

Working Together for the Sustainability of Heritage Sites



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NATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL ON
MONUMENTS AND
SITES (ICOMOS)

WORLD HERITAGE
USA

Some Areas of Common Concern and Interest

- ▶ Cultural and natural sites endangered or damaged by the construction of the wall between the US and Mexico
 - ▶ Inclusion of bi-national sites on the US and Mexican Tentative Lists.
- ▶ The International Underground Network to Freedom.
 - ▶ Participation of a student from Mexico in putting together the list of places and people that will go on the Story Map being created for this.
- ▶ In the Americas, all protected sites and landscapes are cultural, even if they have come to the attention of the public because of natural features.
 - ▶ We should acknowledge the cultural importance of protected areas to Indigenous groups and include them in decision-making and management of these.
 - ▶ This applies to World Heritage Sites that have been inscribed with reference to criteria seven through ten; by making this point regarding World Heritage Sites, we set an example for all heritage sites and protected areas.

Mexico

Areas in Border States



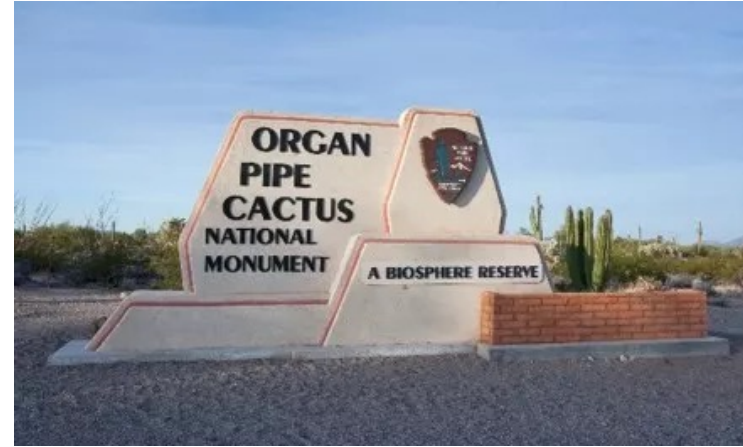
Cultural and natural
sites endangered by
the wall

The Wall at Pinacate

► The adjacent and cultural affiliated Tribe is Tohono O'odham Nation, but closely culturally related are the Gila River Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community and the Salt River Pima Indian Community.



