

# NATIONAL PLAN FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The National Plans are management instruments that develop unified criteria and action methods on cultural assets as a whole, coordinating the participation of the different administrations and institutions, defining intervention criteria and optimising the resources in accordance with the conservation needs of these heritage collections.

In order to attain these objectives, the National Plans perform in-depth analyses of all aspects relating to research, documentation, preventive conservation and dissemination of both the actions undertaken and the knowledge acquired. Management tools are devised to allow for a transversal development extending to the social and economic projection of the Cultural Heritage as objectives of suitable cultural management. This type of management is adapted to a contemporary action aimed at preventing fossilisation and contributing to local development.

Within this context, the development of the National Plan for Cultural Landscape is an instrument used in establishing the bases for the safeguarding of landscapes that are relevant for their cultural significance.

For specialists in heritage, and for the greater part of the international treaties and regulations on this topic, landscape has in recent times become a particular type of heritage, as it is probably a more open benchmark as a morphological, functional, perceived and symbolic expression of the historical and current relations between society and nature.

Three international organisations have dealt with landscape and, specifically, its cultural dimension, with different approaches and scopes: UNESCO, IUCN and the Council of Europe. Moreover, the European Spatial Development Perspective adopted by the ministers responsible for spatial planning in the EU (Potsdam, 1999) sets out the “creative management of cultural landscapes” as one of the foundations of the planning and management of the Union’s territory.

The issue of landscape is already implicitly set forth in UNESCO’s Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) through the “site” concept<sup>1</sup>. The World Heritage Committee gradually developed the idea of the Convention’s recognition of sites that would be officially listed as Cultural Landscapes, legally bound by the last paragraph of Article 1 of the Convention. After lengthy discussions, the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee in Santa Fe (1992) adopted the new Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and introduced a new category: Cultural Landscapes. The first landscape to be registered as such in the World Heritage List, in 1993, was the Tongariro National Park, in New Zealand.

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<sup>1</sup> PRIEUR, M. 2002. “Legal Provisions for Cultural Landscape Protection in Europe”, in UNESCO World Heritage Centre. 2002. *Cultural Landscapes: the Challenges of Conservation*. Paris, UNESCO, WHC Papers 7, p. 150-156.

In any event, the cultural landscapes recognised as such by UNESCO, defined in the manner described below and registered in the World Heritage List, must possess “exceptional universal value” as prescribed by the criteria and assessment processes established by the attesting organism.

In turn, the IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, included as far back as 1978 in its first protected areas system the category denominated Protected Landscape, with an unclear definition. The 1978 system was replaced by the one currently in place dating from 1994, which maintains the concept of Protected Landscape (Category V of the six established by the organisation) with the following definition:

*“Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area”<sup>2</sup>.*

It is evident that some important aspects of the definition of the IUCN World Cultural Landscape Heritage and Protected Heritage categories are similar, specifically the emphasis on human/nature interaction or the recognition of landscape values in relation to cultural traditions. But there are also some significant differences. In Protected Landscapes, the natural medium, the conservation of biodiversity and the integrity of the ecosystem constitute the principal emphases, while in World Heritage Cultural Landscapes the accent is on human history, on the continuity of cultural traditions and on social aspirations and values”<sup>3</sup>.

Furthermore, the fundamental criterion for the recognition of a World Heritage Cultural Landscape by UNESCO is that of its exceptional universal value, insofar as the IUCN’s Protected Landscape category does not require such outstanding or singular merit and may be nominated in the context of national and even regional appraisals, as in fact occurs in Spain with the listings (very few, incidentally) of landscapes protected by the autonomous communities on the basis of their respective regulations for natural spaces and the conservation of nature.

In the year 2000, in Florence, the Council of Europe adopted the European Landscape Convention (henceforth ELC), the first specific international treaty on this matter, which came into force in 2004 and was ratified by Spain in 2007, engaging the public administrations and private individuals from that moment on and consequently committing

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<sup>2</sup> Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area

<sup>3</sup> PHILLIPS, A. (eds.). 2002. *Management Guidelines for IUNC Category V Protected Areas/Protected Landscapes/Seascapes*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK

them to the drafting of this National Plan for Cultural Landscape. Even before the adoption of the Convention – it is important to emphasise it from the cultural and heritage perspective of the landscape – the Council of Europe has connected certain cultural elements to the landscape through two important recommendations, number R(89)6 of the Ministers' Committee relative to the protection and promotion of the rural architectural heritage associated to its respective landscapes, and number R(95)9, also issued by the Ministers' Committee, on the conservation of cultural sites integrated into the landscape. Likewise, other conventions of the Council, in addition to that of landscape, have manifest links to the landscape issue: the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention, 1985), the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage Rev. (Malta Convention, 1992) and the framework Convention on the value of the cultural heritage for society (Faro Convention, 2005).

The ELC establishes a more open definition of landscape than UNESCO or UICN in that it does not introduce value-based content and the exclusive purpose of protection. The landscape exists as such regardless of its merits, without the need of being described as remarkable or especially beautiful; it implicitly, though not explicitly, incorporates the temporal or historical – and perceptive – dimension through the relations between the natural forces and the human action that define the *character* of each landscape, and emphasises the idea that it is a complete entity in which the natural and cultural elements are considered simultaneously. The originality of the ELC, which features evident conceptual links to the definition made within the framework of the World Heritage Convention and of the UICN, lies in its application to both exceptional and ordinary landscapes, because all of them are important for people's quality of life. The absence of cultural constructs in the formulation of the concept in no way implies a negation of its profound cultural significance, which is repeatedly recognised in the preliminary Report, in the Preamble and in the articles of the ELC.

Lastly, from a perspective of planning and territorial development, and without entering into conceptual issues, the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) includes cultural landscapes in the EU's cultural heritage, considers them an economic factor of growing importance for sustainable development and establishes a series of political options for what it describes as "the creative management of cultural landscapes"<sup>4</sup>. In this line, the Principles for Sustainable Territorial Development of the European Continent of the Council of Europe (Hannover, 2000) also recognise cultural landscapes as a significant part of the European heritage, incorporate the objectives of the ELC and add the consideration of the landscape to the international programmes and to cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation in matters of landscape.

In this context of growing social interest in landscape, which is especially reflected in the policies (international, national and regional as well as territorial) on natural and cultural heritage, this proposal has to be quite rightly included in a National Cultural Landscape Plan as part of the National Cultural Heritage Plans on landscape.

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<sup>4</sup> Political options for cultural landscapes: (1) Conservation and creative development of the cultural landscapes that have a particular cultural, historical, aesthetic and ecological significance. (2) Enhancement of the cultural landscapes as part of the integrated territorial development strategies. (3) Improvement of the coordination of measures affecting landscapes.

Diversity and the many cultural values harboured by Spanish landscapes, increasing social demand for quality landscapes and the growing incorporation of the landscape heritage into the tourist and territorial development strategies, together with the inherent complexity of managing the landscape and the vulnerability of many of them and the threat they are subject to, justify a National Cultural Landscape Plan to arbitrate appropriate mechanisms for safeguarding and coherently transforming them, with all the caution that their fragility and values require.

The Department of Fine Arts and Cultural Assets, through the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute, aware of this need and responding to the commitment acquired by Spain through the ratification of the international Conventions indicated above and of others that affect landscape, proposes the start-up of this Plan in the conviction that its development will contribute to establishing the bases for the conservation of landscapes of cultural interest and the suitable management of their transformations.

Notwithstanding the fact that landscape, owing to its nature and territorial quality, should be the subject of other policies as established in the ELC, certain landscapes with a high cultural content and interest should be the subject of specific studies and safeguards under the policy of cultural heritage. In addition to meeting international commitments<sup>5</sup> and considering different initiatives already launched by some autonomous communities, a National Cultural Landscape Plan is interested in dealing with the coordination and complementarity of landscape issues with other National Plans dealing with cultural assets of notable landscape interest such as defensive architecture, industrial heritage, abbeys and monasteries or cathedrals as well as intangible heritage.

Moreover, assuming the “cultural landscape” asset as the subject of a heritage policy through a National Plan means recognising and incorporating heritage values and management into the scale of the territory, thus propitiating, from a cultural perspective, coordination and cooperation with other administrations (autonomous and local) and with other sectorial policies that have a high impact on the status and dynamic of the landscape.

The scope of application of the National Cultural Landscape Plan is the entire State territory.

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<sup>5</sup> The European Landscape Convention refers to this in Chapter II, National Measures, which encompasses General Measures (art. 5) and Specific Measures

## 2. BASIC ASPECTS

### 2.1. Background

Since Spain signed the European Landscape Convention in the year 2000, the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute, IPCE (previously IPHE), properly consistent with the commitment acquired, follows a line of work aimed at identifying, protecting and managing cultural landscapes.

Trajectory and status of the issue:

- **Project for the National Cultural Landscape Plan**

Drawing up of the “base document” draft of the Plan (November 2002) and contacts with the Autonomous Communities for conducting a series of studies.

- **“Cultural Landscapes” Programme**

The IPCE has a Cultural Landscapes programme in place since the year 2003, with a multiannual budgetary allocation expressed in the General State Budget under the rubric of *“Cultural Landscape Studies and Master Plans” 2004 18 13 0009 Super-Project.*

- **Actions**

- Study of the Cultural Landscape of Navapalos (Soria)

The village of Navapalos is situated in the province of Soria, in the township of Burgo de Osma, in a region tending to depopulation and with low levels of economic activity. The need to give a boost to this deprived area where depopulation was heightening the social and cultural decline and that of the architectural and environmental heritage led to the creation of an association (INTER-ACCIÓN) whose purpose is to recover this heritage and propitiate the resettlement of the population.

In this context it was very useful to conduct a study of the cultural, natural and built landscape generated by the essentially economic activities undertaken by the inhabitants of Navapalos since its foundation. This study thus contributed to establishing the necessary bases for tackling any project aimed at revitalising this village and its surroundings without altering the character of its landscape.

- Study of the Cultural Landscape of El Paular (Madrid):

“El Paular and its environment. Benchmark aspects for its enhancement, protection, delimitation and use as a Cultural Landscape”.

The current monastery and old charterhouse of Santa María de El Paular has been a witness of and actor in very many important events. It has been marked by Carthusian monastic thought, art in architecture, painting and sculpture and, above all, in a splendid relationship between man and his environment that still persists. One of the consequences is the Cultural Landscape that has been formed, integrating the life of the past into that of our present in the High Valley of the Lozoya.

The study deals with the crucial aspects revealed by a general overview of the historical and contemporary situation of El Paular in order to lay the foundations for properly managing the territory conceived as a Cultural Landscape. This document seeks to become the starting point for arguing in favour of its historical, architectural, artistic, ecological and geo-morphological value, one that may be of use to the people responsible for programming interventions on El Paular.

Through the examination of the constituent components of this landscape such as the physical setting, the historical process and the social uses of the territory and the analysis of the people who made it possible, it offers a solid basis for defining the traits that configure the character of El Paular and establishing it as a model Heritage Cultural Landscape.

- Study of the Industrial Landscape of Ojos Negros (Teruel): “Characterization of the Cultural Landscape of Ojos Negros”.

The mining landscape constitutes a particular type of industrial landscape. Mining operations transform the natural landscape into an industrial one and, after they close, into a cultural landscape. When the operations close, the nature-mankind relationship does not disappear. The place then becomes the bedrock of history, the witness of the collective memory of the local people and the different elements found in it become symbols and transmitters of significances that identify a community.

The landscape of Ojos Negros is a clear example of a cultural landscape resulting from industrialisation, as it unfailingly recalls the mining activity and the industrialisation process experienced between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Now, as before, the economic activity undertaken by the inhabitants of the Ojos Negros environment has gradually shaped a landscape in the mining area of Sierra Menera; it has modelled the land; modified the environmental dynamic and established a form of relationship of human beings with the natural medium. The

result of this is a defined landscape resulting from the interaction of factors –geomorphological, biotic, economic, cultural and social – over time, which have been perceived in a specific way at any given time, enclose a series of legible landscape values and codes and may ultimately be appreciated and interpreted. All this makes it possible to obtain an integral conception and establish the right management schedule, representing a new form of social and economic development for a deprived area since mining activities ceased without renouncing the conservation of the elements that characterise it.

- Study of the cultural landscape of the Ricote Valley (Murcia)

The region of Murcia, which is habitually identified with the productive wealth of the vegetable plantations, contains a semi-barren mountainous expanse that, thanks to the irrigation of the river Segura in its upper course, encloses an oasis in its valley. In fact, an initial approximation to its features is more reminiscent of the desert oases of Tunisia or Morocco than of its own geographic context. Even more striking is its proximity to Murcia, the largest urban concentration of the region, with an extensive industrial and commercial periphery and edged by the highway that links Madrid with the peninsula's southeast. Despite these factors it remains a relatively isolated landscape with its own entity and identity, enclosing a multitude of key formal geological, geographical, ecological, environmental, cultural and historical elements that explain its valuable significance.

Constituted as a perfectly delimited territory, the Ricote Valley begins to the north at a border crossing in the mountainous area of Cieza and continues along the sinuous course of the river until it reaches Archena, where it changes its configuration. Here the valley widens and charts a course towards the fertile lowlands of Murcia's market gardens.

One of the principal values of the Valley's landscape is its history and its historical ability to find a specific system for making cultural use of the resources of the medium. The valley is comprised of eight municipalities, Cieza, Abarán, Blanca, Ricote, Ulea, Ojós, Villanueva del Segura and Archena, all sharing the fundamental natural resource, the river Segura, and a common history, environment and culture.

Among the key factors of the Valley landscape is the water usage and distribution system. The landscape of the valley can therefore be explained as the result of the way it makes the most of its water system.

- Study of the cultural landscape of La Vera (Cáceres)

This study is conducted from the perspective of tobacco farming, which is a determining factor in the configuration of this cultural landscape.



La Vera is a region with evident personality, not only for the physical-natural medium in which it lies but also for its cultural, social and economic values. The region's territory is situated between the foothills of the Gredos massif and the Tietar Valley. It thus features two well-delimited parts, the foothills and the hollow of the river Tietar, with abundant deep alluvial sediments, where most of the tobacco farming takes place. The climate is Mediterranean, though modified by the Atlantic influence and above all by the effects of Gredos, which acts as a screen protecting it from the north winds. This, together with the irrigable lands, determines a microclimate with rainfall rates and temperatures that favour tobacco cultivation.

Tobacco plantations in this area shape specific systems on the territory represented by the combination of man's and nature's work, which illustrate the evolution of certain collectives in this area and their settlement in space and over time. All these recognisable cultural and territorial values make a Cultural Landscape study necessary.

Based on a global approach, the study contemplates all of its natural and built components in a logical and legible interrelatedness that facilitates the coherence of the whole.

The study propose actions for protecting the historical contents of La Vera's cultural landscape, associated with tobacco farming as the standard operative element and with the planning and management of the natural and cultural resources, from an integral perspective of the landscape, as an expression of a local territorial culture that favours its inhabitants.

- Methodological groundwork for drawing up an Atlas of vine growing and its unique landscapes

The transformation observed in vine-growing techniques over time has had some decisive repercussions on the modification of the territory, with a strong impact on the rural landscape.

This work seeks to establish the field methodology, the effectiveness of the computer processing and the validity of the questionnaires, checking both the ethnographic data sheet of the tangible and intangible heritage and that of the landscape in order to develop this methodology in the different Spanish areas in subsequent phases.

