Symposium Overview and Themes

Rural landscapes and all the tangible and intangible heritage of rural areas are vital to the heritage of humanity. They are living, continuing, dynamic, cultural, social, environmental, and economic systems that extend across the lands and waters of our planet. While they are continuing, they are also adaptive and reflect the (often) thousands of years of human interaction with nature. As such, they are critical repositories of traditional and indigenous knowledge, essential in an era of climate change.

Rural heritage encompasses a broad diversity of places, practices and traditions, with a focus on food and fiber production, conservation and stewardship of natural and cultural heritage and habitats, and economic and livelihood well-being inclusive of rural heritage tourism.

In specific historic periods, rural landscapes may have been transformed following the introduction of new agricultural practices, as well as new technologies and facilities related to food and fiber production, storage and distribution and/or new social, political, economic, environmental conditions. Over time, rural landscapes have been changed by factors of economy, society and environment. The archaeological evidence of remaining heritage, are relicts of former uses and/or intact features that may be in use today, as originally used or as transformed for contemporary uses. Traditions and practices expressing rural intangible heritage are linked to physical places and community memory, stories and ongoing daily life. For example, the mechanization of agriculture during the 20th Century transformed land uses, patterns, facilities, settlements and transportation networks. Rural landscapes may retain the fabric, imprint or memory of earlier times, with varying level of significance and integrity.

Some rural landscapes and rural communities are recognized as being part of traditional indigenous lands World Heritage sites, IUCN protected areas, or have other global or national designations. Even so, the values of rural heritage are often unrecognized and under-appreciated making them vulnerable to multiple vectors of change. In these times of rapid change and multiple challenges, advancing rural heritage recognition and conservation is critical to humanity and to this planet.

**RURAL HERITAGE- LANDSCAPES AND BEYOND** refers to the tangible and intangible heritage of rural and peri-rural/peri-urban areas. Peri-rural/peri-urban areas form the landscape interface between town/city and country. As urban transition zones, they host diverse and changing land uses that frequently clash but can also complement one another – that is, they are multifunctional. Rural landscape heritage encompasses physical attributes – the productive landscape or waterscape itself, landscape morphology, water, infrastructure, vegetation, settlements, rural buildings and centers, vernacular architecture, transport, and trade networks – as well as wider physical, cultural, symbolic and environmental linkages and settings. Rural heritage includes associated cultural knowledge, traditions, practices, skills, science, oral memory, expressions of local identity and belonging, and the cultural values and meanings attributed to rural heritage assets of all types by past and contemporary individuals and communities.

Global growth and shifting of the human population, climate change, desertification and other pressures make rural heritage and traditions vulnerable to degradation, loss, abandonment and other disruptive change.

Opportunities and threats to rural heritage and rural landscapes can be linked to the inter-related categories of continuity and change that encompasses the three pillars of sustainability - environment, economy, and society - and the overarching presence of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including:
1 Rural Culture and Heritage
for example, rural heritage values to people and communities (and with reference to Morocco – Amazigh culture and conservation); documentation of intangible rural traditions and practices, as well as their decline and loss; history and typologies of rural heritage of all types; change management for tangible rural heritage; rural cultural tourism (existing and potential); and the importance of rural culture to the identity of people and places, in the present and in the future.

2 Rural Economics and Heritage
for example, globalization and intensification of agricultural practices, techniques and markets; need for coordination and evaluation of public sector policies and their impacts on rural economies; threats to small-scale farm heritage land use and patterns, buildings, spatial form, context etc.; threats to and remedies for crop and animal genetic diversity; improved markets for rural products, food, craft and traditional rural offerings; tools and techniques to strengthen heritage-based rural activities; tools and techniques to improve economic viability of small farms; current status and opportunities for rural-based, cultural heritage tourism; agriculture and local food tourism; opportunities and challenges for economic uplift of rural areas and rural heritage assets through urban-rural connections, local re-investment in infrastructure and agro-industry, and other means; and risks arising from the construction of large-scale infrastructure such as dams.

