

Lecture 19: Enduring places, enduring memories: Flodden Ecomuseum and Holy Island, Northumberland

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In this lecture, Professor Davis presented two different cases illustrating the relationship between physical settings and intangible cultural heritage in the United Kingdom.

The first case was the Flodden Ecomuseum in Northumberland, which was the site of a dramatic battle between the Scots and the English on 9 September 1513, and which later became a commemorative site for descendants. Professor Davis showed how communities on both sides of the border between Scotland and England participated in the interpretation and commemorative events which comprise the Flodden Ecomuseum.

In the second case study, Professor Davis talked about the Holy Island of Lindisfarne, which is considered 'the cradle of Christianity' in England. Founded in 635 AD by Saint Aidan—an Irish monk from Iona, Lindisfarne became a center of Christian teaching in what was then called Northumbria. Since 2009, local communities and various organizations have collaborated to manage the natural and cultural resources of the site. Even though these local networks do not explicitly use the ecomuseum concept, Professor Davis pointed out that their approach is quite similar to ecomuseology.

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