# MEMOLA project: How can social innovation and ICT tools be used to promote cultural heritage based on traditional agrosystems



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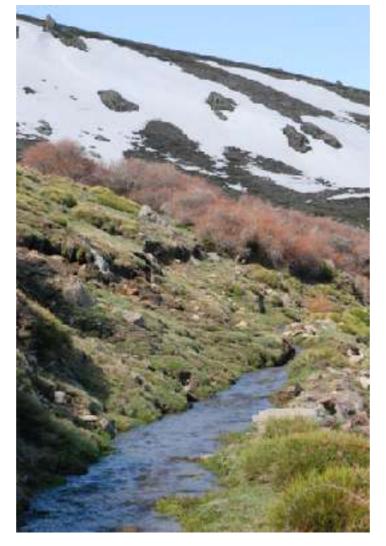
# MEditerranean MOuntainous LAndscapes

an historical approach to cultural heritage based on traditional agrosystems

José María Martín Civantos Project Coordinator











The implementation of **MEMOLA** project is framed under the analysis of Cultural Landscapes from late antiquity to modern times, evaluating the relationship between human societies and natural resources. The project aims to analyse, from an interdisciplinary perspective, the management of water and soil. The **MEMOLA** project counts with a total of ten partners and its central coordination is based at the University of Granada, Spain









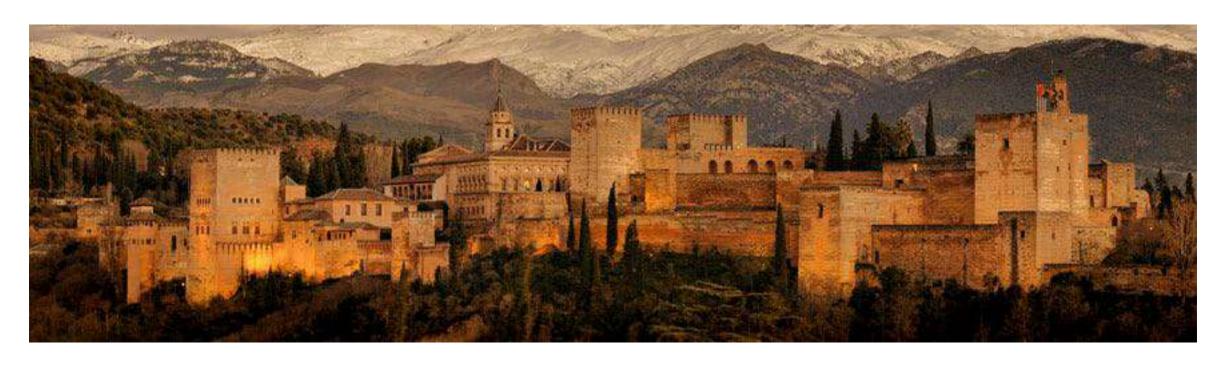




#### Theoretical framework

- Biocultural heritage
- Agrarian heritage
- Social-ecological systems
- Transdisciplinarity
- Participatory approaches / Dialogue of knowledge
- Archaeology of complexity/Archaeolgy of relationships







