's advice to make use of the findings and recommendations of the reports on the use of criterion (vi) and interpretation of Sites of Memory in their nomination strategies, management and interpretation of their World Heritage properties and Tentative List sites. So far there is no news of the Expert Meeting for which the Committee has asked, for which it will be necessary to find extra-budgetary funding. It is likely only to be at the Committee's 44th session in 2020 that the Committee's future policy on Sites of Memory becomes clearer and further postponement of a policy decision is always possible.

The Committee will have the choice between adhering to the present quite restrictive approach to nominations of recent Sites of Memory, which is, at least implicitly, supported by the reports described above, and a more relaxed approach to considering nominations of such sites. Professional World Heritage opinion is in favour of a restrictive approach, perhaps with a delay of at least some decades before any such site can be considered. There are difficulties in judging the Outstanding Universal Value of sites with associative values related to recent events. Only with the lapse of time is it possible to judge whether something is of truly lasting significance. With recent sites there is also the likelihood of conflicting interpretations of their significance which could lead to contested properties. The process of memorialisation involves changing perceptions of value, particularly in a post-conflict situation and, hopefully, of

reconciliation between former opponents. All these factors argue for caution in accepting nominations of properties, inscribed primarily for their memorial aspects in relation to recent events.

The Committee will presumably take a decision at its meeting in 2020. But, even if the Committee does adopt a cautious and restrictive policy, will it be possible to hold that position? One feature of the World Heritage Convention is that its implementation evolves through time to reflect the changing interests and preoccupations of society in general and of its States Parties in particular. This is reflected in changing patterns of nomination, for example the increasing focus on cultural landscapes and on industrial heritage.

Sites of Memory continue to arouse interest in many areas of heritage. There are also strong national, regional and local pressures to put properties on the World Heritage List, some of which, at least, will be have memorial aspects. It is possible that pressure for inscription of memory sites on World Heritage List will continue and grow and become irresistible, particularly given that the decisions are made eventually by the World Heritage Committee, which is made up of States Parties who have to consider many different issues in coming to their views, and are subject to many different pressures. So the crystal ball is cloudy...

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Session 6

Présidente/ Chair : Beth Hanna, Directrice générale / CEO, The National Trust for Canada, Ottawa

Rapporteur session 6 : Chloé Samson, Étudiante à la maîtrise / Masters student, Architecture et **Olivier Toupin**, Étudiant à la maîtrise / Masters student, Sc. A option Conservation du patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal



Ahmed Skounti
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.13 2007 TABLE RONDE DE MONTRÉAL : LE PATRIMOINE MATÉRIEL ET IMMATÉRIEL : DEUX CONVENTIONS DE L'UNESCO

Ahmed Skounti, Professeur / Professor, Institut national des sciences de l'archéologie et du Patrimoine, Rabat, Maroc

Contexte de la Table-ronde de 2007

- Deuxième Table-ronde
- Titre: Le patrimoine matériel et immatériel: deux conventions de l'Unesco
- Organisation: la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
- Date: 14 au 16 mars 2007
- 2006: entrée en vigueur de la Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel

Liens entre les conventions de l'Unesco de 1972 et 2003

- Les dimensions immatérielles de la Convention de 1972
- Les dimensions matérielles de la Convention de 2003
- La mémoire des lieux: préserver le sens et les valeurs des monuments et des sites
- La Conférence internationale de Nara (2004): Sauvegarder le patrimoine culturel matériel et immatériel: pour une approche intégrée

Les dimensions immatérielles de la Convention de 1972

- Le concept et la définition du patrimoine mondial: monuments, sites, groupes de constructions, formations
- Au moins deux critères de la «Valeur universelle exceptionnelle» (VUE) reconnaissent la dimension immatérielle : «tradition vivante» (critère culturel (iii)) et valeur associative (critère culturel (vi))
- Le concept de paysage culturel du patrimoine mondial adopté par le Comité du patrimoine mondial en 1992 présente une dimension immatérielle indéniable
- Patrimoine mondial et peuples autochtones en rapport avec un patrimoine vivant: exemples : Parc National de Kakadu (Australie), Head-Smashed-in Buffalo Jump (Canada) et Pueblo de Taos (Etats-Unis d'Amérique).

Les dimensions matérielles de la Convention de 2003

- Le concept et la définition du patrimoine culturel immatériel: traditions, expressions, pratiques, connaissances et savoir-faire
- Et « les objets, instruments et espaces culturels qui leur sont associés »
 - Objets utilisés lors de pratiques sociales diverses
 - Instruments accompagnant différentes manifestations ou formes d'expression comme la musique ou les métiers

- Espaces qui accueillent la pratique et/ou la transmission du patrimoine culturel immatériel

Les listes du patrimoine: les définitions et l'identification des valeurs

- Comment les conventions de 1972 et de 2003 définissent-elles le patrimoine: chevauchements et différences
- L'inventaire du patrimoine culturel immatériel à Québec: un modèle à suivre?
- Evolution des critères du patrimoine mondial pour répondre aux dimensions immatérielles des valeurs
- Patrimoine matériel et immatériel: une approche intégrée.

Comment les conventions de 1972 et de 2003 définissent-elles le patrimoine: chevauchements et différences

- Importance de combler le fossé entre les deux conventions grâce à une approche plus inclusive et holistique
- Vallepiera, Italie, utilisée comme exemple de la manière dont les structures physiques et les activités spatiales et culturelles peuvent être gérées ensemble
- Nécessité de réfléchir davantage aux indicateurs plutôt qu'à l'authenticité et à l'intégrité, un meilleur indicateur pourrait être « durabilité de la signification »
- La terminologie comme moyen de comprendre le fossé entre les deux conventions : sauvegarde versus authenticité, par exemple.

L'inventaire du patrimoine culturel immatériel à Québec: un modèle à suivre?

- Objectifs de l'inventaire : a) sensibilisation du public au patrimoine culturel immatériel et b) permettre aux communautés de se réapproprier leurs pratiques culturelles
- Il a été décidé de commencer par les pratiques culturelles et de progresser vers les objets pour avoir une compréhension complète de leur provenance
- L'expérience de cet inventaire a attiré l'attention de la communauté internationale et pourtant, le Canada n'a pas encore signé la Convention de 2003.

Évolution des critères du patrimoine mondial pour répondre aux dimensions immatérielles des valeurs

- Besoin de consolidation des liens entre les deux conventions
- Malgré le changement des critères de proposition d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, l'approche générale demeure eurocentrique et élitiste
- La Liste du patrimoine mondial ne reflète donc pas les critères de la convention et une évolution ultérieure pour inclure l'immatériel est nécessaire.

Patrimoine matériel et immatériel: une approche intégrée

- L'idée d'une séparation entre le matériel et l'immatériel n'existe pas dans bien des cultures
- Cette compartimentation considère le patrimoine comme un produit, alors que le patrimoine doit être approché sur un plan conceptuel afin que les processus inhérents au produit soient reconnus
- L'utilisation de la topologie permet de voir ce qui donne un sens au patrimoine (l'immatériel) et à ses manifestations (le matériel)
- Les conventions ne nécessitent aucun ajustement, mais l'intégration du matériel et de l'immatériel doit être mis en œuvre dans le cadre de la méthodologie du patrimoine mondial.

La sauvegarde du patrimoine matériel et immatériel : des implications pour le développement des politiques et de l'expertise professionnelle

- Approches pour la conservation des sites culturels et naturels
- La conservation des sites du patrimoine mondial au Mali
- La conservation de Koutammakou, site du patrimoine mondial au Togo

Approches pour la conservation des sites culturels du patrimoine mondial

- Paysages culturels : à la fois matériel et immatériel
- Importance d'atteindre l'équilibre entre les deux dimensions
- Besoin de politiques et de structures pour la continuité dans les actions entreprises
- Besoin de la participation et de l'implication des gens associés au lieu dans la prise de décision et la co-gestion
- Besoin d'une expertise professionnelle multidisciplinaire, de nouvelles approches et de perspectives différentes.

La conservation des sites naturels du patrimoine mondial

- Le patrimoine naturel est une source d'inspiration pour les arts et la littérature
- L'approche doit être élargie pour inclure les valeurs culturelles
- Des expériences d'inventaire de patrimoine culturel immatériel dans les sites naturels et les réserves de biosphère
 - Par exemple: *Méthodologie pour l'inventaire du patrimoine culturel immatériel dans les réserves de biosphère : l'expérience du Montseny* (Espagne) sélectionné au Registre des bonnes pratiques de sauvegarde en 2013

La conservation des sites du patrimoine mondial au Mali

- Question : quelle articulation entre le patrimoine matériel et immatériel en Afrique subsaharienne dans le processus de conservation ?
- Perception différente du patrimoine en Afrique : rituels, usages, symboles
- Conserver aujourd'hui : entre la tradition et la modernité
- Besoin de l'adaptation du processus de conservation à différents contextes culturels.
- La notion de « patrimoine communautaire » doit être explorée
- Le patrimoine matériel et le patrimoine immatériel forment un tout: la préservation de l'un dépend souvent de l'autre.

La conservation de Koutammakou, site du patrimoine mondial au Togo

- Architecture organisée et chargée de symboles
- Savoir-faire transmis et apprentissages
- Le site perçu comme un bien collectif et communautaire
- Peuple soucieux de préserver ses fondements malgré les multiples influences de la «modernité».

Lignes directrices pour l'intégration de l'architecture contemporaine aux paysages urbains historiques

- Un diagnostic différentiel: définir les frontières des deux conventions
- Implications pour la modification des Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial
- Inscription des sites de valeurs immatérielles sous les deux conventions

Un diagnostic différentiel: définir les frontières des deux conventions

- Le passage du matériel à l'immatériel est un passage de l'objet à l'expérience
- Y'a-t-il chevauchement des deux conventions, des synergies ou des conflits
- 1972 traite de la rétention; 2003, de la perte; un chevauchement dans le «paysage culturel»
- Les critères du patrimoine mondial ont tous une dimension immatérielle
- Les deux conventions sont «difficiles à joindre et difficiles à séparer».

Implications pour la modification des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*

- Le matériel et l'immatériel sont des «harengs rouges»
- Les valeurs sont au cœur de la gestion de site, en même temps, de nouvelles valeurs sont attribuées aux sites au fil du temps

- Comme il existe des traditions vivantes, il existe aussi des souvenirs vivants (par exemple, Auschwitz)
- Les *Orientations* ne font pas de distinction entre biens corporels et incorporels, les sites : la gestion est basée le maintien des valeurs à travers le temps
- Nécessité d'évaluer l'impact et d'assurer la participation des communautés et des groupes d'intérêt à la gestion de sites.

Inscription des sites de valeurs immatérielles sous les deux conventions

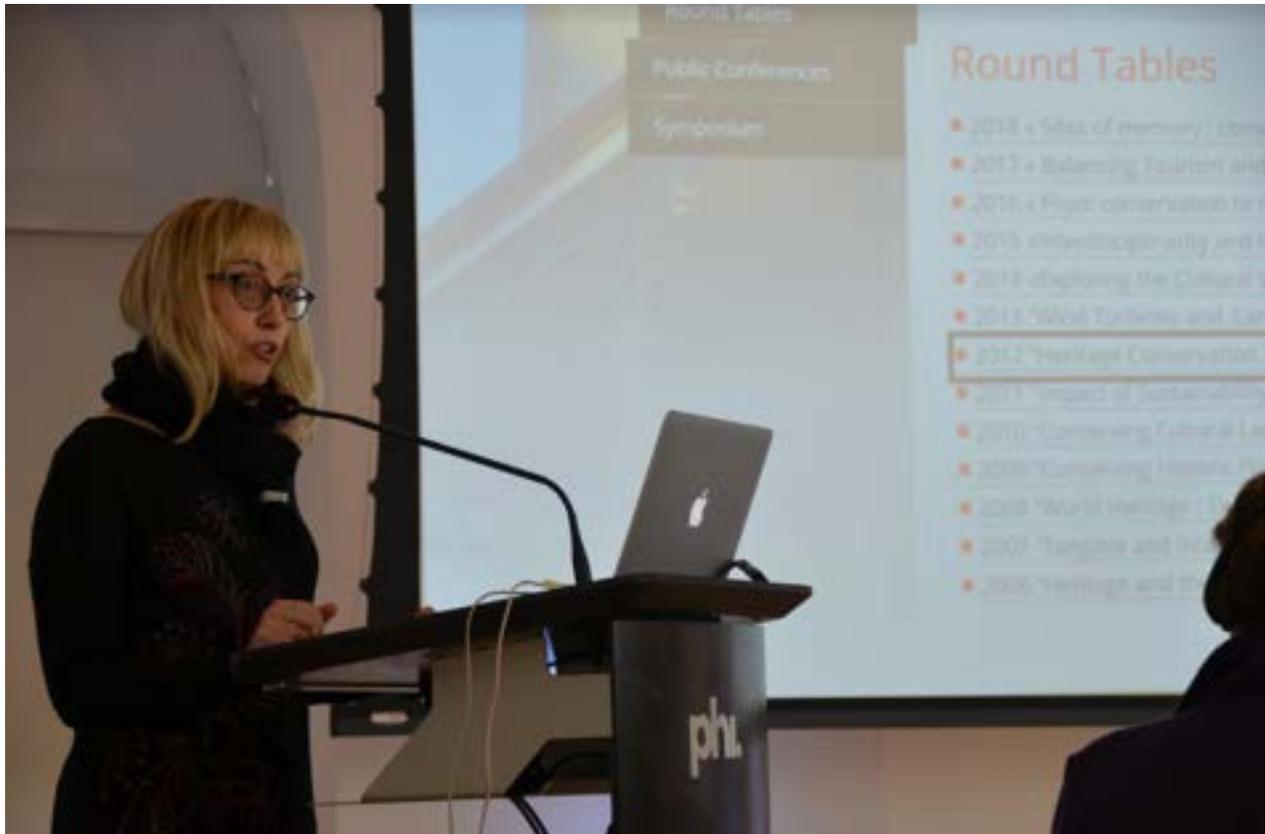
- Est-il possible d'inscrire sur le même bien sur des listes de deux conventions différentes?
- Une chose est certaine: les valeurs sont toujours intangibles
- Les conventions doivent-elles fonctionner ensemble? Oui, les doubles inscriptions les y obligeront
- L'immatériel et le matériel sont imbriqués: par exemple le théâtre et la pièce.

Conclusions

- Les participants sont d'avis que la Convention de 2003 influencera inévitablement la façon dont la Convention du patrimoine mondial est mise en application.
- Vu sous l'angle de la Convention de 2003, le patrimoine mondial veillera à identifier toutes les valeurs associées à un espace culturel et mettra aussi vraisemblablement plus d'accent sur la participation des communautés.
- Les liens entre patrimoine matériel et patrimoine immatériel sont indéniables et demandent à être identifiés et renforcés.
- Nécessité d'élargir l'horizon des valeurs des sites du patrimoine matériel afin d'inclure une variété de valeurs non prises en compte et suivant une approche dynamique.
- La distinction entre valeurs naturelles et valeurs culturelles s'est avérée peu pertinente en raison de l'identification de valeurs culturelles au sein de sites naturels.

Développements ultérieurs

- Sites du PM et éléments du PCI
- Le cinquième C ou la « contagion positive »
- Processus d'évaluation des candidatures
- Suivi post-inscription
- Coopération sur les sites en situation ou post-conflit et post-catastrophe



Claudine Déom
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

3.14 2012 TABLE RONDE DE MONTRÉAL : LA CONSERVATION DU PATRIMOINE EN 2020 : RECU ET PRÉVOYANCE

Claudine Déom, Professeure agrégée / Associate professor, École d'architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement,
Université de Montréal

09:30

Session 6: Heritage Conservation in 2020: Looking through the crystal ball

Chair: Natalie Bull, Executive Director, Heritage Canada Foundation
Rapporteur 6: Yanina Celeste Leo, candidate M. Sc. A. Aménagement - option CEB, Université de Montréal

René Bouchard, Director, Direction du patrimoine et de la muséologie, in collaboration with Nathalie Hamel and Sylvain Lizotte, ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine, gouvernement du Québec
The Conservation Plans: Tomorrow's safeguarding tool

Richard MacKinnon, Director, Centre for Cape Breton Studies and Canada Research Chair in Intangible Heritage
Where is heritage conservation going in Canada?

10:15

Break

10:45

Chris Wiebe, Manager, Heritage Policy and Government Relations, Heritage Canada Foundation
Children, Commodification, and a Culture of Caring for Things

Victoria Angel, Contract Instructor, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Canadian Studies, Carleton University
Exploring the social dimensions of heritage conservation

Claudine Décom, Professor, School of Architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal
What will we leave behind? How to envision heritage conservation in 20/20?