- Master Plan for the industrial landscape of the Mining Range of Cartagena-La Unión (Murcia)

The Cartagena-La Unión mining range runs parallel to the Mediterranean coastline between Cartagena and Cabo de Palos. The exploitation of the mountain range's mining resources, documented since Roman times, was carried out uninterruptedly from the 1830s to the 1980s, when mining activities in the area ceased completely. The height of mining and metallurgy occurred in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1851 there were 290 mines and 45 smelting plants, which numbered 101 in 1887.

The mining operations in this area created a prospect that led the surroundings of Cartagena's mining range to be described as a "lunar landscape" characterised by mountains tinted in different colours (blues, reds, greys, greens, ochres, etc).

Its interest lies in the wide-ranging volume of elements found in this area, which bear witness to the weight of the mining activities in the region while exemplifying part of the economic and social history of a community that made use of these sites to consolidate industrially.

The Master Plan establishes the geographic delimitation, identifies all of the integral elements and establishes the guidelines to be followed for the conversion of its infrastructures for tourist, cultural and educational purposes, as demonstrated by the launch of the Interpretation Centre in the Las Matildes Mine and the initiative of La Unión Town Hall of fitting out the mining heritage of its municipality for public visits.

- Project for the landscaping of the Bay of Bolonia (Baelo Claudia) in Cádiz.

The Bolonia Cove is located on the Atlantic coast of Andalusia, in the province of Cádiz, next to Tarifa.

It is the location of the Roman city of Baelo Claudia, the remains of which are conserved and can be visited.

Some outstanding cultural, environmental, scenographic and aesthetic values converge on this landscape, transforming it into an area of action for the different policies implemented by various public, regional and local administrations with different competences, essentially Environment, Culture and Public Works.

This is the context of the landscaping project that includes the laying out of various routes and the fitting out of the archaeological site of the Roman city of Baelo Claudia.

- Master Plan for the Industrial Complex of Las Reales Fábricas de Riopar (Albacete).

This Master Plan forms part of the National Industrial Heritage and Cultural Landscape Plans. Its priority is to carry out strategic planning to rescue and enhance its rich industrial heritage and make it accessible, supporting, as part of the complementarity between cultural and natural heritage and tourism, the feeling of identity and uniqueness through an integrating cultural heritage project and the inescapable requirement of territorial sustainability.

It seeks to recover, promote and dynamise the social, cultural and heritage values of the Industrial Complex, whether tangible or intangible, and to understand them as a resource and an intrinsic value of the territory while preserving their identity.

- **Research Projects**

- LANDMARKS (COST A27 Action, Understanding pre-industrial structures in rural and mining landscapes)

International European Union research project on the landscape of pre-industrial mining. 2005-2007. The cessation of traditional farming and mining activities in European rural landscapes is accelerating the loss of pre-industrial heritage. LANDMARKS has focused on the time dimension of these landscapes, on their historical depth and on exploring the possibilities of their territorial, cultural and socioeconomic integration into the landscapes of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The Action has been characterised by the participating researchers' multiplicity of disciplinary approaches and their determination to feed the experiences of various local, regional, national or international research projects into initiatives connected to heritage management within the framework of territorial and regional development policies or those linked to farming policy.

- International "Cultura 2000" Research Project, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, EUCALAND "European Agricultural Landscapes"

An Agreement has been established for this purpose with Universidad Rey Juan Carlos of Madrid, which leads the project in Spain. 2008-2009.

General objective: to identify the characteristic components of European Agricultural Landscapes, emphasising the cultural, social and psychological benefits for the wellbeing of their citizens and the consequences for their future development.

Specific objectives: to synthesise the history of agricultural landscapes in Europe and highlight the similarities and differences between countries.

To review the principal policies that have an influence on an international and European scale on the conservation of the cultural heritage of agricultural landscapes.

To consider heritage and cultural value in the development of European agricultural landscapes in the future.

To achieve consensus on a classification of agricultural landscapes.

The Eucaland project provides a service to reverse the trend of losing the cultural values of our agricultural landscapes, showing how and why the Europeans are closely tied to their agricultural landscape, how this landscape forms part of their cultural heritage and how this threatened heritage may yet be handed down to future generations.

- **Cooperation with the Council of Europe**

In November 2007 the Spanish State ratified the European Landscape Convention, which entered into force on 1 March 2008. This implies a responsibility and a commitment for the Spanish State.

Through the mandatory participation of the General State Administration representing the State in the monitoring of the Convention, essentially to promote the presence of Spanish bodies and experts in the Workshops for the implementation of the Convention; participation in the Conferences held by the parties on Landscape; organisation and selection of the Spanish candidature in the European Landscape Award competitions and collaboration in informing on the Spanish situation in the web portal of the Council of Europe for monitoring the Convention's implementation in the member states.

- **Inter-ministerial cooperation:** previously the Environment and Rural Medium and Marine and Culture Ministries, today the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Environment and Education, Culture and Sport.

Spain's landscape, despite its extraordinary richness and variety, had been poorly developed. It was covered by many regulations – fundamentally on protected natural spaces, urban planning, mountains or cultural heritage – with little or no relationship between them and generally aiming more at “protection” than landscape planning or management as directed by the European Landscape Convention.

The launch of the European Landscape Convention in 2000 and its entry into force in 2004 after the ratification of the first 10 States – even before its ratification by Spain in 2007 – gave it a strong impetus and led to a change in trend.

On the part of the General State Administration, both Ministries, which share responsibilities on Landscape, established a close collaboration through the creation of a **General State Administration Landscape Group** to carry out the monitoring of the European Landscape Convention and study any possible

institutional actions, which have fundamentally materialised in the following tasks:

- **Collaboration with the Autonomous Communities**

Given that the working group of the General State Administration was excessively institutional in nature and was insufficiently operational, in 2006 a **Landscape Technical Working Group** was created to promote the ratification of the European Landscape Convention and to work on its implementation in Spain. This Group is comprised of the persons responsible for landscape from the two ministries involved, from the Autonomous Communities and of four experts. Despite not being regulated, the group has efficiently favoured the participation – even the direct involvement – of the Autonomous Communities in the activities of the Council of Europe, such as the Workshops for the Convention's implementation (Girona, 2006, organised with the collaboration of the Generalitat de Catalunya; Córdoba, 2010, organised by the Junta de Andalucía); for the exchange of information and for the participation of both Ministries in the initiatives undertaken by the Autonomous Communities and by other institutions and experts (seminars, conferences, courses, etc), which ultimately led to the creation of a mutual support network.

- **Mutual support for the progressive compliance of the Convention's commitments.** In addition to implementing the mandatory proceedings for the ratification of the Convention by both Departments, initiatives were launched, among which we highlight the following:

- The contribution to an early identification and characterisation of landscapes as recommended by the Convention through the *Atlas of Spanish Landscapes* drawn up and published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, and its recent application to the Tagus Basin.
- The progressive incorporation of landscape into the legislation and into the instruments that enforce public policies with impact on the territory, specifically in some of the recent laws:

The Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Act<sup>6</sup>, which assumes the Convention's definition of landscape; it establishes specific items for the protection of landscape in protected natural spaces and includes landscape in the planning of natural resources. But most especially it attributes to landscape the potential to give consistency and connectivity to the spaces of the Natura 2000 Network that occupies a fourth of the country's surface space.

The Act for the Sustainable Development of the Rural Environment<sup>7</sup> that introduces landscape as a resource and as a protection and conservation task. Specifically, as one of the objectives for improving the environmental quality of the rural medium; the inclusion of maintenance and protection activities on landscapes protected in the

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<sup>6</sup> Act 42/2007 of 13 December on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity

<sup>7</sup> Act 45/2007 of 13 December on the Sustainable Development of the Rural Environment

National Natural Heritage Strategic Plan; the conservation of landscape as one of the measures for economic diversification or respect for the quality and integrity of the rural landscape in infrastructures, facilities and basic services. And, consequently, the inclusion of landscape among the measures for the Rural Development Programme.

The Land Act<sup>8</sup>, which establishes the *principle of sustainable territorial and urban development* by which the policies intended for the regulation, planning, occupation and transformation of the land have to promote the rational use of resources, which includes cultural heritage and landscape. It incorporates the enjoyment of the natural landscape and respect for it as the citizens' rights and obligations. The definition of rural land in a positive sense includes the landscape values that have to be conserved and protected.

Although more limited, the Hydrological Planning Regulation<sup>9</sup> also includes landscape, jointly with heritage and the territorial model, in the description of the river basin districts that come under the scope of application of the hydrological plans.

- And cooperation for the dissemination of the objectives and contents of the Convention, such as creating a Landscape Centre, drafting joint articles or participating in the research projects mentioned earlier.

- **Actions of the Autonomous Communities:**

Because of the way territorial and sector competences are distributed, the Autonomous Communities and the municipalities are also responsible for applying the Convention. In general, the Autonomous Communities have been highly receptive and are being very dynamic, anticipating in some cases any commitments derived from the Convention:

- Practically all Autonomous Communities are working on this matter through different modalities, either by drafting specific legislation (Valencia, 2005; Catalonia, 2005; Galicia, 2008, or the Law Proposal on the Landscape of Euskadi in the Basque Country, passed in January 2012); or through strategies (Andalusia), guidelines (Canaries) or atlases, charts and maps of landscapes (Murcia, Aragón, Rioja, etc). In any event, it is being done with the idea of incorporating landscape into territorial planning.
- Instruments such as catalogues, charts, plans or maps of landscapes are being drawn up and specific support entities have been launched, such as the *Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya (Observatory of Catalonia's Landscape)* or the *Centro de estudios Territorio y Paisaje (Territory and Landscape Study Centre)* of Andalusia, to mention some of the most recognised ones.

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<sup>8</sup> Act 8/2007 of 28 May, on Land

<sup>9</sup> Royal Decree 907/2007 of 6 July

- We should highlight the incorporation of landscape into the reform of some of the Statutes of Autonomy, generally owing to its role in identity; the population's right to enjoy a quality landscape; its consideration as a heritage asset; and the responsibility of the public authorities in its protection, planning and management.
- **The National Plan for Cultural Landscapes in the context of the commitments to the European Landscape Convention:**

The drafting and start-up of the National Plan for Cultural Landscapes fulfils the commitment to apply an active policy to landscape and ultimately may contribute to:

- a better and greater consideration of the natural, ecological, environmental, cultural and economic values of Spanish landscapes by identifying cultural landscapes and their relationship with the uses of the territory.
- recognising the legal nature of landscape, both as a right and a duty, as the basis for involving the different levels of the administration, sectors of activity and social groups in appraising, maintaining and improving cultural landscapes.
- Introducing cultural landscapes in education and in the training of experts and technicians.
- raising awareness among the population and encouraging public participation in regard to the collective values of the territory and the cultural landscape, as well as a social and economic compact. All this may provide the opportunity for a better, more integrated management of the territory, with greater social participation.
- an administrative compact.
- incorporating cultural landscapes into sectorial policies and their treatment.
- European and international cooperation on this issue.

## ***2.2. Regulatory Framework of Reference***

The legal basis for the existence of the national plans is enshrined in Act 16/1985 of Spanish Historical Heritage, which states in Article 2 that “the State Administration shall adopt the necessary measures to facilitate collaboration with the remainder of the public authorities and of such authorities amongst themselves, and shall collect and provide as much information as may be

necessary"<sup>10</sup>. It also states that “the Heritage Council shall foster communication and the exchange of action and information programmes relative to Spanish Historical Heritage”<sup>11</sup>.

However, the instrument for the National Conservation Plan does not appear defined in the law. In Article 35, the Historical Heritage Act states that “National Information Plans on the Spanish Historical Heritage shall be formulated from time to time to protect the assets that integrate the Spanish Historical Heritage and to facilitate citizens’ access to them, foster communication between the different services and promote the necessary information for conducting scientific and technical research”, and attributes the competence to draw up and approve said plans to the Spanish Historical Heritage Council.

Moreover, Royal Decree 565 of 24 April 1985, which created the Cultural Assets Conservation and Restoration Institute, includes among its purposes “the drafting of plans for the conservation and restoration of the Spanish Historical Heritage”<sup>12</sup>. In successive functional reorganisation decrees issued by the Ministry of Culture this function has always been maintained.

The National Conservation Plans are a synthesis of these two items: The National Information Plans provided for by the Historical Heritage Act, the competence of the Heritage Council, and the Conservation and Restoration Plans provided for in the Decree that created the ICRBC, today the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute.

The National Plans are coordination instruments between the different Administrations on a national scale and define commonly-agreed criteria and establish action protocols, with unified methodologies.

The drafting and approval of the National Plans corresponds to the Spanish Historical Heritage Council, which is a collaboration body between the State Administrations and the Autonomous Communities and whose essential purpose is to facilitate communication and the exchange of action and information programmes relative to the Spanish Historical Heritage.

Given that the Cultural Landscape involves and interests a diversity of thematic fields and different spheres of the Administration, the regulations in force in subjects most closely relating to landscape should be taken into account, among others environment, agriculture, mountains and rural development, urban and territorial planning, infrastructures and water, energy and tourism.

The National Cultural Landscape Plan takes as the basis the definitions and agreements established in the following international conventions subscribed by

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<sup>10</sup> Act 16/1985 of 25 June of Spanish Historical Heritage. Article two, section 2.

<sup>11</sup> Act 16/1985 of 25 June of Spanish Historical Heritage. Article three, section 1.

<sup>12</sup> Royal Decree 565 of 24 April 1985.



the Spanish State:

- UNESCO World Heritage Convention, Paris 1972. Ratified by Spain, Official State Bulletin of 01/07/1982.

As pointed out previously, the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee in Santa Fe (1992) adopted the new Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention that introduced the new category of Cultural Landscapes, defined as “the combined works of nature and man”. The Committee approved their inclusion in the practical guidelines and established three categories of landscapes:

- **A clearly defined landscape**, designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious and other monumental buildings and ensembles.
  - **An organically evolved landscape**, which results from an initial social, economic, administrative and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:
    - **A relict (or fossil) landscape** is one in which the evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
    - **A continuing landscape** is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress.
  - **Associative cultural landscapes**, which feature powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.
- The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, Florence 2000. It was signed by Spain on 20 October 2000. Ratified in November 2007, it entered into force on 1 March 2008 (Official State Bulletin No. 31 of 5 February 2008).

Its fundamental objective is to *promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes*, defined as “any part of the territory as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. Though from a broad and generic standpoint as befits its nature and scale, this Convention provides a new and solid framework that situates landscape at the forefront of European policies having an influence on the territory: among others, together with cultural heritage and environment policies, those associated with urban development and spatial planning, agriculture and rural development, tourism, water, infrastructures or energy.

## **2.3. Objectives of the Plan**

The National Plan has the overall objective of safeguarding landscapes of cultural interest, understanding by *safeguarding* any measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the cultural landscape and encompassing the actions of identification and characterisation, documentation, research, protection, improvement, revitalisation, covering the necessary aspects of definition, delimitation, analysis of components and management, through the perspective of sustainable development.

Given the particular characteristics of cultural landscape as a heritage asset derived from its complexity, the high vulnerability of its values and the scant and unfocused legal support for its safeguarding, the launch of the Plan should contribute to attaining, among others, the following specific objectives:

### **Identification, characterisation and safeguarding:**

- Establishing agreed foundations for identifying and characterising landscapes of special cultural interest.
- Drafting a proposal of landscapes of special cultural interest that includes their appraisal in addition to their identification and characterisation.
- Establishing specific objectives, guidelines and lines of action for safeguarding landscapes of special cultural interest that will boost their character and values and are compatible with their evolution and development while favouring their public interpretation and enjoyment.

### **Social awareness and political recognition:**

- Promoting and driving forward social recognition and the awareness of the dimension and cultural values of landscape by the public administrations and the citizens.
- Contributing to the incorporation of safeguards into the cultural values of the landscape in sectorial policies, plans and actions that have an influence on the territory.

### **International, national and autonomous community cooperation:**

- Driving forward cooperation with cultural landscape policies and networks on a European scale, specifically in matters to do with the study and safeguarding of cross-border landscapes, in compliance with the provisions of the European Landscape Convention.
- Promoting cooperation between the different Ministry Departments that have competences in this issue.
- Equally promoting cooperation between Autonomous Communities and between them and the General State Administration in regard to action criteria and objectives, particularly in cultural landscapes shared by more than one Autonomous Community.
- Generating the groundwork for documentation, knowledge and appraisal to include Cultural Landscapes in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In any event, the National Plan for Cultural Landscapes is contemplated in cooperation with the Autonomous Communities and must feed off the exchange of experiences and the collaboration between competent public and private institutions. It should also provide technical assistance for the national and international organisations that request it.

To ensure the effectiveness of the Plan, the creation is proposed of an Information Network on Landscapes of Cultural Interest on a national and international scale.

## ***2.4. Definition and Categories of Landscapes***

Within the different types of assets, “complex cultural assets”, landscape is one of special complexity. Landscape, without further qualification, is “a difficult word”, polysemous, with many meanings which are and have been interpreted in divergent ways by different societies<sup>13</sup>. The most recent academic contributions from a variety of disciplinary spheres all agree on the complexity of the concept, as do the formulations made in international treaties and in regulations and instruments for landscape management. Definitions of a legal nature, notwithstanding the necessary conceptual debate, allow us to address two essential issues: the field of territorial application and the organisation of competences.

In this light, the European Landscape Convention, the first international agreement exclusively dedicated to this issue, defines it as “any part of the

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<sup>13</sup> PHILLIPS, A. (eds.). 2002. *Management Guidelines for IUNC Category V Protected Areas/Protected Landscapes/Seascapes*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK

territory as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” (from the *Ratification Instrument of the European Landscape Convention*, Official State Bulletin of 5 February 2008). In this definition and in a large part of recent literature on landscape, a conspicuous shared defining element is the idea that landscape emerges from the interaction of society (or mankind) with its medium over time. This conception is in fact very much present in the IUCN’s definition of Protected Landscape, though here it emphasises the natural aspects and biodiversity; and, of course, in that of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage that explicitly defines and includes “Cultural Landscapes” in its List.

It does however seem logical that a National Cultural Landscape Plan should be based on the definition of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, but incorporating other contributions, specifically that of the European Landscape Convention, which engages the General State Administration since its ratification and whose scope of action not only addresses the cultural landscapes of exceptional universal value but also landscapes as a whole.

For the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, Cultural Landscapes are cultural assets that represent the “joint works of man and nature” mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention. “They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external” (UNESCO, WHC, 2008: 47).

To this definition, that of the European Landscape Convention explicitly adds two relevant aspects for the purposes of this National Plan. On one hand, the fact that landscape is a quality of the territory, of each territory, and therefore not only of the territories with exceptional landscape values; and, on the other, that landscape implies perception – “any part of the territory as perceived by people”. The last part of the ELC’s definition, referring to the notion of the *character* of the landscape<sup>14</sup>, “the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”, expresses, in different words, the crux of UNESCO’s definition.

Today we recognise that landscape, as conceived by the ELC, is a reality that integrates nature and culture and that consequently there is no scope for opposing both perspectives – the use of the notion of cultural landscape is frequent in the academic sphere and, especially, in certain heritage-related national and international regulations – and so emphasis should rightly be placed on the historical and cultural dimension of the values that characterise certain

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<sup>14</sup> The word *character* is relevant in the ELC’s definition and contains an important amount of heritage content. Character, according to the Spanish Language Dictionary, is “a sign or mark stamped, painted or sculpted on something” and, also, “a set of qualities or circumstances inherent to a thing, a person or a collective that distinguishes them from others by their way of being or acting”. The meaning of character as a sign or mark stamped on something – in this case the territory – is very close to the idea of “trace” and of palimpsest, with its significant historic-patrimonial scope.

landscapes. These are landscapes whose construction, modelling, functioning and perception result from the evolution of the ways of life of societies, which are reflected in the variety of land uses in accordance with the physical medium and technological development, in the forms of settling on and controlling the territory in keeping with systems of socio-political relations and in the perceptions and interpretations derived from particular symbolic universes and from the ways in which humans interact with nature.

It is thus understood that ***cultural landscape is the result of people interacting over time with the natural medium, whose expression is a territory perceived and valued for its cultural qualities, the result of a process and the bedrock of a community's identity.***

Notwithstanding the cultural values recognisable in the majority of landscapes, for the purposes of this National Plan priority will be given to landscapes that, according to the above definition, are considered to be of cultural interest; as well as the landscape dimension of cultural assets in accordance with the objectives and criteria established in this document. The cultural interest of these landscapes results not so much from the beauty of the “final result” as from the intrinsic value they possess from a cultural point of view, regardless of the fact that they may or may not constitute a landscape that can be viewed from the perspective of visual or emotional subjectivity.

Landscape, according to its definition, is not a static or elementary object but a dynamic and complex reality.

Landscape constitutes a **dynamic reality** as it is the result of environmental, social and cultural processes that have succeeded each other over time on the territory. These processes are marked by the ways of life, policies, attitudes and beliefs of each society. It is thus necessary to know the historical evolution of the landscape, identify and characterise its principal traits and estimate its values to be able to act, based on this knowledge, on the safeguarding and strengthening of the cultural and environmental values that define its character and identity. The future of the landscape depends on the actions undertaken in the present, at any given time. In order to act consistently and to ensure its sustainability, we need to base ourselves on its constituent components, articulate them in the landscape's *Whole* and unravel the historical processes and socioeconomic activities that have impacted on its configuration. The aim should not be to *fossilise* the landscape – unfortunately protecting and fossilising are often mixed up – but to propitiate an evolution capable of ensuring the survival of its values and of its character.

Landscape is dynamic, and it is also a **complex, difficult-to-manage reality**. This complexity resides in its own nature, which is comprised of natural and cultural, material and immaterial, tangible and intangible **components**. They all constitute landscape and should be taken into account, as its character and the different ways we perceive it are the result of their combination.

Some of these partially enumerated factors which explain the complexity of

landscape and the difficulty of safeguarding it are the following:

- Its **holistic** character, **integrating** natural and cultural elements and processes and others related to space and time, to objects and perceptions, implying something more and different than the mere juxtaposition of the parts.
- The multiplicity of approaches, of **disciplines** and professions interested in landscape, based on its knowledge, planning and projection.
- The **diversity of scales** of landscape as a territorial reality, from the major morphological and panoramic tracts to local configurations.
- The variety and high number of **stakeholders involved** in the configuration and management of landscape, sometimes with diverging interests and objectives, and the diversity of viewpoints and **perceptions of the population**, of the locals as creators and bearers of landscape, of the users and of those who demand landscape.
- The **fragility** or high vulnerability of the landscape's character, given its territorial and visual nature, to actions that disregard their consequences on landscape environments with important cultural, natural and perceptive values.
- The **conflict** or the **divergences** that may arise between people's right to landscape (access, contemplation, quality and enjoyment), specifically to landscapes of special cultural interest as a collective value, as the heritage of all, and the legitimate rights to property and use regarding landscape objects that are often very extensive, intended for different private activities and functions that are not relatable to more clearly demarcated heritage assets.
- The lack of or scant implementation of a **specific legislation on landscape** that takes into account its dynamic heritage character, hindering its treatment. While legal *corpora* are gradually being developed that recognise and regulate its status, this is only the beginning of a route that to a large extent has yet to be travelled.

The predominantly private ownership of land, which in general impairs the safeguarding of the landscape's values, though whether private or public, landscapes are in any event difficult to manage given that in territorial projects immediacy and short-term economic profitability tend to predominate and are often not compatible with the territory's sustainability.

### ***Categories of cultural landscapes***

Owing to the territorial scale or dimension that defines landscape, the activities with the greatest configuring capacity in cultural landscapes from a historical perspective are the following:

- Agricultural, stockbreeding and forestry activities, in independent or associated form (historical agricultural, forestry and shepherding systems),

marine, river and hunting activities. Artisan activities associated with them.

- Industrial activities. Mining, heavy industry, energy, etc.
- Bartering and commercial activities associated above all with coastal and/or river environments.
- Activities linked to social events of a recreational, symbolic, religious, artistic and other kind.
- Offensive-defensive activities such as defensive facilities, battlefields, etc.
- Urban systems or historical settlements playing a major role in the construction of certain landscapes over time. While cities and other forms of settlement constitute landscape structures or patterns that integrate or are integrated into predominantly agricultural, forestry and shepherding, industrial, commercial and other landscapes, they are here considered specifically when they play a central role in the historical model and image of certain landscapes.
- Major communications, transport and hydraulic infrastructures as prime movers and images of the historical construction of the landscape.
- Scenarios associated with historical events.
- Itineraries and routes that generate cultural landscapes.

Given that socioeconomic activities and their associated ways of life have predominantly and historically modelled the landscape in highly diverse environmental contexts, a basic cataloguing of cultural landscapes should include a differentiation according to environments or major ecosystems. For example, water-related cultural landscapes surrounding historic irrigable farmlands and associated settlement systems should at the very least distinguish between those built on coastal flatlands (historic market gardens such as those found in Valencia or Murcia) on inland valleys and river basins (the lowlands of Aranjuez or Granada) and in mountainous environments (La Alpujarra).

Additionally, the three landscape categories established by UNESCO according to the different forms of landscape generation should be taken into account. They are described in section 1.2.: *Regulatory Framework of Reference* of this document.

### 3. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

#### 3.1. Identification, Appraisal and Selection Criteria

In undertaking the identification and selection of landscapes of cultural interest we must consider the increasing complexity and dispersal on the territory of all the entities that are currently considered to be cultural assets, whether tangible or intangible, and their spatial, functional and historical connections. This is why it is appropriate, firstly, to analyse the cultural values of landscape as a whole and not only of those that are seen as unique or as being of cultural interest, and put them into context within the framework of complex territorial heritage systems that provide the necessary heritage coherence. The identification and selection of landscapes of cultural interest can thus be undertaken with greater chances of success, focusing on the territories that best represent and transmit such values.

The identification and selection of landscapes of cultural interest that are likely to be integrated into the Plan should be a balanced undertaking. Landscapes corresponding to the major peninsular and insular territorial units should be represented as environmental and sociopolitical entities, as should those arising from historical and socioeconomic processes with the highest landscape-modelling capacity over time. They should be chosen not so much for their exceptional or rarity value but precisely because they are a good model of the type of landscape to which they belong or which they represent.

Landscapes will need to be identified before proceeding to their selection for inclusion in the National Plan for Cultural Landscape, based on the criteria and categories listed in this document<sup>15</sup>. Such foundations should address the fundamental aspects of the cultural landscape definition adopted in this document, taking into account the experience gleaned from international treaties and regulations on this issue, as well as academic studies and initiatives launched by some public administrations.

Different productive activities and forms of organisation of the territory linked to complex ways of life usually intervene in the historical configuration and modelling of landscape, on a specific natural basis, generating a diachronic sequence. However, when it comes to establishing the bases for a classification of landscapes of cultural interest, in most cases it will be necessary to attend to “dominances” or processes that predominate in the historic construction, in the functioning and in the image and perception of a specific landscape.

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<sup>15</sup> The experience of ICOMOS, which participates in the assessment of Cultural Landscape candidatures from the World Heritage List, reveals the problems derived from a lack of typological criteria when it comes to appraising and deciding on cultural landscape candidatures for their inclusion in the World Heritage List, with “*sub-represented* categories or themes”. Basic typologies according to different ways of life and historical landscape-building processes in diverse environmental contexts could contribute to resolving this kind of problem (ICOMOS, 2004: 38 and subseq.)



On the basis of a typological outline, the selection of landscapes of special cultural interest should meet the following appraisal criteria:

A. Intrinsic values:

- Typological representativeness
- Exemplary nature
- Territorial significance
- Authenticity
- Integrity
- Uniqueness

B. Heritage values:

- Historical significance
- Social significance
- Environmental significance
- Process-related significance (productive and ritual activities, popular manifestations, etc.)

C. Potential values and viability:

- Legal situation that will allow it to be safeguarded and managed
- Fragility and vulnerability
- Social viability and profitability

### **3.2. Method of Action**

As a matter of priority, a National Plan for Cultural Landscape should, as already stated, attend to landscapes that are relevant for their cultural significance, denominated Landscapes of Cultural Interest. A logical sequence of actions is set out for this purpose, based on a preliminary identification phase involving the drafting of inventories or registers. This basic knowledge facilitates the task of selecting specific landscapes and allows us to undertake the most appropriate actions in each case.

In this regard, after a necessary preliminary identification or registration phase, one of the fundamental aims is to draft Master Studies and Plans to serve as the basis for guiding and/or planning future actions of a cultural, tourist, environmental, rural, urban planning and infrastructure nature or of actions of any other kind, with significant emphasis on the character and values of the landscape.

Thus, both the administrations and any kind of agent, when deciding on actions which influence the landscape, will have a tool for obtaining the necessary information and landscape-related criteria to appropriately develop projects.

To the extent that landscape in general, and specifically one of cultural interest, is

part of the socially perceived territory and valued above all for its cultural qualities, the expression and result of people's interaction with the natural medium over time, people's participation, together with expert judgement, should constitute a fundamental aspect in the process of learning about and appraising the landscape and in establishing proposals.

Depending on the characteristics inherent to each landscape of cultural interest and on its social context, the most suitable and realistic public consultation and participation method will be adopted, including, among others, surveys, in-depth interviews, panels of experts and stakeholders or any other system subsequently considered to be effective in this regard.

In any event, it is advisable that these participation processes reflect the experience and aspirations of the principal agents involved in the configuration and management of the landscape, on occasion with diverging interests and objectives, as well as the diversity of viewpoints and perceptions of the population, of the locals as creators and bearers of the landscape, of the users and of those who demand landscape.

• **Instruments of the National Plan:**

- Identification of Landscapes of Cultural Interest and Inventory/Register

We understand that an Inventory is the documentary register of landscapes of cultural interest, drawn up with order and precision and attending to a previously-established methodology. Registers can be selective (according to geographical, typological and other criteria) or integral, encompassing the entire national territory. In any event, it must be taken into account that a cultural landscape does not necessarily fall within a single political-administrative constituency or division, as it frequently transcends municipal, regional and even national limits. We should therefore consider the possibility that these Registers refer to landscapes beyond the political-administrative confines of municipalities and autonomous communities and even cross-border ones.