# Landscapes: productive systems, irrigation systems and settlement network linked to them

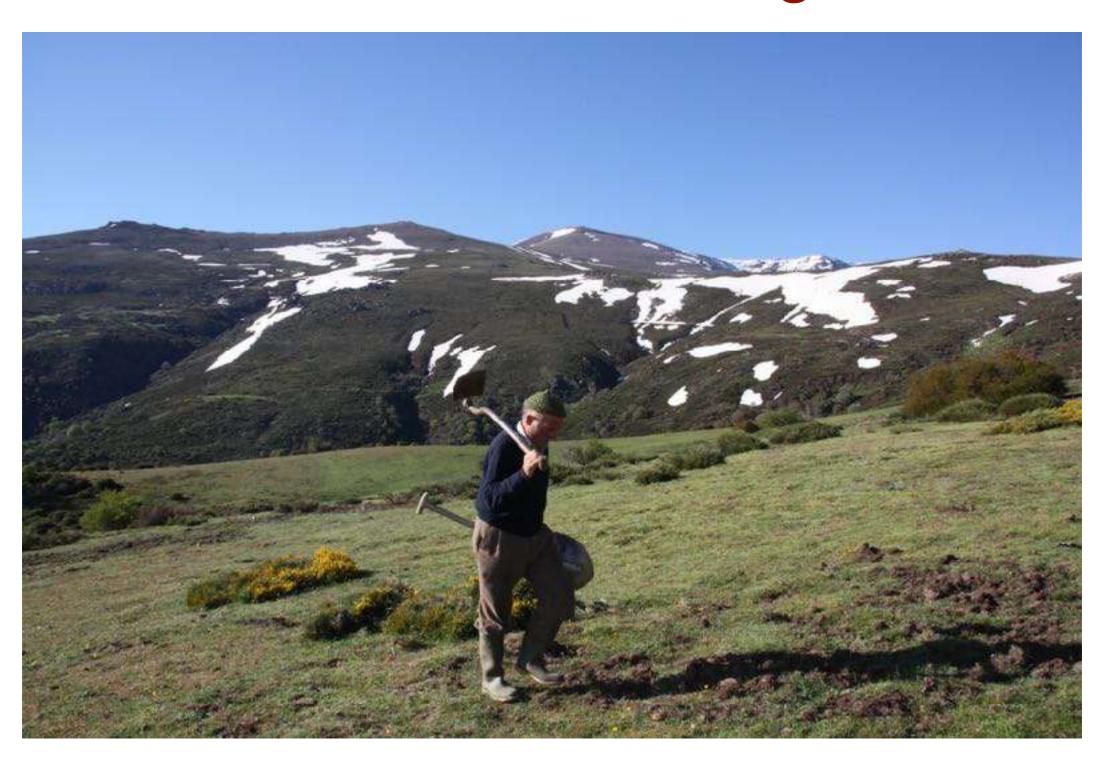






#### Why?

- Concept of heritage
- -Social and territorial significance

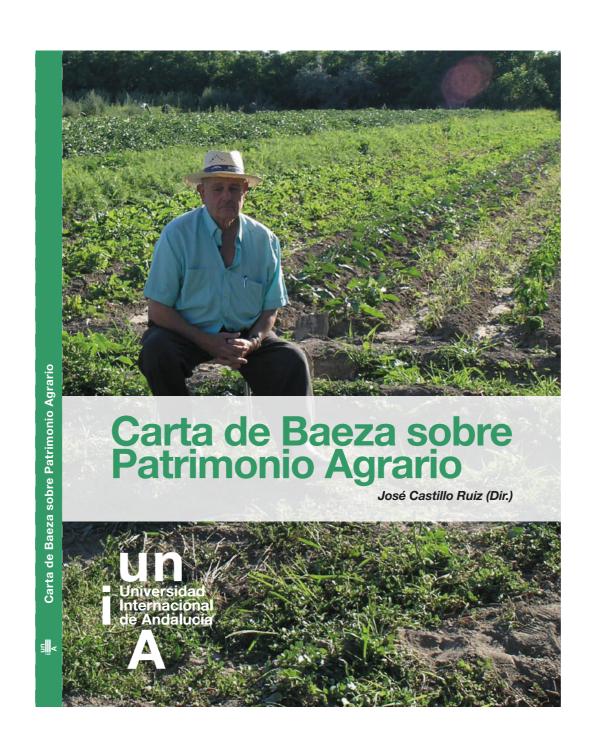


#### **Concept of heritage**

- -Open, complex, integrated, holistic...
- -Agrarian heritage



# Rural heritage/ Agrarian heritage



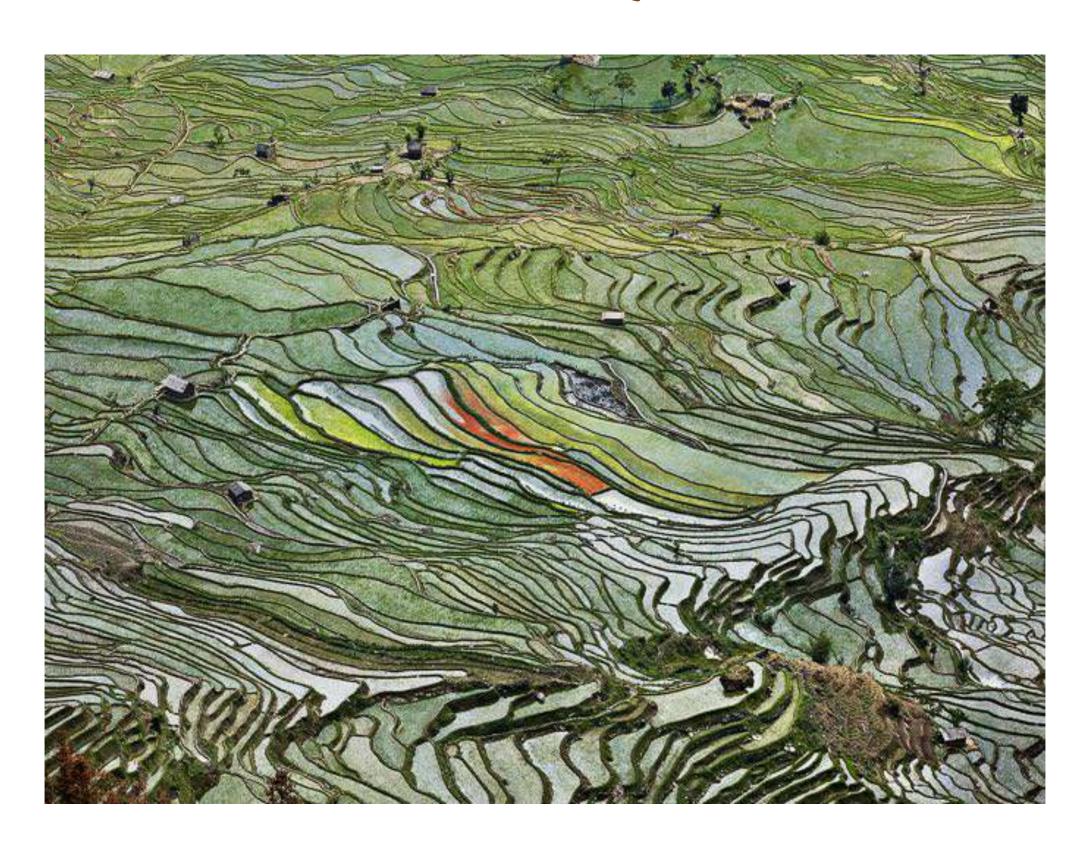
## Practices



# Knowledge



# Landscapes



## Sustainability/Resilience



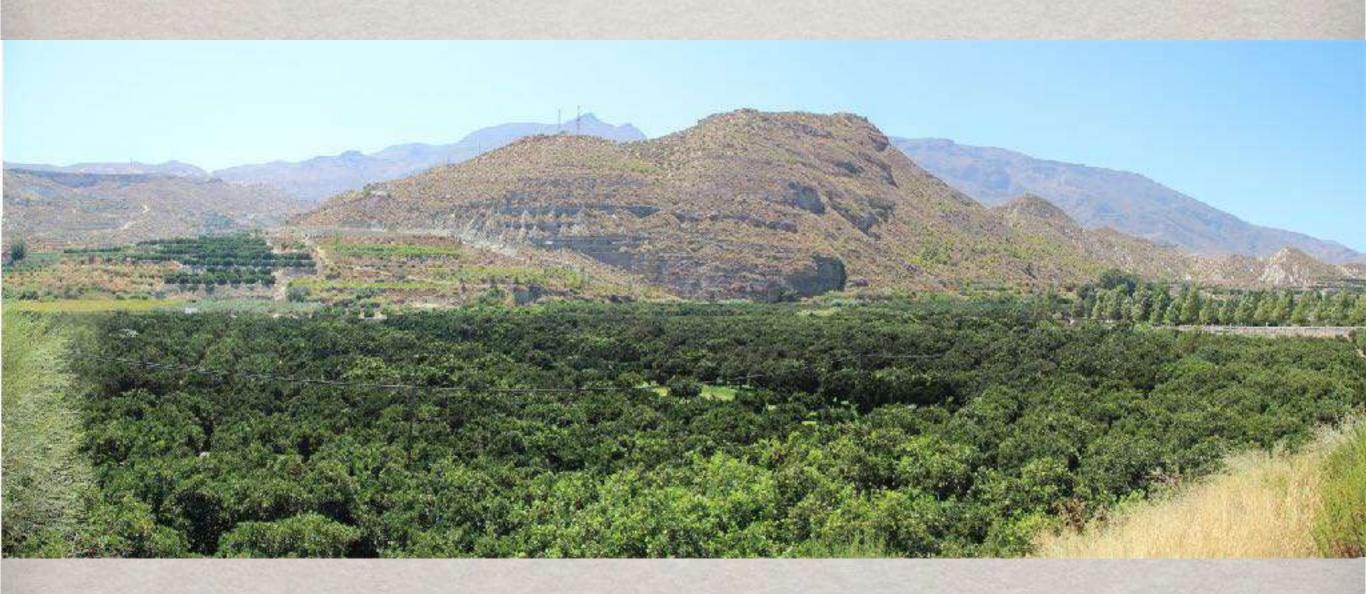
# Flavours/Identity

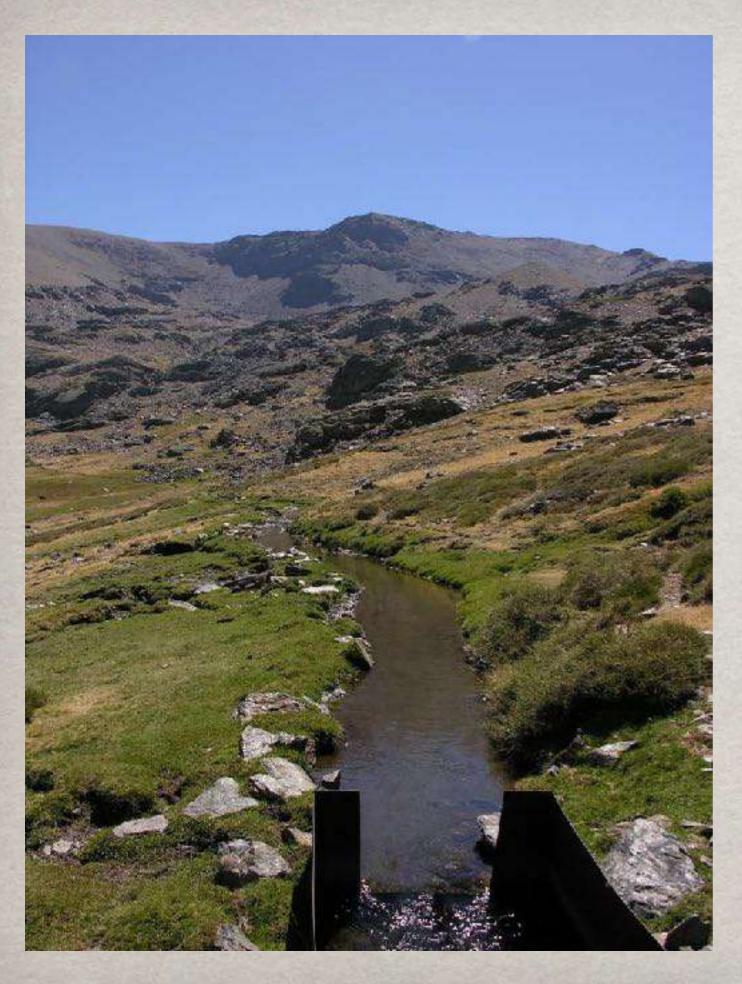


