

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS AND
WORKING TABLES**
(extended version with presentations)

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

Image: Soledad Sevilla

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- FUNDICOT (Interprofessional Association of Territorial Planning)
- AEP (Spanish Association of Landscape Architects)
- 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)

25 años
years

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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 EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

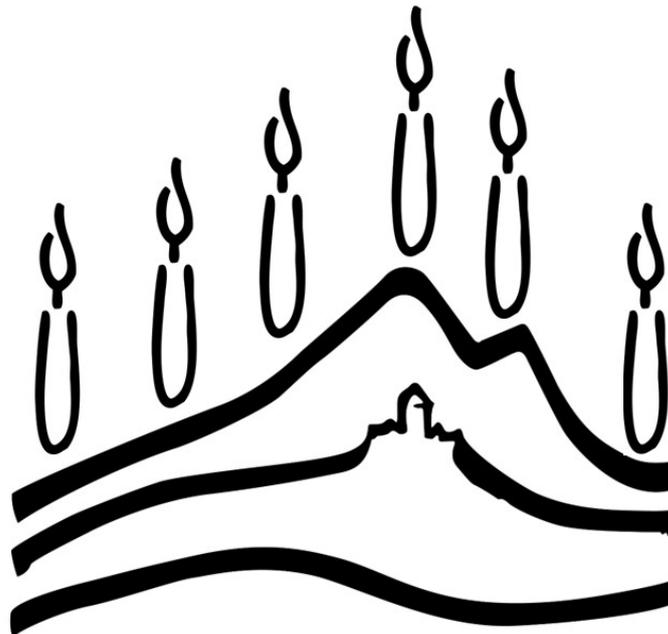
Marta Rodrigues

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: 25 YEARS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
LANDSCAPE CONVENTION: Lessons and Challenges in Governance, Planning,
Risk Management and Landscape Studies - Valencia**



17-18/10/2025

25th anniversary!!! Happy Birthday



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

1. One definition for the Landscape

Landscape means an area, as perceived **by people**, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of **natural** and/or **human** factors.



2. A comprehensive understanding

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**.

Landscape is everywhere

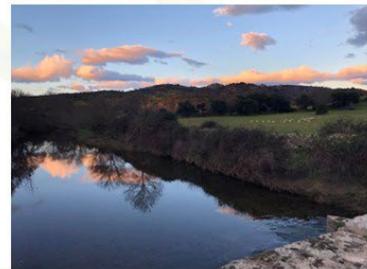


THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

3. What is its ambition?

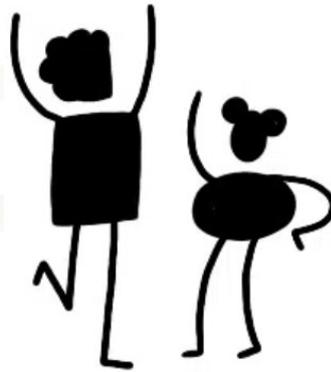
The Convention aims to integrate landscape into **public policies**, recognizing it as an essential element of individual and social **well-being**, as well as a fundamental component of Europe's **natural and cultural heritage**.



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

It seeks to promote active **public participation** in the protection, management, and planning of landscapes and it establishes landscape quality objectives that reflect the **aspirations of local communities**.



4. The most widely adopted convention

The Convention has been ratified by **41 member states** of the Council of Europe, making it one of the **most widely adopted** conventions in this field.

Its broad acceptance reflects a **shared recognition of the landscape** as an integral part of Europe's heritage and identity



Image: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

How to promote its application?

Landscapes must be **legally recognized** as essential component of people's surroundings, expressions of cultural and natural heritage, and foundations of identity.



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

Until today, 41 member states of the Council of Europe have signed and ratified the Landscape Convention. Most of the European countries have already made commitments to create or adapt national landscape policies with protection, management and planning objectives to improve the quality of urban and rural landscapes.

5. Fields for work on the its implementation

- ✓ Knowledge
- ✓ Awareness
- ✓ Public Participation
- ✓ Landscape Quality Objectives
- ✓ Integration into Sectoral Policies
- ✓ Sustainable Development

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

Knowledge: Identification, description, and assessment of landscapes, including public perception.

Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização da Paisagem em Portugal Continental

 <p>Volume I Resumo / Summary</p>	 <p>Volume IV Grupos de Unidades de Paisagem K-Q (Maciços Calcários da Estremadura)</p>
 <p>Volume II Grupos de Unidades de Paisagem A-E (Entre Douro e Minho a Douro)</p>	 <p>Volume V Grupos de Unidades de Paisagem R-V (Alentejo Central ao Algarve)</p>
 <p>Volume III Grupos de Unidades de Paisagem F-J (Beira Alta a Pinhal do Centro)</p>	 <p>Cartografia anexa</p>

Awareness: Make specialist knowledge accessible and understandable to all.

Public Participation: Engage civil society and stakeholders in all stages of landscape policy development and implementation.



Serra da Estrela Landscape Redevelopment and Management Programme – Public participatory event (Guarda, April 2025).

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

Landscape Quality Objectives: Define objectives that reflect the values and aspirations of local populations.

Integration into Sectoral Policies: Ensure landscape considerations are included in policies such as agriculture, tourism, energy, transport, etc.

Sustainable Development: Landscape actions must support well-being and balance cultural, ecological, social, and economic dimensions.



6. Main Actions to promote the quality of the Landscape

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

Protection: Preserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of landscapes.

Management: Guide and harmonize change through ongoing care, aligned with sustainability.

Planning: Proactively enhance, restore, or create landscapes in response to social and environmental needs.



São Jorge, Protected Landscape. Landscape Transformation and Management Programme in Serra do Caldeirão.

Formal Education: Include landscape issues in school and university curricula.

Professional Training: Provide interdisciplinary training for public and private sector professionals.

Public Awareness: Promote understanding and connection through campaigns, exhibitions, artistic and scientific initiatives.

Information Systems: Development of online platforms that provide access to information on landscape policies and best practices.



"Landscape Convention for kids", in Armenian Yerevan, Republic of Armenia, 8-10 June 2022. Workshop with students, in Sintra, February 2024

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

Governance and Institutional Coordination

Division of Responsibilities: Apply the principle of subsidiarity among national, regional, and local levels.

Horizontal and Vertical Coordination: Ensure cooperation across sectors and government levels.

Mainstreaming: Integrate landscape into existing public policies and development plans.



Meeting Central Administration and Local Government about Landscape, Fundão November.

Funding and Incentives

Establish dedicated **funding mechanisms** or integrate landscape financing into other sectoral budgets (e.g., culture, environment, tourism).

Offer financial or technical incentives for landscape protection, management, and planning initiatives.



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

7. Which activities have been implemented by the European Council?

Periodic Conferences

Regular meetings of States Parties to discuss the implementation of the Convention and exchange experiences

12 conferences

2001 | 2002 | 2004 | 2007 | 2009
| 2011 | 2013 | 2015 |
2017 | 2019 | 2021 | 2024



Image: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

International Meetings of the Workshops on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention

- ✓ Opportunities for sharing practices and ideas;
- ✓ Presentation of new concepts and achievements in implementing the Convention at various levels of governance;
- ✓ Specific presentation of the experiences of the host State



22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on “Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change” Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019

Workshops Subjects

well-being driving
 sustainable Democracy
 development nocracy
Spatial planning
 urban, suburban transfrontier
 and peri urban areas co operation
 quality objectives local level
 Multifunctional Strategies
 landscape Policy
 documents

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

National/Regional Symposiums on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention

Intended for States which have or have not yet ratified the Convention, the national/regional Symposiums generate debate on the subject of landscape and policies relating to the landscape.



"Landscape Convention for kids", in Armenian Yerevan, Republic of Armenia, 8-10 June 2022

Council of Europe Landscape Award

- Acknowledge exemplary practical initiatives
- Disseminate successful achievements in terms of landscape quality objectives



Images: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

Working Groups on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention

Provide knowledge, vision, guidelines, examples, and good practices to enhance the implementation of the Landscape Convention

- 2024 – Landscape and Health
- 2021 - Landscape and responsibility
- 2019- 2020 - Integration of landscape in sectoral policies
- 2015-2016 - Landscape and democracy
- 2014 - Landscape and education
- 2012-2013 Glossary
- 2009 - 2011 Council of Europe Information System
- 2007 - Landscape Award
- 2005-2007 - Guidelines for the implementation



Recommendations - Thematic Projects: Development of studies and recommendations on specific themes

Application of the Guidelines, indicating how to operationalize the implementation of the Convention across different areas.



Images: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

Recommendations - specific themes

Landscape and Health
Integration of the landscape dimension into sectoral policies

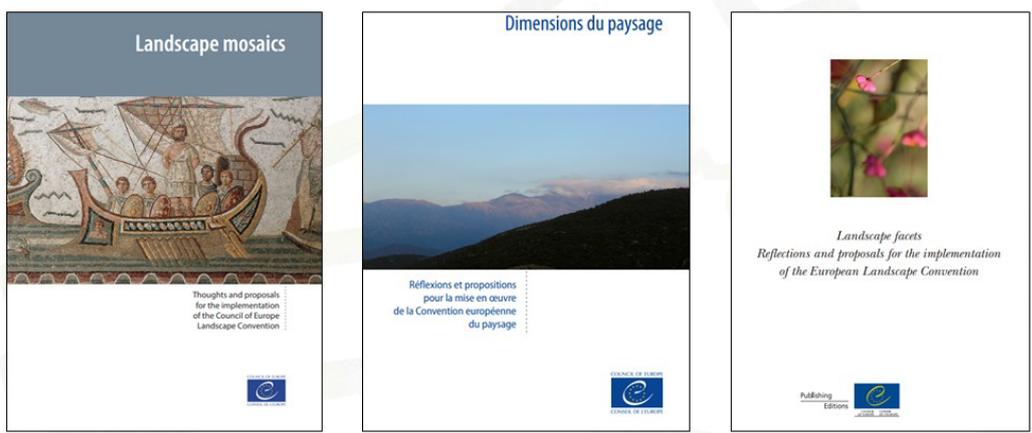
Landscape and agriculture
Town planning and landscape
Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition

Landscape and democracy: public participation
creation of public funds for landscape

Transfrontier Landscape awareness through education

Thematic Publications

Support the implementation - Territory and Landscape Series



Images: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

8. What about the future of the Convention?

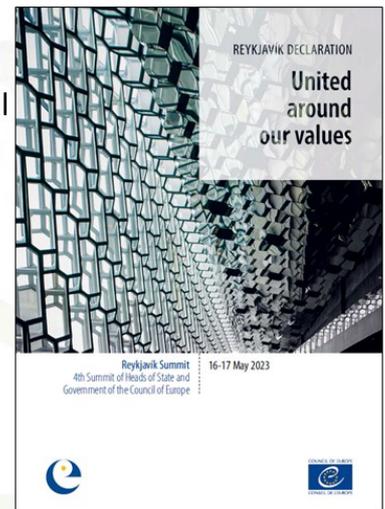


New Perspectives!

United around our values - Reykjavík declaration (2023)

At the 4th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe, held in Reykjavík on 16–17 May 2023, leaders agreed to:

- Establish a **Register of Damage** caused by Russia's aggression against Ukraine
- Strengthen the Council of Europe's role in **human rights, democracy, and the rule of law**
- **Adopt key declarations, including:**
 - Development of tools to address **emerging challenges** in technology and the **environment**



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

New Perspectives!



The Council of Europe and the environment

Recognition of the Landscape Convention

"We **recall** that the Council of Europe Landscape Convention – the first international treaty devoted exclusively to all dimensions of the landscape – specifies that the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, **ecological, environmental** and social fields..."

Landscape and Well-being

The Declaration highlights that **landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being**, with links to cultural identity, ecological balance, and quality of life.

Shared Rights and Responsibilities

It underlines that **landscape protection, management and planning involve rights and responsibilities for everyone** — reinforcing a participatory, inclusive approach.

Integration with Broader Environmental and Human Rights Goals

Landscape is presented as part of the Council of Europe's broader commitment to **protecting human rights in the context of environmental challenges**, including pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss.

9. Ministerial Conference and the meeting of representatives of the States Parties and Observers, to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention – 27 – 28 October 2025



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

9. In Progress

Declaration on the ministerial conference marking the 25TH anniversary

The Declaration intends to mark the **25th anniversary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (2000–2025)**, reaffirming its essential contribution to the **cultural, ecological, environmental, economic, and social dimensions** of European societies.

- Significance of Landscape;
- Achievements of the Convention;
- Link to Human Rights and Democracy;
- Environmental and Global Challenge;



Proposes a set of Commitments by Ministers



9. In Progress

Recommendation on “Landscape, a living environment”

Points for discussion to guide the drafting process:

- Drive land use planning in alignment with the aspirations of local communities;
- Ensure the production of ecosystem services.;
- Manage the landscape in ways that reduce the risk of disasters, particularly concerning fires and floods;
- Adapt to a changing global climate;
- Rebuild the natural environment;
- Increase the number of green spaces in urban areas;
- Expand and preserve natural habitats such as woodlands, wetlands and heaths;
- Connect habitats to allow native animals to move freely without restrictions.



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

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9. In Progress

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9. In Progress

European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe

New IT solution

Information System on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention



The [Information System on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention](#) allows for online access to information about the policies developed in order to implement the European landscape Convention at national and regional level. The [Glossary](#) clarifies certain terms used.

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

9. In Progress

European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe

New IT solution - user-friendly and intuitive

- Provide access to landscape policies
- Stabilize terms and concepts
- Promote exchange of information
- Support monitoring and evaluation
- Raise awareness



9. In Progress

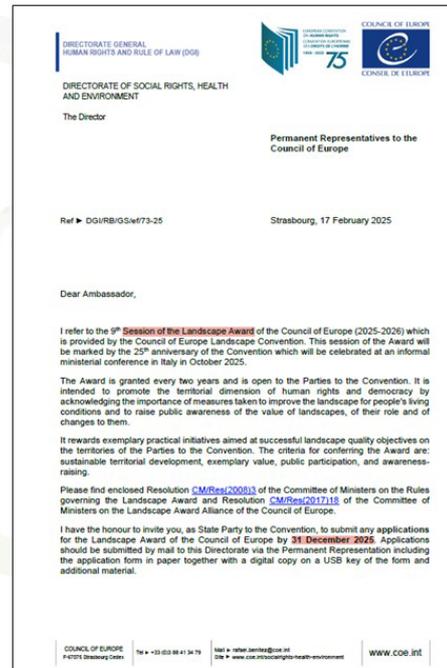
Landscape AWARD – New Edition!

9th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2025-2026) which is provided by the Council of Europe Landscape Convention.

This session of the Award will be marked by the 25th anniversary of the Convention which will be celebrated at an informal Ministerial conference in Italy in October 2025

Eligible participants

- Local or Regional Authorities and groupings:
- Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- Transfrontier authorities



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN EUROPE: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Marta Rodrigues

THANK YOU

Marta Rodrigues

Landscape Architect

Spatial Planning Service

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Ministry of Economy and Territorial Cohesion

Directorate-General for Territory

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.

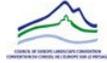


THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

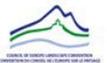
Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



El Convenio del Paisaje en España:
presente y futuro



El presente: estado de la cuestión



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado

Ley 16/1985, de 25 de junio, del Patrimonio Histórico Español

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Ley 16/1985, de 25 de junio, del Patrimonio Histórico Español.	
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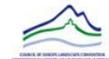
No contempla "El Paisaje Cultural"

Define los Conjuntos Históricos y Sitios Históricos

En su disposición adicional octava convierte los Parajes Pintorescos en Bienes de Interés Cultural (BIC)



Alamedas de Segovia (Paisaje pintoresco, 1947)

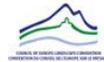


THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

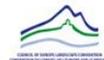
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Cuenca y entorno (Paisaje pintoresco, 1963)

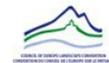
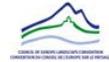


Conjunto Histórico de la Villa de Madrid (1994)



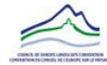
THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



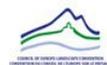
THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



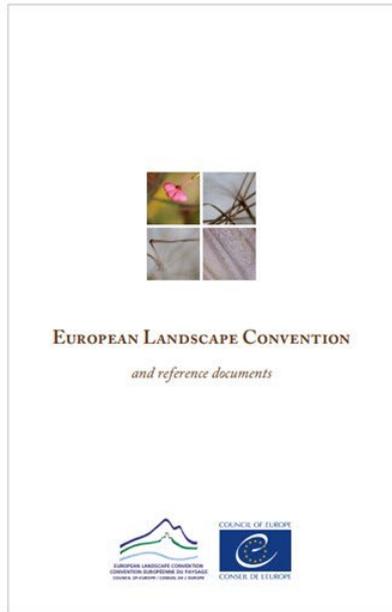
prado-retiro.madrid.es

MADRID



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

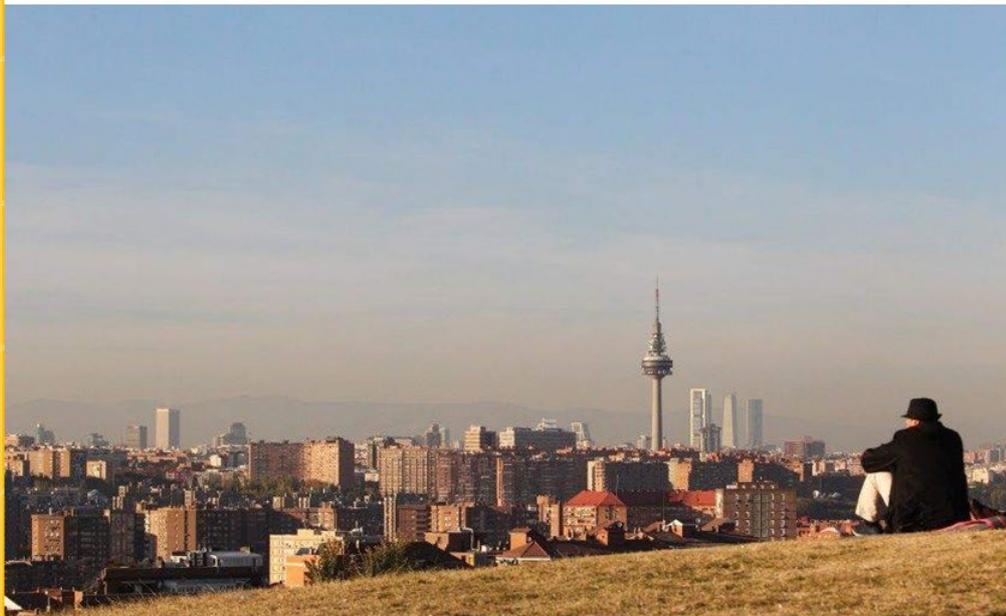
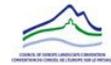
Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



Convenio Europeo del Paisaje
(Consejo de Europa, 2000)

Cualquier parte del territorio tal como lo percibe la población, cuyo carácter sea el resultado de la acción y la interacción de factores naturales y/o humanos

Introducción de los “Paisajes cotidianos” y los paisajes no extraordinarios

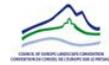


Madrid desde el cerro del Tío Pío (Vallecas)



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



Catàleg de Paisatge del Penedès

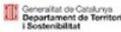
Coneixes el paisatge que t'envolta?
Com t'agradaria que fos el teu paisatge?
PARTICIPA-HI!

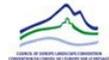


Sessions informatives - 19.00 h

Capellades: dim. 12 de juny Museu Moit Paperer, C/Pau Casals, 10
Sant Salvador: dc. 13 de juny Museu Pau Casals, Auda, Pallarissa, 67
Sant Sadurn d'Anoia: dj. 14 de juny Casal d'Entitats, Correr de Marc Mir, 15
Vitanova i la Geltrú: dv. 15 de juny Masia d'en Cabanyes, Camí Ral, s/n

Vine i digues-hi la teua!

Organitza:   <http://paisatgpenedes.cat>
penedes@paisatge.net



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



Catàleg de Paisatge del Penedès

Coneixes el paisatge que t'envolta?
Com t'agradaria que fos el teu paisatge?
PARTICIPA-HI!

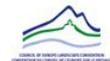
Sessions informatives - 19.00 h

Capellades: di. **12 de juny** Museu Molí Paperer, CPau Casals, 10
 Sant Salvador: di. **13 de juny** Museu Pau Casals, Avda. Pitarra, 67
 Sant Sadurní d'Noya: di. **14 de juny** Casa d'Enricats, Carrer de Marc Mir, 15
 Vilanova i la Geltrú: di. **15 de juny** Masia d'en Cabanyes, Carrer Ros, s/n

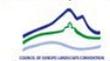
Vine i digues-hi la teua!

Organitzo: Observatori del Paisatge, Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

<http://paisatgapedes.cat>
penedes@paisatge.net



Valle del Darro (Granada)

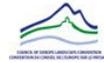


THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado

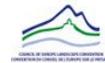
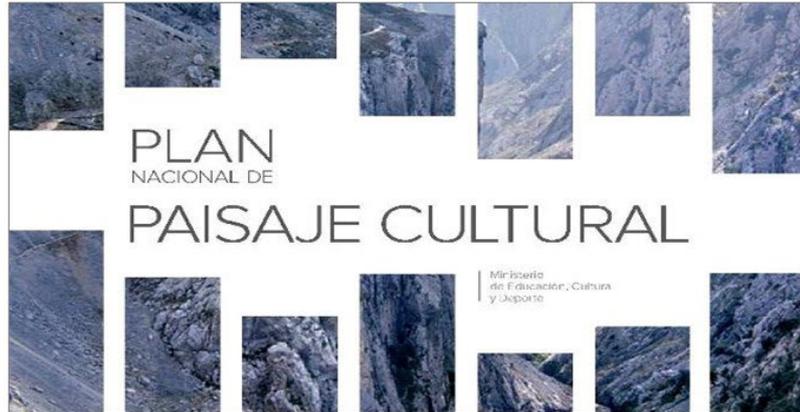


Presa del Gasco (Comunidad de Madrid)



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



PLAN NACIONAL DE PAISAJE CULTURAL

Aprobado en **2012** por el Consejo de Patrimonio Histórico

Precedente: Programa de Paisajes Culturales del IPCE (2003). (Con asignación presupuestaria pluriannual en los PGE dentro del Superproyecto “Estudios y Planes Directores de Paisajes Culturales”)

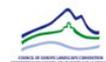
Desde **2017** se convierte en el Observatorio Nacional del Paisaje ante el Consejo de Europa.

En **2018** se creó dentro del Plan un grupo de trabajo específico sobre jardines y parques históricos.

El 10 de abril de **2025** primera reunión de la comisión de seguimiento fuera del IPCE, en la sede del IAPAH (Sevilla)

20 de octubre de 2025 aprobación de la primera actualización del texto

El 12 de diciembre de **2025** primera jornada de Buenas Prácticas en el Priorat-Siurana (Tarragona)



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

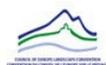
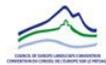
Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado

LA DEFINICIÓN DE PAISAJE CULTURAL DEL PLAN

El paisaje cultural es el resultado de la interacción en el tiempo de las personas y el medio natural, cuya expresión es un territorio percibido y valorado por sus cualidades culturales, producto de un proceso y soporte de la identidad de una comunidad.

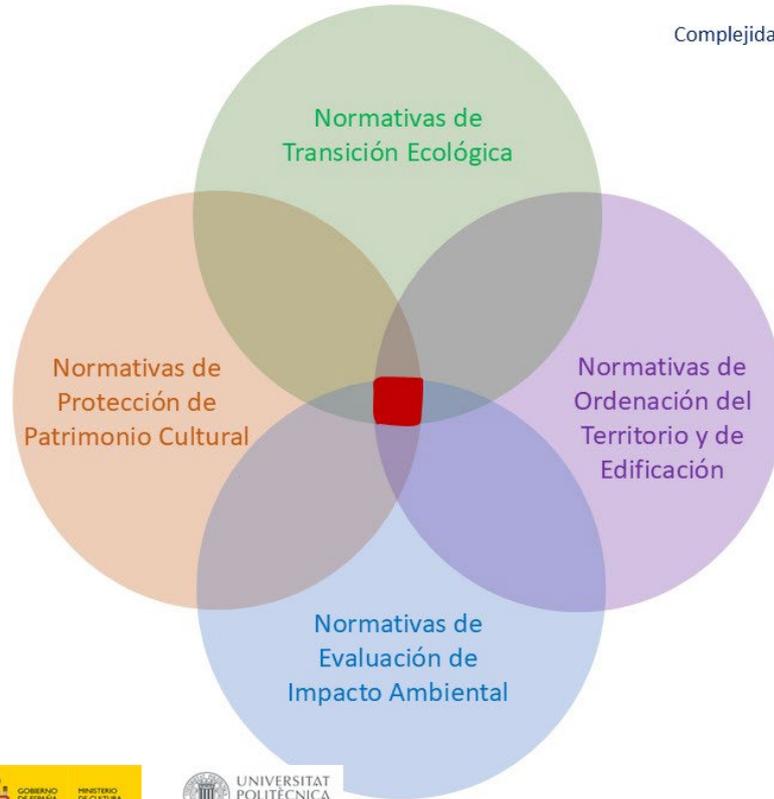


Azucareras en la Vega de Granada

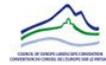


THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



Complejidad normativa



▶ Estudio temático comparativo para el Plan Nacional de Paisaje: Los Paisajes del Olivo en España



▶ El paisaje de El Valle del Alto Lozoya o Valle de El Paular



▶ Actuaciones en Paisaje Cultural en el periodo 2005-2015



▶ Plan de calidad del paisaje urbano de Lorca



▶ Cien paisajes culturales en España



▶ Plan director del paisaje cultural de la isla de Sálvora (Riveira, A Coruña) y su arquitectura tradicional



▶ Plan de gestión para el desarrollo de estrategias de actuación en la isla de Formentera



▶ Paisaje del esparto en España



▶ La Serena, paisaje cultural



▶ Paisaje del valle de Ricote (Murcia)



▶ Estudio del paisaje cultural de La Vera



▶ Estudio del paisaje cultural de Navapalos



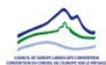
▶ Metodología para la realización del Atlas del cultivo del viñedo en España



▶ El paisaje cultural de los hayedos primigenios de España declarados por UNESCO



▶ La dehesa, paisaje cultural

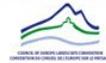


THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



2. El futuro: la actualización del Plan



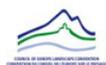
Objetivo general

la salvaguarda del paisaje y, en particular, de los paisajes de especial interés cultural (Se incorpora también por la dimensión paisajística del patrimonio inmueble).

La *salvaguarda* engloba: *acciones de identificación y caracterización, documentación, investigación, protección, mejora y revitalización,*

Objetivos específicos:

- ❖ Identificación y caracterización
- ❖ Definición de objetivos de calidad paisajística
- ❖ Gestión y gobernanza
- ❖ Educación, formación, sensibilización y participación
- ❖ Cooperación institucional
- ❖ Desafíos medioambientales y sociales



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado

INSTRUMENTOS DE CONOCIMIENTO

Inventarios, registros, censos, catálogos y listas de paisajes culturales / Estudios específicos sobre paisajes culturales concretos o sobre cualquier otro aspecto / Proyectos de investigación interdisciplinares.

INSTRUMENTOS DE GESTIÓN

Planes directores, planes especiales, planes de prevención de riesgos, guías de paisaje, planes de gestión, cartas de paisaje y catálogos de paisaje.

INSTRUMENTOS DE INTERVENCIÓN

Proyectos de restauración paisajística / Proyectos de integración paisajística / Proyectos de mejora y consolidación paisajística / Proyectos de puesta en valor / Evaluaciones de impacto paisajístico.

INSTRUMENTOS DE PARTICIPACIÓN Y SENSIBILIZACIÓN

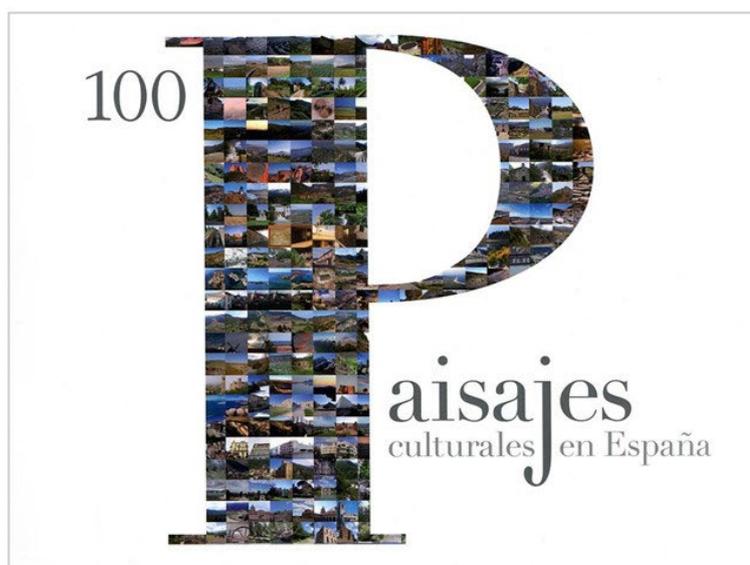
Procesos participativos y consultas públicas, Encuestas y dinámicas de grupo, Redes de información y observatorios.. Participación en órganos de gestión y comisiones de seguimiento. Comunicación y sensibilización, a través de acciones de información, campañas y eventos

INSTRUMENTOS DE FORMACIÓN Y EDUCACIÓN

Programas y proyectos educativos, Elaboración de materiales didácticos, Actividades de formación del profesorado, Actividades de formación especializada para profesionales, Investigación e innovación en educación patrimonial, Actividades de difusión de buenas prácticas y experiencias educativas.



Realizar inventarios y registros



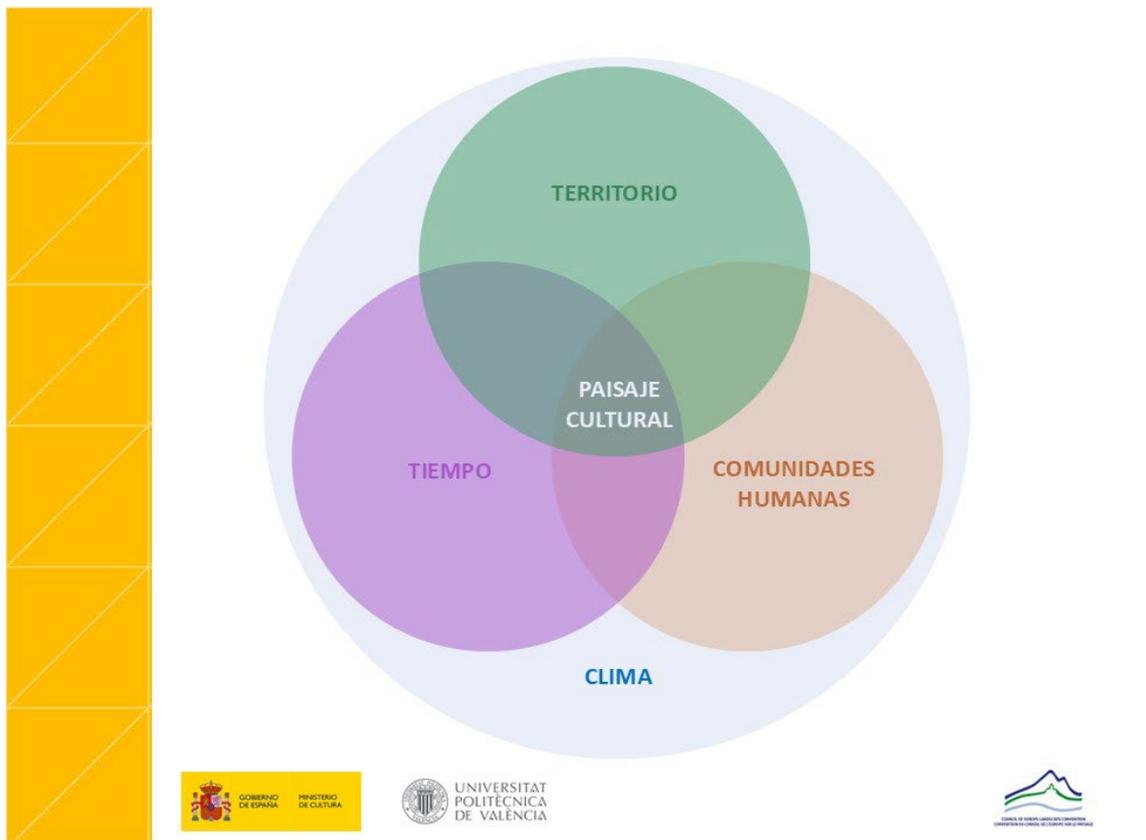
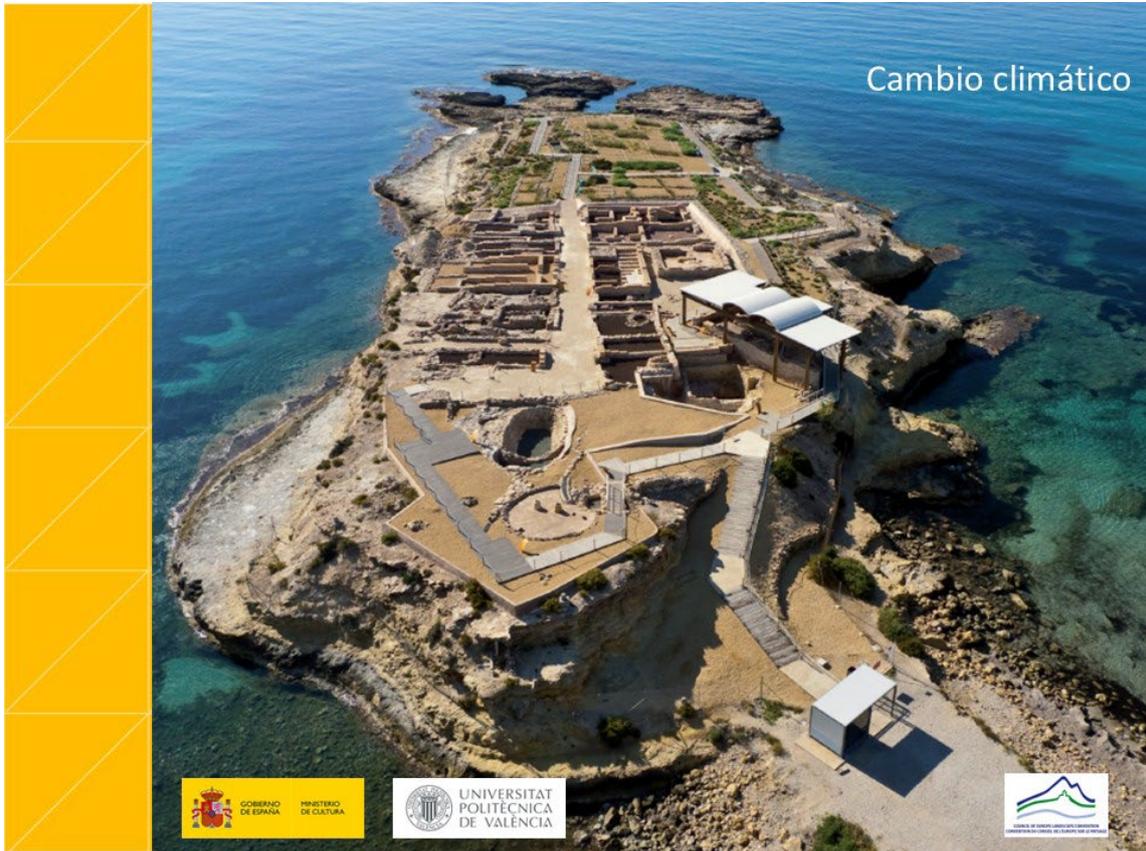
THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

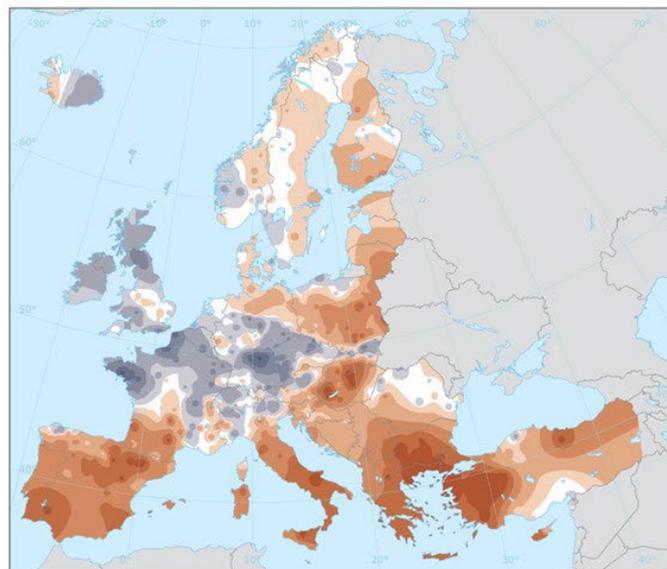
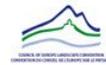
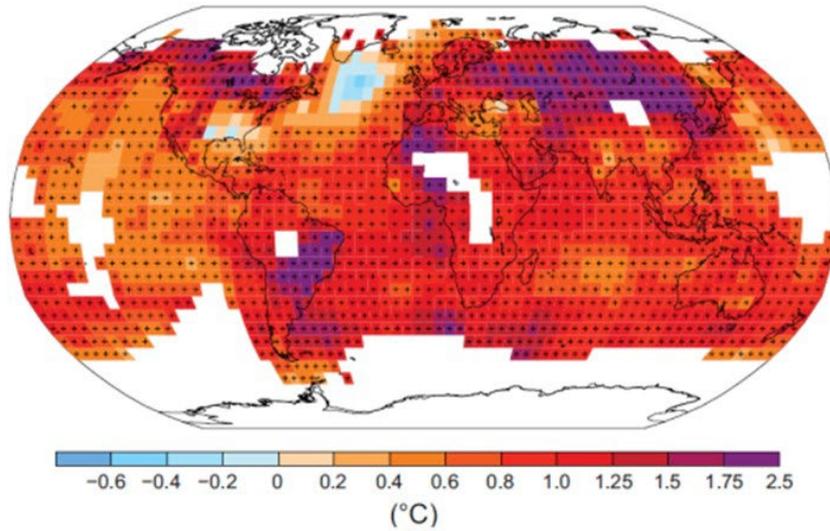
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THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Variación observada en la temperatura superficial entre 1901-2012



