



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS AND WORKING TABLES

Jornadas Internacionales | International Symposium

**CONVENIO DEL PAISAJE DEL CONSEJO DE EUROPA
COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

25

años
years

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, 17-18/10/2025, Valencia

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- AUOT (Association of Teachers of Urban Planning and Territorial Planning)
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25 años
years

CONVENIO DEL PAISAJE del Consejo de Europa
Council of Europe LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

JORNADAS INTERNACIONALES / INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, 17-18|10 | 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

After the drafting of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention in the year 2000, the Valencian Region and other Spanish autonomous communities defined some of the most advanced policies and tools for the integration of the landscape in regional planning and management. After 25 years, this symposium offered an international and multifaceted reflection on the main successes and challenges encountered during this period, as well as the identification of the opportunities arising from the new impetus that the Council of Europe wants to provide to the Convention through its recent connection to the Directorate-General for Social Rights, Health and the Environment. In this context, the symposium incorporated four topics to structure the debate. Firstly, Landscape Planning and the improvement of its linkages to other territorial, urban and sectoral planning tools. Secondly, Landscape Governance as a framework for the sustainable integration of social and economic demands and expectations. Thirdly, Landscape Risk Management as a response to the vulnerabilities derived from the intense occupation of the territory and environmental risks, of which the recent DANA (heavy storms and floods) in Valencia is a paradigmatic example of international interest. Finally, a fourth topic focused on the contents and methods of Landscape Studies, as these studies constitute the basic documents to be able to operate satisfactorily in the three previous topics.

At the organizational level, the inaugural keynotes were given by leading international experts, who also participated in the moderation of the working tables in which the attendees jointly defined a series of recommendations for the implementation of the Convention in the coming years. The conference concluded with a guided tour of the southern area of the Metropolitan Area of Valencia to learn about this territory, its vulnerabilities, the effects of the recent DANA, and propose actions aimed at increasing its resilience.

This document includes the summaries of the presentations given by the invited speakers and of the results of the working table that took place during the symposium.



OPENING OF THE SYMPOSIUM AND PRESENTATION OF PAPERS (source: Marcelo Martínez Pérez)

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2. ABSTRACTS

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

ABSTRACT.

The Council of Europe Landscape Convention offers a comprehensive, holistic, humanistic and participatory vision of the landscape and was born with the aim of guiding public policies, relationships between people and place and the enhancement of cultural heritage and environmental quality. It is the international convention with one of the highest degree of adoption and requires the signatory states and regions to recognize the landscape in their legal and planning frameworks. At the governance level, the Convention promotes a coordinated division of responsibilities between different administrations, vertical and horizontal collaboration, seeks the engagement of the population through participatory processes, and the exploration of different forms of financing for the improvement, management and protection of the landscape. The Council of Europe carries out multiple activities for the implementation of the Convention, including workshops, conferences, guidelines provision, competitions, an award, publications or support for different thematic working groups. The 2023 Reykjavik Declaration provided new impetus to the Convention by explicitly linking it to the environmental, quality of life and rule of law policies promoted by the Council of Europe. Among the main lines on which the representatives of state parties and the secretariat are currently developing are the drafting of the recommendations on "Landscape: A Living Environment" and the preparation of an Open Information System for the European landscape that can share information, knowledge and help to inspire all the countries on Convention implementation.

Marta Rodrigues

Chair of the 13th Conference on the Implementation of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention. Landscape Architect, officer in the Territorial Planning Service. Ministry of Economy and Territorial Cohesion (Directorate-General for Territory). Government of Portugal



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado

ABSTRACT.

Taking the contents and principles of the Landscape Convention as a starting point, the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Spain, through the National Cultural Landscape Plan, is working on the protection, management and improvement of Spain's exceptional landscape diversity and its environmental and cultural values. To this end, the Ministry coordinates and facilitates collaboration between the different Autonomous Communities (regions) which, according to the Spanish legal system, have the competence on spatial planning. The National Cultural Landscape Plan was approved in 2012; in 2017 it became the National Landscape Observatory in the face of the European Council; and in 2018 it promoted the creation of a thematic group focused on historical gardens and parks. The National Plan reinforces the cultural component of the Landscape Convention, defining cultural landscape as "the result of the interaction over time of people and the natural environment, whose expression is a territory perceived and valued for its cultural qualities, the product of a process and support of the identity of a community". The Plan identifies the cultural landscape at the intersection between territory, time and human communities and establishes as its central objective the safeguarding of the landscape and, in particular, of landscapes of special cultural interest. To this end, the Plan seeks to integrate regulations on heritage, ecological transition, environmental impact assessment, and land and urban planning, promoting at the same time landscape identification and characterisation, documentation, research, protection, improvement and revitalisation through knowledge, management, intervention, participation and awareness-raising instruments, training and education.

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado is Head of the Cultural Heritage and Climate Change Service of the Ministry of Culture and holds a PhD in Architecture from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. He is official of the Facultative Body of Museum Antonio has also coordinated the Protocol for the introduction of renewable energies in cultural assets and the activities of the Ministry of Culture in the Spanish pavilion at the COPs (United Nations Conferences of the Parties on Climate Change). He currently holds the position of Vice-President of the Executive Board of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention.



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

ABSTRACT.

