Capacity-Building Workshop in Europe

Safeguarding Living Heritage in Urban Contexts

12-13 October | Antwerp, Belgium

IDENTIFYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FUNFAIR CULTURE AND URBAN PLANNING STRUCTURES

Practical exercise in breakout groups

12 October

The purpose of this exercise is to analyze and articulate the basic structures of urban planning and their relationship to the practice and safeguarding of Funfair Culture. It is also important to identify some of the main threats to its viability in urban contexts and the type of benefits that arise from its practice.

4. Relation of Funfair Culture to urban planning structures

Urban planning encompasses multiple interconnected layers that influence the spatial organization and social, economic, and environmental functions of urban settings. These layers are grouped into the following four planning structures, which can also determine living heritage elements and practice in cities: ecological, functional, socioeconomic, and built heritage.

It is important to analyse the relationship between the Funfair Culture and these structures.

Ecological Structure

Analyze whether the Funfair Culture is related to traditional knowledge and cultural practices about local flora and fauna, land and climate, ecosystems, landscape connectivity, biodiversity protection, local plant uses, disaster risk management, or ecological assets such as lakes or riverbanks.

Analysis:

Functional Structure

Analyze whether the Funfair Culture is related to traditional means of transportation, or is part of a cultural space, takes place in public spaces such as squares, parks, or in urban facilities such as markets, museums, archives, cultural centers, etc.

Analysis:

Socioeconomic Structure

Identify whether the Funfair Culture is related to health knowledge and practices, water management systems, agriculture, fishing, hunting, herding, food gathering, food preparation, local economies, trades and crafts and if it is particularly relevant as it creates opportunities to generate income and sustainable livelihoods for communities. At the same time, it can help strengthen the traditional productive fabric of urban communities and enhance inclusive economic and social development.

Analysis:

Structure of the Built Heritage

Identify whether the Funfair Culture is related to significant structures, historic buildings, monuments, squares, public spaces, urban sectors or districts of public interest, which contribute significant memory value to the cities.

Analysis:

5. Threats and Benefits

Threats:

The threats to intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, when urban planning does not consider it, include rapid urbanization altering ways of living, destruction or changes to spaces associated with cultural practices, unemployment or low incomes, lack of public spaces, globalization (homogenization), migration (outward and inward), climate change and associated natural disasters, consumerism, armed conflicts, industrialization, and infrastructure strain.

Please identify the types of threats that may affect Funfair Culture in relation to urban factors and especially urban planning and management interventions, policies, decision making, etc.

Summary of threats:

Benefits:

The benefits that can result from integrating the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage into urban plans include social cohesion and well-being, sense of identity, sustainable livelihoods, inter-generational communication, protection of local economies, intra and inter-community tolerance, informal social support structures, urban-rural integration and environmental protection.

Please summarize the benefits that result or may result from safeguarding Funfair Culture through an urban planning approach, and how it can benefit the urban context in question.

Summary of benefits: