Bestemming erfgoed: in gesprek met de plek

26-27 oktober Antwerpen

Vlaanderen verbeelding werkt ्री

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DEPARTEMENT CULTUUR, JEUGD & MEDIA **THE ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM 2022: PRINCIPLES AND ASPIRATIONS FOR A RESPONSIBLE, FAIR AND BALANCED** TOURISM

Celia Martínez Yáñez University of Granada / ICOMOS ICTC / ICOMOS BOARD





Maximising synergies between tourism and cultural and creative sectors

Discussion Paper for the G20 Tourism Working Group

G2

TO START WITH.... SOME DATA

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCDE)

- The travel and tourism sector plays a significant role in the **global economy**, contributing \$2.8 trillion to the GDP in 2018 and generating \$8.8 trillion including its indirect and induced impacts
- Cultural tourism accounts for 40% of all global tourism market
- 40% of European tourists choose their destination based on cultural offerings
- Cultural tourists spend 38% more per day and stay 22% longer than other tourists

CULTURAL HERITAGE is as a **strategic resource** for its economic impact and role in creating and enhancing social capital

However, the economic dimension of cultural heritage has a **dark** side: its unfair and unsustainable exploitation and banalization





ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter

Principles And Guidelines For Managing Tourism At Places Of Cultural And Heritage Significance







International Council on Monuments and Sites ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee December 2002



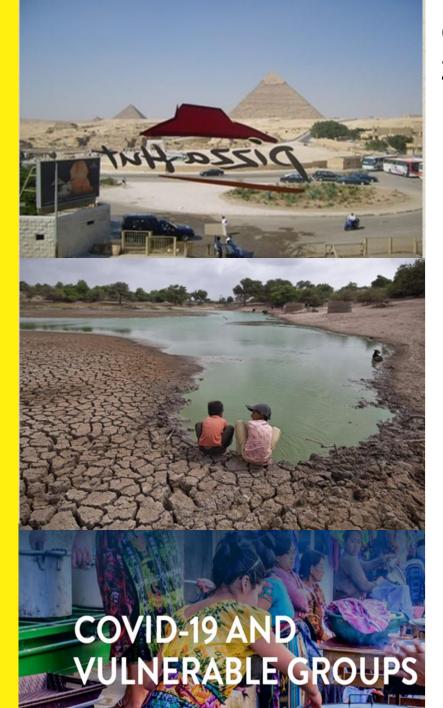
ICOMOS ICTC LONG INVOLVEMENT IN FAIR TOURISM

- **ICOMOS** has always been **conscious** of tourism deep influence, positive, and negative effects on heritage sites and local communities
- ICOMOS International Committee on Cultural Tourism ICTCestablished 1969 / 204 members / 62 countries / forum for interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder research & dialogue on heritage conservation and cultural tourism
- Advisory Body to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in the assessment and monitoring of Cultural World Heritage: tourism a frequent issue scarcely confronted by this system
- Cooperation and technical assessment with partner international organizations and national, regional and local agencies: UNESCO WH & Sustainable Tourism Programme, OWHC, UNWTO...
- ICOMOS Charters on Cultural Tourism 1976 / 1999 / 2022

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GLOBAL THREATS & THE ICOMOS CHARTER 2022

Mass tourism' and intensified use of heritage sites as destinations and part of entertainment has provoked

- degradation and overcrowding of heritage sites
- banalization, gentrification, displacement
- failures of management
- social, ethical, cultural, environmental and economic issues
- tourism rights-based issues relating to displacement, unemployment vulnerability, lack of benefit-share

+ Climate change + environmental degradation + natural disasters + conflicts

+ Covid-19 dramatic effects on heritage preservation and on tourist dependent communities

= Opportunity to re-shape tourism: **ICOMOS International Charter for** Cultural Heritage Tourism (2017-2022)

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There is a need to recalibrate the perpetual economic growth-based approach to tourism

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by recognising, mitigating and remediating it's unsustainable and unfair aspects



by **re-conceptualising** cultural tourism not as a solely economic activity...

... but as a tool for ensuring heritage access as a human right, heritage protection & enjoyment, and people wellbeing...

... Within the **theory of commons** framework

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7 PRINCIPLES ADDRESSING GLOBAL CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

1. Place cultural heritage **protection and conservation** at the center of responsible cultural tourism

2. Manage tourism at cultural heritage places through management plans informed by **carrying capacity** and other planning instruments

3. Enhance public awareness and visitor experience through sensitive interpretation and presentation

4. Recognize and reinforce the **rights** of communities, Indigenous Peoples and traditional owners through the **participatory governance** of the **heritage commons** used in tourism

5. Raise awareness and reinforce **cooperation** for heritage conservation among all tourism stakeholders

6. Increase the **resilience** of communities and cultural heritage through capacity development, risk assessment, strategic planning and adaptive management

7. Integrate **climate action** and sustainability measures in the management of cultural tourism and cultural heritage





PRINCIPLE 2: Manage tourism at cultural heritage places through management plans informed by carrying capacity

- The responsible management of tourism requires the **monitoring of impacts** on the natural and cultural values of the **place** as well as on the well-being of host **communities and visitors**
- Visitor management strategies must include physical, ecological, social, cultural, and economical carrying capacity indicators
- Site specific options: limit group sizes, time access, restrict entry, close sensitive areas providing remote access where appropriate, increase opening hours, zone compatible activities, require advance bookings, etc.

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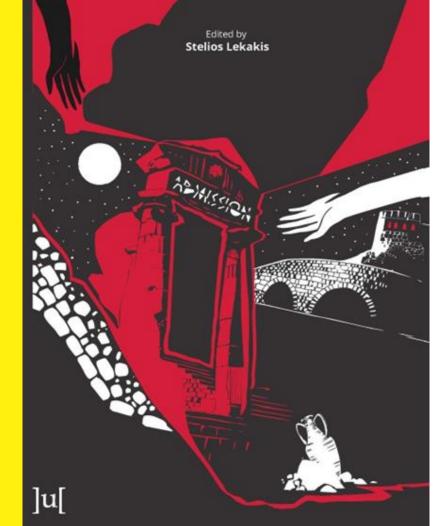
Carrying capacity application in the Alhambra and Generalife

- Witness of tourism deep influence on cultural heritage conservation and appreciation
- Romantic tourism prompted the site declaration in 1870 but also its "ornamental restoration" and uncontrolled visitation
- **60's and 70's:** deeply transformed to host **mass tourism**: hotel construction, changes in the historic accesses, traffic...
- 90's: international example of the use of carrying capacity indicators to manage visitors and achieve balance between visitation & conservation
- 2000-2010: time scheduled entrance improved the quality of the cultural, aesthetic and sensorial experience; increased overnights in Granada; facilitated the visitation to other heritage sites; and had an overall positive effect and economic impact on the site and the whole city.
- Today: the Alhambra has almost reached again the limit of its carrying capacity: 2.4 / 2.7 million visitors









Cultural Heritage in the Realm of the Commons: Conversations on the Case of Greece



PRINCIPLE 4: Recognize and reinforce rights through the participatory governance of the heritage commons used in tourism

avoid heritage exploitation

- recognise human, collective, community and indigenous rights embedded in cultural and natural heritage commons
- provide **inclusive involvement** and access to economic opportunities, recreation and enjoyment
- go beyond stakeholders' consultation to ensure participatory governance and benefit share
- ensure gender equality and inclusion of traditional owners, minorities and disadvantaged groups



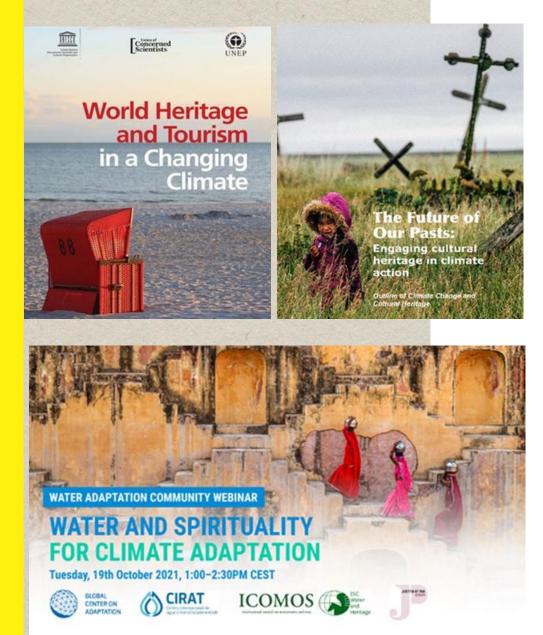
Participatory governance in Christianfeld (Denmark)



The **democratic organization** of the Moravian Church, with its pioneering egalitarian philosophy, is expressed in its humanistic town planning:

- Buildings for the common welfare such as large communal houses for the congregation's widows and unmarried men and women
- Management Plan consistent with these values:
 - Citizens have rights to **comment** the cyclical revisions of the plan
 - The minutes of management meetings are
 public
 - Several groups are involved and represented in the site management and governance
 - Christiansfeld Centre provides cultural heritage information for locals and visitors