The evolution of spatial and regional planning in the Basque Country (Spain) reveals a growing interest in the landscape as a territorial variable. Based on a regional model that integrates the physical environment, a hierarchical urban system, and the interrelations between them, it is proposed to concentrate on improving the landscape in those areas that are more visible and that will produce a more harmonious perception of the territory by the population. To this end, it is necessary to catalogue those visual areas that must have a special landscape treatment and to determine the mechanisms for their conservation or landscape restoration. Likewise, the landmarks and singularities of the natural or built landscape must be inscribed in protected areas that consider their respective visual basins. In addition, landscape studies are required to minimise the negative impacts of those interventions that significantly alter the structure and qualities of the landscape, especially in the surroundings of transport corridors, urban centres and outstanding cultural and natural assets. In accordance with the above, the Regional Planning Guidelines of the Basque Country establish that the landscape must be a key variable in spatial planning and must be considered in a comprehensive and transversal way, addressing both sublime and everyday landscapes with measures to protect the most fragile and restore the degraded ones. To this end, and with the aim of integrating the landscape into regional and urban planning tools, the following instruments have been defined: Landscape Catalogues, Landscape Determinations, Landscape Action Plans, and Landscape Integration Studies. In addition, the article 21 of the above-mentioned Guidelines establishes a series of recommendations on the landscape that, among others, focus on coastal and river landscapes, historical heritage, scenic routes, settlements and urban edges, industrial estates, infrastructures and participatory processes. This article 21 is in turn linked to article 19, which includes indications on cross-cutting issues (universal accessibility, gender perspective, climate change, health, Basque language, and territorial interrelation) and on dense, complex and multifunctional city models.

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

Head of the Spatial and Regional Planning Service of the Basque Government from 1987 to 2022. Architect by the School of Architecture of the UPV. He holds a PhD in Architecture from the University of the Basque Country and a Diploma in Spatial Planning. Lecturer at the Basque School of Regional and Urban Studies (EVETU) of the Basque Institute of Public Administration (IVAP) and member of its Governing Council. Technical Director of the process that led to the preparation and implementation of the Planning instruments provided for in the Law on Territorial Planning of the Basque Country.



LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION

Vicente Doménech Gregori

ABSTRACT.

Spanish regions (autonomous communities) have adopted different models to integrate the landscape into their planning systems. The 'dispersed' model does not prescribe specific landscape tools and delegates the treatment of the landscape to sectoral legislation, as well as to urban, territorial and environmental planning. The 'addition' model is based on the introduction of specific sectoral landscape tools (Plans, Catalogues, Guidelines...), together with spatial and urban planning instruments and other sectoral instruments (example: models implemented in Galicia or Cantabria regions). On the other hand, the 'integration' model incorporates the protection, planning and management of the landscape in the ordinary instruments of spatial and urban planning and in the definition of sensitive projects (model of the Valencian region). Finally, the 'mixed' model combines the two previous models (models developed in Catalonia, Basque Country). In Valencia, Law 4/2004, of 30 July, on Territorial Planning and Landscape Protection (LOTPP) emerged as a pioneering document as it adapted the Landscape Convention to the Spanish context by combining territorial and urban planning instruments with independent landscape tools with the same regulatory status. Thus, 'Landscape Studies' were conceived for the preservation, management and planning of the landscape and must accompany the development of any general-municipal plan or any regional plan (PATs). Subsequently, the Landscape Regulations of the Valencian Region (Decree 120/2006) described the contents of Landscape Studies (as a tool to support spatial planning), and Landscape Integration Studies (as a tool to support the integration of impactful projects), proposing in turn the connection between these landscape instruments and the definition of the green infrastructure of the territory as a fundamental system guiding urban and regional planning. In later phases, the relationship between Landscape Studies, Spatial Plans and Strategic Environmental Assessment was improved to achieve a better coordination between different planning instruments. From the accumulated experience, it is concluded: (1) the need to critically evaluate the effectiveness of having specific landscape tools, (2) the importance of coordinating and integrating different methodologies or concepts in the planning process (landscape, green infrastructure, physical environment), (3) the importance of improving public participation, (4) the problems of scale and limits in terms of the application of regional and local instruments, (5) the insufficient consideration of the urban and peri-urban landscape, (6) the importance of linking landscape programmes with urban developments, and (7) the potential of methodological guidelines as flexible support tools (soft law).

Vicente Doménech Gregori

Expert in regional and urban planning. Deputy Director General of Territorial Planning and Landscape of the Generalitat Valenciana from 2007 until retirement in July 2023. Director, together with Arancha Muñoz Criado, of the Territorial Strategy of the Valencian Region. Technical director of different regional and sectoral plans, such as the Territorial Action Plan against Flood Risk in the Valencian Region (PATRICOVA).



LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedroli

ABSTRACT

The Manifesto of the Future European Landscape (Florence, 21 October 2021) emerged as a constructive, interdisciplinary and collective reflection twenty years after the drafting of the Council of Europe's Landscape Convention. This manifesto proposes three lines of action: (1) BUILDING EUROPE AS A PLACE FOR ALL through community and participatory visions and actions that generate capital and social resilience; (2) THE LANDSCAPE AS A MEDIATOR TO ADDRESS SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES, making the landscape a framework from which to generate synergies between social and environmental policies, planning and action (Landscape-Based Solutions), and (3) ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANDSCAPE AS A KEY TO ENHANCING BETTER DECISIONS AND IMPLEMENTING THEM IN SPATIAL PLANNING, managing transitions in European landscapes, facilitating the integration of available knowledge, optimizing data generation and analysis, and aligning scientific modelling with social values and dynamics. Examples of landscape governance models include the plan "A more natural future for the Netherlands in 2120" which highlights the potential of distant time horizons (100 years) to promote reflections that transcend the conventional or the everyday and that allow innovative visions for the landscapes of the future to be generated. In particular, it is found that normative visions for long-term futures are often more inspiring than exploratory studies of scenarios. Such visions in turn allow for a solid co-creation and collaborative governance that transcends the usual boundaries of the public and private. A second example presents the studies that are being carried out in the Netherlands to redefine the management of floodplains and the flood protection strategies for large rivers in a climate change scenario. In this context, it is necessary to start taking urgent nature-based measures rather than technological solutions in land management to be able to adequately meet the scenario conditions foreseen in the year 2100, supporting these measures in strong inter-ministerial collaboration, in the consultation and involvement of the competent authorities, and in the participation of local communities.