Observed regional trends of annual river flood discharges in Europe (1960-2010)

Change in mean annual flood discharge per decade (%)

<-12	-10-12	-6-10-9	-3-10-3	1-10-1	3-10-1	6-10-3	9-10-6	12-10-9	+12
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0 500 1000 1500 km

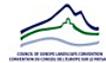
Outside coverage



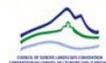
THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Riesgos específicos ligados al cambio climático y su impacto en el paisaje cultural		
Riesgo climático específico	Elementos del paisaje cultural afectados	Efectos transversales
Aumento de la temperatura media	Ecosistemas naturales y agrarios, cultivos tradicionales sensibles al calor, prácticas agrícolas estacionales, patrimonio forestal	Estrés térmico, pérdida de productividad agrícola, desplazamiento de especies
Alteración de los patrones de las precipitaciones	Regadíos históricos, bancales, cultivos de secano, canales, sistemas de gestión tradicional del agua	Inestabilidad hídrica, pérdida de eficiencia de sistemas tradicionales, erosión del suelo
Aumento del nivel del mar	Paisajes costeros, humedales, patrimonio construido en litoral, infraestructuras portuarias históricas	Salinización de suelos, pérdida de terreno, desplazamiento de comunidades costeras
Erosionabilidad de las costas	Dunas, acantilados, marismas, caminos costeros históricos, estructuras defensivas tradicionales	Pérdida de hábitats costeros, retroceso del litoral, deterioro de infraestructuras
Lluvia ácida	Arquitectura patrimonial (piedra, teja, madera), esculturas al aire libre, suelos cultivables, biodiversidad sensible	Degradación de materiales, acidificación del suelo, pérdida de especies sensibles
Contaminación atmosférica	Calidad del aire en entornos urbanos patrimoniales, afeción a vegetación sensible, oxidación y deterioro de materiales constructivos	Impacto en salud humana, ennegrecimiento de superficies, debilitamiento del arbolado
Avance de la desertización y la aridez	Paisajes esteparios, vegas agrícolas, montes comunales, hábitats frágiles, redes de pasto y trashumancia	Pérdida de fertilidad, abandono de usos tradicionales, migración climática
Inundabilidad de áreas costeras e islas	Núcleos rurales tradicionales, molinos mareales, sistemas de marisqueo, caminos históricos, elementos simbólicos del paisaje	Daños estructurales, pérdida de accesibilidad, transformación de usos
Agravamiento de eventos meteorológicos extremos	Arquitectura vernácula, infraestructuras hidráulicas, bancales, taludes, sistemas de retención de agua y suelo	Dstrucción de patrimonio, colapso de infraestructuras, desplazamientos poblacionales, pérdida de biodiversidad
Incendios forestales	Montes comunales, paisajes agroforestales, biodiversidad, continuidad ecológica, memoria del territorio	Dstrucción de hábitats, pérdida de suelo fértil, alteración del ciclo del agua, desplazamiento de especies
Eventos naturales extremos (terremotos, deslizamientos, volcanes)	Arquitectura vernácula, patrimonio arqueológico, núcleos rurales, estructuras tradicionales, sistemas hidráulicos históricos	Daños estructurales, pérdida irreversible de patrimonio, alteración del relieve, desplazamiento de poblaciones



Efecto de la erosión en el dolmen de Areoso (España)

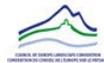


THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



Vista de Tarraco (España)



La Alhambra reactiva la recuperación del bosque y su adaptación al cambio climático

Pretenden evitar caída de árboles, corrimientos de tierras, proteger estructuras y aumentar la diversidad para hacerlo más resiliente



Un especialista poda un grupo de álamos junto al Generalife / J. S. GOMEZ



Diario de Almería

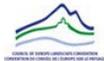
ALMERÍA

ALMERÍA APTV PROVINCIA FERIADES ANDALUCÍA SOCIEDAD ECONOMÍA DEPORTES CULTURA OPINIÓN | 20 DE JUNIO DE 2025

MEDIO AMBIENTE

Restauran balates en Cabo de Gata para frenar la erosión de los suelos y retener carbono

- Ayuda a frenar la pérdida y el empobrecimiento del suelo
- Secuestran dióxido de carbono y regulan los ciclos de agua

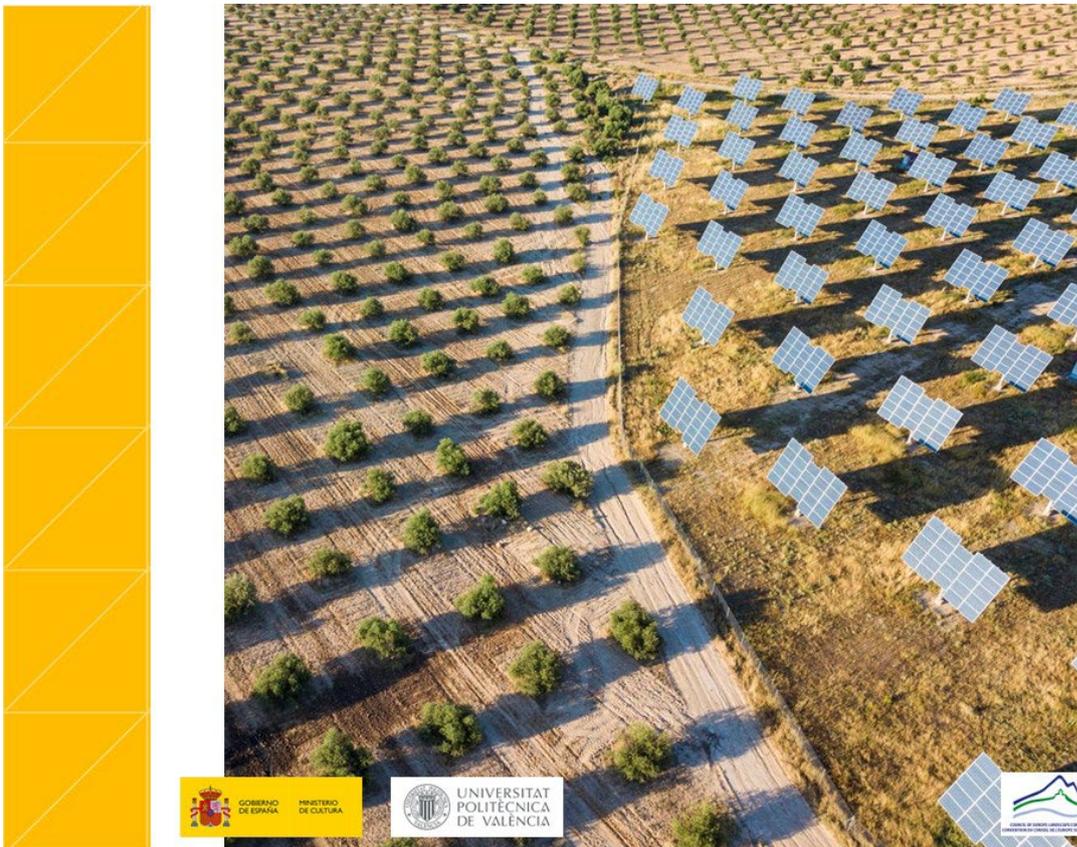
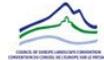


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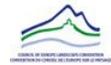


Evaluaciones de impacto
paisajístico y patrimonial



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado



THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

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The collage consists of four slides:

- Slide 1:** A UNESCO poster titled "World Heritage and wind energy planning". It features a wind turbine in a landscape and the text: "Protecting visual integrity in the context of the energy transition".
- Slide 2:** A slide titled "IV. ETUDE DES VUES SORTANTES" (Study of Outgoing Views). It shows two panoramic views of a landscape with a stone wall and a path. The top view is labeled "Vue depuis le point le plus au Nord" and the bottom view is labeled "Vue à 60°".
- Slide 3:** A slide titled "Méthodologie" (Methodology). It shows a fan-shaped diagram with a color scale from red (défavorable) to green (autres zones). The text below reads: "La forme du modèle retenu résulte des lois de l'optique humaine ainsi que des tests empiriques. L'aire défavorable a été affichée afin d'être la plus incertaine possible." (The shape of the model retained results from the laws of human optics as well as empirical tests. The unfavorable area has been displayed to be as uncertain as possible.)
- Slide 4:** A slide titled "Méthodologie" (Methodology) with an example: "Exemple : secteur de la Justice (enjeu fort)" (Example: Justice sector (high priority)). It shows a map of a region with different colored zones: purple (Zone de compatibilité), red (Défavorable), yellow (Vigilance), and green (Autres zones). A legend indicates "Bulle à expertise après..." (Bubble for expertise after...).

Logos at the bottom of the collage include: GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA / MINISTERIO DE CULTURA, UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA, and the Council of Europe Landscape Convention logo.

A group of approximately 20 people, including men and women of various ages, are posing for a group photo in a large, arched stone hall. They are wearing lanyards and some are holding small brochures. In the background, a banner reads: "Difusión, sensibilización y comunicación" (Dissemination, awareness and communication). Below the banner, it says: "JORNADA TÉCNICA DEL ENTORNO AL PAISAJE CULTURAL EN EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y LA TRANSICIÓN ADAPTADA".

Logos at the bottom of the photo include: GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA / MINISTERIO DE CULTURA, UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA, and the Council of Europe Landscape Convention logo.

THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Antonio Jesús Antequera Delgado

Sensibilización paisajes cotidianos



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

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SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

**Planeamiento Territorial y Paisaje en
la Comunidad Autónoma del País
Vasco****VALENCIA****2025**

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui
Responsable del Servicio de Ordenación del Territorio y
Planeamiento (1987-2022)

Dirección de Planificación Territorial, Urbanismo y Regeneración urbana
Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Política Territorial y Vivienda
Gobierno Vasco

**PLANEAMIENTO TERRITORIAL Y PAISAJE EN LA COMUNIDAD
AUTÓNOMA DEL PAÍS VASCO**

Objeto: Presentación de la planificación territorial de la CAPV y el acercamiento al PAISAJE que de la misma se desprende.

I.- Introducción.

II.- PRIMERA GENERACIÓN DEL PLANEAMIENTO

- Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de 1997: **El Paisaje.**
- Plan Territorial Parcial Donostialdea-Bajo Bidasoa: **Perímetro de Crecimiento Urbano.**
- Plan Territorial Sectorial de Ríos y Arroyos: **Inundabilidad.**

III.- SEGUNDA GENERACIÓN DEL PLANEAMIENTO

- Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de 2019: **El Paisaje.**

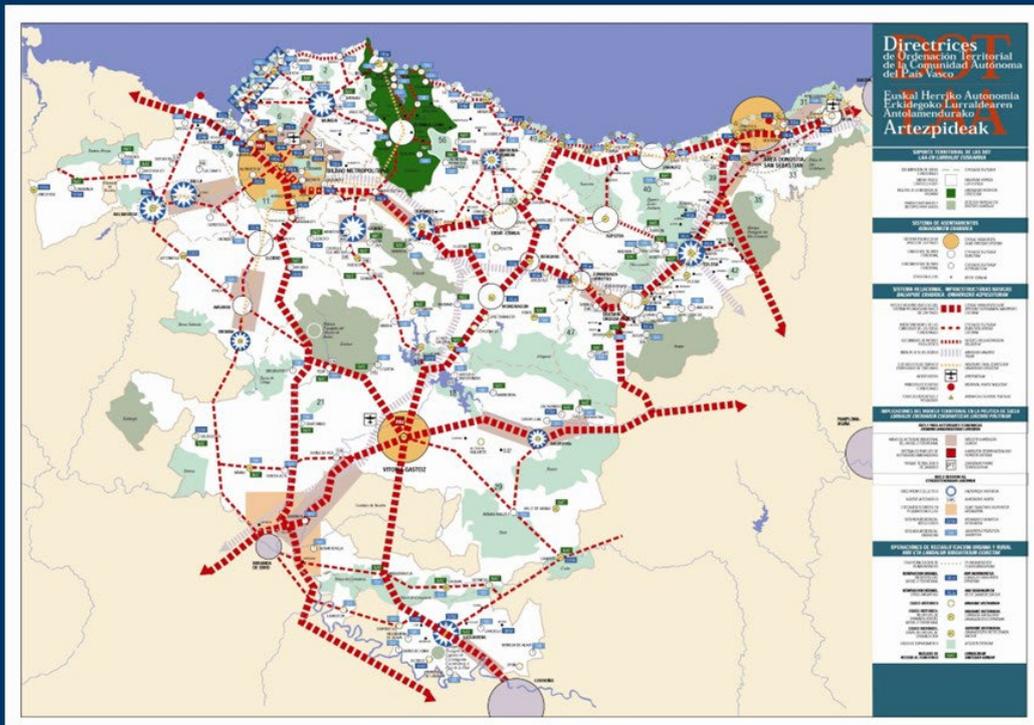
SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

DATOS GENERALES

<u>PAÍS VASCO:</u>	<u>SUPERFICIE</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>
<u>C. VALENCIANA:</u>	7.234 km2.	2.201.582 Hab.
	23.255 km2.	5.467.242 Hab.
<u>BILBAO METROPOLITANO:</u>	<u>509,74 Km2.</u>	<u>897.346 Hab.</u>
L'Horta Nord:	140,40 Km2.	228.424 Hab.
L'Horta Sud:	353,16 Km2	509.816 Hab.
Valencia:	134,6 Km2	797.654 Hab.
<u>L'HORTA Y VALENCIA:</u>	<u>628,16 Km2.</u>	<u>1.535.894 Hab.</u>

LAS DIRECTRICES DE ORDENACIÓN TERRITORIAL



Plano Resumen

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

LAS DIRECTRICES DE ORDENACIÓN TERRITORIAL



Euskadi en el Contexto Europeo

Imagen satélite

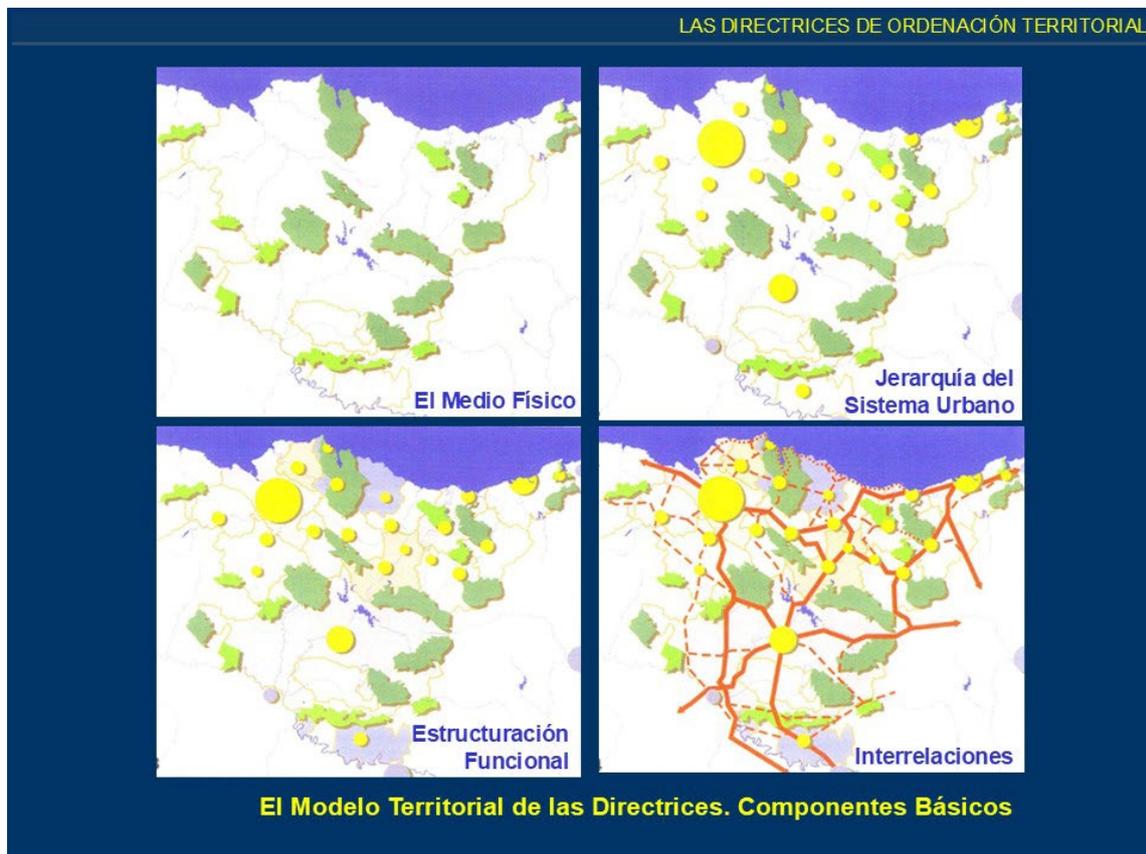
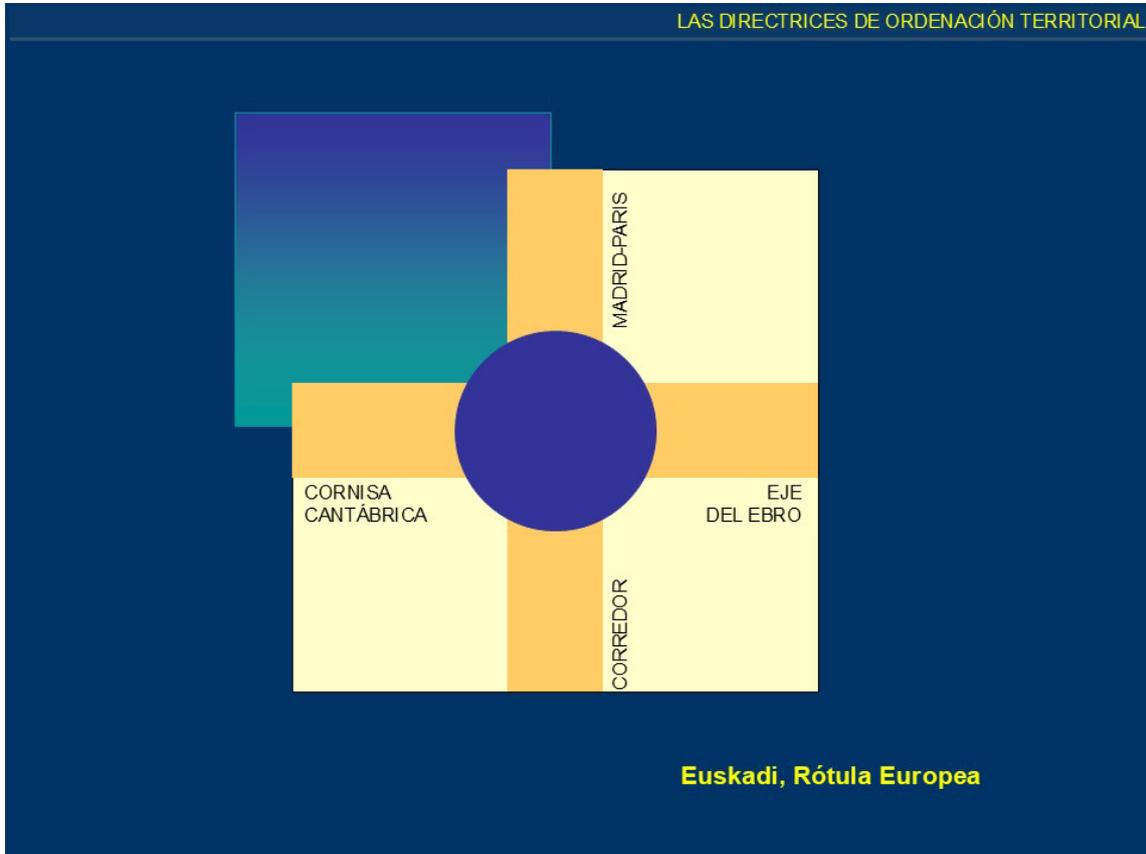
LAS DIRECTRICES DE ORDENACIÓN TERRITORIAL



Euskadi en el Contexto Europeo

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

8.- LA ORDENACIÓN DEL MEDIO FÍSICO G. TRATAMIENTO DEL PAISAJE

g1. El paisaje está evidentemente condicionado por una intervención humana durante siglos, y así como diversas prácticas culturales del hombre han modelado paisajes antropizados de una singular belleza, en otros casos el efecto ha sido justo el contrario, provocando la degradación paisajística,

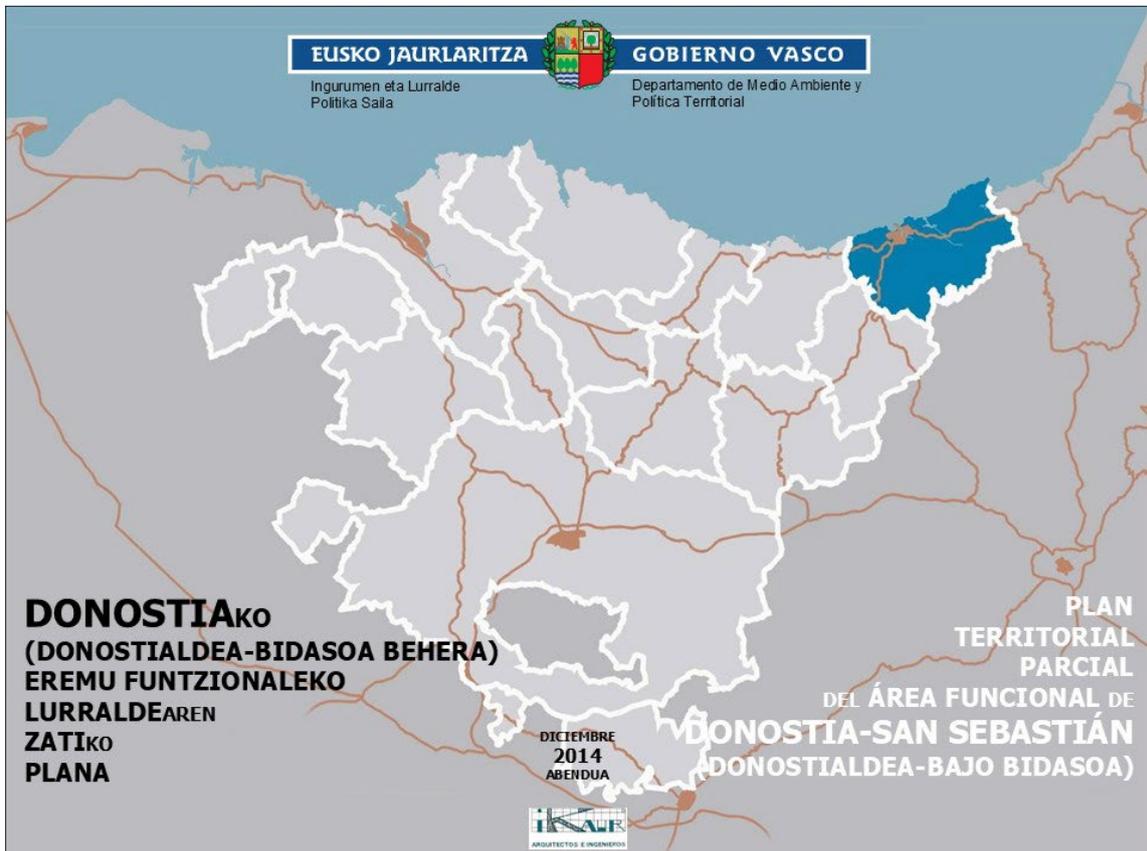
g2. ...dedicar los esfuerzos que se puedan dar en la mejora del paisaje a aquellas zonas que resulten más visibles y que van a incidir en una percepción más armoniosa del paisaje por la mayoría de la población. En este sentido, es preciso catalogar aquellas zonas visuales, que deben tener un tratamiento paisajístico especial y en las que hay que evitar la presencia de actuaciones visualmente negativas. A la luz de su estado actual habrá que determinar los mecanismos de conservación o de restauración paisajística de las mismas.

Asimismo, los hitos y singularidades paisajísticas naturales, como peñas, crestas, árboles centenarios, etc. o construidos como torres vigía, ermitas, molinos, antiguas fábricas de electricidad, etc., deben quedar, en el planeamiento, inscritos en perímetros de protección que tengan en cuenta su cuenca visual.

También debe exigirse a toda obra o actuación que rompa el actual modelado del paisaje que acometa el estudio paisajístico correspondiente para minimizar los impactos negativos que pueda crear y ejecute las actuaciones de restauración paisajística correspondientes.

g3. La catalogación ... se centrará en los entornos de las vías de comunicación, núcleos urbanos y elementos culturales y naturales singulares.

g4. ...el planeamiento ... estudiará el tratamiento paisajístico de los espacios marginales ...



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

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DONOSTIA_{KO}
(DONOSTIALDE A-BIDASOA BEHERA)
EREMU FUNTZIONALEKO LURRALDE PLAN PARTZIALA

FEBRERO
2016
OTSAILA

PLAN TERRITORIAL PARCIAL DEL ÁREA FUNCIONAL DE
DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIÁN
(DONOSTIALDE A-BAJO BIDASOA)

1.- INTEGRACIÓN DE A.F. EN SU ENTORNO CIRCUNDANTE

EUSKO JAURLARITZA
Ingurumen eta Lurralde
Politika Salla

GOBIERNO VASCO
Departamento de Medio Ambiente y
Política Territorial

DONOSTIA_{KO}
(DONOSTIALDE A-BIDASOA BEHERA)
EREMU FUNTZIONALEKO LURRALDE PLAN PARTZIALA

FEBRERO
2016
OTSAILA

PLAN TERRITORIAL PARCIAL DEL ÁREA FUNCIONAL DE
DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIÁN
(DONOSTIALDE A-BAJO BIDASOA)

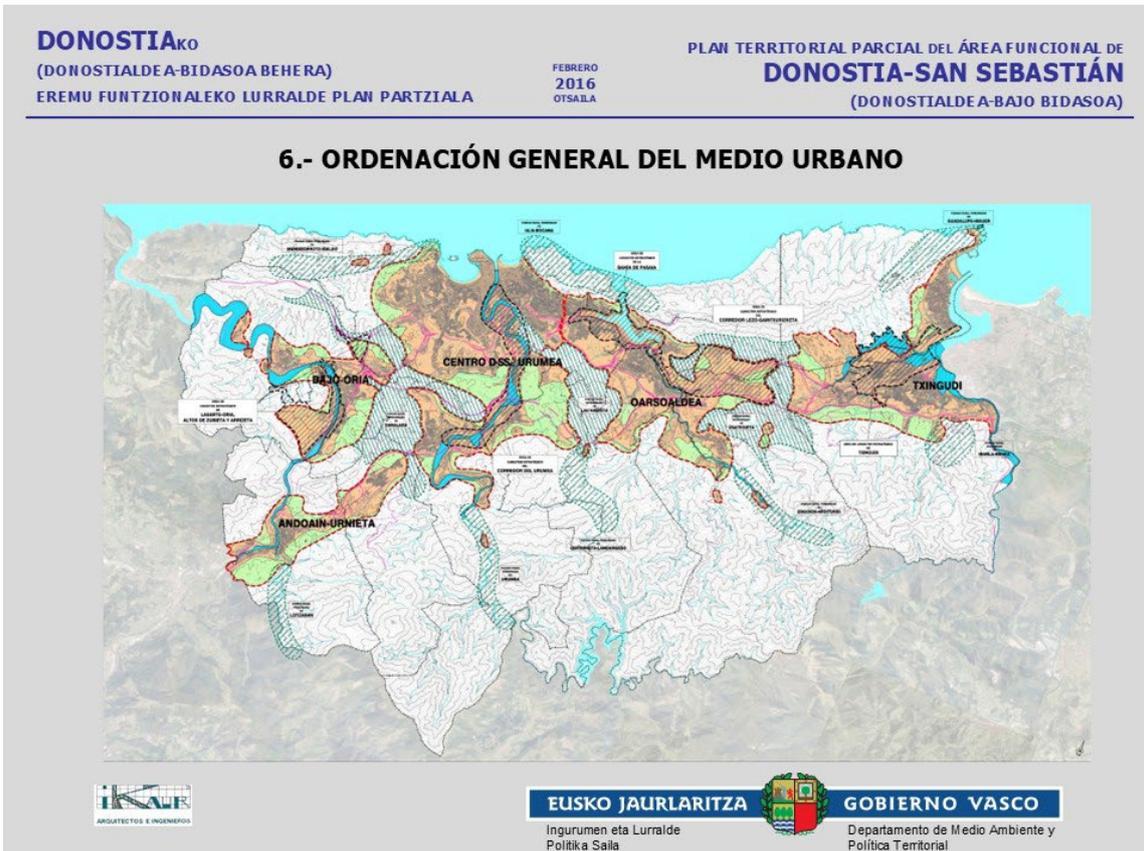
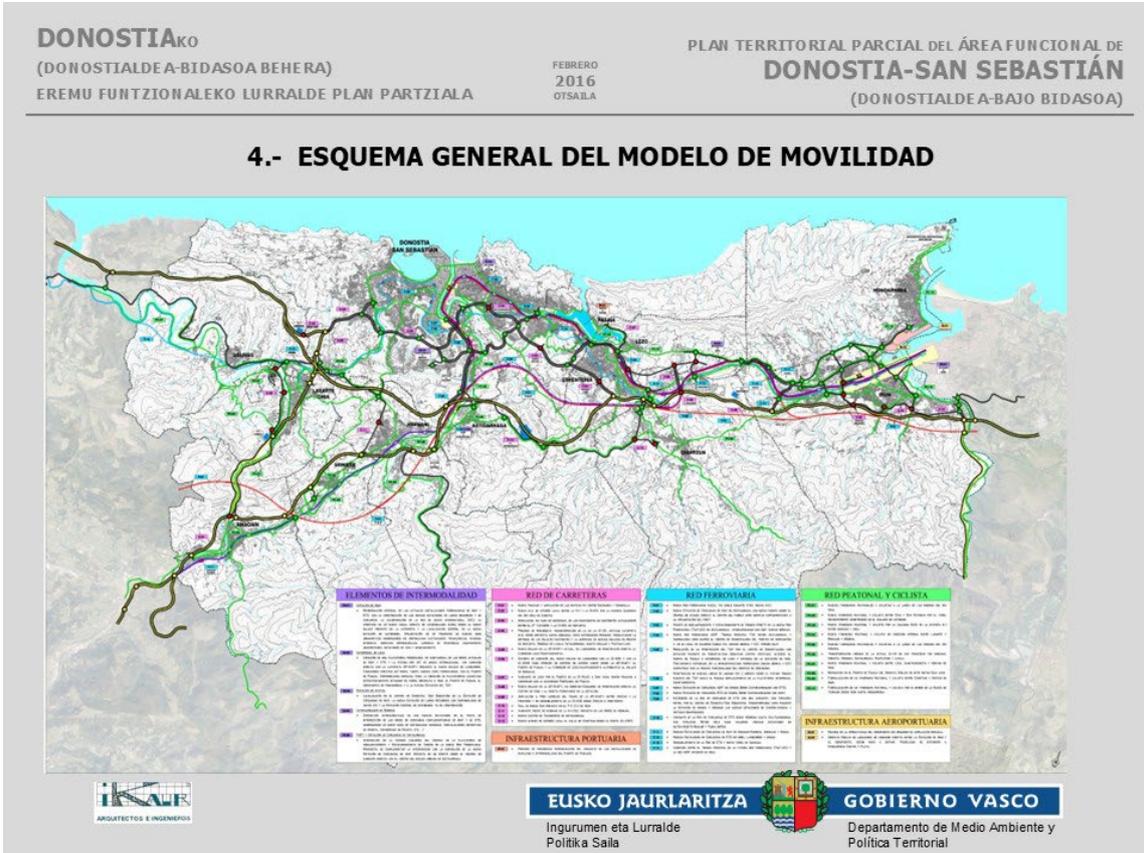
3.- ORDENACIÓN GENERAL DEL MEDIO FÍSICO

EUSKO JAURLARITZA
Ingurumen eta Lurralde
Politika Salla

GOBIERNO VASCO
Departamento de Medio Ambiente y
Política Territorial

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

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SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

The map displays the Basque Country with a grid overlay. A blue line marks the northern border, and a yellow line marks the southern border. The text 'LAP' is on the left and 'PTS' is on the right.

LAP
Euskal Autonomi Elkarte
Ibaien eta Erreken Ertzak
Antolatze Lurraldearen
Arloko Plana

PTS
Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de
Márgenes de Ríos y
Arroyos de la CAPV

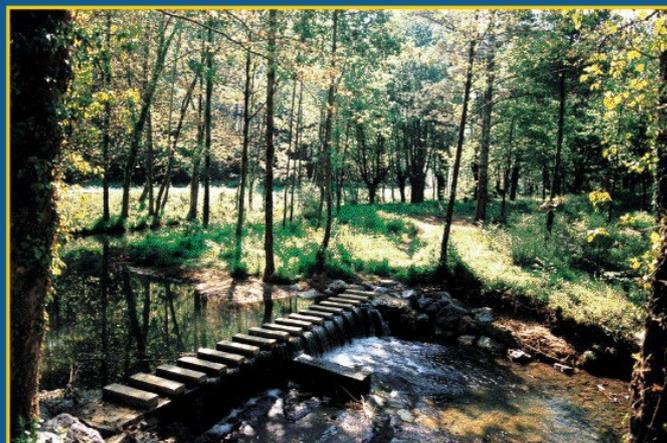
Lurralde Antolamendu eta
Ingurugiro Saila
EUSKO JAURLARITZA
GOBIERNO VASCO
Departamento de Ordenación del
Territorio y Medio Ambiente

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



VIII.- DIAGNÓSTICO: El río y la acción del hombre

8.1.- DIAGNÓSTICO. El río en su estado natural.



Río Galdames

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



VIII.- DIAGNÓSTICO: El río y la acción del hombre

8.2.- DIAGNÓSTICO. La problemática de las inundaciones.

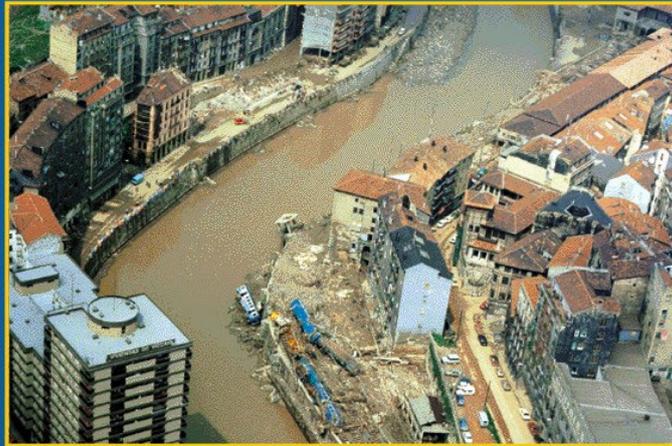


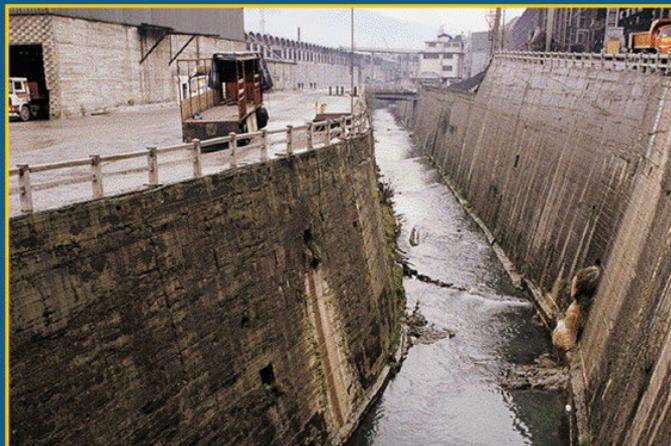
Foto: Efecto de las inundaciones en Atxuri. Bilbao.
Agosto de 1983.

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



VIII.- DIAGNÓSTICO: El río y la acción del hombre

8.4.- DIAGNÓSTICO. La resolución hidráulica unida al máximo aprovechamiento edificatorio.



Río Oria a su paso por una zona industrial

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

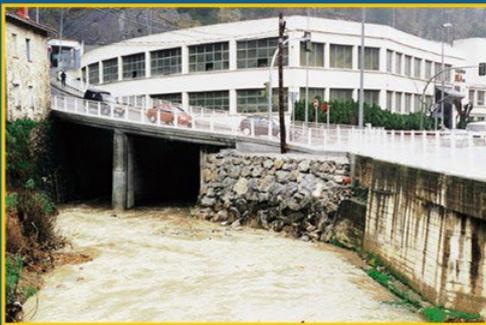
Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



VIII.- DIAGNÓSTICO: El río y la acción del hombre

8.5.- DIAGNÓSTICO. La problemática de las coberturas.



