

How does culture enable environmental sustainability?

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1. The Aboriginal perspective - culture and the environment as an integrated system

“Pimachiowin Aki (the land that gives life) is an ancient, continuous and living cultural landscape in which the Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe people), the forest, waters, fish and wildlife, and all other beings, are understood and safeguarded as one living entity.”

“The Anishinaabeg modify the landscape to sustain their lives and culture, while also sustaining the boreal shield ecosystem. The Anishinaabeg and the land are inseparable.”

2. Consider the full ecology of place in both human and natural terms

“...to promulgate the integration of cultural and natural resources in historic urban landscapes toward a sustainable future, rather than the falsehood of separation of culture and nature.”

3. Aboriginal cultural landscapes - dynamic engagements between culture and the environment that underscore identity, social structure, livelihood and political life



4. Sustainability tied to the renewal of relationships between culture and the environment that foster responsibility and stewardship

“Anishinaabe traditional knowledge, language, spirituality and customary governance are central to sustaining this living cultural landscape and fulfilling an Anishinaabe sacred duty to protect the land for future generations.”

4. Integrated discourse
around 'living' cultural
landscapes - rural, 'wild', or
urban



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