Dr. Bas Pedroli

Associate Professor at Wageningen University (Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group), with a PhD in Physical Geography/Landscape Ecology. He is strongly involved as co-founder of External Affairs of UNISCAPE (Association of Universities for the European Landscape Convention) and an active member of other European scientific networks and NGOs (e.g. IALE, PETRARCA, CIVILSCAPE). He has published numerous research papers and edited several scientific books. Expert in territorial planning, landscape management and nature conservation planning from a sustainable development perspective..



LANDSCAPE: 10 HYPOTHESES

Dr. Ellen Fetzer

ABSTRACT.

As a starting point for a critical reflection on landscape, the following ten hypotheses are proposed: (1) Landscape is the basis of life. (2) Landscape starts anywhere. (3) Landscape is always unique. (4) Landscape is democracy in space. (5) Landscape is generating values. (6) Landscape only exists through our perception. (7) Landscape contains time in space. (8) There is no landscape without language. (9) Landscape is a transdisciplinary platform for transformative change, (10) Landscape is the basis for building collective visions. These ten hypotheses are aligned with the principles of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention. Furthermore, as illustrated by different examples and case studies, they provide a solid basis to facilitate the understanding, operability and implementation of the Convention.

Dr. Ellen Fetzer

Graduate and PhD in landscape planning from the University of Kassel, Germany. Since 2001 she has been working at the Faculty Environment, Design, Therapy at Nürtingen-Geislingen University (Germany). Course Director of the International Master's Degree in Landscape Architecture (IMLA). Former President of ECLAS (European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools) and current Chair of the LE:NOTRE Institute Board. Further focus of her work is on transnational education in landscape architecture and transdisciplinary learning settings in local living labs.

Landscape is democracy in



LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa

ABSTRACT

Hydrological planning has on the one hand a structural component, focused on the management of water resources and demands and the maintenance of water bodies and associated ecosystems and, on the other hand, a conjunctural component, aimed at the management of exceptional situations such as droughts and floods. In the development of its functions, hydrological planning has a direct connection with territorial planning, with the landscape and with risk management. Water planning, management and governance in Spain is based on a decentralised model organised in river basins and their corresponding "hydrographic confederations" created in 1926 as public entities responsible for water management in their corresponding geographical areas. The organization of Spain as a system of autonomous regions in 1978, together with the application of the European Union Water Directive, led to the definition of the current "Hydrographic Demarcations", which generally extend throughout more than one autonomous regions, although, in some cases, they are limited to only one of them. These demarcations are responsible for the planning and management (structural and conjunctural) of water resources and of the spatial system of public water domains. In this context, water is a resource of national competence while its use is the competence of the regional authorities. The Júcar Hydrographic Confederation is currently an international reference in hydrological planning and management in Mediterranean contexts in which the efficient use of water and the management of extreme risks is vital. As displayed on its website, the confederation has a periodically renewed Basin Hydrological Plan and plans for drought and flood situations. On this last point, the successive versions of the Regulations of the Public Water Domain and the Territorial Action Plan on Flood Risk Prevention in the Valencian Community (PATRICOVA) constitute the basic framework for the control and limitation of uses in flood zones for different return periods (100 years in areas of preferential flow, regulated by the national administration, and 500 years in flood zones regulated by the regional administrations).

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa

Expert in national and international water law. Ramiro Martínez holds a PhD in civil engineering and currently works at EVREN SLP as an associate partner-owner and director of the hydrology and water resources department. He has more than 35 years of professional experience in the fields of hydrology, environment, and soil engineering worldwide as well as extensive international relationships in these areas. He is the General Coordinator of the Mediterranean Network of Basin Organizations since its creation in 2003.



LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

Prof. Dr. Marialuce Stanganelli

ABSTRACT

Catastrophes are not only the result of dangerous degenerative processes but also expressions of the failure of heterogeneous systems in which natural components are intertwined with other technical, social, organizational, economic and institutional components. Risk management in the landscape and in a sustainable development framework must holistically integrate aspects such as poverty reduction, economic development, quality of life, adaptation to climate change, and environmental and landscape quality. To do this, we must move from a sectoral and antithetical approach to a cooperative approach where different sectoral actions contribute to building a better and safer territory and to a holistic and comprehensive approach where risk management is everyone's daily job. The surroundings of the Vesuvius volcano and the volcanic calderas of the Flegrean Fields constitute a unique landscape in the world from which to approach risk management in a landscape created and transformed by the internal forces of the earth. In 2003, a regional law was enacted prohibiting the construction of new residential buildings. Besides, economic incentives for relocation were provided, and plans for evacuation in case of emergency were developed. However, these attempts to reduce risk exposure through public policies have been unsuccessful. The technical study of the site provided information on the levels of risk and allowed the drafting of an evacuation plan within 72 hours of the population residing in the area of influence of Vesuvius. The evacuation plan also highlighted the critical situation of 300,000 people living between Vesuvius and the sea, and whose exit would only be possible by car or bus via the coastal road as it was assumed that the railways would be rendered useless by seismic activity and the use of the ports would not be safe. In this difficult context, risk reduction and urban and landscape regeneration could be addressed through a coastal blue-green infrastructure. In the event of an emergency, this infrastructure would allow evacuation while in inactive volcanic periods the blue-green infrastructure would define a natural corridor for pedestrian and cycling use, which would in turn connect the port with the coastal settlements, the cultural and heritage elements with each other, and which would link with the existing routes in the Vesuvius National Park. The Plan also contemplates, in the long term, replacing permanent residents with temporary tourists to reduce exposure and, therefore, the overall risk of the area.

Prof. Dr. Marialuce Stanganelli

Professor of Urban and Spatial Planning at the Department of Architecture of the University of Naples Federico II. Expert in geoinformatics, regional and urban planning, natural irrigation management, and use of remote sensing and GIS cartographies for landscape risk planning. Scientific coordinator of the Uniscaple En-Route international seminar "Landscape at Risk" (Pozzuoli, May 2020) in which the studies of volcanic and seismic risks in Italy and the emergency plans to respond to them were addressed.



LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION: TOOLS, METHODOLOGIES AND PROBLEMS

Rosana Muñoz Capel

ABSTRACT

Any reflection on the implementation of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention in the Valencian Region (Spain) would first require an explanation of the regulatory and legal context that frames landscape policy in that region, then an analysis of the tool by which the landscape has been integrated into regional and urban planning: the *Landscape Study*, and, finally, a consideration of the problems and opportunities detected since the beginning of the application of said policy. Regarding the regulatory and legal context, Law 4/2004 LOTPP, the Landscape Regulations (2006) and the Revised Text of the LOTUP define the conceptual, regulatory and methodological framework that introduces the Landscape Study as a tool linked to Territorial Action Plans, General Plans and urban planning instruments related with urban development. Landscape Studies include the characterization and assessment of the landscape, its visual analysis, and the definition of Landscape Quality Objectives, measures and actions, all supported by public participation processes. A critical and constructive analysis of the application of landscape policy and the drafting of Landscape Studies shows: (1) a decrease in the administrative revision of Landscape Studies (supportive tool for regional and urban planning) that contrasts with an increase in the revision of Landscape Integration Studies (supportive tool to for the better integration of projects with a high impact on the territory and landscape such as infrastructures, photovoltaics, etc.), (2) a surprisingly small portion of the Valencian territory currently covered by Landscape Studies despite the introduction of this tool in the year 2004, (3) a lack of detail in the characterisation and identification of landscape values, which affects the definition of effective measures for landscape protection, (4) a tendency to define very generic measures and actions, poorly connected to landscape quality objectives and which usually do not address limitations of land uses or protection of landscape values, and (5) the need of improving public participation processes. Based on this diagnosis, it is suggested: (1) To reformulate the instruments in such a way that they promote more clearly the identification, characterisation and assessment of landscapes, as well as the official revision and approval of Landscape Studies and Landscape Integration Studies in an agile and independent way; (2) To establish general criteria for landscape integration by type of project and type of landscape, given the pressure that the revision of the increasing number of Landscape Integration Studies impose in regional administration and services.

Rosana Muñoz Capel

Architect from the Polytechnic University of Valencia since 2005. She initially worked in the studios of Arancha Muñoz Criado and Eduardo de Miguel, as well as in various companies, public and private, in matters related to urban planning and landscape. Since 2012 she has developed her professional activity in the Regional Government (Generalitat Valenciana), in the Regional Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory, where she has held functions in the Urban Planning Commission, and in the Territorial Planning and Landscape Services. She currently serves as head of the Landscape Service of the Regional Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory.



THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí

ABSTRACT

The adhesion of the Parliament of Catalonia to the Landscape Convention in 2000 and the subsequent creation of a legal framework and the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia in 2005 framed the production of landscape catalogues as descriptive and prospective documents aimed at defining the different landscape types in Catalonia and identifying their values and state of conservation in order to propose landscape quality objectives that guide spatial planning and sectoral policies (agriculture, tourism, etc.) with the cooperation and participation of social agents. The structure and contents of the eight landscape catalogues are aligned with the indications of the Landscape Convention and are geographically adjusted to the eight regions in which territorial planning in Catalonia is structured. Specifically, the catalogues incorporate: (1) the characterisation of the landscape in landscape units based on the perceptions and feelings of the population; (2) the study of the landscape environmental, aesthetic, historical, social, symbolic and productive values based on the opinion of experts and the population, (3) the formulation of Landscape Quality Objectives, and (4) the definition of measures and actions for the protection, management and transformation of the landscape. At the same time, the analysis of landscape dynamics with public administrations, local agents and citizens allows detecting areas of tension and opportunity in the landscapes studied. Overall, landscape catalogues constitute a key piece for the knowledge and management of the landscape due to both their capacity to inform and guide public policies and their potential to raise awareness and educate the population through (1) Regional planning (landscape directives, general plans, coastal zoning plan); (2) Urban planning (detail plans, landscape regulations and assessments, and reports on impact and landscape integration); (3) Cultural and heritage policies (cultural landscapes, heritage assessments, PaHisCat project); (4) Tourism planning (tourism strategies, scenic roads); (5) Energy policies (landscape guidelines for wind and solar energy plants); (6) Educational policies (Ciutat, territory, landscape, secondary education); (7) local initiatives (landscape charters, landscape plans, UNESCO nomination for the Priorat-Montsant-Siurana region); and (8) Collaboration with the media (landscape monographs, television programmes on landscape units). However, landscape catalogues still need to have greater influence on spatial planning (regional and urban), sectoral policies and on the definition of direct actions on the territory.

Pere Sala i Martí

Pere Sala i Martí holds a degree in Environmental Sciences from the Autonomous University of Catalonia. He is currently director of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, after having been coordinator from 2005 to 2017. His work focuses on the integration of landscape into public policies, the implementation of landscape policies in Europe, the relationship between landscape and development and the study of emerging landscapes. He is an advisor to the Council of Europe and secretary general of CIVILSCAPE. He is a parttime lecturer in the Department of Humanities at Pompeu Fabra University. He has coordinated the preparation of the landscape catalogues of Catalonia, and has been the author and editor of several publications related to landscape and sustainable development.



3. WORKING TABLES



WORKING TABLE 1_Planning and Landscape: Spatial and sectoral planning perspectives, and contributions from the landscape (source: Marcelo Martínez Pérez)



WORKING TABLE 2_Gobernanza del Paisaje: the landscape as a place of consensus (source: Marcelo Martínez Pérez)



WORKING TABLE 3_Risks Management in the Landscape: Diagnosis and solutions (source: Marcelo Martínez Pérez)



WORKING TABLE 4_Landscape Studies: tools, methodologies and problems (source: Marcelo Martínez Pérez)

TABLE 1: Planning and Landscape: Spatial and sectoral planning perspectives, and contributions from the landscape

Moderator: Joaquín Farinós Dasí (Full Professor, University of Valencia)

Experts: Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui (Government of the Basque Country) and Vicente Doménech Gregori (Generalitat Valenciana)

Reporter: Juan Pablo Santamaría Cáceres (Master's studentt, Technical University of Valencia)

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS:

• PRINCIPLES:

- Landscape as a right and as a reflection and factor of quality of life
- The landscape must be the basis of spatial planning. The landscape is the basis of life and should guide land use planning
- The landscape exists from the perspective of the population and is a multisensory reality
- The landscape balances and integrates sectoral policies (infrastructures, environment, culture, etc.)