Registers will be the starting point for embarking on a **selection** of landscapes of high cultural relevance. To this end the selection criteria specified in section 2.2.: *Identification, Appraisal and Selection Criteria* will be applied. This will allow us to draw up orderly **catalogues** or lists that individually include and describe a series of landscapes connected to one another, either through their characteristics or their cultural, social, economic or other significance.

- Studies

They will provide the necessary knowledge on a specific landscape. They should provide a diagnosis of its values, problems and dynamics, as the basis to establish a set of criteria for their safeguarding and viability.

Any study of a landscape must be based on a clear methodology that defines its content, sets the guidelines for its characterisation and provides the means and resources to be used in its execution, always based on two indivisible parameters: space and time, which provide the territorial scale and the diachronic character of the processes that have configured a specific landscape as well as its dynamic and recent changes. The study should provide sufficient knowledge of the landscape's reality at the present time and determine how it was in the past by identifying the processes it has undergone. It will also point out and justify the landscape's future potentialities.

In any event, the Study can have a double purpose: on one hand it can be an end in itself, as a source of knowledge. It is also a valuable tool for all the administrations or organisms that have responsibilities for the territory, as it provides the necessary knowledge to be taken into account when programming any action that may impact on the territory, whether it involves the environment, urban planning, public works or others. Moreover, studies may constitute the step that precedes the drafting of a Master Plan; in this case it would be a "preliminary study" or a "feasibility study".

Studies may vary in nature, though all of them will seek to provide precise knowledge on a specific landscape:

A. - Integral studies providing comprehensive knowledge on a landscape.

B. - Specific studies aimed at obtaining knowledge on certain concrete aspects required for obtaining comprehensive knowledge, or for determining the feasibility of embarking on certain actions (e.g. geographical, hydrogeological, archaeological or historical studies, etc).

**Resources:**

- Place names. Old and current place names.
- Cartography. Where possible, all existing editions of the following maps should be consulted to allow for an evolutionary approximation and for the most appropriate scales for the dimension and characteristics of the landscape of cultural interest:
  - Topographic
  - Geological and geo-morphological

- On vegetation, forestry and land uses
  - Historical
  - Survey maps of urban areas and other types of settlements
  - Any other thematic cartography of interest
- Current aerial photography and of previous flights, according to availability
  - Historical photography of the land (if any)
  - Documentary sources. Written, graphic and audiovisual documentation (blueprints, photographs, recordings, etc) of archives or private collections (when accessible)
  - Bibliographical sources
  - Oral sources

Resources such as georeferencing, the design of geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing should be used wherever possible if necessary.

- Master Plans:

Framework documents drafted in an interdisciplinary manner to obtain greater and better knowledge of the landscape from every possible viewpoint. They should define and specify the complete documentation on its current status as well as the procedures and strategies that underpin, organise and regulate the proposals for conservation, outfitting, enhancement, use and maintenance actions. They represent the most effective instrument for dealing with landscape and should have the following content:

## Master Plans

### Identification

Definition, localisation, description of the spatial organisation (structuring elements and factors and links between them) and delimitation of the geographic scope

### Characterisation

Constituent components	Physical medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological bases and morphology of the land</li> <li>• Climate</li> <li>• Hydrology</li> <li>• Biodiversity: the landscape's soil, flora, vegetation, wildlife and ecology</li> <li>• Natural resources: existing and potential. Types and distribution (geological and those relating to water, vegetation and forestry, wildlife, game, etc).</li> </ul>
	Anthropic action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of uses and exploitation of existing natural resources (mining, forestry, farming, etc), both currently and in the past.</li> <li>• Socioeconomic activities pursued by the local populations from a diachronic point of view, both productive and festive and ceremonial.</li> <li>• Built elements. Habitational hubs, settlements and constructions of different kinds; types of constructions and facilities and their spatial distribution. Analysis of the conditioning factors that determine their location and the relation existing between the different built elements.</li> <li>• Isolated elements and infrastructures associated with the activities undertaken (economic, social, symbolic).</li> <li>• Existing roadways, currently and in the past, and the links between them.</li> <li>• Social, intangible and immaterial aspects: rituals, traditions, etc.</li> <li>• The integration of landscape elements: the organisation and character of the landscape</li> </ul>
Perception		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historical perception, through documents, testimonies of scholars and travellers, literature, painting or photography.</li> <li>• The vision from the territory's social and economic development under premises of sustainability and the participation of social agents.</li> <li>• Points of view and opinions of the institutions, the area's inhabitants and experts in the field.</li> <li>• Organisation and perceived potentiality of the landscape (landmarks, lookouts, itineraries of landscape and heritage interest, etc).</li> </ul>

### Interpretation and diagnosis

- Identification of the key elements which configure the character of the cultural landscape and which determine its values and uniqueness. Relationship between them and existing dependencies.
- Identification of superfluous, distorting or aggressive elements and of other negative aspects and threats that alter or may alter the landscape's integrity and contribute to trivialising or deteriorating it, with an assessment of their impact.
- Identification of the historical processes and/or events that have decisively influenced the landscape configuration and the most relevant changes in the manner of perceiving and acting on the territory: perspective of the landscape's diachronic character.
- Relationship with other cultural assets and, where appropriate, with those contemplated in other National Plans.
- Legal situation. Legal recognition, whether a specific concept exists and, in particular, whether it has been listed as an Asset of Cultural Asset; inclusion in the World Heritage List or any other kind of protection. Data regarding the ownership and legal regulations in force that affect it, for example those covering urban and spatial planning.
- Sectorial policies and stakeholders.
- Identification of the firmest and most representative aspects or elements of the landscape's character, ongoing types of permanence and transformations, and to what extent they may serve as a reference to guarantee its conservation, planning and future transformations.

### Objectives, Strategies, Actions

Objectives articulated around three major lynchpins:

- Protecting the landscape's areas, structures and elements for their special values and integrity.
- Re-qualifying and improving areas, structures and elements of the landscape that require it.
- Fostering public access, interpretation and the enjoyment of the cultural landscape.

In connection with each of these objectives, strategic intervention lines and hierarchically organised action proposals will be established, indicating their degree of urgency and a detailed scheduling for undertaking them, including a Management Plan, as well as the evaluation of landscape dynamism and trends, in order to draw up any recommendations that will dynamically contribute to safeguarding its values.

#### - Specific intervention projects

The advisability of executing a specific project and its characteristics will be determined by the preliminary studies conducted and by the Master Plan, which will also set the guidelines and will include the pertinent public participation procedures.

Any project will have to implement the landscape quality objectives in such a way that any action affecting a specific landscape should tend to improve its quality or at least not cause any deterioration in it. It will consequently be necessary to evaluate the effects on the landscape of the projects, whatever their scale, define the instruments to respond to these effects and, if applicable, establish the necessary compensation measures. Each action project should not only be compatible with but also appropriate to the character of the landscape and respectful of its essential values.

#### - Management Plan

Landscape managing is understood as a suite of actions aimed, from a sustainable development perspective, at ensuring its maintenance in order to guide and harmonise the transformations induced by the various processes: social, cultural, economic and environmental.

A Management Plan should therefore establish the pertinent long-term actions and programmes, coordinated by a management body that ensures its proper functioning by taking into account its present and future adaptation and uses.

It should formulate strategies that include the adoption of measures aimed at managing its evolution, taking into account current legislation, the implementation of territorial, urbanistic, environmental and cultural policies and any sectorial policies that may affect it. It has to set a series of landscape quality objectives or targets known and shared by the institutions and the local population.

Popular participation is crucial, as is the involvement and responses of the competent administrations, in intuiting any changes in public policies or individual or collective attitudes in order to reduce pressure and improve quality.

The Management Plan should be administered by a Body designated for this purpose and whose mission is to guarantee that it is properly implemented. The Management Body should be comprised of representatives of the administrations and stakeholders, with the participation of the population. It should also be in charge of identifying the sources of funding and of administering the available financial resources.

### **3.3. Identification of Risks**

For risk analysis, understood as the identification and appraisal of the deterioration risks that affect cultural assets generally, the following methodology is proposed, which is aimed at facilitating this analysis in specific cases.

**Definition of deterioration:** it is essential to define the deterioration processes detected in the cultural assets that need to be conserved by developing a blueprint for compiling documentation and process diagnosis.

**Risk concept:** consideration of risk as the likelihood that a material or immaterial deterioration detected in the documentation phase will occur.

**Identification of risks:** based on the analysis of the documentation and diagnosis of the deterioration processes, their source should be investigated, identifying different risks that may converge on a single deterioration process activated by different causes.

**Appraisal of risks:** setting priorities for the input of effort and the optimisation of resources requires an appraisal of the risks according to a certain scale. This appraisal scale will in most cases involve the consideration of formal aspects relating to historical, artistic, scientific and other criteria and to functional aspects relating to criteria of availability of means, of economic valuation, of subjective institutional or social estimation. The most elementary appraisal system is based on the relationship between the damage caused to the material integrity or the integrity of the intangible values of the asset and the likelihood of said deterioration processes occurring.

**Risk control:** once the risks and institutional resources have been identified and appraised, it is essential to proceed to the planning of procedures and technical resources for the specific monitoring and control of deterioration risks in the cultural asset.

Generally, the following categories may be pointed out:

#### Environmental factors:

- Earthquakes
- Hydro-geological imbalances
- Landslides
- Fire
- Air pollution
- Weather
- Biological imbalances
- Infestations
- Others

#### Anthropic factors:

- Network of linear infrastructures
- Vandalism
- Changes in use
- Demographic, population or tourist flows
- Globalising policies of the European Union
- Conservationist policies

In addition to these general risks, which are common to all kinds of heritage, we must contemplate another series of specific risks that affect cultural landscapes and which are attributable to their specificity:

- Lack of institutional and social recognition, as landscape is not clearly identified as a collective value of cultural interest.
- High degree of vulnerability of the landscape's character. Given its territorial and visual nature, it is subject to urban development pressures and land speculation.
- Conflicts derived from ownership rights, which may contradict citizens' right to use and enjoy landscape.
- Given that it is a complex heritage element, there are difficulties in managing it properly.
- Lack of legal regulations in this regard.

### **3.4. Coordination of Actions**

The National Plan for Cultural Landscape establishes a common methodological framework that includes the actions of any public administration, of private organisations and of society in general.

This requires a high degree of coordination to ensure that the participation of any of them takes place in a suitable manner in keeping with the safeguarding of the landscape and with the participation of the stakeholders, making it necessary to set up a coordination instrument to objectively evaluate the enforcement of the National Plan.

To this end, once the Cultural Landscape Plan has been approved by the Historical Heritage Council, the creation of a multidisciplinary Technical Monitoring Commission will be proposed for the National Plan for Cultural Landscape, comprised of technicians representing the General State Administration, representatives from the Autonomous Administrations and external experts.



The task of this commission will be the appraisal and monitoring of the theoretical and conceptual aspects of the studies conducted and documents drafted as well as the theoretical approach to the actions that will be carried out.

It will also have the function of validating and/or proposing the basic working lines, the studies on criteria and methodology and the interventions in accordance with the formulated working lines.

In order to establish total and permanent communications and coordination between the administrations, the Autonomous Communities may appoint interlocutors through whom the information will be channelled.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN**

### ***4.1. Preventive Conservation***

The preventive conservation of cultural landscapes requires the characterisation of the territorial domain under consideration, the identification of the values that define its character and society's desire to integrate it into its daily life and perpetuate it for future generations.

However, a piece of territory meriting the consideration of Cultural Heritage is not just a suite of natural elements and human elements frozen in time; the perceived landscape is the dynamic result of the interrelationship between man and his medium and therefore, in addition to knowing about the physical elements that characterise this landscape, it is indispensable to know the underlying system as a result of the natural ecosystem's functioning and the use that human beings make of it.

Finally, as basic elements to know the cultural asset subject to conservation, apart from the elements from the physical medium and the functioning system in the human-environmental interrelationship, it is also necessary to consider, among the values that characterise it, the rites, celebrations, activities and a whole series of intangible elements underpinned by this territory and forming part of the intangible heritage tied to it and to its physical values.

The knowledge of the landscape elements, their interrelation and their functioning is the only route to defining and scheduling different actions that will allow it to be conserved. To this end, the first step is to identify the uses, activities and processes that entail a risk for the integrity of the values that we wish to protect and conserve.

The identification of these risks, through source analysis and action mechanisms, should allow us to schedule and implement monitoring procedures of said risks in order to effectively detect their impact and allow us to launch actions and mechanisms that will act as a control method to conserve and protect the desired values. This working methodology and the implementation of the necessary means for the monitoring of the identified risks would enable us to apply a preventive conservation strategy that would solve conservation problems before they come to represent a grave imbalance in the essential values to be preserved.

Understanding landscape as the visible part of a living and mutable system over time, the result of multiple interactions between man and his medium, the challenge of protecting and conserving its essential values, for which society decides to invest efforts, the continuous evolution of the system evidenced in the

daily cycle, in the succession of seasons and in the repercussion on the natural mechanisms and on human activities must be considered as basic features.

## **4.2. Landscape and Society**

Cultural landscape includes a set of inherited resources that reflect values, beliefs and traditions of a society in constant evolution and are the result of the interaction over time between people and the natural medium.

Landscape is the bearer of people's values and of the society that inhabits, modifies, perceives and manages it. There is therefore an individual and collective responsibility towards the cultural heritage represented by the landscape, as it holds a value and a potential that, properly managed, constitutes a source of development and quality of life.

People's relationship with the landscape entails rights but also responsibilities. Thus, any person or social group has the right to enjoy their heritage and, by extension, landscape, and may contribute to its recognition. But they also have the responsibility of caring for and respecting not only their own surroundings but also those of others. The right to a cultural landscape is subject only to the limitations inherent to democratic society of protecting the public interest and the rights and freedoms of others.

Landscape may contribute to improving the quality of life of the citizens insofar as it has the capacity to favour the processes of economic, political, social and cultural development. It also plays an important role in spatial planning through environmental impact studies and the development of damage-limitation strategies.

As a unifying element of various matters, landscape can drive forward the integration of the different policies with cultural and territorial implications.

It contributes to reinforcing social cohesion, as it favours the feeling of belonging and of shared responsibility towards a common living space.

As a social and economic resource, cultural landscape holds a symbolic value that emanates from the feelings of belonging and from the cultural tradition conceived as a manifestation of a social group's identity, and a clear economic potential as a driving force of productive activities.

Society, through public participation, plays an essential role in determining the objectives of landscape quality, understood as *the formulation by the public and competent authorities of people's aspirations in regard to the landscape characteristics of their surroundings*<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> European Landscape Convention. Article 1. Definitions

### **4.3. Accessibility**

Definition of Accessibility: the quality of being accessible. Accessible: that has access, easy to access, approachable, close, proximate, intelligible, affordable, easy to draw near to.

Accessibility to the physical medium: possibility to reach, enter, exit and use the public and private space; it allows people to participate in the social and economic activities for which the built environment has been conceived, incorporating urban environment. Having accessible surroundings, an integrated environment, means the simultaneous existence of interior and exterior spaces, means of transport and telecommunications where the avoidance and suppression of physical barriers has been achieved jointly and harmoniously.

Accessibility. European Concept: The European Concept for Accessibility is based on the principles of universal design, which means that the environment must be arranged in such a way as to allow everyone to function equally and in the most independent way possible.

Accessibility, Technological Regulation, NTJ-01-A: A characteristic of green spaces that allows anyone to use them regardless of their physical, mental or sensorial condition. For the purposes of accessibility, three types of spaces, facilities or services are considered for people with reduced mobility: adapted, practicable and convertible<sup>17</sup>.

Act 51/2003 defines Universal Accessibility as the condition that must be met by environments, processes, assets, products and services as well as objects or instruments, tools and devices, in order to be comprehensible, usable and practicable by all persons in conditions of safety and convenience and in the most autonomous and natural way possible.

Taking into account the rights of citizens, accessibility is therefore an inescapable issue to be kept in mind in any action on landscape.

### **4.4. Lines of Action**

As a first-step proposal, 9 working lines have been formulated, grouped into three general sections that can cover all aspects where a priority in-depth study is considered necessary.

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<sup>17</sup> *Elkouss Luski, Eduardo Gabriel. THESIS: Accessibility: Towards the Full Social Integration of the Disabled into the Urban and Natural Environment. ETSAM 2004*

## **A) Documentation and Research**

### *Proposal 1: drafting of an Inventory/Register of landscapes of cultural interest*

One of the problems that arise in regard to cultural landscape is the real lack of information on existing cultural landscapes and which of them deserve to be preserved, as they need to retain enough of the constituent components that determine their character. A first step should be the drafting of an Inventory or Register to identify the landscapes of cultural interest.

### *Proposal 2: drafting of Catalogues*

To produce a catalogue *signifying the cultural landscapes of Spain*, to include a selection of cultural landscapes that are representative of the different geographic areas and characterisations. This catalogue will lead to a publication and to the production of panels that can be moved around and displayed in all the Autonomous Communities. It will be useful as a way of raising awareness among the population and in the public administrations on the significance of landscapes.

Drafting of two selective catalogues that individually describe a series of landscapes that are interrelated for reasons of characteristics, typology, cultural, social, economic or geographic significance among others.

### *Proposal 3: fostering characterisation studies of cultural landscapes*

They will provide the necessary knowledge of a specific landscape, presenting a diagnosis of its values, problems and dynamics. They will serve to establish criteria for their safeguarding and to determine their viability.

### *Proposal 4: research projects*

Multidisciplinary and multi-generational projects dealing with the landscape from an all-encompassing point of view.

## **B) Training and Dissemination**

### *Proposal 5: training actions aimed at fostering knowledge of cultural landscapes*

Specialised and informative courses aimed at all types of public. Agreements with Education to produce specific educational material on the significance of the cultural landscape as a collective heritage, targeting primary, secondary and baccalaureate students, adapted to each curricular project. Promoting specialised training in the methodological, theoretical and practical aspects of landscape at technical and university levels, in collaboration with universities.

#### Proposal 6: dissemination actions

Aimed at helping society to better understand the importance of cultural landscape as a constituent element of a community's identity. Dissemination should serve to visualise the cultural significance of landscapes. Interest, public affection and appreciation of the values of landscape are the surest forms of protection. The different administrations with responsibility for landscape should actively explain the significance and value of landscapes through publications, exhibitions, the media, etc, with the internet currently being the first dissemination instrument.

Examples of good practices in the safeguarding of cultural landscape. Significantly through the web, conferences, publications, etc. These can be highly useful experiences that can serve as a basis and starting point for the launch of other initiatives such as regeneration of territories that have had a positive impact.

### **C) Interventions**

#### Proposal 7: drafting of master plans

After identifying the most significant cultural landscapes and conducting the pertinent preliminary studies, any Master Plans deemed to be appropriate will be drafted.

#### Proposal 8: intervention projects

Direct actions on the territory. Aimed at adapting, recovering and enhancing cultural landscapes.

#### Proposal 9: fostering cultural tourism

Proposals for visits, routes or itineraries focused on landscapes of cultural interest.

## 5. EXECUTION AND MONITORING

### 5.1. Economic and Financial Study

The sources of funding for the execution of the plan can be highly varied. The state administration, through the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and specifically Spain's Cultural Heritage Institute, is expected to invest annual amounts from the General State Budget. Other state administration bodies such as the Ministry of Development or the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment may reasonably contribute similar amounts, either as a direct investment or applying the cultural 1%. The Autonomous Communities will also undertake actions within their competences.

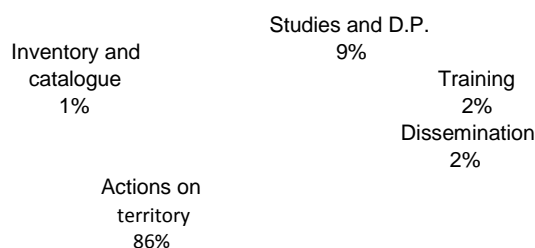
The Local Administration may also make investments through the Provincial and Town Councils. Finally, the investment of Foundations, Associations and private individuals can be estimated at a similar value to that of the local administration.

The overall funding will be allocated to the objectives of the plan, earmarking investments for protection, actions, documentation, research, dissemination and training.

The lines of action of this National Plan will gradually take shape according to the results of the ongoing review and implementation of the actions undertaken as part of the collaboration with the Administrations.



Percentage distribution



## ***5.2. Control and Monitoring***

The composition of the Technical Monitoring Commission will be determined once the Cultural Landscape Plan is approved by the Historical Heritage Council and will comprise representatives of the General State Administration, representatives of the Autonomous Administrations and external experts.

The working dynamic, meetings and communications of this commission will be established once it has been formally incorporated.

This commission will conduct analyses based on indicators. They will provide the necessary information for the monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan's objectives and methodology, which will then be submitted to the Historical Heritage Council.

## ***5.3. Validity and Revisions of the Plan***

The National Plan for Cultural Landscape will be valid for ten years, with a review of the objectives achieved after five years. This will identify the plan's organisational aspects or approaches that have not been properly formulated or developed, which will then be redirected towards the desired objectives.



## **APPENDIX I**

## REGULATIONS ON LANDSCAPE ISSUES

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### 1. INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

#### 1.1 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

This Convention was passed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in its 17<sup>th</sup> meeting held in Paris on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1972 and was ratified by Spain in 1982.

*In the year 1992 the UNESCO World Heritage Convention became the first international legal instrument to recognise and protect cultural landscapes<sup>18</sup>. Before this date only the two heritage categories initially enunciated by the Convention were recognised: *cultural and natural*. Over time, experience demonstrated that there were many assets included in the World Heritage List that shared cultural and natural qualities, and this led to the new designation of *mixed asset*. But the evidence of the heritage reality made it necessary to create a new item that would amalgamate cultural and natural values in a single concept to shape an indivisible whole. This led to revising the criteria that had been applied to some assets<sup>19</sup>, which were then given the consideration of *cultural landscapes*.*

Article 1 of the Convention defines cultural landscape as the “*joint works of man and nature*” that illustrate the evolution of society and of human settlements throughout history, under the conditioning factors of the natural medium and successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external.

In order to illustrate in practical terms the criteria and categories established by UNESCO for cultural landscapes<sup>20</sup>, it seems appropriate to make a brief mention of some of the Spanish landscapes that have been included in the World Heritage List, in essence listing the arguments that justify their inclusion. Each one of them fits into one of the mentioned categories<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>18</sup> UNESCO World Heritage Centre: Cultural Landscape

<sup>19</sup> The first cultural landscape registered as such in the World Heritage List by UNESCO is Tongariro, in New Zealand. This park was initially registered in 1990 under an exclusively cultural criterion, but this was revised and the park was listed as a cultural landscape in 1993. Other assets were later revised, such as the National Park of Uluru-Kata Tjuta, in Australia, in 1994, or the Hispano-French landscape of Pyrénées-Mont Perdu in 1999.

<sup>20</sup> There are currently 55 landscapes registered in the World Heritage List, of which 4 cross borders. One of them is the Hispano-French Pyrénées-Mont Perdu.

<sup>21</sup> Cultural Landscapes are divided into three fundamental categories:

**Clearly defined landscape**, designed and created intentionally by man. It is the easiest one to identify. It embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious and other monumental buildings and ensembles.

**Organically evolved landscape**, which results from an initial social, economic, administrative and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories,

- *Relict (or fossil) landscape*, one in which the evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.

**The cultural landscape of Aranjuez (Madrid): *from a kitchen garden oasis to palatial landscaping.***

This is an example of a “*clearly defined landscape*” registered on the List in 2001.

The fertile valley of the river Tagus, in a basically arid territorial environment, provides the appropriate context for a palace complex whose gardens resulted from varying cultural influences that have impinged on it over three centuries and have constituted a standard in the development of landscaping.

**Las Médulas (León): *the traces of gold mining in the Roman era***

It was registered on the List in 1997 as a “*fossil, organically evolved landscape*” and its state of conservation was revised in 2006<sup>22</sup>.

The spectacular open-cast mining site, the result of having used innovative techniques in Roman times, and the associated human settlements that have configured a particular form of territorial organisation, are the hallmarks of this landscape, whose codes were forged over the two centuries spanned by mining activities. The abandonment of the mines also led to the territory’s depopulation, leaving intact the traces of the period of occupation.

**The palm grove of Elche (Alicante): *consolidated acculturation***

This is an example of “*Associative cultural landscape*” registered on the List in 2000<sup>23</sup>. While the cultivation of date palms is documented in the area since the Iberian era (5<sup>th</sup> Century BCE), Elche’s palm grove as we know it today dates from the Islamic era, in the late 10<sup>th</sup> century.

The introduction of this farming technique in arid land, transformed into an oasis thanks to a particular irrigation system, constitutes a clear example of Arabic acculturation on the European continent. The survival of the palm grove is an evident demonstration of the effectiveness of the technique employed.

**Pyénées-Mont Perdu (Spain-France): *a cross-border landscape***

In 1997 this landscape was registered on the List basing upon two types of criteria: cultural and natural. In 1999 these criteria were revised and it was designated a “cultural landscape”.

This exceptional mountain landscape, which has at its heart the calcareous massif of Monte Perdido (Mont Perdu) (3,352 m.), presents unique relief landforms. Deep valleys, high summits, cirques, caves, forests, meadows and mountain lakes have provided a means of subsistence for rural, essentially shepherding communities that have inhabited this place over time and maintain a traditional mode of life that has now disappeared from other places in Europe.

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- *Continuing landscape*, one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress.

**Associative cultural landscapes** are those in which there are powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

<sup>22</sup> While it is recognised as a cultural landscape, it was not registered on the World Heritage List with this category.

<sup>23</sup> While it is recognised as a cultural landscape, it was not registered on the World Heritage List with this category.

**The Cultural Landscape of Serra de Tramuntana (Mallorca): *The consolidation of the cultural landscape concept.***

Registered in June 2011 as an *organically evolved landscape* in accordance with criteria ii, iv and v for constituting an eminently representative example of a landscape created throughout history by the interaction of man and his medium.

It is situated on the steep slopes of a mountain chain running parallel to the north-western coast of the island of Mallorca. The millenary agriculture in an environment with scant water resources has transformed the land and displays an articulated network of water-management mechanisms between the different plots which is feudal in origin. The landscape comprises terrace cultivation and interconnected water distribution mechanisms that include hydraulic mills as well as stone constructions without mortar and farmsteads.

**1.2 Recommendation concerning the protection of the beauty and character of sites and landscapes. UNESCO 1972.**

Point 1 of its definition quotes: "For the purpose of this recommendation, the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites is taken to mean the preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings".

**1.3 Florence Charter on Historic Gardens. ICOMOS. 1982.**

Its article 1 gives the following definition: "A historic garden is an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view".

**2. EUROPEAN REGULATIONS**

**2.1 European Landscape Convention. Council of Europe. Florence, 2000**

The **European Landscape Convention** as we know it today was presented in Florence in October 2000. From that moment on, it was opened for signing by the signatory States of the *European Cultural Convention* and entered into force in 2004, once ratified by the minimum established number of 10 States. During these years, ratifications/adhesions have become effective and reached the number of 37 in August 2012, thus confirming the commitment and firm determination to apply it in the legislations that have territorial implications.

The drafting of this regulatory text was no easy or quick task. In fact, and despite having precedents such as the **Mediterranean Landscape Charter of 1992** and the subsequent **Recommendation Concerning the Integration into the Landscape of Cultural Sites of 1995**, its drafting spanned a number of years, during which it was subject to modifications, corrections and, above all, clarifications. It finally materialised in a clear and concise text that, though short, is far-reaching.

The drafting process of the European Landscape Convention ran in parallel to the evolution of the cultural and natural heritage concepts, which ended in the need to deal with the landscape as heritage in a comprehensive way.

Its fundamental objective is to *promote protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe*.

The text, preceded by a preamble, is structured into 18 articles, distributed over four chapters:

- Chapter I is dedicated to general aspects such as the objectives of the convention, the scope of application and the definition of a series of landscape-related terms. These definitions refer to both cultural and natural landscape. They include the following terms: landscape, landscape policy, objective of landscape quality, protection of landscapes, management of landscapes and landscape planning<sup>24</sup>.
- Chapter II deals with the political and legal aspects on a national scale, vesting on each State the capacity to apply them according to the political structure and administrative organisation.
- Chapter III articulates international cooperation between the Convention's signatory countries.
- Chapter IV refers to formal aspects: signing, ratification, entry into force, etc.

We should point out some of the most relevant aspects of the Convention, which make the evolution of the natural and cultural heritage concepts clear and consequently contribute interesting novelties in regard to other preceding regulatory texts. This essentially deals with the definition of **landscape**, of the role of **society**, of the **perception** of landscape and its consideration as an element of **wellbeing**.

The global concept of **Landscape** provided by the Convention, defined as *a zone or area as perceived by local people or visitors, whose visual features and character are the result of the action of natural and/or cultural (that is, human) factors*, is none other than the logical consequence of the evolution undergone by landscape concept.

Landscape transcends the conventional concept of territory – understood as the physical space defined by a specific set of qualities, whether they be geographic, cultural, ecological, socioeconomic, administrative or of another kind – dealing with different scales that accommodate *any part of the territory*.

It thus establishes a scope of application that covers *“natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It covers both land areas and water areas, and applies both to inland water and marine areas”*. *“It refers both to landscapes that can be viewed as exceptional and*

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<sup>24</sup> a) «landscape» means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;

b) «landscape policy» means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;

c) «landscape quality objective» means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings;

d) «landscape protection» means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;

e) «landscape management» means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;

f) «landscape planning» means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

*everyday or degraded landscapes.”*

This is the first Convention to place all emphasis on the **Population**, on the people who inhabit the territory, of which they also form an integral part. This approach, which is none other than the accurate reflection of the evolution experienced by the concept of Heritage and the way we understand and handle it, subsequently led to the latest Convention of the Council of Europe on *The value of heritage for society* (Faro 2005).

**Perception** immediately takes us to that which is visible, as far as the eye can see, but this concept goes beyond sensorial perception and extends to intellectual perception. It takes us to the relationship of man with the medium he inhabits, from which he obtains his resources or which he occasionally visits. It is thus a question of taking all viewpoints into account, expert and less-well-qualified ones, those of civil society and those of the administrations and institutions.

It is at this time, when we see the destabilising of the values on which the theoretical **Welfare** of contemporary western society has been built, based on indiscriminate consumption and on immediacy, that we begin to take stock of the meaning of durable or sustainable, two concepts that, by dint of repeating them, now sound empty of content yet enclose the key to true wellbeing, as put forward in the Convention's preamble<sup>25</sup>, which extols *sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment*.

But it is also in our interest to pay attention to the political significance of this Convention. Given that this is not a Recommendation – which always serves as a guide but whose application is optional and therefore subject to political will and conditioned by the specific circumstances of each territory – this regulatory text means above all a **commitment**. A commitment by the signatory countries engaging both state and regional and local administrations, but also civil society, organisations and ordinary citizens<sup>26</sup>.

Thus the Convention's ratification by the member States represents a commitment, which means that the conservation, management and maintenance of the landscape constitutes a duty for all administrations and also requires the involvement of the citizens. All Administrations are therefore involved in this task: state, regional and local, while also concerning all areas of competence that have territorial implications (Environment, Agriculture, Culture, Spatial Planning, Housing, Urban Development, Tourism, etc). But attending to the landscape also requires the concurrence of civil society, citizens' involvement through organisations, foundations, associations as well as businesses and institutions, educational and research centres and professionals who are expert in subjects that affect the landscape.

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<sup>25</sup> ... *landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas.*

<sup>26</sup> Spain's ratification text states: "...I hereby pass and ratify every one of its provisions and pursuant to this Convention I undertake to duly comply with it, to be bound by it and to enforce compliance with and application of every one of its parts...". Ratification Instrument of the European Landscape Convention of 6 November 2007. Official State Bulletin No. 31 of 5 February 2008.

### **2.1.1 Mediterranean Landscape Charter. Seville Charter, 1992**

The Mediterranean Landscape Charter resulted from a regional initiative promoted by Andalusia, Languedoc-Roussillon and Tuscany. Besides being the precursor of the European Landscape Convention, it was a first step towards considering landscape as heritage, defined as *“the formal manifestation of a sensitive relationship of individuals and societies in space and time with a territory more or less intensely modelled by social, economic and cultural factors”*. This definition is more applicable to “cultural landscapes” –it includes cultural processes with all their connotations but excludes natural processes– than to “global landscape”, as definitively enshrined in the European Landscape Convention.

It is a fairly explicit text as it puts the accent on the individual and on society and also contemplates the dimensions of space and time, which are intrinsic to any landscape. It has an eminently practical outlook, establishing a solid conceptual base that underpins concrete proposals aimed at achieving the final objective: to extend it to the entire Mediterranean area and to embody it in the creation of a Mediterranean Landscape Institute.

The Charter transcended the regional sphere and led the Council of Europe to embark on a European-wide project that initially consisted of a Recommendation to the member states.

### **2.1.2 Recommendation No. R(95)9 concerning the Conservation of Cultural Sites as part of Landscape Policies. Council of Europe, 1995**

Its drafting, which was undertaken by a group of specialists on cultural sites and landscapes, started in 1993 and ended in 1995 after lengthy discussions and numerous drafts.

It defines landscape as the *formal expression of numerous relationships existing in a given period between the individual or a society and a topographically defined territory, the appearance of which is the result of the action, over time, of natural and human factors and of a combination of both*. Here the concept of landscape is restricted to a specific space and a concrete period of time and, though referring to the past and the present, does not explicitly consider the processes that shape the diachronic sequence.

It further considers that landscape embodies a triple cultural dimension, to the extent that:

- It is defined and characterised through the observation that an individual or social group makes of a territory.
- It highlights the past and present relations of individuals with their environment.
- It contributes to the flowering of local cultures, sensibilities, practices, beliefs and traditions.

It highlights the need to take cultural heritage into account in land planning policies and evidences the link between cultural heritage and landscape through the human presence and the inclusion of the time dimension of territorial processes.

## **2.2. Recommendation 6 of 1989 on the protection and enhancement of the Rural Architectural Heritage. Council of Europe**

It points out that the changing patterns of agricultural production and the social transformations they have engendered in recent decades are endangering the very

existence of traditional rural architecture and its setting and estimates that today this heritage constitutes not only one of the most authentic components of European culture but also a major factor of local development.

It proposes

B. Incorporating the protection of the built heritage into the planning, regional development and environmental protection process.

Enforcing the law on the heritage, the environment and town planning in order to improve land-use management aimed at:

a) Providing legal protection for the most representative elements of the built heritage (monuments, groups of buildings, sites) in accordance with the Convention's objective of safeguarding the European architectural heritage;

b) Framing of coordinated strategies for the comprehensive protection and enhancement of the built and natural heritage based on a comprehensive system of planning that includes these two inseparable aspects of the rural heritage;

c) Proper control over the use of land, including:

- restrictions on uncontrolled development for buildings or facilities that gradually and irrevocably destroy the harmony of the landscape;
- Improved integration of new buildings.

C. Activating the enhancement of the heritage as a prime factor in local development by promoting, through regulatory and tax measures and budget allocations, any pilot projects associated to public and private bodies for the creation of:

a) Natural parks and open-air museums that combine the protection of natural and built landscapes with local social economic development in areas constrained by natural obstacles or economic transformation problems.

## **2.2 Recommendation 6 of 1994 for the sustainable development and use of the rural domain, paying special attention to safeguarding wildlife and the life of landscapes. Council of Europe.**

It recommends

- A global, coordinated and consistent approach to sustainable rural development.
- Harmonising on a regional scale of any human activities with the potential and limits of natural habitats.
- Creating and managing quality rural landscapes.
- Harmonising of policies and actions at all levels of authority.
- The participation and education of the community.

## **2.3 Pan-European CEMAT Charter on Rural Heritage. Resolution No. 2 adopted by the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of Ministers responsible for spatial planning of the Council of Europe (CEMAT). Moscow, Russian Federation, 9 July 2010.**

The CEMAT Pan-European Charter on Rural Heritage is completed with the subtitle of Promoting Sustainable Spatial Development: The rural heritage as a factor in regional/spatial cohesion. It includes a section referring to *heritage as the central point of landscape and territorial dynamics*, in the sense of its potential for transforming the



image of rural areas. It emphasises the importance of redefining rural areas as “living heritage”, involving the local communities, to which end it advises: complete the information on projects with public participation processes; place economic initiatives in a broader development context; and focus on the cultural and social dimension of the heritage.

#### **2.4 European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). European Union. Potsdam 1999<sup>27</sup>.**

The ESDP, created by consensus of the Member states and the European Commission, is a common frame of reference for a European territory without internal borders yet recognising its regional, cultural and geographic diversity. A tool especially designed to give territorial coherence to national, regional or local policies as well as sectorial policies and to boost their effectiveness.

For the first time it sets out three territorial objectives applicable to any geographic reality on European territory, committed to the development of a *more balanced and polycentric urban system*, with a new countryside-city relationship; placing *integrated transport and communication strategies* at their service, giving citizens access to the territories and to knowledge; and stimulating the *creative, innovative and intelligent development of the natural and cultural heritage – “the spatial heritage”* – to enhance regional identity and conserve diversity as essential European factors.

The ESDP calls for a *solid policy for landscape* that will allow us to act preventively both in cases of pressure (urban, infrastructure or farming) and of dereliction. It sets out concrete objectives for its conservation and creative management, justified for cultural, economic and ecological reasons or for its links to endogenous development. Among the lines of action it includes the *conservation and creative development of cultural landscapes*; their treatment through integrated territorial development strategies and the recovery of landscapes damaged by human intervention.

#### **2.5 Guiding principles for the sustainable spatial development of the European continent (CEMAT, European Conference of Ministers responsible for spatial planning). Council of Europe. Hannover 2000<sup>28</sup>.**

With the ESDP as a model and a Council of Europe expanded by the presence of the new member states, the “Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent” currently constitute the work agenda of the Council of Europe on territorial issues.

They cover 10 Principles, also including land planning measures for specific spaces in Europe, following the line opened by the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (Torremolinos, 1983), among which it recognises *cultural landscapes*.

Landscape is included in the *sensitive spaces* that demand specific attention but shared among the countries for being a significant part of the European heritage. The Principles

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<sup>27</sup> The European Spatial Development Perspective was agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers held in Potsdam (Germany) in 1999. Published in all the EU languages by the EU's Publications Office. Luxembourg. 1999. [www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu)

<sup>28</sup> The Guiding Principles were adopted at the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of Ministers responsible for spatial planning of the Council of Europe (CEMAT) in Hannover in September 2000. Translated and published by the Ministry of the Environment. 2000, [www.coe.int](http://www.coe.int)

recognise the great diversity of *cultural landscapes* given that they are subject to major transformations; and the important role that territorial policy can play, as it can lead to greater sectorial policy integration.

Among the various measures, the Principles suggest the inclusion of landscape in spatial and sectorial planning policies; the importance of their characterisation and evaluation as the basis for objectives; and the launching of integrated policies with their three components of protection, management and planning; in addition to raising awareness among the public and the regional and local authorities and improving education on landscape.

These are completed with other cooperation-related measures on a European scale, such as attending to the landscape in international programmes; landscape in cross-border and transnational cooperation and the exchange of experiences.

## **2.6 Territorial Agenda of the EU. European Union. Leipzig, 2007<sup>29</sup>.**

The Territorial Agenda is built on the three main objectives of the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) with the aim of more deeply examining the concept of territorial cohesion and advocating the role of spatial planning (and that of the corresponding ministers) in order to bring its vision and political endorsement to its development, integrating the territorial dimension into the EU's sectorial policies (agriculture, transport, environment, energy, etc).

It covers a series of markedly transnational priorities as spheres for European collaboration, to be undertaken through the *territorial cooperation* foreseen in the new structural funds period.

Though it does not specifically refer to landscape, the priorities include trans-European management of the technological and natural risks entailed by the integrated development of coastal areas, river basins and mountain areas; or reinforcing the principal trans-European ecological and cultural structures where landscape, or rather European landscapes, would be included.

## **2.7 Framework Convention on the Value of Heritage for Society. Council of Europe. Faro, 2005.**

It establishes that any person has the right to become involved in the cultural heritage provided they respect the rights and liberties of others, understanding by cultural heritage *a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.*

The framework convention recognises individual and collective responsibility towards the cultural heritage and that its conservation and sustainable use have the purpose of human development and quality of life.

To this end, measures should be taken regarding the contribution of the cultural heritage

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<sup>29</sup> The European Territorial Agenda is an intergovernmental initiative of the EU member states in which European institutions participate (European Commission, European Parliament, Committee of the Regions, etc), accession states (Croatia, etc), associated states (Norway, Switzerland) and non-governmental organisations. It was adopted in Leipzig in 2007 and its due to be revised in the first quarter of 2011 under Hungary's presidency.

to the construction of a peaceful and democratic society as well as the processes of sustainable development and of fostering cultural diversity, boosting the synergy of competences between all stakeholders: public, institutional and private.

### **3. NATIONAL REGULATIONS**

#### **3.1 Act 16/1985. Spanish Historical Heritage.**

The approximation to the concept of landscape is covered in the *Historical Site* item defined as a natural site or tract linked to events or memories of the past, to popular traditions, cultural creations or those created by nature and to man's works, which possess historical, ethnological, paleontological or anthropological value. (15.4)

#### **3.2 Land Act 8/2007**

It establishes the principle of *sustainable territorial and urban development* by which the policies intended for the regulation, planning, occupation and transformation of the land should propitiate the rational use of resources, which include cultural heritage and landscape; that is to say, it recognises the landscape as a resource. It incorporates as rights and obligations of the citizens that of enjoying the natural and urban landscape and of respecting it. The definition of rural land in a positive sense includes the landscape values to be conserved and protected.

#### **3.3 Act 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.**

It assumes the definition of landscape given by the European Landscape Convention; establishes specific items for the protection of the landscape in protected natural spaces; and includes landscape in the planning of natural resources. But most especially it recognises landscape as a potential value for giving coherence and connectivity to the spaces of the Natura 2000 Network, which covers almost a quarter of the country's territory.

#### **3.4 Act 45/2007 on the sustainable development of the rural environment.**

Treatment of the landscape as an asset in the rural environment. It introduces landscape as a resource and as a protection and conservation task. Specifically, as one of the objectives for improving the environmental quality of the rural environment; the inclusion of activities linked to the maintenance and protection of the landscapes protected by the National Strategic Natural Heritage Plan; the conservation of the landscape as one of the measures in economic diversification; or respect for the quality and integrity of the rural landscape in infrastructures, facilities and basic services.

The First sustainable rural development programme for the 2010-2014 period (Royal Decree 752/2010 of 4 June) includes the directive (4.1.3) "*to implement the provisions of the European Landscape Convention*" in rural landscape, part of the Measures covering the conservation of nature and management of natural resources (4.1) included in Priority 4 Environment with the aim of "*achieving a high degree of environmental quality in the rural medium, preventing the decline of the natural heritage, of the landscape and of biodiversity, or facilitating their recovery through the integrated planning of the territory's use for different activities, the improvement of the planning and management of natural resources and pollution reduction in rural areas*".

### **3.5 Royal Legislative Decree 1/2008 of 11 January, approving the consolidated text of the Act on the Environmental Impact Evaluation of Projects.**

Article 1. Purpose.

1. This Act aims to establish the legal status applicable to the evaluation of the environmental impact of projects, consisting of undertaking works, building facilities or any other activity included in its appendixes I and II, in accordance with the terms established therein.

2. This Act seeks to ensure the integration of environmental aspects in the project in question by including environmental impact evaluation in the procedures by which the competent body authorises or approves it.

3. The environmental impact evaluation, according to each particular case and in compliance with this Act, will appropriately identify, describe and appraise the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors:

- Human beings, wildlife and flora.
- Soil, water, air, climate and landscape.
- Material assets and cultural heritage.
- Interaction between the above-mentioned factors.

### **3.6 Ratification Instrument of the European Landscape Convention (number 176 of the Council of Europe) of 6 November 2007. Official State Bulletin No. 31 of 5 February 2008**

Spain's ratification text states: "*...I hereby pass and ratify every one of its provisions and pursuant to this Convention I undertake to duly comply with it, to be bound by it and to enforce compliance with and application of every one of its parts...*", incorporating the contents of the Convention.

## **4. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY REGULATIONS**

### **4.1 SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE LEGISLATION**

#### **VALENCIA**

**Act 4/2004 of 30 June of the Autonomous Community of Valencia, passed by the Generalitat government, on Spatial Planning and Landscape Protection.**

It literally states: "Landscape constitutes heritage that is common to all citizens and a fundamental element in their quality of life, which the law addresses according to its most current conception derived from the European Landscape Convention".

#### **CATALONIA**

**Act 8/2005 of 8 June of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia on Landscape Protection, Management and Planning.**

It defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by the citizens, the character of which is the result of the interaction of natural and human factors".

## GALICIA

### **Act 7/2008 of 7 July of the Autonomous Community of Galicia on the protection of the landscape of Galicia.**

“It legally recognises landscape as an important element of our environment and of human wellbeing, an indicator of people’s quality of life and a fundamental component of the natural and cultural heritage of Galicia, the expression of our own identity”.

## 4.2 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE LEGISLATION

## ANDALUSIA

### **Act 14/2007 of 26 November on the Historical Heritage of Andalusia.**

It seeks to address the protection of the Historical Heritage through a territorial approach in accordance with the most recent doctrinal proposals, through newly-created concepts such as the Heritage Zone, and to emphasise coordination with urban planning legislation after having passed *Establishing the Concept of Cultural Parks*.

### **Act 7/2010 of 14 July for the Dehesa pastureland.**

Article 1. Purpose.