Río Ego. Eibar



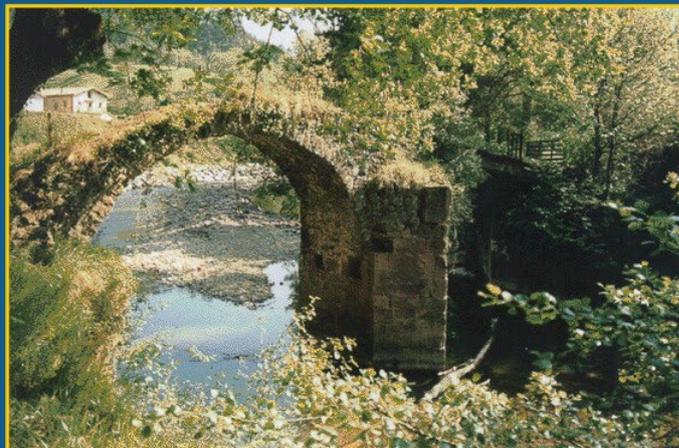
Oñati. Claustro sobre el Ubao

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



VIII.- DIAGNÓSTICO: El río y la acción del hombre

8.8.- DIAGNÓSTICO. Los puentes de interés cultural



Puente de Amube sobre el río Ibaieder. Azpeitia

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Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



VIII.- DIAGNÓSTICO: El río y la acción del hombre

8.6.-DIAGNÓSTICO. El máximo aprovechamiento edificatorio.



Río Deba en Bergara

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



X.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

AMBITO DEL PLAN. Ríos que vierten en el litoral de Gipuzkoa.



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

Plan Territorial Sectorial de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV

EUSKO JAURLARITZA
GOBIERNO VASCO

XIII.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

MAPA DE LAS CUENCAS DE LOS RÍOS

Plan Territorial Sectorial de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV

EUSKO JAURLARITZA
GOBIERNO VASCO

XVI.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

Zonificación de las márgenes según su componente medioambiental

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

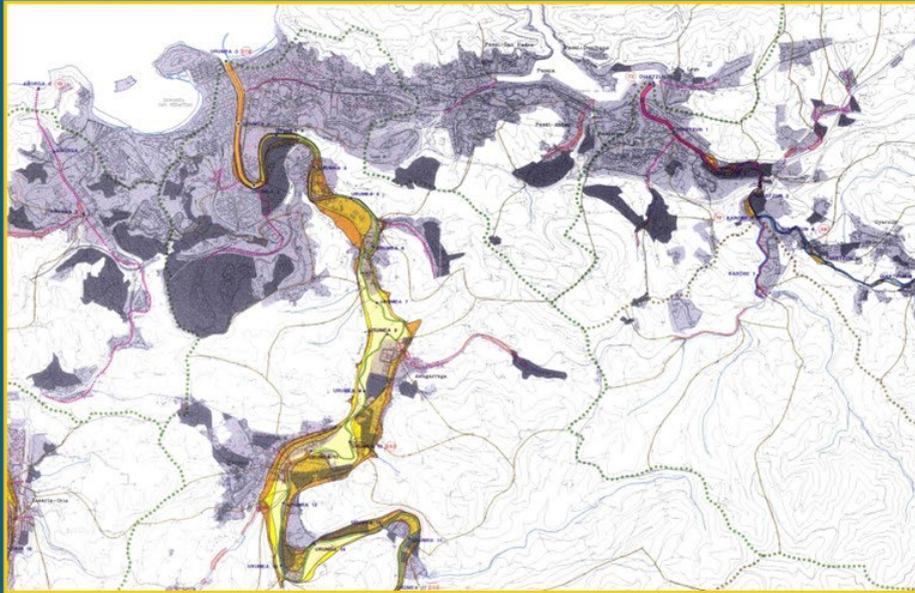
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Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



XXIV.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

Zonificación de las márgenes según su componente hidráulica

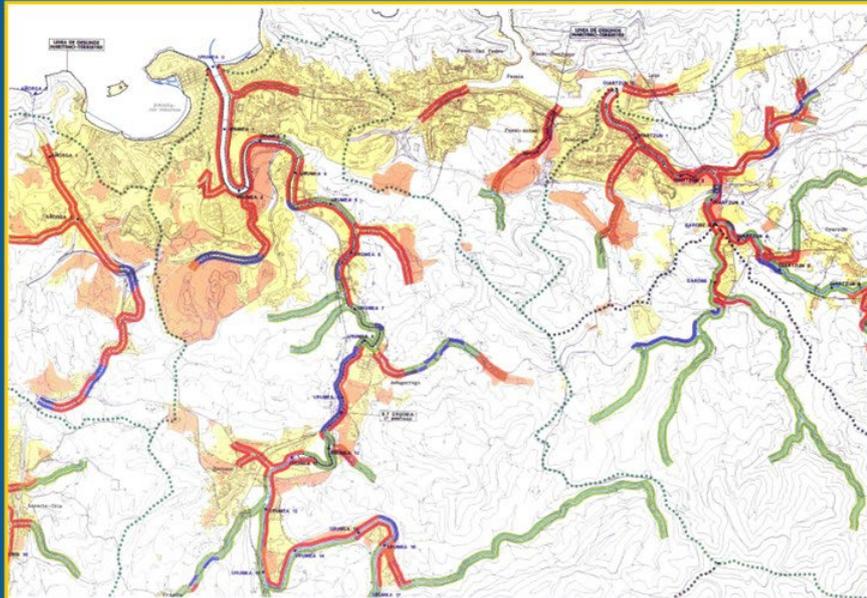


Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



XXIX.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

Zonificación de las márgenes según su componente urbanística



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



XXXV.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

Zonificación de las márgenes según su componente urbanística

Márgenes en Ambitos Desarrollados



Río Nervión. Bilbao



Río Urumea. Donostia- San Sebastián

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



XLI.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

Zonificación de las márgenes según su componente urbanística

Ordenaciones de acuerdo con la filosofía del Plan



El Río Nervión a su paso por Arrigorriaga

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



XXXIX.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

Zonificación de las márgenes según su componente urbanística

Puentes de interés cultural:



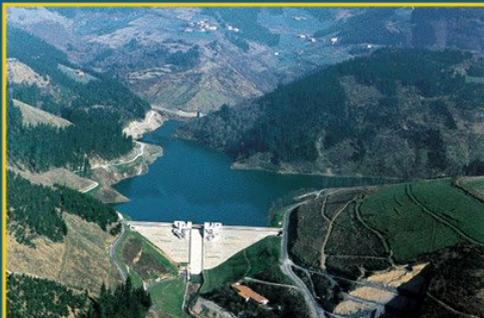
Puente de Zubizaharra sobre el río Cadagua. Balmaseda.

Plan Territorial Sectorial
de Ordenación de Márgenes de Ríos y Arroyos de la CAPV



XLVI.- PLAN TERRITORIAL SECTORIAL. VERTIENTE CANTÁBRICA

Ordenación de márgenes de embalses de abastecimiento de agua
a las poblaciones



Embalse de Arriarán



Embalse del Añarbe

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Diagnóstico y balance de un ciclo

I.- Elementos positivos: Consolidación de la política de ordenación del territorio. Cultura de la Ordenación del Territorio

- Los PTP y la delimitación de Áreas Funcionales.
- Medio Físico: categorización, matriz, homogeneización.
- Medio Físico: PTS aprobados (Ríos, Zonas Húmedas, Litoral, Agroforestal).
- PTS Ríos. **La cuestión de la inundabilidad.**
- Cuantificación residencial.
- La ordenación del suelo de actividades económicas.

II.- Elementos de mejora.

- La proliferación PTP y PTS, falta de coordinación de ambas figuras.
- PTS no promovidos.
- Avance en la protección de los Espacios Naturales, sin embargo, el Medio Físico precisa de gestión territorial en conexión con el Hábitat Urbano.
- La interrelación territorial obliga a iniciar caminos de integración de propuestas de ordenación territorial con los territorios vecinos.
- Dificultad de la coordinación de las políticas sectoriales.
- Integración administrativa en la tramitación de los planes urbanísticos.

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

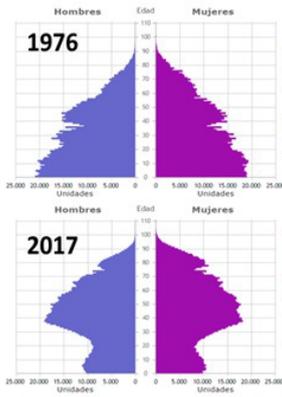
Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



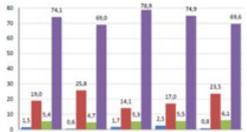
Entronque socioeconómico, territorial y Cambio Climático



Proyecciones demográficas 2017-2031

Ámbito Territorial	2017	2020	2026	2031
Álava	323.800	327.900	333.700	337.600
Bizkaia	1.137.300	1.132.000	1.119.200	1.109.500
Gipuzkoa	713.000	720.000	730.300	738.700
CAPV	2.174.100	2.179.900	2.183.200	2.185.800

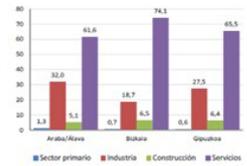
Composición del VAB por sectores en la CAPV y en Europa. 2015 (%)



Dependencia

Intervalo de edades	total	Porcentaje	Tasa de dependencia
			(P0-15+P65+)/P16-64 (%)
0-15	301.300	13,81%	67,70%
16-64	1.301.200	59,66%	
≥65	578.500	26,52%	

Composición del VAB por sectores en los TT.HH. 2014 (%)



Ascenso del nivel del mar (finales del siglo XXI)	Precipitaciones Disminución	Temperaturas Incremento
18-22cm (2050); 53-80cm (2100)	15%	1,5º - 5º



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Principios rectores

1. Incorporar la **infraestructura verde** y la puesta en valor de los **servicios de los ecosistemas** a la ordenación del medio físico.
2. Visibilizar de forma específica el **hábitat rural** en la ordenación territorial.
3. Incorporar al sistema urbano la figura de los **ejes de transformación**.
4. **Optimizar la utilización del suelo ya artificializado**, promoviendo la regeneración urbana y la mixtidad de usos, así como evitar el crecimiento ilimitado a través del establecimiento del perímetro de crecimiento urbano.
5. Promover una **respuesta ágil y eficaz** para las necesidades de suelo para nuevas **actividades económicas**, propugnando fundamentalmente la **regeneración, renovación y redensificación** del suelo existente.
6. Incluir la gestión del **paisaje** a través de los instrumentos de ordenación territorial.
7. Incorporar el concepto de **gestión sostenible de recursos**: autosuficiencia conectada, **agua, soberanía energética y economía circular**.
8. Promover la **movilidad y logística sostenible**, concediendo especial atención a la movilidad peatonal y ciclista, al transporte público multimodal y a la optimización de la combinación de los distintos modos de transporte, en un escenario temporal en el que se contará con los servicios del tren de alta velocidad.
9. Incluir **cuestiones novedosas de carácter transversal**, como la **accesibilidad universal, la perspectiva de género, el euskera, el cambio climático, la salud y la interrelación territorial**.
10. Promover una buena **gobernanza** en la gestión de la política pública de la ordenación del territorio.

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

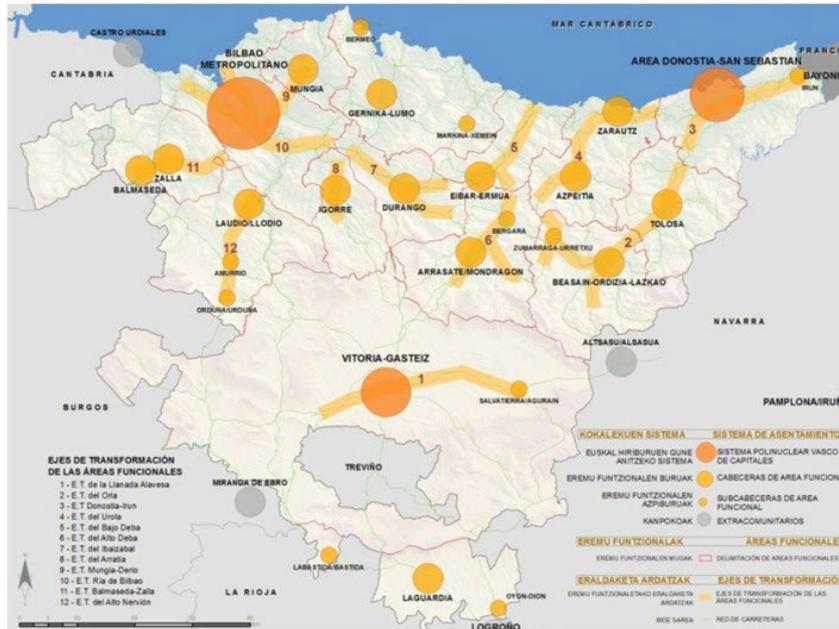
Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Hábitat Urbano: Sistema polinuclear vasco de capitales



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Hábitat Urbano: Regeneración urbana

*La **regeneración urbana** debe impulsar la **reutilización y el reciclado del territorio**, desarrollando nuevos usos en espacios que ya se encuentren ocupados por la urbanización. El establecimiento de usos transitorios para espacios en transición como resultado de una gestión colaborativa se presenta como una dinámica de interés.*



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui

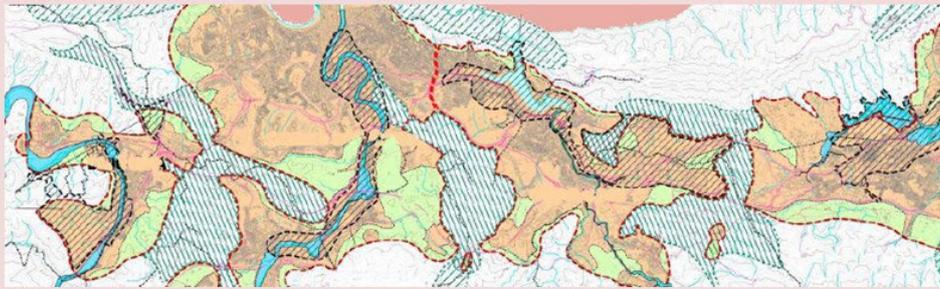


Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Hábitat Urbano: Perímetro de Crecimiento Urbano

La **finitud del territorio** de la CAPV es una reflexión a aplicar a todas las escalas de intervención. La densificación y la regeneración urbana como actuación preferente a los nuevos desarrollos y, en último término, el **establecimiento de perímetros efectivos que limiten la expansión** de las áreas urbanizadas, son factores críticos con una incidencia decisiva en la calidad ambiental y en la gestión de los recursos naturales.



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Hábitat Urbano: Suelo de actividades económicas y de equipamientos comerciales

La actividad industrial del País Vasco y la disponibilidad de espacios industriales de calidad es **una de las bases de nuestra competitividad** y de nuestra economía. Es preciso intervenir en los suelos industriales de cara a su **renovación, reforma, rehabilitación, redensificación** o en definitiva, **puesta en valor**, para su uso vinculado a la actividad económica.

En relación con el comercio, se apuesta por **promover la vida urbana** de nuestras poblaciones **priorizando el comercio urbano** en relación con el comercio de periferia.



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

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Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Hábitat Urbano: Cuantificación residencial

La cuantificación residencial tiene entre sus objetivos **limitar la artificialización del suelo** respondiendo a criterios de sostenibilidad; así como facilitar a los municipios el cálculo de la capacidad residencial a contemplar en el planeamiento.



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Paisaje

El paisaje debe ser una **referencia** en la ordenación del territorio, y ha de tenerse en cuenta **de manera integral**, considerando tanto los paisajes sublimes como los cotidianos, con medidas de protección de los más frágiles y restauración de los degradados.



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



ESTADO DE LA CUESTIÓN

Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



La CAPV goza de una gran riqueza y diversidad paisajística que constituye un recurso y un **patrimonio común de interés general** desde el punto de vista ambiental, cultural, social, histórico y económico.

El paisaje aporta a la ordenación del territorio un **enfoque** que ha de ser necesariamente **transversal**.

El paisaje está muy condicionado por la intervención humana, que con sus actuaciones puede generar tanto paisajes de singular belleza como paisajes degradados, y es un elemento esencial del bienestar y calidad de vida individual y colectiva, contribuyendo al mismo tiempo a conformar la identidad del territorio

Convenio Europeo del Paisaje, Convenio de Florencia, define el paisaje como "cualquier parte del territorio tal como la percibe la población, cuyo carácter sea el resultado de la acción y la interacción de factores naturales y/o humanos".

El objeto del **Convenio de Florencia: promover la protección, la gestión y la ordenación del paisaje.**

Decreto 90/2014, de 3 de junio, sobre protección, gestión y ordenación del paisaje en la ordenación del territorio de la Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco.

El objeto: **integrar el paisaje en la ordenación territorial.**

Instrumentos: **Catálogos de Paisaje**

Determinaciones de Paisaje

Planes de Acción del Paisaje

Estudios de Integración Paisajística.



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



OBJETIVOS

- 1.- **Integrar el paisaje en la elaboración y desarrollo de los instrumentos de planificación territorial y urbanística.**
- 2.- **Valorar el paisaje desde un punto de vista integral, teniendo en cuenta los paisajes rurales y urbanos, tanto los de gran calidad como los degradados, así como los subterráneos.**
- 3.- **Promover la participación ciudadana** tanto en la valoración del paisaje, como en la definición de los objetivos de calidad paisajística y en la identificación de los elementos patrimoniales que caracterizan esos paisajes como lugares de memoria para cada colectivo social.
- 4.- **Poner en valor el paisaje como un factor de calidad** desde el punto de vista social, cultural, económico y de bienestar.
- 5.- **Evitar los impactos paisajísticos negativos de todo tipo** (visuales, sonoros u olfativos) e integrar los elementos y actividades que se desarrollan en el territorio, especialmente las infraestructuras y las áreas de actividad económica.
- 6.- Profundizar en los estudios, acciones y medidas que contribuyan a la máxima compatibilización del desarrollo e **implantación de las energías renovables** con la preservación del patrimonio paisajístico.

SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV

Artículo 21.- Directrices en materia de paisaje

- 1.- **Adecuar las actuaciones** sobre el territorio al **mantenimiento de su morfología** y, en concreto, a la topografía, manteniendo la vegetación y el arbolado climáticos.
- 2.- **Proteger el paisaje litoral y el entorno de las playas, así como el entorno portuario.**
- 3.- **Fomentar restauración y conservación de los paisajes fluviales**, eliminación construcciones degradantes, preservación de la vegetación de ribera, potenciación de una red de caminos peatonales y ciclistas, etc.
- 4.- **Promover el patrimonio histórico cultural** a través de propuestas abiertas que ayuden a conectar lugares de memoria a través de narrativas comunes.
- 5.- **Poner en valor los caminos culturales y crear una red de itinerarios, rutas y miradores, para fomentar el acceso de la población al paisaje**, incluidos los recorridos costeros.
- 6.- **Proteger los sistemas de asentamiento sostenibles y tradicionales**, favoreciendo el crecimiento compacto de los núcleos consolidados y evitando dinámicas indeseables de urbanización.
- 7.- **Integrar los núcleos de población en el medio físico que los rodea**, definiendo los bordes, los espacios libres y los accesos para ordenar una adecuada transición campo-ciudad.
- 8.- **Mejorar la imagen de los polígonos industriales** y definir ámbitos para de programas de **renovación urbana**.
- 9.- **Mantener el carácter de los paisajes urbanos característicos e históricos**, nodos, hitos, sendas o bordes, elementos singulares de patrimonio construido.
- 10.- **Garantizar el cumplimiento de requisitos básicos de todas las infraestructuras**, las obras y las actividades que puedan tener una incidencia en el paisaje a través de **estudios de integración paisajística**.
- 11.- **Garantizar igualmente la participación ciudadana.**



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV

Recursos turísticos

*Los recursos turísticos se caracterizan en Euskadi por su diversidad natural y cultural, precisando la definición de un modelo que garantice tanto su desarrollo, como la **sostenibilidad territorial**, es decir, de forma **compatible con la capacidad de acogida y con la calidad de vida de los residentes**. Se redactará un Plan Territorial Sectorial de Ordenación de los Recursos Turísticos.*



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



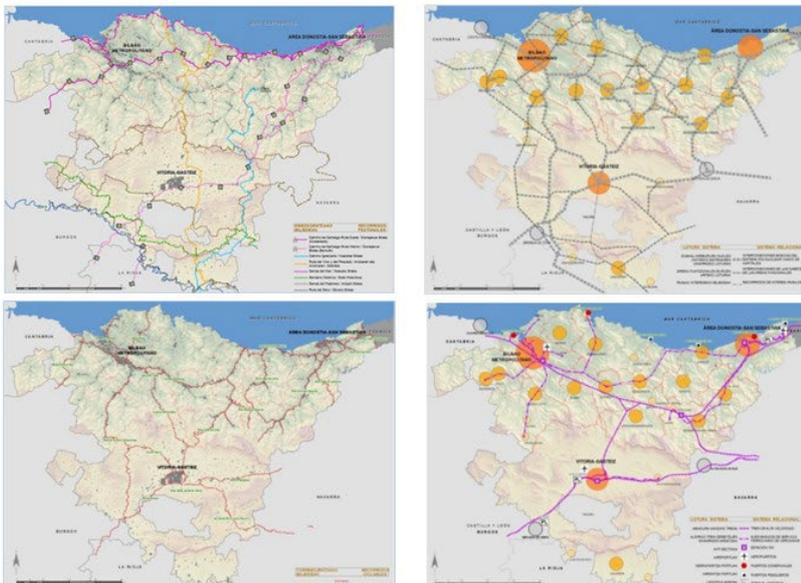
Gestión Sostenible de los Recursos: Energía, Agua y Economía Circular



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Movilidad y logística



SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Cuestiones transversales

Artículo 19.- Directrices en materia de cuestiones transversales y modelo de ciudad

1. Tener en cuenta las **cuestiones transversales** que inciden en el territorio: **accesibilidad universal, perspectiva de género, cambio climático, salud, euskera e interrelación territorial.**
2. Promover en atención a las cuestiones transversales, un **modelo de ciudad denso, complejo** en cuanto a la mezcla de usos, y **cohesionado** socialmente.



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV

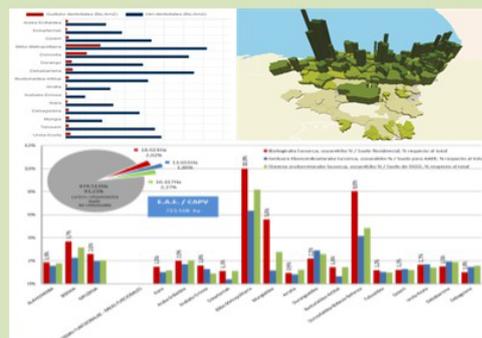


Gobernanza

*La acción humana sobre el territorio precisa **ser medida y evaluada** de cara a poder **adoptar las medidas oportunas**. Para ello resulta necesario incluir **sistemas de seguimiento y evaluación** en todos los instrumentos de ordenación territorial y dotarse de una batería de indicadores adecuados.*

INDICADORES DE SOSTENIBILIDAD TERRITORIAL Y URBANA

1. Modelo territorial. Calificación del suelo.
2. Densidad de Población.
3. Modelo Urbano.
4. Previsión de Vivienda Planeamiento.
5. Densidad de Vivienda.
6. Artificialización del Suelo

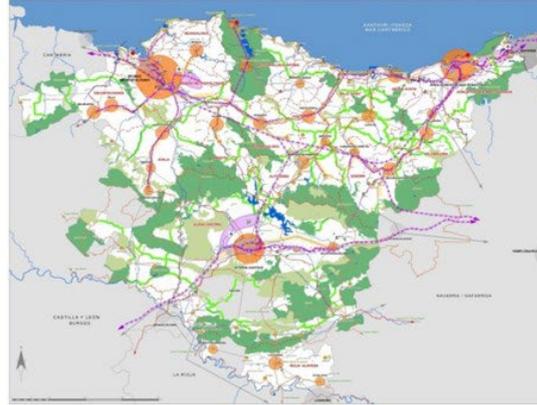


SPATIAL AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Jesús María Erquicia Olaciregui



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



MUCHAS GRACIAS

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 CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION

Vicente Doménech Gregori

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

JORNADAS INTERNACIONALES 25 AÑOS DEL CONVENIO
DE PAISAJE DEL CONSEJO DE EUROPA
17 de octubre 2025

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

MODELOS ADOPTADOS POR LAS COMUNIDADES AUTÓNOMAS (Bustillo Bolado, 2021)

Modelo paisajístico disperso, sin desarrollo normativo específico de paisaje, basado en aplicación de legislación estatal sectorial (suelo, patrimonio cultural, evaluación ambiental, espacios protegidos, etc.) e indirectamente de la planificación urbanística, territorial y ambiental.

Modelo paisajístico de adición, basado en la aprobación de instrumentos sectoriales de paisaje (Planes, Catálogos, Directrices...), junto con instrumentos de ordenación territorial y urbanística y otros sectoriales. (modelo de Galicia o Cantabria)

Modelo Paisajístico de integración, basado en la incorporación de la protección, ordenación y gestión del paisaje en los instrumentos ordinarios de planificación territorial, urbana y la implantación de proyectos. (modelo de la Comunitat Valenciana)

Modelo Paisajístico mixto, combinando los dos modelos anteriores (Catalunya, País Vasco)

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION

Vicente Doménech Gregori

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

MARCO NORMATIVO EN MATERIA DE PAISAJE DE LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Ley 4/2004, de 30 de junio, de **Ordenación del Territorio y de Protección del Paisaje**

Reglamento de Paisaje, Decreto 120/2006, de 11 de agosto del Consell

Estrategia Territorial de la Comunitat Valenciana (Decreto 1/2011, de 13 de enero, del Consell)

Ley 5/2014 de **Ordenación del Territorio, Urbanismo y Paisaje**, TRLOTU (Decreto Legislativo 1/2021, de 18 de junio, y sus modificaciones)

Legislación sectorial, ejemplos: Ley 5/2019, de 28 de febrero, de **estructuras agrarias de la CV**, Ley 5/2018, de la **Huerta de Valencia**

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Ley 4/2004, de 30 de julio, de Ordenación del Territorio y de Protección del Paisaje (LOTPP), ley pionera en cuanto a la adaptación del CEP en España:

Plantea un **modelo mixto**: instrumentos de ordenación del territorio y urbanísticos junto con instrumentos independientes de paisaje con el mismo rango normativo (Catálogos de paisaje).

Introduce el **Estudio de Paisaje** como instrumento de preservación, gestión y ordenación del paisaje a incluir en la tramitación de los planes generales urbanísticos y de ordenación territorial (PATs)

Propone una serie de **normas de integración paisajística de aplicación directa** para planes y proyectos: adaptación al medio, preservación del paisaje rural, mantenimiento de los hitos estructurantes del territorio...

Establece normas de integración paisajística para el **medio urbano**, aunque decantadas hacia la integración de municipios rurales: bordes urbanos, siluetas, accesos, potencial de visualización y visibilidad de los núcleos.

Creación de instituciones de **generación de contenidos y consultivas** en materia de paisaje (Instituto de Territorio y Paisaje), y de **participación pública** (Juntas de Participación en materia de territorio y paisaje)

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION

Vicente Doménech Gregori

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Reglamento de Paisaje Comunitat Valenciana (Decreto 120/2006, de 11 de agosto)

Instrumento de elevada calidad técnica, **muy ambicioso desde el punto de vista de su alcance** en la planificación y en la gestión del paisaje en la Comunitat Valenciana, contrastando con la escasez de medios humanos para su implementación.

Diferencia entre instrumentos específicos de paisaje (**Plan de Acción Territorial de paisaje, Catálogos**) e instrumentos de obligada incorporación a la tramitación de planes y proyectos:

-**Estudios de Paisaje:** planes estructurales urbanos y territoriales.

-**Estudios de Integración Paisajística** se incorporan a: planes urbanísticos de desarrollo, licencias en entornos de Espacios Naturales Protegidos y Bienes Interés Cultural, licencias en suelo no urbanizable, proyectos sometidos a Evaluación Ambiental, proyectos de infraestructuras y obra pública.

Propone la conexión entre instrumentos de paisaje con la **infraestructura verde del territorio** (espacios abiertos), sistema básico de la planificación urbanística y territorial

La **participación pública en los instrumentos de paisaje** marcó un hito que ha inspirado toda la legislación urbanística y territorial posterior: participación continuada desde el principio de la tramitación, metodologías innovadoras, identificación de actores...

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Estrategia Territorial de la Comunitat Valenciana (ETCV). Decreto 1/2011, del Consell.

Contiene un apartado específico de preservación, gestión y planificación del paisaje e **influye de forma transversal** en todo el contenido temático de la ETCV.

Propone un conjunto de **principios directores** (vinculantes) y una serie de **criterios de paisaje** (recomendaciones) que deben ser adoptados en los objetivos y propuestas del planeamiento territorial y urbanístico en los procesos de tramitación de la **evaluación ambiental**. Después de las recientes modificaciones del TRLOTUP, su alcance es orientativo.

Incluye una identificación y delimitación de los **Paisajes de Relevancia Territorial en la Comunitat Valenciana**, sobre los que se ha aprobado un documento de Objetivos de Calidad e Instrucciones Técnicas para la Ordenación y Gestión de los Paisajes de Relevancia Regional de la Comunitat Valenciana.

La ETCV proporciona el **marco para el desarrollo** de Planes de Acción Territorial de elevada componente paisajística: PAT de la Huerta de Valencia, PAT Infraestructura Verde del Litoral, PATs de los paisajes de vino, PATs del medio rural, etc.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION

Vicente Doménech Gregori

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Texto Refundido Ley de Ordenación del Territorio, Urbanismo y Paisaje. Decreto Legislativo 1/2021, de 18 de junio y sus modificaciones posteriores.

Simplificación (reducción) normativa y **reforzamiento del modelo integrado** de planificación y gestión del paisaje:

-**Estudios de Paisaje** para Planes de Acción Territorial, Planes Generales Estructurales y, en su caso, Planes de Ordenación Pormenorizada y Planes Especiales.

-**Estudios de Integración Paisajística** requeridos, en general, para planes de desarrollo, proyectos de infraestructuras, autorizaciones y licencias en suelo no urbanizable, pudiendo eximirse para determinados planes y proyectos sin incidencia significativa en el paisaje.

En licencias y autorizaciones de aprobación municipal serán los **Ayuntamientos** los responsables de informar los Estudios de Integración paisajística.

Conexión de las Unidades de Paisaje **con la zonificación del suelo no urbanizable** de los Planes, y del Estudio de Paisaje con el **Catálogo de Protecciones** de los Planes Generales Estructurales.

Normas de integración paisajística de aplicación directa a planes y proyectos.

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

ESTUDIOS DE PAISAJE

Guía Metodológica de Estudios de Paisaje (2012) Generalitat Valenciana
CONTENIDOS

Objetivos del plan, contexto, **análisis** del territorio y **procesos** que influyen en la calidad del paisaje

Caracterización y valoración del paisaje: definición de unidades de paisaje y recursos paisajísticos, valoración técnica y ciudadana. Impactos y evolución previsible del paisaje.

Análisis visual, fragilidad visual y fragilidad del paisaje, en la actualidad y con las propuestas del plan, así como sus alternativas.

Objetivos de calidad paisajística generales y definidos para cada unidad de paisaje o recurso.

Estrategias y propuestas del Estudio de Paisaje:

Catalogar los paisajes y recursos de mayor valor.

Definición e **inclusión en la infraestructura verde de los paisajes de mayor valor**

Normas de integración paisajística para la regulación de usos y actividades

Propuesta de **Programas de Paisaje**.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION

Vicente Doménech Gregori

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Relación Estudios de Paisaje con los Planes Territoriales y Urbanísticos (I)

Evaluación Ambiental Estratégica

BORRADOR DE PLAN Y ESTUDIO AMBIENTAL ESTRATÉGICO

Fase Analítica

Contexto y **lectura territorial**, procesos que pueden afectar al carácter y percepción del paisaje

Delimitación previa de las Unidades de Paisaje e **identificación** de agentes y elementos primarios de percepción.

Propuesta esquemática de la Infraestructura Verde.

Propuesta del **Plan de participación pública**.

El **Documento de Alcance de la Evaluación Ambiental Estratégica** podrá proponer **nuevos contenidos** para el Estudio de Paisaje: ampliación de objetivos, incorporar más alternativas, indicadores complementarios...

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Relación Estudios de Paisaje con los Planes Territoriales y Urbanísticos (II)

Evaluación Ambiental Estratégica

DOCUMENTACIÓN DEL PLAN Y ESTUDIO AMBIENTAL ESTRATÉGICO

Fases Diagnóstico y Propositiva

Unidades de Paisaje caracterizadas y valoradas	→	Zonificación del suelo no urbanizable
Objetivos de calidad paisajística	→	Objetivos y criterios del Plan y del EAE
Definición de la Infraestructura Verde	→	Normas y propuestas de ordenación y gestión
Normas de Integración Paisajística del EP	→	Normas urbanísticas/fichas de ordenación del Plan
Valoración de unidades y recursos paisajísticos	→	Catálogo de protecciones
Propuestas de Plan	→	Programas de paisaje.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION

Vicente Doménech Gregori

POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Legislación sectorial con influencia en el paisaje: Ley de la Huerta de Valencia, Ley Estructuras Agrarias, legislación sobre desarrollo rural, turismo, comercio...

Ley 5/2018, de 6 de marzo, de la Huerta de Valencia y Plan de Acción Territorial de Ordenación y Dinamización de la Huerta de Valencia.



Metodología integrada

Proceso de participación pública innovador

Catálogo de Protección de escala territorial

Control crecimientos urbanísticos

Normas de integración paisajística de usos, actividades e infraestructuras



POLÍTICAS DE CONSERVACIÓN, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DEL PAISAJE EN LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

Reflexiones finales sobre la relación de la ordenación y gestión del paisaje y la planificación territorial

Legislación básica específica en materia de paisaje, ¿necesaria?

Coordinación e integración entre diferentes metodologías: paisaje, infraestructura verde, lectura del medio físico.

Baja calidad de los procesos de participación pública.

Problemas de escala y límites en cuanto a la aplicación de instrumentos: escala territorial y local.

El paisaje urbano y periurbano los grandes olvidados de los Estudios de Paisaje.

Programas de paisaje y aprovechamiento urbanístico.

Importancia y alcance de las guías metodológicas. (soft law)

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 GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí

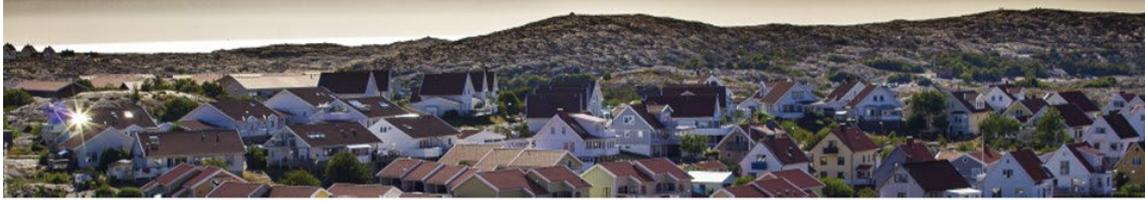


Reframing the relationships between people and place
MANIFESTO ON THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE

20 years ago, the European Landscape Convention (Florence 2000¹) saw the potential of a fully integrated landscape perspective to contribute to a more sustainable relationship between society and environment based on the recognition of mutual co-dependency. Since the year 2000, new challenges and opportunities have entered the scene. Concerns around climate change, food and energy security, wellbeing, public health (e.g., pandemics), biodiversity loss, globalization, to mention but a few, are now central to societal and political agendas. On the other hand, systems thinking has expanded our possibilities to understand and take advantage of the synergic connections between the cultural, ecological, social, economic and perceptual dimensions of the landscape.

LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí



Priority Area 1. MAKING EUROPE: A PLACE FOR EVERYONE

Caring for places, for the landscape as a public good, is an intergenerational commitment. It safeguards the future by uniting people behind a vision and a roadmap to deliver the kind of Europe we aspire to. Place-making is a communal and participative project that generates social capital, builds social resilience and is central to the future of the European landscape and communities. Public participation is achievable only if appropriate, complementary policies and resources are in place. This priority area asks to:

- Recognise landscape as one of Europe's most valuable and irreplaceable assets;
- Make optimal use of the integrative platform landscape offers to envisage the potential future character of the European space;
- Promote deeper connections between people and places through landscape-inclusive community building and a revised governance architecture that embraces bottom-up participation;
- Link the landscape with a participative definition of strategies, designs and visions for the evolution of Europe;
- Resource socio-cultural, environmental and cultural heritage activities in recognition of their role in reinforcing sustainable development at local and regional levels.

Priority Area 2. LANDSCAPE AS MEDIATOR:

TACKLING SOCIETAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

While the landscape paradigm has framed different national policies and EU Directives that speak, directly and indirectly, to the mutual dependency of people and environment, the Florence Convention has not been fully mobilised in this regard. Landscape as such is also a conceptual framework where real-time synergies between social and environmental policies, planning and action occur (Landscape-based Solutions). The future implementation of the Florence Convention should be employed to this end by:

- Advancing in the identification, characterisation and assessment of landscapes to inform planning and policies;
- Developing landscape quality objectives based on open, collective dialogue;

- Incorporating the landscape in all policies that affect the landscape at different scales;
- Including the landscape in statutory planning tools and related management and procedures at different scales relevant for landscape quality;
- Develop a Landscape Charter that positions the landscape as a pivotal concept in addressing broader challenges, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the EU Green Deal, etc...

Priority Area 3. LANDSCAPE KNOWLEDGE: BETTER DECISIONS - BETTER OUTCOMES

Reliable, up-to-date data can inform and guide planning in a wide range of interconnected areas, offering protection against short-termism and competing policy objectives. To manage transitions in European landscapes, we have to improve the integration of disciplinary knowledge, data capture and analysis, and bridge the gap between scientific modelling and societal values and trends.