3 Rural Environment and Heritage
for example, water availability and quality; rural resilience in the face of desertification, drought, flood and other severe weather events; successes in ecological and organic agricultural techniques; nature-cultural links and balanced coexistence imbedded in rural heritage – regardless of scale; and habitat conservation, degradation, and improvement opportunities to support local and migrating species in rural areas.

4 Rural Society and Heritage
for example, bottom-up trends to protect and retain rural land uses and related heritage; health benefits and poverty alleviation through small farm enabling programs; retirement of farmers with limited new farmers; rising awareness around food security; concern with food, water and soil quality; increasing preference for local and organic food production and purchasing; rural population reduction and related growth in urban areas; and urban sprawl overtaking peri-rural areas.

5 Moroccan Rural Heritage
To include and explore the rural heritage of Morocco (including main cultural groups in the South of Morocco such as Amazigh and Saharan groups), our host country for this scientific symposium. Local and regional heritage preservation groups, professionals and advocates may submit for workshops addressing aspects of rural heritage, these may include agricultural, rural community, rural tourism, or any aspects described above under 1 to 4.

The 2019 ICOMOS Scientific Symposium on the theme of Rural Heritage- Landscapes and Beyond will address the state of rural heritage by drawing on a series of subthemes as set out in the ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage, a doctrinal text adopted in 2017 by ICOMOS and IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects) [See: <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-other-doctrinal-texts>]. The symposium will investigate, explore and reflect on the ways in which this guiding document can be implemented in the global work of rural landscape identification, documentation, safeguarding, promotion and awareness raising, and sustainable management at both local and global levels. The aims for the symposium are to:

- Explore the interconnected cultural and natural dimensions of varied rural landscape heritage, conservation and innovation that respects and safeguards these dynamic systems;¹
- Examine ways to benchmark and share strategies for integration of inter-connected values in
  - evaluation,
  - management,
  - revitalization of the full breadth of rural heritage;
- Consider the roles and actions of rural communities and local populations, the experience of integrating rural landscape heritage and all rural heritage through
  - conservation and development policies,

¹ It is intended that this goal will link to the findings and insights of a number of international Nature-Culture Journey symposia to include the IUCN World Conservation Congress [Hawaii, USA; 2016]; ICOMOS General Assembly Scientific Symposium [Delhi, India; 2017]; IFLA Culture Nature Knowledge Cafes [Singapore; 2018] and US/ICOMOS Symposium [San Francisco; 2018].

ICOMOS Advisory Committee Scientific Symposium
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- good governance and
- application of appropriate tools;

1. Reflect on the methods and tools for the identification, documentation and interpretation of rural landscape heritage and the full breadth of rural heritage to
   - support appropriate policies at all administrative levels, and
   - raise awareness among all actors on the values of rural landscapes and all rural heritage; and

2. Discuss a range examples, themes and trends to reflect on the ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage;
   - identify ways of bringing forward broader actions on behalf of the global wealth of rural heritage
   - a potential focus on application in the collaborative work of ICOMOS and IUCN, and other national and international partners.

Proposals for Symposium Workshops should address one or more of these five aims.

Workshop Session Formats

The term “Workshop” includes a variety of formats that promote interactive dialogue and maximise the participation of all symposium attendees. Workshops can take the form of panels and papers, including case study examples; knowledge cafés; poster presentations; and other types of presentations indicated below

Knowledge café: Round-table discussion, facilitated by short presentations to begin each session for a maximum of 20 minutes, discussing aspects of the Rural Landscape Principles and accepted session proposal to explore issues, opportunities and solutions. Cafes have 40 minutes of open discussion and are suited to 20 to 30 participants.

Papers with Panel discussion: Two or three concise papers (10 to 15 minutes each) followed by at least 20 minutes of open exchanges and discussion. Such sessions may focus on particular rural heritage, rural landscape systems, geographic regions, or philosophical discussions of rural heritage conservation and change management.