### Social Significance

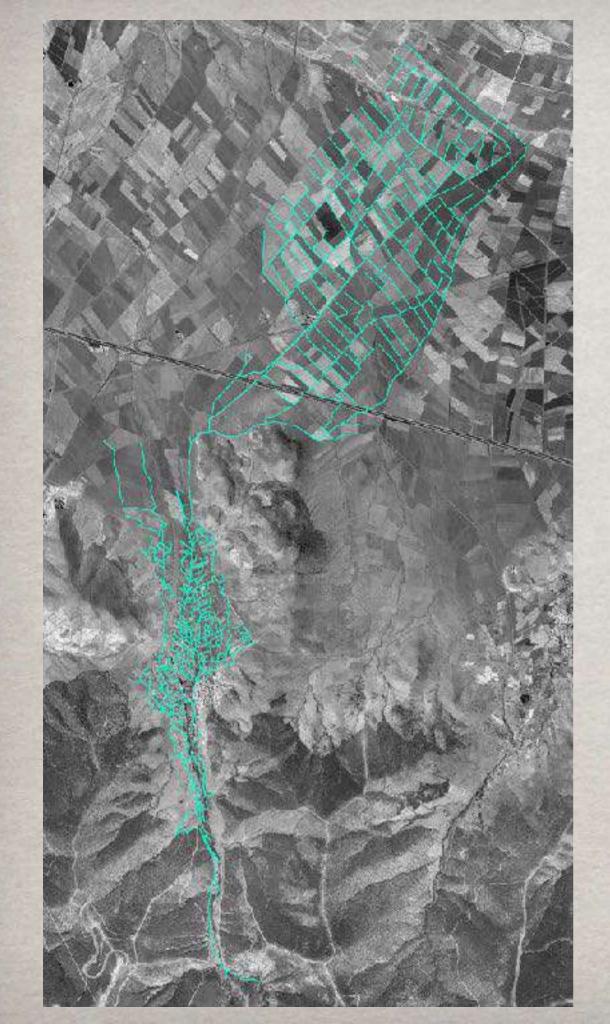


# Historical and traditional irrigation systems





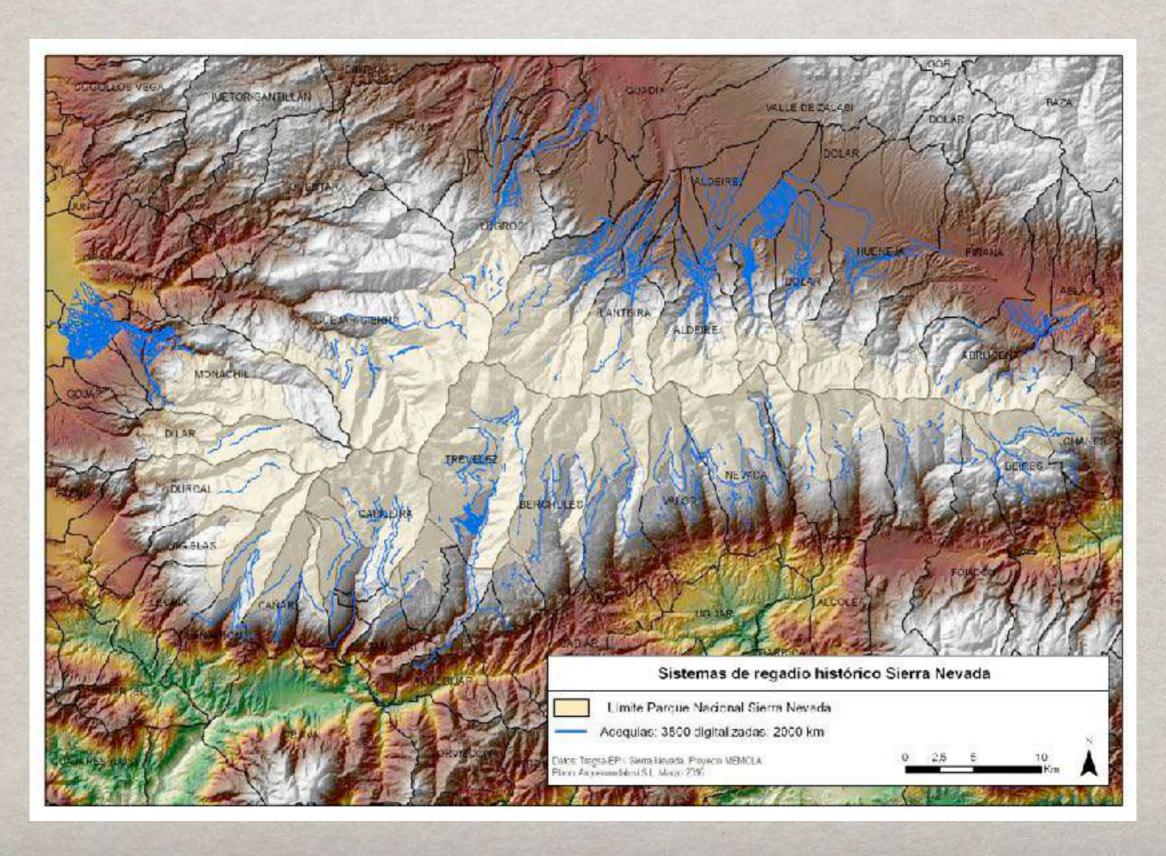
A great collective effort



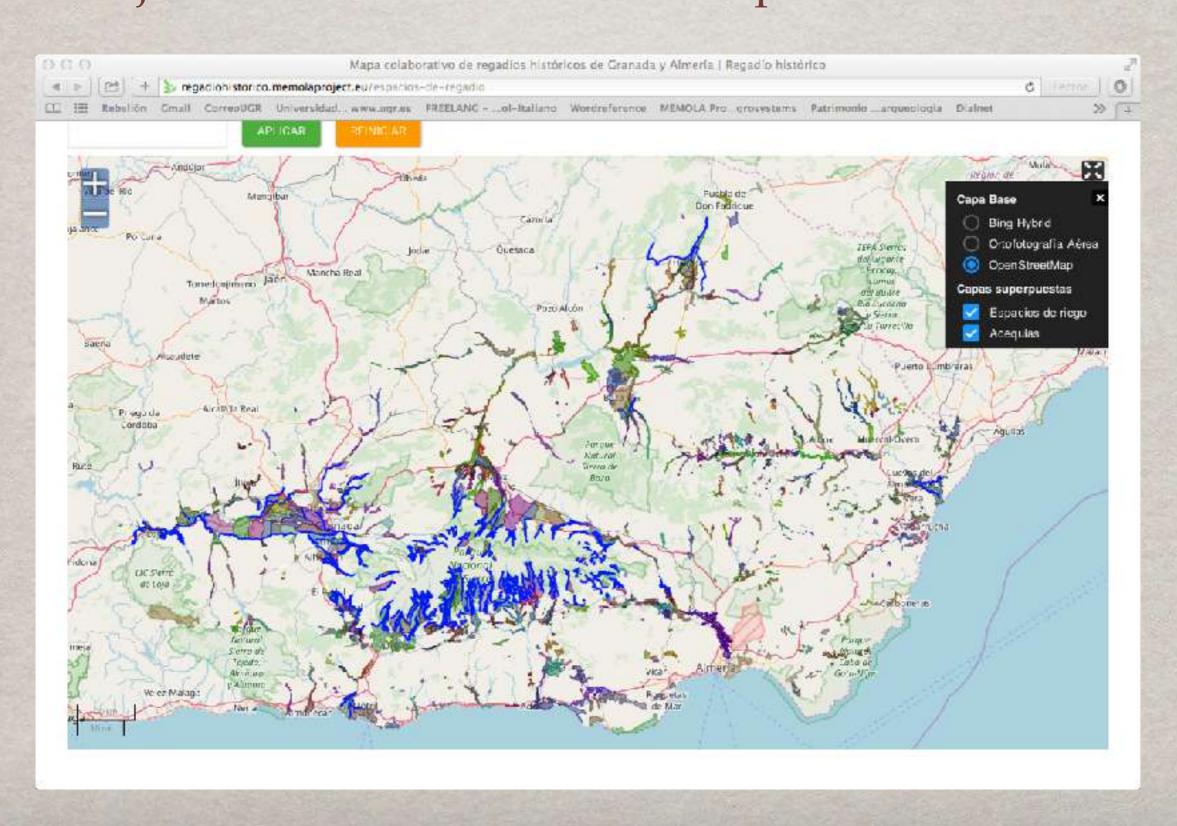
#### Ferreira irrigation system

118 km channels/canals62 Ha intensive irrigation139 Ha occasional irrigation

# More than 3000 kms of channels mapped, just in Sierra Nevada Mountains!



# 830 irrigation systems, 530 communities, 190.000 farmers, 200.000 has, 24000 kms of canals, just in Granada and Almeria provinces!