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- 2017 - Balancing Tourism and Heritage Conservation: a World Heritage context +
- 2016 - From conservation to reconstruction: how World Heritage is changing theory and practice +
- 2015 Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from Theory to Practice
- 2014 - Exploring the Cultural Value of Nature
- 2013 "Wind Turbines and Landscape - towards Sustainable Development"
- 2012 "Heritage Conservation 2020 - Insights and Foresight"
- 2011 "Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice"
- 2010 "Conserving Cultural Landscapes"
- 2009 "Conserving Historic Places - Canadian approaches 1950-2000"
- 2008 "World Heritage: Defining and Protecting Important Views"
- 2007 "Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Two UNESCO Conventions"
- 2006 "Heritage and the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes: the Vienna Memorandum"



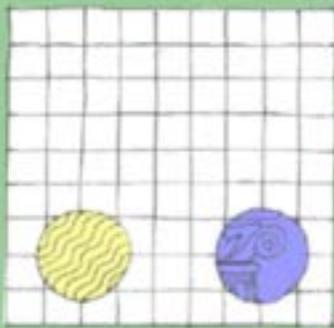
Échangeur Turcot, Montréal, 1967, photographie de Gabor Szilasi

*What is the state of heritage conservation since 2012?
Have the findings of the 2012 Roundtable come to fruition?
What does the future hold for us?*

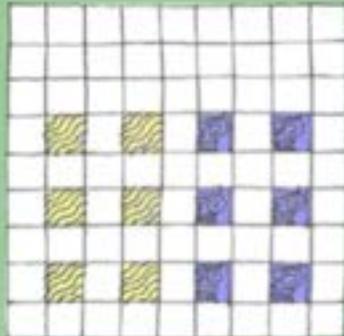
***Riffs, Rants and Reflections on the Future of Heritage Conservation
(2.0)***

Since 2012... (a few examples):

- The Association of Critical Heritage Studies
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission/Centre of Canada
- Faro Convention
- Nara +20
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Climate Heritage



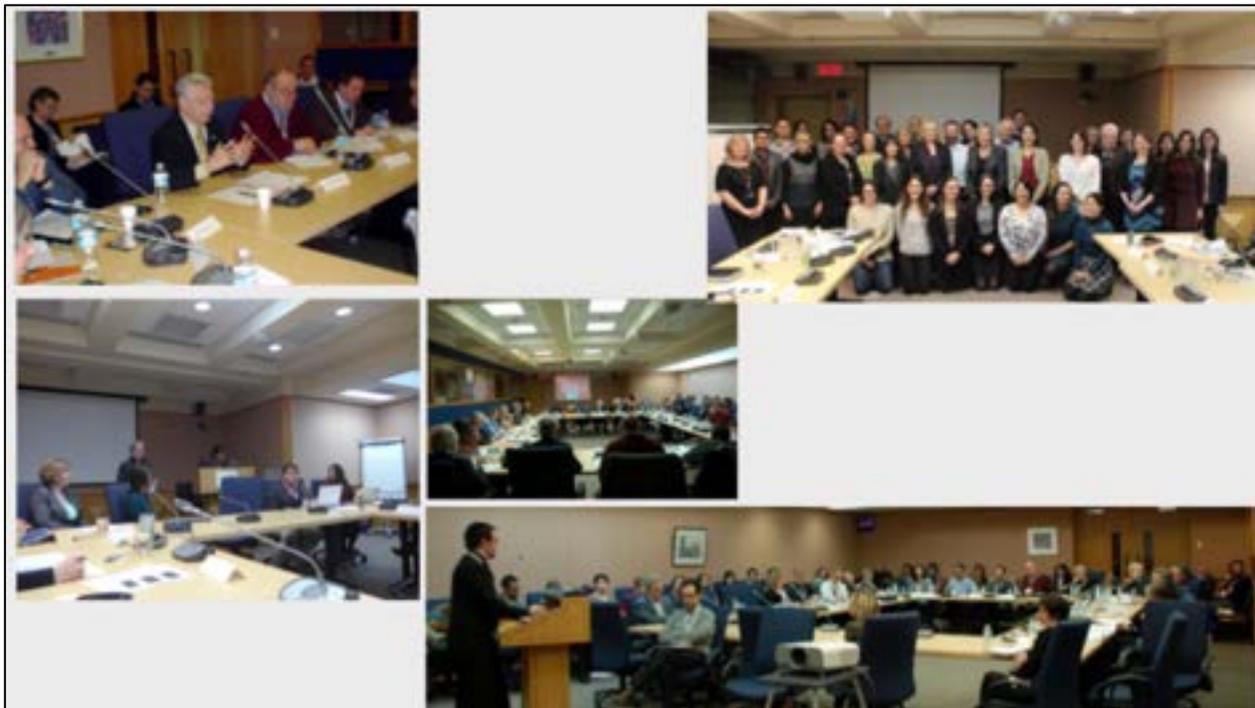
Phase I
Establishing the Counterculture



Phase II
Joining the Mainstream

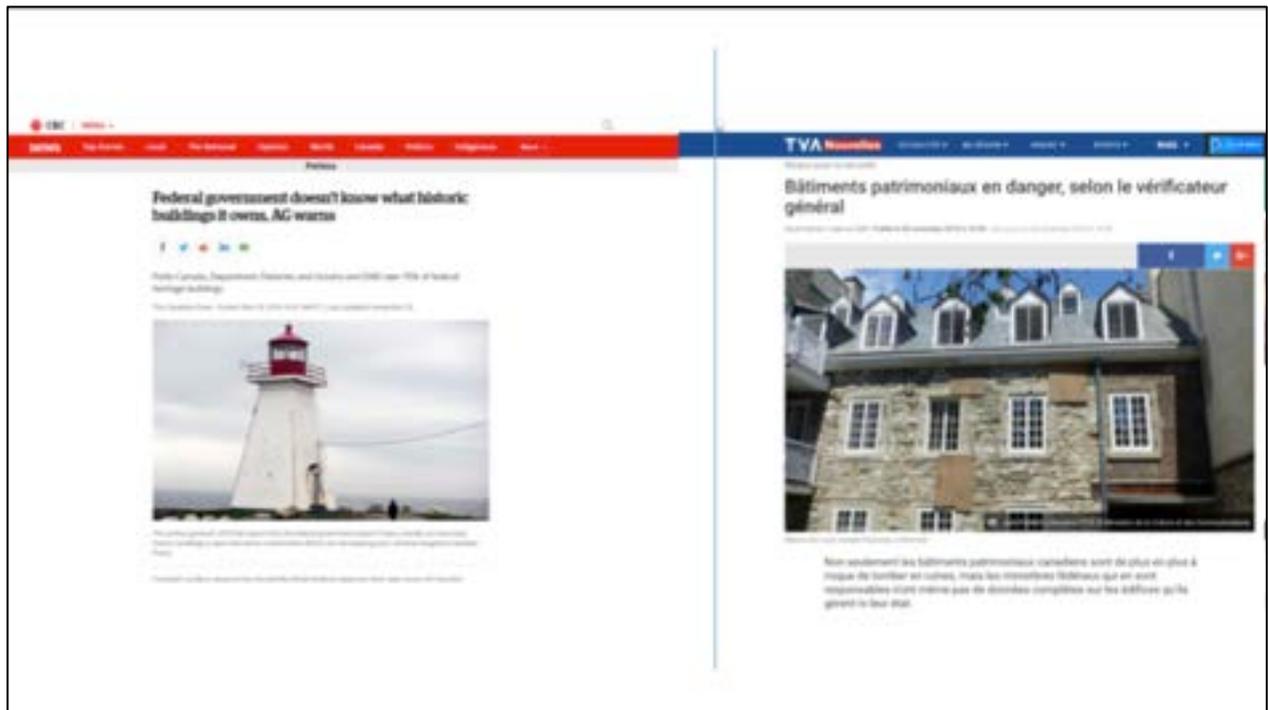


Phase III
The Mainstream Transformed



La réconciliation des pratiques

Par l'acquisition des connaissances, des réflexions théoriques et des méthodes développées par le domaine de la conservation du patrimoine
et
Par leur intégration dans une situation de conception et d'élaboration d'un projet d'architecture contemporaine.





Why Environmentalism is Failing



CBC Radio - November 23



The central message of the environmentalist movement isn't clear, according to Graham Saul. And defining it is crucial to our collective survival. (Sebastian Gollmar/AP/Getty Images)

14 comments

Listen to the full episode 13:29

“I’ve come to realize that as environmentalists, we don’t have a clear easily understood or commonly used answer to the question ‘what are environmentalists fighting for?’ We need to find a way to bring this overarching problem and solution into focus.”

—Graham Saul



Deep-Joy Y-40 pool (Montegrotto, Italy).

Considered the deepest pool in the world. 21 x 18 meters (69 x 59 feet) and has a maximum depth of 40 meters (131 feet).

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2017 | LA DATE LIMITE POUR RECEVOIR LES RÉSUMÉS DES COMMUNICATIONS EST PROLONGÉE À JUSQU'AU 30 AVRIL 2017



Avantiswamin Temple, Pulwama, Srinagar

ICOMOS 2017
 Heritage and Democracy

ICOMOS General Assembly & Scientific Symposium 2017, India

ICOMOS holds its General Assembly every year and biennial General Assembly every three years. To date, ICOMOS has held 18 sessions of its biennial General Assembly, twelve in Europe, ten in

4. SESSION DES JEUNES PROFESSIONNELS / YOUNG PROFESSIONALS SESSION

Quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes apparaissent essentiels dans votre formation en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi?

In the future, what themes or issues from the Round Table discussions will be addressed in your professional practice in heritage conservation? Why?

Jeunes professionnels / Young professionals participants :

Angela Garvey, Planificateur du patrimoine / Heritage planner, ERA Architects, Toronto

Émilie Vézina-Doré, Conseillère à la mise en valeur du patrimoine / Advisor for heritage implementation, Division du patrimoine et des relations internationales, Ville de Québec, Québec

Alixandra Piwowar, Architecte agent en conservation / Conservation Architect Officer, Technical Services, Public Services and Procurement Canada, Gatineau

Marie-Andrée Thiffault, Conseillère en architecture et en patrimoine / Advisor in architecture and Heritage, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, Québec

Mallory Wilson, Directrice générale et cofondatrice / Director General and co-founder, Entremise, Montréal



Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo



Angela Garvey
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Angela Garvey, Planificateur du patrimoine / Heritage planner, ERA Architects, Toronto

REVEALING INDIGENOUS NARRATIVES AT ONTARIO'S HOUSE MUSEUMS: A CURRENT AND FUTURE AREA OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION PRACTICE AND ENGAGEMENT

Introduction

When I encountered the limitless question that was posed to young professionals for our panel discussion, my first thought was to crowdsource the answer from my colleagues at ERA Architects. As I had hoped, the following collection of responses revealed a range of future issues and themes that each relate to at least one of the past Round Table discussions, and as we discussed during the final Round Table, these issues will require nimble, collaborative, and creative approaches.

Crowd-sourced future issues

- Universal accessibility
- Durability and resiliency in the face of climate change
- Waste and building material re-use
- Uncertain future of rural heritage
- Indigenous heritage
- Training in heritage conservation and building trades
- Population displacements, migration and uprootedness
- Housing crises
- Heritage and peace
- HUL approaches to understanding cities

Indigenous heritage

While all of these themes and issues are exciting, I chose to discuss the issue that has me most enthusiastic about the future of my practice – Indigenous heritage. I understand Indigenous heritage in my practice to mean: greater and more meaningful engagement with Indigenous cultural landscape and narratives, which are the heartbeat of the land I work on.

I am confident that this issue is the present and future of our practice, in part because my newest colleagues are pushing for Indigenous acknowledgement in our work at every turn. The theme and its issues are fascinating, fulfilling and complex, and relate to each of the three cross-cutting themes that Christina identified in her opening statements: expanding our understanding of the range of values associated with heritage places; landscape and indigenous bonds with nature; and the importance of challenging long-upheld boundaries.

House museums as Indigenous cultural landscape

During the first debate of this Montreal Round Table, one participant raised the question: “what will engage young practitioners in heritage activism?”. Shortly thereafter, another participant noted how earlier heritage activism was often characterized by “monuments with fences around them”. The legacy of heritage activism in Southern Ontario, where I practice, is often captured by the historic house museum. For young professionals, this typology has come to represent a fenced monument, behind velvet rope, and risking obsolescence for their role as “life-sized dollhouses” (Careless, 2016). What would happen if we considered how this sites might re-engage young practitioners in heritage activism?

Due to the age and siting of early settlers’ homes and associated lands, which are often in close proximity to water, important transportation routes, and natural vantage points, they can be considered a typology worthy of refreshed curiosity and exploration through the lens of indigenous cultural landscape.



Image 1: Chedoke Estate structures, Hamilton, Ontario (Garvey, 2014)



Image 2: Chedoke Estate from the Bruce Trail, Hamilton, Ontario (Garvey, 2014)

Pictured above (Images 1 and 2) is a 19th century estate in Ontario. The site has an uncertain future, various strengths, and a typical list of threats. What is not well known, is that the Chedoke Estate is part of the Indigenous cultural landscape of Southern Ontario. It was once an important gathering space, and it was certainly a site of memory for Indigenous peoples. However, those former cultural bonds may not be known to local descendant communities today.

Complicating narratives

Two recent discussions can inform our professional responsibility to complicate narratives. One is Amanda Ripley's recent piece for the Solutions Journalism Network, "Complicating the Narratives", in which she asks: "what if journalists covered controversial issues differently—based on how humans actually behave when they are polarized and suspicious?". The discussion delves into journalists' responsibility to reveal richer, deeper truths by being better facilitators, mediators, and messiness-seekers. Nearly every line in this article could be applied to heritage practice too.

The second discussion is Beth Hanna's recent article in the Ontario Heritage Trust's *Heritage Matters*, "Shifting the Narrative", in which she discusses the OHT's latest efforts to reveal deeper truths about Ontario's historic sites to the public. These discussions, occurring simultaneously in distinct yet related fields of practice, can help and inspire heritage professionals at every stage of our careers to think about 'how' we might better engage with the people, places and stories of the sites that we manage.



Image 3: "Bay of the Brown Beaver" Mountain Series Art Collection (Mishibinijima, James A. Simon, 1985)

Understanding the Chedoke estate as an Indigenous space can shift the way Chedoke and other sites like it exist in our imagination. I believe that more sites could be understood this way and given new relevance if we knew more of the story. As crucial though, is the need to build relationships with descendent communities. This applies to any community whose narratives have not been fully revealed. The following quote is from Tannahassee Coates' letter to his son, which comprises his 2015 book *Between the World and Me*. It describes his memory of visits to American Civil War battlefields, where site interpretation failed to acknowledge essential Civil War narratives relevant to African American people.

...I knew that in 1859 we were enslaved and in 1865 we were not, and what happened to us in those years struck me as having some amount of import. But whenever I visited any of the battlefields, I felt like I was greeted as if I were a nosy accountant conducting an audit and someone was trying to hide the books.

One site where multiple narratives exist out in the open is a garden stewarded by a local First Nations organization at the Willowbank estate in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. More than a garden, the space fosters cultural traditions, supports living communities, and acts as a portal for cross-cultural engagement.



Image 4: Spring planting at the Willowbank Community Love Garden (Theresa Felicetti, 2016).

In this age of Truth and Reconciliation, and Black Lives Matter, heritage sites can re-engage with young practitioners and new audiences alike, if granted the freedom and encouragement to reengage with these sites, to be curious, and to reveal new old layers that relate to contemporary social interests. By revealing the overlooked, complicated narratives of these sites, together and in new creative ways, our “monuments with fences” and “life sized dollhouses” serve as a starting point for future activism. As tokens of our national identities and narratives, they are also rich with opportunities to engage in the important work of opening, or even dismantling, the narratives that could be holding us back.

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Émilie Vézina-Doré
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Émilie Vézina-Doré, Conseillère à la mise en valeur du patrimoine / Advisor for heritage implementation, Division du patrimoine et des relations internationales, Ville de Québec, Québec



Alixandra Piwowar
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Alixandra Piwowar, Architecte agent en conservation / Conservation Architect Officer, Technical Services, Public Services and Procurement Canada, Gatineau

5 CRITICAL FACTORS FACING THE FUTURE OF HERITAGE: A PERSPECTIVE FROM A YOUNG HERITAGE PROFESSIONAL

A few months ago, I was invited to Montreal to participate at the Round Table hosted by Christina Cameron, Canada’s Research Chair for Built Heritage. For each of the three days of sessions, I had a seat at the table, along with many inspiring and renown heritage professionals from around the world. As I sat there forcing my brain to absorb and retain every concept that was being discussed and ferociously jotting down key phrases and words from each presenter, I began to truly realize the enormity of the subject of “heritage.” Having primarily focused on heritage issues at the local and national level in school and the first few years of my career, this exposure to heritage issues at the world level had a profound impact on my perspective. Not that I had been ignorant to it before, but that I now had so many questions related to the scalability and relatability of the themes I had come to understand.

At the final session, having spent 3 days reflecting on the themes of the previous 13 years of Round Tables, I was asked to speak about the future from the perspective of a young professional. With only five minutes to speak, I decided to present five key themes that have shaped my perspective on the future of heritage. Each of these themes wove through the presentations at the Round Table (some more than others). However, in response to perspectives on the future, I affirm that these are indeed critical factors facing the future of heritage. Though these points are far from an exhaustive list, they are what I choose to present as a reflection of the present.

To preface my five points, I want to state the following: to me, “heritage” is “People’s Places;” to me, heritage is the *intangible* of the tangible; to me, heritage gives life meaning by reflecting the past, negotiated in the present and informing the future.

#1: Power to the People

I’ll start off by saying that future heritage professionals should inherit a facilitator persona. Power to the people will see a shift from heritage professionals as managing, directing or controlling a project, to heritage professionals supporting and integrating into the project team as an equal member. While there is a time and place for expert insights, a truly successful project will be derived at a grass roots level. A bottom-up approach will see the power of decision making transferred to a community with support by heritage professionals. Give the community the chance to identify their own opportunities and tell their own story. Often posing the question, “what makes your place special?” can start the conversation. Embrace what makes each place unique. Community engagement is critical at all stages of a project. From developing an understanding and negotiating goals and priorities, planning and developing an informed path forward, and finally delivering the project or completing the work, a heritage professional should be an instrument in the process encouraging collaboration and community engagement from the bottom-up rather than dictating from the top-down.

#2: Flexibility in Policy, Adaptability in Practice

The relationship between physical place and the policies that guide their protection should be re-examined. The impacts of formal designation have their benefits, but they can also be severely detrimental within some of the existing framework. Historic places need to be able to adapt to meet new needs, so they continue to be active, viable, and economically sustainable places for present and future generations. Heritage related policies in general could benefit from a contemporary (and future-looking) critique: reversing the seemingly suppression of creativity when working with designated buildings and a renewed acknowledgement of intangible cultural heritage and its fundamental relationship with the tangible (especially as it relates to Indigenous Heritage), are key areas that continue to limit adaptive reuse potential and impact public perception of heritage designations. Many professionals in the field of

heritage have adopted a creative approach to how a historic place may be adaptively reused, and this creativity and “outside-the-box” thinking should continue to push the boundaries in policy and practice to layer new architectural interventions on heritage fabric.

#3: Popularizing Heritage

Imagine a world where everyone understood the impact of heritage as a catalyst for positive change: when the building down the street didn't have to get demolished to make room for a new glass tower because everyone just understands the value of the house (and I'm not talking about fiscal value). The next generation of heritage professionals should endeavor to increase the awareness around heritage to others outside the profession. Perhaps this advocacy could benefit from a place in main stream media. As we look to the future, we should consider how those not in the heritage realm perceive, understand, and interact with heritage professionals so that we can foster an informative and educational relationship with everyone. We need to continue to explore ways to make heritage concepts logical, catalytic and relatable across disciplines and backgrounds.

#4: Innovation and Technology

The link between technological advancement and an appreciation for heritage are interconnected through a variety of facets. For this point, I am specifically referring to the concepts of sustainability and digital conservation. Heritage plays a key role in a healthy environment: both through many historic design concepts used to create healthy communities, but also through re-using historic materials so they don't contribute to our growing landfills. Factoring in the embodied energy of existing buildings and integrating innovative green building technology is critical in supporting the arguments around “value” in heritage conservation. With the advancement of new technology, it appears there are countless opportunities for this to have a positive impact on heritage. We should not only embrace the concept of heritage digitization, but encourage and promote 3D scanning, advanced algorithms and collecting accurate 3D data of heritage buildings as a way of conserving and sharing our heritage with future generations. As technology continues to advance, the heritage profession will only grow in interdisciplinarity. Previously considered “traditional” practices should be challenged and changes/adaptations embraced. Harnessing the skills of other professions and disciplines and collaboratively working towards a renewed perspective on innovative heritage has enormous potential.

#5: Quality of Life

Ultimately, conversations about heritage must reflect our values in life. At a large scale, historic places have the potential to generate social interaction promoting co-operation and strengthening community. On a small scale, historic places are intrinsically linked to self-identity and well-being. In the future, discussions related to heritage – however grand and philosophical or intimate and realistic –

should reflect on quality of life. Integrating community engagement, creative and innovative approaches, and using an idea fundamentally rooted in a place and supported by its people will positively contribute to the quality of life and vibrancy of a community.

As I reflect on the discussions of the Round Table a few months ago, I am realizing that many of the themes and concepts that were presented continue to echo through my subconsciousness. Beyond the five points I have presented here, the messages from the highly respected heritage professional with worldly experience have undoubtedly affected my perspective and outlook on the future of heritage. I am honoured to have been able to participate in this important conversation as such an early stage in my career and am deeply inspired to continue my work in the profession in the years ahead.



Marie-Andrée Thiffault
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Marie-Andrée Thiffault, Conseillère en architecture et en patrimoine / Advisor in architecture and Heritage, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, Québec

Dans le cadre de cette présentation, trois enjeux qui sont au cœur des débats actuels peuvent être soulevés. Ceux-ci continueront vraisemblablement à alimenter les débats dans les prochaines années.