Optional formats: Other creative or engaging formats are welcomed and may include: a film or video followed with discussion; a session bringing together organisations (Moroccan heritage NGO, a government agricultural or water management authority, or United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, etc.); or the use of role-play to explore the challenges and opportunities facing different sectors concerned with rural heritage and landscapes. These sessions should be arranged to include interaction with at least 20 minutes for open exchange.

All accepted abstracts will go through a process of double-blind peer review. Accepted abstracts will be published in a symposium publication prior to the event in Morocco. The final abstracts, conference posters, videos and other interactive formats will be published on-line in a conference publication. All accepted abstract proposals for paper presentations must provide revised edited abstracts and full papers as a condition of acceptance. Full papers will be peer reviewed after the conference, and the top four papers will be published in a special issue of Heritage & Society.

Posters

It is intended that the posters will present case study examples of rural landscape systems from different parts of the globe. It is further intended that such materials will be used in developing a ‘rural landscape atlas’, one component of the ISCCL Rural Landscapes Initiative (see: <http://www.worldrurallandscapes.org>); and for a summary see: <http://livinglandscapeobserver.net/research-and-writing/world-rural-landscape-initiative/>). Layout and examples will be provided for guidance in poster development.
Call for Symposium Workshop Proposals – Deadline 15 April

Peer Reviewers
The reviewers for proposals include representatives of the ISCCL and representatives of ISC collaborators as well as other ICOMOS members who wish to serve in this role. Please nominate yourself as a peer reviewer by filling out the form on the conference website. The conference committee will assign peer reviews according to your area of interest/expertise.

Peer reviewers will review a group of proposals based on number received, during April 2019.

Submitting Proposals
Please go to the following link to submit your proposal: https://blogs.umass.edu/icomos-chs/ (the portal will open on 22 March 2019).

SYMPOSIUM Timeline

15 February 2019    ICOMOS distributes Call for Workshops and Posters
22 March 2019       Opening of the online portal to submit proposals
15 April 2019       Proposals submittal closing date for Workshops and Posters
15 May 2019         Notification of acceptance of Workshops and Posters with requirements for revisions to the submitted abstracts/session proposals
30 June 2019        Submit revised abstracts
15 July 2019        Issue draft ICOMOS ADCOM Rural Heritage Symposium Program
1 August            Submit complete revised proposals
1 October 2019      Final Program, Workshops abstracts and Posters posted with links distributed

17 October 2019 Rural Heritage Symposium Schedule

8.30    Arrival and viewing of Posters
9.00    Welcome Words
9.15    Keynote Speakers
10.00   Panel Discussion
10.30   Break + viewing of posters
11.00   Parallel one-hour Workshops 1
12:00   Parallel one-hour Workshops 2
13.00   Lunch featuring regional foods + viewing of posters
14.00   Parallel one-hour Workshops 3
15.00   Parallel one-hour Workshops 4
16.00   Break + viewing of posters
16.30   Panel Rapporteurs Summary of Outcomes, Key Findings, Future Directions
17:45-18.00  Concluding Remarks, Thanks to Hosts and Participants
Call for Symposium Workshop Proposals – Deadline 15 April

Conveners and Collaborators

Lead ISC: ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL)
Representatives: Patricia O’Donnell, Elizabeth Brabec, Steve Brown
Moroccan Scientific Symposium Co-chair: Prof Khalid El Harrouni
Advisory Committee Liaison: Mikel Landa, ADCOM President

Collaborating ICOMOS International Scientific Committees:
ICTC: International committee on Cultural Tourism
ISC20C: International committee on 20th Century Heritage
ICAHM: International committee on Archaeological Heritage Management
CIVVIH: International committee on Historic Towns and Villages
CIIC: International committee on Cultural Routes
CIAV: International committee on Vernacular Architecture
ISCEAH: International committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage
IcoFort: International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage
ICICH: International committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage
PRERICO: International committee on Places of Religion and Ritual
ICORP: International committee on Risk Preparedness
IWC: International committee on Wood