The educational challenge is to match sustainable development goals with appropriate levels of knowledge and understanding at all levels and across sectors. Without these, even minimal sustainable development goals will not be achieved, and we will not realise the values that define Europe. Therefore, it is essential to:

- Promote key competences for a sustainable society and environment such as systems thinking, anticipatory/future thinking, values thinking, strategic thinking and collaboration.
- Reinforce the socio-cultural and environmental dimensions of the landscape and its role in the definition of operative and integrative frameworks supporting sustainable development at local and regional levels;
- Engage an economic approach in landscape visioning and in the formulation of plans and policies for sustainable landscapes, safeguarding circular economies and an adequate balance between the global and the local;
- Acknowledge, describe, and expand the legal space of the landscape within the EU, national and regional juridical systems, recognising protection and management measures, and acknowledging the rights of communities to participate in decisions affecting the cultural and place-based dimensions of the landscape.

Manifiesto on the Future of the European Landscape

Florence, 22 October 2021

Priority Area 1. MAKING EUROPE: A PLACE FOR EVERYONE

- Place-making: a communal and participative **project** that generates social capital, builds social resilience and is central to the future of the European landscape and communities.

Priority Area 2. LANDSCAPE AS MEDIATOR: TACKLING SOCIETAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

- Landscape: a conceptual **framework** for real-time synergies between social and environmental policies, planning and action – Landscape-based Solutions

Priority Area 3. LANDSCAPE KNOWLEDGE: BETTER DECISIONS – BETTER OUTCOMES

- To manage transitions in European landscapes, improve the integration of a massive **body of knowledge**, data capture and analysis, and better tune scientific modelling to societal values and trends

→ Actioning the Florence Convention

Landscape Governance
Bas Pedrolí
Valencia – 17 October 2025



LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí



ACTIONING THE FLORENCE CONVENTION

The Florence Convention is an essential but under-utilised international instrument. Yet, the holistic, systemic principle of landscape remains central to addressing the urgent societal and environmental challenges facing us today. Based on the Priority Areas outlined above, we call for:

- An Action Plan for the Florence Convention, led by European and national institutions, based on open coordination and modelled on Faro Convention Action Plan, setting out exemplary policy initiatives, methodologies, tangible operative outcomes, and indicative milestones. The Action Plan should function as a one-stop shop for parties interested in actioning aspects of the Florence Convention.
- A Landscape Charter to reinforce the policy dimension of the Florence Convention by integrating landscape into specific and enforceable European, national and regional directives, policies, strategies and plans.
- Legal recognition and framing of the landscape at the European, national and regional level.
- Inclusion of the landscape dimension in new and emerging policy initiatives related to the sustainable development of Europe.
- Promotion of Landscape-Based Solutions as a tool to address socio-cultural and environmental challenges through community-based approaches. Raise landscape awareness and use of the landscape concept as a tool to develop the European identity and to express the values Europe stands by.
- Dedicated research strands on sustainable landscapes at European and national levels, linked to the principal European political, economic and societal agendas.

A more natural future for the Netherlands in 2120

WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

Baptist et al., 2019

- Time horizon of 100 years
- Beyond business as usual
- Landscape-based
- An empowering and energising vision

- Now: many stakeholder-driven local and regional elaborations
- Also: European interpretation

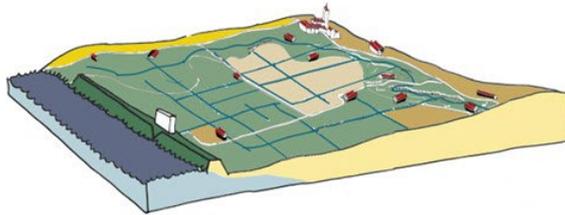
Van Hattum et al., 2023

Bas Pedrolí

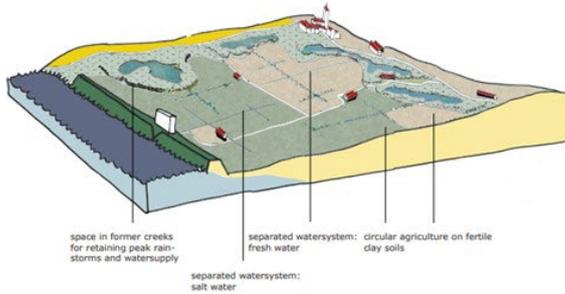
Valencia – 17 October 2025

LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí



Southwestern delta: existing situation



Southwestern delta: future situation

2020 - 2120

- Normative visions for long-term futures often more inspiring than explorative scenario studies
- Sound co-creation of knowledge
- Collaborative governance needed, across boundaries of public agencies, interest groups and the public
- Transformative change is possible!

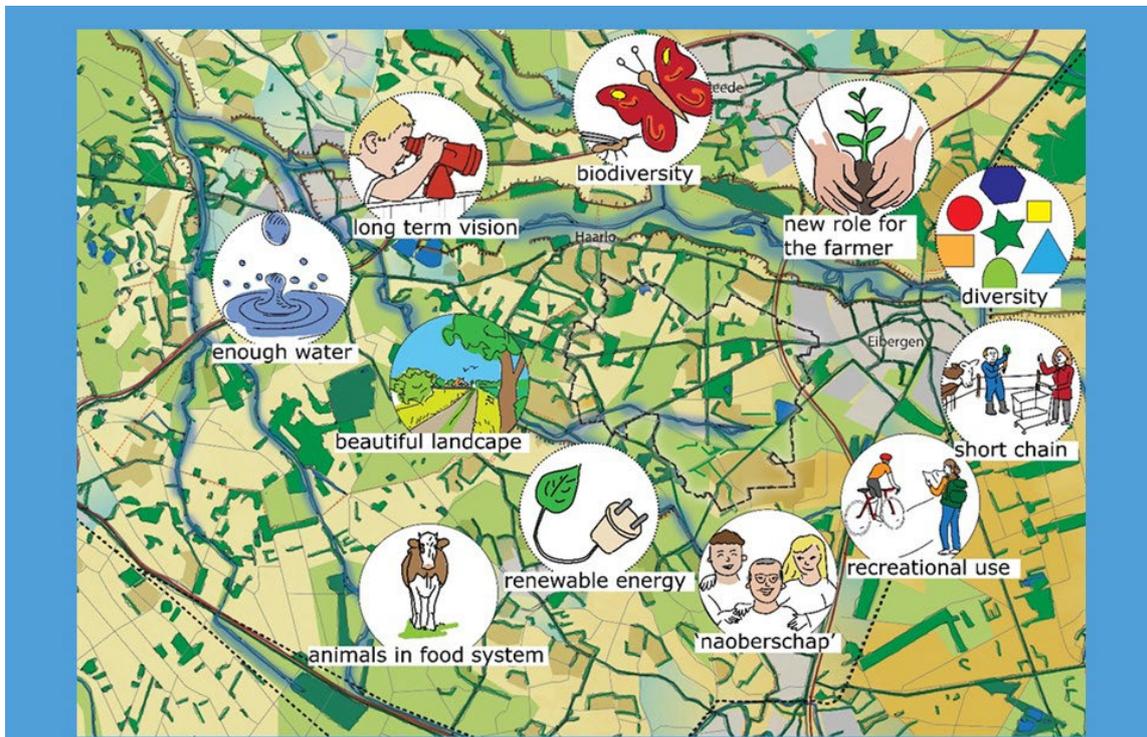
Van Rooij et al., 2021



Landscape Governance

Bas Pedrolí

Valencia - 17 October 2025



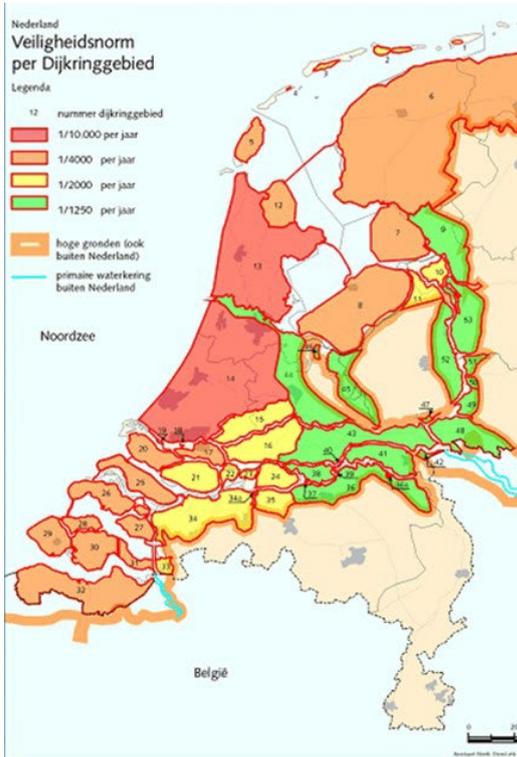
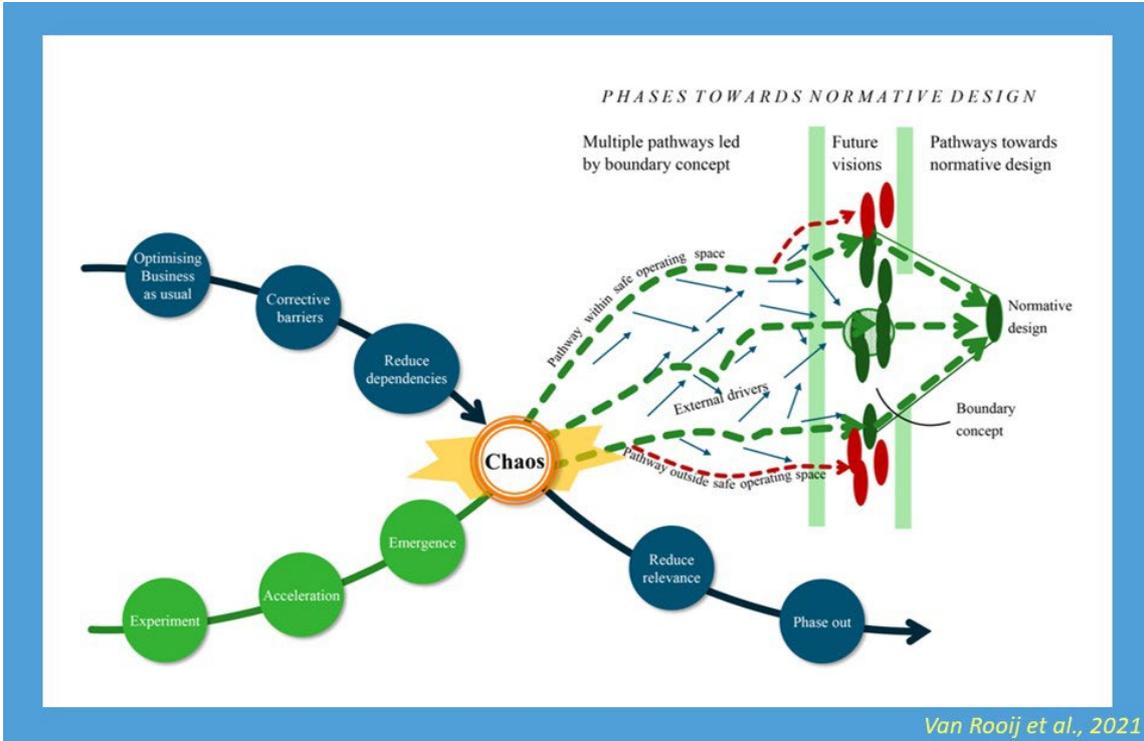
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LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí



LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí

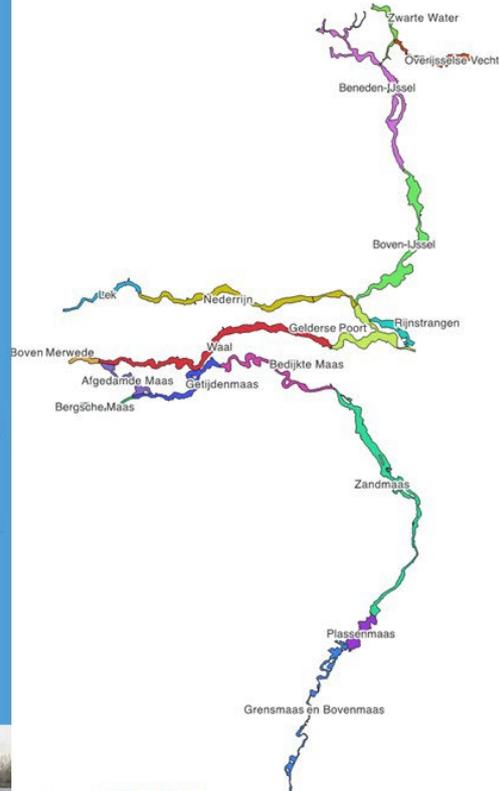


LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí

Ecological challenge for individual river sections

- Measures in the Current floodplain
 - Where fitting the DNA, side channels, floodplain lowering, etc., can contribute to river ecosystem restoration
 - Differentiation in inundation characteristics improves habitat diversity
- Floodplain extension
 - Again: landscape DNA leading (e.g. disconnected meander arms or backswamps)
 - Differentiate between higher and lower lands: the latter for potential river marshes, the former for floodplain forests
- Final required outcome: delineation of new floodable areas for the year 2100 = spatial planning restriction *now*



Source: CONSORTIUM
RUIMTE EN AFVOERCAPACITEIT VOOR DE RIVER



Landscape Governance

Bas Pedrolí

'DNA' of the river

- Basic characteristics of each of the river stretches:
 - Geology
 - Hydrology (discharge characteristics, groundwater)
 - Morphology (erosion, sedimentation)
 - Cultural history
 - Land use
- Potential ecosystem development (incl. Natura2000 requirements, etc.)
- Conceptual principles for floodplain management
- Translation into floodplain management measures

Peters et al., 2021

De Noordelijke IJssel
Zandrivier met hanken en stromende goeten

SMART RIVERS



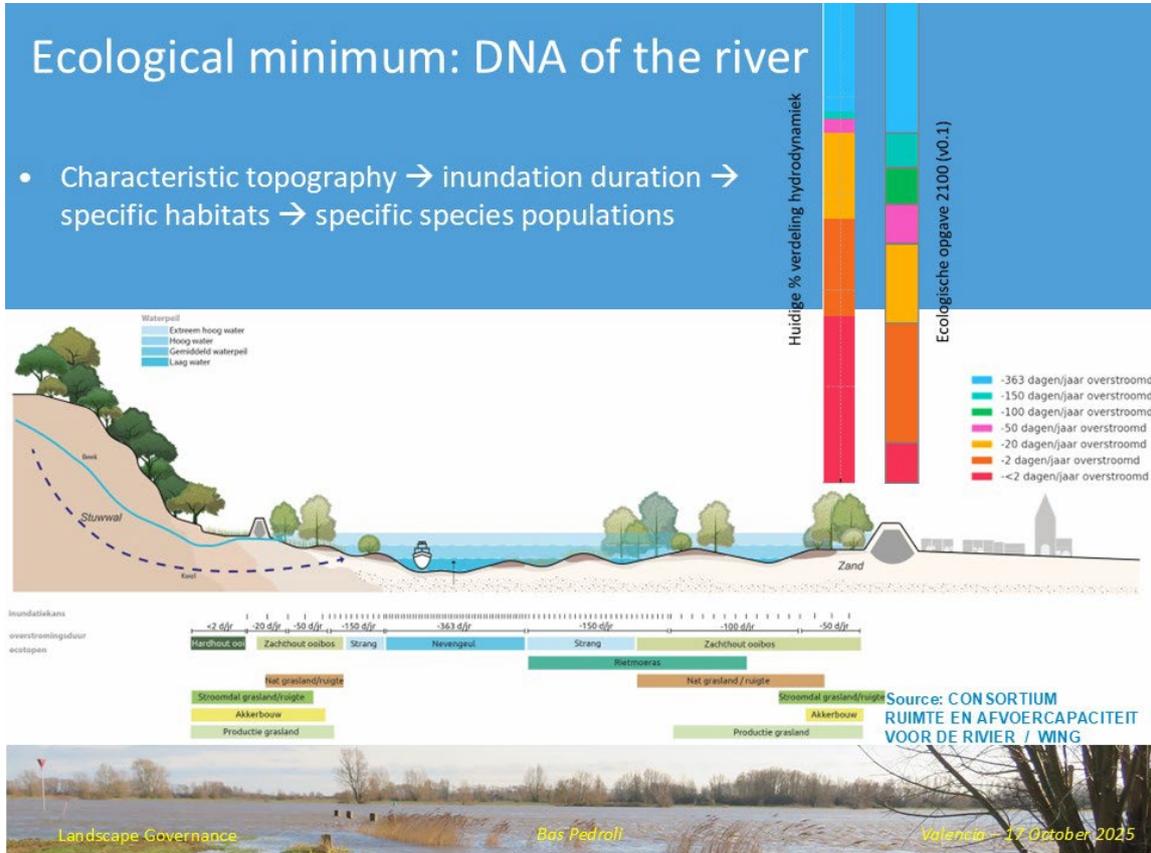
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LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí



Collaborative governance in this case

- Two ministries jointly commission the project, Min. Water Management and Min. Agriculture & Nature: with view on year 2100, space is predominantly required for 1. flood protection and 2. a robust river ecosystem
- Wide consultation of the competent authorities: provinces, municipalities, to discuss conflicting or synergy issues (housing developments, navigation, agriculture, sand and clay extraction, spatial qualities and cultural history values, water provision to agriculture and drinking water production)
- Collaboration with local communities to optimise the solutions for the challenges posed with regard to flood protection and nature restoration
- Finally the resulting solutions will be presented to the parliament for approval



LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí

UNI
SCAPE
2020/21

Back to the
Manifesto on the Future of the European Landscape

Priority Area 1. MAKING EUROPE: A PLACE FOR EVERYONE

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Landscape Governance Bas Pedrolí Valencia – 17 October 2025



LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE: THE LANDSCAPE AS A PLACE OF CONSENSUS

Dr. Bas Pedrolí

literature

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- Peters, B., van Buuren, M., van den Herik, K., Daalder, M., Tempels, B., Rijke, J., & Pedrolí, B. (2021). The Smart Rivers approach: Spatial quality in flood protection and floodplain restoration projects based on river DNA. *WIREs Water*, 2021;e1511. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/wat2.1511>
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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: 10 HYPOTHESES

Dr. Ellen Fetzer

What is landscape?

Landscape

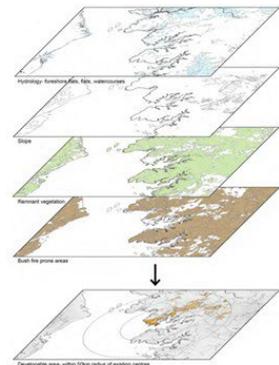
10 hyptheses

Please contradict

LANDSCAPE: 10 HYPOTHESES

Dr. Ellen Fetzter

Landscape is the basis of live



McHargian landscape analysis to **determine the capacity** of the periurban regions of northern Australia's cities to accommodate urban expansion, Julian Bolleter, 2019

Landscape starts anywhere



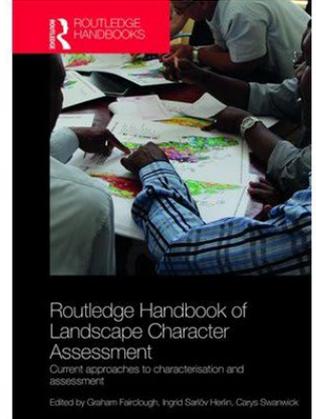
25 Jahre –
ohne Deutschland...



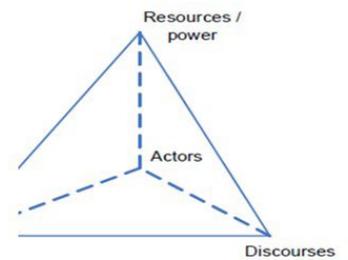
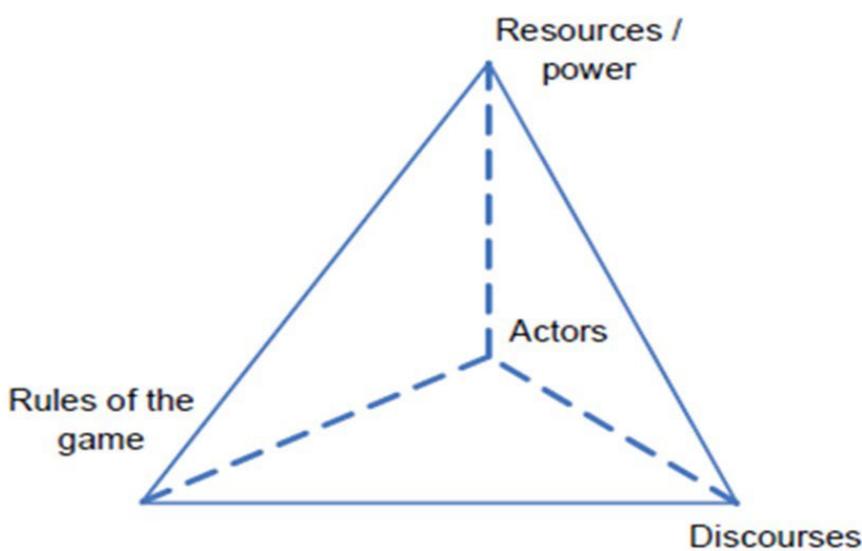
LANDSCAPE: 10 HYPOTHESES

Dr. Ellen Fetzter

Landscape is always unique.



Landscape is democracy in space



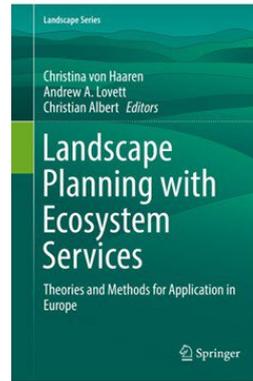
Management visualized as a tetrahedron from Flerink (2006).

Class in Hamburg (2019)

LANDSCAPE: 10 HYPOTHESES

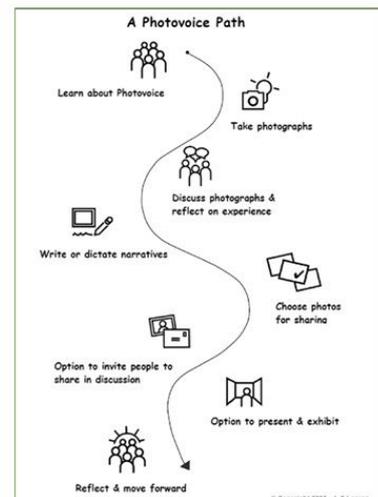
Dr. Ellen Fetzter

Landscape is generating values.



Examples of goods and services provided by Dutch ecosystems visual quoted from: de Knegt B. (2019) Indicators of Ecosystem Services for Policy Makers in the Netherlands. In: Schröter M., Bonn A., Klotz S., Seppelt R., Baessler C. (eds) Atlas of Ecosystem Services. Springer, Cham

Landscape exists only in our perception



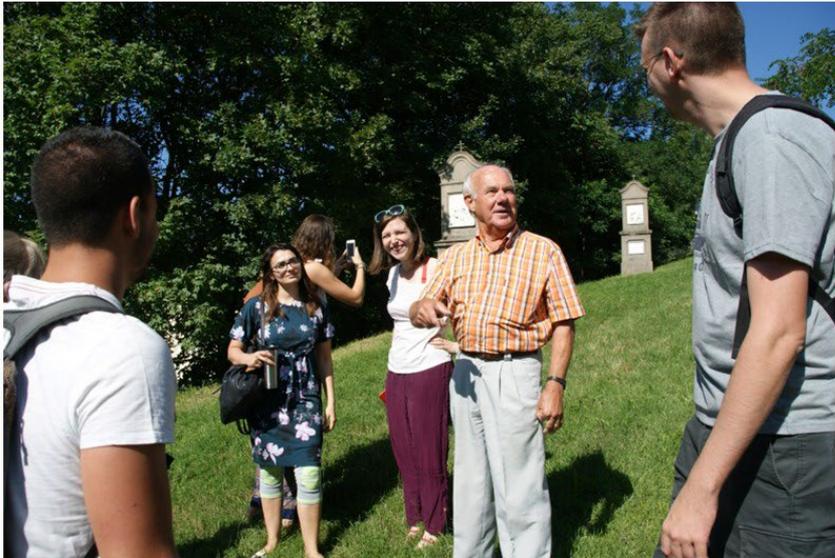
Lorenz, A: Using Visual and Narrative Methods to Achieve Fair Process in Clinical Care

Die Fahrt nach Tahiti, Kassel 1987
Foto: Klaus Hoppe

LANDSCAPE: 10 HYPOTHESES

Dr. Ellen Fetzter

Landscape contains time in space.



„The farther backward you can look, the farther forward you can see.“

Winston Churchill, quoted from the Iron Curtain Memorial at the Slovak-Austrian border

There is no landscape without language

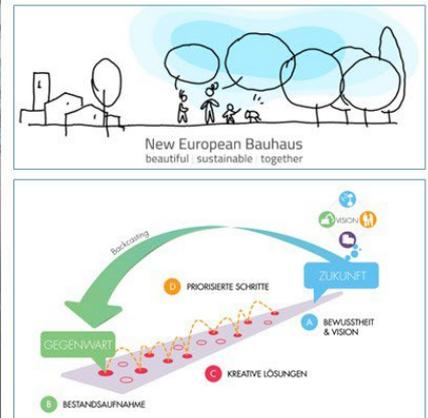


<https://www.fr.de/>
Photo: Michael Schick

LANDSCAPE: 10 HYPOTHESES

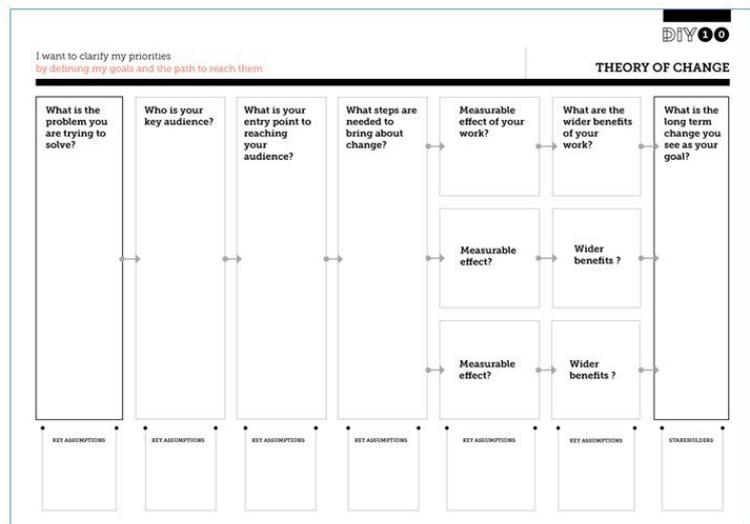
Dr. Ellen Fetzter

Landscape is the basis for building collective visions



<https://www.thenaturalstep.de/de/loesung/abcd-prozess/>

Landscape is a transdisciplinary platform for transformative change

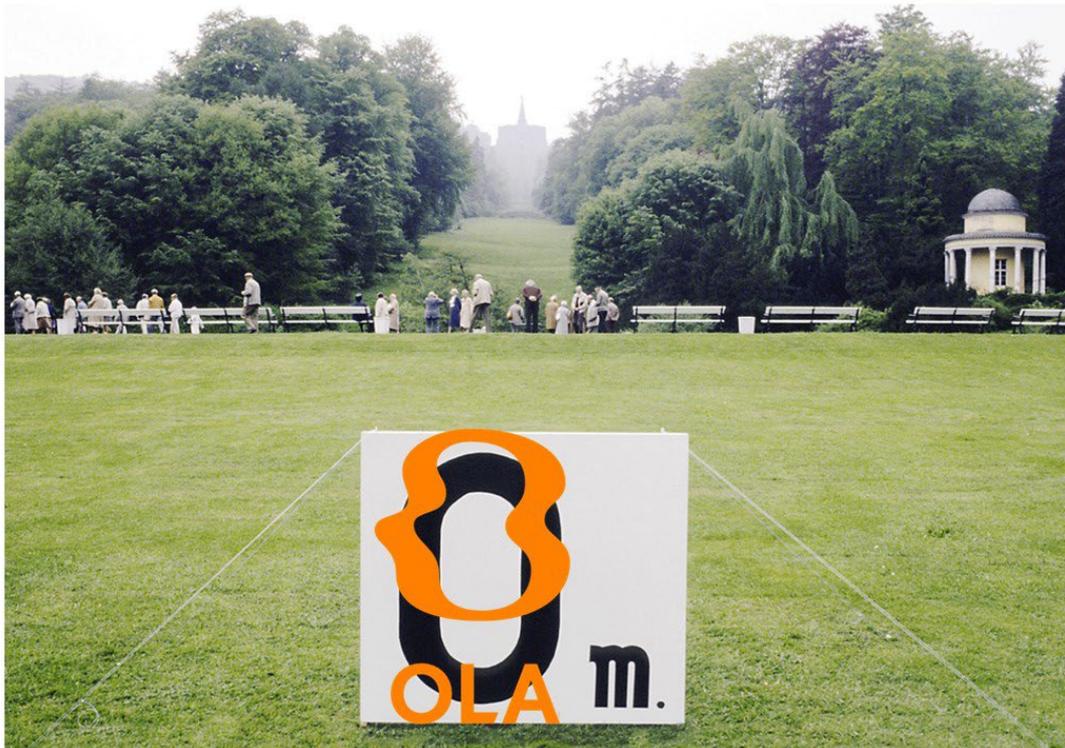


LANDSCAPE: 10 HYPOTHESES

Dr. Ellen Fetzer

Landscape. 10 hypotheses

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 exists only in 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 vision



<https://www.dg-artwork.de/lucius-burckhardt>

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: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



25 YEARS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Lessons and Challenges in Governance, Planning, Risk Management and Landscape Studies

THEME 3: Landscape Risk Management: diagnosis and solutions ... associated with hydrological planning



Ramiro Martínez evren



General Coordinator. MENBO Mediterranean Network of Basin Organisations



Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau

Board of Directors & Scientific and Technical Committee

Valencia, October 17, 2025



Landscape Risk Management: diagnosis and solutions associated with hydrological planning



HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

1) Structural (EU RBMP v.s. WFD):

- meeting demands with available water resources (uses)
- maintenance of water bodies and aquatic ecosystems

2) Conjectural (special plans)

- droughts
- floods



LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

3

RISKS

1) Structural (EU RBMP v.s. WFD):

- meeting demands with available water resources (uses)
- maintenance of water bodies and aquatic ecosystems

economic
social
environmental

2) Conjectural (special plans)

- droughts
- floods

+ victims, extensive material damage

Land Use Planning → Landscape

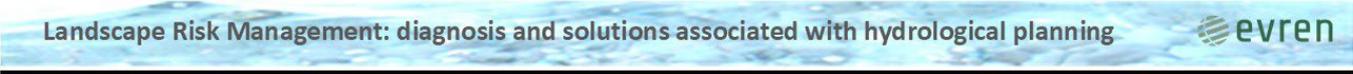


Governance in the planning and management of water resources in Spain DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS" (hydrological cycle unit)

4

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



Governance in the planning and management of water resources in Spain DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS" (hydrological cycle unit)

5



➤ first in 1926

User Confederation: Resource Distribution

-> Public Institution

- Work Plans (financing)
- DPH Control



Valencia, October 17, 2025



Governance in the planning and management of water resources in Spain DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS" (hydrological cycle unit)

6



Valencia

systems in the Júcar CH

➤ first in 1926

User Confederation: Resource Distribution

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Valencia, October 17, 2025

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa

Landscape Risk Management: diagnosis and solutions associated with hydrological planning



Governance in the planning and management of water resources in Spain DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS" (hydrological cycle unit)

7



- first in 1926
- User Confederation: Resource Distribution
- Public institution
 - Work Plans
 - DPH Control

1979-1983
regional governments
« Autonomous Communities »

- Hydrographic Demarcations
EU Water Framework Directive
- INTER community (colors)
 - INTRA community (black)



Valencia, October 17, 2025

Landscape Risk Management: diagnosis and solutions associated with hydrological planning



Governance in the planning and management of water resources in Spain DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS" (hydrological cycle unit)

8



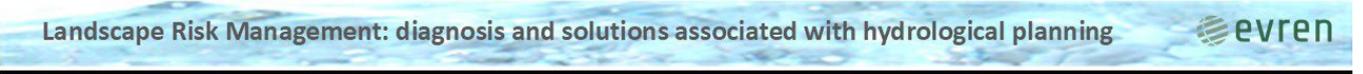
Hydrographic Demarcations
Those responsible for planning (Structural and Conjectural), and for the management of water resources (all), and the Public Hydraulic Domain



Valencia, October 17, 2025

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



Governance in the planning and management of water resources in Spain DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS" (hydrological cycle unit)



Hydrographic Demarcations

Those responsible for planning (Structural and Conjectural) and for the management of water resources and the Public Hydraulic Domain



Regional Governments « Autonomous Communities » Many competencies:



environment, water supply, irrigation, energy, industry, recreational ..
LAND USE PLANING, EMERGENCIES, CIVIL PROTECTION

UNDER BASIC
NATIONAL
LEGISLATION



Valencia, October 17, 2025



Governance in the planning and management of water resources in Spain DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS" (hydrological cycle unit)



Hydrographic Demarcations

Those responsible for planning (Structural and Conjectural) and for the management of water resources and the Public Hydraulic Domain

**The resource is a state competence,
while the uses are a regional competence**



Regional Governments « Autonomous Communities » Many competencies:



environment, water supply, irrigation, energy, industry, recreational ..
LAND USE PLANING, EMERGENCIES, CIVIL PROTECTION

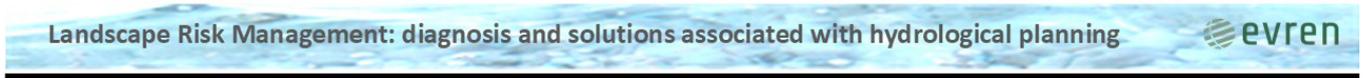
UNDER BASIC
NATIONAL
LEGISLATION



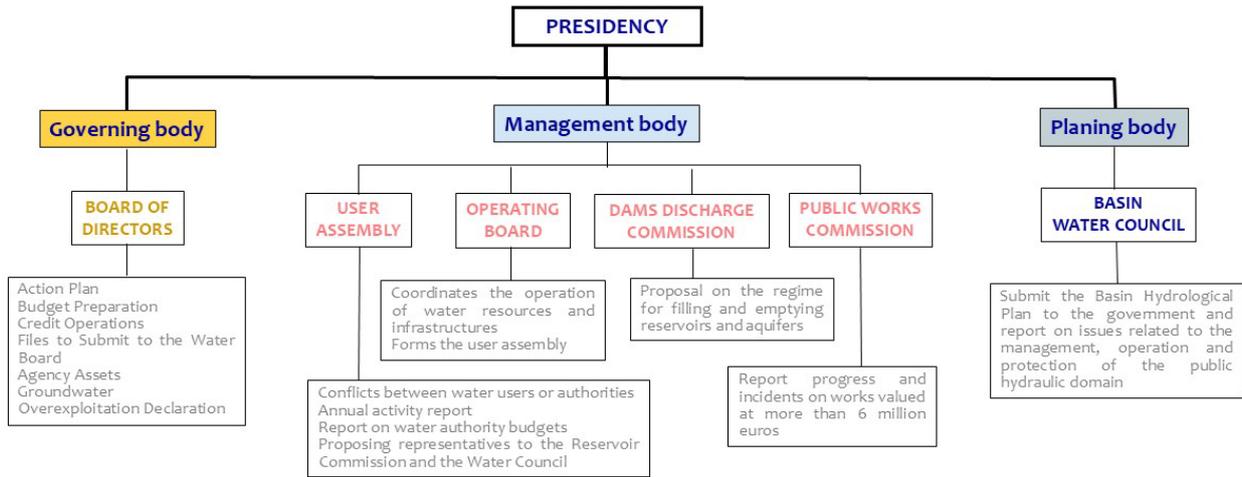
Valencia, October 17, 2025

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT MODEL BY RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS "HYDROGRAPHIC CONFEDERATIONS"



Valencia, October 17, 2025



DOCUMENTATION

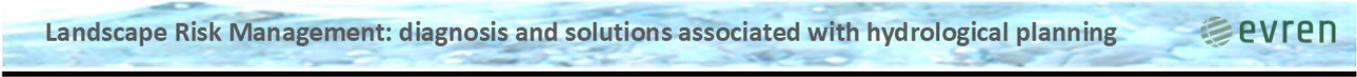
www.chj.es



Valencia, October 17, 2025

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

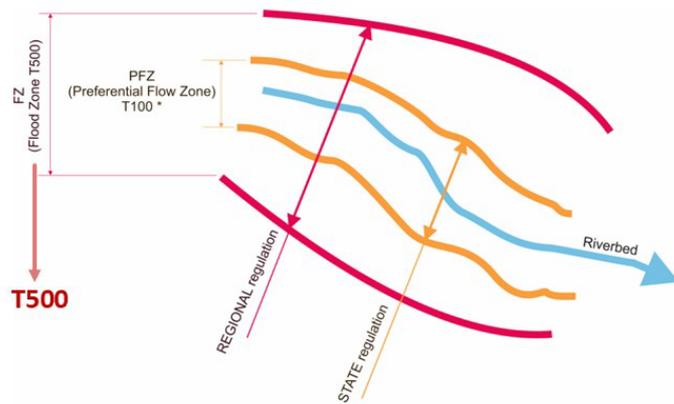
Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT limitation of uses in flood zones

15

1986	RDPH Spain
2003	PATRICOVA (CV)
2007	DIRECTIVA 2007/60/CE
2009	SNCZI PGRI (1º, 2º y 3º)
2010	RDPH Spain
2015	PATRICOVA (CV)
2023	RDPH Spain