Le premier enjeu concerne la sensibilisation à l'égard du patrimoine dans l'aménagement du territoire. En effet, il importe de sensibiliser les autorités locales à conserver et mettre en valeur les éléments caractéristiques propres à chacun des territoires afin que ces derniers perdurent à travers le temps dans l'organisation et le développement des territoires.

L'actualisation et la normalisation du patrimoine constituent le deuxième enjeu soulevé. Plusieurs travaux de démolition totale ou partielle sont encore effectués sous prétexte que le cadre bâti existant et ancien ne répond pas aux normes et aux usages contemporains. En effet, la méconnaissance du patrimoine fait en sorte que les solutions projetées ne sont pas adaptées à la situation, ce qui entraîne inévitablement une importante perte de valeur patrimoniale.

Enfin, le dernier enjeu est lié au maintien et à la diffusion des savoir-faire traditionnels. Alors que les matériaux composites gagnent en popularité, les matériaux traditionnels et leur technique se perdent peu à peu. Ainsi, certains métiers traditionnels et leur savoir-faire sont tout simplement en train de disparaître. Cette situation a un impact considérable sur la pérennité de certains ouvrages, car le manque d'artisans spécialisés rend leur entretien ou leur restauration difficile, voire impossible.



Mallory Wilson
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Mallory Wilson, Directrice générale et cofondatrice / Director General and co-founder, Entremise, Montréal

5. SESSION DES ÉTUDIANTS / STUDENT SESSION

Session 7

Présidente/ Chair : Victoria Angel, Associée, ERA Architecture / Associate, ERA Architects, Toronto

Rapporteur session 7 : Evan Karl, Étudiant au diplôme / Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston

Quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes apparaissent essentiels dans votre formation en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi?

What themes or issues from the Montreal Round Tables do you consider essential for your education in heritage conservation? Why?

Étudiants / Student participants:

Cameron Piper, Étudiant à la maîtrise en aménagement / Masters student in City, Territory and Landscape, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Aly Bousfield, Étudiante au diplôme / Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston

Nansen Murray, Étudiant à la maîtrise / Master of Arts student, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa

Marie-Christine St-Arnaud, Étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture / Masters of Architecture student, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Shreya Ghoshal, Étudiante à la maîtrise en préservation historique et en urbanisme / Masters student in Historic Preservation and Urbanism, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, New York

Christie Ellis Wong, Étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture / Master of Architecture student, Carleton University, Ottawa



Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo



Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo



Cameron Piper
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Cameron Piper, Étudiant à la maîtrise en aménagement / Masters student in City, Territory and Landscape, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Hello, my name is Cameron Piper and I am a master's student in environmental planning at the Université de Montréal. I am currently writing a thesis provisionally entitled "Palimpsests of the modern movement: The elevated freeway and the renewed role of heritage". I trace the evolution of the definition of heritage, and pursue a more inclusive conception of the term, looking to see how it could inform adaptive reuse of automotive infrastructure within the urban landscape. I examine the role of the heritage specialist and the values-based approach in a context in which neither the object being conserved nor the process of conserving it resemble traditional precedents. Analyzing changes in the field over the past fifty years, I demonstrate how conservators have shifted their focus from materials to values before analyzing the relationship between these changes and conservation practice.

To conduct my research I examine the history of heritage conservation as a practice, its current state, and its potential futures. The Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage similarly divides its focus between these three directions, each roundtable assessing a particular theme within this "past-present-and-future" framework. The three themes from the Chair's last thirteen roundtables that have generated the most reflection within my education are "Heritage and the conservation of the historic urban landscape"

(2010), "Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice" (2011) and "Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from Theory to Practice"(2015). I will now briefly explain the way each theme relates to my research and thus to my education as a heritage specialist.

In the last fifty years, the scope of heritage conservation has expanded from buildings and monuments to a much more holistic understanding of where and how values are transmitted. The acknowledgement of landscapes, of historic urban landscapes as a vessel of transmission that can exhibit an array of values is fundamental to my own research. Automotive infrastructure cuts across landscapes, blurring the lines between urban and rural, natural and cultural--calling into question the relevance of these very distinctions. At this conference in 2006, speakers attempted to define this still new concept of the Historic Urban Landscape--coming from different regions, contexts, and areas of focus. Its definition is broad enough that it permits me to interpret automotive infrastructure as built heritage. This concept is not only especially relevant to my interests in conservation, it is also prescient: just five years later, UNESCO published its recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape approach. This text constitutes one of my most important references as I formulate my own definitions and propose my own approach.

Starting in the 1990s, professionals in conservation turned to the values espoused by a sustainable development narrative--ecological, social, and economic. They aimed to integrate them into a values-based approach to heritage assessment. In 2000 and again in 2002 the Getty issued research reports that affirmed the place of sustainability among other values. This concept was also integral in the formation of my research question. In 2011, the theme of "Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice" addressed this incredibly important current that continues to reshape practice and discourse to this day. In this conference, speakers addressed the impact of the new values, objectives, and constraints that sustainable development injected to the field of heritage. Coming from both theoretical and practical angles, speakers assessed the application of the tenets of sustainability to both tangible and intangible heritage, and confronted the inevitable conflict between this new set of values and traditional ones.

Lastly, the theme of the 2015 roundtable, "Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: From theory to practice" speaks to both my education and my regard towards my future in the field. In my coursework and my research I have approached heritage through the lens of multiple disciplines including economics, landscape architecture, urbanism, and sociology. Coming from a background in architectural history I of course reach my limits in each of these fields. Through my studies it has become apparent that heritage spans across disciplines, and that it is best managed by a team that represents a diversity of perspectives and expertise. The 2015 conference demonstrated this aspect of the conservation

process, bringing in speakers from a plethora of disciplines and reiterating the importance of embracing this variety in heritage education.

To see what movements and questions dominate the field of heritage conservation in the new millenium, one need look no further than the themes of the Canada research Chair's thirteen roundtables. I selected three that stood out to me, but all of the themes have come up repeatedly across my research and coursework. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention!



Aly Bousefield

Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Aly Bousfield, Étudiante au diplôme / Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston



Nansen Murray
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Nansen Murray, Étudiant à la maîtrise / Master of Arts student, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa

Hello Everyone,

Before I start, I want to say: I feel incredibly privileged to be a part of this conference, and thanks so much to Christina Cameron who has invited us all here and treated us so well. I haven't felt so fancy in years. I have gone with something I have been thinking about for a while, but I expect many issues to be pointed out to me, but at the worst it will still stimulate discussion.

Looking at the themes, and especially once I heard everyone speak, it was difficult to pinpoint one which I felt most strongly about. All are important and everyone has through their presentations highlighted why they matter. In the end, I chose conserving landscapes, along with sustainability. I say landscapes, because the qualifier: cultural, historic or heritage matters less to me than I ideas we talk about when considering the heritage values in a landscape. From now on I shall use cultural landscape, but just because it is the term with which I am most familiar, not because I'm taking a strong stance on its primacy. I am also not really examining relic or designed landscapes. Prior to this program, I did not think over much about landscapes as heritage areas. Landscapes or buildings were just sites, and the nuances of recognising an entire territory was not something I considered. Now I believe the key is: single sites can be monuments, nominated for aesthetic, architectural, historic or use values. Landscapes, in contrast, must

be linked to community. If the landscape is evolving or associative, the link to community is even more accented. In an evolving landscape, the removal of community takes away the nature of the landscape. If purely associative, the removal of community destroys the landscape and it becomes wilderness.

Communities are where we live and form our relationships to place so if we care about our heritage both tangible and intangible it is through community.

The first time I came across the term was when I was in Dawson when the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were working on their application for Tr'ondek-Klondike to be nominated to Canada's tentative list for world heritage sites. I was told (in para-phrase): It's a living cultural landscape, which incorporates traditional stewardship role for the First Nation, much like the nomination of Pimachiowin Aki, but in addition the last 124 years of placer gold extraction was included as integral to the landscape. These two elements seemingly in perpetual opposition are then placed within the natural elements of the area together creating a living cultural landscape. I thought oh, perfectly normal, this sort of thing must happen all the time. Yet I have realised that this is not nearly as common as I had assumed. This idea is at heart of the importance of cultural landscapes for me.

It is because of ecological degradation, and climate change. To address these issues is not to address important heritage issues, but the defining issues of our time. And as we heard from Ewan yesterday, they very well may be the most important heritage issues as well. Yesterday, Susan talked about ways for heritage to integrate itself with the sustainability conversation, which are all necessary. In addition, landscapes like that of Tr'ondek-Klondike could be another avenue to raise issues of sustainability. I do not pretend that simply combining these two elements together in a nomination suddenly makes them compatible. My work in the Klondike goldfields I found that there was still a lot of resistance to the entire process of UNESCO. There were stencilled NO UNESCO signs around if you kept an eye out. One need only look at the piles of gravel moved, by caterpillars across valleys to see the disconnect. I think it is interesting, however, that someone thought it would be possible to put these together and make them work as a team.

To link these ideas together we need to leave the ideas of different cultures stories behind. The third element of the landscape which provides the link: the land. The land itself remains, and makes each element: of extraction, and stewardship part of a single story. If we can tell the story of industrial sites such as this through natural history, exploring the positives and negatives of development, then this can be the link to join western and Indigenous stories into a single evolving landscape. Truly bringing land stewardship into the resource-extraction economy. Hopefully, Indigenous stewardship could make resource extractors to ask the same questions that we have this week namely: How will this development make things better not only the economy but for the environment and society.

My main interest of research is an area of the Yukon around Keno Hill which is home to a neighbouring First Nation, the Nacho Nyak Dun whose territory includes an old silver mining district. I see a possible role for heritage conservation to tie First Nation and Canadian history together in a landscape, creating ethic of sustainability across cultures. In the end, I don't think the inclusion of Tr'ondek-Klondike on the world heritage list is as important as what its existence tells us about possibilities for the future.



Marie-Christine St-Arnaud
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Marie-Christine St-Arnaud, Étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture / Masters of Architecture student, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

Présentation, Contexte

Bonjour, mon nom est Marie-Christine St-Arnaud. Je suis étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture à l'Université de Montréal. Je fais partie des 13 étudiants de Claudine Déom, de l'atelier projet thèse sur le design architectural contemporain et le patrimoine mondial, de nouvelles approches pour une réconciliation des pratiques. Ce thème de projet thèse a débuté en janvier dernier par un séminaire, un atelier de recherche et se termine maintenant par un atelier de projet en architecture. Chacun de nous

développons un projet architectural contemporain inscrit dans le site du patrimoine mondial de la Vieille Ville et Nouvelle Ville d'Édimbourg. Depuis janvier dernier, ce thème m'a permis de mieux comprendre les enjeux liés à la conservation d'un centre urbain historique. L'atelier pose donc les questions : Comment l'architecture contemporaine peut-elle participer à la conservation, à la mise en valeur, voire à l'enrichissement, d'un patrimoine ? Comment ? Qu'est-ce qu'une bonne intégration ? Il y a un an bientôt maintenant, notre groupe de 14 étudiants a été immergé dans un monde nouveau pour des étudiants en architecture. L'application de la méthodologie, du langage et des outils d'analyse du patrimoine nous ont été enseignés et nous habitent dans ces dernières semaines du projet thèse.

Mon expérience de la conservation du patrimoine est donc assez récente. Il y a un an elle se résumait naïvement au fait qu'il est important de documenter, de comprendre, et d'analyser le contexte, incluant la matérialité, l'expérience du lieu et l'esprit du lieu, pour le considérer dans l'élaboration de projets en aménagement. En effet, c'est maintenant, un an plus tard, avec toutes ces nouvelles connaissances, qu'il m'apparaît évident que la question patrimoniale est un aspect trop peu abordé dans les écoles d'architecture en Amérique du nord et c'est pourquoi cet atelier et la participation aux tables rondes est extrêmement pertinent selon moi. La responsabilité envers le cadre bâti et l'impact de nos actions sur celui-ci est primordial à évaluer. La méthodologie qui m'a été enseignée permet selon moi de justifier les actions, de prévoir les impacts et ce avec comme objectif la pérennité, rendant indissociable le patrimoine et les considérations pressantes de développement durable. Le dialogue entre experts, praticiens et étudiants est d'une grande richesse pour notre formation. J'ai donc lu les procès-verbaux de 2006 à 2017 et assisté à la table ronde plus tôt cette année afin de répondre aux questions de Christina, soit **Quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes apparaissent essentiels dans votre formation en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi?**

Il est clair que la table ronde de **2006 : Le patrimoine et la conservation des paysages urbains historiques : le Mémoire de Vienne** est celle qui discute, au premier degré, de l'enjeu principal de ma formation. L'intégration contemporaine dans un contexte patrimonial urbain. Il faut discuter davantage selon moi des exemples lorsque l'architecture et le design deviennent des solutions à des enjeux présents dans les sites du patrimoine mondial, en plus des cadres de gestion. Ces analyses peuvent alors servir à donner l'exemple pour les cadres régionaux et locaux ensuite. Les tables rondes ont proposé plus de fois d'enjeux et de problèmes des sites que d'exemples de réussites. Les enjeux des paysages culturels, de la stratification des valeurs et de l'intégration des valeurs immatérielles sont importants à comprendre et à développer selon moi pour ma formation en conservation et en architecture afin de pouvoir les intégrer aux projets. Ces enjeux restent encore les plus flous à mes yeux dans leur intégration

en aménagement, leur résilience et leur pérennité. Ils ont un impact important sur l'authenticité d'un site urbain du patrimoine mondial mais répondent plus à des besoins actuels.

En général, la relecture des tables rondes et les discussions permettent selon moi de mettre en lumière un enjeu qui a été discuté ces trois derniers jours : le langage. Je pense qu'il est primordial que ce langage de la conservation soit précis et inclusif. En effet, la conservation est un milieu interdisciplinaire qu'il faut rendre transdisciplinaire. Plus le langage est clair, plus les critères sont clairs et sans ambiguïté, plus les interventions à différentes échelles et de différentes sphères sont cohérentes. Il est évident que la solution ultime ou la recette n'est pas une option quand on parle de patrimoine mais l'identification est la base pour un bon encadrement des pratiques. Cette identification fait partie du processus et il est normal que ce langage évolue puisque chaque nouvel intervenant aide à avoir une discipline plus inclusive et complète en intégrant sa compréhension des enjeux. Cette interdisciplinarité est à la fois la force de la discipline et sa complexité.

L'aspect interdisciplinaire est indissociable de toutes les discussions des tables rondes et des actions de conservation. Il est donc important de trouver des méthodes d'enseignement qui selon moi mettent en lien les disciplines. En effet, la valeur urbaine dans la conservation du patrimoine bâti est un des aspects le plus important à mes yeux mais les écoles font souvent des silos entre les disciplines. L'école d'urbanisme et l'école d'architecture. Il faut, selon moi, une approche qui traite des différentes échelles dans l'enseignement afin de pouvoir considérer et ensuite réellement comprendre la valeur et l'impact de chaque discipline. L'analyse de ces différentes échelles selon la méthodologie du patrimoine, en termes de valeur, d'attributs et d'éléments caractéristiques permet alors de nourrir les projets et de nous donner une responsabilité architecturale, urbaine, sociale, environnementale, etc. L'atelier projet thèse est abordé dans cette optique. C'est à nous, étudiants de prouver comment notre intervention modifie, améliore, soutient, la valeur universelle exceptionnelle et l'intégrité du site patrimonial dans lequel elle est insérée.

En terminant, je voudrais remercier Christina de donner la place aux étudiants en architecture dans cette discussion et d'élargir le cercle afin que tous soient plus sensibilisés aux impacts que nos gestes ont sur le patrimoine. Je pense que l'atelier a permis d'éliminer l'opposition qui existe mentalement entre l'architecture contemporaine et le patrimoine. La participation aux tables rondes m'a permis de me familiariser avec des enjeux plus larges de ma propre discipline et ainsi d'avoir des considérations plus inclusives et responsables dans mes projets futurs. Merci.



Shreya Ghoshal
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Shreya Ghoshal, Étudiante à la maîtrise en préservation historique et en urbanisme / Masters student in Historic Preservation and Urbanism, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, New York

2006 and 2018 Round Tables

I would first like to take this opportunity to thank everyone involved for letting me be a part of such an amazing, eye-opening, and mind-blowing experience. I have a background in architecture and am now pursuing my dual Master's degrees in Historic Preservation and Urban Planning at Columbia University, under the guidance of Erica Avrami, who I hope I have represented well.

I can't cover all of the round table themes in this presentation and how incredibly relevant they all are to my studies, which I realize is why they were chosen as themes in the first place. I will instead focus on two in particular that are most integral to my own work in the intersection between planning and preservation. Coincidentally, they are the first and last themes of the round tables. The 2006 round table on Historic Urban Landscapes, and the round table from earlier this year on Sites of Memory.

My background in design and architecture, coupled with my interest in historic preservation and urban planning has led me to focus on urban centers across the world for much of my research. As a student in the both programs, I find myself constantly asking "what is the best way to balance the existing built environment of places like New York, London, Paris where there is an obvious need for new development due to the pressures of growing populations." Historic Urban Landscapes, as Michael Turner explained to u not so long ago, and as the 2006 round table discussed, is an important approach (or

category, depending) to dealing with exactly that question. Looking at the “component parts” of a historic urban core in order to understand the underlying layers of value before adding contemporary development. In many of my planning classes it seems that I am the only preservation student asking whether it is really better to demolish entire blocks of historic buildings, rather than finding a way to contextually design contemporary structures in and around these historic urban landscapes that are rich with social and aesthetic values. I believe fully in the statement that was published as part of the 2006 proceedings that “the historic urban landscape is embedded with current and past social expressions and developments that are place-based.”

Part of my understanding of these historic urban landscapes are the multiple layers of significance that must always be considered, which brings me to the round table topic from earlier this year regarding sites of memory. Layers of history on a site are often contentious and at odds with one another. And yet, we in the field of preservation must encourage and ensure the equitable preservation of all narratives that have taken places within a historic urban landscape, or in any other context. In any of these major, identifiable historic urban landscapes there are obvious successions of communities who have left their marks, and should be spatialized as part of the built environment. I feel that for both the 2006 and 2018 themes, the concept of interpretation and association are at the heart of appropriate outcomes of heritage practices.

To make this concept of memory in historic urban landscapes more concrete, I was reminded of my studio course last semester, which took on the interpretation of a nationally designated abandoned jail site in Newark, New Jersey (just outside of New York City). Our task was to create a commemoration or interpretation of the contentious and largely negative history of riots and racial segregation that occurred in the city of Newark by using the site of this abandoned jail, which had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its alleged architectural value, but not cared for. My approach looked at the heritage in components (much like with the approach to historic urban landscapes overall). I did not focus on physical building beyond saving the foundation walls as representations of the architecture because the community had clearly not cared for it. The community instead wanted something that would commemorate the history of racial tensions in a way that acknowledged the difficulties of the past, but still allowed the current community to thrive in the present. My proposal, in the end, was an open-air park space that preserved the jail cells and involved a lighting installation that encouraged people to experience both sides of the history: from the perspective of the jailer and the prisoner.

