



**4.09.06 Land Management: Cultural Heritage**

*Note: This is a first attempt to provide guidance in preparing the information product needed for the CLUP and is intended to be used hand-in-hand with Volumes 1 and 2. As more knowledge is gathered, the IP will be updated. Likewise, updates may be required due to new or changing land use policies. Furthermore, data will continuously be prepared by the custodians, which may require updates.*

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**Step 1: Prepare Background and Identify the Objectives of the GIS Analysis**

Apart from the World Heritage Sites (as declared by UNESCO) there are no laws or regulations on cultural heritage sites in the Philippines. Thus, the preservation of cultural heritage sites or objects depends in much on the nature of the LGU’s policies.






There are two national bodies - National Commission for Culture and Art (NCCA) and the National Historical Institute (NHI) – that are given the role to preserve Filipino cultural heritage (NCCA) and promote and administer national shrines, monuments and landmarks (NHI). These agencies can provide support in different issues concerning cultural heritage. But the LGU should also by itself preserve and protect such objects that the officials consider to be of cultural heritage. Within the means of comprehensive land use planning and the zoning ordinances the LGU can set up rules for preservation of such sites.

Compared to more pressing issues such as infrastructure development, poverty alleviation or job creation, the preservation of cultural heritage may seem less of a priority. But effective conservation of heritage resources not only helps in revitalizing the local economy (through tourism) of municipalities/cities, it also brings about a



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| <p>sense of city identity and belonging to its residents.</p> <p>The objective of the GIS analysis is to conserve urban heritage - historical buildings, festivals, art forms, dance, music and sculptures. A resulting map showing an inventory of cultural heritage objects and sites serves as a first step to analyze where such objects are situated and what specific measures can be taken in order to protect and preserve them.</p>  |               |
| <p><b>Step 2: Identify the Cultural Heritage Sites</b></p>  |               |
| <p>The UNESCO world heritage sites are well documented. As of today, there are eight of them within the Philippines, of which two constitute national parks and thus are outside of LGU control. The others are the Baroque Churches of the Philippines, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immaculate Conception: District of Intramuros, City of Manila</li> <li>2. Nuestra Senora: Municipality of Santa Maria, Province of Ilocos Sur</li> <li>3. San Agustin: Municipality of Paoay, Province of Ilocos Norte</li> <li>4. Santo Tomas: Municipality of Miag-ao, Province of Iloilo</li> </ol> <p>The two other sites are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Rice Terraces of the Philippines Cordilleras, Ifugao Province</li> <li>6. Historic Town of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur</li> </ol> <p>Other sites may be determined in coordination with the NCCA and the NHI, and through the LGU's own inventories.</p> |               |
| <p><b>Step 3: Create the Database</b></p>   |               |
| <p><b>Attributes</b></p>  |               |
| <p>There is one table of Land Management Information to prepare for Step 4.</p> <p><b>LM09 Cultural Heritage</b></p>  |               |
| <p>The Custodians of sector data are the NCCA and NHI.</p>  |               |
| <p>Data can be obtained during the GPS survey. A form to be filled-up by the building or site manager can be used while another person records the GPS readings.</p>  |               |
| <p><b>Spatial</b></p>   |               |
| <p>The feature type will most probably be a point but eventually also a polygon can be used on small-scale maps or if the cultural heritage area is large. The location will be</p>   | <p>SYMBOL</p> |



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| <p>traced by a GPS or derived from a secondary source from the custodians mentioned above. For the GPS reading use if possible one and same place for all objects, for example the street façade of a building or the front side of a monument.</p>  |   |
| <p>Cultural Heritage Object declared by UNESCO (World Heritage Site)</p>   |  |
| <p>Cultural Heritage Object declared by National Historical Institute</p>  |  |
| <p>Cultural Heritage Object declared by National Commission for Culture and Arts</p>   |  |
| <p>Cultural Heritage Object declared by National Museum</p>  |  |
| <p>Cultural Heritage Object declared by LGU</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Step 4: Analyze the Data</b></p>   |   |
| <p>This IP will not result in an analysis. The heritage objects will only be presented in the GIS. However, the LGU could introduce some 'conservancy area' to protect an environment with cultural heritage objects. For example, a new layer can contain areas of great importance for cultural heritage where designs of new buildings, conversion and renovation have to respect the 'building code' of the environment.</p> <p>The aspects of such areas should conform to and be protected by the zoning ordinance of the municipality/city.</p> |   |
| <p><b>Step 5: Present the Data</b></p>   |   |
| <p>The cultural heritage layers will be put on top of some features from the base map and the land use layer. Photos indicating the cultural heritage objects could be added to the map or placed beside it.</p>   |   |