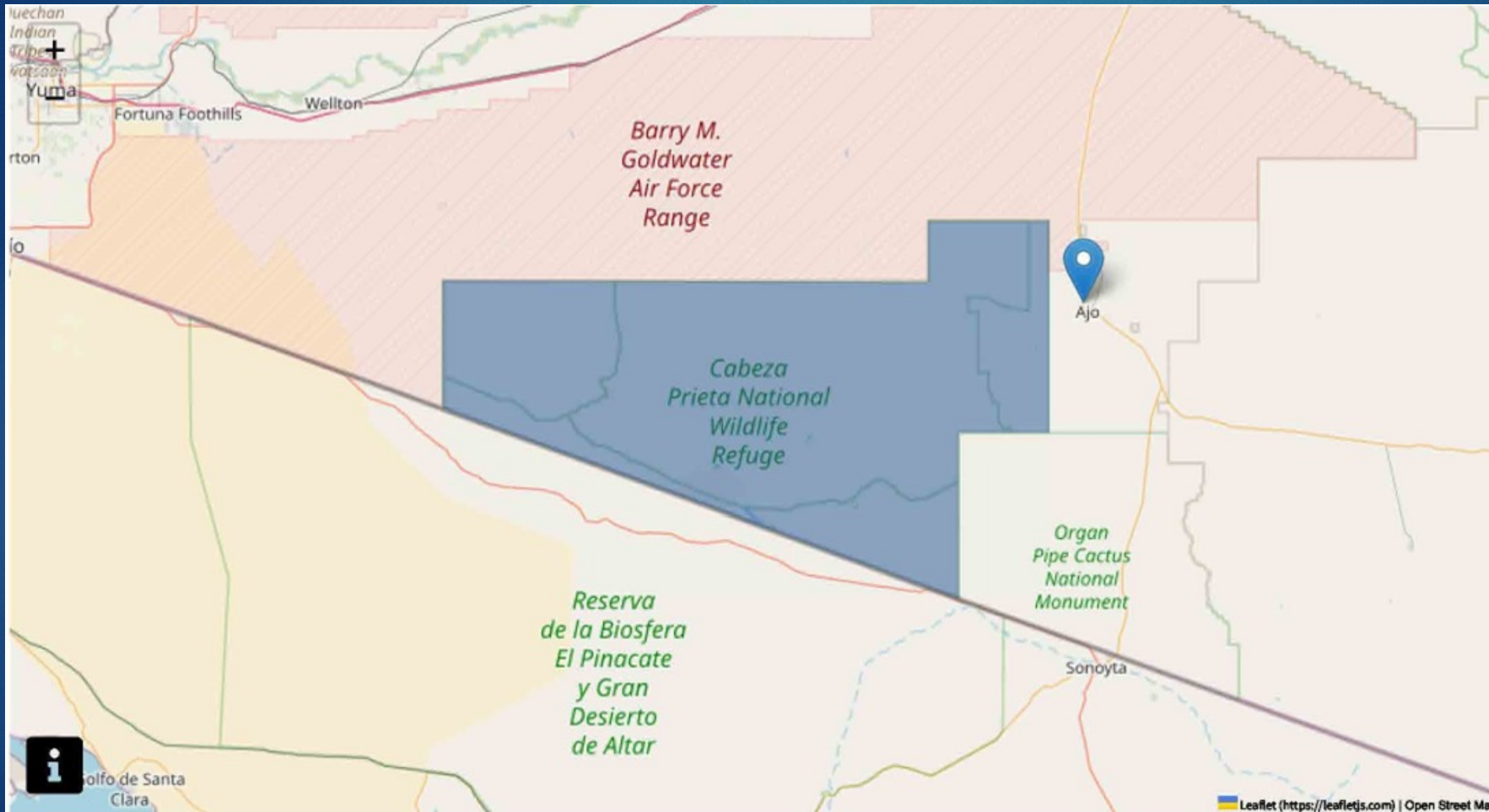
The US National Park Service Office of International Affairs is considering adding these to Pinacate as an extension



Possible addition of the World Heritage Site in The US
Organ Pipe Cactus NM and Cabeza Prieta NWR