• METHODS:

- The landscape is organized through spatial planning
- Disconnected municipal landscape studies in the Valencian Region can generate an incoherent mosaic (supra-municipal landscape studies are key)
- We need to integrate and coordinate methods and concepts (physical environment, ecology, social and perceptual aspects. Green infrastructure, etc.)
- Link more clearly "landscape units" or "landscape character areas" with spatial planning
- It is necessary to develop methods to work in the urban landscape (including urban art)

• SCALE AND SCOPES:

- Landscape operates at the regional scale and should be addressed in regional planning
- Landscape and borders: design the interface between the urban and rural combining qualities of both systems.
- The landscape needs to be worked on in soft spaces, transitions, edges
- We need to transcend municipal boundaries and work at the regional and supra-municipal scale

• IMPLEMENTATION:

- Do not turn the landscape into a burden or obstacle on planning (positive planning)
- Facilitate agreement and conflict resolution from a common good such as the landscape
- Social support for landscape policies requires that good implementation and management

• TECHNOLOGY:

- Take advantage of the possibilities offered by new technologies for modelling, participation, and improvement of administrative processes

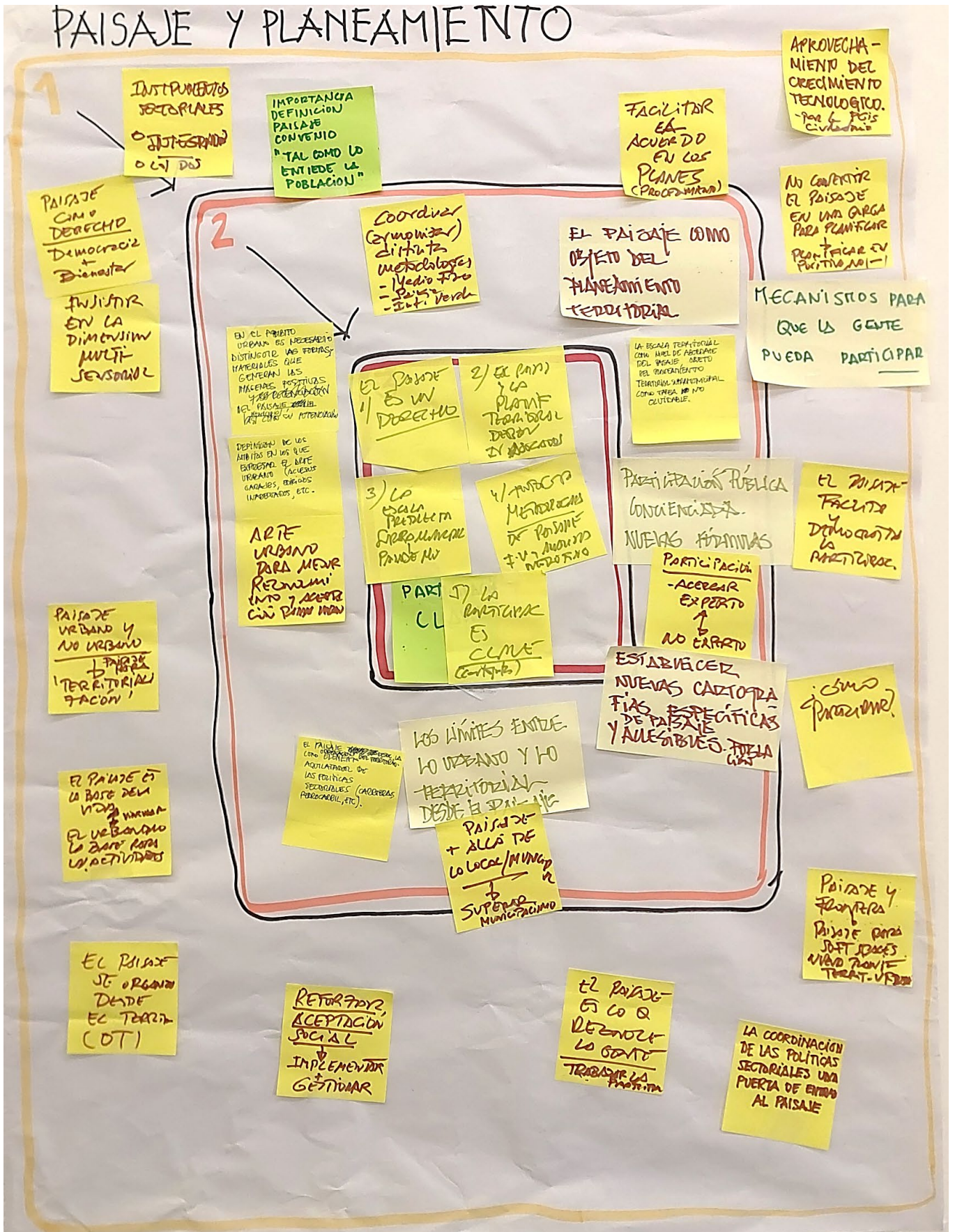
• PARTICIPATION

- The landscape facilitates democracy and participation. The Landscape offers an ideal platform for making participation processes more motivating and effective
- Facilitators are key actors to bring people closer to the landscape and to get their engagement and support in decision making processes
- We need to promote the rapprochement of the expert level and the citizen level.
- We need to work on the impact of globalization on the landscape.

