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Planning and Management*

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SESSION 1 – DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage: Actions and Achievements for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

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Introduction

Andalusia is an Autonomous Community situated in the south of Spain with an area of 87,268 sq.km, divided into eight provinces. It has a regional government, the *Junta de Andalucía*, the responsibilities of which are split between thirteen Ministries, the Ministry of Culture being the one responsible for managing Andalusian cultural heritage.

The Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage (IAPH) is a government-run entity belonging to the Ministry of Culture, authorised as a research institute, the purposes of which include the monitoring, research and innovation, documentation, communication and development of historical heritage. This Landscape Laboratory is the IAPH Department responsible for guiding the implementation of the

European Landscape Convention in the plans, programmes and actions carried out by the Andalusian government in the area of historical heritage.

It was created in the year 2000, thanks to a project of the European *Culture 2000* programme, led by the IAPH, which established operating criteria for the landscape of large archaeological sites: Baelo Claudia (Spain), Cortona (Italy), Miróbriga (Portugal) and Thessalonica (Greece).

Since then, the Laboratory has executed numerous multidisciplinary projects and actions, in collaboration with other national, international and regional institutions, which have progressed in the implementation of the specific measures of the European Landscape Convention associated with the promotion of awareness, training and education, identification and evaluation, landscape quality goals and implementation.

Promotion of awareness

The Landscape Laboratory's work to promote awareness is aimed in particular at three target groups: the local population, heritage and landscape professionals and citizens in general.

- Local population. Guided tours specially aimed at the local population are offered to sites of cultural interest. These tours are often organised to coincide with various events such as the European Heritage Day.
- Heritage professionals. A channel has been designed on the IAPH web portal which is dedicated to providing information on Andalusian Cultural landscapes, in addition to the Laboratory's projects themselves. In order to reinforce this information, an electronic newsletter is produced which includes the Landscape of the Month and news items on the subject of landscape (books published, news in the media, scientific or informative events, etc.). This newsletter is both sent out directly and published in the social media.
- General population. Although anyone can benefit from the aforementioned actions, others activities for a wider audience are organised on a regular basis. This is the case with those aimed at the media, social networks and visits to the IAPH itself, which include people and groups with a wide range of profiles such as citizen associations, schoolchildren, university students, senior groups, etc.

Training and Education

The IAPH has an extensive training agenda either through its own initiatives or in collaboration with other institutions.

In the area of landscape, its own training work has fundamentally focused on offering monographic courses and workshops, in addition to individualised training through grant programmes, training and research placements. The research grants have led to advances in the areas of graphical representation of landscapes, industrial landscapes and the relationship between landscapes and heritage. Placements of a more genuine training nature have offered the chance for people from various national and international

research centres to get involved in some of the Laboratory's projects and put its work methodology into practice.

In addition to its own training schedule, initiatives have been executed in collaboration with other institutions. This collaboration was based on the offering of content on this subject in degree and master's courses promoted by research centres or public administration bodies on a regional, national and international scale. Amongst the latter, various projects carried out in Latin America – for example in Ecuador, Chile and Brazil – are noteworthy. Whenever possible, we have tried to organise participatory work sessions, so that professionals from various disciplines can interact to achieve joint results and promote interdisciplinary action.

As an example of this type of participatory training action, those carried out through a technical training programme run by the National Institute of Historical-Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) of the Government of Brazil stand out. The purpose of this programme was to train the technical staff belonging to the IPHAN and other bodies responsible for the territorial management of cultural heritage, for the production of a Cultural Landscape Guide of the Guarani Missions of Brazil, which has been declared World Heritage by UNESCO.

Through this programme an introductory week course took place, first to clarify the fundamental concepts, explain example cases and discuss certain aspects in relation to the landscape of the Guarani Missions National Park. The second project, carried out in Porto Alegre and São Miguel das Missões, brought together a group of professionals from various disciplines who, through the design of participatory sessions, produced the initial draft of the future Guide, including a collaborative graphic and cartographic system and a map of agents who should be involved to a greater or lesser degree, in addition to the characterisation of the landscapes and the proposal of quality goals.

Landscape identification, evaluation and goals

Through their work to document and study the cultural landscapes of Andalusia, the Landscape Laboratory has led or collaborated on numerous projects on different scales and in different territorial areas.

On the regional scale, the work of classifying Andalusian landscapes as heritage was carried out. For this purpose, the Andalusian territory was divided into 32 landscape areas based on their physical and cultural characteristics, and their main environmental, social, historical, heritage and perceptive traits were analysed. A diagnosis and series of recommendations to be integrated into urban and territorial planning were drawn up for each of them.

