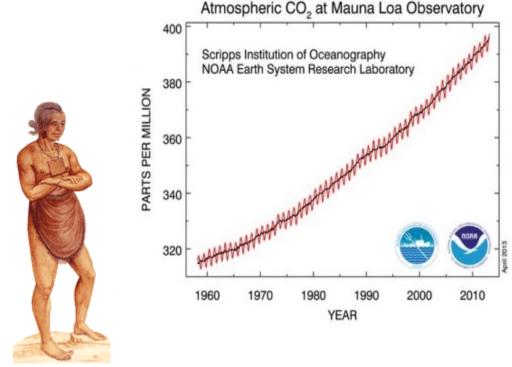
## **Cultural Heritage as a Source of Creativity for Climate Change**

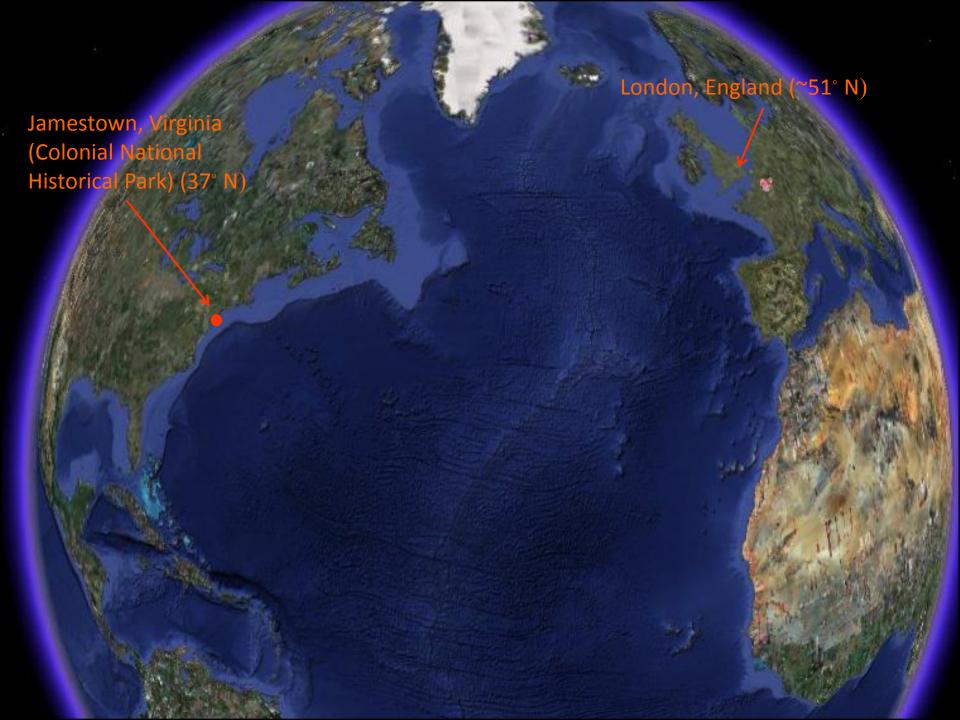


Marcy Rockman, Ph.D., RPA ICOMOS Climate Change Working Group, IPCC Team Lead (based in Washington, DC)

Climate|heritage: Climate change and its relation to cultural/natural heritage
University of Aarhus, Denmark