### A great collective effort

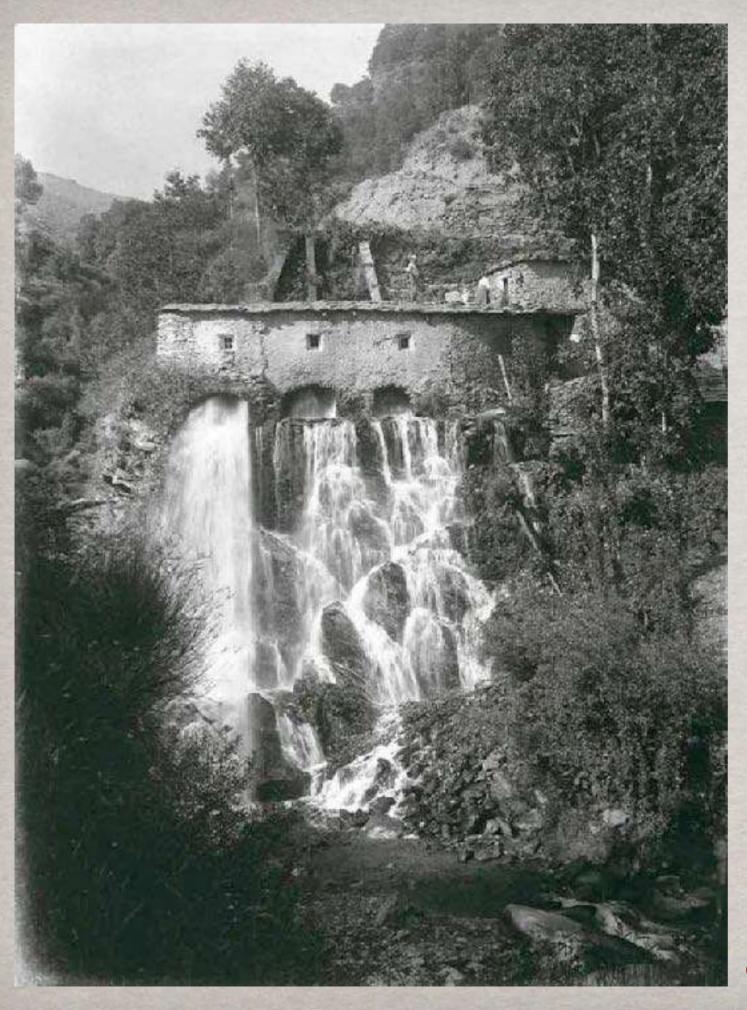






# A coevolutive process

(R. Sánchez Arana)



### Local/Traditional Ecological Knowledge

(P. Sollman)

