

IALA COUNCIL
75th session**30 May – 3 June 2022**
Copenhagen
Denmark**14 – CONFERENCE, SYMPOSIA, AND OTHER EVENTS*****14.5 – WORLD MARINE AIDS TO NAVIGATION DAY*****14.5.3 Heritage Lighthouse of the Year 2022**

Note by ENG

1. INTRODUCTION

The following ENG15 WG4 met on 2nd March 2022 first as judges to determine in 10th which lighthouse to commend to Council as IALA Heritage Lighthouse of the Year 2022.

Six new nominations were received in 2022, and in total 33 IALA Heritage Lighthouse were on the list. However, 3 lighthouses were already awarded from 2019 to 2021. 30 Lighthouses were nomination subjects.

2. DISCUSSION

All participants of WG4 were invited to complete a ranking sheet in respect to nominees. Those sheets were then collated to determine the three IALA Heritage Lighthouses.

The Final three Lighthouse were:

- Cap Spartel Lighthouse, Morocco
- Homigot Lighthouse, Republic of Korea
- Sumburgh Head Lighthouse, Scotland

After some discussion, the ENG15 determined to commend Homigot Lighthouse, Republic of Korea, to the IALA Council as IALA Heritage Lighthouse of the Year 2022.

3. THE COUNCIL IS REQUESTED TO

Decide the heritage lighthouse of the year 2022.



Annex 1

List of short listed lighthouses

Cap Spartel Lighthouse, Morocco



All lighthouses have an international dimension, but at Cap Spartel – Morocco's oldest lighthouse, that dimension is intrinsic to its identity. Its very origins can be traced back to an international incident – the tragic sinking of the Brazilian ship *Dona Isabel* in 1860 with the loss of 250 lives. Built in an Hispanic-Moorish architectural style in the form of a square minaret, this stunning lighthouse was operational by 1864.

Standing as it does in the north-western point of Morocco and Africa, where the Mediterranean Sea meets the Atlantic Ocean (and with Europe just across the narrow Strait-of-Gibraltar), the new lighthouse would guard some of the busiest and most important shipping lanes in the world. Testimony to that international importance and prestige can be found in the 1865 agreement between Morocco and 10 other nations for the operating and maintenance costs of the lighthouse. Cap Spartel's modern history retains an international flavour, having an innovative lighthouse twinning agreement with Mamelles lighthouse in Senegal.

Featuring on stamps and banknotes Cap Spartel lighthouse remains an emblematic icon of the city of Tangier, a source of national pride and a symbol recognized by all Moroccans. An excellent website makes it clear that public accessibility and education have a strong focus here – for all the family. The lighthouse building houses the Museum of Moroccan lighthouses, offering an educational experience on the maritime history of Morocco and promoting the role of navigation aids and their technical evolution over time.

Cap Spartel is an exemplary example of what it means to be an IALA Heritage Lighthouse.



Homigot Lighthouse, Republic of Korea



The strikingly elegant lighthouse of Homigot was constructed in 1908. It is symbolically positioned on the tail of the tiger that Korea's shape is often compared with - 'reaching out' from Asia to Europe. This symbolism finds reality through international elements of the lighthouse's design and history.

The tower's unusual octagonal curved design and exceptional height give it an extraordinary elegance. Whereas this curved form is common in round sea-washed towers where it helps against wave loading, here it is innovatively used to secure increased resistance against seismic loads – a design principle that has self-evidently been extremely successful.

Homigot Lighthouse is especially notable for the efforts that have been made in understanding and recording its heritage value. A comprehensive study conducted in 2021 highlighted not only its historical context, functions and symbolic value, commissioned included 3D scans and detailed drawings of all aspects of the building. Such a holistic approach to understanding and recording heritage is admirable.

No heritage lighthouse in Korea can be considered entirely in isolation. Korea's joined-up approach to national lighthouse heritage and culture includes a Lighthouse Stamp Tour program, and the superb National Lighthouse Museum built next to Homigot Lighthouse – which has been extended this year to become the largest of its kind in the world. Together such initiatives have helped make Homigot Lighthouse into one of the most loved and visited tourist sites in South Korea.