Valencia, October 17, 2025



Valencia floods in October 2024

16

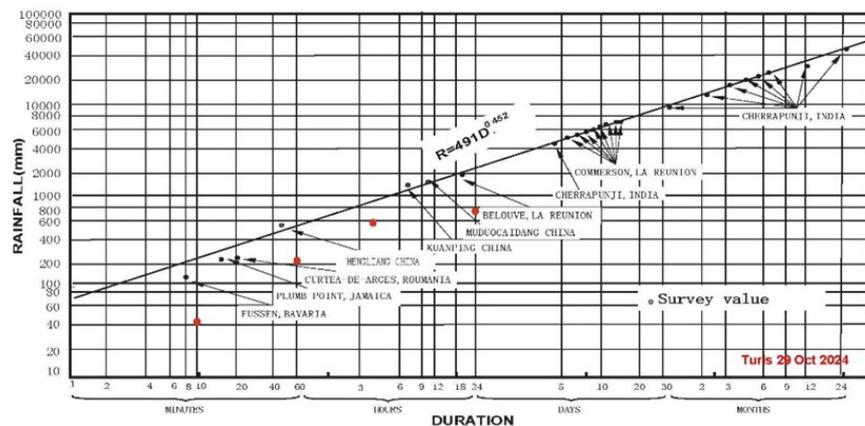
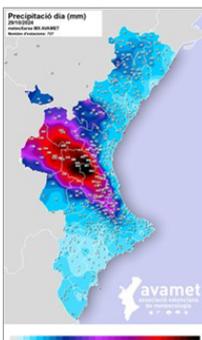


Figure A.2.1. World's greatest known point rainfalls (Wang G. and others, 2006)

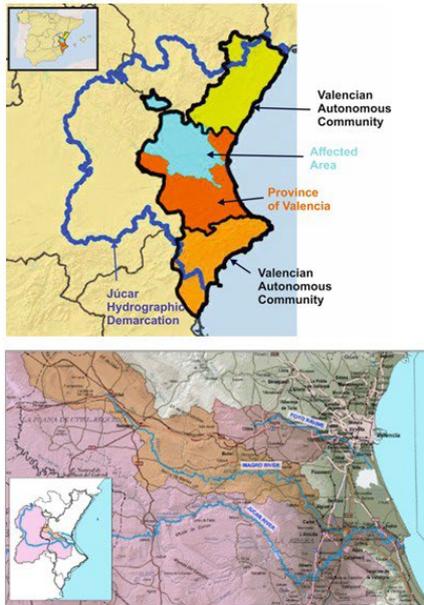
185 mm (1h) - 620 mm (4h) - 720 mm (12h)



Valencia, October 17, 2025

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



Valencia floods in October 2024

17



Valencia, October 17, 2025

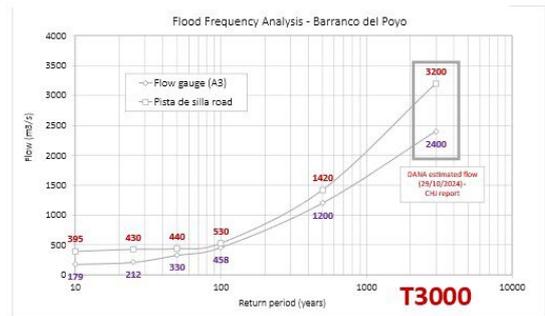
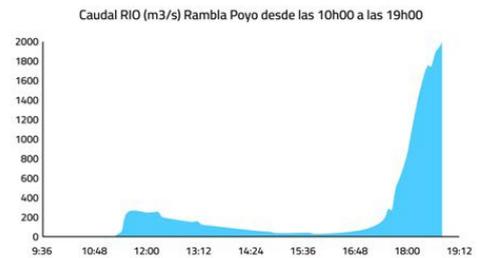


Valencia floods in October 2024

18



Poyo ravine (420 km²)

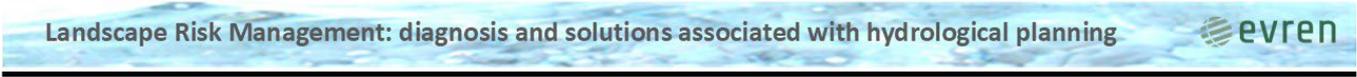


Valencia, October 17, 2025



LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: DIAGNOSIS AND SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

Dr. Ramiro Martínez Costa



HYDROLOGICAL PLANNING

RISKS

economic
social
environmental

- 1) **Structural (EU RBMP v.s. WFD):**
 - meeting demands with available water resources (uses)
 - maintenance of water bodies and aquatic ecosystems

- 2) **Conjectural (special plans)**

victims, extensive material damage

- droughts
- floods



water supply, irrigation, energy, industry, recreational ..

surface, ground water, wetlands

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 Uniscap 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 RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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Risk management

vs

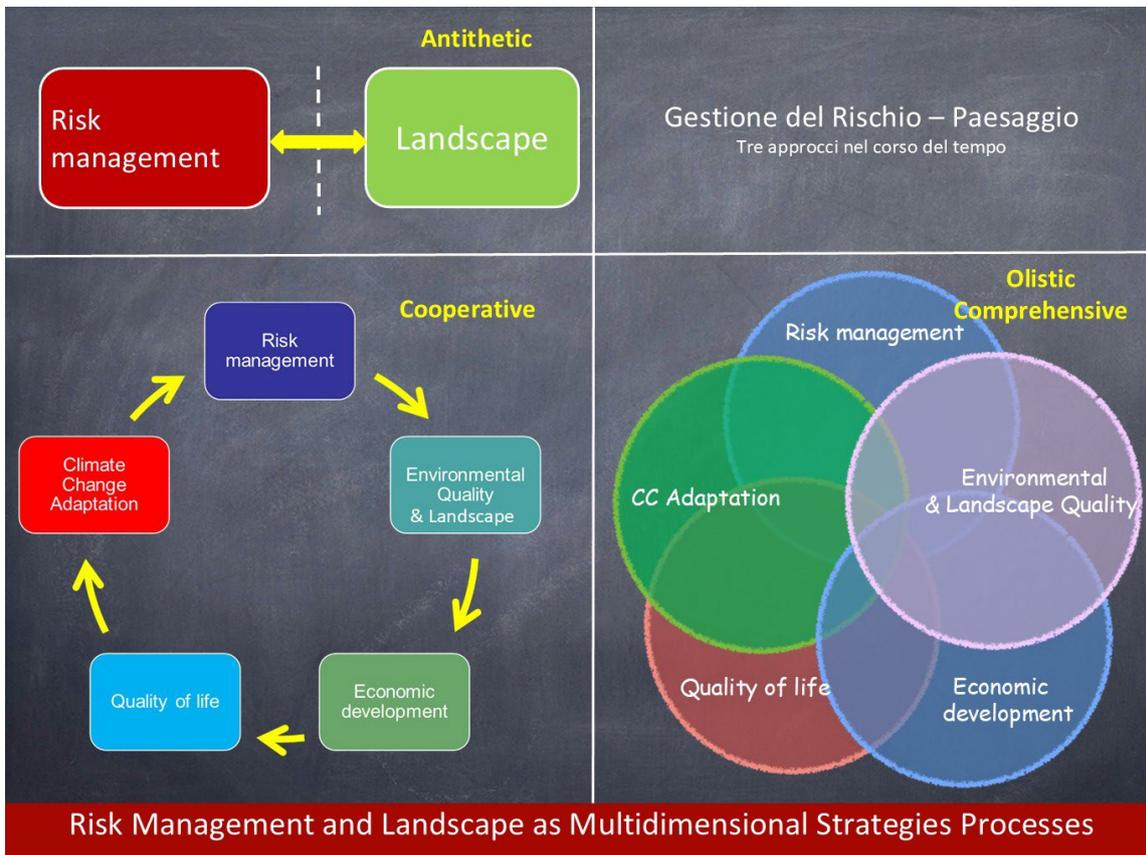
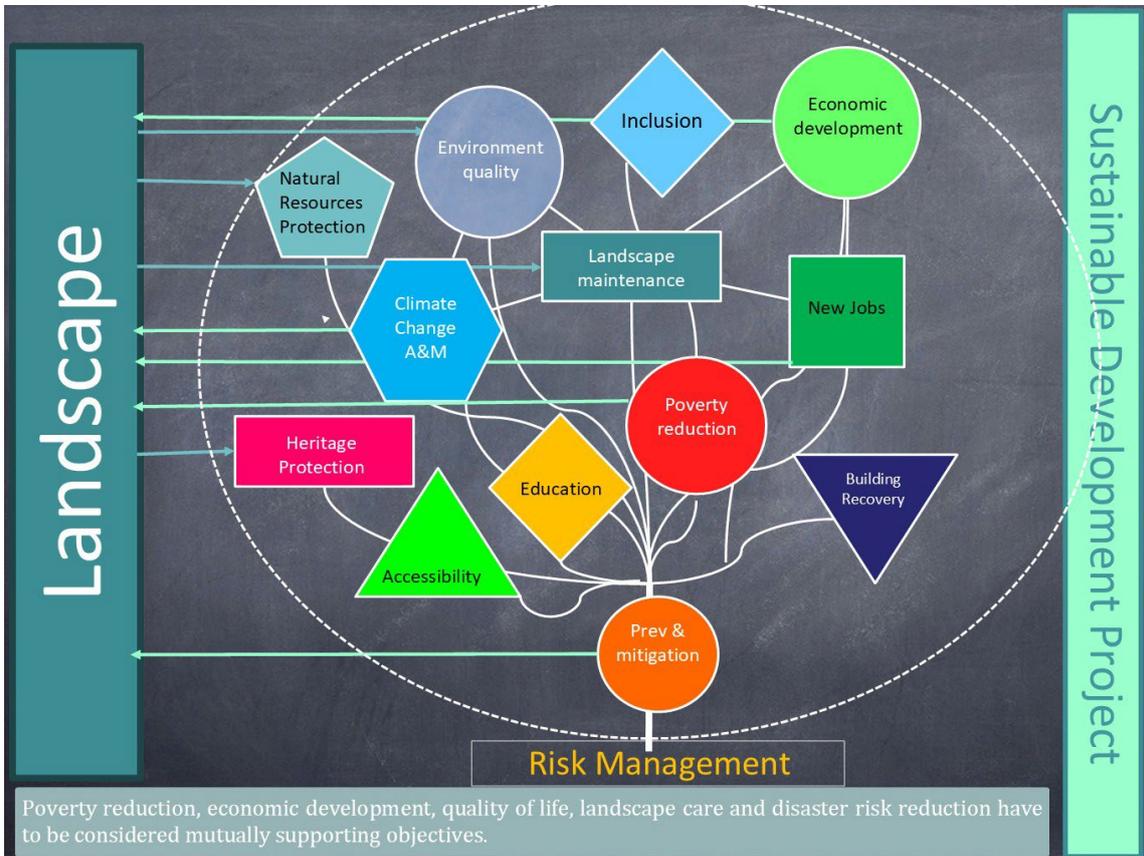
Landscape

Catastrophes are not only the result of dangerous degenerative phenomena but express the failure of heterogeneous systems in which natural components are intertwined with other technical, social, organizational, economic, and institutional components.

Organization and management of territory; Reinforcement of socio-economic tissue; Promotion of an adequate legal framework connected with funding resources to implement risk reduction; Natural Resources protection

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

Prof. Dr. Marialuce Stanganelli



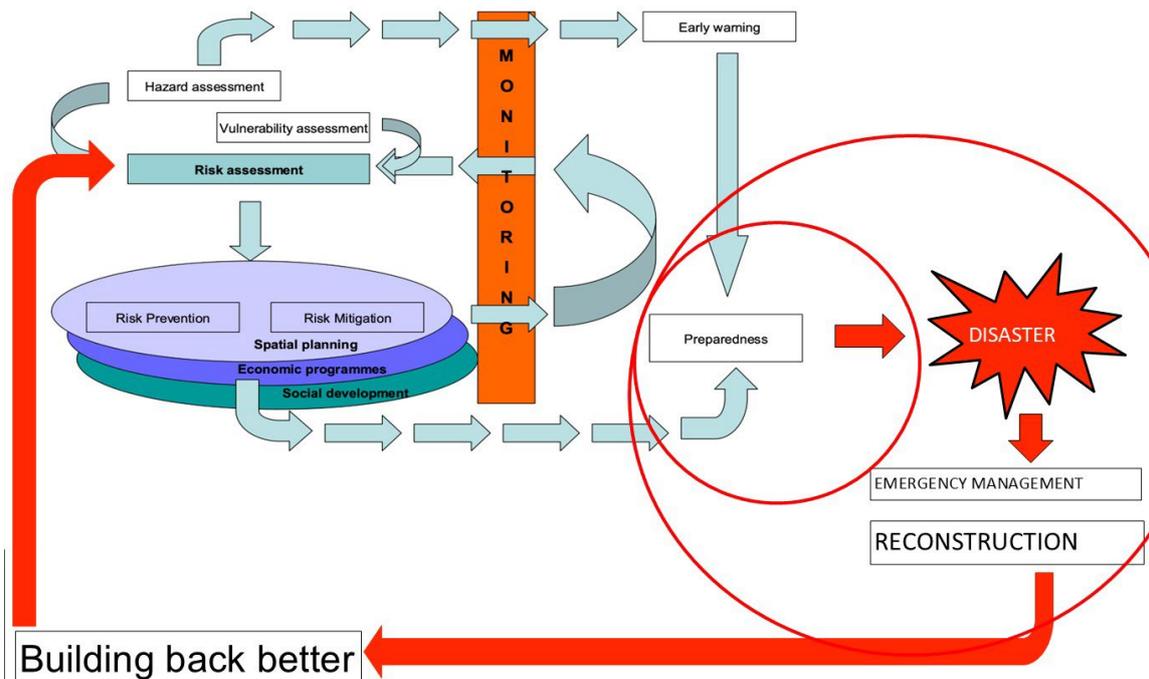
LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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“Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefit lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefit are not tangible; they are the disaster that did NOT happen” (Annan, 1999)



To create spaces conceived to have a double use: in everyday time and in emergency



Risk Management

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

Prof. Dr. Marialuce Stanganelli



Vesuvio - History and hazard



79 ad	1737	1839
203	1751	1850
472	1754	1855
512	1755	1858
685	1757	1861
968	1760	1868
991	1766	1871
999	1767	1872
1007	1771	1881-83
1037	1779	1885-86
1139	1785-86-87	1891-94
1631	1794	1895-99
1649	1804	1900
1652	1805	1903-04
1660	1806	1904
1682	1810	1905-06
1694	1812	1906
1698	1817	1926
1707	1822	1927
1723-29	1832-34	1929
1733	1834	1944

EVENTS DUE TO AN ERUPTION

- Lava flows
- Pyroclastic flows and surges
- Volcanic Earthquake
- Explosions
- Bombs and Missiles
- Tephra
- Lahar
- Fire
- Tsunami

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION



DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE

Buildings are not able to resist to these actions; evacuation is the only possible way

DIRECT AND DELAYED

Ash fall can produce respiratory diseases; stay inside

INDIRECT AND IMMEDIATE

Buildings are not able to resist to these actions; evacuation is the only possible way

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

Prof. Dr. Marialuce Stanganelli

Policies

Programma Vesuvia (2003)

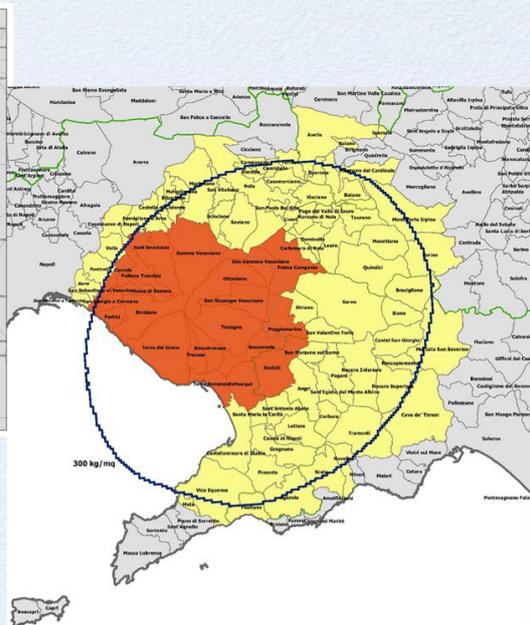
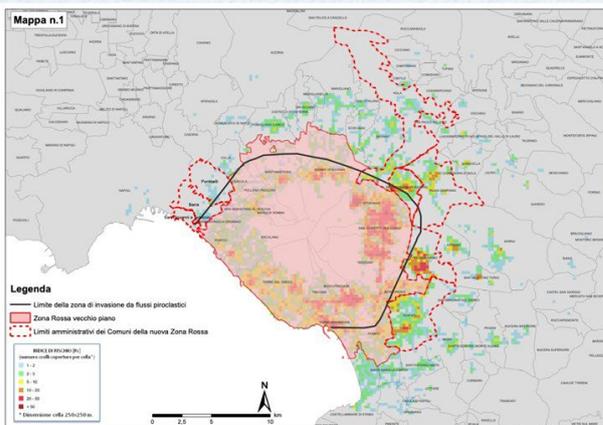
Inhabitants Reduction in 15-20 years

- *No more new residential buildings Lr 21/2003*
- *Incentives for relocation DGR 2145/2003*

Piano Territoriale Regionale (2008)

- *Exposure Reduction*
- *A3 Highway enlargement*
- *Risk Awareness Increasing*

Emergency National Plan



Red Zone – Pyroclastic Flows, Pyroclastic Deposits

Yellow Zone – Pyroclastic Particles

Red Zone –25 Municipalities, 670.000 inhabitants

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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Alert Levels

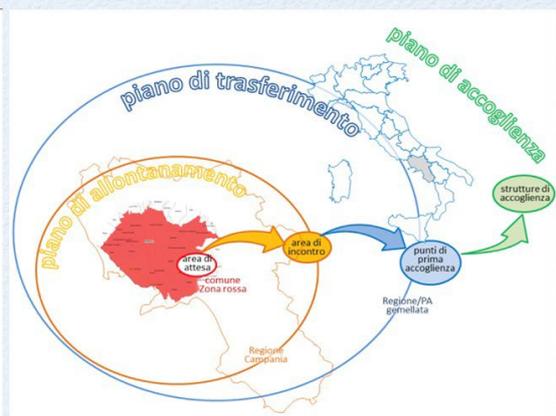
AVVERO di ALLERTE	VOCI DELI GUSTANE	OPERA OPERA FASE
BASE	No significant change in monitoring parameters	BASE
ATTENZIONE	Significant change in monitoring parameters	I ATTENZIONE
PREALLARME	More significant change in monitoring parameters	II PREALLARME
ALLARME	Appearance of phenomena and/or the trend of monitoring parameters indicating a pre-eruptive dynamic	III ALLARME
	Eruption	IV EVENTO IN CORSO

During the **pre-alert** phase, people in hospitals and Prisons are transferred, cultural heritage sites are secured. Residents may spontaneously leave with an **economic contribution**.

In the **Alert** phase, resident population must leave the Red Zone within 3 days (72 hours) of the declaration of the Alert Phase.

72 hours = 12 for organization + 48 for population displacement + 12 security margin

Regional Emergency plan

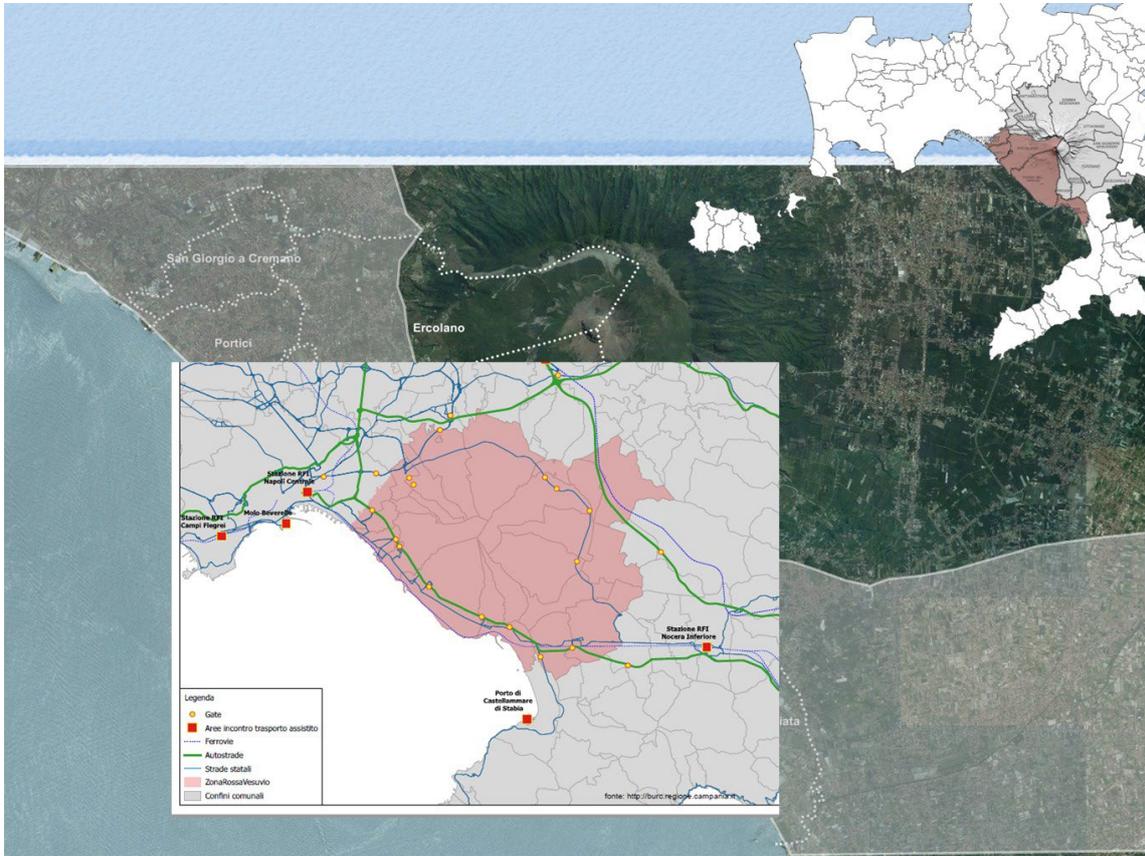


HOME - WAITING AREAS: Municipality Plan
WAITING AREAS - MEETING AREAS: Campania Region
MEETING AREAS to FIRST RECEPTION POINTS: host Region;
RECEPTION POINTS to the RECEPTION FACILITIES: host Region

THE ONLY WAY CONSIDERED TO ESCAPE FROM THE RED ZONE IS BY CAR OR BY BUS

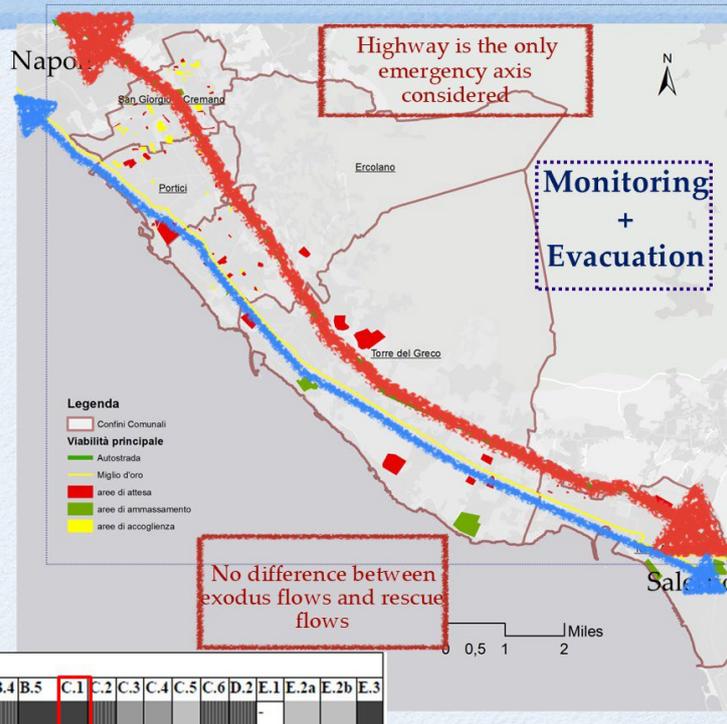
LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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Municipal Emergency Planning

Each municipality has its own emergency plan, which identifies waiting areas, assembly points, and reception centers and indicates, based on the guidelines of the National Emergency Plan for the Vesuvius red zone, the main escape routes and twin regions.

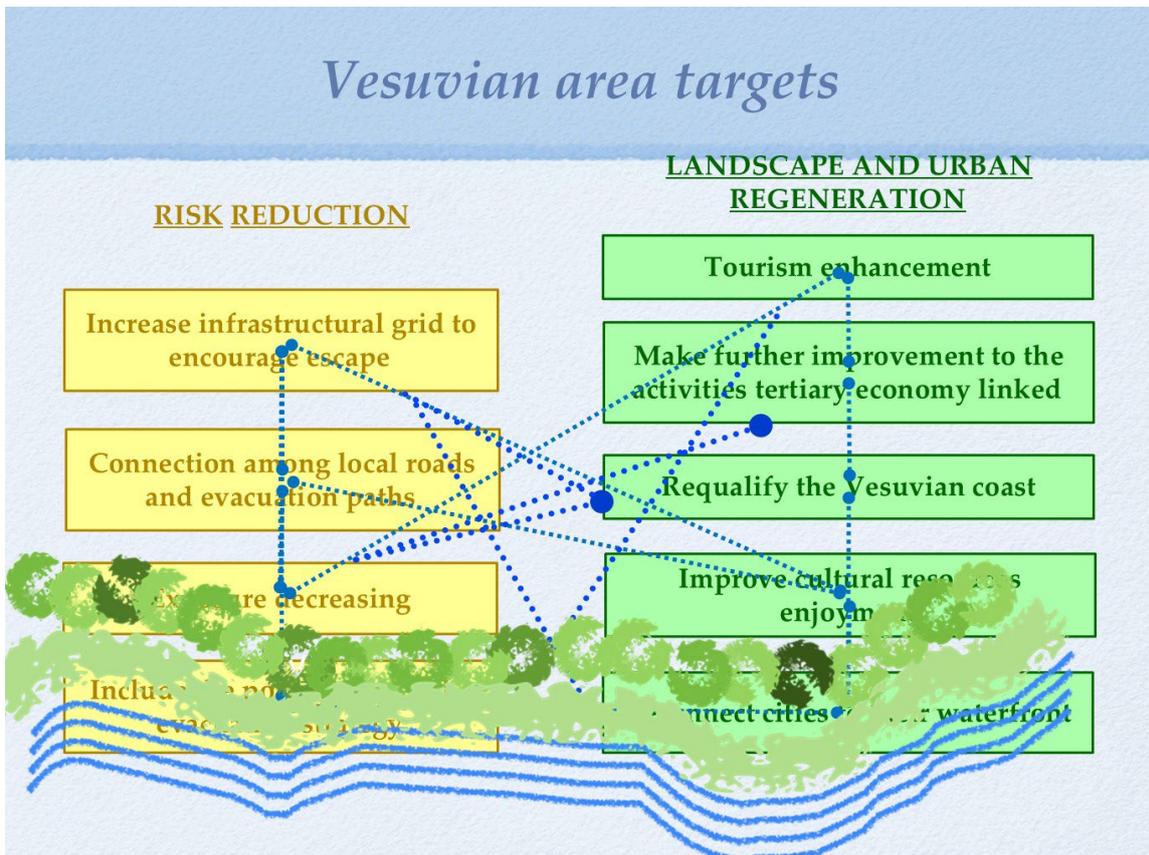
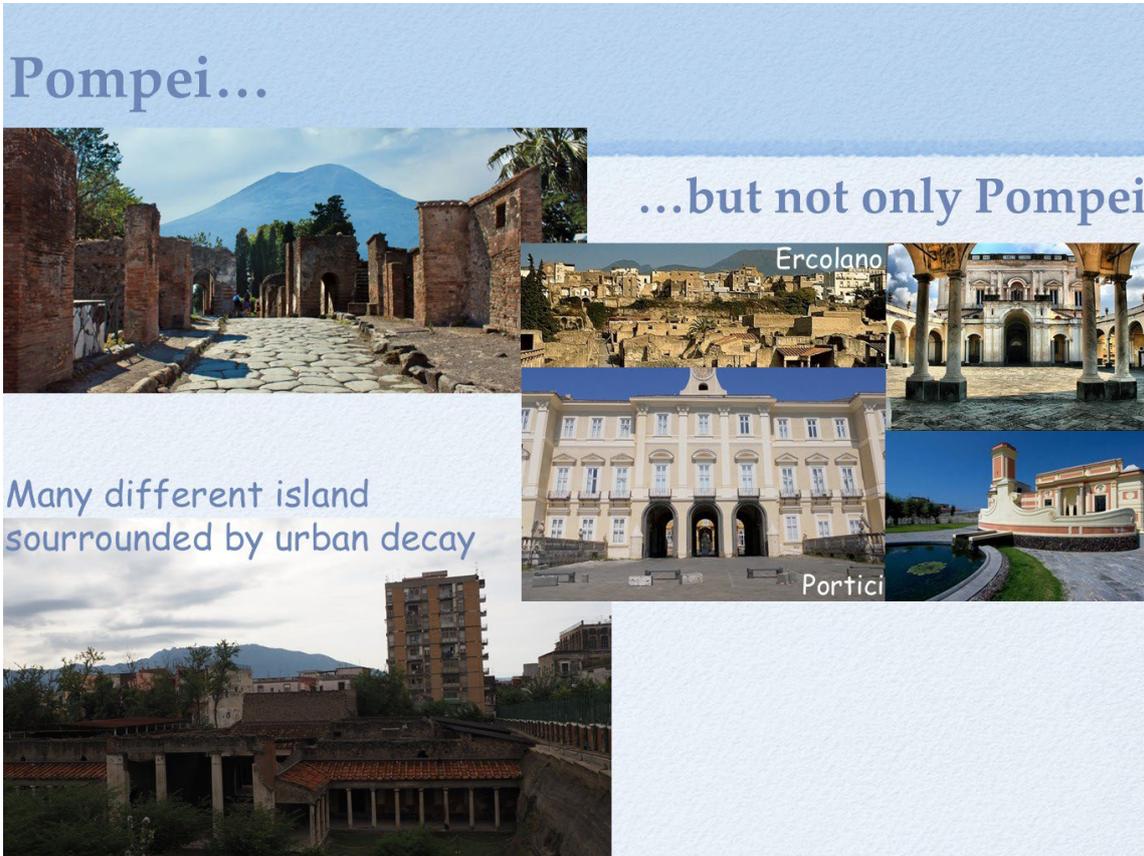


Costieriadominantepaistico-cultural-ambientale

A1	A2	B.1	B.2	B.3	B.4	B.5	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	D.2	E.1	E.2a	E.2b	E.3
40	F.3	Migliod'oro	Areatorrestabiese														

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

Prof. Dr. Marialuce Stanganelli



LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

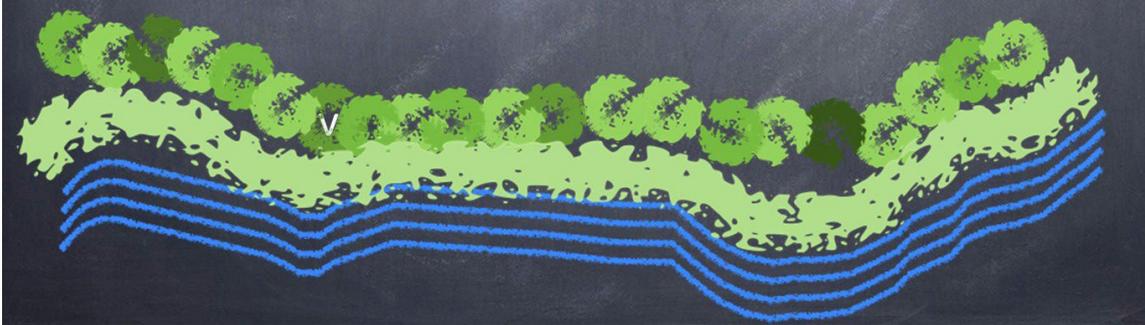
Prof. Dr. Marialuce Stanganelli

In Time of Peace

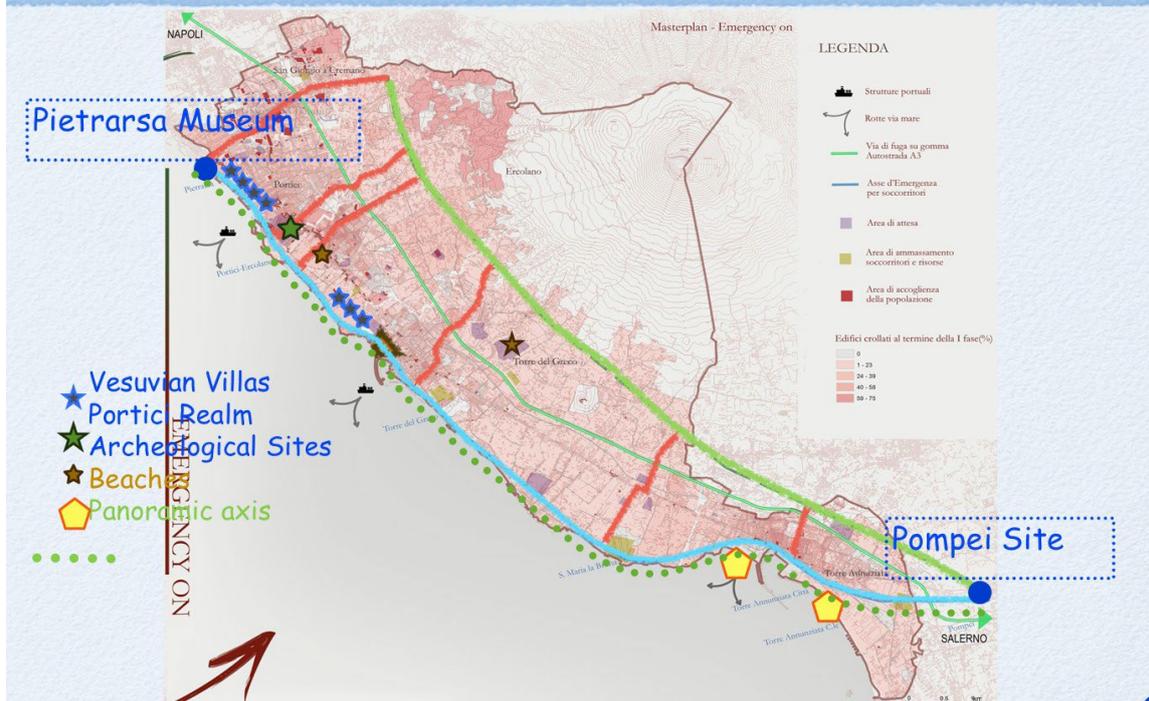
- To ensure connections among cultural and natural resources trough sustainable mobility means (bike, roller skates, trekking)
- To reconnect sea and urban areas
- To fill the lack of quality urban spaces

During Emergency

- To separate escape route by rescues access
- To diversify escape mode
- It become an emergency axis for rescue means
- To ensure access to the ports



LANDSCAPE PROJECT PROPOSAL

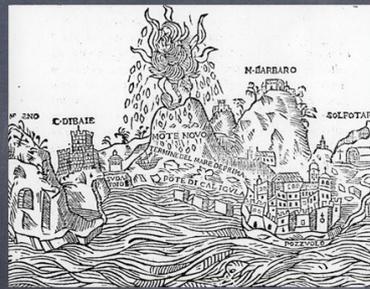


LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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Francesco la Vega, Carte du golfe de Pozzuoles avec une partie des Champs Phlégréens, 1778-1780 (incisione su rame, cm 50,5 x 37,5; Napoli Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III).



1538
Last eruption



1969-1972 170 cm soil raising
2 marzo 1970

«Non volevamo lasciare le nostre case, poi, in preda al terrore scappammo»



1982 -1984 185 cm soil raising
Another displacement, A new neighborhood for 40.000 inhabitants was built

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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ALERTI di ALLERTE	VOTI DI SICUREZZA	OPERA OPERA PHASE
BASE	No significant change in monitoring parameters	BASE
ATTENZIONE	Significant change in monitoring parameters	I ATTENZIONE
PREALLARME	More significant change in monitoring parameters	II PREALLARME
ALLARME	Appearance of phenomena and/or the trend of monitoring parameters indicating a pre-eruptive dynamic	III ALLARME
	Eruption	IV EVENTO IN CORSO

Starting from 2005 a new raising phase
Starting from 2023 the area has been interested from hundreds of seismic swarms with increasing intensity nowadays earthquakes shake reach 4,6 degrees.
152 cm soil raising
Temperature of gaseous emission is increasing as thermal

During the **pre-alert** phase, people in hospitals and Prison are transferred, cultural heritage sites are secured. Residents who may spontaneously leave with an economic contribution by Municipality.
In the **alarm** phase, inhabitants must leave the Red Zone within 72 hours from the declaration of the Alarm Phase.

Risk thresholds
Communication plan
How to manage a so long crisis?
People matters

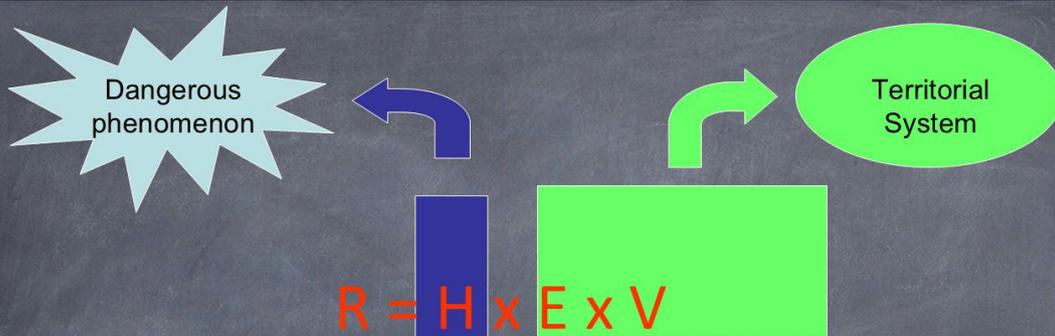
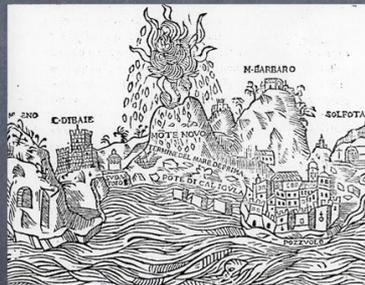
- The problem are:
- If the level alert pass from attention to Pre-Alert, the one who want go away will have to receive a contribution for their re-settlement outside red zone;
 - If people go away, this area will die, commerce, restoration, every economic activity will close, there will be unemployment and economic crisis;
 - It's hard to live home, friends, school, neighbors, habits;
 - Communication failed



LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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Thanks for your attention



H= Hazard. Probability that a harmful event of a certain intensity occurs within a set period of time, in a specific area

E= Exposure. Quantity and quality of tangible assets located in hazard-prone areas (people, infrastructures, housing, production capacities etc.)