#### A social option, a productive strategy

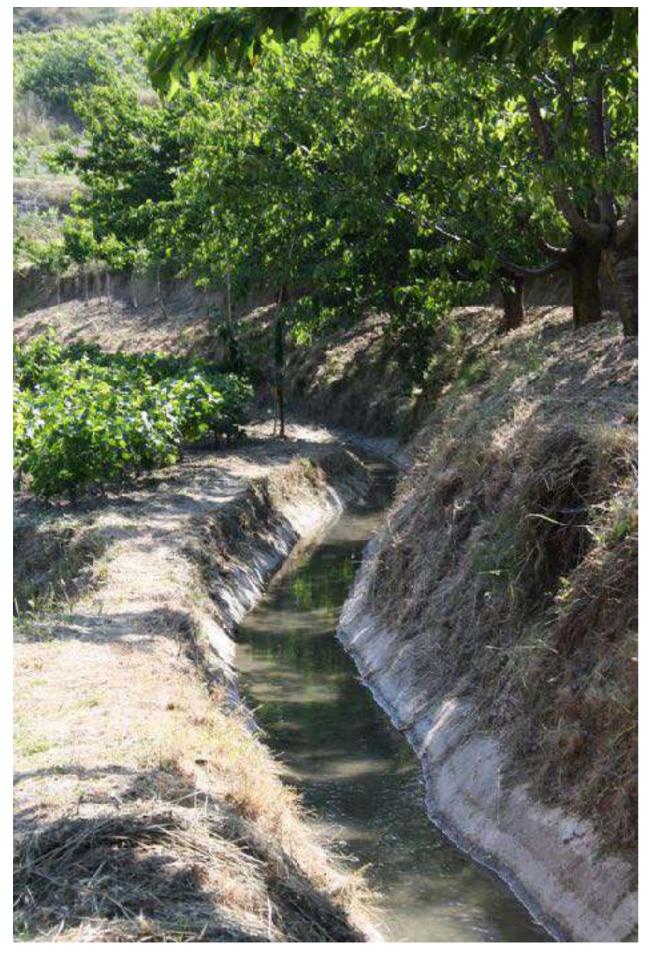


## Communal management



#### Governance







#### Social distribution of water



### Knowledge creation and transmission

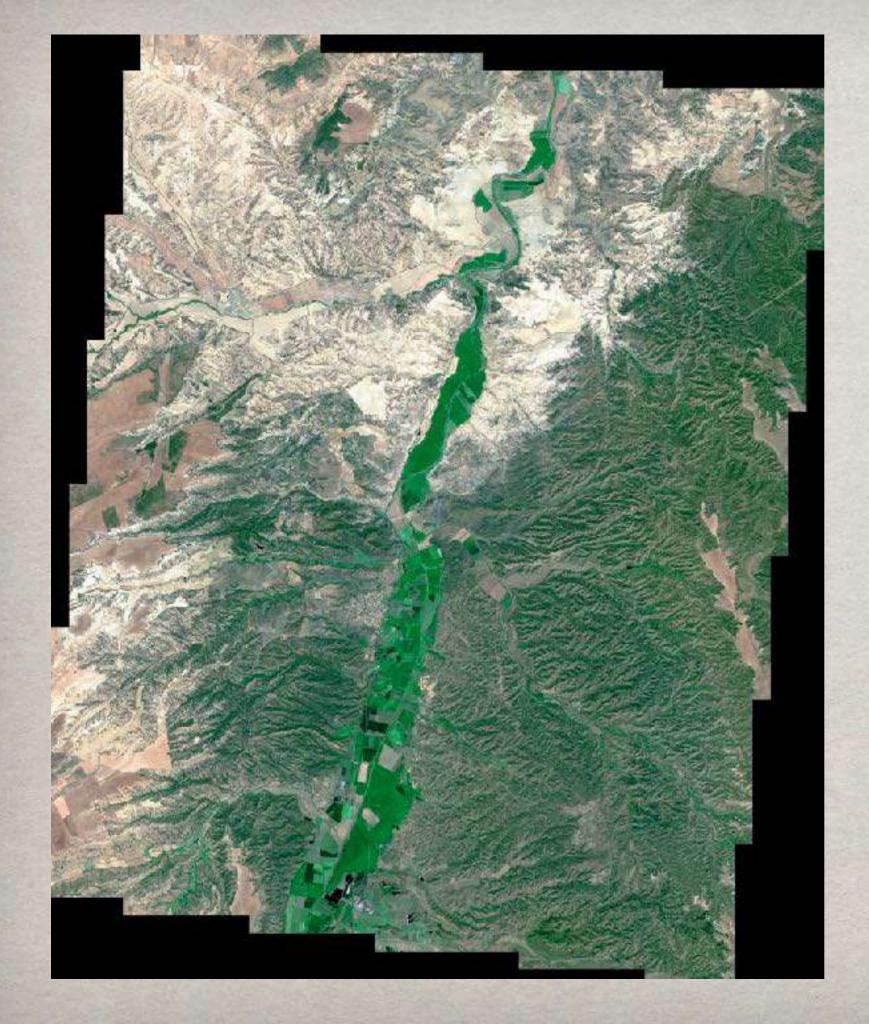


### Soil fertility



#### Relationship between water, soil, crops, animals



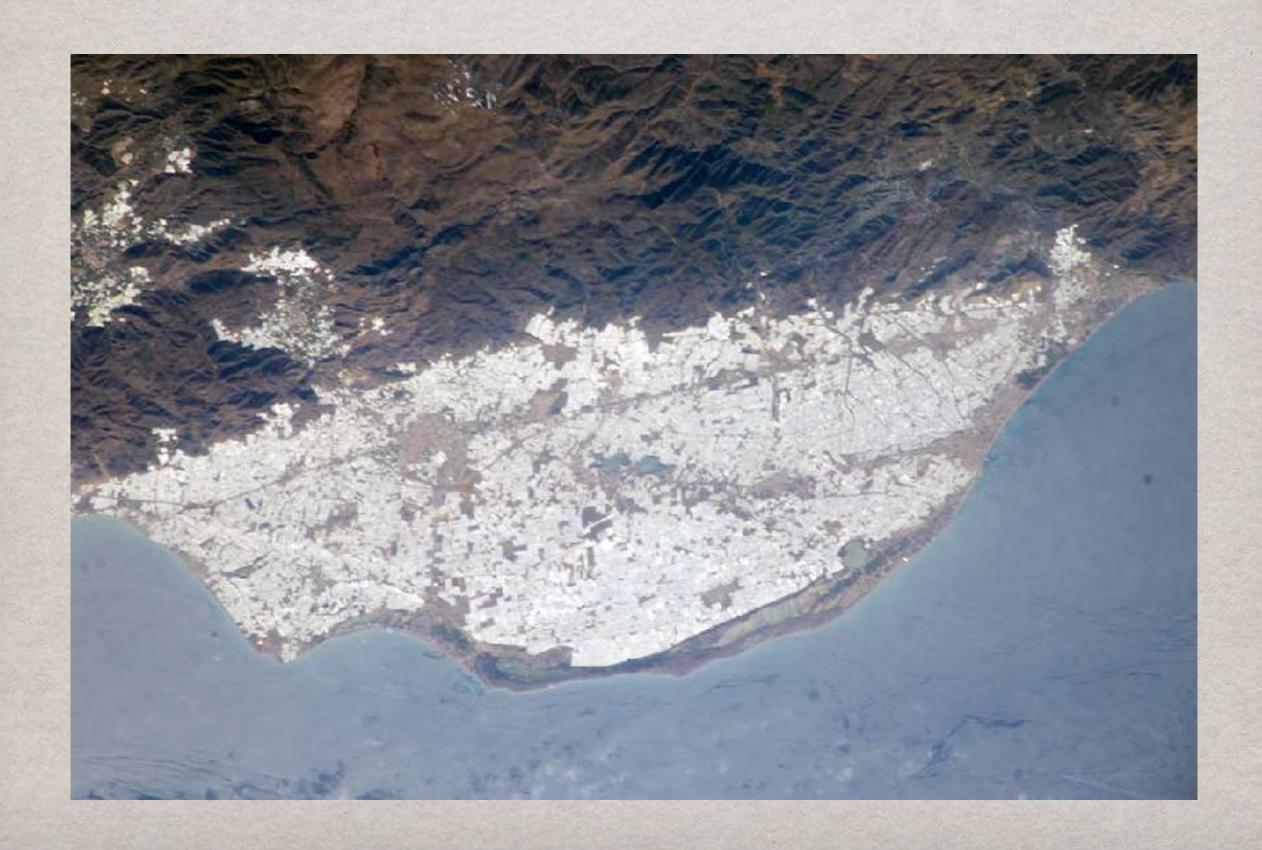


Ecosystem services and values

### Landscape destruction



### Economical framework



### Marginalization



### Abandonment



### Urbanization and land use changes



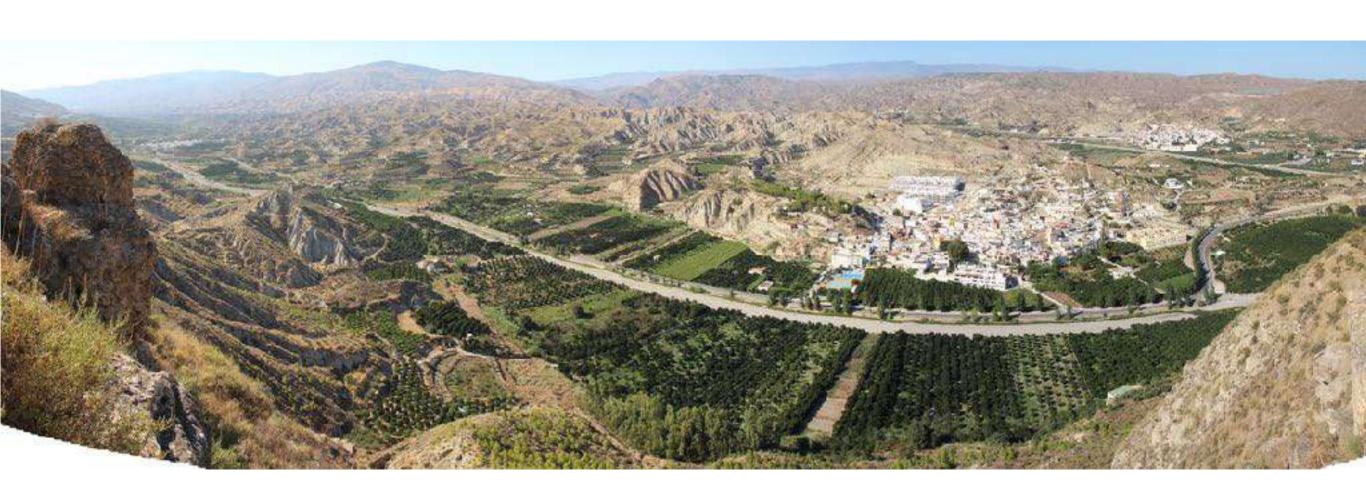
### "Modernization" / substitution



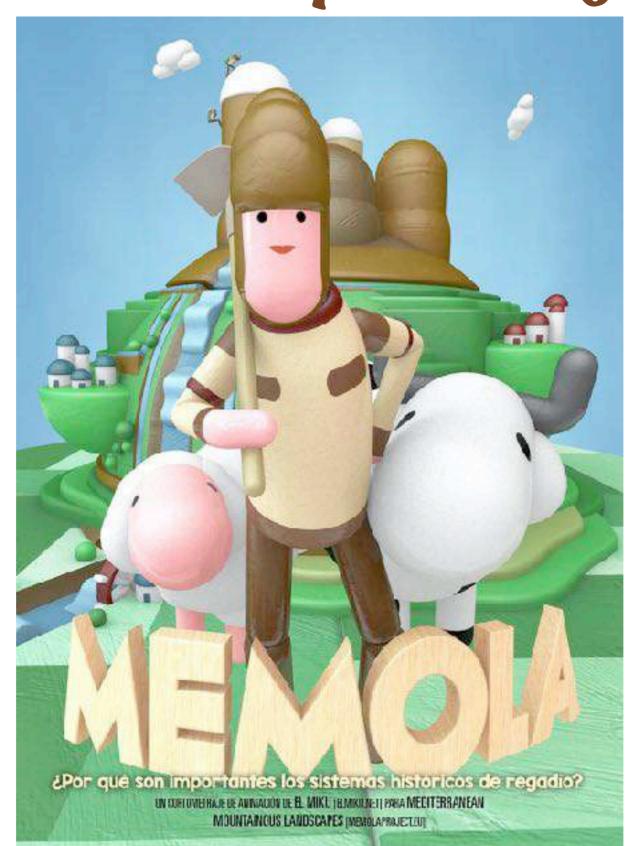


### Modernization

¿How to preserve cultural values (also environmental) of Agrarian Heritage in the current context? ¿How to apply innovation in communication and technology to preserve?



# Community-led traditional cultural landscape management



#### Improving and dignifying farmer's lives and rural areas:

- -Income
- Social, academic, administrative acknowledgment and recognition
- Services, policies and territorial planning



### The restoration of irrigation canals as a social tool



# Work with local communities managing irrigation systems



### Volunteers and students



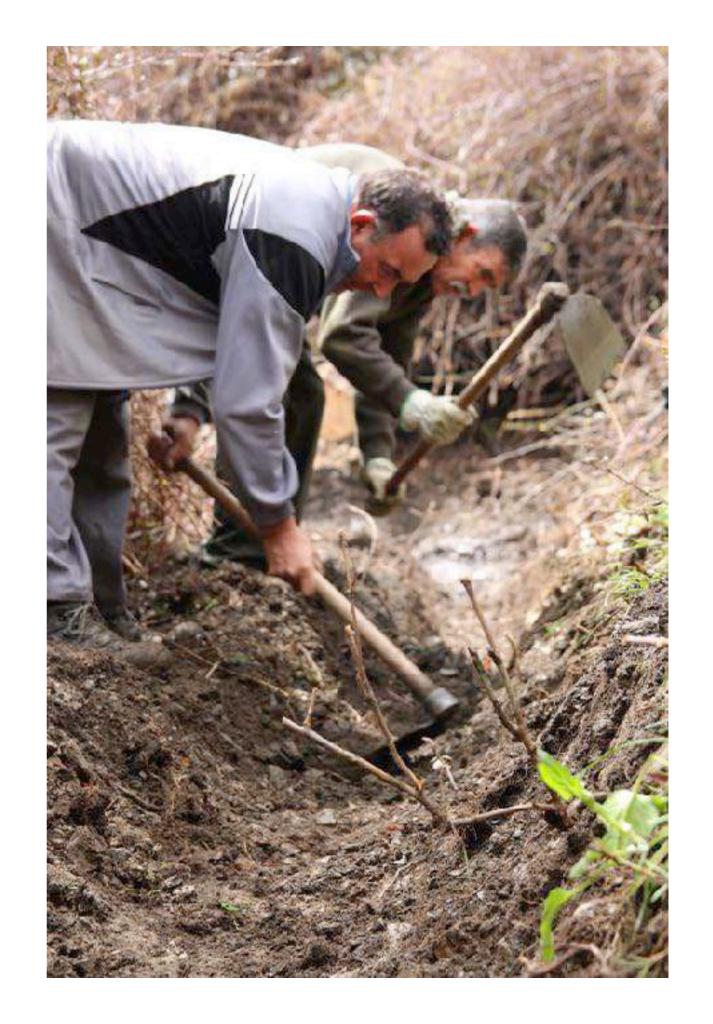
### Collaboration with other institutions