This Act seeks to favour the conservation of the dehesa pasturelands of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, preserving, developing and enhancing their economic, biological, environmental, social and cultural wealth and promoting their integral and sustainable management, recognising their mixed-use agricultural, forestry and shepherding systems with a predominance of animal husbandry. Their survival depends on their economic viability, to which the Public Administration must contribute to improve and conserve their natural values, aid the economic viability of traditional productive sectors, especially extensive stockbreeding, and enhance their environmental, cultural and social importance.

Article 2. Definitions.

Within the scope of this Act, and only for the purposes derived from it, the following definitions are established:

- a) Dehesa tending to pastureland: a forest surface occupied by a stratum of trees, with a fraction of canopy cover (ground surface covered by the projection of treetops) of between 5% and 75%, mainly comprising holm oaks, cork oaks, gall oaks or wild olive trees and occasionally by other species that will allow an essentially herbaceous stratum to develop (for pasture) for the use of livestock or game species.
- b) Dehesa: Farming operation of which the vast majority is constituted of pastureland used and managed for extensive stockbreeding, making use of pastures, fruit and browsing shrubs as well as other forestry, hunting or farming uses.

## ARAGÓN

### **Act 3/1999 of 10 March on the Cultural Heritage of Aragón.**

Does not specifically include landscape.

### **Act 12/1997 on Cultural Parks of Aragón**

It defines the Cultural park as a delimited space with cultural and natural values listed in an inventory of resources that aims to develop its territory in an integral and integrated

manner, with its own management bodies. There are currently five Cultural Parks in Aragón.

## ASTURIAS

### **Act 1/2001 of 6 March 2001. Rules governing the Cultural Heritage**

It covers the concept of landscape in the context of ethnographic heritage protection.

## CANTABRIA

### **Act 11/1998 of 13 October on the Cultural Heritage of Cantabria**

Cultural Landscape: Specific parts of the territory comprised of the combination of man's and nature's work illustrating the evolution of human society and settlements in space and time and which have acquired socially recognised values at different territorial levels thanks to tradition, technique or their description in literature and works of art. Special consideration will be given to hedgerow landscapes and the mosaic-like structures in rural areas of Cantabria.

## CASTILE AND LEÓN

### **Act 12/2002 of 11 July 2002. Castile and León Cultural Heritage Act**

This Act governs the concept of Cultural Space for buildings requiring particular attention in their management and dissemination for their cultural and natural values. The Regulations drafted in 2007 for the enforcement of this act establishes the structure and decisions of the Adaptation and Use Plans of the listed Cultural Spaces.

## CATALONIA

### **Act 9/1993 of 30 September 1993. Governs the cultural heritage**

It provides for the concept of landscape integrated into the protection of the ethnological heritage.

## GALICIA

### **Act 8/1995 of 30 October 1995. Governs the cultural heritage**

It establishes a concept that addresses landscape: **Historical site or territory**, defined as "a natural site or tract linked to events or memories of the past, cultural or natural creations and man's works possessing historical or technical values".

## MADRID

### **Act 10/1998, of 9 July 1998. Madrid Community Historical Heritage Act**

It generically provides for the landscape interest of Assets of Cultural Interest.

## MURCIA REGION

### **Act 4/2007 of 16 March on the Cultural Heritage of the Autonomous Community of the Murcia Region.**

It establishes a classification of assets belonging to the cultural heritage of the Murcia region, among them, and for the first time, the concept of "cultural landscape", defined as: "a portion of rural, urban or coastal territory containing assets forming part of the cultural heritage that merit special planning for their historical, artistic, aesthetic, ethnographic, anthropological, technical or industrial value and their integration into the natural or cultural resources".

## NAVARRRE

### **Regional Act 14/2005 of 22 November 2005. Regional Act on the Cultural Heritage of Navarra**

It defines Cultural Landscape as: “A natural tract, a place of ethnological interest, an array of constructions or facilities linked to the traditional forms of life, culture and activities of Navarre’s people”.

## LA RIOJA

### **Act 7/2004 of 18 October on the Cultural, Historical and Artistic Heritage of La Rioja**

It defines Cultural Landscape as: “A tract of land representative of the interaction of man’s work with nature. Its status as an Asset of Cultural Interest will be applied, notwithstanding that it may be specifically protected by environmental legislation. The “Cultural Vineyard Landscape” will merit special consideration.

## VALENCIA

### **Act 4/1998 of 11 June 1998. Valencia Cultural Heritage Act**

It covers landscape in the sphere of the protection of Assets of Cultural Interest, which will comprise the buildings and public spaces shaping the immediate visual and environmental domain and any urban or landscape elements on which any intervention might affect the perception of that asset.

## **APPENDIX II**



## BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

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### NATIONAL

- **Spanish Association of Landscape Architects**

The Spanish Association of Landscape Architects (previously known as the Institute of Gardening and Landscape Art Studies) is the association of Landscape Architecture professionals in Spain. It is non-profit-making. The association represents Spain in the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) founded in 1948 and in the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture (EFLA), which groups together the national associations of the EU member states, where it forms part of the teaching and professional practice committees.

Some of its objectives are:

- Disseminating the Art of Gardening and of Landscape Architecture.
- The legal recognition of the profession of Landscape Architect in Spain.
- Promoting the teaching of Landscape Architecture and training Landscape Architecture professionals.
- Representing and defending the interests of its members before national and international bodies.
- Reporting attacks and aggressions committed against landscape, parks and gardens.

Within its capabilities, the protection of gardens, parks and natural landscapes.

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<http://www.paisajistas.org/asociacion.html>

- **International Spatial Planning Association (FUNDICOT)**

An inter-professional association of graduates, teachers, senior technicians and professionals who have participated in the Postgraduate Spatial Planning Courses held since 1975, or of professionals of recognised prestige or experience in this field.

### **Objectives:**

- To promote and develop activities aimed at fostering concern with Spatial Planning and those aimed at achieving greater equity and quality of life in the different communities.
- To represent its members before international institutions and associations involved in Spatial Planning and becoming members of them.
- To promote ongoing training on Spatial Planning topics by regularly organising Courses, Seminars and Meetings leading to the exchange of experiences between its members and between the International Community of experts in Spatial Planning.

### **Activities:**

- Imparting courses to train experts.
- Conducting studies on territorial topics.
- Offering professionals and advisory teams. Establishing contact with members.
- Contributing to maintaining the technical level and qualifications of the members.
- Promoting exchanges relating to topics derived from Spatial Planning.
- Publishing the Spatial Planning Workbooks, the internal vehicle for communication, and maintaining a web portal for information and reflection on these issues.

[www.fundicot.org](http://www.fundicot.org)

### • **Landscape and Spatial Studies Centre of Andalusia**

The Centro de Estudios Paisaje y Territorio (CEPT) was created in 2005 through a framework collaboration agreement signed by the Public Works and Transport Department of the Junta de Andalucía and the Universities of Seville, Granada, Málaga, Córdoba, Cádiz, Almería, Huelva, Jaén, Universidad Internacional de Andalucía and Universidad Pablo de Olavide. The creation of the Landscape and Spatial Studies Centre has the goal of expanding cooperation between the Public Works and Transport Department and Andalusia's Public Universities to foster a positive interaction between the respective lines of activity, researchers, scientists and teachers and the exercise of competences in landscape and spatial planning.

The Landscape and Spatial Studies Centre is a body attached to the Andalusian Research, Development and Innovation Plan given that its research staff and the lines of work undertaken come from the Research, Structures and Spatial Systems Group (HUM-396) comprised of professors from Seville, Pablo de Olavide and Huelva universities.

The Governing Council of the Centre, the highest decision-making body, was incorporated in March 2006. It approved the first programme of activities, whose execution is chronicled in this report.

#### Objectives:

According to the provisions of the framework agreement for its incorporation, the general objectives of the Landscape and Spatial Studies Centre are:

- The scientific knowledge of the Andalusian landscapes and territory, both in its natural constituent aspects and in its use, planning and organisation for human activities.
- The development of the innovative and technological aspects of knowledge relating to landscapes and the territory as well as geographic information, especially geographic information systems.
- To contribute to the transmission and teaching of geographic knowledge on landscape at all educational levels, especially in universities, with particular attention given to postgraduate courses.
- To boost spatial culture and geographic information among the Andalusians through education, appreciation and enjoyment of the territory and its landscapes.
- To boost Andalusia's image through the knowledge of its landscape and spatial diversity and of its cohesive elements.
- To be a supporting instrument for the competent Public Administrations so that they may effectively manage the landscape through the theoretical, methodological and practical analysis of spatial planning, natural resources and prevention of risks, both natural and induced by human action, in society.
- To systematically update territorial knowledge through the creation of an Andalusian Landscape Observatory designed as an instrument for innovation and ongoing monitoring of the evolution and dynamic characteristics of the Andalusian territory and landscapes.
- To cooperate with the remainder of scientific institutions of Andalusia, especially its universities, educational centres and research institutes and, primarily, with the university departments interested in the knowledge of the territory and landscapes, in order to achieve and share the above mentioned objectives.
- To participate in national and international scientific research networks with similar objectives.

Likewise, subject to the terms and limitations established in the Agreement and internal functioning regulations, the CEPT may:

- a. Advise and place at the disposal of the social and economic agents as well as public bodies any knowledge acquired on the Andalusian territory and landscapes.
- b. Foster and participate in international cooperation initiatives revolving around landscapes knowledge, protection, management and planning,

giving priority to those relating to developing countries, mainly Latin America and the Maghreb.

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- **Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas - Higher Council for Scientific Research (CSIC): Landscape Archaeology Lab and Remote Sensing (LabTel)**

LabTel emerged from the objective demand for developing research projects in the fields of Landscape Archaeology and Archaeological Heritage management and enhancement, projects which are characterised by an intensive use of Geographic Information Technologies (GITs), Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) and digital image-processing techniques.

LabTel is not just a technology platform aimed at applying this suite of technologies in archaeology. On the contrary, and in accordance with the type of research conducted by parent research groups working on the frontier of several scientific and technological fields, it is constituted as a Technology Research and Development unit. We must therefore distinguish between the currently available applied technology lines and the lines of innovation and development set up as strategic objectives.

The former are embodied in the support provided by LabTel and its staff and infrastructure through a variety of recording, modelling, calibration and interpretation techniques such as georeferencing, the design of geographic information systems or remote sensing.

The latter consist of projects with specific technological innovation objectives undertaken with the purpose of expanding the Lab's capabilities. They refer to objectives of technology acquisition through the development of experimental applications. In some cases they are field expansions covered by some of the techniques listed in the previous section, while in others they set out to explore new fields that are always related to the theoretical and practical research objectives pursued by LabTel.

[www.ih.csic.es/en/node/18918](http://www.ih.csic.es/en/node/18918)

- **Heritage Cluster of the Moncloa International Excellence Campus**

The Heritage Cluster of the Moncloa International Excellence campus benefits from the singular circumstance of having the Architecture, Fine Arts and Geography and History centres as well as Heritage Science and Technology research groups and labs on Campus to deal with all matters involving the discovery, restoration, conservation and enhancement of the Heritage in a comprehensive and

interdisciplinary manner, including the study of the Natural Heritage and the Cultural Landscape.

[www.ucm.es/info/ceicampusmoncloa](http://www.ucm.es/info/ceicampusmoncloa)

- **Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid - Higher Technical School of Architecture of Madrid (ETSAM): Cultural Landscape Group**

The **Group for Cultural Landscape-Contemporary Interventions on the City and the Territory** is a consolidated research group of Universidad Politécnica de Madrid linked to the Architectural Projects Department that since 2005 investigates and innovates in areas such as architecture, civil engineering, earth sciences, social sciences, history and art through five working lines connected by the concept of landscape. They are:

- Monuments theory
- Construction of landscape and territory
- Historical process of landscape
- Actions on the contemporary landscape
- The landscape project and the heritage from industrial times

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- **Fundación Aranjuez Paisaje Cultural (Aranjuez Cultural Landscape Foundation)**

The private, not-for-profit foundation denominated “**FUNDACIÓN ARANJUEZ PAISAJE CULTURAL**” was founded with the purpose of driving forward and intervening in the municipality’s management as a sustainable territory containing its own heritage. It will essentially undertake promotion activities involving the protection and defence of the environment, agriculture and the historical and cultural heritage of Aranjuez.

It emerged from the need to manage the programme inherent to the listing of the Aranjuez Cultural Landscape as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in December 2001. The FACP is the Management Body accommodating the different organisms of the Local, Regional and State Administrations directly involved with the ownership of Assets and through it coordinates all the initiatives undertaken by the different administrations, working jointly to refurbish and improve all the elements contained within the space defined as the proposed zone through a Strategic Plan that schedules and optimises any future investments made in it and in its protection zone.

The Fundación Aranjuez Paisaje Cultural has the following overall goals:

- To actively participate in programmes of interest for Aranjuez aimed at the territory's sustainability.
- To raise awareness among the Local, Autonomous, State Administrations and EU Institutions in order to optimise the use of the heritage, natural, historical and cultural resources of Aranjuez for a harmonious and integral development.
- Specifically, to guarantee compliance of the commitments inherent to the Listing of Aranjuez as a World Cultural Heritage Site.

The Fundación Aranjuez Paisaje Cultural envisages at least three areas for intervention in its Work Programme:

- Area of Monitoring and Coordination of Actions affecting the concept of Cultural Landscape
- Area of National and International Relations
- Area of Education on and Dissemination of the Landscape of Aranjuez.

[www.aranjuezcultural.es](http://www.aranjuezcultural.es)

- **Fundación Beulas (Beulas Foundation). Huesca**

Art and Nature

The Fundación Beulas' Art and Nature Centre (CDAN) opened its doors in Huesca with the objective of becoming an international standard in any topics linking art and nature with contemporary culture.

To achieve this end, the CDAN is based on a concept of the territory containing elements with a common identity. First, the Rafael Moneo-designed building, the management and information headquarters; this identity is completed with the plot-garden transferred by Beulas, transformed into a study and research centre; a second building, which is indispensable for the proper project dissemination both at national and international level, and finally Huesca landscape where, through the Art and Nature project, hitherto funded by the Huesca Provincial Council, several artistic interventions have already been staged in chosen sites around the province that constitute an itinerary collection. The whole is articulated as a living space for art and nature.

[www.cdan.es](http://www.cdan.es)

- **Fundación Duques de Soria - Duques de Soria Foundation (FDS). Landscape Institute**

The huge concern in recent years with the preservation of the landscape led the FDS to promote in 1999 the creation of a coordination centre for all the various groups that have landscape as their subject for research and action. This centre, denominated "Landscape Institute", results from a proposal by Eduardo Martínez de Pisón, the director of the Environment seminar series staged by the FDS between

1996 and 1998. It is directed by a governing council comprised of geographers, engineers, urban planners, lawyers and biologists. The Institute has its coordination office in Soria, at the FDS headquarters, though it is an open polycentric Institute.

#### LANDSCAPE SEMINAR

This Seminar forms part of the activities of the Landscape Institute. It will be co-directed by Professor Eduardo Martínez de Pisón and another designated member of the Landscape Institute. It is due to be staged in 2010 in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Madrid.

#### WORKSHOPS ON THE LANDSCAPES OF SORIA

These workshops were launched in 2006 with the purpose of drawing up a reasoned catalogue of landscapes in the Castile and León region, beginning with the province of Soria. The work undertaken in these Workshops will be a useful instrument in defining a model to serve as a basis for drawing up the landscape catalogues of the entire Castile and León region.

