The IFLA-CL International Symposium

HISTORIC CULTURAL LANDSCAPES:
‘Succession, Sustenance and Sustainability’

18 ~ 20 November 2019, at Asia Research Center, SNU, Seoul

ORGANISED by:- Seoul National University, 1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, 151-921. Korea


Call for the Paper and Participation

§ Preamble

Broadly, landscape itself is explained as ‘a cultural construct replete with humanistic meanings and values, thus including exclusive notion of wilderness, making it in reality a cultural construct and cultural landscape.’ Every landscape is the place where humans establish their own human organization through the trajectory of space-time-function and reciprocating construct, creation and processes. Most of the ancient cultures, especially the Oriental World in the ancient past ordered the natural world on cosmological principles and shaped harmonious relation with nature, which ultimately resulted into formation of Historic Cultural Landscapes, generally illustrated with ‘heritage sites’ and ‘places of religion and rituals’. Mountains and springs, plains and rivers, were also sites and foci of sacred power from historical events and timeless sacred forces in evolving the cultural (sacred) landscapes. After passage of time, geographical features were inscribed by human hands to mark their achievements and accomplishments in the frame of built structures, sculptures and resultant cultural traditions (tangible, intangible, and transitory heritages), i.e. advanced culture of humane world. Such natural and constructed places commonly became centres of special human activities and interaction, serving as pivot of harmonizing the world through their inherent messages and underpinning meanings ensembles in the emerged Cultural Landscapes, ensemble HCL, which broadly consist of Rural, Urban, Peri-Urban, and in-between several Transitory CLs. However, all these are part of interfacing and interconnectedness, and in passage of time recording transformations, superimpositions and changes in their typology, uses and contexts. They require special care for understanding and planning in the purview of historical emergence, and also care for maintaining them as nexus of visioning future and bridging the linkages and interfaces from locality to Globality and finally to Sustainability as envisioned by the UNO/ UNESCO in the frame of SDGs.

UNESCO (2005) defines cultural landscapes as properties that “represent the combined work of nature and of man”. Cultural landscapes — cultivated terraces on lofty mountains, gardens, sacred places — testify to the creative genius, social development and the imaginative and spiritual vitality of humanity. Cultural landscapes can range from thousands of acres of rural tracts of land to a small homestead with a front yard of less than one acre. Like historic buildings and districts, these special places reveal aspects of our country's origins and development through their form and features and the ways they were used. Cultural landscapes also reveal much about our evolving relationship with the natural world. They are part of our collective identity. They are classified in terms of three main categories: (i) “a landscape designed and created intentionally by man”; (ii) An “organically evolved landscape”, which may be a “relict (or fossil) landscape” or a “continuing landscape”; and (iii) An “associative cultural landscape”, which may be valued because of the “sacrosanct attributes, and religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element”.

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Making them more precise in terms of their genesis and evolution the frame of Historic Cultural Landscapes, HCL, has been conceived. The Cultural Landscape Foundation (2013) has identified HCL with five broad types:

(i) **Historic Designated Landscapes**: landscapes that were consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition.

(ii) **Vernacular Landscapes**: landscape that evolved through uses by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family, or community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of those everyday lives.

(iii) **Historic sites**: landscapes significant for their association with a historic event, activity, or person.

(iv) **Ethnographic Landscapes**: landscapes containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that the associated people define as heritage resources.

(v) **Sacred Landscapes**: landscapes characterized with some unique feature of nature that attracted human beings in the past for understanding and experiencing something beyond the earthly spirit, and after passage of time they became *sacral loci*.

UNO Habitat III has provoked that framing structure and understanding of **Historic Cultural Landscape** (together with UHL) should be projected in the purview of culture-based regeneration, urban heritage (*tangible, intangible, and transitory*) conservation, urban landscapes, cultural and creative industries (e.g. tourism, pilgrimages, spiritual expositions, etc.), cultural values, cultural diversity, creative economy, inclusive development, social cohesion, right to cultural heritage, changing density patterns, mixed-use, strategic territorial governance, and several associated and consequential issues. **Historic Cultural Landscape** is an assembled result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “ensemble” to include the broader habitat context and its geographical setting, which also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversities and identities.

The civility and citizenship should be further perceive and practice ‘Culture’, as defined in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), i.e. “the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society or a social group that encompasses art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs” – altogether converges into the wholeness (‘cosmality’) of heritagescapes. We should develop and maintain the Creative Cultural Landscapes, those defined as urban historical-cultural complexes/ecotopes where cultural activities are an integral component of the human settlement’s economic and social functioning, for example through support to cultural and creative professionals, enhanced investments in cultural infrastructure, creative industries and new ICTs, or the adoption of bottom-up approaches to overall habitat development.

The pathways of *succession* (evolution and existence in ancient past) passing through *sustenance* (continuance, maintenance, organic growth, and uses in the present) and progression towards *sustainability* (planning for conservation, preservation, governance, cultural enveloping, and perspectives as in SDGs) makes the ‘holistic’ (‘cosmic’) frame of understanding and creation of action plan in making the harmonious World of CL ‘Sublime, Blissful, Beautiful’ (“Satyam-Shivam-Sundaram” in Indian metaphysics).