# More than 25 kms recovered in 5 communities

# Involving directly more than 400 people



### With a great social...





### ...academic...

### ...political...



### ...and environmental impact





# Participatory approach

Dialogue of knowledge



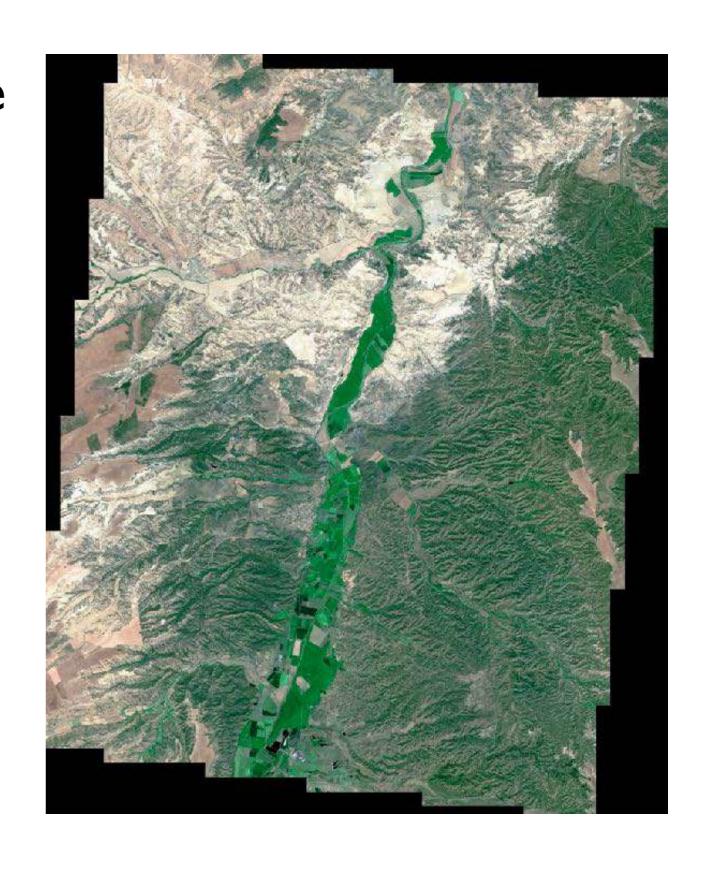
### Involving.....

Rural areas Rural communities Cultural landscapes Agrarian activities Tangible heritage Intangible heritage Territorial planning Agrarian policies Environmental policies Global change Climate change Cultural challenges urban/urbanization



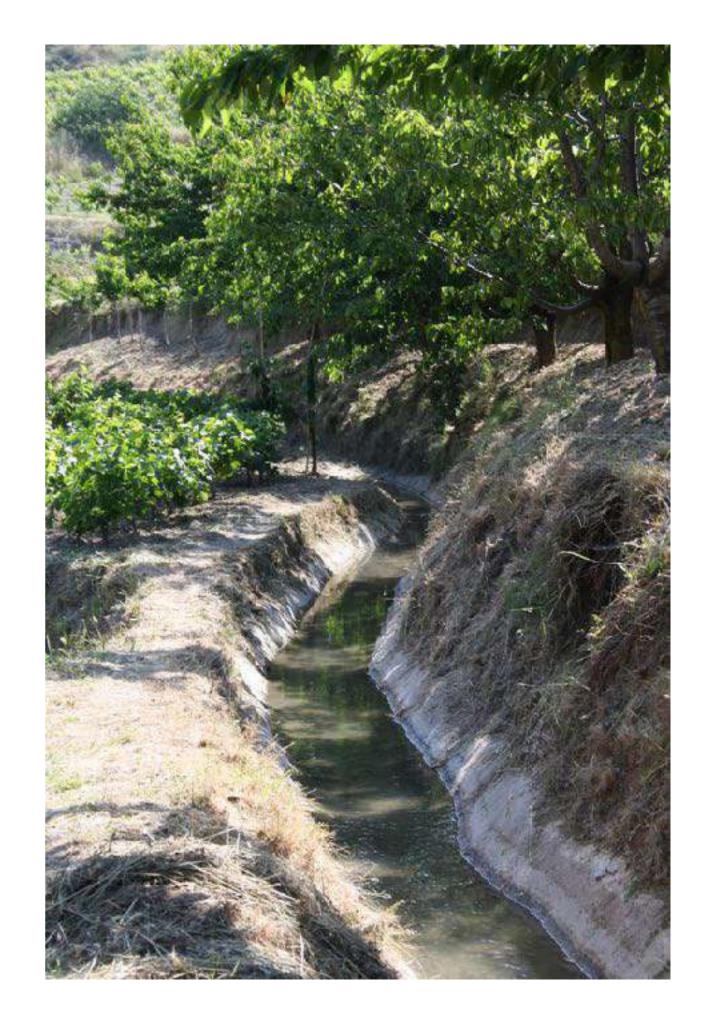
### Involving.....

Local ecological knowledge Dialogue of knowledge Elder population Gender role Agrodiversity **Biodiversity** Ecosystem services Governance Land Stewarship **Production Productivity** Economic development Resilience



### Involving.....

Water policies & water planning Mediation & **Environmental Mediation** Building restoring comunity & identity Inter & Transdisciplinarity **Epistemologies** Role of humanities **Participation** Public/communal/private relationships



### CITIZIENSHIP

Young, 2000; Yuval-Davis, 2006

BELONGING

**PARTICIPATION** 



**RIGHTS** 





Farmers



Schools



Municipalities

Regional level



Associations



Regional governments

European level



Policy brief



International meetings



Academia

### From local level to global context



Historical and Traditional irrigators Communities
Association of Andalucía





### POLICYBRIEF



#### THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN WATER POLICY ON THE WATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

This policy brief summaraes the findings of the MEMCLA project with regard to the impact of European water policy on the water sulfural horizage associated with historical irrigation systems. The brief size presents suggestions for policy intervertions in order to establish the mechanisms and criteria for the delimitation of their values and for their protection.

June 2015

Abbreviations: Historical Irrigation Systems (HIS): EU Water Framework Directive (WFD): River Basin Management Plans (RSMPs).

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Historical Irrigation systems as cultural and environmental heritage

Since antiquity, irrigated agriculture has had a significant impact on ecceystems in the Mediterranean basin, where water resources are limited and irregular in time. Furthermore, the 'historical irrigation eyesems' (HIS) have played a particular role in the ecological history of landscape, not only in southers Europe, but also in very different environmental regions across Europe'. The HIS should be understood as complex land and water management systems, which use the water gravitational potential through distribution networks with simple structures, operated on a small scale and managed by local farmer communities. They work as a socio-ecological constructs which have been able to survive during centuries, thanks to a relevant resilience capacity and a sustainable use of the natural resources. These systems, which are still operational in many places, are agroecological systems of great socio-economic environmental and cultural interest. They have generated peculiar cultural landscapes as a result of centuries of sustainable interactions between people and nature. The water cultural heritage associated with these systems relates not only to the technology, items and architecture developed, but also to practices, based on traditional environmental knowledge, which have generated intangicle heritage values.

Beyond the intrinsic values held by the HIS, important ecosystem services are also provided by these systems, especially by those which are located in mountain areas. Among these services, it



#### **EUROPEAN**

### **POLICY**BRIEF

### HERITAGE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PROTECTION.



This policy brief summarises recently developed perspectives on soils that have emerged from the findings of the MEMOLA project. The critical environmental dependency of soils is well-established yet to date soils have been undervalued and poorly recognised as cultural materials. MEMOLA has demonstrated that soils are an extensive cultural resource and form part of Europe's rich cultural heritage. This brief stresses the need for a comprehensive European policy for soil protection and management that recognises the complex nature of soil and seeks to promote an awareness of soils as having a dual inheritance that stems from both cultural and natural processes.