The methodology is essentially practical and field-based. Professors and pupils will be in Soria for five consecutive summers in local accommodation over 10 or 15 days and will conduct five inspections of the terrain in five pre-established Soria districts.

The work undertaken will result in a comprehensive publication on the landscape of Soria. The purpose is to maintain the continuity of this project to enable other provinces of Castile and León or other Autonomous Communities to perform similar actions.

Research workshops are proposed for the year 2010, conducted by a small group of researchers who will undertake year-long preparatory work for the workshops and publications. This team will comprise a director, a specialist and an intern, who will submit a balance of their research to the FDS every quarter.

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- **Fundación Marcelino Botín (Marcelino Botín Foundation). Rural Development. Heritage and Territory Programme**

The Fundación Marcelino Botín fulfils its mission of contributing to the development and wellbeing of society by implementing programmes in fields where needs have been detected, in order to help to drive forward dynamics and create management models that can be transferred to other spaces in Cantabria and in other Autonomous Communities.

The imbalance between the urban and rural worlds contributes to a reality that needs to be adjusted to achieve greater social cohesion.

The Heritage and Territory Programme considers that the TERRITORY, with all its natural, landscape, cultural and economic and above all human resources, constitutes HERITAGE – what today we describe as SPATIAL CAPITAL – which must be understood and managed as a whole, comprehensively and through transversal actions. To this end it proposes a medium-/long-term Action Plan with the goal of promoting sustainable development dynamics in a rural space of Cantabria, the Nansa Valley.

The Heritage and Territory Programme has the following objectives:

- To drive forward the development of the high and middle valleys of the Nansa basin (Polaciones, Tudanca, Lamasón, Rionansa, Herrerías and Peñarrubia) through their own resources.
- To establish the population in the Valley and endow it with the conditions to improve the quality of life (facilities, mobility and economic activities), creating incentives for young people.
- To promote a demonstration effect through its application that can be transferred to other areas.
- To facilitate the enforcement of new legal instruments in this field (*European Landscape Convention*, in force in Spain since 2008; the *Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Act*, 2007; the *Sustainable Development of the Rural Medium Act*, 2007.)

[www.fundaciónmbotin.org](http://www.fundaciónmbotin.org)

- **Fundación Miguel Aguiló (Miguel Aguiló Foundation)**

The Fundación Miguel Aguiló was founded in December 2009 with close links to the Civil Engineering School of Universidad Politécnica of Madrid for Research in Built Heritage and Landscape.

Its goals include the promotion of scientific research, technological development, innovation, training and dissemination in the field of civil engineering, architecture and related disciplines, especially those connected with their aesthetics, history and landscape.

It performs its activity in close collaboration with the Engineering Art and Aesthetics Chair of the Civil Engineering School of Madrid, where it is headquartered.

[www.fundacionmiguelaguilo.org](http://www.fundacionmiguelaguilo.org)

- **ICOMOS Spain. International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes**

Founded in the year 1965 in Warsaw (Poland) after the drafting of the International Charter on the *Conservation and Restoration of Historic-Artistic Monuments and Sites* known as the "[Venice Charter](#)", the *International Council On Monuments and Sites* (ICOMOS) is the only non-governmental international organisation to



promote the theory, methodology and technology applied to the conservation, protection, enhancement and appreciation of monuments and sites.

#### *OBJECTIVES*

- To operate as an international forum offering every possibility for dialogue and exchange to conservation professionals;
- To gather, investigate and disseminate information on conservation and safeguarding principles, techniques, legislation and policies;
- To collaborate on a national and international scale in the creation of specialised documentation centres;
- To foster the adoption and enforcement of international conventions and recommendations on the protection, conservation, enhancement and appreciation of historic-artistic monuments and sites;
- To participate in the drafting of training programmes for conservation specialists;
- To place its network of experts at the service of the international community.

#### *PROGRAMME*

- Increasing ICOMOS' representativeness on all continents;
- Drafting the necessary doctrinal documents for the enforcement of the *Venice Charter* within the evolving notion of heritage;
- Defining heritage management methods to ensure its conservation, enhancement and appreciation;
- Developing training programmes within a multilateral framework, in cooperation with its National and International Committees;
- Equipping the *international documentation centre* for the *conservation* of a slides archive and a video library encompassing the entirety of the architectural heritage and sites of historico-artistic interest worldwide;
- Undertaking expert assessment missions at the request of the public administrations and of any legal person who judges it necessary to consult experts when addressing a technical conservation problem;
- Securing its role as technical adviser before UNESCO, especially in drawing up the *World Heritage List* and in monitoring the assets listed therein;
- Keeping conservation professionals informed through the quarterly publication of a newsletter – "*ICOMOS News*" – and through the minutes of discussions;
- Raising awareness among the public on the protection of the heritage through the media and through staging the *International Session on Historic-Artistic Monuments and Sites* (18 April).

The Spanish National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS Spain) collaborates closely with the Spanish Central Administration, the Autonomous Communities, the local Administration, the Church, universities, professional associations and many other public and private institutions.

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- **Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico (Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute): Cultural Landscape Lab**

The founding of the Cultural Landscape Lab is the culmination of various experiences developed by the Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute in recent years and which materialised in the drafting of the *Guide to the Cultural Landscape of the Bolonia Cove (VV.AA., 2004)*.

This guide features a comprehensive diagnostic of the Bolonia Cove landscape (Cádiz) through analysing the physical medium, human activities and social perceptions that have characterised it over time. After this diagnostic a series of intervention projects were defined, aimed at preserving and enhancing the area's landscape resources.

The Cultural Landscape Lab constitutes a space providing a multidisciplinary approach to issues relating to landscape and the cultural heritage. The principles on which the action strategies are based and which have guided the various actions undertaken by the lab have been determined by analysing a suite of reference documents, especially the Andalusian Spatial Planning Plan and the recommendations formulated by international institutions such as the [Council of Europe](#) or UNESCO.

In the Andalusian context, the cultural landscape has been subject to planning by the spatial and urban steering committee, though only partially. The approach to the principles that should articulate this planning from the cultural standpoint have been drawn up according to the provisions of the Andalusian Spatial Planning Plan (POTA). The work performed in line with POTA's proposals has played a key role in defining the action criteria by the cultural administration within the framework of the spatial and urban steering committee.

In an international context, it has become crucial to analyse the recommendations on cultural landscape proposed by institutions such as the Council of Europe or UNESCO in recent decades. Their principal guidelines have been widely analysed in order to define the concrete proposals for priority action formulated by the IAPH.

All activities undertaken by the Cultural Landscape Lab of the Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute revolved around three lines of action that follow international recommendations and the guidelines established by the Andalusian Spatial Planning Plan on Spatial Heritage, which comprises the cultural, natural and landscape heritage.

1. Identification and characterisation of cultural landscapes

It is essential in any heritage management policy to identify the assets subject to actions in any of the domains of guardianship to determine their values, the processes that may threaten their integrity, the priority of the measures to be adopted, etc. This work is performed by the Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute through a territorial and/or thematic strategy. It involves tracking the entire territory in order to identify the rural or urban cultural landscapes with the highest heritage content, following the recommendations of international organisms.

2. Action criteria on Cultural Landscapes

The action criteria on cultural landscapes are grouped around the protection, conservation and promotion of the landscape and can be included in plans, programmes or interventions affecting the territory. Said criteria are connected

either to landscapes with relevant cultural values or to buildings that, forming part of Andalusia's Historical Heritage, require them for a better landscape, territorial or urban integration.

### 3. Promotion of the Cultural Landscape

The task of developing the landscape is promoted as an activity that in the domain of the Culture Department puts forward the development of projects and actions for the dissemination of Cultural Landscapes and for the appreciation of its values, together with education on good landscape practices. This line incorporates the guidelines of the international documents on protection, conservation and enhancement, assuming the importance of the active participation of social agents.

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- **Observatorio de la Sostenibilidad en España (Sustainability Observatory in Spain). Alcalá de Henares**

The Sustainability Observatory in Spain (OSE) is an independent body founded on 28 February 2005 as a result of a collaboration agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Maritime Affairs, the Fundación Biodiversidad (Biodiversity Foundation) and the General Foundation of Universidad de Alcalá.

#### OSE's mission

To stimulate social change towards sustainability by providing the best available information and placing it at the disposal of society, of decision-making processes and of public participation.

#### OSE's objectives

OSE has filled an information gap to meet the objective need for evaluating sustainable development processes in an integrated manner, by implementing independent technical capability based on a methodology of indicators whose results are placed at the disposal of society with the goal of achieving the highest public visibility and relevance.

In order to attain these objectives, a permanent basic capability (OSE Technical Unit. Universidad de Alcalá) has been created to ensure the quality of the databases, the compilation and, if applicable, the investigation of new required data, the drawing up of indicators, their development and innovation and the final production of reports.

OSE facilitates transversal coordination and exchange as part of the considerable research effort being made by Spain on sustainability in recent years, energising any areas considered to be of priority interest.

Through networking it also ensures the use and development of the best capabilities available in universities, research centres, public administrations, the private sector, businesses and particularly in foundations and NGOs.

To attain these goals, OSE performs a series of tasks and activities according to an action programme in keeping with its agreement, as well as other activities that fit in with the above mentioned needs.

#### OSE's functions

The functions are embodied in a series of key activities:

Integrated monitoring of development sustainability.  
Supporting decision-making and public participation processes.  
Developing knowledge capabilities.  
Information on sustainability processes.  
Documentation and dissemination of the results of scientific research.

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- **Observatori del Paisatge (Landscape Observatory). Generalitat de Catalunya**

The Landscape Observatory is an advisory body for the Catalan administration to raise awareness in society in general on the subject of landscape. Its creation resulted from the need to study the landscape, draft proposals and drive forward protection, management and planning measures for Catalonia's landscape as part of its sustainable development.

One of the principal objectives of the Landscape Observatory is increasing Catalan society's knowledge of its landscapes and to support the enforcement in Catalonia of the [European Landscape Convention](#). In this regard, the Observatory is the meeting point between the [Generalitat de Catalunya](#), the local Administration, the universities, the professional collectives and society as a whole for all landscape management and conservation topics.

The Landscape Observatory seeks to establish itself as a study and monitoring centre of the evolution of landscapes in Catalonia and of the actors that condition their dynamism. It also aspires to become a point of reference for scientific and technical research in landscape issues. The Observatory is ultimately conceived as a centre for thought and action in regard to landscape.

The Observatory is organised in the form of a consortium and is included in the [Law on the protection, management and planning of the landscape of Catalonia](#). It was legally incorporated on 30 November 2004 and its Articles of Association were published in the Official Gazette of the Generalitat de Catalunya ([Resolution PTO/3386/2004](#)).

[www.catpaisatge.net](http://www.catpaisatge.net)

- **Universidad Rey Juan Carlos I of Madrid**

The UNESCO Chair for Territory and Environment inherits the Environmental Law, Policy and Management Chair created at Universidad Complutense of Madrid in the year 1997. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos decided to establish this Chair through an agreement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisation (UNESCO) signed on 22 October 2001. Given its origin, it is therefore integrated into the academic structure of this university and into the UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN International Programme, which seeks to favour academic mobility and rapid knowledge transfer and other inter-university cooperation mechanisms.

The creation of the Chair meets the need of covering the important shortage of professionals in the field of research and development of environmental public policies and the need to integrate said policies into the remainder of sectorial policies. This is why the UNESCO Territory and Environment Chair promotes not only education, research and guidance in and through the University but also active participation in the different spheres of both the public and the private sector with competences in Environment and Development.

One of the most distinctive characteristics of the UNESCO Territory and Environment Chair is that, as a Research Chair, it is 100% self-funded through its mentoring and research projects.

Administratively, the Chair is situated in Universidad Rey Juan Carlos at the Higher School of Experimental Sciences and Technology (ESCET) on the Móstoles Campus. The Chair has been headed since its creation in June 2006 by Professor Enrique Alonso García.

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## **INTERNATIONAL**

### **World Heritage Cultural Landscapes Alliance**

The Cultural Landscapes Alliance, an initiative that seeks to channel a series of actions not only to help increase the added value of the cultural resources of World Heritage Sites but also, above all and through these cultural resources, decisively contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of world peace.

Secretary's Office of the World Heritage Cultural Landscapes Alliance:  
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## **World Heritage Centre. UNESCO**

This is the institution that monitors compliance of the **Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)**. Approved by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), it proposes to promote the identification, protection and preservation of any cultural and natural heritage worldwide considered to be especially valuable for humanity.

The manifest elements of a natural and cultural wealth that belongs to all humanity, the sites included in the World Heritage List represent landmarks on the planet. They are symbols of the increasing awareness of States and peoples of the meaning of these emblematic places and of the need to transmit this heritage to future generations.

Considering the heritage in its double **cultural and natural** aspect, the Convention reflects the interaction between man and nature and the need to preserve a balance between them. As an example of this, the Operative Guidelines of the Convention and the World Heritage Committee included the category of *Cultural Landscape* in the listed World Heritage assets.

Numerous publications, meetings, working groups, etc are undertaken on Cultural Landscape, which are posted on its website and sent to the States that have ratified the Convention.

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E-Mail: [wh-info@unesco.org](mailto:wh-info@unesco.org)

## **THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES STUDIES (CISPC)**

This international body was founded in the year 2002 to promote research and training in cultural heritage, with special emphasis on the protection and promotion of landscape resources and the interrelation between the various urban and regional planning topics.

In the course of its existence, the centre has broadened its objectives to include consultancy services for public and private entities in Italy as well as internationally. These services include the definition of programmes and projects focusing on local development activities based on the recognition of landscape as a beneficiary collective resource.

The Centre collaborates with national and international institutions in sponsoring educational activities and cultural events that benefit from the collaboration of young researchers and experts in different disciplines.

The Centre also undertakes research projects associated with local development and the appraisal of cultural resources, the evolution of regional management tools and their effects on landscape transformation.

It also coordinates and supports interdisciplinary meetings (conferences, study sessions, seminars) for the definition of innovative methods to address the variety of landscape-related issues derived from regional planning activities.

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### **PAYSMED – The Portal of Mediterranean Landscapes**

“Paysmed”, the portal of Mediterranean landscapes, is the instrument for integrating and disseminating knowledge on the landscapes of the Mediterranean and is a centre for documenting and on-line compiling of working papers on landscape planning, management and enhancement through case studies, concepts and bespoke bibliographic references, policies and practices in landscape-related issues.

Edited by UMBRIA REGION, it is one of the actions of the PAYS.MED.URBAN, Med Programme (2007-2013) “The high quality of the landscape as a key element in the sustainability and competitiveness of Mediterranean urban areas” and represents the continuation and capitalisation of the results achieved in the PAYS.DOC. INTERREG IIIB MEDOCC project, “Good Practices for the Landscape”.

Today more than ever, the intention is to give continuity to this project and to lend a permanent character to this “container” of studies, good practices and a forum for exchanging ideas and discussions on the themes of the Mediterranean landscape.

The portal revolves around a specific section that integrates all of the material concerning the two projects, PAYS.DOC and PAYS.MED.URBAN, and a general section in which a vast collection of documents on landscape issues is gathered.

Umbria Region

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## **APPENDIX III**



## BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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