CONCLUSIONS:

- **Landscape is a right**
- **Unify landscape and regional planning**
- **The supra-municipal scale is key to landscape planning, but permeability between scales must be facilitated.**
- **In landscape planning, participation is the key and must be effective and based on cartographies and documentation that are accessible and appropriate to citizens.**

PAISAJE Y PLANEAMIENTO



POSTER PRODUCED in WORKING TABLE 1_Planning and Landscape: Spatial and sectoral planning perspectives, and contributions from the landscape

TABLE 2: Landscape Governance: Landscape as a Place of Consensus

Moderator: Juan José Galán Vivas (Professor, Technical University of Valencia)

Experts: Bas Pedrolí (Wageningen University and Research), Ellen Fetzer (Le:Notre Institute, and Nürtingen-Geislingen University)

Reporters: Luna Álvarez Ríos and Marina Cebriá Pons (students, Bachelor's Degree in Architecture, Technical University of Valencia)

INITIAL BRAINSTORMING:

"To advance in landscape governance it is important":

On a conceptual and cognitive level:

- To promote HOLISTIC, SYSTEMIC and INTERGENERATIONAL thinking in the population and administrations
- Promote mutual CONSENSUS, TRUST and RESPECT (horizontally and vertically)
- Promote the co-design of LONG-TERM visions as a way to avoid short-termism and private interest
- Avoiding NYMBI Attitudes (Not in My Backyard)
- To study how landscape narratives are generated in the twenty-first century in order to address their governance appropriately
- Framing the landscape in the face of new challenges: planetary urbanization, Anthropocene
- Remember that the ultimate purpose is to improve the quality of life for all through landscape stewardship

At the participatory and training level:

- Develop initiatives ranging from broad, abstract strategies to small interventions
- Deepen PARTICIPATORY and co-design PROCESSES as ways to deepen DEMOCRACY
- Develop MANUALS AND GUIDES for the general public (not only for experts or technicians)
- Promote LANDSCAPE EDUCATION at all levels (primary, secondary, university)
- Promote ways of RESISTANCE and FREE EXPRESSION IN THE LANDSCAPE
- Develop SHARED GUIDES AND METHODS IN EUROPE for the study, assessment, management and improvement of the landscape

At the implementation and management level:

- Remember that transversal and participatory governance leads to more efficient decision-making and better implementation
- Remember that in the landscape we all acquire RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- Remember that both landscape PLANNING and MANAGEMENT must be addressed
- Avoid the commodification of the landscape (avoid treating it as a purely economic resource)
- Strengthen FINANCING for landscape management and for the implementation of actions
- Promote PUBLIC-PRIVATE collaborations
- Promote the identification and governance of COMMON resources

CONCLUSIONS Based on what was stated in the brainstorm, "to advance in the governance of the landscape it is essential":

- **Define a new social contract between people and place with rights and responsibilities for all**
- **Promote new ways of thinking (holistic, systemic, intergenerational)**
- **Generate new landscape narratives, discourses, and pedagogies that capture the complexity and systemic character of landscape (e.g., detecting cause-effect relationships in our individual and collective decisions)**
- **Improve decision-making processes, linking them more clearly to the landscape and to the demands and expectations of the population**
- **Promote transformations that avoid perpetuating status quos that are damaging the landscape and quality of life**
- **Reveal and strengthen connections between population and place**
- **Integrate the voices of the past and the future (by giving more voice to the elderly and the young)**
- **Generate new channels of participation that collect the opinions of the whole population (not just sectoral groups)**
- **Integrate more clearly social, economic and political sciences into the study and governance of landscape**
- **Consider examples of interest: AELCLIC, TELOS and LOLA projects, Manifesto on the future of the European landscape**
- **If the commodification of the landscape is partially inevitable, direct this process in the right direction**

TABLE 3: Risk Management in the Landscape: diagnosis and solutions

Moderator: Josep Lluís Miralles i García (Associate Professor, Technical University of Valencia)

Experts: Ramiro Martínez Costa (Mediterranean Network of Basin Organizations, and EVREN SLP) and Marialuce Stanganelli (Associate Professor, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Italy)

Reporter: Adriana Bayón Visiedo (student of the Bachelor Degree in Architecture, Technical University of Valencia)

INITIAL BRAINSTORMING:

- Manage and work the landscape for the prevention of risks (erosion, floods, etc.).
- Generate different types of landscape management strategies or tools that can be adapted according to the level of hazard and risk
- Musealize fragments of destroyed landscapes as "witnesses" and "memories" of landscape risks
- Take advantage of the social impact of risks to educate in the territory and landscape (risks are perceived by everyone and generate a collaborative and proactive attitude)
- Use public participation processes to inform on structural risks and appropriate solutions
- Provide education and training in landscape and risks (in primary education, secondary, etc.)
- Adapting and living with risk: resilient landscapes
- Design new forms of spatial and landscape resilience and avoid repeating past solutions that did not work
- Prioritize landscape management in productive landscapes or in those with a high influence on regional and urban risks
- Guide and support changes in the urban landscape (unseal soils, locate homes at safe levels, develop blue-green infrastructures)
- Moderate or drastically limit soil sealing
- Develop joint risk studies in the countries that have ratified the Landscape Convention so that they can develop joint strategies
- In flood-prone landscapes, improve flood models, raise public awareness and social training, and improve warning systems as well as protection and evacuation protocols.
- Fight misinformation and make positive use of social media

CONCLUSIONS:

- **Increase landscape resilience through physical actions that respect its environmental, cultural and perceptual values and through the implementation of effective alert, protection and evacuation protocols.**
- **Given that risks are perceived by everyone and generate a collaborative and proactive attitude, use risk as a catalyst for the landscape by supporting landscape protection, management and improvement from the perspective of risks**
- **Fight misinformation and make positive use of social media**
- **Educate and train in 'landscape and risks' from childhood to adulthood**
- **Use public participation processes to inform about risks and landscape-based solutions**
- **Guide and support changes in the urban landscape to improve its resilience to flooding (unseal soils, locate homes at safe levels, reinforce the blue-green infra for drainage and water retention and absorption)**