March 14, 2019



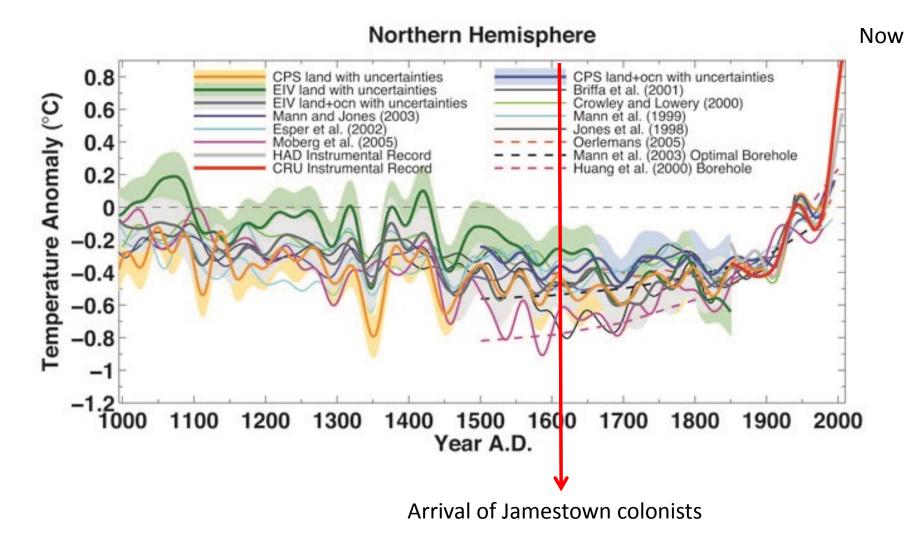


"Colonists firmly believed that the climate of America, under the impact of settlement by Europeans with their agricultural technology, would become healthier, warmer, and more temperate."

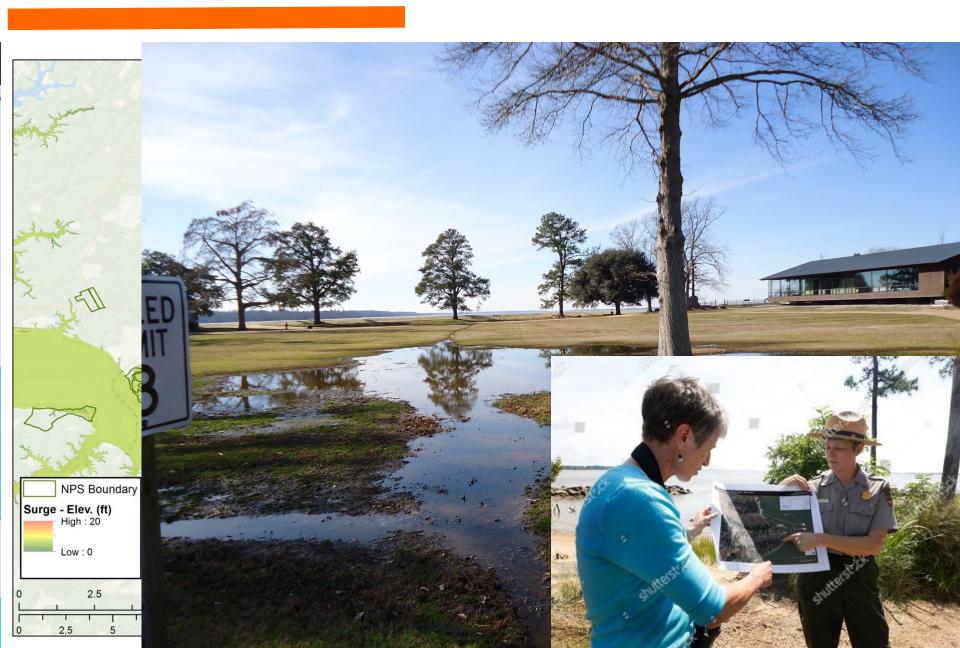
Karen Kupperman, historian, 1982



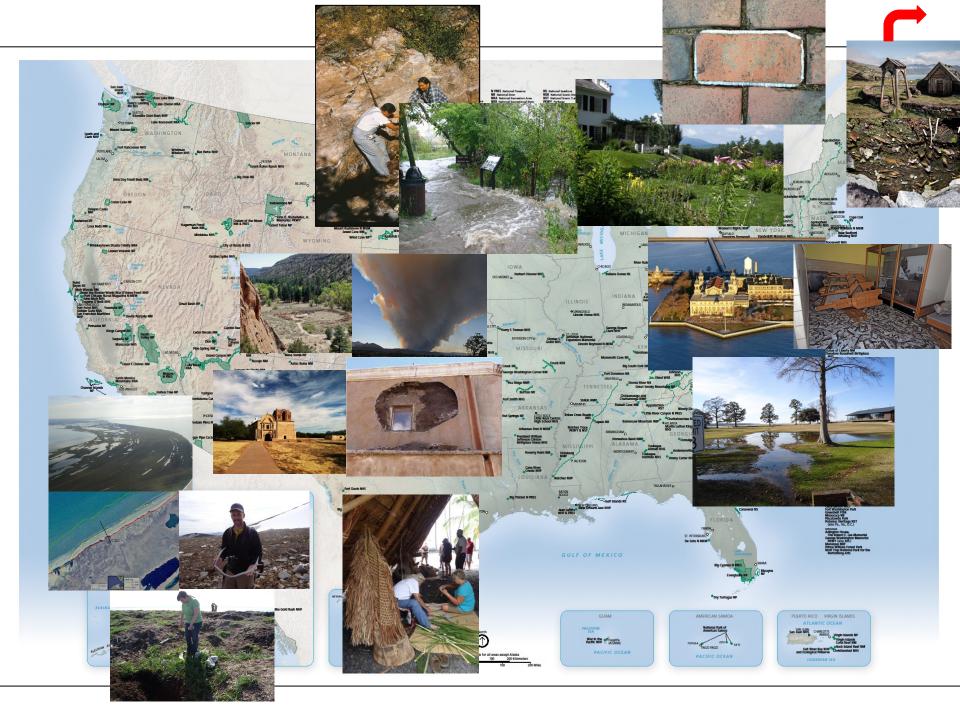
Have we changed?