V= Vulnerability. The susceptibility of an element or system of elements in a given area to suffer damage due to the occurrence of a hazardous event.

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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Vulnerability ISDR – UN 2002



“depends on human actions and behaviors. It describes the level of **susceptibility** of a **socioeconomic system** to suffer or not the impacts of natural, technological, and environmental disasters. The degree of vulnerability is determined by a **combination of numerous factors**, including awareness of the danger, the characteristics of settlements and infrastructure, political and administrative strategies, and the capacity for organization in all areas of disaster management. There is a **SOCIAL** vulnerability, an **ECONOMIC** vulnerability, and a **POLITICAL** vulnerability, which are related to inequalities in economic models and ethnic or racial divisions.”

Organization and management of territory; Reinforcement of socio-economic tissue; Promotion of an adequate legal framework connected with funding resources to implement risk reduction; Natural Resources protection

Katrina 2005



1833 deaths, 500.000 affected, 125.000.000.000 \$ damages
100.000 people without a car or not able to move

“the thousands of people in New Orleans who were either unable to move due to health reasons or lack of transportation, [...] had significant difficulty finding suitable shelter after the hurricane had devastated the city”

There are people who cannot escape on their own: **poors, elderly, children, disabled and sick persons, immigrants, and refugees**

LANDSCAPE RISK MANAGEMENT: VESUVIAN COASTAL AREA

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Columbia Mocoa 2017



Poverty and social disadvantage increase the vulnerability of territories to risk.

329 deaths, 360 injured, 45.000 affected, 100.000.000 \$ damages
The mudflow hit slums on the outskirts of the city
Shantytowns and informal settlements can occupy dangerous areas; poverty and necessity lead the most vulnerable people to unknowingly occupy dangerous areas.

Economic Vulnerability

Five different assets:

- 1) **Human capital:** skills, knowledge; **No abandonment** **Education**
- 2) **Social capital:** social resources -such as relationships with more powerful people (vertical connections), others like themselves (horizontal connections) or membership of groups and organizations- people draw upon to create economic opportunities;
- 3) **Natural capital:** natural resources **An active Community** forests, water (inland and marine), air, minerals, etc.;
- 4) **Physical capital:** (a) transport, communication, shelter, water, sanitation, energy, etc. (basic infrastructure needed by people **Natural resources conservation** livestock, etc. (producer goods used to make a living);
- 5) **Financial capital:** income from wage employment, business or pensions savings (in whichever form), credit and debt (formal and informal), **Infrastructures & Services** and remittances.

Vulnerability to disaster is inversely proportional **Widespread Wellbeing** of these five capitals (or assets), that is, more assets—less vulnerable and viceversa



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.

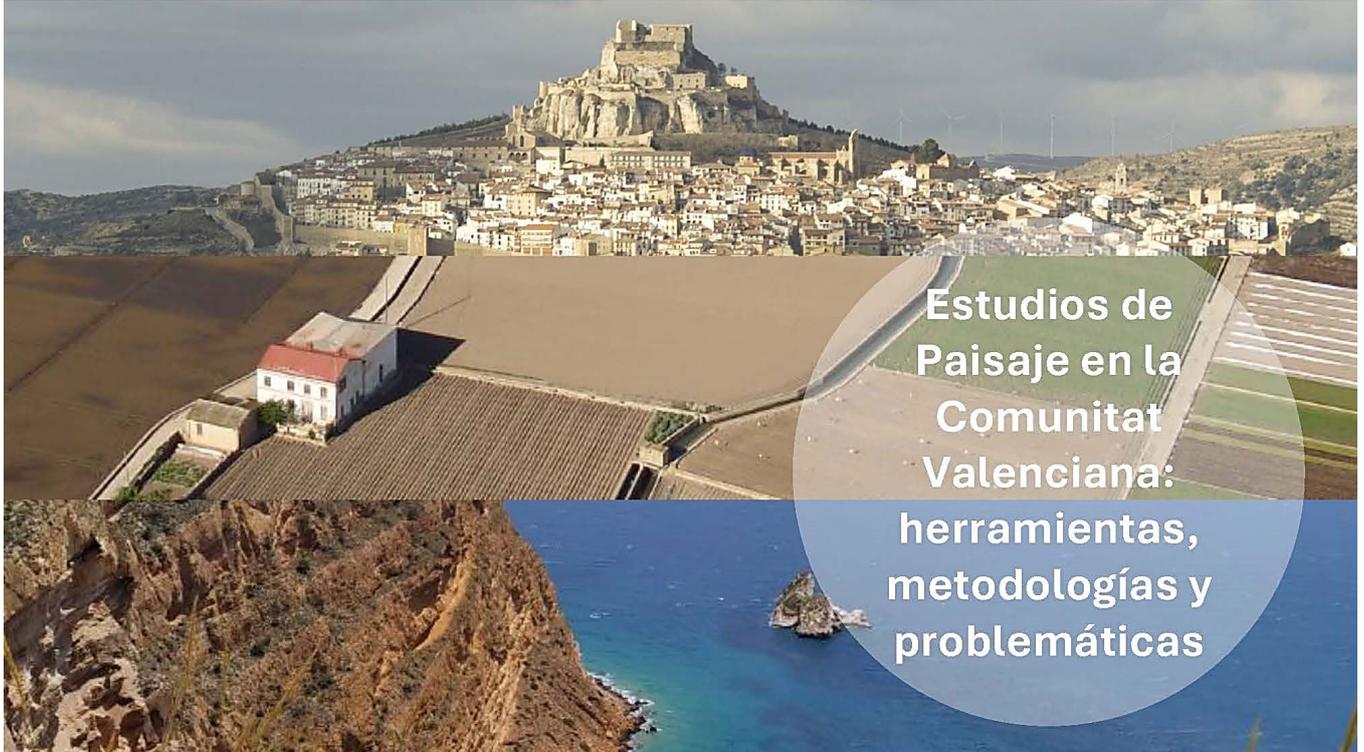
Rosana Muñoz Capel

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.



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

Rosana Muñoz Capel



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática



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

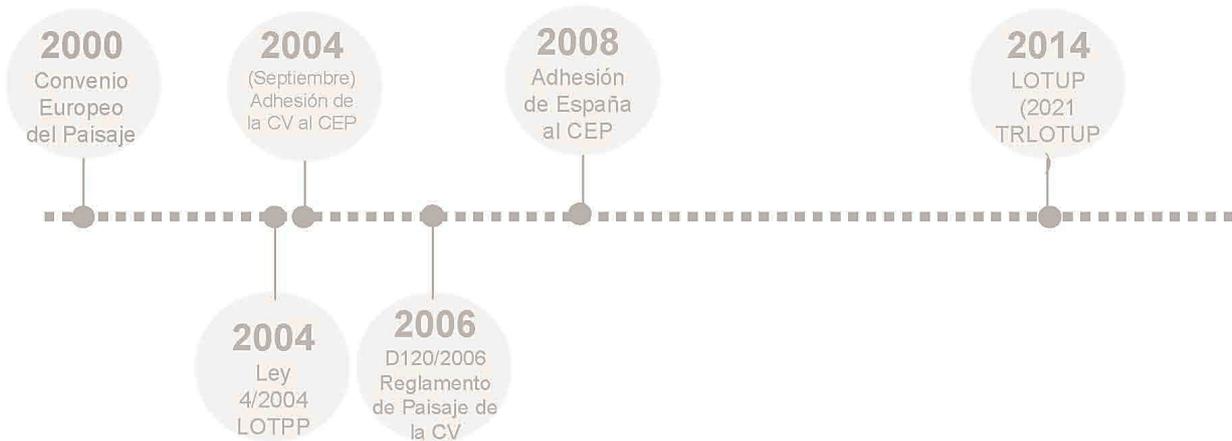
Rosana Muñoz Capel

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
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Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
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problemática

Establecimiento política de paisaje en la CV

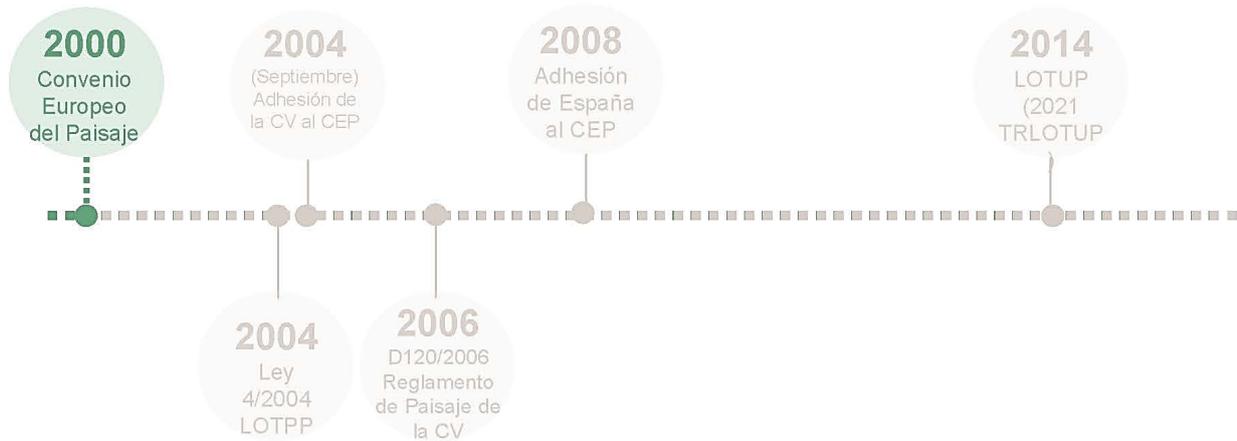


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Convenio Europeo del Paisaje

Convenio Europeo del Paisaje

Objetivo (art.3): Promover la Protección, Gestión y Ordenación de los paisajes, y organizar la cooperación europea en este campo

Definiciones (art.1):

Paisaje
Política en materia de paisaje
Objetivo de calidad paisajística
Protección de los paisajes
Gestión de los paisajes
Ordenación paisajística

L 4/2004 LOTPP

Reglamento de Paisaje CV

Compromisos de las partes (art.5):

Reconocer jurídicamente los paisajes como elemento fundamental del entorno humano

Definir y aplicar políticas para protección, ordenación y gestión

Establecer procedimientos para la participación del público y autoridades

Integrar el paisaje en las políticas de ordenación territorial y urbanística, cultural, medioambiental, agrícola, social y económica y otras

Medidas específicas (art.6):

Sensibilización

Formación y educación

Identificación y calificación

Objetivos de calidad paisajística

Aplicación (instrumentos de intervención para la protección, gestión y/u ordenación del paisaje)

TRLOTUP

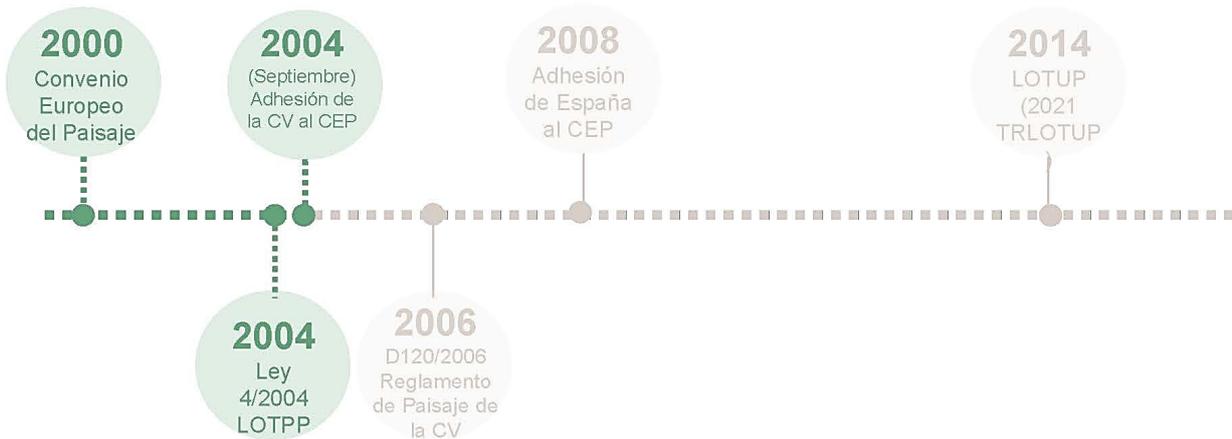


LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION: TOOLS, METHODOLOGIES AND PROBLEMS

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Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Establecimiento política de paisaje en la CV



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Ley 4/2004 de Ordenación del Territorio y Protección del Paisaje

Convenio Europeo del Paisaje

Art. 30, 31, 32

L 4/2004 LOTPP

Estudio de Paisaje para PAT, PG, e instrumentos de planificación urbanística con crecimiento urbano

Reglamento de Paisaje CV

Se prevé el Plan de Acción Territorial del Paisaje (PRRs+Directrices+criterios de elaboración de los EP)

TRLOTUP

Normas generales de integración paisajística en la planificación territorial y urbanística

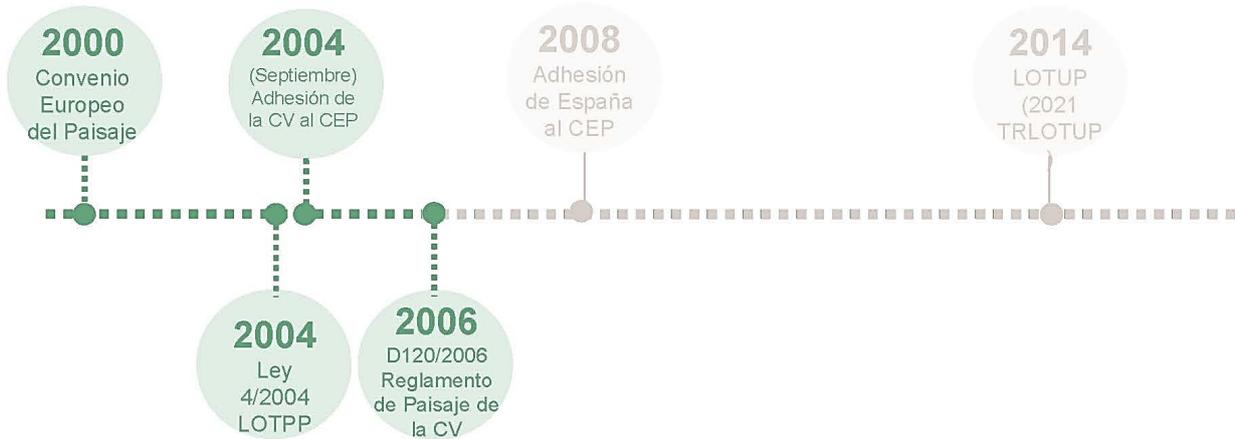


LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION: TOOLS, METHODOLOGIES AND PROBLEMS

Rosana Muñoz Capel

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Establecimiento política de paisaje en la CV



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Decreto 120/2006 Reglamento de Paisaje

Convenio Europeo del Paisaje

Definición de **instrumentos protección, ordenación y gestión del paisaje:**

L 4/2004 LOTPP

Reglamento de Paisaje CV

TRLOTUP

- **Plan de Acción Territorial del Paisaje**
- **Estudios de Paisaje**
- **Estudios de integración Paisajística**
- **Catálogos de Paisaje**
- **Programas de Paisaje**

Guías:

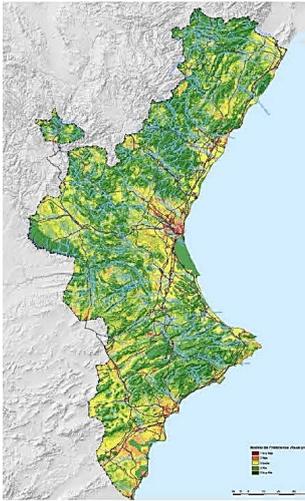
- **Participación Pública en Paisaje**
- **Guías metodológicas para la valoración de paisajes**
- **Guías para elaboración de los instrumentos**



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

Rosana Muñoz Capel

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática



Establecimiento política de paisaje en la CV

Propuestas iniciales

Estudio de Paisaje visual
Atlas de los Paisajes de la Comunitat Valenciana
Plan de Infraestructura Verde de la Comunitat Valenciana

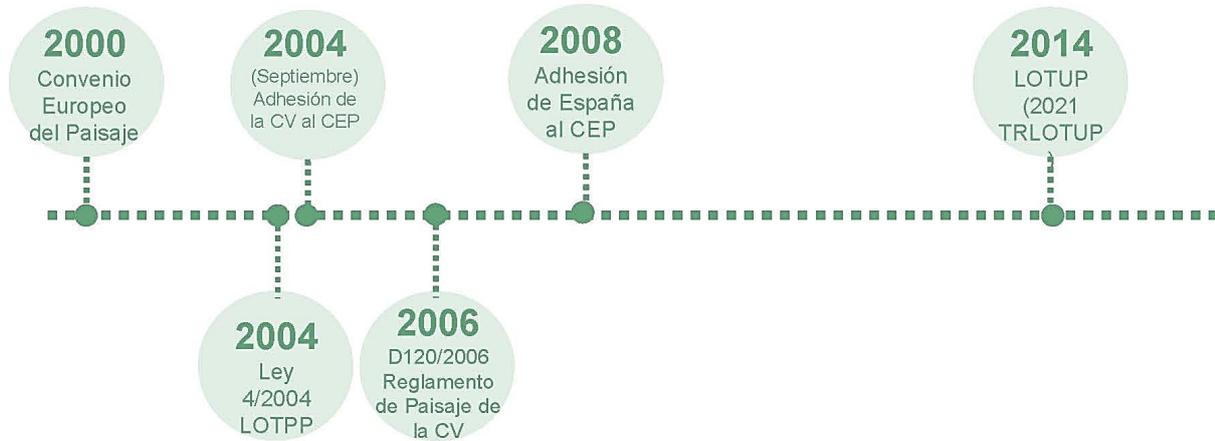
Plan de paisaje del valle del riu Serpis y la Vall de Gallinera
Plan de paisaje de la Vall de Guadalest
Plan de Paisaje del Maestrat-Els Ports
Plan de paisaje de les "Vinyes de la Costera i la Vall d'Albaida"
Plan de paisaje de los Parques Naturales del Fondo y de las Salinas de Santa Pola

Protección de las vistas hacia hitos culturales y paisajísticos
Protección de las vistas desde las vías de comunicación
Integración en el paisaje de áreas industriales
Plan de mejora visual de los accesos a los municipios



Estudios de paisaje:
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Normativa vigente: TRLOTUP

Recoge definición del CEP y enumeración de instrumentos
No se define por ley un PAT específico de paisaje, a diferencia de la LOTPP



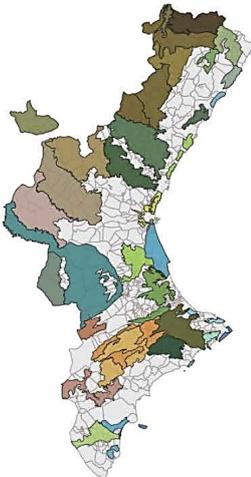
Catálogos de Protecciones
Sección Paisaje



Posibilidad de tramitación independiente EP (art. 6.6 TRLOTUP)

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Normativa vigente: Paisajes de Relevancia Regional



Paisajes de Relevancia Regional (PRR)

- Ámbito de Competencia del Estado y Comunidades Autónomas**
 - PRR 01. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest
 - PRR 02. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 03. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 04. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 05. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 06. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 07. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 08. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 09. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 10. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 11. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 12. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 13. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 14. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 15. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 16. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 17. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 18. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 19. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 20. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
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 - PRR 22. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 23. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
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 - PRR 27. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
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 - PRR 34. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 35. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
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 - PRR 97. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 98. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 99. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis
 - PRR 100. Sistema de Montañas de Sierra de Guadalest, Sierra de Turis



Objetivos de Calidad e Instrucciones Técnicas para la ordenación y gestión de los Paisajes de Relevancia Regional de la Comunitat Valenciana

mediambient.gva.es/auto/planes-accion-territorial/PRR/Objetivos de Calidad e Instrucciones Tecnicas para la ordenacion y gestion de los Paisajes de Relevancia Regional de la Comunitat Valenciana.pdf



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

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Normativa vigente: Paisajes de Relevancia Regional



PRR23

INSTRUCCIONES TÉCNICAS PARA EL PRR 23 DEPRESIONES Y SIERRAS DE GALLINERA A CASTELL DE CASTELLS

Instrucción PRR23.1.
Elementos y patrones
estructurantes del paisaje

- a) Preservar los sistemas agroforestales y los paisajes de relieve singular existentes en la zona, como el Barranc de l'Infern y la prosa d'Isabet, y las sierras de la Foradada, del Ferrer y de Bernia.
- b) Potenciar la estructura lineal del sistema de asentamientos en fondo de valle, caracterizada por la sucesión de un numeroso grupo de pequeños asentamientos compactos integrados en la matriz agraria, en particular de los municipios de Vall de Alcalá, Vall de Gallinera, Vall d'Ebo, Vall de Laguard, Tàrbena y Castell de Castell.
- c) Proteger los muros de piedra en seco que delimitan y sustentan los bencales de los sistemas agrarios aterrazados de la Vall de Gallinera y Vall de Laguard, cultivados con frutales de secano, como el cerezo, el almendro y olivos.

- Instrucción PRR23.2.
Elementos significativos para la articulación del territorio que deben integrarse en la infraestructura verde
- a) Integrar en la infraestructura Verde los ríos Girona y Xaló, junto con su red hidrográfica asociada, como parte integrante de la misma como elemento clave en la articulación del sistema de asentamientos en los fondos de valles por los que discurren, así como en la conexión de los ecosistemas litorales con los del interior.
 - b) Mejorar la permeabilidad de la Montaña de Alicante hacia el este, para facilitar la transición de los sistemas montañosos del interior con las sierras existentes en el litoral de La Marina.

Instrucción PRR23.3.
Mejora de la percepción y gestión del paisaje

- a) Promover como nodos de interés paisajístico los municipios de Vall de Gallinera y Vall de Laguard, caracterizados por la integridad de sus sistemas agrarios aterrazados.
- b) Rehabilitar y poner en valor los hitos visuales del Castell de Gallinera, Castell de Alcalá y Castell de Ambra, junto con los vestigios de paisajes prehistóricos en forma de despoblados moriscos y asentamientos iberos, como el Xaroplar en la Vall de Gallinera.
- c) Crear y equipar una red de miradores sobre puntos estratégicos desde el punto de vista visual, como el Coll de Prates y la Talasa de la Foradada, para facilitar el acceso, conocimiento y disfrute del paisaje, así como potenciar otros elementos de interés como el sanatorio de Fontilles y su entorno.

75



mediambient.gva.es/auto/planes-accion-territorial/PRR/Objetivos de Calidad e Instrucciones Tecnicas para la ordenacion y gestion de los Paisajes de Relevancia Regional de la Comunitat Valenciana.pdf

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

2

INSTRUMENTOS
DE PAISAJE:
EL ESTUDIO DE
PAISAJE

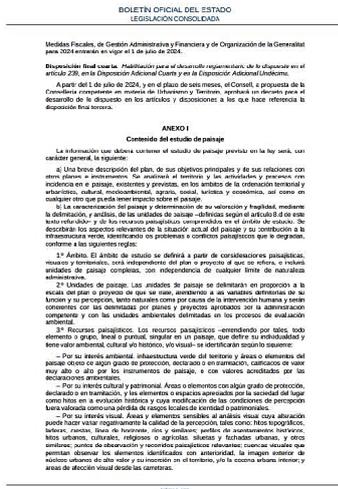


LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION: TOOLS, METHODOLOGIES AND PROBLEMS

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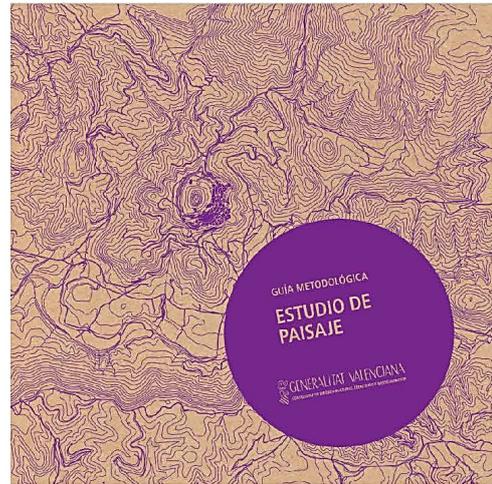
Estudios de paisaje:
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metodología,
problemática

Anexo I TRLOTUP



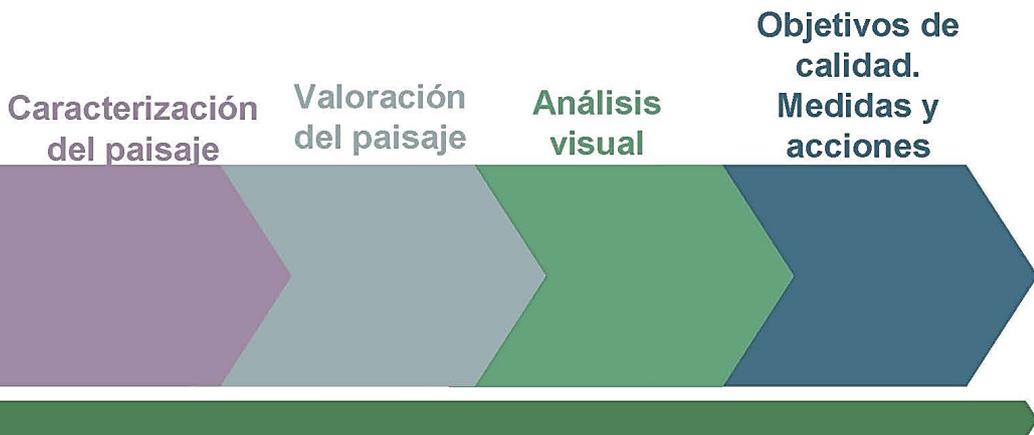
Estudios de paisaje

Guía Estudios de paisaje



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Estudios de paisaje



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

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Estudios de paisaje:
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metodología,
problemática

Caracterización del
paisaje

Valoración del
paisaje

Análisis visual

Objetivos de calidad.
Medidas y acciones



Caracterización del paisaje

		Apdo. ↓
EVOLUCIÓN DEL PAISAJE	→ Rasgos del paisaje en el pasado, tendencias de cambio y escenarios de futuro.	03 A
ORGANIZACIÓN DEL PAISAJE	→ Componentes principales del paisaje, estructura del contenido.	03 B
UNIDADES DE PAISAJE	→ Áreas del territorio con un carácter único y singular.	03 C
RECURSOS PAISAJÍSTICOS	→ Elementos de mayor valor del paisaje que merecen una atención especial.	03 D
CONFLICTOS PAISAJÍSTICOS	→ Aspectos que provocan una degradación del paisaje.	03 E

Estudios de paisaje:
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Caracterización del
paisaje

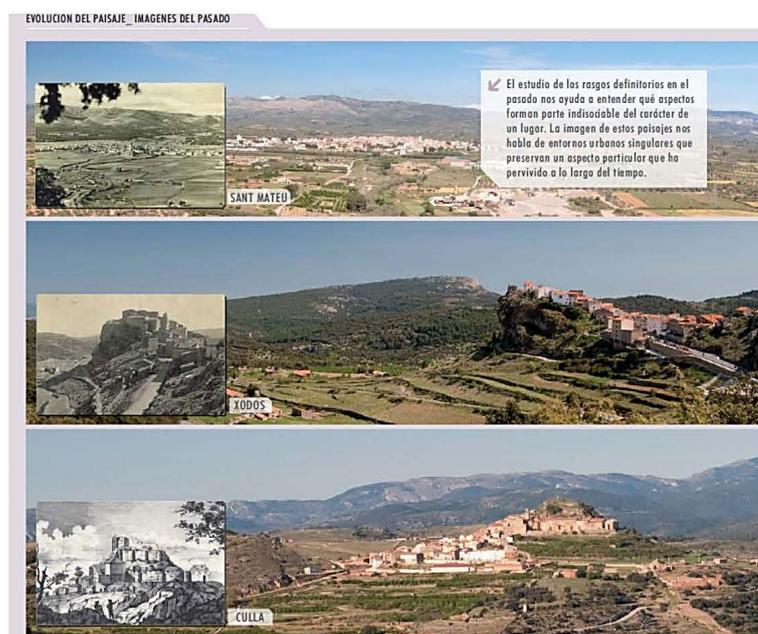
Valoración del
paisaje

Análisis visual

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Evolución del paisaje



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

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Participación
pública



GENERALITAT
VALENCIANA
Conselleria de Medi Ambient,
Infraestructures i Territori

Estudios de paisaje:
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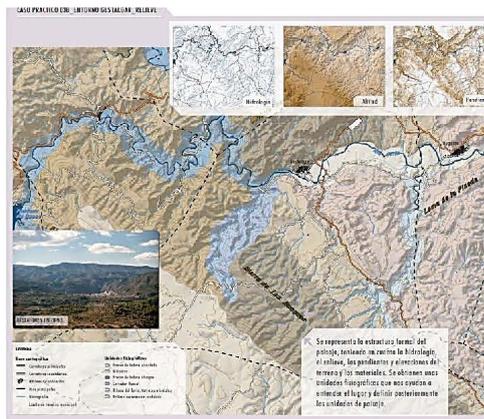
Objetivos de calidad.
Medidas y acciones



GENERALITAT
VALENCIANA
Conselleria de Medi Ambient,
Infraestructures i Territori

Organización del paisaje

Estructura formal
Cobertura del suelo



Unidades de Paisaje

Áreas geográficas con una configuración estructural, funcional o perceptiva diferenciada, que han adquirido los caracteres que las definen a lo largo del tiempo (art.8 TRLOTUP)

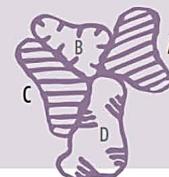
Coherencia con Unidades Ambientales
Escala adecuada

- 01 Forestales.
- 02 Agroforestales.
- 03 Agrícolas.
- 04 Urbanos.
- 05 Ligados al agua: costa, cauces y ríos y humedales.

← RELACIÓN ENTRE TIPOS Y UNIDADES DE PAISAJE

Diferentes unidades de paisaje pueden pertenecer a un tipo de paisaje. Es decir, el tipo de paisaje se define en función de los rasgos comunes que nos permiten clasificar diferentes unidades de paisaje.

En el esquema que se muestra aparecen cuatro unidades de paisaje, sin embargo, aparecen tres tipos de paisaje. La unidad A y C comparten un mismo patrón paisajístico pero no mantienen una continuidad en el territorio, están separadas.



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Recursos Paisajísticos

<p>RECURSOS PAISAJÍSTICOS DE INTERÉS NATURAL</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>Serán las áreas o elementos que gocen de algún grado de protección, declarado o en tramitación, de carácter local, regional, nacional o supranacional; el dominio público marítimo y fluvial; así como aquellos espacios que cuenten con valores acreditados por la Declaración de Impacto Ambiental. Las áreas o elementos del paisaje altamente valorados por la población por su interés natural.</p>	
<p>RECURSOS PAISAJÍSTICOS DE INTERÉS CULTURAL</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>Las áreas o los elementos con algún grado de protección, declarado o en tramitación, de carácter local, regional, nacional o supranacional y los elementos o espacios apreciados por la sociedad local como hitos en la evolución histórica y cuya alteración, ocultación o modificación sustancial de las condiciones de percepción fuera valorada como una pérdida de los rasgos locales de identidad o patrimoniales.</p>	
<p>RECURSOS PAISAJÍSTICOS DE INTERÉS VISUAL</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>Serán las áreas y elementos visualmente sensibles cuya alteración o modificación puede hacer variar negativamente la calidad de la percepción visual del paisaje. Se definirá a partir del análisis visual y la participación pública (Anejos 1 y 2 de esta guía).</p>	

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Valor del paisaje

FASES EN LA DEFINICIÓN DE LOS OBJETIVOS DE CALIDAD

01	CALIDAD PAISAJÍSTICA	Determinación de la calidad paisajística. Evaluación del carácter del paisaje en función de una serie de criterios paisajísticos.	→ C
02	VALOR SOCIAL	Determinación de la valoración social. A partir de la participación pública se determinan las preferencias de la población.	→ P
03	VISIBILIDAD	Análisis de la visibilidad del paisaje. Del análisis visual se desprende las áreas que tienen una mayor exposición visual y que por tanto son más frágiles.	→ V
04	VALOR DEL PAISAJE	Se obtiene el valor paisajístico. A partir de los resultados obtenidos de calidad paisajística, valoración social y visibilidad se justifica una valoración del paisaje por motivos ambientales, sociales, culturales o visuales.	→ $\frac{C + P}{2} \times V$

TRLOTUP

Estudios de Paisaje
(Plan General Estructural)
Anexo I: apartado b).4º

Estudios de Integración Paisajística
(Planes Parciales, Proyectos)
Anexo II: apartado c
Anexo I: b).4º



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

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Calidad paisajística

A determinar por técnicos especialistas. Propuesta de forma justificada por un equipo pluridisciplinar de expertos en paisaje, a partir de la calidad de la escena, la singularidad o rareza, la representatividad, el interés de su conservación y su función como parte de un paisaje integral

01	INTERÉS PARA SU CONSERVACIÓN	→	Se tendrá en cuenta la presencia de recursos paisajísticos que merezcan una especial atención por la necesidad de su preservación.
02	REPRESENTATIVIDAD	→	Uno de los objetivos de la planificación del paisaje es la preservación de la diversidad paisajística del territorio, como expresión del carácter de un lugar. De este modo es necesario evaluar la representatividad de un paisaje como la capacidad de ser el tipo de paisaje característico del territorio que se estudia, aquel que lo identifica y diferencia de otras zonas.
03	SINGULARIDAD	→	Se precisa evaluar la excepcionalidad dentro de la diversidad paisajística de un territorio. Aquellos paisajes que sean únicos dentro del ámbito de estudio, o que se encuentren en peligro de desaparecer, son singularidades que merecen una atención especial.
04	INTEGRIDAD	→	Dentro de los paisajes representativos y singulares, señalaremos aquellos lugares que guardan un alto nivel de integridad, como patrones típicos de paisaje.
05	FUNCIÓN DE UN PAISAJE INTEGRAL	→	Dentro del mosaico territorial existen piezas que por su ubicación, por su organización interna o por su evolución cobren una especial relevancia dentro del contexto geográfico. Se precisa en este apartado identificar aquellos paisajes que merecen una consideración especial por razones que tienen que ver más con el contexto, que con valores intrínsecos.
06	CALIDAD DE LA ESCENA	→	Este criterio ha de estar justificado de manera muy rigurosa. Se deben destacar aquellos paisajes que muestren una calidad visual alta, que presenten una expresión estética singular o que posean recursos visuales relevantes. La reiterada utilización de un escenario en actividades como el arte o el turismo, puede estar indicando un interés estético por un lugar determinado.