TABLE 4: Landscape Studies: tools, methodologies and problems

Moderator: Ignacio Díez Torrijos (Associate Professor, Technical University of Valencia)

Experts: Rosana Muñoz Capel (Generalitat Valenciana) and Pere Sala i Martí (Landscape Observatory of Catalonia)

Reporters: Andreu León Dasí and Juan Tadeo Trujillo López (students of the Bachelor's Degree in Architecture, Technical University of Valencia)

INITIAL BRAINSTORMING:

To upgrade existing tools for the study, planning and management of the landscape, it is important to:

- Improve public participation processes (more visual, attractive and simple) and give greater importance to people perceptions and opinions
- Coordinate the communication between different departments of the regional government and the collaboration between different administrations (local, regional, national)
- Improve the methods and parameters that are used to identify/characterize each type of landscape
- Include sustainability, resilience, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, and socio-economic variables (green employment, local identity, etc.) as criteria for studying the landscape and for the evaluation of plans, projects and actions
- Include complex and comprehensive indicators (natural, social, economic, and perceptual variables)
- Reinforce the design and action-oriented parts of landscape tools (to balance the analytical parts)
- Improve the multidisciplinary approach to the landscape (experts and professionals from different fields)
- Introduce landscape into different levels of education and develop awareness-raising programmes
- Consider future landscape scenarios using demographic, climatic, environmental and economic variables
- Work more on the evolution, changes and dynamics of the landscape (short, medium and long term)
- Consider potential biases when Landscape Integration Studies are carried out entirely by the private sector
- In Landscape Integration Studies. consider the influence of other projects in the same area, their cumulative effect, and the absorption capacity of the landscape
- In Landscape Integration Studies: generate and assess real alternatives and carry out adequate visibility and landscape assessment studies
- Apply artificial intelligence to analyse the evolution of landscapes and sustainability indicators
- Adjust landscape analysis to the right scales
- Solve problems in the spatial and landscape analysis of the Valencian Region. Now it is de-escalated, fragmented and incomplete
- Engage multidisciplinary teams in the preparation of landscape tools (landscape studies, landscape integration studies, etc.)
- Improve landscape integration measures, visit the site, consider the different layers of native vegetation, landform, spatial patterns, parcels and land ownership, etc...
- Define criteria that are more explicit and understandable by the population in the definition of Landscape Units
- Increase protection in areas with high landscape value

SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSIONS:

- **Improve public participation processes**
- **Improve methods for landscape assessment and for the study of its historical, current, and future landscapes**
- **Expedite approval of landscape studies and plans**
- **Improve inspection of approved landscape plans and executed projects**
- **In landscape integration, improve regulations and avoid incorrect or inconsistent interpretation**
- **Introduce more effectively the landscape into planning and design processes by approaching it as an asset**
- **Introduce complex and integral variables (sustainability, resilience, etc.) into the study of the landscape**
- **Improve vertical and horizontal coordination between administrations**

4. PLENARY SESSION AND CONCLUSIONS



Plenary Session and Conclusions (source: Cristina Cáceres Barros)



Plenary Session and Conclusions (source: Cristina Cáceres Barros)



Plenary Session and Conclusions (source: Juan Pablo Santamaría Cáceres (left) and Juanjo Galán Vivas (right))

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING:

- Landscape planning should be perceived as a TOOL rather than as an obstacle and ineffective process for SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- It is necessary to facilitate and improve PARTICIPATION. In landscape planning participation is the key and must be effective and based on cartographies and documentation that are accessible and appropriate for the public.
- NEW TECHNOLOGIES must be used (for example, for more agile and holistic landscape characterization processes) and the Landscape Convention should incorporate NEW AGENDAS, KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCES
- Landscape is a RIGHT
- It is important to link LANDSCAPE AND SPATIAL PLANNING
- It is necessary to promote INTERSCALARITY. The supra-municipal scale is essential for landscape planning, but permeability between scales must be facilitated.
- Participation, transparency and collaboration between different administrations in spatial planning are irreversible trends and generate a promising future. There are reasons for optimism

LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE:

- Give more prominence to THE ELDERLY AND THE YOUNG (they are the voices of the past and the future)
- Use LONG-TERM SCENARIOS in participatory processes to avoid short-termism and the defence of individual and group interests only
- Link more clearly landscape planning, characterization and management with landscape GOVERNANCE as a way of deepening DEMOCRACY and the values promoted by the Council of Europe
- Define through the landscape a NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT BETWEEN PEOPLE AND PLACE with rights and responsibilities for all
- Promote NEW WAYS OF THINKING (holistic, systemic, intergenerational)
- Generate new landscape narratives, discourses, and pedagogies that capture the COMPLEXITY AND SYSTEMIC CHARACTER of landscape (e.g., detecting cause-effect relationships in our individual and collective decisions)
- Improve DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES, linking them more clearly to the landscape and to the demands and expectations of the population
- Promote TRANSFORMATIONS THAT AVOID PERPETUATING STATUS QUOS that are damaging the landscape and quality of life
- REVEAL AND STRENGTHEN CONNECTIONS BETWEEN POPULATION AND PLACE
- Generate NEW CHANNELS OF PARTICIPATION that collect the opinion and expectations of the whole population (not just of sectoral groups)
- INTEGRATE MORE CLEARLY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SCIENCES into the study and governance of the landscape
- If the commodification of the landscape is partially inevitable, direct these processes in the right direction