Source: Proxy-Based Reconstructions of Hemispheric and Global Surface Temperature Variations over the Past Two Millennia (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 2008*)



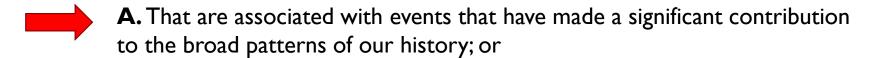






#### National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:



**B.** That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

**C.** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

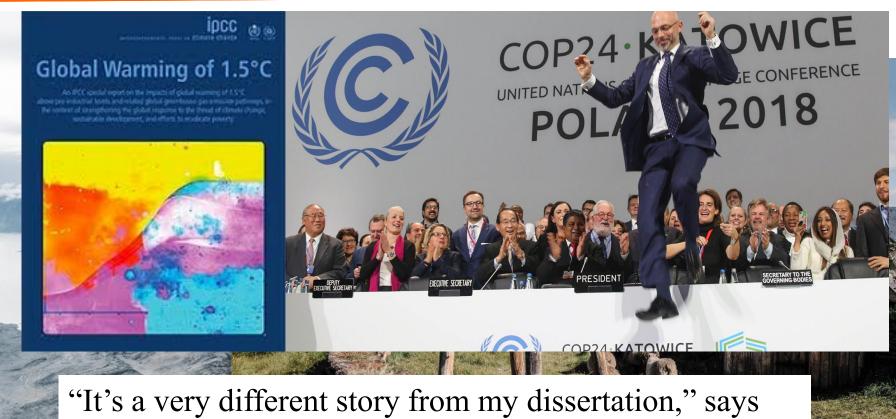
**D.** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



Change workshop

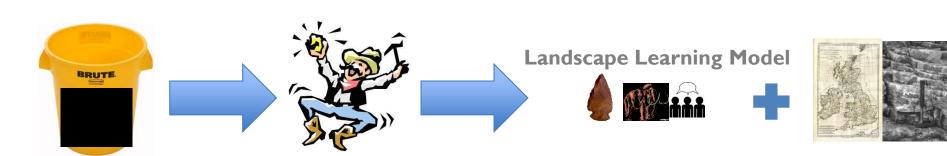
The Social Science Perspectives on Climate Change workshop was held in Washington, DC in March 2017. The workshop was organized by the U.S. Global Change Research Program's (USGCRP) Social Science Coordinating Committee (SSCC) in cooperation with the American Anthropological Association, the American Association of Geographers, the American Sociological Association, and the Society for American Archaeology. The workshop had three aims:

- Demonstrate how the social sciences can add important methods, perspectives, and data to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts;
- Enhance collaboration between academic and federal social scientists, and between natural and social scientists; and
- Develop products that support the Fourth National Climate Assessment, USGCRP's Interagency Working Groups, and federal agencies.



"It's a very different story from my dissertation," says McGovern. "It's scarier. You can do a lot of things right—you can be highly adaptive; you can be very flexible; you can be resilient—and you go extinct

anyway.'



I see a problem in the environment, I want people to do something about it and they're not doing it, why? There's a problem in the environment, we're telling people to do something about it and some of them are not doing it, why?"