Cabeza Prieta NWR

Adjacent to Pinacate and Oregon Pipe



Moving ahead

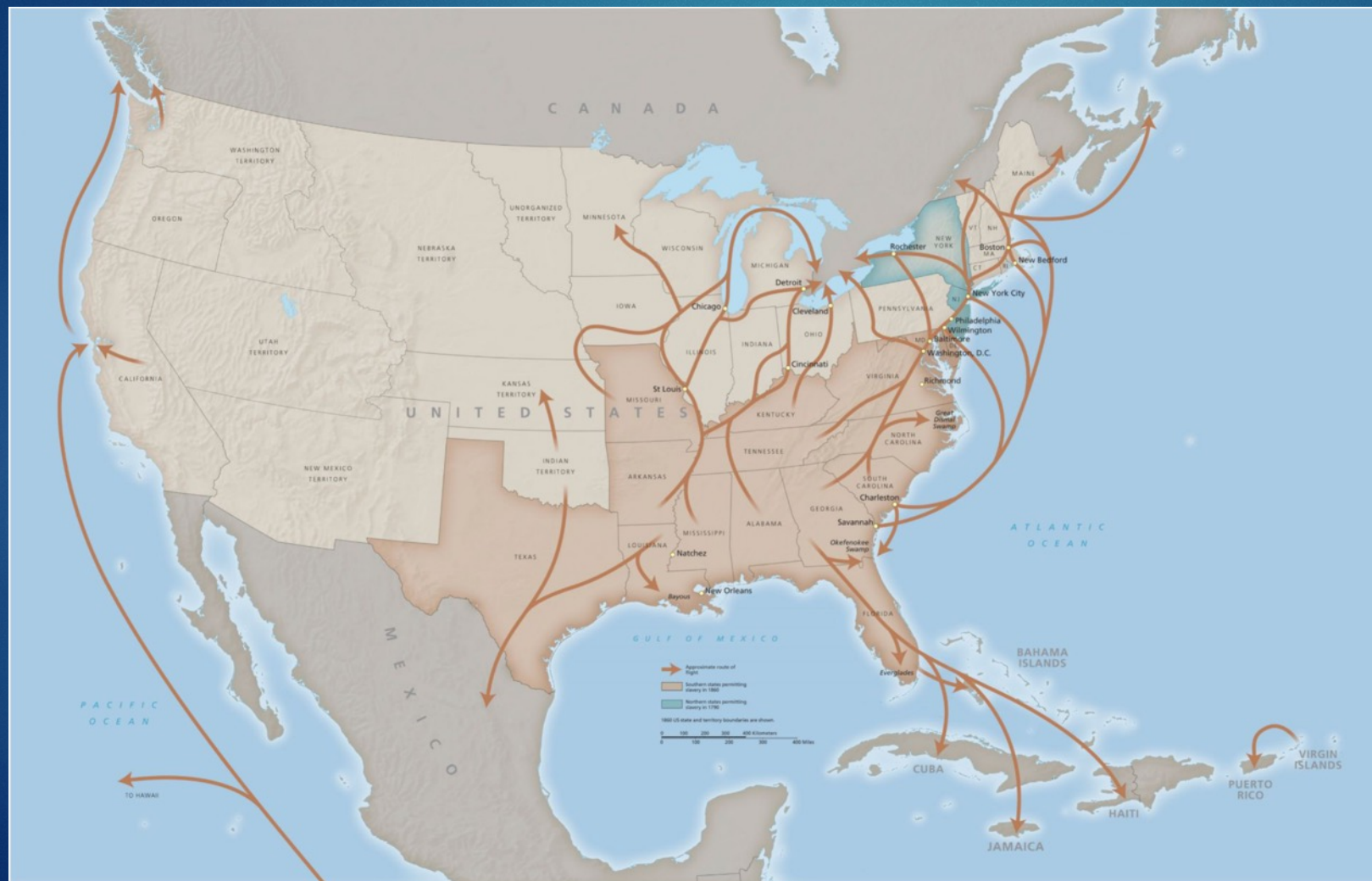
- ▶ US National Park Service Office of International Affairs is hoping to sign a new Memorandum of Understanding with INAH (National Institute of Anthropology and History) in the coming months



Instituto Nacional
de Antropología
e Historia



International Underground Railroad Network to Freedom



International Underground Railroad Story Map



Map of some international sites (NPS)

<https://www.nps.gov/gis/storymaps/cascade/v1/index.html?appid=49bf35cbcc6b46e7b42bb7e4cf172183>