SOIL AS ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL

The Italian Soil Science Society (SISS) and the European Society for Soil Conservation (ESSC) collaborated in writing this policy brief and is supported by the UK Soil Association.

December 2016

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Soil-a vital resource

Soils support life in all its forms by playing a key role in all major earth cycles (Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorus, Sulphur and Water and Rock). Simply stated, it is Earth's life support system. Soils are not simply substrates composed on minerals and chemicals though. They are a living medium that is home to a myriad of microorganisms, fungi, animals and plants that are bound in system of co-dependency. Many soil deposits have developed over centuries and millennia and under highly specific local conditions which has in turn produced diverse soil ecosystems that are specific to particular regions.

Human impact on soil systems has increased with the gradual intensification of agriculture since the start of the Holocene (~10,000BP). Soils have not only been used and modified to support the shift to agriculture, but also as resources for building (adobe, piso and cob), material culture (clays for ceramics, pigments, mordants), and even as medicines (poultices, skin protection and more recently alternatives to antibiotics and existing immune suppressants –i.e Rapamycin). The long-established historic relationships that traditional communities have established with their environments has furnished us with a rich soil diversity that is the result of the complex interplay of specific regional environmental factors and culturally specific soil and land management strategies. MEMOLA has worked intensively to document the extent and character of this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Seibundgur, C., Kohe, I. 2014. Europeas traditional impatien in transition. Part I: Irrigation in times part—a historic land use practice across Europe. Irrig. and Drain. 63: 273–293.

## Critical, reflective action. Political, legislative and administrative proposals

#### **BOLETÍN OFICIAL DEL PARLAMENTO DE ANDALUCÍA**

Núm. 415 X LEGISLATURA 3 de marzo de 2017

#### IMPULSO DE LA ACCIÓN DEL GOBIERNO

#### PROPOSICIÓN NO DE LEY EN COMISIÓN

10-16/PNLC-000136, Proposición no de ley relativa al apoyo a las acequias históricas de Andalucía

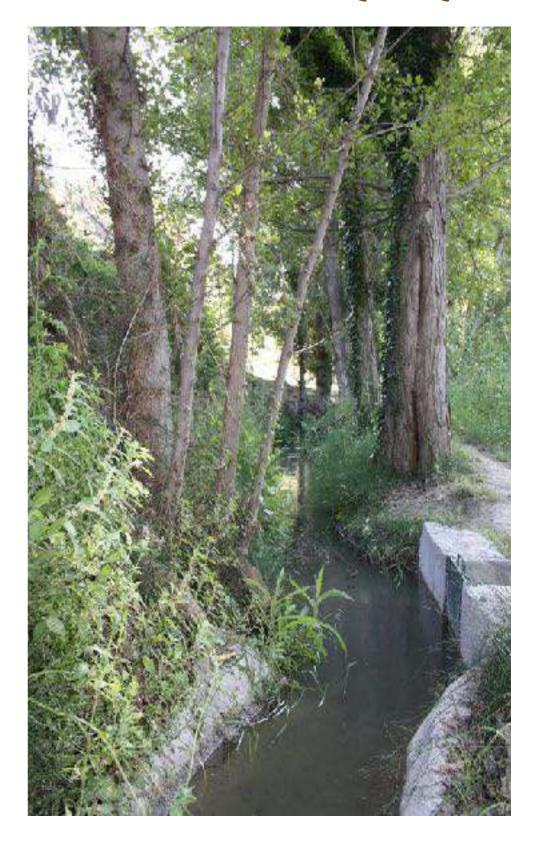
Aprobada por la Comisión de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio en sesión celebrada el 7 de febrero de 2017

Orden de publicación de 20 de febrero de 2017

#### PROPOSICIÓN NO DE LEY RELATIVA AL APOYO A LAS ACEQUIAS HISTÓRICAS DE ANDALUCÍA

El Parlamento de Andalucía insta al Consejo de Gobierno a:

- 1. El reconocimiento público de que las acequias históricas de Andalucía son un patrimonio agrario, cultural, histórico y ambiental que hay que conservar para las futuras generaciones.
- 2. Promover la acción consensuada entre las comunidades de regantes y las administraciones públicas, especialmente las corporaciones locales, que faciliten la conservación de la importante red de acequias históricas que existen en Andalucía.
- 3. La creación de un catálogo de acequias históricas e infraestructuras hidráulicas, que incluya a aljibes y albercas, y a que tome las medidas necesarias para la conservación de las infraestructuras de regadío tradicional que emanen del mismo catálogo.



### Digital participative tools



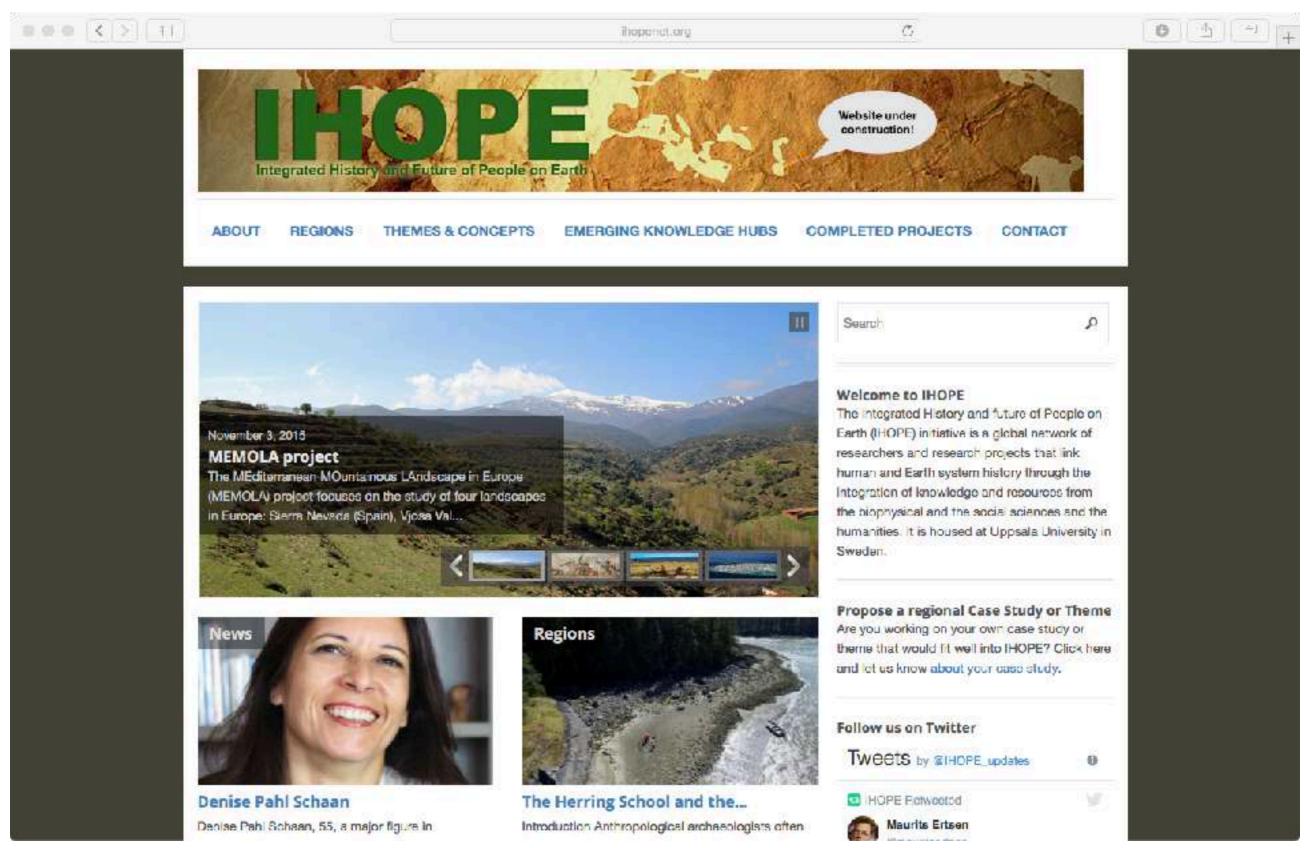
#### Mapa colaborativo de regadíos históricos de Granada y Almería