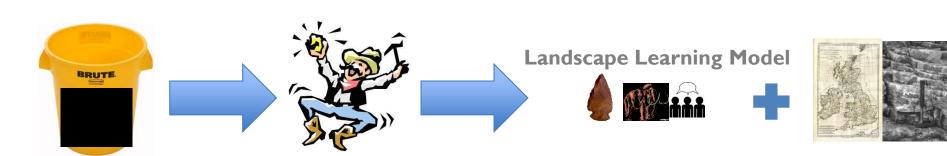
Where do our ideas about natural resources come from?

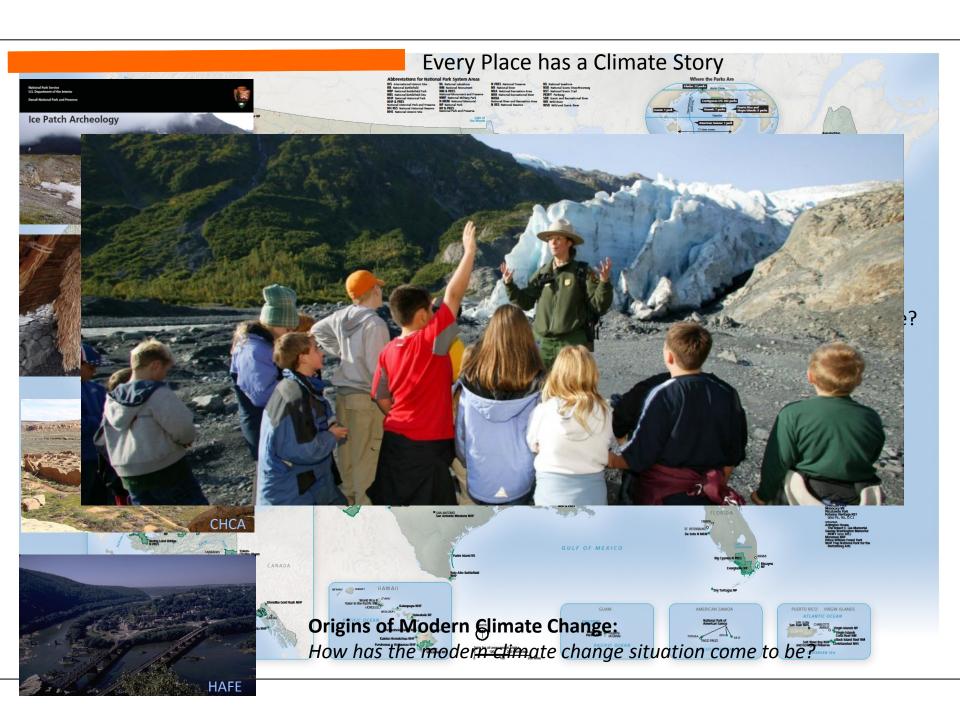
We need better models of evacuation behavior.





New research on social memory of disasters

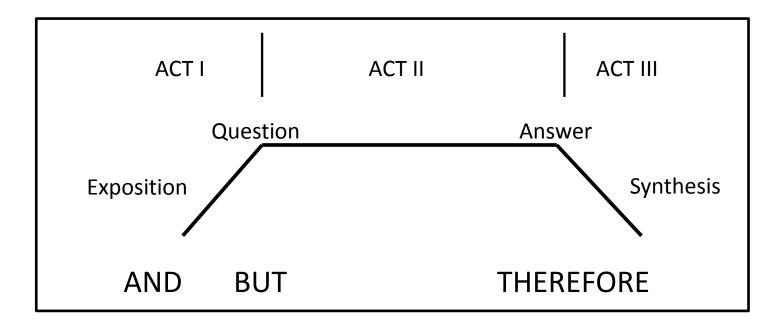




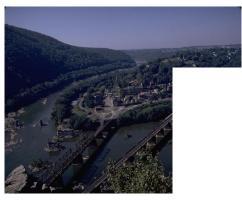
AND is where the story starts

BUT creates the tension

THEREFORE provides the resolution



Source: Houston, We Have a Narrative, Randy Olson



#### **Harpers Ferry National Historical Park: Material Change**

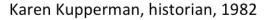
Historic armories such as Harpers Ferry used a lot of wood AND such use led

ve flooding.