How to share your story

Step 1

<https://worldheritageusa.org/underground-railroad/map/>

Sites Recognized by Network to Freedom



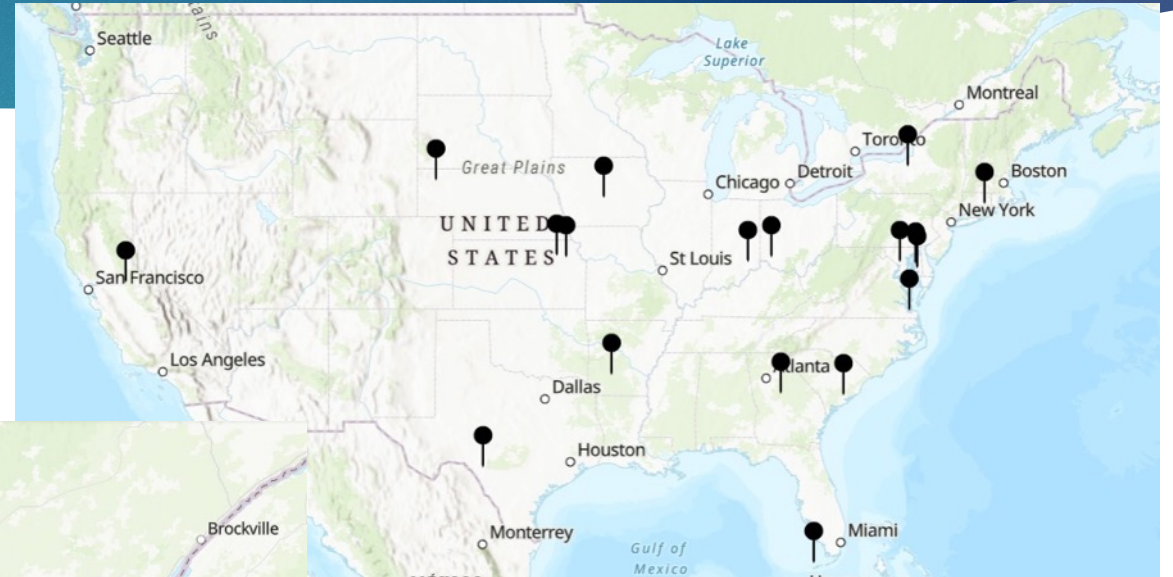
Harriet Tubman
House US National
Park Service

- Documented routes
- Kidnapping sites
- Rescue sites
- Maroon communities
- Site associated with legal challenges to escape and flight
- Slave rebellions
- Safe houses
- Churches with congregations that assisted freedom seekers
- Military sites where freedom seeker sought refuge
- Destination sites where people made new life in freedom
- Cemeteries and burial sites

Valongo Wharf
Milton Guran



Some Story Maps Canada and USA





Emilia Sanchez-Gonzalez

ICOMOS Emerging Professional from Mexico

- ▶ Grant from the International Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, funded by the 400 Years of African American History Commission.
- ▶ She will conduct archive and community-based research for two months both remotely
- ▶ Identify and visit at least two descendant communities in Mexico and collect and record their oral histories and photographs.
 - ▶ These will then be made available on the International Underground Railroad Story Map as audio clips, photographs, and geolocated written transcripts.
 - ▶ The project's research will contribute to critical themes in domestic and international heritage discourse: self-liberation narratives
 - ▶ decolonizing historical narrative
 - ▶ the universal desire for freedom.



September is
International
Underground
Railroad
Network to
Freedom Month

All protected sites and landscapes are cultural

- ▶ This is inescapable in the Americas
- ▶ All landscapes were the homelands of people displaced by colonialism
- ▶ This is true even if they have come to the attention of the public because of natural features.
 - ▶ For World Heritage Sites, criteria 7-10

