GEOPORTAL PROPOSAL FOR THE INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN
NABÓN (ECUADOR)

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ABSTRACT:

Humanity is losing cultural heritage faster than it can be documented, preserved and disseminated. A combination of natural and human actions is heavily affecting heritage such as climate change, vandalism, looting and natural hazards such as floods, droughts, tsunamis and earthquakes. This paper presents a cooperation proposal for strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage through building a geoportal for the inventory of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Cantón Nabón, province of Azuay, Ecuador. All the gathered information, historical records, old photographs, architectural and archaeological and geomorphological surveys, in combination with state-of-the-art photogrammetric documentation surveys, will integrate the new heritage geoportal. The initial implementation will be carried out by working together with local, regional and international experts, following the suggestions of the local inhabitants.

1. INTRODUCTION

Humanity is losing cultural heritage faster than it can be documented, preserved and disseminated. There is a huge concern about the preservation and safeguard of cultural heritage, but resources are limited. Many factors affect cultural heritage, not only human such as urban development, vandalism and looting, but also natural disasters, which represent a major threat, as reported by (Drdáčky et al., 2007). Environmental fatigue, fires, floods, droughts, tsunamis and earthquakes, as well as long-term climate change, are typical effects that sometimes create irreversible damage, altogether with inadequate emergency interventions.

Inhabitants are not usually concerned with the great value of their movable and immovable heritage, despite a part of them participate in ceremonies, celebrations, rituals and festivals. Generally speaking, rural areas are not usually sensitive enough to identify, protect and preserve objects, monuments and sites, which might attract new resources to enhance development. Similarly, they are not used to add value to cultural heritage because further primitive needs are requested to contribute to supporting families. In addition, in these areas, fast or even internet connections do not exist. Putting all together, few heritage resources are identified and the lack of inventory and management of cultural heritage assets is missing.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations in 2015 encourages peace and prosperity for people and the planet. (United Nations, 2015) acknowledges both the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognises that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, sustainable development. Within this agenda, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been set by all countries – developed and developing – in a global partnership. In particular, SDG 11.4 seeks to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage. In this context, a small cooperation project was set in the rural context of Nabón in the Province of Azuay at the south of Ecuador. This study aims to contribute and to strengthening collaboration in documenting the cultural and natural heritage of Nabón through a web-based geoportal. However, what kind of heritage assets will integrate the geoportal and why those and not others depend on the local inhabitants advised by the heritage experts coming from the region. It will constitute a new geoportal in the country, complementing the endogenous resources information such as renewable resources, main crops, soil availability for agricultural production, installation of shrimp farms, the situation of soil quality for buildings available in the province of Manabi (Rodríguez Gamez, Vazquez Perez, Martinez Falcones, & Bravo Bazurto, 2019), and other governmental geoportals in Ecuador provided by the Instituto Geográfico Militar (Instituto Geográfico Militar, 2018), Fig. 1. The results of the study, are aligned with the National Ecuadorian Constitution (COOTAD, 2010), that in three articles mention the importance of the heritage identification, documentation and conservation for the country identity.

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targeting the rich cultural and natural heritage of the Nabón region. All the gathered information, historical records, old photographs, architectural and archaeological, as well as geomorphological surveys, in combination with state-of-the-art photogrammetric documentation surveys, will integrate the new heritage geoportal. The initial implementation will be carried out by working together with local, regional and international experts, following the suggestions of the local inhabitants. The Arches heritage inventory and management system will be used for the implementation of the Nabón Geoportal.

2. STUDY AREA

The selected study area is Nabón in the province of Azuay, located in the southeast of Ecuador (Fig. 1). Cantón Nabón is one of the fourteen administrative parts in the Province of Azuay, with approximately 16000 inhabitants, representing 2.89% of the province featured by a rural landscape (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Nabón Features</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>668.2 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban area inhabitants</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; farming</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active inhabitants</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction active</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhabitants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 1. Nabón features

Nabón was awarded as Ecuadorian national heritage in 2005 due to its natural and cultural features which are well preserved. Nevertheless, in the last years, different requests to “improve” buildings or to change landscapes arrived at the Municipality. Regrettably, this institution does not have the capacity to solve all these appeals. In this scenario, this project aims to support heritage management decisions by identifying, valuing and proposing general heritage management strategies for this canton.

Nabón has a rich historical background, coming back to the indigenous Inca period with the cañari inhabitants (Iturralde, 2004). The Spanish colonial period starts at the end of the 16th century, confronting a village with doctrine and religious services in 1685. Around the first quarter of the 19th century, starts the independence and republican period. Nabón is established as the capital of the new canton of the Province of Azuay on 7 August 1987.

