Panel 11. Paper 11.2: Inventory and mapping rural landscapes

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Inventory and mapping rural landscapes

Inventairer et cartographier les paysages ruraux

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Rural Heritage: Landscapes and Beyond / Patrimoine rural: Paysages et au-delà
2019 ICOMOS Advisory Committee Scientific Symposium – 17 October 2019 – Marrakech, Morocco
Framework: the WORLD RURAL LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE

The International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes ISCCL ICOMOS-IFLA agreed to promote a Document on Rural Landscapes (ISCCL Meeting in Fontainebleau 26 October-2 November 2011) and has launched in 2012 the World Rural Landscape Initiative (WRLI).

**AIM**

promote worldwide cooperation in the protection, understanding and management of rural landscapes around the world

**TOOLS**

- **Principles’ Text**: “ICOMOS-IFLA Principles concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage” (Delhi, December 2017). It encompasses: “A. Definitions”; “B. Action Criteria” (Understanding; Protection; Sustainable Management; Communicate and transmit (“Engl; French; Chinese, Spanish; Arabian, Italian)

- **Atlas**: an overview of the rural landscapes in the world: a methodology for Identification, Inventory, Classification and Description of Rural Landscapes at all geographical and administrative levels (international, national, local). (“Principles’ Text: 2. Action Criteria. A.1 Understand rural Landscapes and their heritage values)

- **Bibliography**, as basic tool to share studies and information at world level.

- **Website** [www.worldrurallandscapes.org](http://www.worldrurallandscapes.org)

- **Glossary** of key terms, at world and Regional levels.
WRL ATLAS STRUCTURE

• Concerns both outstanding and ordinary landscapes, as Principles Text 2017 assumes.

It is organized in:

A general classification

Digital atlas:
- Map
- General database
- UNESCO database

1° level description

2° level description

ICOMOS Scientific Symposium 2019
WRL ATLAS: GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

- based on the criterion of “rural morphology” (people’s ability to use the land and make it productive)
- based on Definitions of the “Principles text” (art. 1.A) proposes the following main types:

  ✓ Agriculture
  ✓ Husbandry and Pastoralism
  ✓ Forestry
  ✓ Fishing and acquaculture
  ✓ Wild food gathering
  ✓ Hunting
  ✓ Extraction of other sources
WRL ATLAS: MAP

https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1PR9ZP1oUZsz3zwIA4_bpAGJ6giORjqNy&ll=14.98216705854296%2C83.01255394999998&z=2
**Categorization in 3 groups:**
1. Rural landscapes with agro-environmental, functional, social, cultural, economic relationships with the Property
2. Rural landscapes with perceptive/symbolic relationships with the main component of the Property
3. Relict rural landscapes

**Catégorisation en 3 groupes:**
1. Paysages ruraux avec relations agro-environnementales, fonctionnelles, sociales, culturelles et économiques avec le Bien
2. Paysages ruraux avec relations perceptives/symboliques avec la composante principale de le Bien
3. Paysages ruraux reliques

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### Region, Country, Designation

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<td>Arab States</td>
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**State Party proposal (criteria) / ICOMOS-IUCN decisions / Kind of property**

- Cultural, Natural, Mixed Property

**Designation criteria (official recognition of rural character?)**

- Core-buffer areas / Rural activity: agriculture, fishing, aquaculture, husbandry, forestry, gathering, hunting, extraction / Main cultivation

(by Andrea L’Erario research)
### WRL ATLAS: FIRST LEVEL DESCRIPTION

| Denomination: Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological Sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula |
| Localization: Campania, Italy |
| UNESCO inscription: 1998 |
| Source: [https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/842/](https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/842/) |

#### RURAL LANDSCAPE CLASS

1. Soil retaining systems/Retenue du sol
   1. Structures created by soil movement and planted and cultivated terraces in temperate areas/Structures créées par le mouvement du sol et terrasses plantées et cultivées dans les zones tempérées

#### Food production: olive oil, artichoke, figs, ...

#### Components: stone walls, stone bridges, chapels, temporary shelters, wells, drinking troughs, fountains, mills, ovens, crushers, furnaces