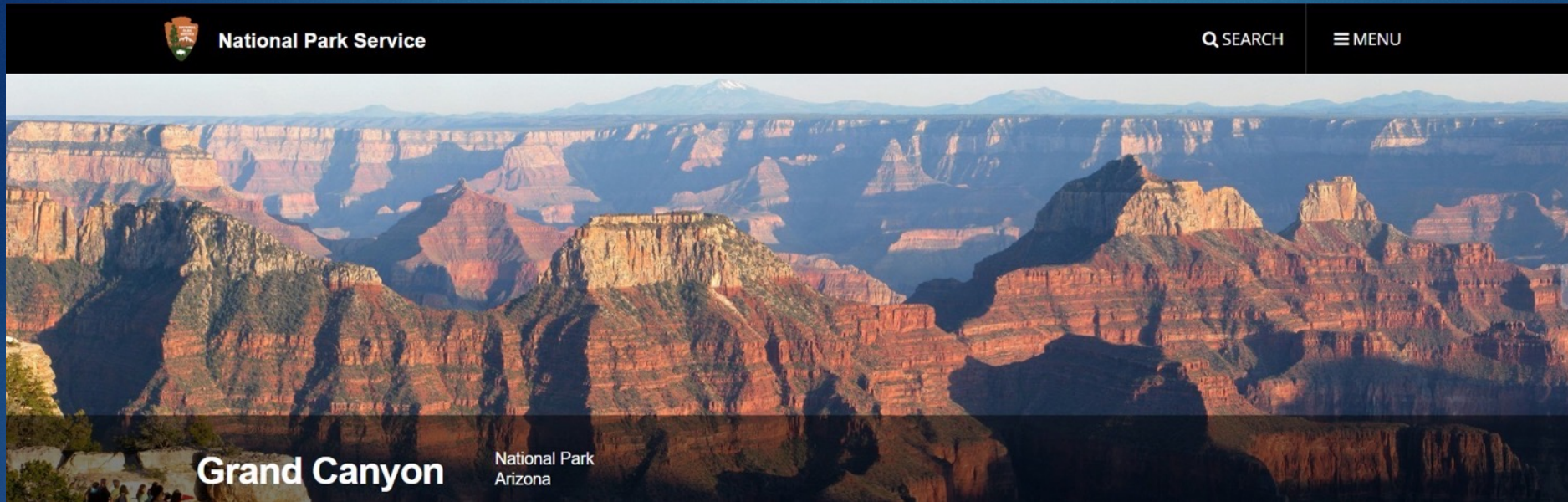


unesco

World Heritage Convention

- ◆ Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, San Antonio and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel
- ◆ Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia
- ◆ Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas
- Iguaçu National Park
- ◆ Brasilia
- ◆ Serra da Capivara National Park
- ◆ Historic Centre of São Luís
- Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves
- Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves
- ◆ Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina
- Central Amazon Conservation Complex ⁵
- Pantanal Conservation Area
- Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and A
- Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and
- ◆ Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás

An indigenous homeland



Threats:

Proposed gondola bring 10,000 people per day near the location of the Hopi Sipapu, place of human emergence, and also sacred to 10 other tribes

Development lowering water table

Uranium mining that produces severe illnesses and birth defects among Native American local populations

Indigenous knowledge and authenticity

- ▶ All life forms in the Ganda Canyon are sacred to indigenous groups that regard the Grand Canyon as a homeland or are culturally affiliated with it
- ▶ Ekimating species in a violation of the sacred
- ▶ Introducing species is a violation of the sacred
- ▶ This is consistent with accepted ecological thought
- ▶ So, even at discovered popular landscape, indigenous groups can act as stewards in ways consistent with the World Heritage Charter



Bighorn
Sheep



Mountain Lion



Materiality and Authenticity: Is there more to authenticity?

- ▶ The Venice Charter (1964)
- ▶ Acknowledged cultural context but grew from threats to the European urban environment, thus physicality was paramount. It seemed to address the concerns of the 1966 Venice flood perfectly: perhaps this was one reason it was widely embraced
- ▶ Article 3.
- ▶ The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence.
- ▶ Article 6.
- ▶ The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and color must be allowed

Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara

Not constructed of material as durable as stone

The Kasuga-Taisha Shinto shrine has maintained its tradition of routine reconstruction. (From: Brief synthesis of OUV)

Periodically destroyed and rebuilt

The authenticity is in the heritage values associated with continuity of design workmanship, and origin of materials



THE NARA DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL
DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

THE NARA DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY (1994)

PREAMBLE

1. We, the experts assembled in Nara (Japan), wish to acknowledge the generous spirit and intellectual courage of the Japanese authorities in providing a timely forum in which we could challenge conventional thinking in the conservation field, and debate ways and means of broadening our horizons to bring greater respect for cultural and heritage diversity to conservation practice.