Such a clear and successful vision for understating and promoting lighthouse heritage and culture makes Homigot an extraordinary example of an IALA Heritage Lighthouse.



C75-14.5.3

Sumburgh Head Lighthouse, Scotland



Sumburgh Head lighthouse was built by the renowned Scottish lighthouse engineer Robert Stevenson and was first lit on 15th January 1821. With irony as well as tragedy, this was delayed from the originally intended date as a ship called the *Freemason* carrying glass and materials for the lantern sank en-route.

With a 201 year history, it is inevitable that the lighthouse has seen considerable changes during that time. Its light source has changed from oil to paraffin to electricity. Fog signal technology has been added and then changed with new technology. Living accommodation and associated infrastructure has also changed over the years. Evidence of these changes are still present on the site, allowing Sumburgh Head to tell the story of changing lighthouse technology over this long period – changes that have affected lighthouses around the world. The current optics date from 1914 when its three tonne first order lens rotating on a mercury bath was installed.

The approach to heritage and culture at Sumburgh Head is truly innovative. Whilst the Northern Lighthouse Board continue to own and operate areas essential to the Aid to Navigation, a separate charity - the Shetland Amenity Trust - took ownership of non-operational areas in 2003. This has enabled the Shetland islanders to take greater ownership of the lighthouse. The increased emphasis on heritage and conservation has led to sympathetic restoration of the buildings – not least the historic compressed air cylinder fog signal system and engine room. The addition of an education centre, overnight accommodation, visitor tours and an excellent website have all resulted from a model that others may be inspired to follow.

It is this innovation in maximising heritage and cultural opportunities together with the long tale of adaptation to changing technology that this fascinating site can tell which makes Sumburgh Head Lighthouse really stand out as an IALA Heritage Lighthouse.



Annex 2

List of the participants ENG WG4

Name		Nation	Organisation
ABDALLAH	Aliati	Morocco	MATLEV Consulting, Equipements portuaires & maritimes
ALMAGUER	Julio	Cuba	Oficina Nacional Hidrografia y Geodesia - Cuba
BAE	Yong Chan	Republic of Korea	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
BURNS	Gillian	Scotland	Northern Lighthouse Board
CHACON	Tatiana	El Salvador	Autoridad Maritima Portuaria
DAOUDI	Sara	Morocco	Service Sécurité Portuaire et Navigation Côtière
DU	Gang	People's Republic of China	China Maritime Safety Administration
FUKUI	Hisayoshi	Japan	Japan Coast Guard
GUO	Zhenyu	People's Republic of China	China Maritime Safety Administration
HILL	Peter	UK - England	Trinity House
KIM	Jonghun	Republic of Korea	Paichai University
KIM	Songyi	Republic of Korea	The Institute of Aids to Navigation(K-AtoN)
LAGHCHIMI	Salma	Morocco	Ministère de l'Équipement et de l'Eau
LAKSHMAN	Sarah-Jane	Australia	AMS
LAZAR	Nisrine	Morocco	Ministère de l'Équipement et de l'Eau
LEE	Junhyun	Republic of Korea	The Institute of Aids to Navigation(K-AtoN)
LETTIERI	Salvatore	Italy	Italy Navy - Direzione Fari e Segnalamenti
LI	Ai	People's Republic of China	China Maritime Safety Administration
LYAZIDI	Safae	Morocco	Direction des Ports et du Domaine Public Maritime
MANCHARD	Jaques	France	Conseiller auprès de l'AIMS, Académie Mondiale de l'AIMS
NOGUCHI	Hideki	Japan	Japan Coast Guard
PARK	Sihyeon	Republic of Korea	The Institute of Aids to Navigation(K-AtoN)
PIOVESANA Jr.	Alberto	Brazil	Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação of the Brazilian Navy
RANXUAN	Ke	People's Republic of China	Navigation Institute of JiMei University
SHIM	Hyeseung	Republic of Korea	Korea Institute of Science & Technology
SON	Seong-Woo	Republic of Korea	The Institute of Aids to Navigation(K-AtoN)
WENTA	Kinga	Poland	Maritime Office in Gdynia
WOOD	Amy	Australia	AMS Group
ZHANG	Pu	People's Republic of China	China Maritime Safety Administration (MSA)