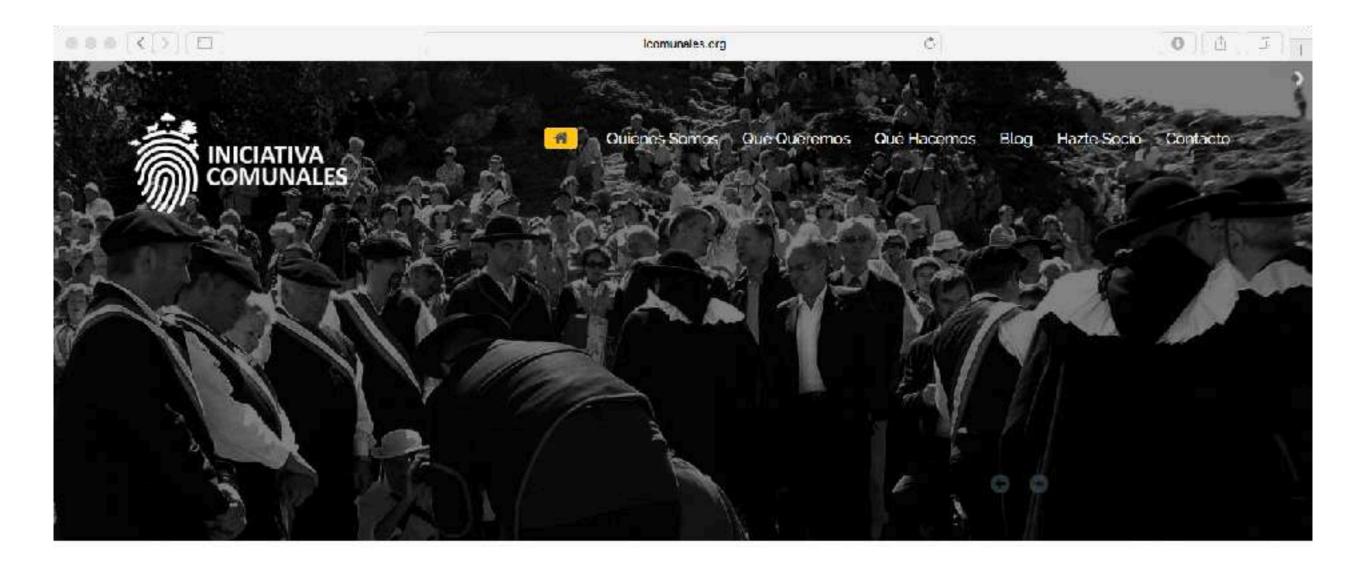


Los sistemas históricos de regadío constituyen un sistema agroecológico de interés socioeconómico, ambienta y cultural que han creado paísajes de gran belleza y que dotan (o han dotado) de identidad a los territorios donde se ubican.

El regadio es un paisaje realmente extraorcinario, presente en una buena parte de nuestra tiema. Se trata de territorios modelados a lo largo de siglos de historia de ocevolución entre el ser humano y la naturaleza. Sus valores, no solo patrimoniales, sino también

### Connect local reality with global context

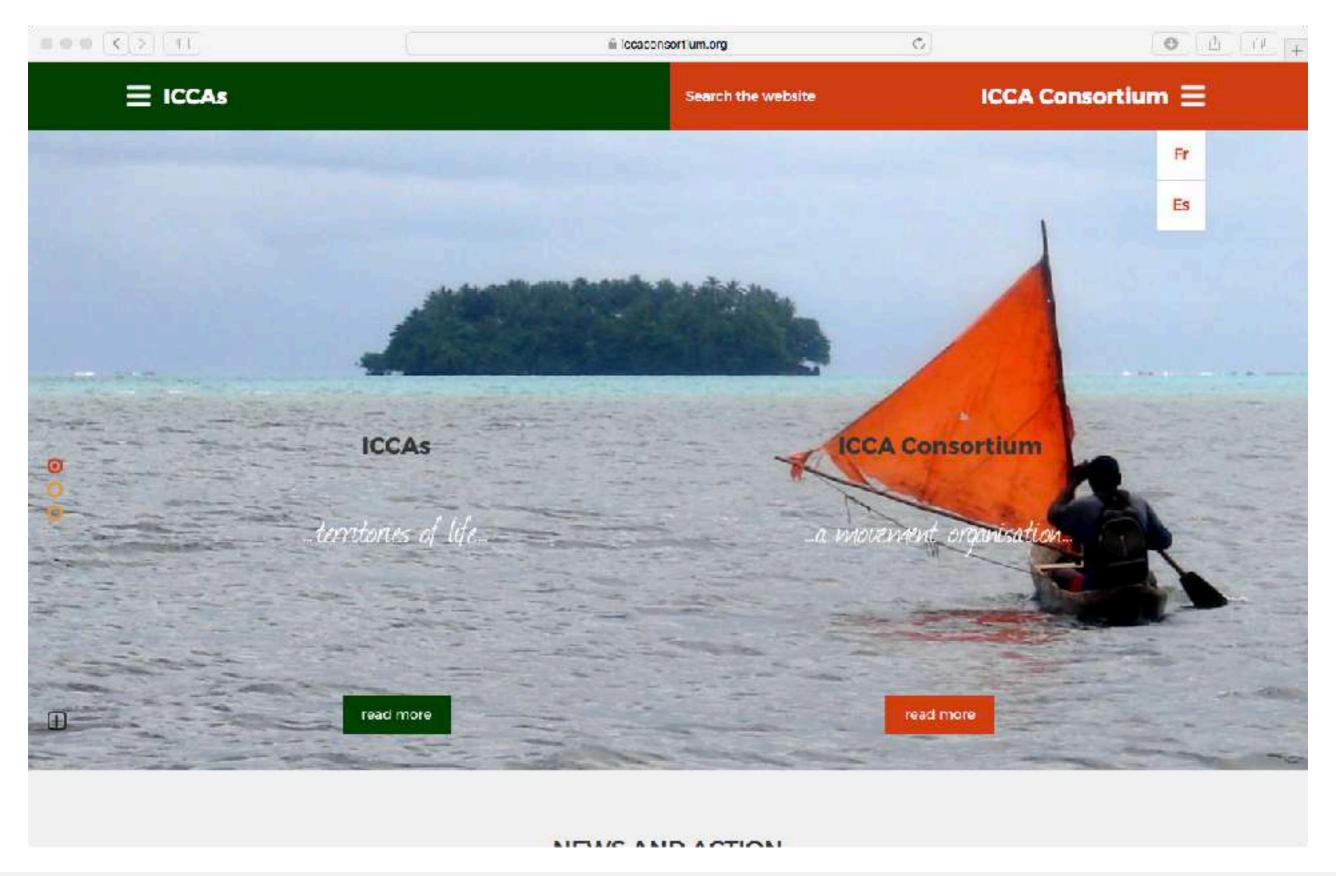




### ¿Qué es iComunales?

iComunales somos una asociación de ámbito estatal, formada por comunidades que gobiernan aguas, tierras, bienes y derechos de forma comunal. Otros miembros clave de la asociación son ONG, universidades, empresas y otras entidades, además de personas a título individual. Nuestro objetivo común es el apoyo y reconocimiento de estos sistemas comunales de gobernanza, con particular atención a promover sus valores sociales, ambientales y económicos





"territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities" or "territories of life"

### Responsibility... long term action, strategy



### Responsibility... long term action, strategy



### Risks: expectations, dependence, idealization, romantic view...





### Some reflections...

- Cultural Heritage (Archaeology) as dead places for dead people
- Adaptation to the context and specific circumstances (who, relationships...)
- Creativity
- Empathy, patience
- Dialogue of knowledge (equality)
- Dialogue tradition/innovation
- How far can we really get to? What is our real impact? (try to avoid frustration...)
- Role of new technologies (contextualize)







### Some conclusions...

- Cultural Heritage (Archaeology) as a tool for social transformation
- Participation as an strategy
- Humanities (Archaeology) as Activism
- Relationship between public/communal/private
- Dialogue of knowledge
- Transdisciplinarity





### Yes, we could...



### Gracias / Thank you / Merci / Multumesc





## MEMOLA project www.memolaproject.eu

MEMOLab.
Biocultural Archaeology
Laboratory
https://blogs.ugr.es/memolab/

www.reach-culture.eu