It is dualities in historic urban landscapes like these that I hope to explore in my future work, where a wide range of aesthetic, environmental and socio-political values exist, and the challenge of fitting in sensitive new development can be a new layer. Thank you!



Christie Ellis Wong
Photo: Shabnam Inanloo Dailoo

Christie Ellis Wong, Étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture / Master of Architecture student, Carleton University, Ottawa

LOOKING BACK, STEPPING FORWARD: STUDENT REFLECTION ON THIRTEEN ROUNDTABLES

Introduction:

When I began a Bachelor of Architectural Studies in Conservation and Sustainability, the relationship between these two concepts, which, as the late Herb Stovel described are “usually billed as happy room-mates”⁴ was not intuitive to me. Although it is a relationship that needs some work – with sometimes competing objectives – I now understand them to be inextricable from one another. Further, one of the greatest merits of conservation is the potential for it to support a *truly holistic* approach to sustainable design – in that it promotes environmental, economic, social *and* cultural sustainability.

As climate change and environmental degradation become increasingly impossible to ignore, it is my belief that in the future, *all* architects will be conservation architects whether or not they intended to be. Currently, a major portion of architectural work already involves the reuse or retrofit of existing

⁴ Background paper by Herb Stovel from the 2011 Roundtable: *Reconciling Sustainability and Conservation: An Unexpectedly Long Road*. Page 21 of the Sixth Roundtable Proceedings, accessed via: http://www.patrimoinebati.umontreal.ca/documents/Proces_verbaux_2011_good_version.pdf

buildings – and as time progresses, the full utilization of non-renewable, existing built fabric will become imperative to building sustainably.

In this light, the Roundtable topics most pressing for my education, and my preparation as a future conservation architect are:

1) The Sixth Roundtable (2011):

Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice

2) The Tenth Roundtable (2015):

Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from Theory to Practice

3) The Seventh Roundtable (2012):

Heritage Conservation 20/20 : Hindsight and Foresight

And similarly

the Fourth Roundtable (2009):

Conserving Historic Places : Canadian approaches 1950-2000

2012 Roundtable: *Heritage Conservation 20/20 : Hindsight and Foresight*

When analyzing the evolution of Conservation goals, theory, and best practices over time, we may understand that these constitute something of a moving target, rooted in temporal and place-specific values. The dialogue of forums such as this will inform best practices for the future – influencing and shaping the context in which I and my peers will be conservation professionals. It is crucial to contextualize ourselves and our work in the scheme of Conservation history, and to orient toward the broader needs of our time. Right now, the greatest needs of our time have to do with environmental impact – I believe we’re on the cusp of some major shifts.

2015 Roundtable: *Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from Theory to Practice*

In order to move toward a more sustainable practice of heritage conservation, the importance of optimizing integrated, interdisciplinary approaches moves to the forefront. Within the 2015 proceedings, Susan Ross “concluded that heritage conservation is not and should not be considered a discipline, since its permeable borders encouraged interdisciplinary dialogue”⁵.

I am inclined to agree; in pursuit of holistic and thoughtful design, with an emphasis on achieving best use and performance from our built environment, it becomes necessary to coordinate the expertise of all relevant professionals toward this common goal.

⁵ Quote from Page 150 of the Tenth Roundtable Proceedings, accessed via:
http://www.patrimoinebati.umontreal.ca/documents/Table_ronde_2015_Proces-verbal_final_web.pdf

2011 Roundtable: *Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice*

Within the Sixth Roundtable, a number of the big takeaways are particularly compelling – and merit further exploration and application. A couple of portions excerpted from the conclusion given by Natalie Bull:

“to make inroads into the sustainable development debate, heritage conservation advocates need to expand their focus to include all existing building stock as a way to emphasize the embedded value of existing materials and the avoided environmental impact of demolition”⁶

“the need to move beyond heritage value to identify other values embedded in built heritage, including resource value, social value, cultural value, carbon value, embedded energy value and inherent value”⁷

These ideas are critical to the future of conservation.

Conclusion:

Often, Conservation is misinterpreted to be *only interested in the past*. On the contrary; through conservation, the richness of the past is celebrated, the needs of the present are embraced, and the continuity of heritage values and built resources can be ensured for the future.

In fact, ‘conservation approach’ may indeed be a misnomer as its values-based, context-concerned, and inherently sustainable principles are broadly applicable to projects outside of heritage - and simply promote *good design*.

Retaining/reusing/repairing/renovating existing fabric cannot be limited to buildings of heritage value while we live in a decaying planet. The future of conservation practice is in the collaborative goal of the sustainable stewardship of existing built fabric across a wide spectrum of built assets. Further, some of the greatest opportunities for pushing our field forward may be found within the creative reuse of ‘low-value’ or ‘non-heritage’ buildings where innovation with new materials and approaches can be employed. This is where the relationship between conservation and sustainability can be explored in ‘real-time’. This kind of ‘experiment’ and its findings can feed back into the care and custodianship of high-value heritage – and in turn, inform the best practices of the future.

⁶ Quote from Page 244 of the Sixth Roundtable Proceedings, accessed via:
http://www.patrimoinebati.umontreal.ca/documents/Proces_verbaux_2011_good_version.pdf

⁷ Quote from Page 245 of the Sixth Roundtable Proceedings, accessed via:
http://www.patrimoinebati.umontreal.ca/documents/Proces_verbaux_2011_good_version.pdf

6. TEXTE DES / REPORTS OF THE RAPPORTEURS

Rapport / Report Session 2

Rapporteur : Kate Coulthart, Étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture / Master of Architecture student, Carleton University, Ottawa

Session 2: Chair Victoria Angel

Part One – 2006 by Mike Turner

VA – first round table – one year after the first Vienna Memorandum

- The goal of the round table was to examine the implications of memorandum
- concept of hsl
- Relationship between conservation and urban development and sustainable development
- Integration of contemporary architecture within urban landscape

Conclusions of the round table were presented at UNESCO expert meeting

- Signified importance of the discussions of the round table with respect to the larger urban landscapes

2006 RT:

Mike Turner – actively involved in larger conversation, Architect, professor emeritus

Structure of organization:

- A. Look back on the Conclusions
 - B. The Current Status
 - C. Future Developments
- Vienna Memorandum
 - Transitional document that served to initiate a debate that then continued for several years
 - Ron von hurst
 - Major player in the development of the Vienna Memorandum and then continuing the HUL
 - Vienna Memorandum became a basis of understanding what was happening in Austria, Germany and the European context.
 - There were 8 expert meetings that took place
 - Quote from World Heritage : it goes beyond what was happening in the ?
 - Moving from architectural monuments to processes

- The architecture as a project to urbanism as a process
- The opportunities and challenges of tmw cannot be solved with the tools of today and yesterday
- Moving towards urban heritage:
 - How was it defined?
 - HUL became an approach
 - But then it became used in literature as a category
 - It is lost in translation
 - Historic Urban Landscape Approach:
 - Human to ancestors
 - Human to human
 - Human to nature
- How do we translate landscape into our language?
- Proposes the Historic Urban Shan-Shui
 - refers to a style of Chinese painting that involves the painting of scenery or natural landscapes with brush and ink.
 - Aim of the art is to capture not only the outer appearance but also the inner essence as well as its energy, life force and spirit.
- Japan: Satoyama: where nature and culture and fundamentally intertwined – it is inherent that they are linked
- Jewish Culture: Yefe Nof = again, culture is built upon landscape.
- HUL>Setting>Context
 - Setting = time and geographic location within a narrative
 - Context = that which surrounds and gives meaning to something else.
- THE CURRENT STATUS:
 - In 2015 1000 + urban settlements
 - Cultural landscapes could include multiple settlements
 - There is now an exponential growth of urban heritage inscribed on the list since 1978
- We must superimpose new ideas unto the future of the HUL
- There is a new language – social media and technology is changing the HUL – the current HUL approach must try to reengage the new layers of society

- We need an integrative approach to remove the silo of urban heritage
- Where does HUL approach stand?
 - Identification and conservation as category, management and monitoring an approach
- Heritage belongs to place, Intangible belongs to people
- The challenges are: social transformations (migrants and merging of the city), sustainable economic growth(refer to list), linking culture and nature, regional capacity, digital revolution

The four scales of urban heritage:

- *Urban Scales:*
 - A. Global – density map depicts where people are densifying – reveals growth through migration – internal migrations in Asia and Africa
 - B. Metropolis – how do we define a city?
 - C. City
 - D. Neighborhood
- Synchronic vs. Diachronic (Ferdinand de Saussure)
 - Synchronic – consider something in time without taking into account its history
 - Diachronic – considers the development and evolution through history
- Neighborhood – What is the value of urbanism within the issue of architectural conservation?
- Attributes:
 - “That which the intellect perceives as constituting the essence of substance”

What is an attribute?

Attributes of the intangible:

Defining urban heritage:

- Urban archaeology
- Site which illuminated the understanding of urbanism or archaeology in an urban context
- Urban area / fragments
- Specific period, function or culture
- The value is in its layering
- Evolved on a layered footprint and have preserved...

- Urban form
- How the form of the city is inherent in understanding the development – the physical morphology – another dimension by which we can define how urban heritage has evolved

Part Two – 2008 by Kristal Buckley

- Past president of AUS icomos and has represented ICOMOS at the World heritage committee

Defining and Protecting Important Views:

Looking back, Looking Forward

- 2008 – Proceedings
- Aimed to explore the concept of visual integrity
- Sought to understand the meaning of Important views
- And visual buffer zones
- Although the tools had offered the world heritage committee some ability to recognize the views and provide protection
 - There was also a increased numbers of problems which had arisen.
 - Problems had risen after the 2005 operational guidelines
 - The language has not changed in the provisions of the convention.
- Speakers discussed the uses and limits of existing tools and proposed new approaches, including in particular, cultural mapping and cultural landscape methods. Using a variety of case studies from the WHL and from Canadian and US historic places, there was discussion about how to assess the impacts of development on views with a desire to build a common methodology and language.
- Case studies included:
 - Iran?
 - Tower of London
 - New Highrise developments
- As a response to tensions between new architecture and historic city centres, the Vienna memorandum was a recent talking point in 2008.
- The idea of ‘Visual Integrity’ was central
 - Use of the term had been on the rise but without clear definition
 - Suggests that the new term might be the Authenticity of the city could be a better term

- The contributions to the round table concluded with Scholarly and technical over views
 - key conclusions drawn by reading the proceedings:
 - Definition of views is subjective and site-specific
it might be important to distinguish between the point of view, the subject and the view point of the object.
 - Distinguish between the views of the eye body and soul – by Julian Smith
 - Movement changes the views, underlining the importance of routes, roads and paths.
 - New visual methodologies that are being developed in our disciplines are becoming very important
 - The participants found that existing charters were not much help
 - Designation processes often neglect consideration of the views and sos are problematic as they fixed in a moment. It is important to ask: whos values do the views represent?
 - Spatial planning systems are often to rigid to be effective
 - Existing charters provide little response
 - Christina Cameron concluded that there could be no formulated solutions but that there was a need to shift the dialogue from heritage conservation assisted development to heritage conservation as part of development.
- From them until now....
 - Some cases discussed in 2008 still pose issues:
 - Eg. Seville's Pelli Tower
 - Caused the cities world heritage sites to be placed on the world monuments fund watchlist in 2010
 - Despite calls by the world heritage committee to halt development – the tower was completed.
 - In 2012, an ICOMOS advisory commission recorded that the tower had highly negative visual impacts on setting of the world heritage sites
 - Notably – the tower was built well outside of the inscribed world heritage property and at the time there was no buffer zone. (a buffer zone was established during the discussion of the case)

- Now located well beyond the buffer zone – on the other side of the river
 - Raised the question: is it feasible to protect views that are far away?
 - How important is this?
- Eg2. The Rhine Valley
 - Several placements for crossings of the river and of wind turbines
 - Landscape is associated with romanticism
 - Associated with history and legend
 - Mythical associations
 - Is the reaction focussed on views or disturbance of sense of place within the landscape?
 - 2017 – most recent state of conservation report for this property mentions the resumption of exploratory work for a river crossing as well as discussion of resort development.
 - Wind turbines would alter the views of the river valley
 - River crossing and resort development.
- Vienna
 - – Gave rise to the Vienna Memorandum
 - In 2017, it was included in a list of Endangered World Heritage due to concerns about a large and tall development
- Dresden
 - Delisted in 2009 Due to the construction of a road bridge
 - Since that time, there has been a tendency to over catastrophize the likely outcome of almost any kind of developments close or near to world heritage sites (although delisting is unlikely)
- Improved Approaches:
 - Although there is not a shared language yet – it is worth touching on key changes
 - 2008, expert meeting on buffer zones
 - 2012, expert meeting on the concept of integrity
 - Since 2008, the process of retrospectively establishing statements of OUV for all WHP has been concluded
 - The inclusion of important views is “patchy at best”

- Limits of sos
 - Value statements are still fixed in time
 - Implementation of the hUL recommendations
 - The HUL has become a source of creativity
 - ICOMOS is providing guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments
 - Strive towards more comomlaties between HIA and EIA
 - IUCN – study on the application of criterio VII
- Looking Forward : Key questions that remain as a starting point for discussions
 - We need to find better ways of working out what are the important views and clarity around who is in power to determine what is important
 - Preventing Change is not the goal
 - There are changing community values
 - Ex. The Gherkin
 - Buffer Zones are still a major issue and discussion point
 - In some cases, local mgnt authorities do not really understand how buffer zones support the WHP – this is a common problem in recent HIAs
 - Can support the protection heritage sites but are often misunderstood by regional governments.
 - We must distinguish between setting, buffer zone and context
 - Views is also an important topic when it comes to cultural landscapes and mixed designations – not only within urban areas
 - The HUL toolkit
 - Best understood as shift in approach
 - Layering of cultural and natural attributes
 - 2008 - The Views of the eye, body and soul
 - Recognize that Visual connections are not the only nor most important connection
- The future
 - There is a need to appreciate and dwell in the present. We live in disturbing times, the task is to become capable with each other of response. We should learn to be truly present.

Rapport / Report Session 3

Rapporteur : Tanya Dare, Étudiante au diplôme / Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston

Mechthild Rössler, Director of the Division for Heritage and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris, began session 3 by summarizing the **2017 Montreal Round Table on Balancing Tourism and Heritage Conservation: A World Heritage Context**. While acknowledging that UNESCO World Heritage designation is a mark of excellence and an engine for economic development, 2017 participants discussed the impact of mass tourism on the conservation of World Heritage sites; examined the doctrines and strategies developed to address these impacts; and looked at the case study of Venice, which had been negatively affected by excessive tourism (in particular from cruise ships in the lagoon). Rössler summarized key points emerging from the 2017 discussion as the following:

- Cultural tourism represents a major economic development opportunity, which is a driver for Agenda 2030.
- In the European Landscape Convention, tourists are identified as stakeholders, and it is important to engage them.
- We must break the silos.
- There is a difference between controlled-boundary sites and dynamic, larger places with multiple boundaries.
- We need a simpler common language about World Heritage so that we can talk to people.
- We need quality, place-based products to connect tourists to the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage sites.

Rössler pointed to the link between tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals. She cited examples of where people are becoming disconnected from their own city due to tourism (e.g., there has been talk of fencing off Plaza San Marco in Venice and charging admission to a public space), but also of where people have been able to inhabit a place more fully due to tourism (e.g., removing landmines in Siem Reap, Cambodia, to make the World Heritage site accessible has led to an increase in the local population from 2,000 to 210,000).

Rössler talked of some of the resources available, including the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Program and Strategy, online toolkits for site managers, capacity-building workshops in Africa and Southeast Asia, partnerships, and pilot projects. For instance, something as simple as time management could help protect sites such as Machu Picchu, where currently tourists all are brought to the site at the same time (11:00) instead of visit times being spread out throughout the day. Another possible

solution could be for countries to develop more diverse options for tourism rather than focusing all their efforts on one site.

Turning to growing trends, Rössler discussed the connection between peacebuilding and heritage protection in conflict areas, the link between culture and nature, the role of technology, and the effects of climate change. She concluded that while the demand for cultural tourism continues to grow, there is also a growing awareness of the effects of “overtourism.” In view of these trends, Rössler recommended the following way forward:

- Enhance the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Program.
- Develop a global vision and strategic approach.
- Use new technologies to better inform tourists and site managers.
- Protect sites in a balanced way.
- Emphasize the message of shared heritage, understanding, and peace.

During the discussion session, interveners pointed out that tourism is the number one industry in the world, and therefore it will be important for heritage conservationists and local communities to have a seat at the table with tourism industry decision-makers, for instance to tap into funding for conservation and interpretation and to have a say not just in heritage matters but in issues of mobility, lodging, etc. This will be especially important for communities that put their efforts into having a site added to the World Heritage list in the hope of attracting tourism revenues, but then the tourists do not come and the community has already sacrificed other options for development. There was agreement that better use could be made of technology (e.g., augmented reality, drones, smart phones), and it was suggested that a repository of case studies should be built and prominently shared.

The next presentation was given by Julian Smith, Architect, Julian Smith & Associates, Westport, who summarized the **2010 Montreal Round Table on Conserving Cultural Landscapes**. He gave a brief account of the historic preservation movement, and characterized the use of the term “cultural landscape” as a paradigm shift from being about the past to being about the present. He pointed out that while ICOMOS and the IUCN are both dealing with contemporary spiritual and emotional value, the planning field is stuck in a 20th century utopian vision. Smith called for a more integrated, organic approach to development, which would recognize that:

- a sustainable neighbourhood can be built in an existing space (e.g., continuing to build high-rises is unsustainable and has been proven not to be a good way to increase urban density);

- there is grace in messiness; it builds resilience, not rigidity, and our role is to find a balance in the messiness;
- the tourist and the inhabitant occupy different cultural landscapes, and it is important to consider these differing points of view (mental maps are critical tools to this end, such as the drawing of a building that was an Indian residential school superimposed on the students who attended it, to demonstrate the emotional impact of their experience of that place).

In the question-and-answer session, participants suggested that we overlay space rather than separating it with boundaries, and that we speak of the convergence of nature and culture rather than their intersection. When asked how we can get to an organic model of development, Smith posited that heritage and environmental impact assessments should ask the proponent to demonstrate how their project will be of benefit, instead of our having to defend and/or figure out how to minimize the damage to the existing landscape or cityscape. Several questions centred on whether the term “cultural landscape” is still relevant or useful. While acknowledging that the term keeps being appropriated back into the old system, Smith pointed out that its use was central to the paradigm shift by challenging the conception that there can be fixed boundaries, and by differentiating from personal landscapes, which take us too far into individual stories. He concluded by urging that, rather than coming up with a perfect definition of “cultural landscapes,” we allow people to find a place for themselves.

Finally, Nora Mitchell, Adjunct Professor, University of Vermont, Woodstock, summarized the **2014 Montreal Round Table on Exploring the Cultural Value of Nature: A World Heritage Context**. She reminded participants of the nomination of the Pimowachin Aki area as a World Heritage site, which decision ICOMOS and the IUCN both deferred because they felt its Outstanding Universal Value had not been demonstrated. This pointed to the fact that the dichotomy of culture and nature was still enshrined in the language/definitions and processes of the UN heritage system. 2014 participants spoke of the interconnection of tangible and intangible heritage, and suggested two areas for advancing work: imagining a conceptual shift based on native approaches (rather than a duality or dichotomy); and building a new language to break free from constraints and work on this shift. Mitchell pointed out that a 2014 report for the World Heritage Committee characterized the separation of nature and culture as not a modern approach to heritage practice. The Pimowachin Aki area was put on the World Heritage list in 2018.