**WH site’s Component**
### Denomination: Mantua and Sabbioneta

- Localization: Lombardia, Italy
- UNESCO inscription: 2008
- Source: [https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1287/](https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1287/)

**RURAL LANDSCAPE CLASS**

1. Water management
2. Irrigated land
3. Food production: corn, cereals, milk and meat
4. Components: drainage, waterways, meadows, hydraulic locks

*WH site’ component: in the buffer zone.*

### Denomination: Archaeological Area of Agrigento

- Localization: Sicilia, Italy
- UNESCO inscription: 1997
- Source: [https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/831/](https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/831/)

**RURAL LANDSCAPE CLASS**

1. Cultures associated with each other, live fences
2. Agroforestry
3. Food production: olive, grapevine, pistachio, almond, prickly pears, wheat, orchards

**Components:** arboriculture, orchards, arable crops, traditional techniques

*WH site’s Component.*
AIM

define and describe the rural landscape units as “rural landscape systems” following a «holistic» approach that starts from the axiom that ‘the whole is more than the sum of its parts (Naveh, 1984, Antrop, 2000; Scazzosi 2018).
## WRL ATLAS: SECOND LEVEL DESCRIPTION

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AN EXAMPLE:

HONGHE HANI RICE TERRACES
CHINA
**Designation of the UNESCO Property**

**HONGHE HANI RICE TERRACES**

**Location (Country, Region)**

**YUANYANG COUNTY, YUNNAN PROVINCE, CHINA**

**World Rural Landscapes (WRL) classification**

4.2 “Aquatic system” (presence of rice cultivation associated with fish harvesting).

**History of the rural landscape**

The Hani have derived from the ancient Diqiang tribe who once lived in Gansu and Qinghai provinces in North-West China. From there and after three main migrations during several centuries, they settled in Yunnan in the area they inhabit today. A dated well stone in Quanfuzhuang village suggests that by the 9th-10th century at the latest, the Hani people had begun to distribute water to villages and terraces by using water distribution stones.

**Rural activities and productive processes**

Productive activities in Hani Rice Terraces have not changed a lot from ancient to current situation, including cultivation, forestry, breeding, irrigation, fertilizer system to support them. People protect and manage the forest area in order to keep the water source; there are two kinds of animals breedings: home-breeding (cows, small animals) and fishes/ducks breeding in water crop fields; each village has a central septic tank to collect fertilizer and distribute them on the fields. Taking one year as a complete period, the cultivation is provided with the following procedures: excavating the field preliminarily, digging a ditch, plowing, harrowing, applying fertilizer, scraping the ridges, repairing the ridges, preparing seeds, soaking seeds, drawing off the water, sowing seeds, removing weeds, pulling up seedlings, building a low bank of earth between fields with a shovel, harvesting grains, shouldering grains, thrashing and drying grains (total of 20 working procedures).

Hani people choose different rice varieties and farming methods in different areas according to local climate and geomorphological conditions and altitude. Where traditional red rice is planted no chemical fertilizers are used. As, however, the traditional red rice has a lower productivity than hybrid rice (like in some low terraces), hybrid rice is planted and chemical fertilizers used. Hybrid rice does not survive at altitudes over 1,500 meters.
6 Tangible components

Terraces in the nominated property are built with the terrain. They are characterized by a large change of gradient. Most terraces feature a gradient ranging from 10 degrees to 25 degrees. The steepest slope of the mountain where terraces are located has a gradient exceeding 60 degrees, which forms the marvelous texture featuring distribution along the slopes and scattering and stretching around the mountain. Terraces exist across a wide area of some 1,000 km².

7 Intangible components and/or social structure

Traditional Relic: Hani people believe in primitive religion. They think that “everything has a soul” and sacrifice to Goddess of Heaven, God of Earth, Tree God, Mountain God, Water God, and Household God, etc. Due to relative enclosed natural environment, Hani people have not been affected by external religions for thousands of years. Therefore, the belief system with “sacred tree worship” and “rice soul worship” as core cultivated by Hani people has been kept for long time.