The heritage within communities is shown with daylife facts and traditions, either parties or religious beliefs, and intangible heritage in an important part of heritage in Nabón (Iturralde, 2004). This technical report clearly specifies that the heritage in villages is not only the architecture of the city and the tangible or archaeological assets, but also the daylife facts. The set of buildings keep the historic, urban and architectural values, with one or typically two story buildings, with not many decorative features, except wooden balconies with flat-shaped balusters, windows and doors, as it is illustrated in Fig. 2. Nabón also has an important archaeological and natural heritage that holds and shows ancient traditional life and the relationship that exists between built heritage and the surrounding landscape (Fig. 3).
activity; it is important to mention that historical records, mapping overlapping, the existence of right navigation tools for availability of cartographic layout, ensuring combined thematic ensuring the sustainable development of the global society: moving across the geospatial data, a ccess to the spatial object established as mandatory use under current legal regulations. From this baseline of the existing data. From this, the current research has been working on the baseline of the existing data. Fifteen years have passed without Nabón being able to count for the project, as in Ecuador the INPC has a national information system (SIPCE), but it does not include this data.

In this scenario, after exploring the existing heritage systems, the Arches heritage inventory and management system (Enríquez, Myers, & Daligty, 2018; Myers, Daligty, & Avramidès, 2016) has been choosing as one the best existing systems for the development of the cooperation project. The Arches is conveyed taking into account the foremost guidelines to be widespread all over the heritage world:

1. Economy: open source software (OOS) available at no cost, easy to maintain and enhance by institutions or organisations;
2. Customisation: the OOS can be customised to fulfil your requirements without interfering to the existing modules. The administrator can select which data fields are included in the implementation. Besides, a reference data manager (RDM) is specifically incorporated to manage cultural heritage terminology in different languages.
3. Standards: Incorporates standards and specifications of the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) on spatial data and web services such as the Web Map Service (WMS), as well as the International Committee for Documentation (CIDOC) conceptual reference model (CRM), the ISO 21127:2014 standard for the exchange of cultural heritage information, to model and integrate cultural heritage entities (CIDOC CRM, 2014).
4. Design: The geoportal is designed to be as user friendly as possible, requiring minimum adaptation; although it depends on your role and permissions, i.e. administrator, professional acquiring and editing data, or general user (no editing permissions).
5. Relationships: The web-based geoportal helps to define and view spatial source interrelations that are near or share common features, difficult to set with other systems through a fixed/free time framework.

Besides, Arches as an open-source, geospatially-enabled software platform for cultural heritage inventory and management, is continually updated and developed jointly by the Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund, altogether with third party companies (Arches, 2020).

The default version of Arches can record information for six different types of resources: heritage; heritage group; heritage activity; historical event; actor; and information resource (Arches, 2020). We foresee the need to upgrade and customise new resource types able to handle intangible heritage, such as foods, clothing and religious parties. Therefore, the information system will handle either tangible and intangible resources, as required by the local and regional authorities, through international cooperation development.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has presented our idea to develop a comprehensive web-based geospatial platform able to handle all the cultural and natural heritage assets of Nabón. The use of arches inventory system will help users with different background to acquire data, edit and update data fields, to increase the

Figure 2. Heritage buildings of Nabón. Source: Municipality of Nabón (2019)

Figure 3: Part of an archaeological site in Nabón. Source: Municipality of Nabón (2019).

3. GEOPORTAL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Geoportals are used in a wide range of fields, since they are software systems able to provide access to diverse information resources to different users, granted with different attributes. (Yamashkin et al., 2019) reported a list of functional and qualitative requirements when designing geoporal solutions, ensuring the sustainable development of the global society: availability of cartographic layout, ensuring combined thematic mapping overlapping, the existence of right navigation tools for moving across the geospatial data, access to the spatial object attributes, and the chance to reach complementary information from other multimedia sources.

In relation to the mentioned above, the current research has been working on the baseline of the existing data. From this activity, it is important to mention that historical records, photography, and the last inventory executed by the Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural (INPC) in 2005 are not digitalised. Another important element to be reported is that this inventory only gathers information about the building architecture but not about the landscape, which is a challenge for the project, as in Ecuador the INPC has a national information system (SIPCE), but it does not include this data.

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geospatial database, monitor resources, and carry out comprehensive analysis and management, visualising a wide range of data in different media. The purpose is to increase consciousness of their historic, cultural and natural legacy, add value to heritage resources, increase self-confidence and boost local sustainable development.

This project will be our contribution to support international cooperation among parties, enhancing invaluable cultural heritage. Besides, the team is expecting to gather the data through crowdsourcing campaigns, assisting the local communities in capacity building.

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