Climate Heritage

PRINCIPLE 7: Integrate climate action in the management of cultural tourism and cultural heritage

Climate action:

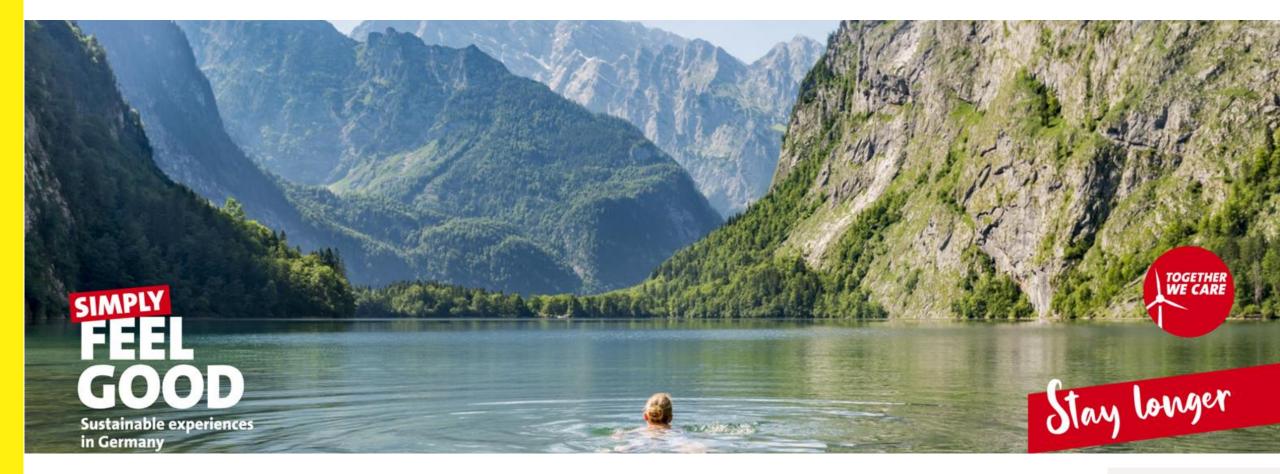
- calls for transformative change and regenerative approaches in cultural tourism
- is a **personal, collective and professional responsibility**: all tourism stakeholders must contribute to mitigate, reduce and manage climate impacts
- must consider local ownership, knowledge and practices
- raise awareness about the consequences of climate impacts for cultural heritage & communities

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Climate action and tourism sustainable promotion: Feel Good Germany Travel website







Cultural Tourism & Visitor Management Framework

by the Organization of World Heritage Cities

A framework for guiding cultural heritage tourism and visitor management in destinations hosting World Heritage



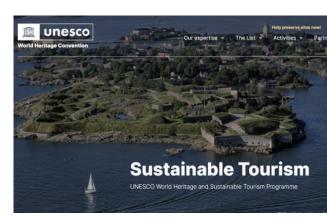
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CHARTER APPLICATION

The Charter principles have guided and been applied in the following programmes:

- Cultural Tourism & Visitor Management Framework commissioned by the OWHC
- UNESCO's Visitor Management ٠ Assessment and Strategy Tool (VMAST) of the UNESCO World Heritage and Programme: Sustainable Tourism https://whc.unesco.org/en/vmast/?p=12345 6
- **UNWTO, ONCE, ICOMOS ICTC** How to apply ISO Standard 21902: Accessible tourism for all. Recommendations for key players in the cultural tourism ecosystem



Welcome to the UNESCO Visitor Management Assessment & Strategy Tool (VMAST)	16
What is the purpose of VMAST?	15
How do I use VMAST?	
What are the benefits of using VMAST?	1
Access to resources	10
Localising the UN SDGs	
Background & development	10
Co-creating visitor management for tomorrow	25
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International Cultural Heritage Tourism Charter Living cultures Integrated management Heritage Impact Assessment Guidance World Heritage Respect Human Rights Faro Convention Policy Value of cultural heritage for society European Quality Principles... Heritage Thursdays ICOMOS Our Common Dignity Rights-Based Approches Working Group

Inspirational Documents



CHARTER FUTURE

The Charter aspires to guide the tourism management of cultural heritage sites and destinations

- complementing the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the WHC orientations concerning tourism
- through regional guidelines and specific programmes
- providing study tours, tourism assessments, professional and research services, and policy development support
- cooperating with international, national and regional agencies and organizations
- **supporting communities** engaged with or seeking for a transformative, sustainable, fair, and responsible cultural tourism
- bearing in mind that "best practice" is not a status but an ongoing commitment to anticipate, adapt and improve practice!!!!!!!!!

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Bedankt! {凸

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