The planned ‘**IFLA - CL Symposium: 18~20 Nov. 2019**’ will broadly examine the status, role and vision of **Historic Cultural Landscape**, HCL, taking together **Historic Urban Landscape**, HUL, and overall heritagescapes and placemaking in harmonizing the world, with emphasis on awakening the deeper sense of regenerative strategies and measures and making policies, drawing upon the perspectives of multi-disciplinary and cross-cultural interfaces, within and beyond the world of territorial segments, illustrated with studies of sacred landscapes, places of religion and rituals – all within the spiral frame of reciprocally interconnected ‘Succession, Sustenance and
The six broad and generalised sub-themes are given below; of course any other related themes/sub-themes/aspects (—theoretical, empirical, critical—) are also welcomed:

1) **Existence, HCL: Geneses and Evolution**: Archaeological, archaeo-astronomical, paleobiological and perspectives of evolving CL: Representation of HCL: symbolism and archetype; Cultural evolution as an integral part of the biological and social evolution within the “grand synthesis” of cosmos and life on earth; Sense of place: context and changes.

2) **Succession, HCL: Adaptability**: Nature-Man interaction, lifeways; HCL and ‘biophilia’; Framing HCL as nexus of global understanding and harmonizing the world; Cultural biosphere landscapes — Human-modified and used semi-natural ecotopes/HCL sites, Agro-silvo-pastoral ecotopes, Organic farming ecotopes, Regenerative ecotopes, agro-industrial, Rural.

3) **Sustenance, HCL: Forms and Structure**: Rural CL, Periurban CL, Transitory CL, Urban CL, Urban Heritage Landscape; Vernacular architecture; Morphology of Cultural Landscapes — forms, patterns, landscape geometry, assessment and contextuality. HCL Tools: (i) community engagement, (ii) knowledge and planning, (iii) regulatory systems and (iv) financial tools

4) **Maintenance, HCL: Functions, and Typology**: Ritualscapes, sacredscapes, heritagescapes; Travel genre and circulation network, hierarchy and patterns; Ritual landscape as Urban Heritage; Interfacing cultural (religious) landscape and heritage landscape; Attributes and representation: tangible, intangible and transitory heritagescapes; Religious notions and Placemaking; Survey and mapping.

5) **Appraising, HCL: Existential Sustainability**: Cultural heritage, religion and cultural tourism management; Planning for sacred places: heritage preservation and conservation, dynamics of change and ethical issues, social-cultural implications and public participation; Envisioning the role of religious heritage sites and cultural landscapes in cultural and sustainable tourism. Appraising policies and CL conservation, and case studies, stakeholders.

6) **Prospecting, HCL: Visionary Sustainability**: Framing HCL as nexus of global understanding and harmonizing the world, SDGs; Assessment and appraisal of UNESCO Reports - the issues of HCL and HUL; Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Policy, Smart Cities Initiatives; Strategies for Urban Development; Quality management; Ecological integrity vis-à-vis HCL; HCL and New Urban Conservation Paradigm/ Urban Agenda.

§ **Keynote Speakers**

Prof. Dr. Sung-Kyun Kim (*Chair- IFLA CL WG*); Seoul National University, Seoul, KOREA.  
Prof. Dr. Rana P.B. Singh (*President- ACLA*); Banaras Hindu University, INDIA.

§ **Schedule – 18 ~ 20 November 2019:**

18 (Mon) ~19 (Tues) November 2019: (Six Sessions): Focal Symposium - Discourses.  
20 (Wed) November 2019: Full day Field study (the theme site will be informed later; with meals).

§ **Abstract Submission Deadline:**…………………………………… 15th July 2019.  
>> **Abstract** (*200 words* + 5 keywords, with full affiliation & address), 12pt TNR ft. <One-page>: MsWd.-Title, followed with Name, Position and affiliation, Full Address (Mobile, Email), Country.  
§ **Notification of Abstract Acceptance:**…………………………………… 30th July 2019.  
§ **Final Paper** (in Harvard style; max. 6500 words with Abstract, MSWd):… 15th October 2019.

# Proceedings-based **thematic book** will be published from an international publisher (under *Springer’s* series); negotiation is in process.

§ **Registration Fee:**

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Registration Fee to be deposited through Electronic Bank Transfer (Swift Bic):

* Pay under the name of: “ACLA”; Bank:- NongHyup Bank
§ Address: 10-1305, Ichon-ro 347, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, Rep. KOREA. Tel no.: 82-10-6700-2121

> The Registration Fee will cover 4-nights stay (double occupancy): 17~20 November 2019, SNU Hoam Faculty House stay, all the meals (except breakfast), receptions, Symposium kits and publications, Certificate, and full coverage of field trip.

§ NOTE: Presently, we are NOT in position to offer/ or subsidized air fare, even economy class.

§ Director & Convener, IFLA - CL International Symposium:

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§ Secretary-General & Chair: ScCom., IFLA - CL International Symposium:

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