Estudios de paisaje:
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Valor social del paisaje

Opinión del público interesado, deducida de los procesos de participación pública. La preferencia de la población incorporará los valores atribuidos al paisaje por los agentes sociales y las poblaciones concernidas y se definirá a partir de la consulta pública establecida



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paisaje

Valoración del
paisaje

Análisis visual

Objetivos de calidad.
Medidas y acciones

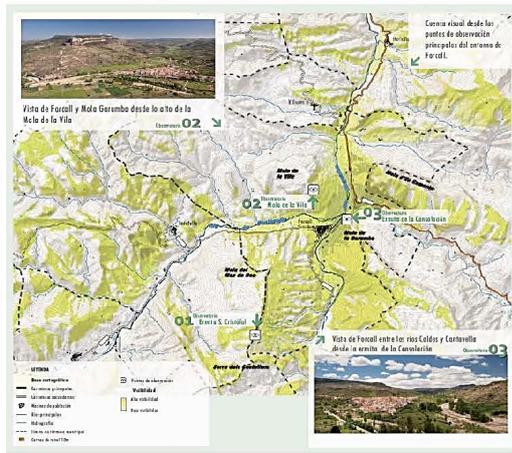


Visibilidad

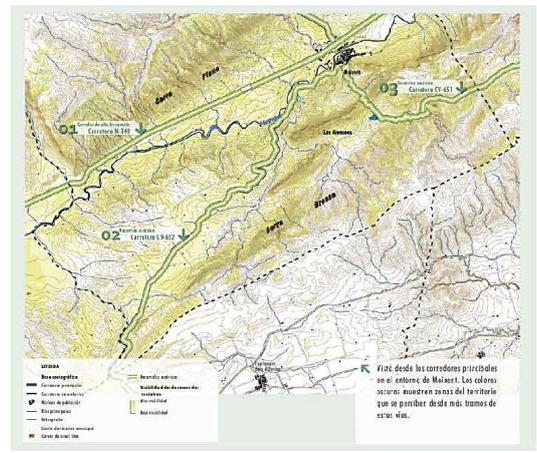
El análisis visual determina la visibilidad del paisaje, definiendo la importancia relativa de lo que se ve y se percibe, en función de la combinación de distintos factores como son los puntos de observación, la distancia y la duración de la vista, y el número de observadores potenciales

Análisis visual

Puntos de observación



Recorridos escénicos



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Caracterización del
paisaje

Valoración del
paisaje

Análisis visual

Objetivos de calidad.
Medidas y acciones



Valor del paisaje

justifique la decisión de valorar un paisaje de un modo u otro:

VALOR MUY ALTO	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estructura del paisaje nítida; sustrato paisajístico con una organización apropiada de usos en el territorio. Recursos paisajísticos rasgos distintivos, merecedores de protección. Una muy alta valoración social del paisaje. Enclave identitario para la población del lugar. Paisaje que conforma un referente visual en el territorio o que está muy expuesto visualmente. Paisaje muy singular o representativo del territorio, o con presencia de escenarios de alta calidad visual. Tiene una importancia clave en el mosaico territorial.
VALOR ALTO	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estructura de paisaje reconocible; el patrón característico todavía es evidente. Cierta aspecto de integridad y coherencia en la organización de los componentes principales. Algunos recursos paisajísticos son merecedores de protección. Paisaje que presenta zonas de alta exposición visual. Paisaje de cierta singularidad o representatividad. Tiene importancia dentro del mosaico territorial.
MEDIO	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estructura del paisaje distinguible; el sustrato paisajístico está con frecuencia enmascarado por los usos que se desarrollan. Pueden aparecer recursos paisajísticos merecedores de protección. No tiene una valoración social destacada.
BAJO	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estructura del paisaje degradada; el paisaje muestra una organización del paisaje confusa y poco legible. Raramente existen recursos paisajísticos de interés especial. En la valoración social las personas implicadas muestran una apreciación baja.
VALOR MUY BAJO	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estructura del paisaje dañada; el sustrato paisajístico está distorsionado por los usos que se desarrollan en él. No existen aspectos que presenten interés por la conservación. En las preferencias de la población se manifiesta una fuerte preocupación sobre la evolución del paisaje.

$$\frac{C + P}{2} \times V$$

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

Rosana Muñoz Capel

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Caracterización del
paisaje

Valoración del
paisaje

Análisis visual

Objetivos de calidad.
Medidas y acciones



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Caracterización del
paisaje

Valoración del
paisaje

Análisis visual

Objetivos de calidad.
Medidas y acciones



Objetivos de Calidad

Se fijarán para cada unidad y recurso identificados una vez reconocido su carácter y valor paisajístico, según las siguientes alternativas:

PRESERVACIÓN DEL CARÁCTER EXISTENTE

Mantenimiento de los rasgos distintivos del paisaje, de sus elementos principales, de la estructura paisajística, en definitiva, del carácter. En general la conservación se contemplará en aquellos lugares cuyo dinamismo paisajístico no pone en peligro sus valores, porque las tendencias de cambio identificadas no implican una modificación sustancial del paisaje.



MEJORA DEL CARÁCTER EXISTENTE

Se trata de medidas enfocadas a la recuperación de los principales valores de un paisaje, y en términos generales, éste tendrá cabida cuando se identifique una tendencia de degradación en la evolución de un territorio.



COMBINACIÓN DE LOS ANTERIORES

Se trata de introducir actividades de manejo del paisaje que preserven el carácter del lugar. Se podrían implementar al observar una evolución del territorio que condujera a la pérdida de sus valores paisajísticos, o ante la necesidad de mejorar la gestión de un enclave determinado.



CREACIÓN DE UN NUEVO PAISAJE

Hablaremos de modificación del paisaje cuando se introduzcan cambios significativos en el territorio que modifiquen la apariencia de un lugar, dependiendo de la intensidad hablaremos de acciones de mejora del paisaje o de creación de un nuevo paisaje. La modificación del paisaje deberá estar justificada respecto a criterios de integración paisajística y necesidades de uso de una comunidad.



Medidas y acciones

Actuaciones para el cumplimiento de los objetivos de calidad:

CATALOGACIÓN DE LOS PAISAJES DE MAYOR VALOR

INTEGRACIÓN EN LA INFRAESTRUCTURA VERDE DE LOS PAISAJES DE MAYOR VALOR Y DE SUS CONEXIONES ECOLÓGICAS, FUNCIONALES, PAISAJÍSTICAS Y VISUALES

NORMAS DE INTEGRACIÓN PAISAJÍSTICA. USOS Y ACTIVIDADES

PROGRAMAS DE PAISAJE



SE INCORPORAN CON EL PLAN AL QUE ACOMPAÑAN

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

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Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV

1. Volumen y tipo de expedientes:

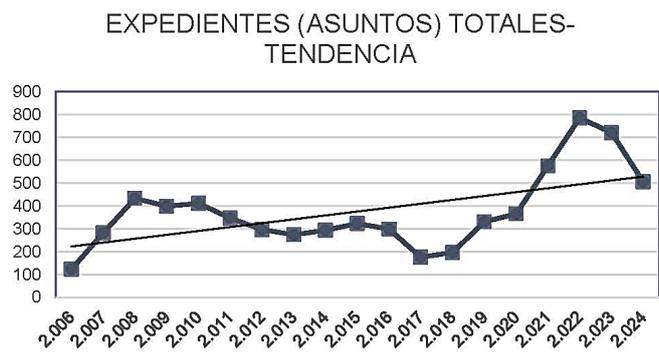
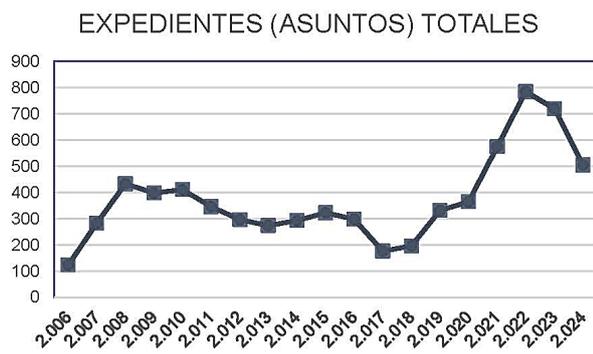
¿Suficientes Estudios de Paisaje para completar una protección, ordenación y gestión, en materia de paisaje en la CV?

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

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Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV



Evolución creciente del número de expedientes

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV



Evolución creciente del número de expedientes Salto en el incremento de solicitudes desde 2022 MANTENIMIENTO de dicho volumen



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

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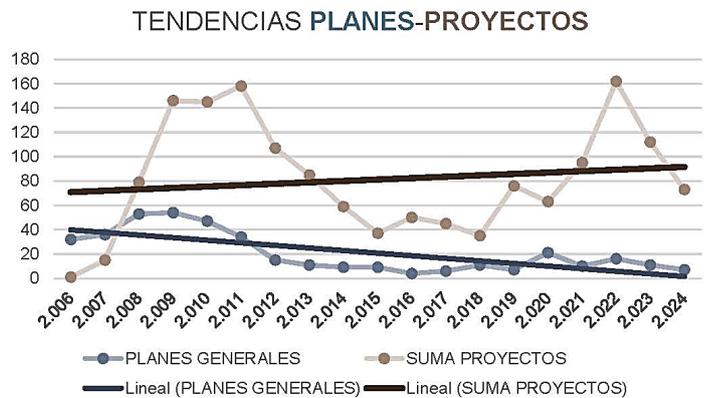
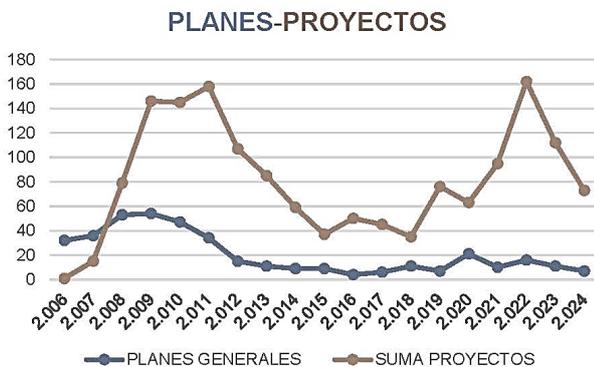
Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV



Evolución de la tipología de expedientes

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

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Estudios de paisaje:
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metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV

Incremento del volumen de expedientes

Reducción de estudios de paisaje (PGE)

Incremento estudios de integración paisajística (proyectos)

Falta de planificación global



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV



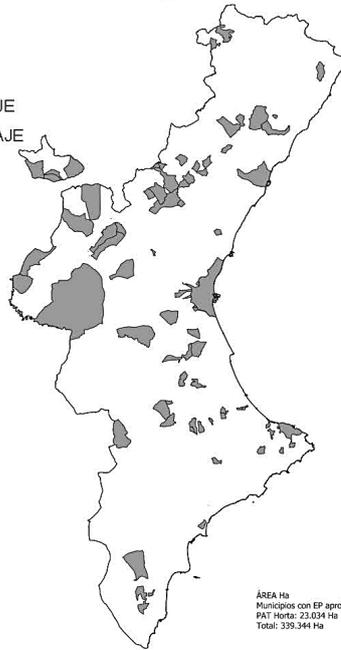
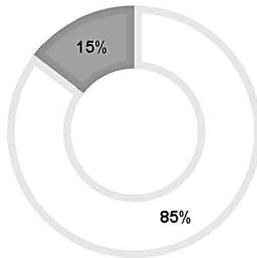
LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN THE VALENCIAN REGION: TOOLS, METHODOLOGIES AND PROBLEMS

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Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Porcentaje del territorio con Estudio de Paisaje

- SUPERFICIE SIN ESTUDIO DE PAISAJE
- SUPERFICIE CON ESTUDIO DE PAISAJE



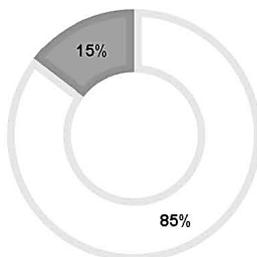
ÁREA Ha
Municipios con EP aprobado: 316.310 Ha
PAT Horta: 23.034 Ha
Total: 339.344 Ha



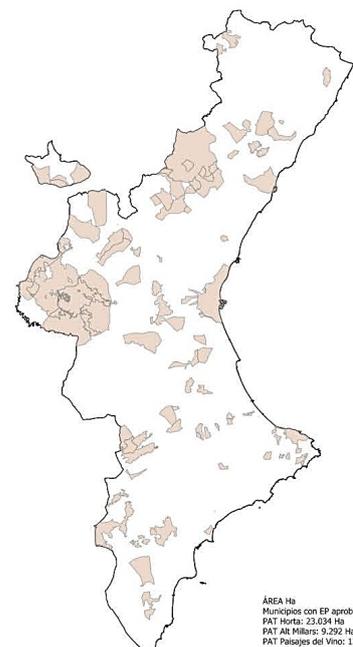
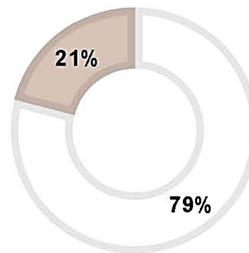
Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Porcentaje del territorio con Estudio de Paisaje

- SUPERFICIE SIN ESTUDIO DE PAISAJE
- SUPERFICIE CON ESTUDIO DE PAISAJE



ÁREA Ha
Municipios con EP aprobado: 316.310 Ha
PAT Horta: 23.034 Ha
Total: 339.344 Ha



ÁREA Ha
Municipios con EP aprobado: 316.310 Ha
PAT Horta: 23.034 Ha
PAT Alt Millars: 9.292 Ha
PAT Paisajes del Vino: 133.652 Ha
Total: 487.826 Ha



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

Rosana Muñoz Capel

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV

2. Carencias en contenidos.

Falta de detalle en la caracterización e identificación de los valores.
Necesidad de profundizar en la identificación de los elementos que caracterizan el paisaje y en la concreción y descripción de los valores.
Esto afecta a la calidad de la catalogación y el posible régimen de protección aplicable.



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV

3. Objetivos de calidad.

Preservación / Restauración / Mejora /
Creación nuevo paisaje
Pero la falta de detalle en la
caracterización dificulta la concreción



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

Rosana Muñoz Capel

Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV

4. Medidas y acciones:

- 4.1. No suelen centrarse en limitaciones de usos o en protección de los valores.
- 4.2. Demasiado genéricas
- 4.3. Falta de vínculo con objetivos de calidad



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática

Experiencia con los Estudios de Paisaje en la CV

5. Participación pública:

La incardinación de la participación pública de los instrumentos de paisaje en la tramitación.
Confusión entre información pública del instrumento de ordenación urbanística y participación pública del instrumento de paisaje



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

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Estudios de paisaje:
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metodología,
problemática

¿QUÉ PODEMOS HACER?
Algunas propuestas ...



Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática



Algunas propuestas

Reformulación instrumentos
Fomento de la identificación y calificación de
los paisajes (art.6.c CEP)

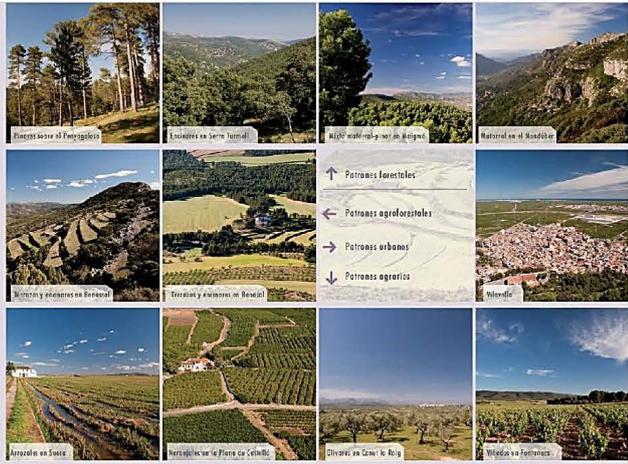
Facilitar la aprobación de la caracterización y valoración
de paisajes de forma ágil e independiente

Permitir la existencia de instrumentos sencillos de
identificación y calificación de los paisajes de forma
independiente a planes o proyectos

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

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Estudios de paisaje:
herramientas,
metodología,
problemática



Algunas propuestas

Predominio de la integración paisajística: Establecimiento de criterios generales de integración paisajística

Criterios genéricos aplicables directamente

Por tipo de proyecto

Por tipo de paisaje



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.



THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

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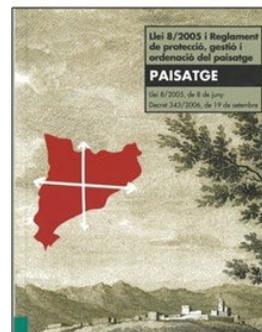


The Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia From landscape characterization to action

Pere Sala i Martí. Director



Context of the Catalan Landscape Policy

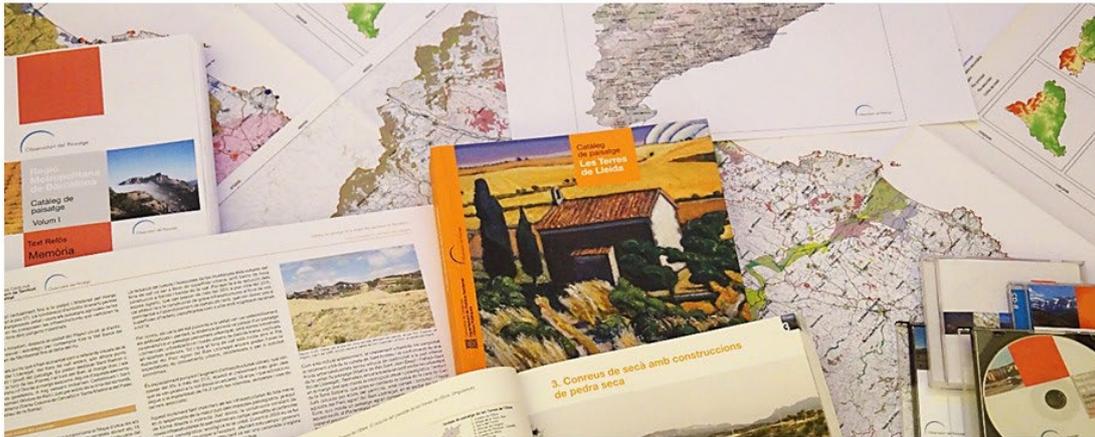


THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí

Landscape Catalogues

Introduction of landscape at regional and sectorial planning

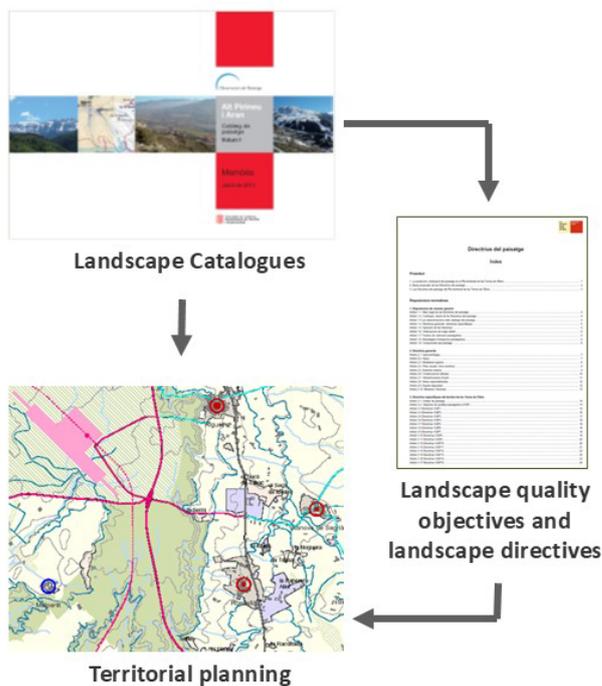


- “Documents of a descriptive and prospective nature which define the various types of landscapes in Catalonia, identify their values and state of preservation and propose the landscape quality objectives which need to be met.”

Act 8/2005 for protection, management and planning of the landscape

Landscape Catalogues

Introduction of landscape at regional and sectorial planning



- Landscape catalogues are used for increasing knowledge and for the introduction of landscape quality objectives into town and spatial planning in Catalonia, as well as into sectorial policies (agriculture, tourism...), with the cooperation and participation of the social agents

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

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Landscape Catalogues

Relationship with the Council of Europe Landscape Convention

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS	ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE DONE BY ALL ADMINISTRATIONS AND FOR ALL LANDSCAPES					COOPERATION ACTIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS
1. Recognise landscapes in law					6. Protect landscapes	
2. Integrate landscape into all the government policies	3. Identify landscapes	4. Evaluate landscapes	5. Define landscape quality objectives	7. Manage landscapes	9. Follow the evolution of the changes	12. Cooperate in Europe
				8. Plan landscapes		
THE CONTEXT OF SUPPORT				10. Promote education and training	11. Increase the awareness of the value of the landscapes	

Landscape Catalogues

Relationship with the Council of Europe Landscape Convention

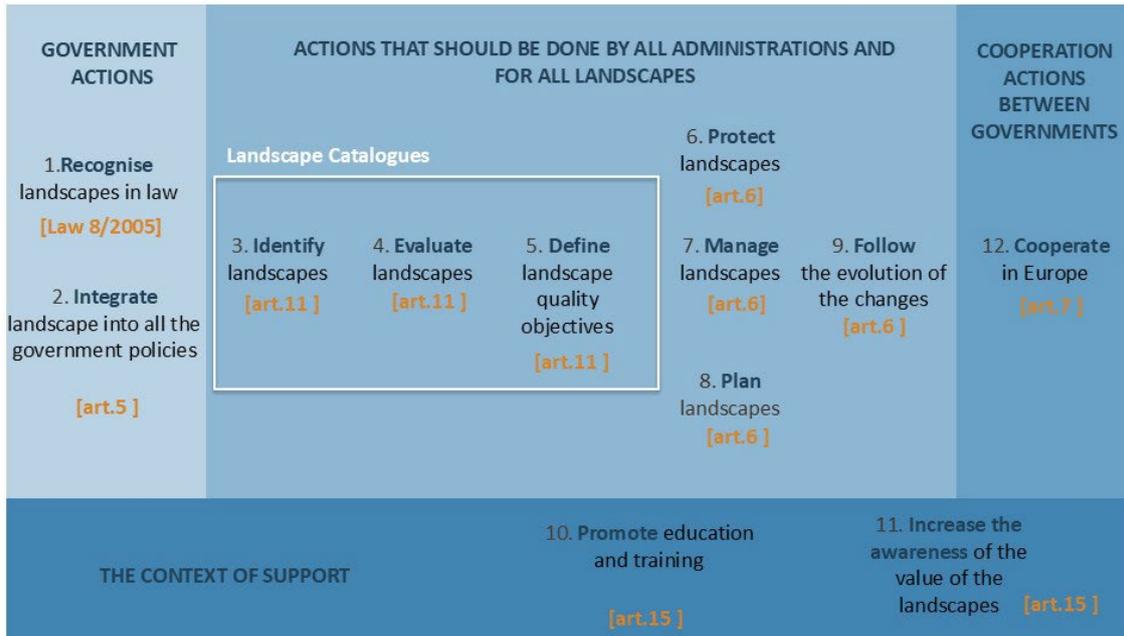
GOVERNMENT ACTIONS	ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE DONE BY ALL ADMINISTRATIONS AND FOR ALL LANDSCAPES					COOPERATION ACTIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS
1. Recognise landscapes in law [Law 8/2005]					6. Protect landscapes [art.6]	
2. Integrate landscape into all the government policies [art.5]	3. Identify landscapes [art.11]	4. Evaluate landscapes [art.11]	5. Define landscape quality objectives [art.11]	7. Manage landscapes [art.6]	9. Follow the evolution of the changes [art.6]	12. Cooperate in Europe [art.7]
				8. Plan landscapes [art.6]		
THE CONTEXT OF SUPPORT				10. Promote education and training [art.15]	11. Increase the awareness of the value of the landscapes [art.15]	

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

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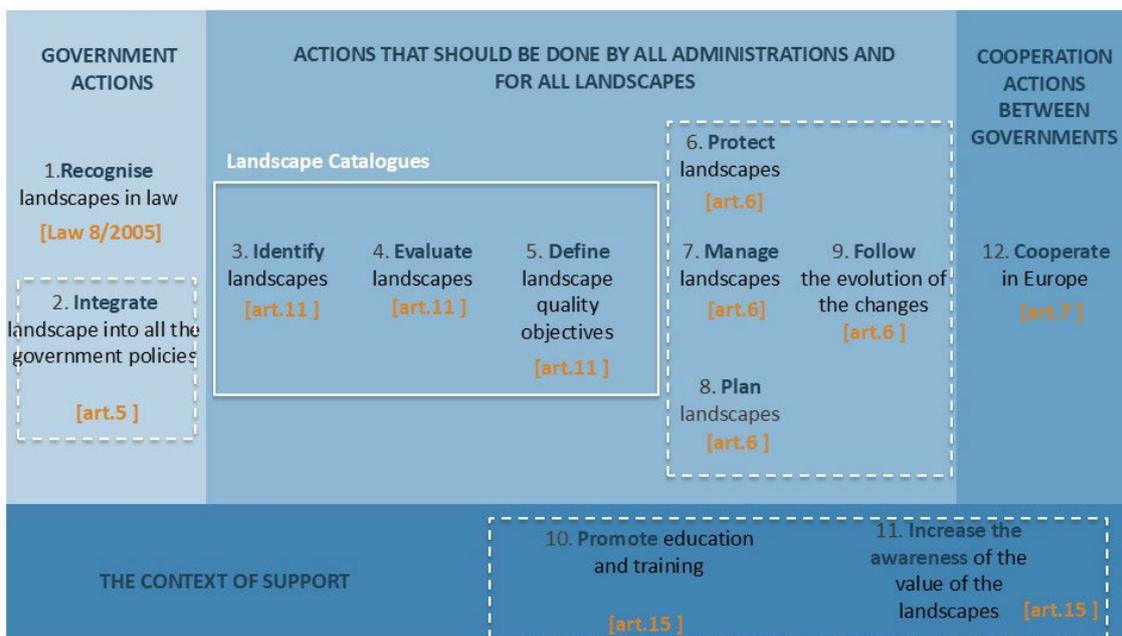
Landscape Catalogues

Relationship with the Council of Europe Landscape Convention



Landscape Catalogues

Relationship with the Council of Europe Landscape Convention



THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

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Landscape Catalogues

Application

- Eight Landscape Catalogues for the eight Partial Spatial Plans



Landscape Catalogues

Two relevant initial challenges



How can we translate the philosophy that emanates from the CELC in specific proposals related to landscape managing and planning?

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí

Landscape Catalogues

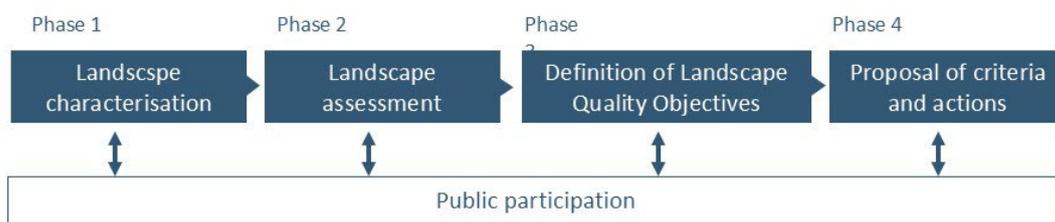
Two relevant initial challenges



How can we articulate participative and transversal ways of working and creating knowledge?

Landscape Catalogues

Process



THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí

Landscape Catalogues

Public participation



The preparation of Landscape Catalogues are based on participatory processes. The objectives pursued with participation are:

- To implicate society in identifying and assessing the landscape, and in defining the aims of landscape quality
- To remind citizens that they have a right to a quality landscape
- To understand people's perception of the landscape, especially in its intangible aspects (sense of place, sensations and emotions produced by a certain landscape)

Landscape Catalogues

Public participation

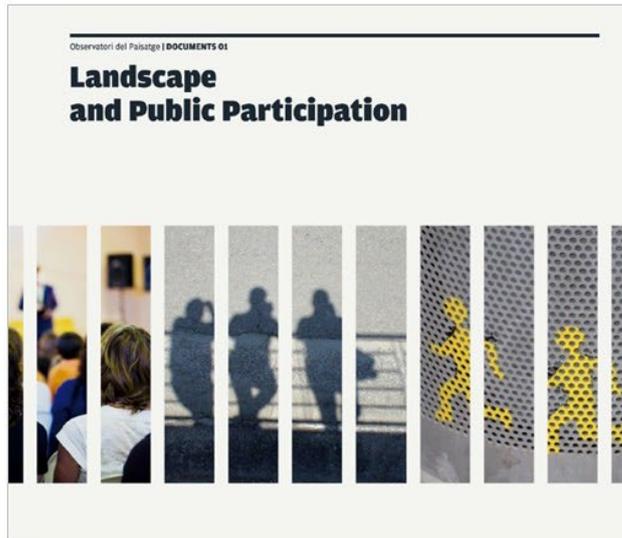


THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

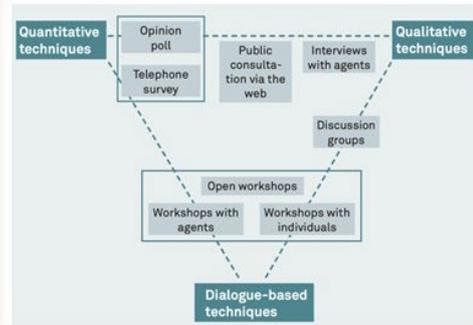
Pere Sala i Martí

Landscape Catalogues

Public participation



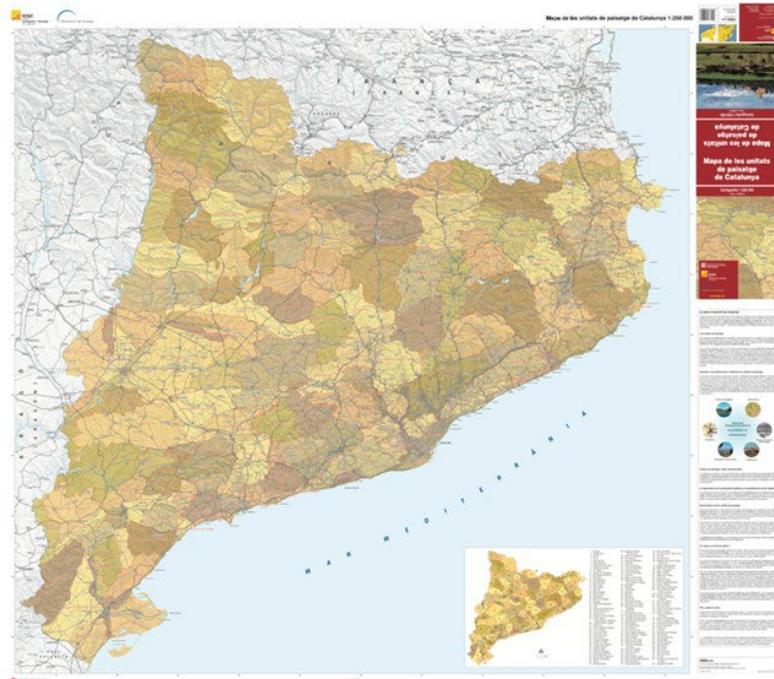
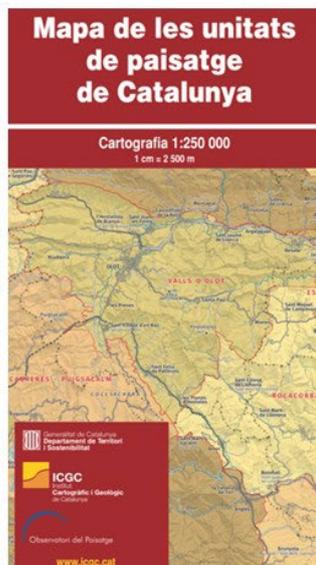
Various instruments were used, including in-depth interviews with the principal stakeholders, consultations with experts, working groups with local people, on-line consultations or opinion polls



Available at www.catpaisatge.net

Landscape Catalogues

Landscape Units Map



134 landscapes that have their own character, as recognized by the population

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí



■ Landscape character

Set of clearly recognisable features which contribute to making one landscape different from another, neither better nor worst.



Alt Maresme

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí



Plana del Vallès



© Arxiu d'imatges de l'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya (Jordi Salinas)

Plana del Baix Ebre-Montsià

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí



Pla de Montserrat



Pla de Barcelona

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí



Litoral del Baix Ebre



Camps del Francolí

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

Pere Sala i Martí



Foto: Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Litoral del Penedès



Cubeta de Móra

THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES OF CATALONIA: FROM LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION TO ACTION

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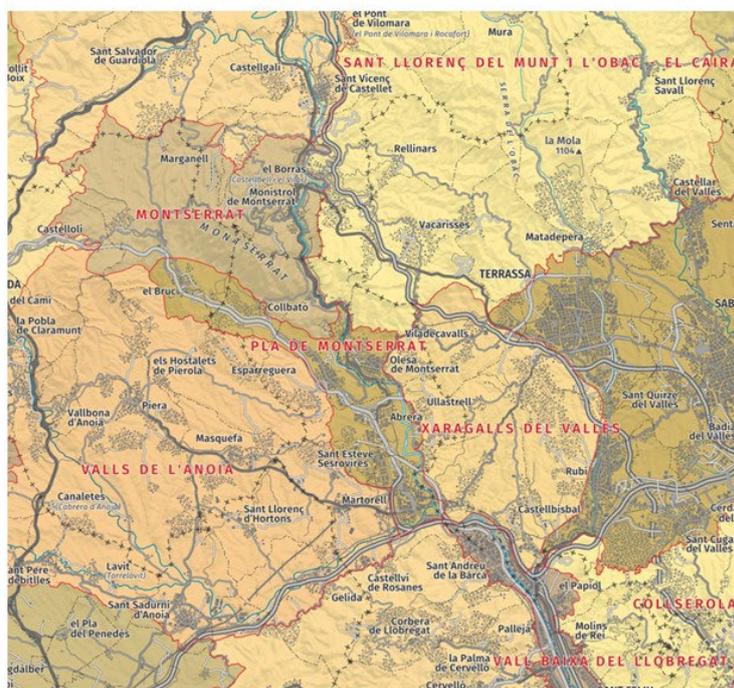
Plana d'Urgell

Landscape Catalogues

Landscape Units Map

The map implies a new, totally unprecedented view of the territory. It is not a new political-administrative division, but a map of landscapes, built from the citizens' senses of place.

The map is more than just an exercise in cartography or an attempt to describe particular landscapes. Landscape units constitute the basic territorial areas to which specific management, planning and action should be applied, with the community

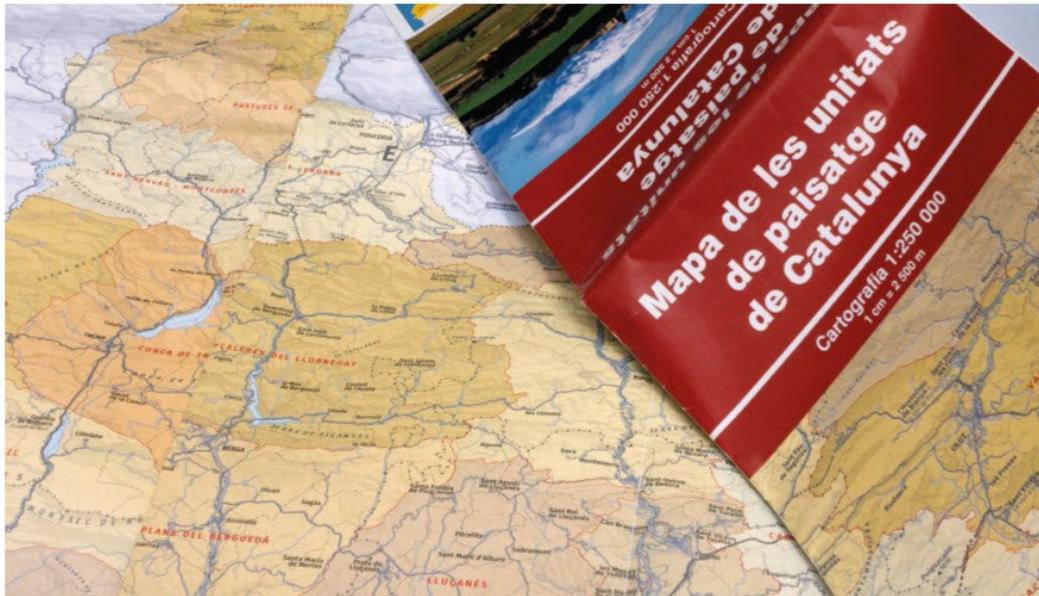


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Pere Sala i Martí

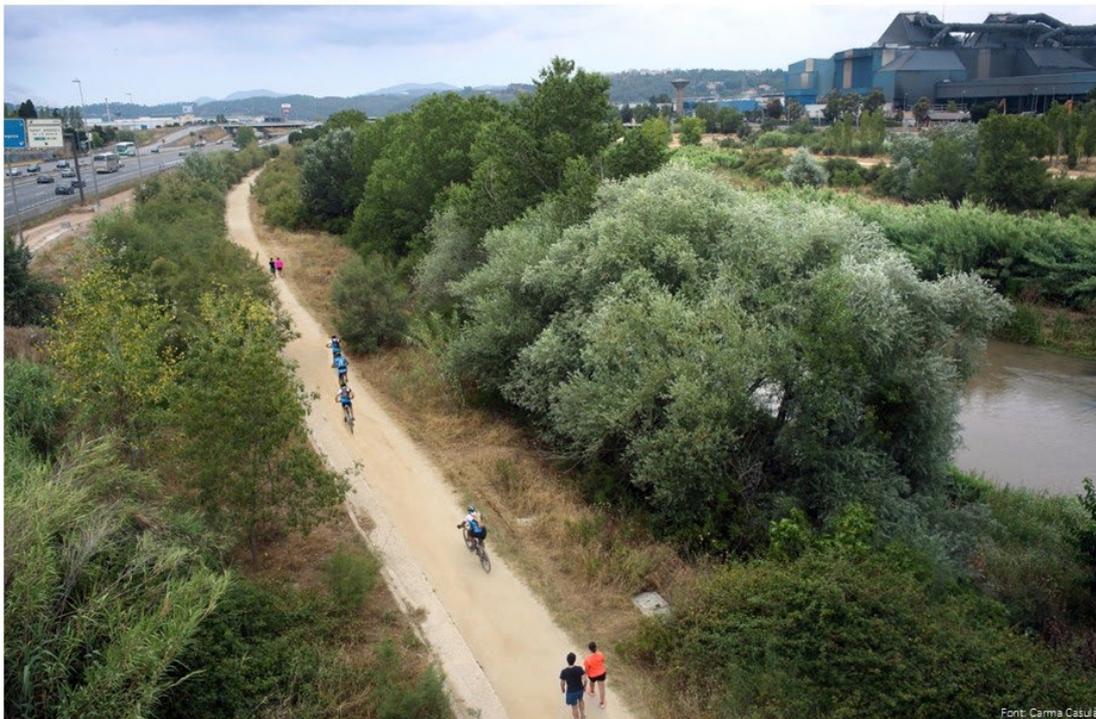
Landscape Catalogues

Landscape Units Map



The map visualises the landscape imaginary of a society. By making these landscapes 'legible', 'visible' and coherent, the map has a great virtue: it can be used, indistinctly, by the Administration and civil society.

Landscape Catalogues



Landscape Values · natural · aesthetic · historic · social use · symbolic · productive

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The landscape values are acknowledged both by the scientific community and by the general public, from the knowledge of specialists to the perceptions and opinions of civil society.