Looking ahead, Mitchell recommended that our objectives be to assess the interconnected character of nature and culture, and to strengthen the governance and management systems in place. She cited

several examples of efforts in this regard, including the Connecting Practice Project Final Report, the World Heritage Leadership Program, the Declaration on Biocultural Diversity, and the Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration on Nature and Culture. Mitchell concluded by encouraging participants to think about systems instead of the tangible elements that are part of a system.

In discussion, the main focus was on definitions and categories. For instance, it was pointed out that in the original World Heritage Convention, “Outstanding Universal Value” was not defined, but over time the system tightened up and criteria were established, along with ever-constricting definitions under each criterion. It was proposed that cultural landscapes could be considered an approach, similar to historic urban landscapes, rather than a category, and the annexes of criteria and definitions could either be thrown out or turned into a resource manual. In general, there seemed to be agreement that the World Heritage system has suffered from trying to “push everyone through the same-shaped holes,” and that instead, people should be free to find their own narratives.

Rapport / Report Session 4

Rapporteur : Kiersten Vuorimaki, Master of Arts student / Étudiante à la maîtrise, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa

Rapport / Report Session 5

Rapporteur : Mira Haidar, Étudiante à la maîtrise / Masters student, Sc. A. option Conservation du patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l’aménagement, Université de Montréal

François Leblanc

- Conservation looks to reach the gap between theory and practice.
- Round tables organized by the ‘*Chaire du Canada en patrimoine bâti*’ contributes to fill this gap. It publishes in the two languages.
- We don’t publish enough in the conservation domain, almost nothing compared to other disciplines.
- Invitation for younger generations to publish more and to write more articles.
- 11^e table ronde summary: ‘De la conservation à la reconstruction: Influence du patrimoine mondial sur la théorie et la pratique’

- 21 speakers including 6 students.
- The subject of this round table was chosen because of recent decisions related to cultural world heritage destructions.
- The World Heritage Committee is looking to retrace lost identities, to fight terrorism and natural catastrophes.
- Destructions related to terrorism and natural catastrophes have reached an unknown threshold.
- There is a Cultural Cleansing (*Nettoyage culturel*) going on.
- Natural characteristics and the built environment became an integral part in heritage conservation. Such elements as ecological process, visual perspectives, culture and social values, should be included the conservation process.
- In 2011, UNESCO Urban Historical Landscapes recommendation was created.
- There is a link between heritage/identity and reconstruction/authenticity.
- UNESCO looks to focus on the limits of what is not acceptable.
- UNESCO Convention looks to find guidance principles for reconstruction. It searches to recreate or conserve new social and cultural values in landscapes.
- For the World Monument Fund, Reconstruction is a tool to preserve heritage values.
- Reconstruction looks to reconcile conflicts between visitors of world heritage site and local stewardships.
- Reconstruction is not only an act of conservation, it is also about interpretation.
- Reconstruction should question how to evaluate authenticity and intangible values of the site.
- Digitization is a new way to promote and highlight heritage sites. It allows users to commemorate and experience the site without being physically there.
- Cultural Landscapes are complex and dynamique in which tangible and intangible values can't be dissociated.
- It is important to include local communities in the reconstruction.
- The ICOMOS international conference in Varsovia (2018) looked to answer challenges about the rebirth of a world cultural heritage. Some orientations were developed to make this rebirth happen.
- Urban Historical Landscapes can be used for a post-catastrophic rebirth.

- Affirm that cultural and natural heritage are an important part in the developpement of local communities.
- The World Heritage Journal published an article about reconstruction at an age of globalization.
- Political consequences should be taken into consideration in a process of reconstruction.
- Alternative approaches can be taken to commemorate already destroyed sites.

Julia Gersovitz

- Presentation about canadian approaches concerning heritage and planning from 1950-2000
- East and west coast should unite for a common vision about the evolution of Canadian approaches
- Heritage planning should be treated as a discipline
- Each case of intervention should be looked specifically but general conclusions should be drawn after, influencing practices and theory.

1950's Approaches

- Rich colored power related to Quebec architecture is associated to rich, colorful and powerful artifact.
- Series of conservation of ‘‘old typical Quebec architectures’’.
- The 1940's ended with some demolition and the construction of some new buildings
- In the 1950's, Montreal for example decided to create an urban renewal to equalize the loss related to these demolition.
- For example, the *Habitations Jeanne-Mance* (Housing for poor) were built in downtown Montreal after the demolition of the existing urban fabric. These urban renewal ideas are brought from the United States
- 3 type of champions in the conservation domain: *Alice Lighthall*, *Mabel Molson* and *David Stuart*.
- *Wilson* drew all the beautiful houses of Quebec, highlighting the importance of preserving them and bringing back the ones that were already destroyed.
- The *Canadian Heritage of Quebec* non profit organization (CHQ) bought some properties of heritage interest, to protect them and to highlight their importance. Some examples of these properties are : *La maison Le Pailleur*, *La Maison Hurtubise* and *the Cap Mont-Joli*.
- The CHQ Focuses on custodial maintenance of their properties.

1960's Approaches

- In 1964, old Montreal was revitalized. It is also accurate to say that Old Montreal was created.
- Downtown was entirely rebuilt and the metro was also implemented.
- New urban infrastructure as highways were also built in the city of Montreal.

1970's Approaches

- A complete free for all period of time.
- Historical buildings were reused for industry. reason of sustainability is historic preservation
- In 1972, UNESCO's World Heritage Convention was created, and the Anse-aux-Medows site has been added to the World Heritage List in 1978.
- In 1972, "la loi sur les biens culturels" was also created in the government of Quebec.
- The 70's witnessed many demonstrations of citizens willing to stop demolition of their own houses or other valued architectural buildings of the city of Montreal. For example, residents of Milton-Park who refused the destruction of their houses at the benefit of building new high-rises. Another example, are the many demonstrations and protest events against the demolition of the Van Horne Mansion located on Sherbrooke Street.
- Many protagonists for preserving Montreal's heritage were influencing the public opinion and the city's initiatives in the 1970's. Some of them are Phyllis Lambert, Dinu Bumbaru, Mark London and Ray Affleck.
- A lot of modern architecture was built during the years 1970, under the governance Of Mayor Jean-Drapeau. An important example of those is, the the Olympic Stadium of Montreal.

1980'-1990's Approaches'

- The 1980's knew the conversion of industrial building into new housing and condominium. New uses were given to old preserved building in the city.
- New types of heritage are starting to be discussed and are the subject of many debates, for example, intangible heritage, craftsmanship, real estate, cultural landscapes ...
- In Quebec, la loi sur le patrimoine culturel, gives the right and the possibility to municipalities across the province, to identify their own heritage. Municipalities take more initiatives and have a growing role in taking decisions in heritage preservation.
- An importance is given to the interiors of buildings. It is not only the facade that counts.

- Furthermore, First Nations communities got the right to manage their own heritage
- The Standards and Guidelines by Park Canada were written and published.

Christopher Young: Conservation Challenges in a world Heritage Context

- This presentation looks to reach gaps between research and practice.
- The first World Heritage Committee was held in Kyoto, 20 years ago, during which, participants have addressed the issues related to site memories.
- Review of the conclusions of the 11e Round Table:
 - Before talking about ‘Heritage’, preserved sites were associated to monuments or to historic buildings. In this case, the monument is defined like a fenced architectural artifact.
 - Attention was only accorded to small and punctual architectural objects, and spaces between them were totally ignored.
 - Big gaps were seen between archeological practitioners and other professionals.
- Concept of recognition is really important for heritage preservation. Recognizing industrial and scientific heritage is a new paradigm in the conservation domain. Victorian or modern architectures were not considered as heritage elements, they are now. Landscapes too, are more and more recognized as a heritage territories with important significance.
- Intangible values have to be more taken into consideration in the heritage evaluation.
- Audio guides contributes to diffuse heritage values. It helps recognizing those values by the population.
- Documenting a heritage site is important and mobilization for preserving it is now becoming a tradition.
- At first, site memories were defined by punctual objects and buildings highlighting intangible values.
- Criterion number 6 of World Heritage orientations defines a heritage site as follow : ‘*directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance*’. It explains that sites could have intangible associated value lying in between the built considered environment.
- There is an increasing interest in general society about identity and roots. Understanding other communities’ identity and culture could be a way to reconciliation in society. How can related spaces be commemorated to highlight intangible values of communities?
- Memorial sites could be potentials for World Heritage List. This recognition could help revealing intangible values of a community to the world population. In case of a World

Heritage inscription, political and national reasons could not be an option to give a universal value for a site.

- World Heritage committee and ICOMOS tried to find a way to treat site memories in a world heritage context. They asked themselves also how to handle nominations of such sites to the World Heritage List.
- They defined a site memory as any significant entity that became a symbolic element and memorial element, by the work of time of humans. It could include tangible and intangible values. There is a growing importance of immaterial dimensions in highlighting site memories.
- In a world heritage context, all heritage sites with a commemorated memory should include approaches and principles for interpretation.
- In a world heritage context, a 50 years time-lapse is required before considering a site of memory.
- ICOMOS wrote a discussing paper about evaluating a site of memory in the World Heritage context. It explains how a regular event can become a world heritage for all humanity and how sites with recent conflict can assume one universal value.

Rapport / Report Session 6

Rapporteur session 6 : Chloé Samson, Étudiante à la maîtrise / Masters student, Architecture et **Olivier Toupin**, Étudiant à la maîtrise / Masters student, Sc. A option Conservation du patrimoine bâti, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

AHMED SKOUTI

Retour sur la table ronde de 2007 : Le patrimoine matériel et immatériel : deux conventions de l'UNESCO.

Cette conférence se voulait une reprise des réflexions amorcée à la deuxième table ronde, en 2007, et portait principalement sur l'évolution du concept du patrimoine mondial. En référant aux conventions de 1972, le patrimoine matériel, et de 2003, le patrimoine immatériel, monsieur Skouti avance l'idée que ceux-ci sont interreliés; tout en présentant des différences et des chevauchements. En effet, un patrimoine immatériel, par exemple des savoir-faire artisanaux, est inséparable des dimensions matérielles, tels les outils nécessaires à l'artisanat, et, inversement, un patrimoine tangible, comme un bâtiment historique, est

tributaire d'une dimension intangible, telles les connaissances nécessaires à son entretien. Le conférencier propose un rapprochement des deux conventions dans un souci d'intégration. Il souligne cependant les limites eurocentrique et élitiste des conventions. Selon lui, l'existence d'un inventaire, pour sensibiliser la population aux aspects immatériels, est capitale après l'inscription; une évolution devra s'opérer. Il souligne l'absence de distinction de concept au sein de certaines cultures, accentuant la relativité du compartimentage occidentale des conventions. Plusieurs exemples sont évoqués pour appuyer les propos de M. Skouti notamment les paysages culturels; tributaire d'aspect matériel et immatériel indissociable. Autrement dit, les deux patrimoines en question forment un tout. Aussi, l'implication des communautés associées aux différents patrimoines ainsi que la participation d'experts possédant des habilités multidisciplinaires est essentielle. Ahmed Skouti propose également de tenter de tracer les frontières des conventions pour faire ressortir les chevauchements, les synergies ou les conflits. Il questionne la possibilité de doubles reconnaissances à l'inscription. Cette option obligera la cohésion du tangible et de son pendant. Peu importe notre vision des choses, les valeurs sont toujours intangibles. Il souligne également que ces dernières ne sont pas à l'abri en cas de catastrophe ou de conflit armé. Un suivi postinscription serait d'autant plus pertinent.

Période de questions et de commentaires :

- La convention de 2003 se voulait autonome, changement de mentalité depuis 2010
- Beaucoup de pays n'ont pas ratifié celle de 2003 et la pression pour les inscriptions est palpable; corroboré par Skouti
- La question des limites des deux conventions est évoquée, discussions complexe mais les définitions sont claires : le patrimoine doit être vivant
- Commentaire comme quoi le terme « préservation » n'est pas approprié à l'intangible, transmission?
- Les outils de reconnaissance actuelle seraient trop stricts

CLAUDINE DÉOM

Retour sur la table ronde de 2012 : La conservation du patrimoine en 2012, recul et prévoyance.

Cette présentation, portant sur la table ronde de 2012, se voulait une introspection par rapport à l'évolution des pratiques, plutôt qu'un résumé de ladite table ronde, qui portait sur l'évolution de la théorie et de la pratique du patrimoine depuis les 50 dernières années. Le discours de madame Déom traitait de la perception de la société envers son patrimoine, et des moyens de préservations. Le patrimoine n'est plus exclusivement associé à de grands monuments, mais également à des bâtiments du quotidien. Ce changement de paradigme, cette nouvelle manière de voir le patrimoine, amène un lot de défi, le premier étant la protection accordée à ces lieux de « moindre importance ». Au Québec, durant la dernière année, des bâtiments vernaculaires portant un statut patrimonial, tel que le moulin du Petit-Sault

de L'Isle-Verte, ont été détruits, relaçant certains débats sur la conservation du patrimoine bâti. Que vaut un statut patrimonial ?

Tout passe par l'éducation du public. Un fossé, non pas insurmontable, est bien réel entre les experts et la population. Dans la présentation de 2012 intitulée « Qu'est-ce qu'on leur laisse? Comment envisager la conservation du patrimoine en 2020? » également présentée par madame Déom, il est question de l'importance de la communication et de l'esprit de synthèse des idées. Une meilleure compréhension résulte en une meilleure pratique. Il ne faut pas simplifier la terminologie, mais bien le message. Le domaine du patrimoine est de plus en plus inclusif ; la multitude d'acteurs confirme la nécessité d'un discours clair et peaufiné. Le langage doit s'affiner et se simplifier pour être entendu. Ce langage complexe n'atteint pas la pratique architecturale, qui voit généralement le patrimoine comme un domaine hermétique aux changements. Le « H word » fait peur, puisque les gens n'y voient que des obstacles. Une réconciliation entre ces deux pratiques, possible grâce à une communication claire des idées est la solution. On doit « remonter à la surface de cette piscine de connaissance », en sortir, pour mieux intégrer les autres professionnels responsables du cadre bâti.

Période de questions et de commentaires :

- Le manque de clarté de la notion de patrimoine vivant est évoqué.
- Le manque d'effort de la communauté patrimoniale afin d'atteindre les médias, de suscité l'intérêt public est critiqué.
- Le fait que le patrimoine et la conservation soient enseignés séparément dans les universités est une preuve de manque de communication.
- On doit repenser à la manière dont on se « vend » au grand public, pour mieux interpeler l'auditoire.
- La difficulté de communication avec les journalistes amplifie ce fossé, alors que les professionnels n'aiment pas leur parler, « because they never get it right ».
- Les démolitions désastreuses sont une opportunité de transmettre nos messages, une chance de capter l'attention du public. Par contre, la manière dont ces messages sont perçus est une tout autre histoire.

DISCUSSION DES JEUNES PROFESSIONNELS

Les présentations posent d'emblée la question des thèmes qui seront susceptibles d'être abordés ultérieurement dans leur pratique.

ANGELA GARVEY

La conférencière dresse une liste de ces sujets populaires en patrimoine tels l'accessibilité, l'aspect durable en contrepartie des changements climatiques, la réutilisation des rebus de construction, le patrimoine rural, les formations en patrimoine, les mouvements de population, les crises immobilières et

la compréhension des villes. Elle questionne l'existence du patrimoine des premières nations, pourquoi sa compartimentation? Garvey amène l'idée que l'histoire des sites, « the narrative », est incomplète.

ÉMILIE VÉZINA-DORÉ

Cette seconde conférencière expose sur la relation du patrimoine et de la propriété privée. Selon elle, il existe une notion de responsabilité dès lors que le citoyen est propriétaire d'un bâtiment patrimonial. Le patrimoine est un bien partagé. Toutefois, la fierté du propriétaire est relative au coût engendré par cette possession ancestrale; ils n'y voient que l'argent à déboursier. Autrement dit, nous assistons à une confrontation foncière, les propriétaires ne veulent pas subir l'encadrement du patrimoine ils veulent au contraire être maître chez eux. Ils ne considèrent pas avoir été consultés en amont. Anecdotiquement, ils ne font pas toujours les liens entre développement durable et maison historique; ils auront tendance à penser que la modernité est plus écoénergétique.

ALI PIWOWAR

Cette troisième jeune professionnelle nous entretient sur la définition du patrimoine « heritage ». Selon elle, il s'agit d'abord des lieux appartenant aux gens « people places ». C'est l'intangible du tangible, ce qui lui donne un sens. C'est le lien entre le passé, le présent et le futur. Elle soulève ensuite l'aspect sociétairé du patrimoine. L'avènement de la mobilisation citoyenne, le « bottom up », amène une flexibilité aux relations politicsociétales. Il est important d'utiliser cette approche pour donner l'opportunité à la population de raconter leurs histoires et ainsi de créer. La conférencière conclue en soulevant que la nomenclature, le « H word », est trop souvent perçue comme négative.

MARIE-ANDRÉE THIFFAULT

Cette employée du Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec pose les sujets de la mise en valeur des composantes culturelles du territoire, de l'évolution du patrimoine, des savoir-faire traditionnels et la question de la sensibilisation. Le premier aspect, intangible, des projets d'aménagements du territoire se doit d'être sensibilisé au niveau des décisions collectives. Ensuite, l'actualisation, la transformation et la normalisation du patrimoine sont des sujets patents puisque les nouvelles exigences mettent en péril la pérennité du patrimoine matérielle; elle donne l'exemple des fenêtres en bois dans les anciens bâtiments institutionnels qui sont changés pour du moderne en l'absence de connaissance pour les réparer et les mettre aux normes. Ce phénomène est transposable dans l'industrie de la construction qui présente un grand besoin de reconnaissance des savoir-faire traditionnels pour assurer leur survie.

MALLORY WILSON

La directrice générale d'Entremise présente la problématique du changement au niveau du patrimoine. Faisant un parallèle avec la psychologie, elle avance l'idée qu'il n'y a pas de façon parfaite de

le gérer. À travers ce paradigme, le patrimoine serait en crise et l'issue serait qu'il n'existe possiblement pas de patrimoine universel. En ce sens, la dernière conférencière pose la question de l'avenir. Elle évoque l'exemple du tailleur de pierre traditionnel, possédant des techniques qui ne seront jamais aussi parfaites que les technologies industrielles.

Période de questions et de commentaires :

- La question de gestion de l'intérêt des communautés, propriétaires du patrimoine est soulevée
- Discussions autour du concept des restaurateurs et de leurs places essentielles dans l'industrie
- Discussions autour des plans d'aménagements de la ville, du zonage et de l'esprit critique nécessaire à leurs mises en place
- La question des relations avec les non-conservateurs est évoquée
- La problématique de l'élitisme du patrimoine refait surface
- L'histoire du bâtiment à préséance sur sa matérialité, il ne faut pas compartimenter
- La question d'échelle mondiale contre local est soulignée
- Commentaires sur la différence générationnelle et l'approche du patrimoine qui en émane

Rapport / Report Session 7

Rapporteur session 7: Evan Karl, Étudiant au diplôme / Diploma student, Willowbank School for Restoration Arts, Queenston

Victoria Angel opened the session by inviting 6 students, currently studying in the heritage field, to give a brief presentation of their thoughts on a question posed prior to the round table: *What themes or issues from the Round Tables do you consider essential for your education in heritage conservation? Why?* Ms. Angel stressed the importance of student voices in the field as ways to challenge, inform and inspire.