Ancient Songs (Habara)
The landscape of Honghe Hani rice terraces present the pattern characteristics of “forest-water system-village-terrace” in its spatial structure: In the quite bleak high mountainous area (altitude of above 2,000 m), the thick forest is preserved to preserve water and land, and also to provide rich table meat as well as fruit and vegetables for residents; In the semi-mountainous hillside (altitude between 1,400m and 2,000m) many villages are distributed; In the semi-mountainous area (altitude between 600m to 2,000m) from the edge of villages to the river valley at the foot of mountain, rice terraces are mainly distributed; At the lowest place, rivers receive water from ditches and terraces and bring it to the bigger rivers outside the area. This spatial structure has formed scientific material cycle and energy flow, so the landscape of Honghe Hani rice terraces can persist for more than one thousand years. A forest land provides water source for villages and terraces. Terraces provide water source for the forest which is located at a lower altitude and then cultivate those terraces which are located at a further lower altitude, thereby forming an ecological material and energy cycle pattern of “forest fosters field and field cultivates forest”. 
AN EXAMPLE:

AGAVE LANDSCAPE AND ANCIENT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES OF TEQUILA MEXICO
1. **Designation of the UNESCO Property**
   **AGAVE LANDSCAPE AND ANCIENT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES OF TEQUILA (CULTURAL SITE).**

2. **Location (Country, Region)**
   **VALLES REGION, JALISCO STATE, MEXICO**

3. **World Rural Landscapes (WRL) classification**
   **3.1 Annual associated crops** (corn, bean, squash or peanut between the rows of agave).

4. **History of the rural landscape**
   The domestication of wild agave seems to have begun around 3,500 years ago. Ancient Mexicans were accustomed to cooking the agave in earth ovens to obtain mexcalli or mezcal, which was one of the sources of sugar or sweet. In the viceroyalty period, in addition to using agave for mezcal production, its derivatives were employed in the construction of roofs, columns and walls, in producing yarn for clothing and making utensils, in the daily diet and in religious rites. With the arrival of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century the mexcalli is transformed into "mezcal wine", later called Tequila, which is the name of the region where the agave is grown. Thus, the landscape was modified because no wild but cultivated agaves were now used, giving rise to the industrial agricultural production of Tequila undertaken in the mid nineteenth century. Today the territory is characterized by the traditional mezcal plantations, which stretched from the slope of the Tequila volcano to the canyon of the Rio Grande de Santiago.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Hispanic period</th>
<th>Hispanic period</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wild agave</td>
<td>Cultivated agave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar and sweet</td>
<td>Industrial agricultural production of Tequila</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Rural activities and productive processes**
   The methods of planting, selection, cultivation and harvesting of Weber Blue Agave *tequilana* have survived from pre-Hispanic times thus retaining the eco-mosaics of the region in balance: the oaks in the Tequila volcano, the agave plantations in plains and canyons and native wildlife. Via the old distilleries and haciendas the techniques and production methods of tequila wine remain. The ovens for cooking the agave heart and the tubs used for fermenting the juice are pre-Hispanic techniques. The mills, the oak barrels or tanks made from the oak trees growing in the Tequila volcano, and the stills for distillation have their origins in the Arab world.

   **1-2 The rural landscape system of the Agave tequilana:** it includes the oaks in the Tequila volcano, the agave plantations in plains, distilleries and haciendas and canyons and native wildlife.

   (Sketches by Saul Alcantara; schemes by Raffaella Laviscio)

   **3 Productive process of Tequila:** from the harvesting of the plants to the distillation process (schemes by Raffaella Laviscio)
Tangible components

Agave cultivation is based on particular type of agave, Agave Azul Tequilana Weber, known as blue agave or meti or maguey. The Agavaceae plant is native to the Americas. Its origin has been traced to the Rio Grande valley near Tequila. It has been cultivated for at least two thousand years and there are now no agave azul plants existing in the wild. Sometimes the agave is undercopped with annual crops, corn, beans, squash etc, and many fields are dotted with occasional trees, such as fig, Parota or Camachines, to provide shade for those working in the fields. The fields of varying sizes are sometimes delineated by stone walls or lines of trees, cactus or other plants.