AUTHENTICITY

- RESTORATION WORK ON THE BUILDINGS OF ANCIENT NARA BEGAN IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF THE ANCIENT SHRINES AND TEMPLES PRESERVATION LAW (1897).
- JAPANESE CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES HAVE ENSURED THAT REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED OR DEGRADED ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS HAS RESPECTED THE MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES USED BY THE ORIGINAL BUILDERS.
- THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF THE NARA PALACE SITE, PROTECTED FOR A LONG PERIOD UNDER CULTIVATED RICE FIELDS, HAS ALSO A HIGH LEVEL OF AUTHENTICITY IN FORM, MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCE, AND LOCATION AND SETTING.
- UNEARTHED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS HAVE BEEN REBURIED FOR PROTECTION.



KASUGA-TAISHA SHINTO
SHRINE

- THE KASUGA-TAISHA SHINTO SHRINE HAS MAINTAINED ITS TRADITION OF ROUTINE RECONSTRUCTION.

Authenticity (from World Heritage Operation Guidelines, II.E.82-86)

- ▶ A property meets the conditions of authenticity if its cultural values are truthfully and credibly expressed via reliable **information sources** through a variety of attributes. Documentation should assess the degree to which authenticity is present in or expressed by each of these significant attributes, including:
 - ▶ 1. Form and design;
 - ▶ 2. Materials and substance;
 - ▶ 3. Use and function;
 - ▶ 4. **Traditions, techniques and management systems;**
 - ▶ 5. Location and setting;
 - ▶ 6. Languages, and other forms of intangible heritage;
 - ▶ 7. **Spirit and feeling- attributes which are important indicators of character and sense of place (e.g., in**
 - ▶ **communities maintaining tradition and cultural continuity);**
 - ▶ 8. Other internal and external factors.
- ▶ **"Information sources"** are defined as all physical, written, oral, and figurative sources which make it possible to know the
- ▶ nature, specificities, meaning, and history of a cultural heritage.

WHS nomination format instructions from the Operational Guidelines 5.a

(ii) Indigenous Peoples

- ▶ If the nominated property might affect the lands, territories or resources of indigenous peoples, demonstrate whether their free, prior and informed consent to the nomination has been obtained, through, inter alia, making the nomination publicly available in appropriate languages and public consultations and hearings (Paragraph 123).
- ▶ Demonstrate the extent of consultation and collaboration with indigenous peoples, as applicable, in the management of the nominated property (Paragraphs 111 and 117).



Maasai villages within the Ngorongoro Crater World Heritage Site. Issues involving grazing by Maasai cattle and vending to tourists require constant communication.

World Heritage at 50: A Symposium on the Past, Present, and Future of the World Heritage Convention

- ▶ I am pleased to announce that the National Park Service is partnering with the U.S. National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) in October 2022 to host the first-ever U.S. World Heritage Site Managers Forum
- ▶ I strongly encourage you, as the manager of one of the prestigious 24 U.S. World Heritage Sites, to participate actively in the inaugural year of the U.S. World Heritage Site Managers Forum as well as the 2022 US/ICOMOS symposium to chart the course of the next 50 years of World Heritage Site management in the U.S.
- ▶ Respectfully,
- ▶
- ▶ Charles F. Sams, III, Director
- ▶ United States National Park Service

US National Park Service and World Cultural Heritage

- ▶ The World Heritage Convention was ratified by 20 countries in 1972.
 - ▶ Signed precisely 100 years from the day when the US national park system was established
- ▶ It is now the international treaty signed by more countries than any other (187)
- ▶ It was formulated by a team that included a delegation of National Park Service employees (the lead preservation agency in the US, keeper of the National Register, etc.)
- ▶ It was patterned after the structure of the National Park Service and its programs
- ▶ The NPS approach must be adopted to the cultural and economic structure of the countries in which cultural resources reside.



The Environmental President

Tres Amigos

From our webinar,

**National Park Leaders from Canada,
Mexico and the United States**

November 17, 2022

Left to right

John Jarvis, Former Director, US National
Park Service

Ernesto C. Enkerlin Hoeflich, Former Head,
Protected Areas in Mexico

Alan Latourelle former Chief Executive Officer
of Parks Canada.