Mr. Cameron Piper (Masters Student, Université de Montréal, Montreal) was the first to present. Referring to his current thesis where he is examining the role that mid-twentieth century automotive infrastructure will play in future urban landscapes, Mr. Piper stressed the importance of the Round Tables of:

- **_2006** - Heritage and the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes: The Vienna Memorandum
- **_2011** – Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice
- **_2015** – Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: From Theory to Practice

Mr. Piper posited that new problems within the heritage field will arise from society's need to address crumbling infrastructure relating to the modernist, urban renewal period of development. The ever-increasing discussion around the historic landscape approach, and a shift to value-based appraisals provide a strong foundation from which less popular assets might be appositely examined for cultural or heritage significance. This progress is supplemented by additional movements toward more holistic approaches to cityscapes including the blurring of lines between cultural and natural, as well as urban and rural assets and the multidisciplinary approach to understanding our cities and their heritage components. Mr. Piper provided the example of the 19050s Alaskan viaduct in Seattle, which is currently being demolished and questioned whether this was a sustainable approach to development. He suggested that we shift our thinking to see automotive infrastructure as potential heritage features much like Roman aqueducts.

Ms. Aly Bousfield (Diploma Student, Willowbank School of Restoration Arts, Queenston) discussed the heritage fields' need to frequently re-examine and readdress its own way of thinking in order to remain relevant. Participation in the heritage field presumes a level of luxury, which, it must be acknowledged, not every person, or nation has. The two Round Tables that Ms. Bousfield identified as most relevant to her were:

- **_2013** – Wind Turbines and Landscape: Towards Sustainable Development
- **_2015** – Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: From Theory to Practice

Climate change was a major theme of Ms. Bousfield's address; she expressed dismay over the way the topic of wind turbines (with respect to heritage sites) was handled in a previous session of the 2018 Round Table and encouraged the participants around the table to think about the bigger picture when it comes to heritage: the sustainability of the earth rather than the protection of viewpoints. She encouraged participants to embed climate change in all discussions, and to see wind turbines as a symbol of hope for the future, because they show that we are responding to the challenge. The future of heritage rests in the ability of current practitioners and scholars to attract the next generation to the cause. To do this, Ms. Bousfield suggested, that the field must address the needs and fears of the incoming generation; the main being an uncertain future due to climate change.

Mr. Nansen Murray (Master of Arts Student, Carleton University, Ottawa) identified the following two Montreal Round Tables as being of particular significance to him:

- **_2010** – Conserving Cultural Landscapes
- **_2011** – Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice

He discussed the connection between the landscape and community, and how they are dependent

on one another. The qualifiers for designation as a culturally significant or a heritage asset are far less important than the values we discuss while undertaking the process itself. It is through community that we properly understand landscapes. Mr. Murray's thesis work revolves around understanding the layering of cultural and natural aspects of landscapes in the Yukon where both indigenous and settler narratives exist, and are respectively tied to the natural landscape. He gave the example of the Yukon's nomination to the World Heritage list of the Klondike Gold Rush Fields, which designation the community has resisted: there are no UNESCO signs present, and Caterpillars crawl along the surface, symbols of the ecological degradation of the site. Mr. Murray suggested that the stewardship of these places relies on the ability to forgo previous insistence on the separation of cultures and instead focus on how they can be managed as exemplary models of sustainability and stewardship, and inform ethical treatment of our landscapes respecting resource extraction. A Site's inclusion on the World Heritage list is not as important as its existence.

Marie-Christine St-Arnaud (Masters of Architecture Student, Université de Montréal, Montreal) discussed in her address the significance of language in the heritage field. Previous Round Tables of particular interest to Ms. St-Arnaud were:

- **2006** - Heritage and the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes: The Vienna Memorandum
- **2015** – Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: From Theory to Practice
- **2016** – From Conservation to Reconstruction: How World Heritage is Changing Theory and Practice

After several discussions throughout the event over definitions, and phrasing Ms. St-Arnaud, reaffirmed that language needs to be positive, precise, clear and accessible. Criteria produced by the heritage field through various writings and publications need to be clear and coherent, as the teaching of these ideas to the next generation relies heavily on the lucidity of these documents. Touching on the ideas of the 2015 Round Table, Ms. St-Arnaud expressed her belief that there is too much work, particularly in the field of architecture that is done independently (in silos) and there remains a great opportunity for those in the field to collaborate, both inter-collegiately and professionally, on projects. Heritage remains a niche in North America, and certainly out of the main interest of the public. Growth of thinking in all facets of heritage, including intangible considerations, contextual analysis, and greater understanding of materials provides an excellent platform to engage more people with the work of the heritage field and rally them to the cause of sustainable development.

Shreya Ghosal (Masters Student, Columbia University, New York) focused her talk on the intersection of planning and preservation, specifically citing the following Round Tables as those of

personal import:

- **_2006** - Heritage and the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes: The Vienna Memorandum
- **_2018** – Sites of Memory: Conservation Challenges in a World Heritage Context

She encouraged a heritage conservation approach that balances the existing built environment with the pressures of a growing population, and asked if it is really better to demolish rather than contextually. Ms. Ghosal stated the necessity of the H.U.L. approach in order to best understand the layers of value in a place, ultimately allowing for appropriate planning and development. Alluding to topics discussed at the 2018 Round Table on sites of memory, Ms. Ghosal insisted H.U.L. is embedded in past and current social expression and therefore there is a need to preserve all narratives, regardless of their competition in order to provide a meaningful addition to a community. She gave the example of her work in Newark, N.J., where community engagement and the H.U.L. approach allowed for the successful completion and revitalization of a site formerly occupied by a penitentiary. The new memorial that now occupies the space relates the story of racism and segregation within the community upon the foundation of the former jail, which visitors can experience both as the jailer and as the prisoner. The project forwent the aesthetics and materiality of the structure, and instead stressing the concept of preservation through memory and education.

Ms. Christie Ellis-Wong (Master of Architecture Student, Carleton University, Ottawa) identified four Round Table discussions of significance:

- **_2009** – Conserving Historic Places: Canadian Approaches 1950-2000
- **_2011** – Impact of Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice
- **_2012** – Heritage Conservation 20/20: Hindsight and Foresight
- **_2015** – Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: From Theory to Practice

Ms. Ellis-Wong opened by placing an emphasis on the need to reconcile sustainability and conservation and how, subsequently, they might be able to provide a fresh, common goal for the heritage field. Because of climate change and environmental degradation, she said, all architects in the future will be conservation architects, whether they want to be or not. There is a need to re-evaluate where the field is, contextualize ourselves within the scheme of conservation history, and orient ourselves toward current needs. Moving forward, multidisciplinary approaches offer the best solutions and will potentially be the catalyst to determining a common goal. We must identify other values that heritage, such as embedded energy, in order to conserve our decaying planet. A modern, sustainable conservation approach needs to consist of words and definitions that apply not only to specific buildings, but all buildings in order to shift the paradigm and common perception of the heritage cause.

Discussion following the panel's presentations consisted of renewed optimism amongst all round table participants that the future of the profession is in good hands. Main talking points included:

- _The students desire to integrate theory and practice in order to gain skills dealing with the material, social, and intangible aspects of conservation ('Boots on the ground').
- _Optimism from the panel respecting the likely future role of professionals as multidisciplinary actors rather than experts, citing cooperation and humility as keys to moving the field forward with one cohesive vision.
- _The absolute, undeniable need for leaders in every field to address climate change and alter the perception from a shirking of responsibility to one of a continuum between generations.

Following the student panel Prof. Christina Cameron addressed the Round Table with next steps. Main subjects of interest moving into the next 12 years included:

- _Interdisciplinarity, Landscapes and Sustainability were major themes that ran throughout the event.
- _Boundaries of the heritage field are becoming wider, and are touching on larger issues; issues that will require new thinking to appropriately solve.
- _Migration at both the national and international level as a result of both climate and economic change
- _Climate change adaptation remains an incessant concern for people, but the science is not penetrating to decision-makers.
- _Communication both within the heritage field and with the public needs to evolve with the goal of creating cohesion and definition: is the "H" word acceptable or not? .
- _Indigenous perspectives are raising valid points for discussion respecting land ownership, stewardship, and our interaction with the land in general.
- _New thinking on sites of memory was nicely captured by the phrase, "equitable preservation of all narratives". An idea that will undoubtedly increase in importance in this politically bifurcated world.

Finally, Dr. Cameron expressed gratitude to all participants who made all the Round Table discussions so fruitful and relevant along with optimism that there remains room for further debate and exploration. Concluding remarks were given by Dr. Jacques Lachapelle (Director, School of Architecture,

Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal), who praised Dr. Cameron for her tireless and seemingly superhuman efforts as the chair of built heritage; for her coherent vision to routinely bring together the best minds in the field and pose thoughtful, challenging and relevant questions; and for continued efforts as a mentor, instructor and academic. The field, and specifically the University of Montreal has benefitted immensely from her presence, ideas and passion for her work. The entire constituency was grateful for the opportunity to be present, and congratulated Dr. Cameron on her incredible contribution to the entire field of heritage conservation.

7. CONCLUSION (FRANÇAIS)

Christina Cameron

Titulaire de la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti

Février 2019

Intitulée *Regard sur le passé, réflexion sur l'avenir : la conservation du patrimoine et les treize Tables rondes de Montréal*, la 14^e Table ronde de Montréal s'est tenue du 5 au 7 décembre 2018, au Centre Phi à Montréal. Les participants ont apprécié le Centre Phi créé par Phoebe Greenberg, une artiste visionnaire. Organisme axé sur la culture et les arts multidisciplinaires, le Centre encourage tous les aspects de la création, de la réalisation, de la production et de la diffusion. Il travaille à la croisée de l'art, du cinéma, de la musique, du design et de la technologie. Grâce à des programmes éclectiques et à l'importance accordée à la création de contenu, le Centre Phi cultive les rencontres inattendues entre les artistes et le public. Il a fourni sans frais un lieu stimulant pour la table ronde.

Depuis 2006, la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine bâti de l'Université de Montréal a organisé des tables rondes annuelles qui ont réuni des spécialistes canadiens et internationaux ayant une expérience en conservation du patrimoine, en développement durable et dans des disciplines connexes. Afin de souligner la dernière année du mandat de la titulaire de la Chaire de recherche en patrimoine bâti, cette 14^e Table ronde spéciale examine les rencontres précédentes. Chaque présentateur a résumé la question discutée pendant une table ronde donnée et fait le point sur les conclusions à partir d'activités plus récentes. En outre, on leur a demandé de prédire comment la situation évoluerait. Après chaque présentation, les participants se sont joints à la discussion.

Plus de 80 participants de différentes disciplines ont assisté à la 14^e Table ronde de Montréal, qui a aussi compté sur la présence d'observateurs étudiants inscrits à des programmes de conservation du patrimoine à l'Université de Montréal, à la Carleton University à Ottawa, à la Willowbank School of Restoration Arts à Queenston ainsi qu'à la Columbia University à New York. Certains étudiants ont joué le rôle de rapporteurs. La 14^e Table ronde de Montréal s'est aussi distinguée par la participation de jeunes professionnels et étudiants à deux panels.

À la session d'ouverture, Raphaël Fischler, doyen de la Faculté de l'aménagement à l'Université de Montréal, a souhaité la bienvenue aux participants. Il a parlé du rôle tenu par la conservation du patrimoine dans l'ère moderne, au cours de laquelle l'innovation technologique a rendu possible des déplacements et des communications de plus en plus rapides. Il a reconnu l'antinomie courante établie entre conservation du patrimoine et quête de rapidité, amour du changement et demandes de

consumérisme. Il a cependant affirmé que les écologistes du patrimoine apportent une précieuse contribution en répondant au besoin humain d'être enraciné dans un lieu et une identité. Ces spécialistes aident à faire reconnaître les lieux qui méritent le respect « car ils nous montrent de quelle beauté ou ingéniosité sont capables les êtres humains, et parce qu'ils nous permettent de nous définir comme collectivité locale ou mondiale. Ce faisant, nous ne nous contentons pas de reconnaître, mais nous posons un geste de gratitude envers nos prédécesseurs, envers les générations passées qui ont enrichi nos vies et nous ont façonnés. »

Christina Cameron, titulaire de la Chaire de recherche en patrimoine bâti, a ensuite établi le contexte des discussions à venir. Elle a souligné qu'au fil des ans, les tables rondes annuelles ont habituellement fait prendre conscience, en conclusion, qu'il faudrait modifier les principes et les pratiques de conservation du patrimoine, même si le chemin à suivre n'est pas toujours évident. Les personnes ayant participé aux rencontres précédentes ont observé que les systèmes de conservation du patrimoine tendent à être cantonnés en silos, alors que les membres de plusieurs autres disciplines et des collectivités doivent être impliqués afin de favoriser les résultats positifs en conservation du patrimoine.

M^{me} Cameron a mis en relief trois thèmes clés issus des discussions des précédentes tables rondes. Le premier concerne l'élargissement des valeurs patrimoniales associées aux lieux historiques. L'éventail des valeurs s'est étendu pour inclure, outre l'histoire et l'architecture, des considérations sociales, économiques et environnementales, parfois traduites dans des dimensions intangibles et associatives. Dans le contexte de décisions concernant les lieux historiques fondées sur les valeurs, cet élargissement des valeurs a complexifié la tâche aux praticiens en conservation du patrimoine. Le second thème superpose la notion de paysage dans des lieux historiques et les nouveaux points de vue générés par une perception holistique des valeurs naturelles et culturelles. Les pratiques de conservation du patrimoine se transforment par suite de l'émergence du concept de paysages culturels et de paysages urbains historiques, de la thématique nature-culture adoptée par l'ICOMOS et l'UICN ainsi que du modèle indigène selon lequel culture et nature forment un tout unifié. Le troisième thème porte sur l'influence de la conservation du patrimoine au-delà de ses frontières habituelles. Les précédentes tables rondes avaient mis en relief le lien entre la conservation du patrimoine et des enjeux mondiaux tels que les changements climatiques, le développement durable et les décisions des Nations Unies relatives à la destruction délibérée du patrimoine culturel. M^{me} Cameron a signalé pour conclure que la 14^e Table ronde de Montréal avait pour but de réexaminer les thèmes des précédentes rencontres afin d'explorer les tendances en matière de conservation du patrimoine au cours des deux premières décennies du XXI^e siècle.

La seconde session, présidée par Victoria Angel avec Kate Coulthart comme rapporteuse, a été consacrée aux Tables rondes de Montréal de 2006 et de 2008. Mike Turner, professeur émérite à la

Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design à Jérusalem, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2006 : Le patrimoine et la conservation des paysages urbains historiques : le Mémoire de Vienne*. Inscrivant ses commentaires dans le contexte d'une théorie générale des systèmes, il a souligné l'importance d'initiatives intégratives comme le cours sur les approches territoriales intégrées offert en 1994 par l'ICCROM, la déclaration ICOMOS faite à Xi'an en 2005 sur le milieu et l'assemblée générale de l'ICOMOS en 2008 consacrée à l'esprit du lieu. Il a situé le Mémoire de Vienne (2005) dans cette évolution, le comparant à une fusée de propulsion qui lance un véhicule spatial, ici le document qui a amorcé le passage de l'intérêt pour la conservation des monuments à l'attention portée aux processus d'urbanisme. Une réflexion ultérieure élaborée à l'échelle mondiale a suscité de nouvelles approches intégratives incluses dans la recommandation de l'UNESCO concernant le paysage urbain historique (2011) et le nouveau programme pour les villes de l'Habitat III (2016). Turner a proposé trois catégories pour analyser le virage : l'archéologie urbaine, les zones urbaines et la forme urbaine, tangible ou intangible. Dans la discussion qui a suivi, les participants ont évalué les avantages des approches synchroniques comparativement aux approches diachroniques en matière de forme urbaine, et l'avantage de considérer la mobilité selon une approche intégrée de l'urbanisme.

Kristal Buckley, conférencière en patrimoine culturel à la School of History, Heritage and Society, à la Faculty of Arts and Education de la Deakin University, à Melbourne, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2008 : Le patrimoine mondial : définir et protéger les perspectives visuelles importantes*. Elle a indiqué que des situations d'empiètement d'importants paysages continuaient de se produire, telle la tour Sevilla de César Pelli, le projet de téléphérique dans la vallée du Haut-Rhin et la proposition récente d'un nouvel hôtel Intercontinental à Vienne. Elle s'est demandée s'il était possible de protéger ces paysages. M^{me} Buckley a répertorié plusieurs initiatives réalisées après la Table ronde de Montréal de 2008, dont les travaux sur les zones tampons (2010), un manuel de ressource de l'ICOMOS sur l'évaluation des impacts sur le patrimoine (2011) ainsi qu'une réunion sur l'intégrité des biens culturels (2012). Cependant, elle a déclaré que les attributs de paysages importants n'apparaissent pas encore dans les déclarations de valeurs universelles exceptionnelles concernant les lieux du patrimoine mondial. Les participants ont indiqué que le concept de lieu méritait d'être clarifié et que la pratique habituelle en matière de patrimoine tend à considérer chaque paysage important selon son propre mérite, de manière ad hoc. Pour conclure, Kristal Buckley a affirmé que la raison de définir et de protéger les paysages importants était encore valable, et que la gestion des zones tampons reste difficile.

La troisième session, présidée par Michel Cotte avec Tanya Dare comme rapporteuse, a permis d'examiner les Tables rondes de Montréal tenues en 2017, 2010 et 2014. Mechtild Rössler, directrice du Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO à Paris, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2017 :*

Comment concilier le tourisme et la conservation des sites du patrimoine mondial. Elle a souligné que le thème était encore pertinent, car le tourisme de masse croissant menace les lieux du patrimoine mondial. La Convention européenne du paysage considère les touristes comme parties prenantes, qui ont un rôle à jouer en matière de gérance des lieux patrimoniaux. M^{me} Rössler regrette que, selon les recherches, l'industrie des bateaux de croisière offre peu de bénéfices locaux, tel qu'à Venise par exemple. Elle a également indiqué que la récente boîte à outils sur le tourisme durable dans les sites du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO aide les gestionnaires de sites et les collectivités locales à affronter les problèmes issus du tourisme. Les participants ont noté que la Liste du patrimoine mondial n'engendre pas automatiquement une augmentation du tourisme et que les collectivités locales sont parfois déçues que la liste n'ait pas accru l'activité économique. Tout le monde s'est dit d'accord que la production d'un plus grand nombre d'études de cas aiderait à mieux faire comprendre le tourisme de masse et ses répercussions.

L'architecte Julian Smith, de la firme Julian Smith & Associates à Westport, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2010 : Conserver les paysages culturels*. Il a indiqué que les participants de 2010 ont établi la distinction entre paysages historiques et paysages culturels. Ainsi, les paysages historiques, tournés vers le passé, sont ordonnés et utopiques. La conservation des paysages historiques s'apparente à celle des musées, bien représentée par la gestion conservatrice du monde bâti prônée par James Marston Fitch. Par contre, les paysages culturels existent au présent et comprennent des couches de sens et des frontières mouvantes. Ils représentent un changement de paradigme pour la conservation du patrimoine. Parce qu'ils évoluent de façon organique avec différentes couches de sens, les paysages culturels mettent en cause les pratiques actuelles concernant le patrimoine axées sur la conservation de l'exemple unique, rare et exceptionnel. Dans sa conclusion, Smith affirme que la question continue d'être pertinente et que le chemin à suivre n'est pas clair.