Intangible components and/or social structure

Most distilleries have a large portio or doorway onto the road. Behind this is an open unloading area for the pineapples. Next to this are found the ovens where the pineapples are cooked. Alongside are mashing areas to extract juices which are fed into fermentation tanks and then into the distillation area, containing one or more stills in a row. The storage cellars where the tequila is aged in oak barrels and the bottling plant make up the final production areas.

The intangible components are represented by practices and customs of the community that inhabits the region. Planting, tending, and harvesting the agave plant remains a manual effort, largely unchanged by modern farm machinery and relying on centuries-old know-how. The men who harvest it, the jimadores, have intimate knowledge of how the plants should be cultivated, passed down from generation to generation. One of the well known events is the National Festival of Tequila is held every year from the end of November to the middle of December. During this event, a Tequila Queen is crowned and the main distillers in the area all have a presence with samples of their tequila. There are also charreada events and a parade with floats, cockfights, mariachis, fireworks and rides. This festival coincides with the feast of Tequila’s patron saint, Our Lady of the Purisima Concepción.
Based on existing bibliographies:

- ICOMOS bibliography prepared at 18 April 2019 (by ICOMOS)

**ISCCCL**

**EVOLVED CULTURAL LANDSCAPES:**

**RURAL LANDSCAPES: A WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1st Edition, 2019

Draft 1 – 24 May 2019

Preliminary Notes

A. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND DOCUMENTS
   A.I. PRINTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES
   A.II. ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

B. HISTORY OF RURAL LANDSCAPES
C. THEORY OF RURAL LANDSCAPES AND GENERAL WORKS
D. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
E. JUDICIAL QUESTIONS, LAW & CHARTERS
   E.I. CHARTERS, GUIDELINES, PRINCIPLES
   E.II. SECONDARY LITERATURE ON LAWS; CHARTERS ETC.

**SPECIAL TOPICS:**

F. NATURE AND CULTURE
G. CULTURAL AND RURAL LANDSCAPES & AESTHETICS
H. URBAN AGRICULTURE AND HERITAGE
I. ESTATES, GARDENS AND RURAL HERITAGE

.... OTHER TOPICS?.....

**L. WORKS ESPECIALLY OF RURAL LANDSCAPES TYPES**

L.1 TERRACED RURAL LANDSCAPES
L.2 PASTORAL RURAL LANDSCAPES
L.3.....

**M. WORKS AND WEBSITES ESPECIALLY OF REGIONAL IMPORTANCE**

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M.4 LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN
M.5 SOUTHERN EUROPE
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**N. ONLINE SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS** (from ICOMOS bibliography)

**O. SPECIAL ISSUES OF JOURNALS** (from ICOMOS bibliography)

**P. TEXTS AND DOCUMENTS FROM**

- World Heritage Center: Conference Proceeding/Meeting Conclusions (from ICOMOS bibliography),
- ICOMOS Open Archive (digitalized) (from ICOMOS bibliography)
- ICOMOS Documentation Centre (from ICOMOS bibliography)

**Q. WEBSITES WITH RELEVANCE TO CULTURAL AND RURAL LANDSCAPES**
**AIM**

define a common language

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<td>Dynamisme et conservation (+ paysages en évolution et paysages en continuité)</td>
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<td>Value/Significance</td>
<td>Valeurs/...</td>
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WRL GLOSSARY

• Includes:

✓ A definition
✓ International references used as sources

An example:

Actions – Actions –
Actions (for rural landscape) are a combination of protection, transformation and management over one and the same territory.

Sources: Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (2008): Landscape action is a combination of protection, management and planning conducted over one and the same territory: certain parts and features can be protected, others, particularly processes, should be managed and still others should be intentionally adapted.

Principles concerning rural landscapes as heritage (2017): Specific measures are: understand, protect, sustainably manage the transformation, communicate and transmit landscapes and their heritage values.
Thanks for your attention

Merci de votre attention

شكراً على حسن استماعك

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