The main contribution of this project was to go beyond the individualised study of cultural assets to contextualise these as part of the territorial system to which they belong. Thus, the study covers the analysis of the cultural values of all the landscapes, not exclusively the most outstanding and unique ones but also the ordinary, deteriorated ones.

As a result of this work, landscapes that were representative of the cultural and natural values of each landscape area on a local scale were selected to create the Register of Andalusian Landscapes of Cultural Interest.

This register currently includes a total of 116 landscapes throughout the Andalusian territory, classified into five categories or systems: settlement, communications and transport, security and defence, the obtaining and transformation of resources and ideological and associative systems. These categories are in turn broken down into 12 types and 41 subtypes of landscape, allowing each of these to be classified in a main or secondary manner.

In addition to their classification, each landscape has also been characterised in a documentary file which includes the characteristics of the physical environment, historical processes, socioeconomic activities and social perceptions of each of them. Finally, the main aspects in relation to the management thereof are highlighted and a set of recommendations are made to promote the maintenance of their values. All the information is accessible through the website of the IAPH.

Together with these projects, for the purpose of defining a methodology for the documentation of cultural landscapes, others have been carried out in order to provide guidelines for the management thereof on a local scale. Amongst these, we would highlight the Cultural Landscape Guide of the *Ensenada de Bolonia* (Bolonia cove) and the Seville Urban Historical Heritage Guide.

The Cultural Heritage Guide of the Ensenada de Bolonia focuses its attention on the Baelo Claudia Archaeological Complex (Tarifa, Cádiz) acquiring special significance. Following its characterisation and diagnosis, the Guide proposes a set of projects and actions to improve the knowledge, management, protection and social enjoyment thereof, involving all the social agents concerned. Some of these actions have been carried out by the IAPH with financing of just over 3,700,000 Euros from the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Spain.

Specifically, through the Projects Department of the IAPH, a landscape adaptation project was designed and executed for the Archaeological Complex and other archaeological sites of the cultural landscape of the Ensenada de Bolonia to qualify the perception of its heritage and landscape values. This action will be presented at the next session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

For its part, the Seville Urban Historical Landscape Guide applies a methodology aimed at the evaluation and management of an urban landscape of high value in terms of heritage. This work is the result of collaboration between the World Heritage Centre and the IAPH which began in 1998 through multilateral meetings held in Uruguay, Spain, Malta, Cuba and Mexico. These meetings sought to define conservation indicators in World Heritage cities given the difficulties inherent in balancing the rate and direction of change in these cities with the preservation of their exceptional universal value. Finally, the case study applied to the city of Seville and carried out by the IAPH incorporated the concept of urban historical landscapes, going beyond that of a historical city to include this and the environment that gives it territorial consistency.

In this project, the cultural and natural value of the city and its surroundings are conceived as the pivotal point around which the other sectoral policies involved in the sustainable management thereof revolve. In support of this management, the Guide deploys 42 measures broken down into four general goals:

- regeneration of the urban and peri-urban environment;
- adaptation of territorial infrastructures;
- promotion of sustainable socioeconomic activities;
- qualification of the integration of cultural heritage into contemporary landscapes.

All these projects have been led by the Laboratory although other institutions and professionals were also involved, forming interdisciplinary work teams. This has allowed the integration of contributions from various scientific disciplines like Archaeology, Art History, Architecture, Biology, Geography, Economy, Anthropology and History into the end result, which can be seen in various monographs published by the IAPH.

Implementation

The Landscape Laboratory of the IAPH is itself considered one of the specific instruments created by the Regional Government of Andalusia for the implementation of landscape policies as recommended by the European Landscape Convention.

In addition to the series of projects and actions it carries out, some of which have been presented previously, the Laboratory forms part of the scientific monitoring of the co-ordination instruments for the sectoral policies at the regional and national level: the Andalusia Landscape Strategy and the National Cultural Landscape Plan.

At the regional level, the Andalusia Landscape Strategy is an interdepartmental point of reference where the various sectoral policies responsible for the protection, management and regulation of landscapes on a regional level come together. At the same time, the National Cultural Landscape Plan is run by the Government of Spain in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, and its scope includes the definition of methodologies and operating priorities. The Laboratory is permanently integrated into the composition and monitoring committees of both instruments.

Finally, the work carried out within the scope of the analysis of social perception and public participation in the management processes, in addition to collaboration in the work to revise regional and national heritage legislation to adapt this to the recommendations of the European Landscape Convention, amongst other goals, is noteworthy.

More information at www.iaph.es/paisajecultural