Nora Mitchell, professeure associée à l'University of Vermont, à Woodstock, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2014 : La valeur culturelle des sites naturels*. Selon elle, une approche holistique en matière de culture et de nature nous ramène à la tradition plusieurs fois centenaire des zones protégées. Cet enjeu est encore chaudement discuté, a-t-elle déclaré, citant l'étude de l'UNESCO sur les lieux mixtes, la thématique nature-culture de l'ICOMOS et de l'UICN ainsi que les récentes communications présentées à la réunion de l'US/ICOMOS tenue en 2018 à San Francisco. Un participant a signalé l'avantage d'ouvrir le dialogue nature-culture à l'échelle communautaire. Un autre a souligné que le mot « paysage » constituait un obstacle possible, et il a demandé qu'on cherche un autre terme pour décrire ce phénomène.

La 4^e session, présidée par Jill Taylor avec Kiersten Vuorimaki comme rapporteuse, portait sur les Tables rondes de Montréal de 2013, de 2011 et de 2015. Nobuko Inaba, professeure au World Heritage Studies, à la Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences de l'University of Tsukuba, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2013 : Les éoliennes et le paysage : vers un développement durable*. Discutant des résultats de la table ronde de 2013, elle a déclaré que l'importance de cette question s'accroît. Le gouvernement japonais, a-t-elle souligné, a délégué les décisions concernant le paysage aux collectivités locales, même si celles-ci manquent de direction pour évaluer les répercussions sur le patrimoine ou tout autre aspect légal des interventions à grande échelle sur le paysage. Les participants ont réitéré la nécessité exprimée lors de la table ronde de cartographier des paysages importants et de comparer ces cartes avec celles indiquant les grands vents, là où l'installation d'éoliennes serait fructueuse d'un point de vue commercial. La cartographie proactive d'importants paysages permettrait aux défenseurs du patrimoine de réagir positivement aux éoliennes ou de proposer d'autres parcs. Les participants ont aussi considéré qu'il faudrait inclure la question de l'énergie éolienne dans une discussion plus vaste sur la neutralité carbonique, que doit entreprendre le secteur patrimonial.

Susan Ross, professeure adjointe au Heritage Conservation Program, à la School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies de la Carleton University, à Ottawa, s'est intéressée à la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2011 : L'impact des stratégies de durabilité sur la pratique de la conservation du patrimoine*. Elle a lancé la discussion en proposant quatre perspectives : patrimoine durable, patrimoine et durabilité, développement durable en matière de patrimoine et patrimoine pour le développement durable. Elle a relevé plusieurs changements survenus depuis la table ronde de 2011, dont les directives sur la réhabilitation concernant les normes du Secrétariat américain, la Recommandation faite par l'UNESCO en 2011 concernant le paysage urbain historique, la parution d'une série d'ouvrages universitaires, les objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies (2015) et la politique sur le développement durable de lieux du patrimoine mondial (2015). Soulignant la question d'atteindre une production de déchets nulle, elle a déclaré le temps venu de se débarrasser de la culture de démolition et d'encourager la modernisation des édifices et la réutilisation des matériaux déjà en place.

Ewan Hyslop, chef de la Technical Research and Science, à l'Historic Environment Scotland, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2015 : L'interdisciplinarité et la conservation du patrimoine : de la théorie à la pratique*. Il s'est attaché en particulier à une dimension de l'interdisciplinarité : la science des changements climatiques. Si les prévisions actuelles sur le réchauffement climatique se concrétisent, Hyslop croit que d'ici 2050, les praticiens en conservation du patrimoine devront avant tout se préoccuper des adaptations aux changements climatiques. Les données réunies par le bureau de météorologie de l'Environment Agency au Royaume-Uni indiquent que les changements s'accélèrent, et que les orages et

les pluies augmenteront. Les chutes de pluies deviendront plus intenses, arrivant sur un plan horizontal, apportant 38 p. cent de plus d'eau, abîmant davantage les matériaux et pénétrant dans les systèmes d'édifices, ce qui causera une certaine instabilité. En plus de bâtir la résilience à partir de connaissances et de données, les futurs praticiens en conservation du patrimoine devront gérer la perte inévitable de lieux et de ressources du patrimoine. Les participants ont signalé qu'il faut donner aux gestionnaires accès à l'information sur les sites et leur fournir des lignes directrices sur la façon de rendre la mémoire patrimoniale transposable, en partie grâce à une bonne documentation.

La 5^e session, présidée par Natalie Bull avec Mira Haidar comme rapporteuse, a couvert les Tables rondes de Montréal de 2016, 2009 et 2018. François LeBlanc, architecte en conservation à Ottawa, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2016 : De la conservation à la reconstruction : l'influence du patrimoine mondial sur la théorie et la pratique*. Examinant les conclusions de cette table ronde sur la reconstruction, il a souligné que les principes de conservation évoluent et intègrent de nouvelles perspectives. La destruction délibérée de lieux du patrimoine mondial en Syrie, en Irak et ailleurs, qui a causé une perte traumatisante, établit le contexte d'une approche de reconstruction plus souple, comme l'indiquent les Recommandations pour le relèvement et la reconstruction du patrimoine mondial élaborées à Varsovie en 2018. En 2018 également, la Banque mondiale, en collaboration avec l'UNESCO, a fait paraître un livre blanc qui sert de cadre pour intégrer la culture au moment de reconstruire une ville après un conflit ou une catastrophe et de mettre en place des programmes de restauration. Les participants ont affirmé que les praticiens en conservation du patrimoine, ambivalents lorsqu'ils donnent des conseils sur la reconstruction, ne fournissent pas non plus d'explications ni de principes clairs en faveur ou contre la reconstruction de lieux historiques.

Julia Gersovitz, architecte chez EVOQ à Montréal, a discuté de la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2009 : Conserver les lieux historiques : l'approche canadienne de 1950 à 2000*. Elle a signalé qu'il s'agit de la seule table ronde axée sur le Canada et que les présentations qui y ont été données proposent une image de la situation quelque peu fragmentée. Rappelant l'importante contribution de pionniers tels que Clarence Gagnon, Ramsay Traquair, Marius Barbeau, Gérard Morisset et autres, elle a recommandé un article sur l'histoire de la conservation du patrimoine canadien, mis à jour en 2015 par Gordon Fulton pour l'*Encyclopédie canadienne*. La discussion a ensuite porté sur la question de l'éthique. Les participants ont soutenu que la société est responsable de conserver ses lieux historiques, pas de les démolir. Ils ont regretté le manque de leadership du gouvernement et souligné que le secteur privé, préoccupé seulement par les apparences, s'intéresse davantage à préserver les façades que les édifices au complet.

Christopher Young, consultant en patrimoine à Oxford, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2018 : Les défis de la conservation des sites de mémoire du patrimoine mondial*. Il a souligné l'intérêt croissant suscité par les lieux commémoratifs comme les champs de bataille ou les lieux qui ont été le théâtre de génocides. À son avis, le système du patrimoine mondial reconnaît depuis longtemps les valeurs intangibles selon des critères (vi), rappelant l'étude publiée en 2018 à ce sujet par Cameron et Herrmann. Une étude de 2018 sur le patrimoine mondial visant l'interprétation des lieux de mémoire suggère, en conclusion, de laisser passer du temps entre des événements traumatiques et leur interprétation. Les plus jeunes participants ont discuté de leur intérêt pour les lieux commémoratifs où se sont produites des exécutions massives, soulignant que ces endroits n'étaient pas nécessairement associés à un lieu géographique et se demandant s'il existait d'autres formes de reconnaissance, comme des solutions numériques.

La 6^e session, présidée par Beth Hanna avec Chloé Samson et Olivier Toupin comme rapporteurs, a couvert les Tables rondes de Montréal de 2007 et de 2012. Elle comprenait aussi une discussion réunissant un groupe de jeunes professionnels. Ahmed Skounti, professeur à l'Institut national des sciences de l'archéologie et du patrimoine à Rabat, a présenté la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2007 : Le patrimoine matériel et immatériel : deux conventions de l'UNESCO*. Il a parlé de la Convention de 2003 pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel et de son lien avec la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972. Si la convention de 2003 a d'abord été indépendante, les événements subséquents associés aux pressions relatives à l'inscription et à la production de rapports ont suscité une synergie accrue entre les deux conventions. Skounti a déclaré que la convention de 2003 évalue la possibilité d'adopter des modèles du patrimoine mondial pour les processus en amont, d'établir des plafonds annuels de nomination, de produire des rapports périodiques et de se préparer aux risques. Tentant de réduire les pressions relatives à l'établissement de listes d'éléments, la convention de 2003 a établi une limite de 50 dossiers retenus par année. De ce fait, il faut aujourd'hui attendre quatre ans avant qu'une soumission soit examinée. Les participants ont considéré que les tendances actuelles prévalant dans la pratique de conservation patrimoniale, dont l'intérêt porté aux villes vivantes plutôt qu'aux édifices, aux traditions vivantes plutôt qu'aux objets, contribuera à produire une meilleure intégration et une meilleure synergie entre les deux conventions.

Claudine Déom, professeure agrégée à l'École d'architecture de la Faculté de l'aménagement, à l'Université de Montréal, a examiné la *Table ronde de Montréal de 2012 : La conservation du patrimoine en 2020 : recul et prévoyance*. Elle a d'abord présenté les changements survenus depuis la table ronde de 2012, dont la plus grande portée de la définition du concept de patrimoine, la création de l'Association of Critical Heritage Studies, la Commission de vérité et réconciliation du Canada, la Convention de Faro

avec ses droits relatifs au patrimoine, les objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unis et l'accélération des changements climatiques. Soulignant le nombre insuffisant d'étudiants en conservation du patrimoine et le manque de soutien public, elle a cerné l'écart entre les conversations privilégiées échangées pendant les tables rondes et les discussions avec d'autres collectivités. En raison du manque de communication, le public s'est fait une fausse idée sur la conservation du patrimoine, un domaine qui évolue rapidement, convaincu que la conservation consiste à geler le passé et à empêcher toute transformation contemporaine. Établissant un parallèle avec la réduction du soutien que le public accorde au mouvement environnementaliste, elle a demandé aux praticiens en conservation du patrimoine d'établir et de communiquer des messages clairs et positifs, que les gens accueillent bien. D'autres participants ont reconnu que le secteur patrimonial ne communique pas régulièrement avec les principaux médias ni les diverses collectivités locales. Ils ont affirmé la nécessité de faire connaître la pertinence de préserver les lieux historiques, car ceux-ci façonnent le présent et l'avenir.

La 6^e session comprenait aussi une discussion réunissant un groupe de jeunes professionnels, qui ont donné leur point de vue sur les questions suivantes : *Dans le futur, quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes seront interpellés dans votre pratique professionnelle en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi?*

Angela Garvey, planificatrice du patrimoine chez ERA Architects à Toronto, suggère d'être plus engagé envers les collectivités et souligne l'importance d'adopter le point de vue autochtone en ce qui a trait aux lieux historiques. Émilie Vézina-Doré, conseillère à la mise en valeur du patrimoine pour la Division du patrimoine et des relations internationales de la Ville de Québec, a discuté des points de vue différents des propriétaires et des citoyens, affirmant que les premiers s'attachent aux droits fonciers tandis que les derniers appuient le concept de bien public. Elle a indiqué qu'il faudrait communiquer davantage avec tous les intervenants afin que la société se mette à appuyer les valeurs patrimoniales. L'architecte Ali Piwowar, agent en conservation aux Services techniques de Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada, à Gatineau, suggère d'adopter une approche ascendante avec les collectivités, de canaliser leurs récits et de souligner que l'histoire vivante donne du sens aux lieux historiques. Marie-Andrée Thiffault, conseillère en architecture et en patrimoine au ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, a signalé l'importance des Normes et lignes directrices pour la conservation des lieux au Canada. Elle a aussi suggéré d'accroître la formation afin de développer des compétences traditionnelles dans le domaine de la construction, et de consulter la population pour aider les collectivités à transformer les lieux historiques de façon respectueuse. Mallory Wilson, directrice générale et cofondatrice d'Entremise, à Montréal, a constaté que les paradigmes changent, que les organisations de base sont devenues différentes, qu'il n'existe peut-être pas de patrimoine universel et

qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de chercher un consensus à propos des valeurs.

Au cours de la discussion subséquente, les participants ont souligné l'importance d'aborder en premier lieu les besoins des collectivités afin de comprendre comment les traduire en projet. Débattant de la possibilité que des ordinateurs remplacent le savoir-faire humain, ils ont conclu que la technologie n'est pas parfaite et qu'il est encore nécessaire de recourir à des artisans. Pour répondre à une question sur les stratégies à utiliser pour travailler avec des non-spécialistes, plusieurs panélistes ont affirmé qu'étant nouveaux dans le domaine, ils se rappellent encore le temps où ils n'œuvraient pas encore en conservation du patrimoine.

Pour la 7^e session, présidée par Victoria Angel avec Evan Karl et Olivier Toupin comme rapporteurs, des étudiants en conservation du patrimoine au Canada et aux États-Unis ont présenté un débat au cours duquel ils ont répondu aux questions suivantes : *Quels thèmes ou enjeux soulevés par les discussions des tables rondes apparaissent essentiels dans votre formation en conservation du patrimoine? Pourquoi?*

Aly Bousfield, étudiante à la Willowbank School of Restoration Arts, à Queenston, relevant l'insécurité du monde, considère qu'il faudrait mieux comprendre les changements climatiques. Nansen Murray, étudiant à la maîtrise à l'Heritage Conservation Program, à la School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies de la Carleton University, à Ottawa, a fait valoir l'importance de comprendre les paysages associatifs et évolutifs ainsi que les nombreuses couches de valeur qui les accompagnent. Marie-Christine St-Arnaud, étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture à la Faculté de l'aménagement de l'Université de Montréal, a fait l'éloge de la prise de décisions fondée sur les valeurs en s'appuyant sur son expérience, affirmant que les programmes universitaires destinés à des architectes n'abordent pas assez souvent la question du patrimoine. Shreya Ghoshal, étudiante à la maîtrise en préservation historique et en urbanisme à la Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, de la Columbia University à New York, a appuyé le croisement entre patrimoine et urbanisme et demandé une préservation équitable de tous les récits. Christie Ellis Wong, étudiante à la maîtrise en architecture à la Carleton University, à Ottawa, s'est servie d'une série de dessins pour illustrer les relations entre patrimoine et collectivité. Cameron Piper, étudiant à la maîtrise en aménagement, option Ville, territoire et paysage, à la Faculté de l'aménagement de l'Université de Montréal, a encouragé l'adoption d'approches novatrices en vue d'améliorer l'infrastructure de transport caduque des années 1960, comme les autoroutes et les ponts, soulignant les réussites obtenues à New York et à Séoul qui ont transformé ces infrastructures en parcs linéaires.

Au cours de la discussion qui a suivi, les panélistes ont cerné d'autres besoins en matière d'éducation, dont la formation pratique ainsi que les méthodes pour comprendre les valeurs sociales et les

études interdisciplinaires. Ils pensent aussi que détenant plusieurs emplois dans l'avenir, ils interviendront non pas comme spécialistes d'un seul aspect de la conservation du patrimoine, mais comme facilitateurs dans ce domaine.

Christina Cameron a résumé les discussions de la 14^e Table ronde de Montréal, affirmant que les problèmes soulevés lors des treize tables rondes précédentes demeurent actuels et irrésolus. En plus des trois thèmes clés énoncés dans son discours d'ouverture – l'élargissement des valeurs, l'émergence du concept de paysage culturel et l'influence exercée par la conservation du patrimoine hors de ses frontières habituelles –, elle a mentionné que la rencontre avait permis de cerner plusieurs autres thèmes prioritaires, dont le développement durable, l'interdisciplinarité, le patrimoine indigène, la migration humaine causée par les changements climatiques, la préservation équitable de tous les récits et la communication proactive qui s'étend au-delà de la collectivité patrimoniale. Elle a remercié les participants de leur apport précieux au débat, exprimant en particulier sa reconnaissance à Fanny Cardin-Pilon, qui a contribué à organiser la rencontre.

Jacques Lachapelle, directeur de l'École d'architecture à la Faculté de l'aménagement de l'Université de Montréal, a clos les discussions de la table ronde en établissant une analogie avec les travaux de Spinoza, expliquant que le philosophe a élaboré sa réflexion sur l'éthique dans un contexte de tolérance exceptionnel prévalant à l'époque aux Pays-Bas. Spinoza a réuni des gens de formations différentes, les encourageant à exprimer leurs points de vue, leurs croyances et leurs vérités avec une grande liberté et un profond respect de leurs idées respectives. Il a remercié la titulaire de la Chaire et tous les participants de leur dévouement envers la conservation patrimoniale et de leurs aspirations à faire du monde un meilleur endroit.

7. CONCLUSION (ENGLISH)

Christina Cameron
Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage
February 2019

The 14th Montreal Round Table *Looking back, looking forward: heritage conservation and thirteen Montreal Round Tables* took place from December 5-7, 2018 at the Phi Centre in Montreal. The participants enjoyed the Phi Centre founded by Phoebe Greenberg, an artist and visionary. The Centre is a multidisciplinary arts and culture organization that cultivates all aspects of creation, development, production and dissemination. It operates at the intersection of art, film, music, design and technology. Through eclectic programming and a strong emphasis on content creation, the Phi Centre fosters unexpected encounters between artists and audiences. This venue provided a gracious and stimulating setting for the Round Table.

Since 2006, the Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage at the University of Montreal has sponsored annual Round Tables to bring together Canadian and international experts with experience in heritage conservation, sustainable development and related disciplines. To mark the final year of the Chair's mandate, this special 14th Round Table took the opportunity to reflect on the previous thirteen Round Tables. Each presenter gave a synopsis of a specific Round Table and up-dated the finding with more recent activities. The presenters were also asked to predict how their particular issue might evolve in the future. Following each presentation, participants joined the discussion.

Over eighty participants from diverse disciplines attended the 14th Montreal Round Table as well as student observers from heritage conservation programmes at the University of Montreal, Carleton University in Ottawa, Willowbank School of Restoration Arts in Queenston, and Columbia University in New York. Some of the students served as rapporteurs. A special feature of the 14th Montreal Round Table was the participation of young professionals and students in two panels.

At the opening session, Raphaël Fischler, Dean of the Faculté de l'aménagement at the University of Montreal, welcomed participants to the meeting. He spoke of the position of heritage conservation in the modern age, an era in which technological innovation has enabled faster and faster travel and communication. He acknowledged that heritage conservation is often at odds with the search for speed, the love of change and the claims of consumerism. He argued, however, that heritage conservationists make a valuable contribution by responding to a human need to be rooted to a place and an identity. These specialists support the recognition of places that are worthy of respect "because they show us what

beauty or ingenuity human beings are capable of and because they help us identify as a local or global community. When we do that, our act is not only one of recognition but also one of gratitude toward those who came before us, gratitude to past generations for enriching our lives and for making us who we are.”