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

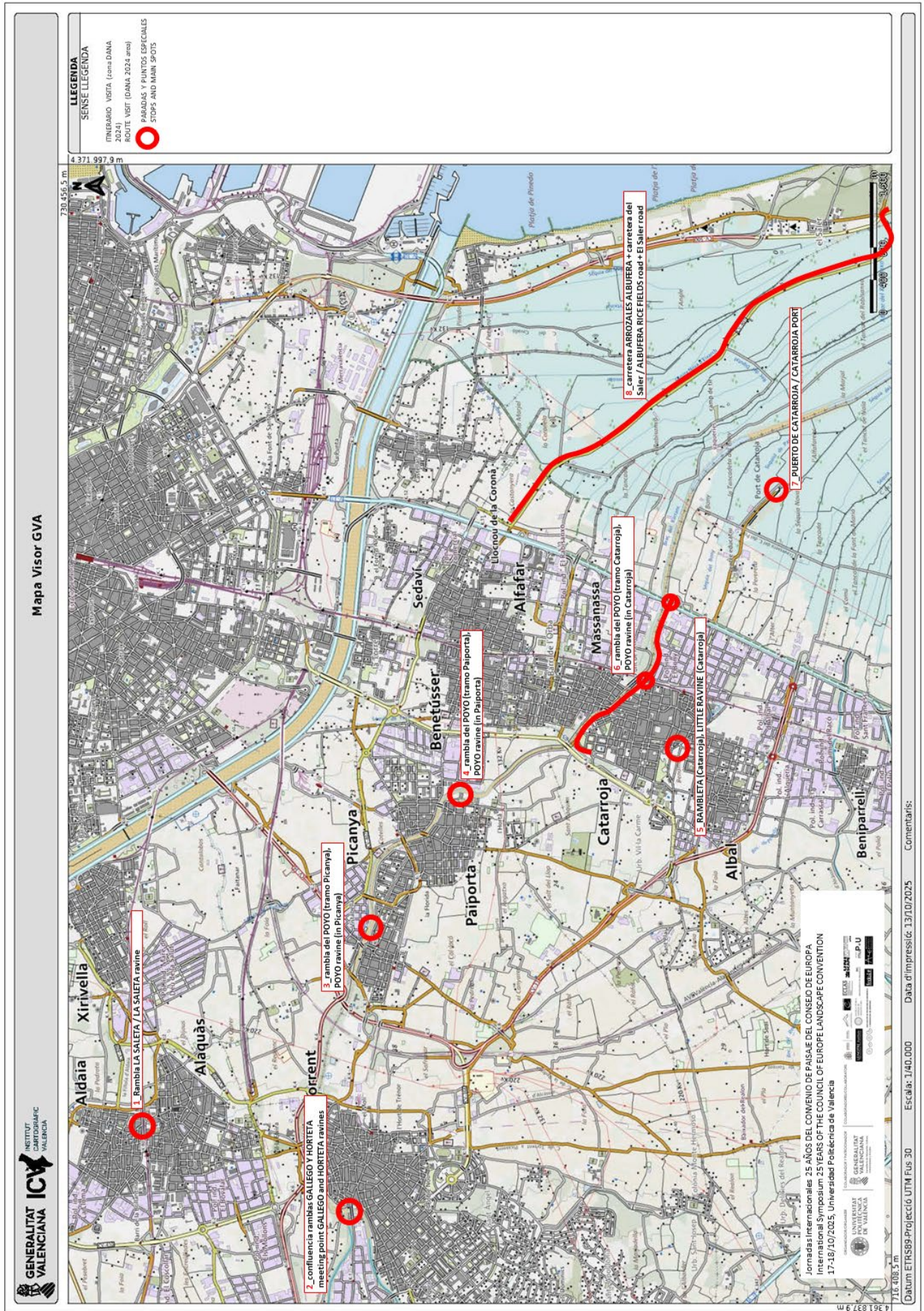
LANDSCAPE AND RISKS

- Promote a TERRITORIAL AND LANDSCAPE CULTURE by training and educating in the connections between landscape and risks from childhood to adulthood
- Integrate RISKS and landscape REGENERATION more clearly into the Landscape Convention
- Promote GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE as a tool to manage RISKS in the landscape
- Increase LANDSCAPE RESILIENCE through ACTIONS that respect the environmental, cultural and perceptual values of the landscape and through the implementation of alert, protection and evacuation PROTOCOLS.
- Given that risks are perceived by everyone and generate a collaborative and proactive attitude, USE RISK AS A CATALYST for the landscape protection, management and improvement
- FIGHT MISINFORMATION and make positive use of social media
- Use PUBLIC PARTICIPATION processes to inform on LANDSCAPE RISKS AND LANDSCAPE-BASED SOLUTIONS
- Guide and support changes in the urban landscape to improve its resilience to flooding (unseal soils, locate homes at safe levels, reinforce the urban blue-green infra for drainage and water retention and absorption)

LANDSCAPE TOOLS

- Introduce more effectively the LANDSCAPE into planning and design processes by approaching it AS AN ASSET
- INTRODUCE COMPLEX AND INTEGRAL VARIABLES (sustainability, resilience, etc.) IN LANDSCAPE STUDIES
- IMPROVE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL COORDINATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIONS
- IMPROVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES
- Participatory processes and management in UNESCO-designated landscapes can be a good reference
- Improve the METHODS FOR LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT and for the study of its historical, current, and future landscapes
- EXPEDITE APPROVAL OF LANDSCAPE STUDIES AND PLANS
- IMPROVE INSPECTION OF APPROVED PLANS AND EXECUTED PROJECTS
- IMPROVE REGULATIONS AND AVOID INCORRECT OR INCONSISTENT INTERPRETATION in Landscape Integration Studies
- Council of Europe databases reveal that there is an increasing number of LANDSCAPE STUDIES AND REPORTS
- Are the Landscape Studies of the Valencian Regions the adequate tools for landscape planning, protection and management? (now a lot of weight is given to characterization and there are pending improvements in landscape assessment and participation)

5. . VISIT to the area of L'Horta Sud affected by the DANA of October 2024





Visit to the area affected by the floods of October 2024. Stop at the confluence of the Horteta and Gallego ravines (source: Julia Deltoro Soto)



Jornadas Internacionales 25 años del Convenio de Paisaje del Consejo de Europa
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