**EFORE** the

early

"Colonists firmly believed that the climate of America, under the impact of settlement by Europeans with their agricultural technology, would become healthier, warmer, and more temperate."



ically affected le for several developed the THEREFORE

## Have we changed?

e Change

ful in the future

together along the C&O Canal in 1921 AND noted to each other that if a hydropower dam had been built instead of the Canal, it would have produced more energy, BUT the nature they themselves enjoyed camping in would have been very different, THEREFORE their enjoyment of the outdoors benefited from the choices of previous generations.





"Talanoa is a traditional word used in Fiji and across the Pacific to reflect a process of inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue. The purpose of Talanoa is to share stories, build empathy and to make wise decisions for the collective good. The process of Talanoa involves the sharing of ideas, skills and experience through storytelling."



Where are we?

Where do we want to go?

How do we get there?





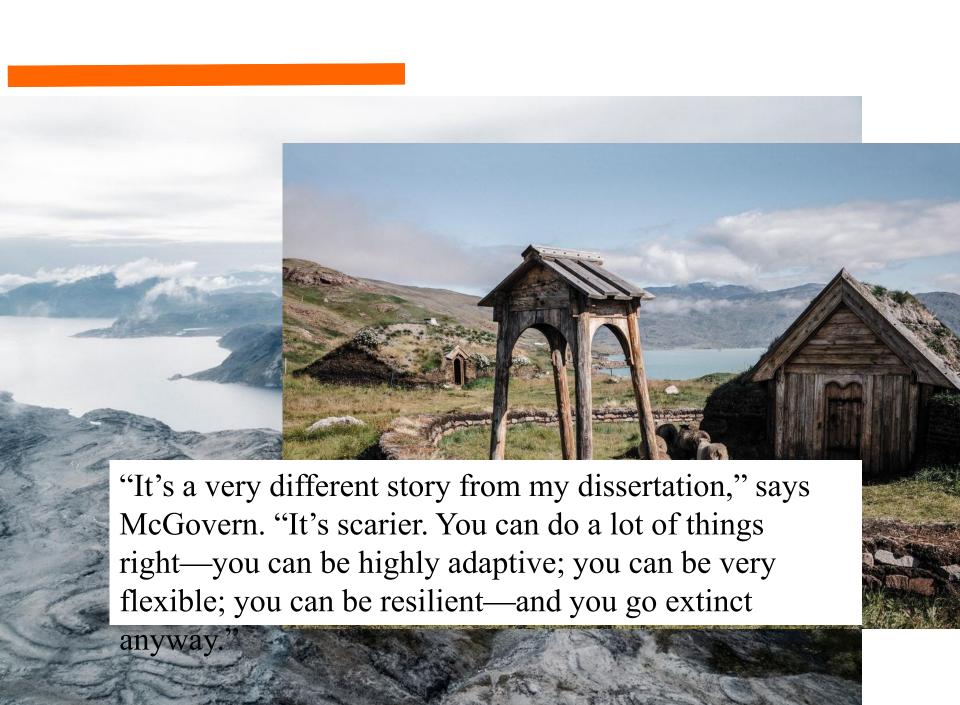
- 1. What is significant about [place]'s heritage?
- 2. What are the threats facing this heritage?
- 3. What would be the impact on [place] if this heritage is lost?
- 4. If we can't take action at all sites, how should these places be prioritized?
- 5. What are your aspirations for [place]'s heritage by 2030? What needs to happen to get there?
- 6. In order to achieve these aspirations, where do roles and responsibilities lie?



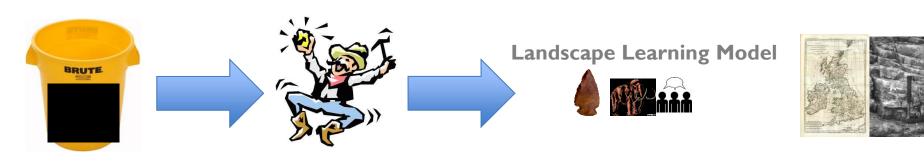
Where are we?

Where do we want to go?

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#### Cultural Heritage Creativity for Climate Change



"Colonists firmly believed that the climate of America, under the impact of settlement by Europeans with their agricultural technology, would become healthier, warmer, and more temperate."

Karen Kupperman, historian, 1982

Every Place has an And – But – Therefore Climate Story



Have we changed?



meets



### Thank You

#### Dr. Felix Riede and Dr. Uffe Krogh







# Contact: Marcy Rockman marcy.rockman@icomos.org







Marcy in the field with flint, Kent, UK, 2010.