Christina Cameron, Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage, then set the context for the discussions to follow. She noted that over the years the annual Round Tables usually concluded with the realization that current heritage conservation doctrine and practices needed to change, although the path forward remained unclear. She observed that participants at previous meetings observed that the existing heritage conservation system operates within its own silo at a time when many other disciplines and communities need to be involved for successful outcomes in heritage conservation.

She highlighted three key themes that emerged from previous Round Table discussions. The first is the expansion of heritage values associated with historic places. The range of values has moved beyond history and architecture to include social, economic and environmental considerations, sometimes manifested in intangible and associative dimensions. In the context of values-based decision-making for historic places, this expansion of values adds complexity to the work of heritage conservationists. The second theme is the overlay of a landscape concept on historic places and the new perspectives engendered by looking at natural and cultural values in a holistic way. Heritage conservation practice is undergoing a transformation due to the emergence of cultural landscapes and historic urban landscapes, the ICOMOS/IUCN Culture/Nature journey, and the Indigenous model that perceives culture and nature as a seamless whole. The third theme is the influence of heritage conservation beyond its traditional boundaries. Previous Round Tables recognized the connection between cultural heritage and global issues like climate change, sustainable development and United Nations decisions related to the deliberate destruction of cultural heritage. She closed by noting that the purpose of the 14th Montreal Round Table was to review the themes of the earlier ones in order to explore trends in heritage conservation in the first two decades of the 21st century.

The second session, chaired by Victoria Angel with rapporteur Kate Coulthart, focused on the 2006 and 2008 Montreal Round Tables. Mike Turner, Professor Emeritus, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem, spoke about the *2006 Montreal Round Table on Heritage and the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes: the Vienna Memorandum*. Framing his comments in the context of general systems theory, he highlighted the importance of integrative initiatives like the 1994 ICCROM course on Integrated Territorial Approaches (ITA), the 2005 ICOMOS Xi’an declaration on setting and the 2008 ICOMOS general assembly devoted to the spirit of place. He positioned the Vienna Memorandum (2005) in this evolution, comparing it to a booster rocket that launches a space vehicle, in this case the document

that launched the shift from monuments conservation towards the processes of urbanism. Further global reflection has led to new integrative approaches found in the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation (HUL, 2011) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA, 2016). Turner proposed three categories for analysing the shift: urban archaeology, urban areas and urban form, both tangible and intangible. In the discussion that followed, participants weighed the merits of synchronic versus diachronic approaches to urban form and the merits of considering mobility in an integrated approach to urbanism.

Kristal Buckley, Lecturer in Cultural Heritage, School of History, Heritage and Society, Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University, Melbourne, presented the *2008 Montreal Round Table on World Heritage: Defining and Protecting Important Views*. She noted that cases of encroachment on important views continue to occur, citing examples like the Seville Tower by César Pelli, a cable car project in the Upper Rhine Valley and a recent proposal for a new Intercontinental Hotel in Vienna. She questioned whether it is feasible to protect important views. Buckley listed a number of initiatives that came after the 2008 Montreal Round Table, including the work on buffer zones (2010), an ICOMOS resource manual on Heritage Impact Assessment (2011) and a meeting on integrity for cultural properties (2012). Nonetheless, she stated that attributes of important views still do not appear in Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage sites. Participants observed that the concept of setting needs clarification and that usual heritage practice is to consider each important view on its own merits in an ad hoc way. Buckley concluded by asserting that the goal of defining and protecting important views is still relevant and that buffer zone management remains a challenge.

Session 3, chaired by Michel Cotte with rapporteur Tanya Dare, reviewed the Montreal Round Tables held in 2017, 2010 and 2014. Mechtild Rössler, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris presented the *2017 Montreal Round Table on Balancing Tourism and Heritage Conservation: a World Heritage context*. She noted that the theme is still relevant since the trend towards mass tourism continues to grow and threats to World Heritage sites can be significant. She pointed out that the European Landscape Convention considers tourists to be stakeholders with a role to play in the stewardship of heritage places. She regretted that research indicates that there are few local benefits from the cruise ship industry, pointing to Venice as an example. Rössler indicated that the recent UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Toolkit aims to enable site managers and local communities to address tourism challenges. Participants noted that World Heritage listing does not automatically lead to an increase in tourism and that local communities are occasionally disappointed that listing has not created increased economic activity. All agreed that more case studies would contribute to a better understanding of the phenomenon and impact of mass tourism.

Julian Smith, Architect, Julian Smith & Associates, Westport, presented the *2010 Montreal Round Table on Conserving Cultural Landscapes*. He noted that the 2010 meeting was careful to make the distinction between historical landscapes and cultural landscapes. He clarified that historical landscapes look to the past, are orderly and utopian. Conservation of historical landscapes is akin to museums, well represented by the curatorial management of the built world promoted by James Marston Fitch. In contrast, cultural landscapes exist in the present with layers of meaning and shifting boundaries. They represent a paradigm shift for heritage conservation. Because cultural landscapes evolve organically with multiple layers of meaning, they challenge existing heritage practice that is oriented towards the conservation of unique, rare and outstanding examples. Smith concluded by affirming that the issue continues to be relevant and that the path forward is still unclear.

Nora Mitchell, Adjunct Professor, University of Vermont, Woodstock presented the *2014 Montreal Round Table on Exploring the Cultural Value of Nature*. She pointed out that a holistic approach to culture and nature harkens back to the centuries-old tradition of protected areas. She noted that this issue is still under intense discussion, citing a 2014 UNESCO paper on mixed sites, the Nature/Culture journey of IUCN and ICOMOS, and recent papers at the US ICOMOS meeting in 2018 in San Francisco. One participant reported that opening up a nature-culture dialogue at the community level has been productive. Another pointed to the word “landscape” as a possible impediment and encouraged consideration of a new word to describe the phenomenon.

Session 4, chaired by Jill Taylor with rapport Kiersten Vuorimaki, focused on the 2013, 2011 and 2015 Montreal Round Tables. Nobuko Inaba, World Heritage Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba presented the *2013 Montreal Round Table on Wind Turbines and Landscape: towards Sustainable Development*. She discussed the findings of the 2013 Round Table and stated that this issue is increasing in importance. She pointed out that the Japanese government has delegated landscape decisions to local communities even though they lack guidance for heritage impact assessment and other legal dimensions of large-scale interventions in the landscape. Participants reiterated the call in the Round Table for mapping important views and comparing them with maps of high winds where implantation of wind turbines would be productive from a business perspective. Proactive mapping of important views could position heritage advocates to respond positively or to propose alternate sites for wind turbines. Participants also considered that the issue of wind energy was part of a larger discussion on carbon neutrality that the heritage sector needs to undertake.

Susan Ross, Assistant Professor, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa focused on the *2011 Montreal Round Table on Impact of*

Sustainability Strategies on Heritage Conservation Practice. She framed the discussion by proposing four perspectives: sustainable heritage, heritage versus sustainability, sustainable development for heritage and heritage for sustainable development. Since the 2011 Round Table, she noted many changes such as the rehabilitation guidelines for the United States Secretary's Standards, the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape, a series of academic books, the 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the 2015 sustainable development policy for World Heritage sites. She highlighted the issue of net zero waste, proposing that the time has come to deconstruct the culture of demolition and to encourage the retrofitting of buildings and reuse of materials on site.

Ewan Hyslop, Head of Technical Research and Science, Historic Environment Scotland presented the *2015 Montreal Round Table on Interdisciplinarity and Heritage Conservation: from Theory to Practice*. In reporting on the 2015 Round Table, he focused specifically on one dimension of interdisciplinarity: the science of climate change. If current predictions about increased temperature prove correct, Hyslop anticipates that by 2050 the main role of heritage conservation practitioners will focus on climate change adaptation. Data gathered by the meteorology office of the United Kingdom Environment Agency indicates that change is accelerating, that storms and rain will increase. Rainfall will increase in intensity, arriving on the horizontal, and will deliver 38% more water, leading to higher rates of material decay and penetration into building systems causing instability. In addition to building resilience through knowledge and data, heritage practitioners of the future will need to manage the inevitable loss of heritage places and resources. Participants pointed to the need to make information available to site managers and guidance on how to make heritage memory transportable, in part through good documentation.

Session 5, chaired by Natalie Bull with rapporteur Mira Haidar, covered the 2016, 2009 and 2018 Montreal Round Tables. François LeBlanc, Conservation Architect, Ottawa presented the *2016 Montreal Round Table on From Conservation to Reconstruction: how World Heritage is Changing Theory and Practice*. He reviewed the Round Table conclusions on reconstruction and noted that conservation doctrine is evolving to consider new perspectives. The traumatic loss of World Heritage sites in Syria, Iraq and elsewhere from deliberate destruction forms the context for a more flexible approach to reconstruction as formulated in the 2018 *Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage*. Also in 2018, the World Bank in collaboration with UNESCO issued a white paper as a framework for mainstreaming culture in post-conflict, post-disaster city reconstruction and recovery programmes. Participants noted that heritage practitioners remain ambivalent in their advice on reconstruction and do not give clear explanations or principles for or against reconstructing historic places.

Julia Gersovitz, Architect, EVOQ, Montreal discussed the *2009 Montreal Round Table on Conserving Historic Places: Canadian Approaches 1950-2000*. She noted that the 2009 Round Table is the only one that focused on Canada and that the presentations within it represented a somewhat fragmented picture. Recalling the important contribution of pioneers like Clarence Gagnon, Ramsay Traquair, Marius Barbeau, Gérard Morisset and others, she recommended an article on the history of Canadian heritage conservation, updated by Gordon Fulton in 2015 for the Canadian Encyclopedia. The discussion then turned to the question of ethics, with participants insisting that society has a responsibility to conserve its historic places, not to demolish them. They regretted the lack of government leadership and noted that the private sector is more interested in preserving facades, for appearances sake, and not whole buildings.

Christopher Young, Heritage Consultant, Oxford presented the *2018 Montreal Round Table on Sites of memory: Conservation Challenges in a World Heritage context*. He noted that there is a growing interest in memorializing places like battlefields and genocide sites. He explained that the World Heritage system has a long history of recognizing intangible values through criterion (vi), pointing to a 2018 study by Cameron and Herrmann on the subject. Some conclusions on a 2018 World Heritage study on interpreting sites of memory called for long timelines to allow distance between traumatic events and their interpretation. Younger participants engaged in a discussion of their interest in memorializing sites of mass shootings, noting that they are not necessarily specific to a geographic location and wondering if there could be alternative forms of recognition, such as digital solutions.

Session 6, chaired by Beth Hanna with rapporteurs Chloé Samson and Olivier Toupin, covered the 2007 and 2012 Montreal Round Tables as well as the panel discussion by young professionals. Ahmed Skounti, Professor, Institut national des sciences de l'archéologie et du Patrimoine, Rabat, presented the *2007 Montreal Round Table on Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Two UNESCO Conventions*. He spoke about the 2003 Convention on the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and its links to the 1972 World Heritage Convention. While the 2003 Convention initially operated independently, subsequent events relating to pressures for inscription and reporting have led to greater synergy between the two conventions. Skounti stated that the 2003 Convention is now considering the adoption of World Heritage models for upstream processes, annual ceilings on nominations, periodic reporting and risk preparedness. In an attempt to reduce pressure for listing elements, the 2003 Convention has now set a limit of fifty nomination files per year, leading to a four-year delay in examining submissions. Participants considered that current trends in heritage conservation practice, such as a shift from monuments to living cities, from objects to living traditions, will foster greater integration and synergy between the two conventions.

Claudine Déom, Associate Professor, School of Architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal, reflected on the *2012 Montreal Round Table on Heritage Conservation 20/20: Hindsight and Foresight*. She began by presenting new developments since the 2012 Round Table, including the expanded scope of what constitutes heritage, the founding of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Canada, the Faro Convention with its rights to heritage dimension, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and accelerating climate change. She highlighted the problem of lack of students and public support for heritage conservation, identifying a gap between the privileged conversations at the Round Tables and discussions with other communities. She argued that failure to communicate about the rapidly evolving field of heritage conservation has led to negative public misconceptions that heritage conservation aims to freeze the past and obstruct any contemporary developments. Finding a parallel in diminishing public support for the environmental movement, she called on heritage practitioners to define and communicate clear positive messages, to offer something that people can welcome. Other participants acknowledged that the heritage sector has failed to communicate regularly with mainstream media and diverse local communities. They argued that there is a need to communicate how preservation of historic places is relevant to and informs the present and future.

Session 6 also included a panel discussion among young professionals. The panelists gave their perspectives on the following questions: *In the future, what themes or issues from the Round Table discussions will be addressed in your professional practice in heritage conservation? Why?*

Angela Garvey, Heritage planner, ERA Architects, Toronto encouraged greater engagement with communities and emphasized the importance of applying an Indigenous lens to historic places. Émilie Vézina-Doré, Advisor for heritage implementation, Division du patrimoine et des relations internationales, Ville de Québec discussed the different perspectives of owners and citizens, arguing that the former focus on property rights and the latter promote the concept of public good. She identified the need for greater communication with all parties to develop support for heritage values in society. Ali Piwowar, Conservation Architect Officer, Technical Services, Public Services and Procurement Canada, Gatineau advocated for a bottom-up approach with communities, harnessing their stories and emphasizing that living history gives meaning to historic places. Marie-Andrée Thiffault, Advisor in architecture and heritage, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec acknowledged the importance of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. She also called for increased training to develop traditional building crafts and popular guidance to help communities transform their historic places in a respectful way. Mallory Wilson, Director General and co-founder of Entremise, Montréal argued that there is a changing paradigm, that grass roots organisations are different, that there

may not be any universal heritage and that there is no need to seek consensus on values.

In the ensuing discussion, participants emphasized the importance of starting with the needs of communities to understand how to translate a community need into a project. A discussion on the use of computers to replace human craftsmanship concluded that technology is not perfect and that there remains a need for artisans. In response to a question about strategies for working with people outside the heritage field, several panelists reiterated that they are new to the field and are therefore able to remember a time when they were not “heritage people”.

Session 7, chaired by Victoria Angel with rapporteurs Evan Karl and Olivier Toupin, featured a panel discussion by students in heritage conservation programmes in Canada and the United States. They responded to the following questions: *What themes or issues from the Montreal Round Tables do you consider essential for your education in heritage conservation? Why?*

Aly Bousfield, Diploma student, Willowbank School of Restoration Arts, Queenston remarked on the insecurity of the world and considered further understanding of climate change to be essential. Nansen Murray, Master of Arts student, Heritage Conservation Program, School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa emphasized the importance of understanding associative and evolving landscapes and the many layers of value associated with them. Marie-Christine St-Arnaud, Masters of Architecture student, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal spoke positively about her experience with the methodology of values-based decision-making and commented that heritage is not dealt with often enough in university programmes for architects. Shreya Ghoshal, Masters student in Historic Preservation and Urbanism, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, New York supported the intersection of heritage with urban planning and called for equitable preservation of all narratives. Christie Ellis Wong, Master of Architecture student, Carleton University, Ottawa used a series of drawings to illustrate the relationships of heritage and community. Cameron Piper, Masters student in City, Territory and Landscape, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal encouraged innovative approaches to decayed 1960s transportation infrastructure like highways and bridges, pointing to successful experiments in transforming them to high lines in New York and Seoul.

In the discussion that followed, panelists identified other education needs including practical hands-on training, methods for understanding social values and interdisciplinary studies. They also believe that they will hold many jobs in the future and will therefore act not as experts in one aspect of heritage conservation but as heritage facilitators.

Christina Cameron summed up the discussions of the 14th Montreal Round Table by stating that issues from the 13 previous Round tables remain relevant and unresolved. In addition to the three key

themes that she had identified in her opening remarks -- namely the expansion of values, the emergence of the cultural landscapes concept and the influence of heritage conservation outside its traditional boundaries – she noted that the meeting had identified several other high priority themes. They include sustainability, interdisciplinarity, Indigenous heritage, human migration due to climate change, equitable preservation of all narratives and proactive communication beyond the heritage community. She thanked the participants for their thoughtful contributions to the discussion and in particular she thanked Fanny Cardin-Pilon for her invaluable assistance in organizing the event.

Jacques Lachapelle, Director, School of Architecture, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal, presented closing remarks to the Round Table by drawing an analogy to the work of Spinoza. He explained that Spinoza developed his thinking on ethics in a unique context of tolerance that existed in the Netherlands at that time. Spinoza gathered together people of diverse backgrounds who were encouraged to express their different points of view, their beliefs and their truths with great freedom and with a deep respect for each other's ideas. Lachapelle observed that the Montreal Round Tables functioned in this inclusive way. He thanked the Chair and all the participants for their dedication to the field and their aspirations for making the world a better place.

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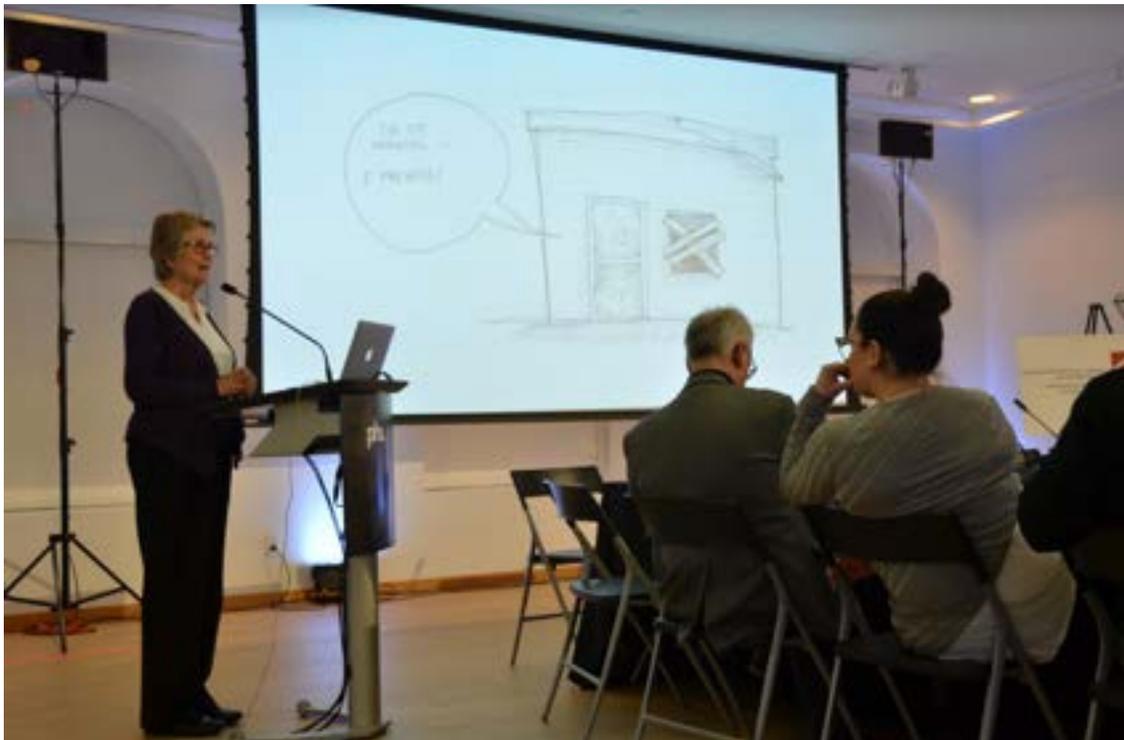


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