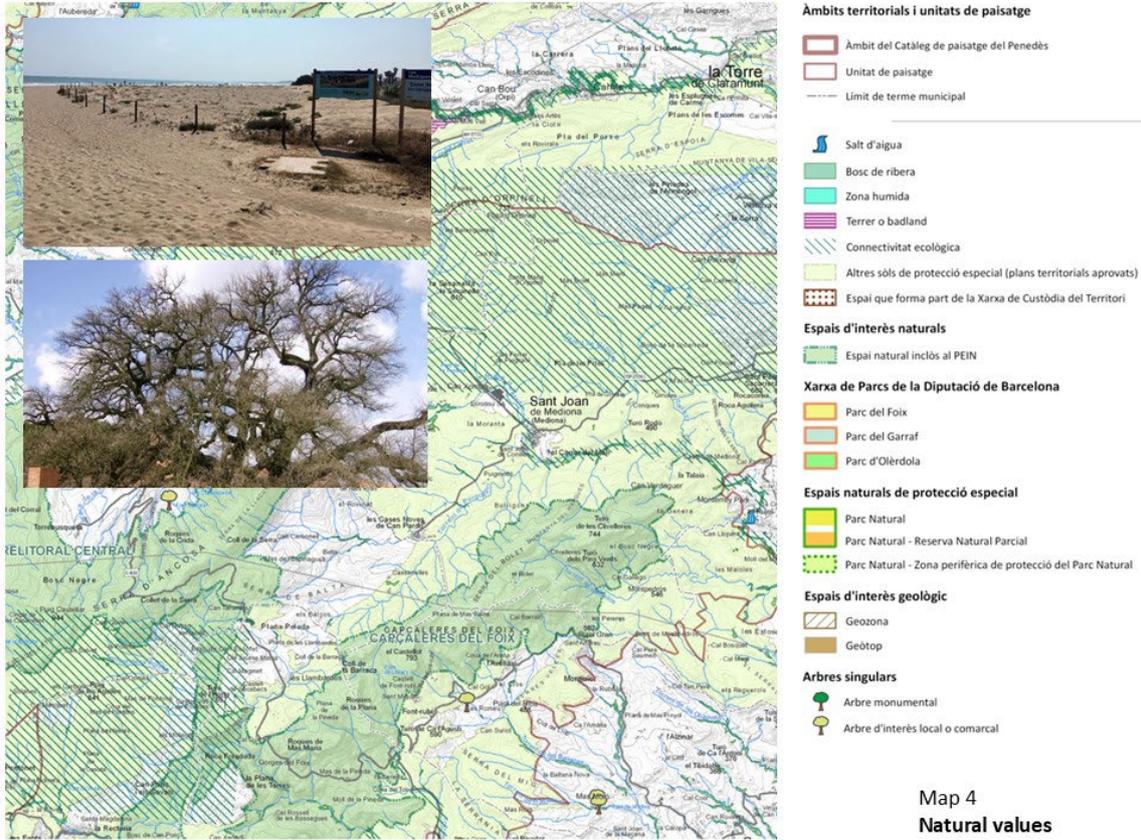
Natural values

Factors or elements that determine the quality of the environment, such as spaces with special natural and ecological interest (because of their uniqueness, representative nature, etc.), and also the landscapes that are legally recognised for strictly natural criteria.



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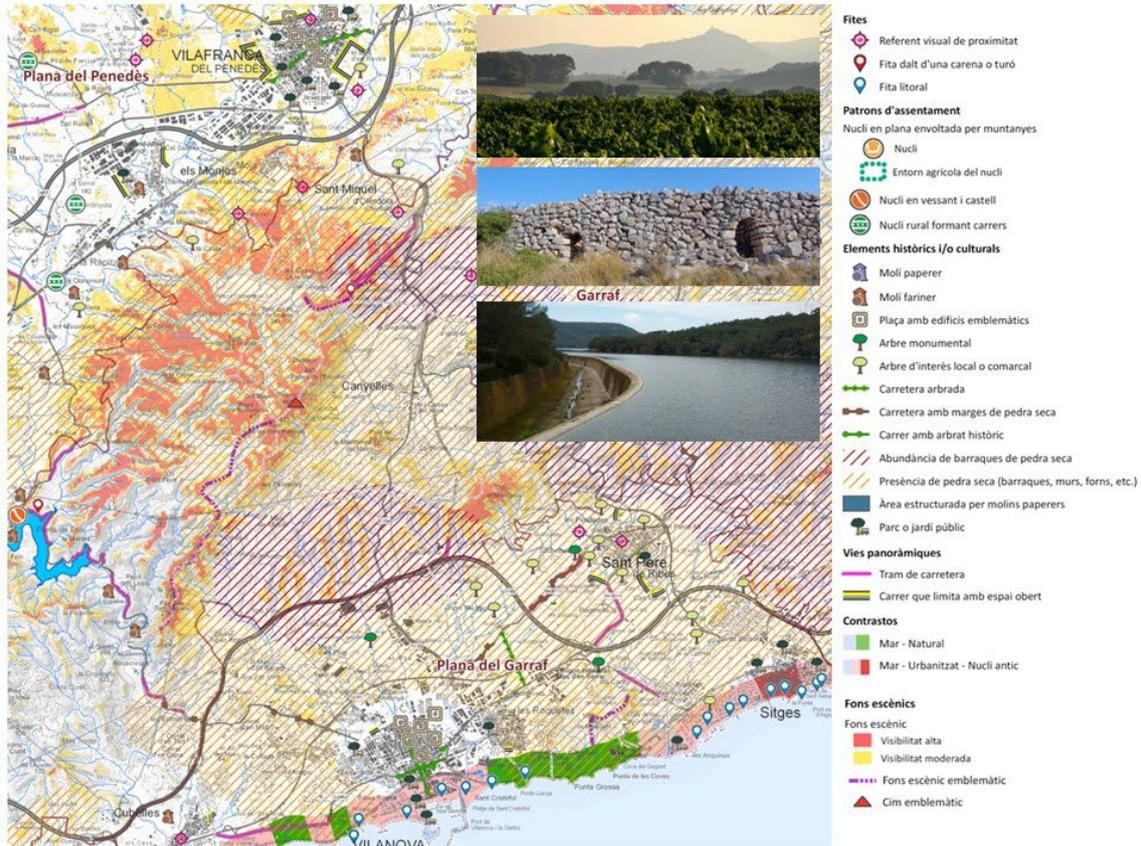
Aesthetic values

Related to the ability a landscape has to transmit a certain feeling of beauty, in keeping with the meaning and the cultural appreciation it has acquired over time.



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Historic values

These reside in the narrative capacity of a landscape, in other words, in its possibility to transmit information about the activities that have been undertaken by the population that transforms it. This corresponds to the most important imprints that man has left on the landscape throughout history.



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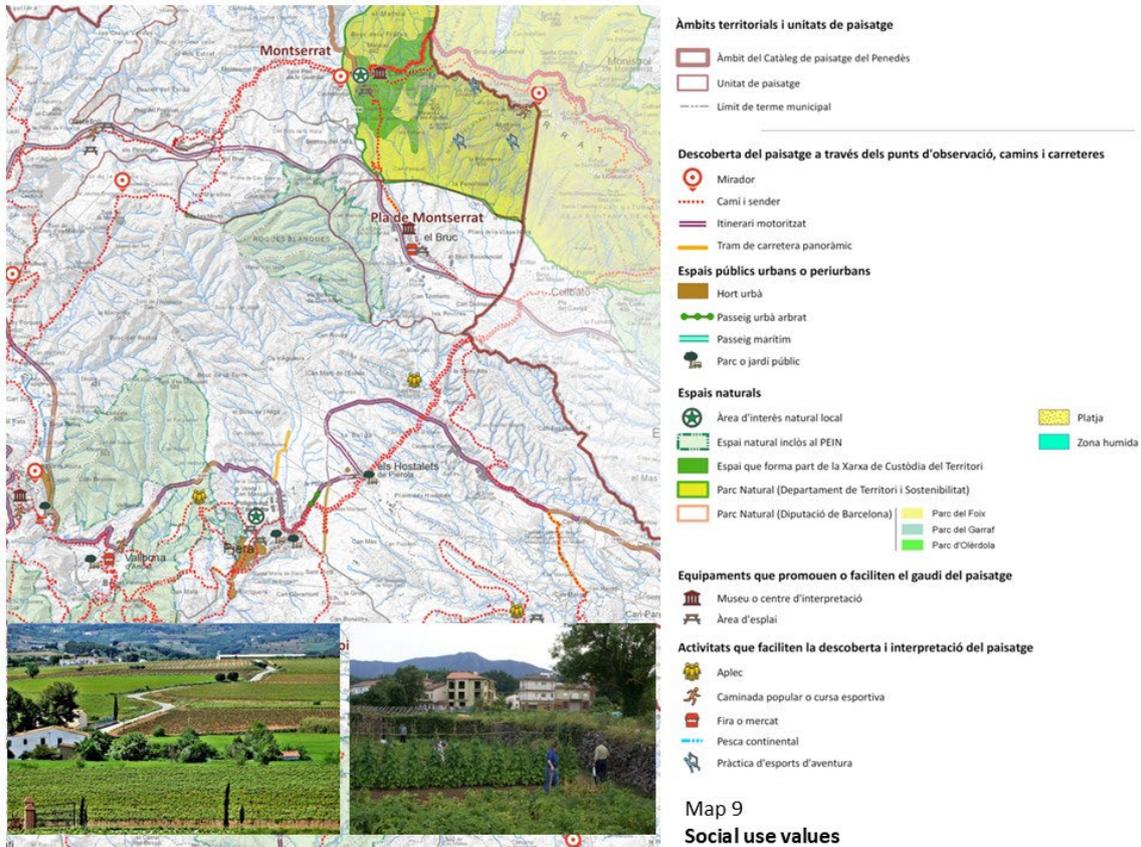
Social use values

Related to the use of a landscape made by an individual or by a specific group. The perception of them by the community as a social asset may be for reasons of pleasure, leisure, relaxation, observation, sport or therapeutic activities.



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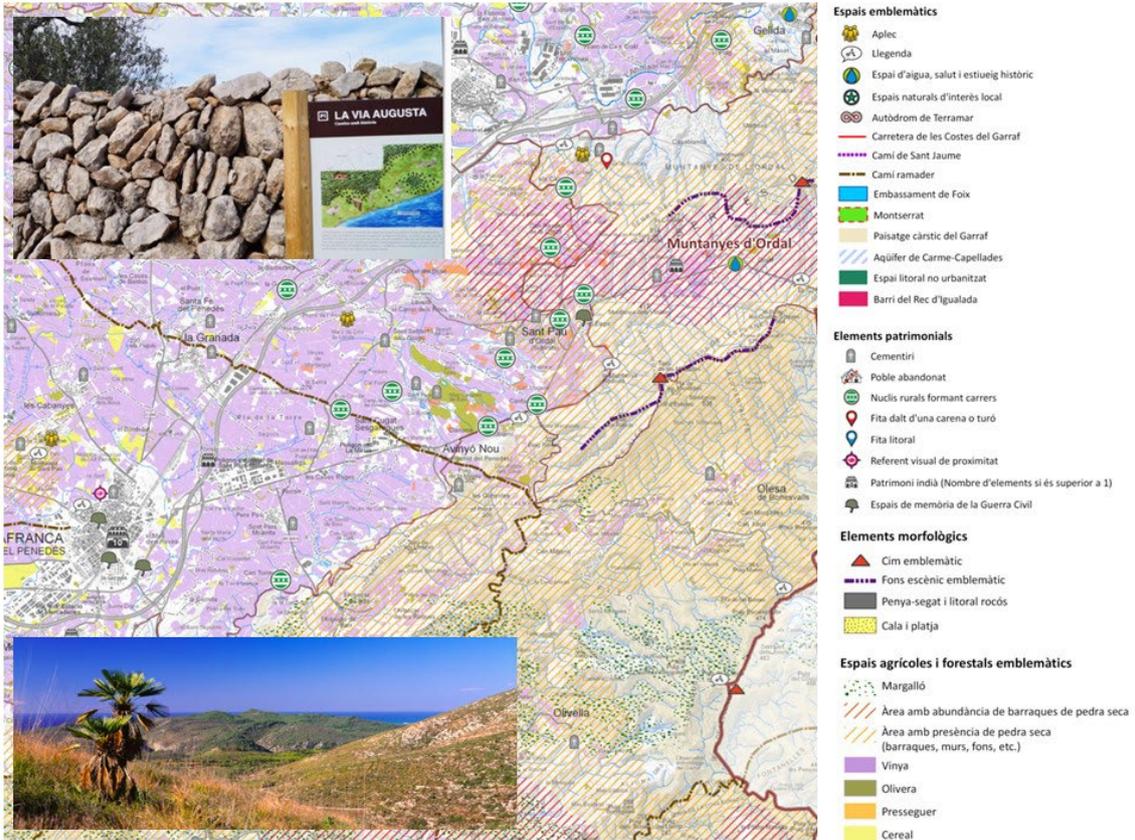
Symbolic values

Landscapes with a strong symbolic value for the people who live there and with whom they establish relationships of relevance or expressions of identification.



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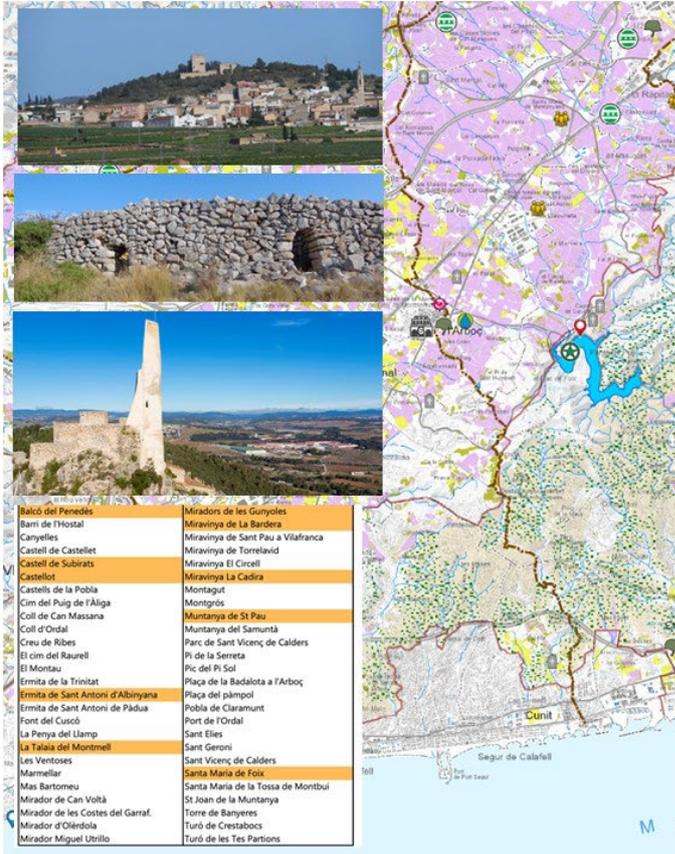
Productive values

Capacity of a landscape to provide economic benefits, converting its elements into resources, under the parameters of sustainability at all times



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Some landscape values perceived by Penedès population

- Undeveloped coastal areas with symbolic significance
- Visual and social landmarks:
 - Constructions on top of a hill
 - Coastal landmarks
 - Proximity visual landmarks
 - Emblematic peaks
- Emblematic scenic backgrounds
- Wetlands and water areas
- Urban allotments and agrarian peripheries
- Panoramic stretches of roads
- Streets bordering open spaces with valued views
- Tree-lined road and road with dry-stone margins
- Historic leather industrial areas
- Margalló (*Chamaerops humilis*) of the Garraf
- Mountains as symbolic element
- Areas with abundance of dry-stone huts
- Emblematic viewpoints and itineraries
- Etc...

Landscape Catalogues Landscape dynamics



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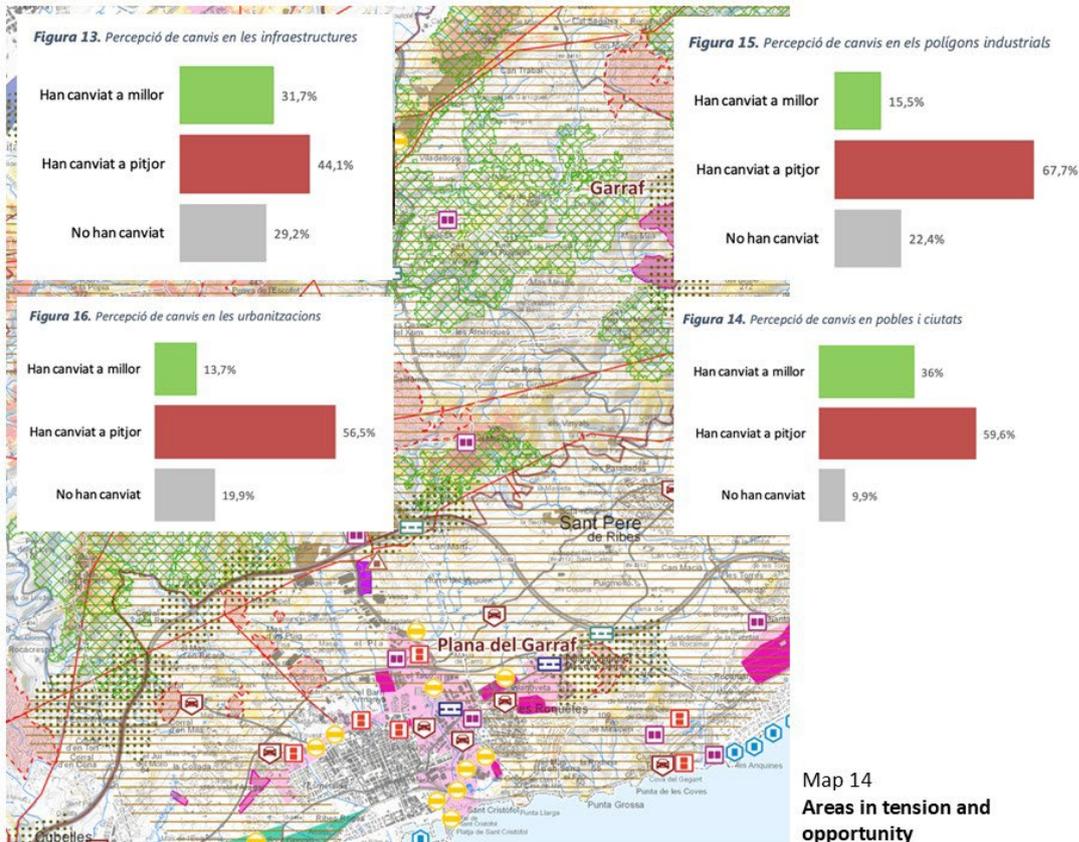
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Landscape Dynamics. Areas in tension and opportunity



The Areas in tension and opportunities' Map is the result of some surveys and workshops with local administrations, stakeholders and citizens on the elements that contribute to the loss of harmony and character of the landscapes.



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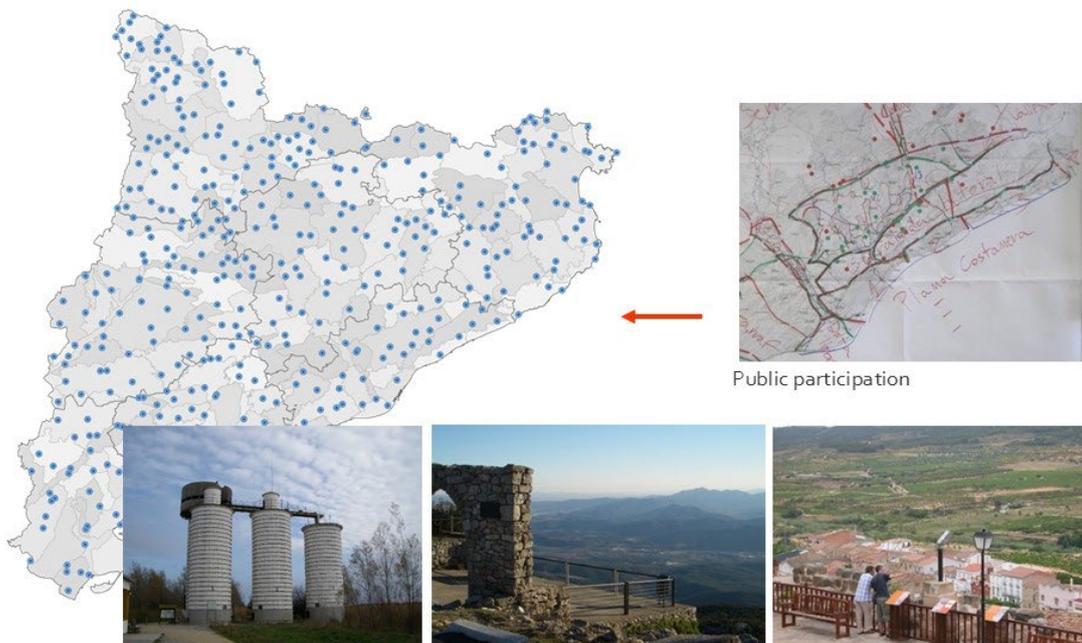
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Map 14
Areas in tension and opportunity

Landscape Catalogues

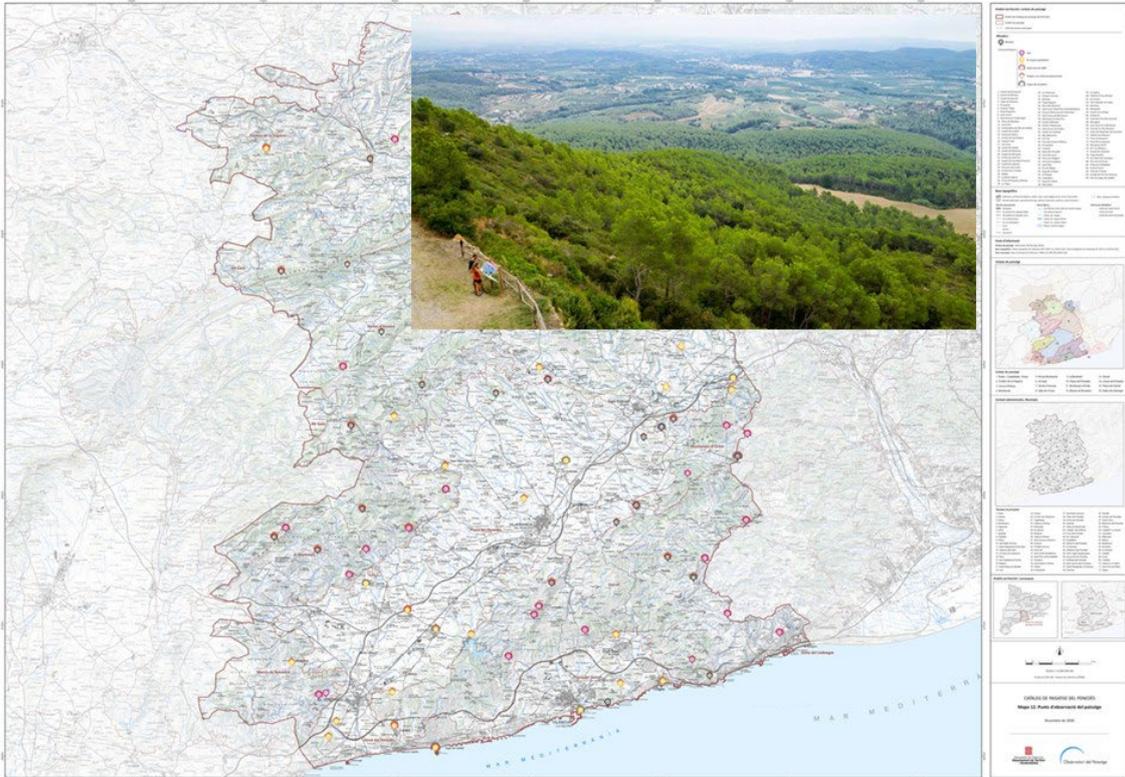
Principal routes and areas from which the landscape can be observed



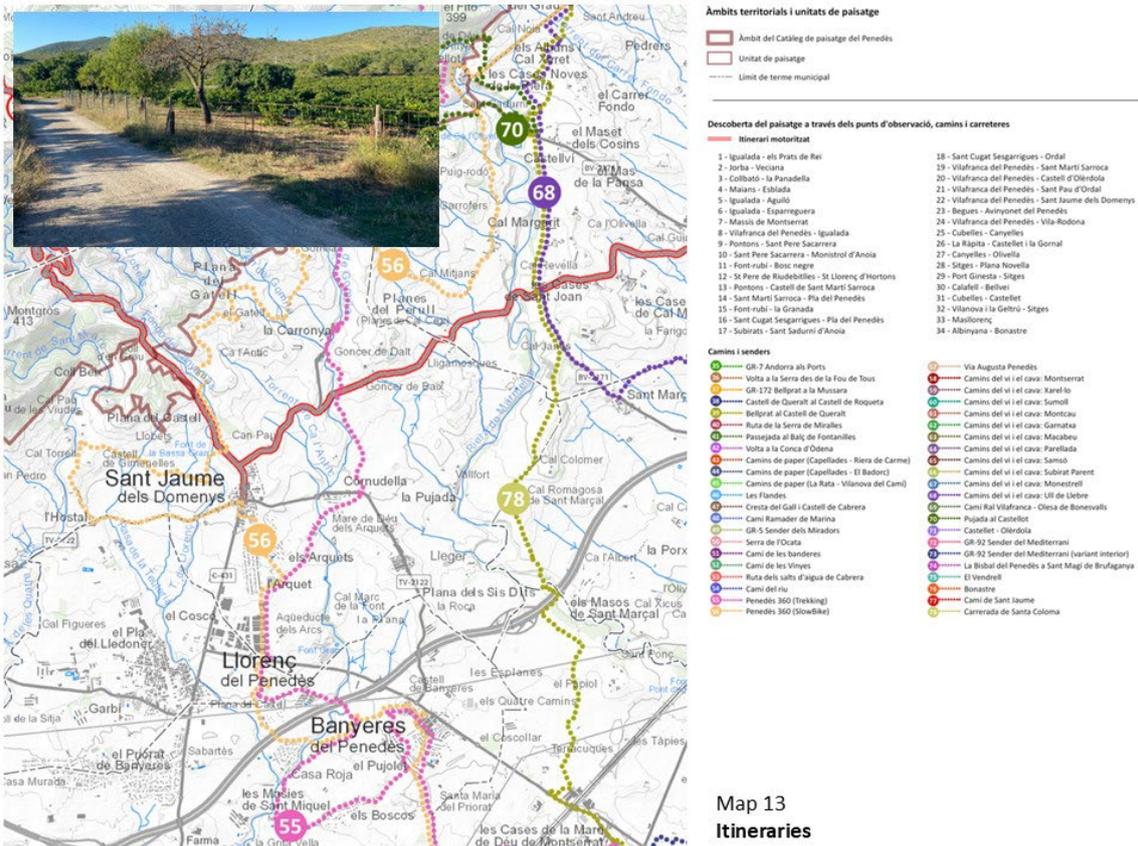
Public participation

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Mapa 12. Viewpoints



Map 13 Itineraries

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Landscape Quality Objectives

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 (CELC, 2000).

Landscape quality objectives allows us to answer the simple yet endlessly complex question: “What landscape do we want for the future?”



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Landscape Catalogues

Landscape Quality Objectives

Landscapes values

Value identified that has become the basis for the definition of a landscape quality objective and for setting criteria for meeting it (the case of the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals)



Picture 17. Scenic background of Cabrèrès-Puigsacalm seen from the viewpoint at Sant Cugat de Gavadons.

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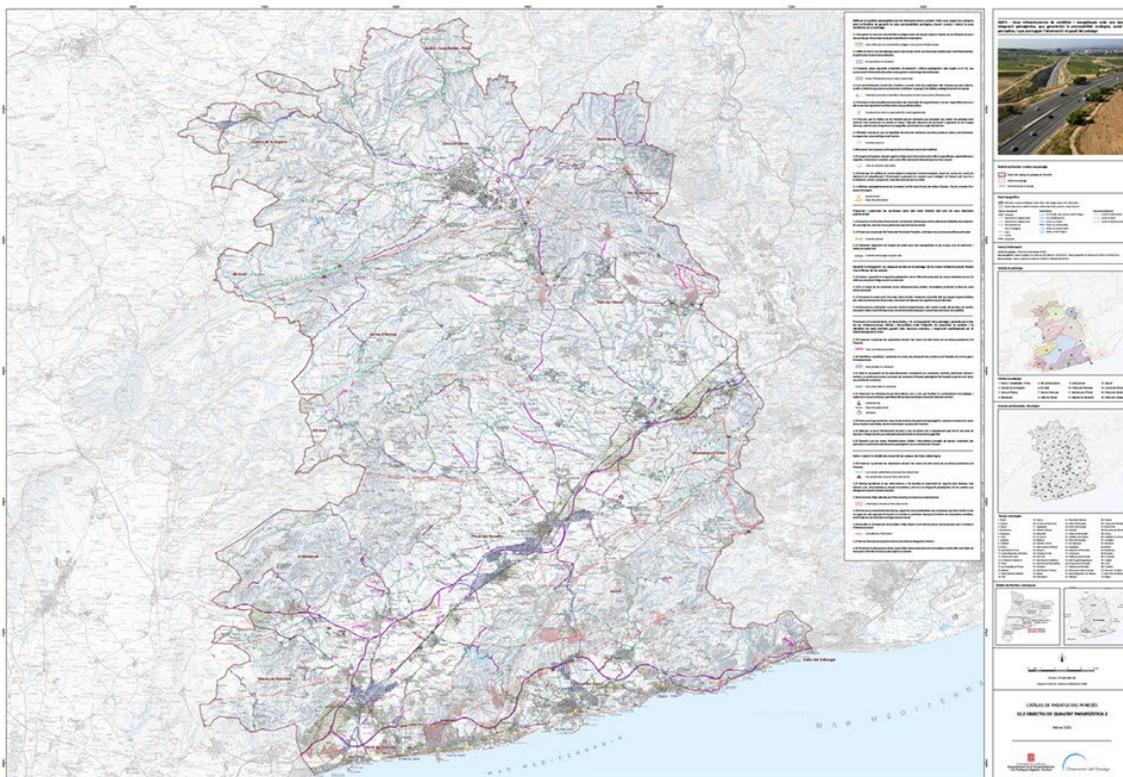
Landscape Catalogues Landscape Quality Objectives

Landscapes dynamics

Effect of dynamics on the definition of landscape quality objectives and of criteria and actions (the case of the Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre)

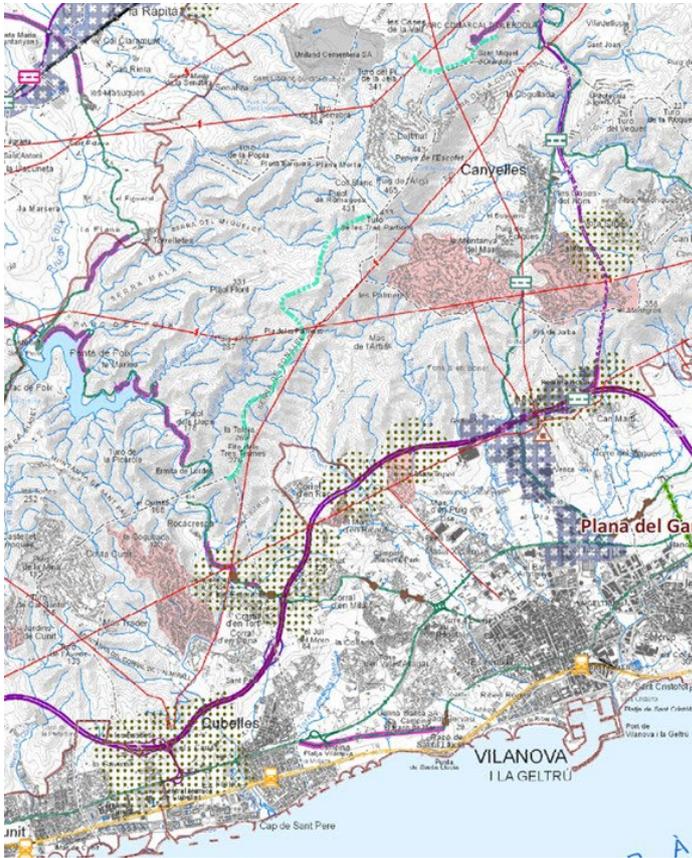
DYNAMIC	OBJECTIVE	CRITERIA
<p>The growth dynamic of vineyards (a fragment from the chapter on dynamics)</p> <p>The vineyard sector is currently recovering from of a serious crisis, which largely explains the abandoning of vineyards during the 1970s and 80s, which was closely linked to the price paid by farmers for the grapes they produced. On the mesetas, especially in the Terra Alta region, new vine plantations have been created in the last decade, while old farming land that had become wooded has been recovered, or other sources of income, such as almond trees have been planted. The recent trend is to opt more for quality than for quantity, a factor that improves the quest for the added value of the product. The work of the Regulatory Council of the D.O. Terra Alta in the promotion and marketing of these wines is noteworthy.</p>	<p>Landscape quality objective 2.1 on the Landscape Unit Altiplà de la Terra Alta</p> <p>A landscape with an agricultural-forest mosaic with a diversity of interspersed crops and woods, well conserved. It is becoming a representative element of rural landscape of Mediterranean dry farming (vineyard, olive and almond trees).</p>	<p>Critería 2.1.1 on the Landscape Unit Altiplà de la Terra Alta</p> <p>Avoiding broken forest areas on steep slopes and/or those that are highly visible from towns or roads.</p> <p>Critería 2.1.2 on the Landscape Unit, Altiplà de la Terra Alta</p> <p>To respect the dry stone margins in the new vineyard plantations, while promoting the maintenance of olive and/or almond trees on the limits of this area.</p>

Picture 55. Mosaic of crops with a predominance of vines in the Altiplà de la Terra Alta.

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Millorar la qualitat paisatgística de les infraestructures actuals i dels seus espais de contacte amb la finalitat de garantir la seva permeabilitat ecològica, visual i social, i reduir la seva incidència en el paisatge.

2.1 Recuperar la correcta connectivitat ecològica entre els espais a banda i banda de les infraestructures i desenvolupar-hi les mesures de permeabilització necessàries

..... Àrea crítica per a la connectivitat ecològica a causa de les infraestructures

2.2 Millorar i tenir cura del paisatge que es percep des de les carreteres penedesenques més freqüentades, en particular les de la xarxa primària

— Xarxa primària de carreteres

2.3 Redactar plans especials urbanístics d'ordenació i millora paisatgística dels espais on hi ha una concentració d'elements discordants que generen una imatge desordenada

■ Entorn d'infraestructures en tensió oportunitat

2.4 Les administracions locals han d'arribar a acords amb els propietaris dels terrenys perquè ordenin, ocultin o eliminin aquestes acumulacions i artefactes es puguin rehabilitar paisatgísticament els espais

▲ Materials acumulats a l'aire lliure i abocaments de terra a prop de les infraestructures

2.5 Prioritzar el desmantellament (reciclant els materials) de les gasolineres o el seu reaprofitament per a altres usos bo garantint la millora de la seva qualitat estètica

■ Construcció en desús en espai pertorbà o obert (gasolineres)

2.6 Procurar que la millora de les infraestructures existents que travessen les unitats de paisatge amb caràcter més muntanyós no alterin el tractat i disposin elements de protecció i seguretat en els marges discrets, unitaris, ben integrats en la topografia, i prioritant els originals històrics

2.7 Eliminar o donar un nou ús i significat als trams de carreteres que han quedat en desús, tot restaurant les segons les característiques de l'entorn

■ Carretera sense ús

2.8 Mantenir i acompanyar amb vegetació les infraestructures de mobilitat

2.9 Corregir els impactes visuals negatius mitjançant intervencions de millora específiques, apantallaments vegetals, o tractament cromàtic, per a una millor percepció del paisatge en el seu conjunt

■ Tram de carretera molt visible

2.10 Disseminar els edificis de servei existents (estacions transformadores, àrees de servei, etc.) amb els elements de senyalització i il·luminació necessaris de manera que s'integrin en l'entorn pel que fa a localització, volum, composició, materials i tractament cromàtic

2.11 Millorar paisatgísticament els contactes del ferrocarril amb els relleus litorals, i fer-ho a través d'un projecte integral

■ Estació de tren
■ Xarxa ferroviària litoral

Preservar i potenciar les carreteres amb més valor històric així com els seus elements patrimonials

2.12 Impulsar un inventari de les vies de comunicació històriques del Penedès amb la finalitat de preservar-les i protegir-les, així com el seu patrimoni associat i el seu entorn

2.13 Preservar a través del Pla Territorial Parcial del Penedès o el titular de la carretera les fileres arbrades

■ Carretera arbrada

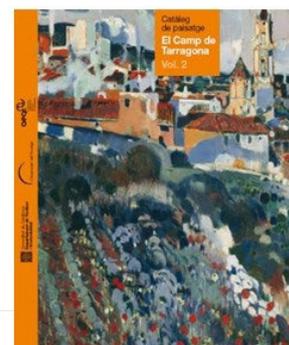
2.14 Existències fragments de marges de pedra seca que ressegueixin el seu traçat, que cal preservar i restaurar i potenciar

■ Carretera amb marges de pedra seca

Landscape Catalogues

In short... what the Landscape Catalogues are?

- Provide information of great interest on all the Catalan landscapes and create awareness.
- Tools to the introduction of landscape in spatial and urban planning, and to sectorial policies.
- Are based on the existence of diverse landscape values attributed by the population.
- Are applied to the territory as a whole and not just to exceptional spaces.
- Integrate public participation as a tool for involving society in the management and planning of their landscape.



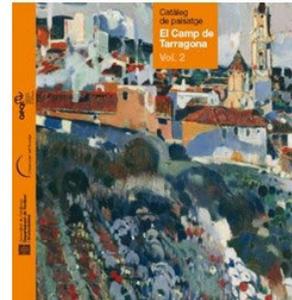
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Landscape Catalogues

... and what they are not?

- A mere inventory of elements, areas, spaces or values, as the term 'catalogue' might suggest, but are a tool of knowledge and planning.
- Documents that classify landscapes by those which have a greater or lesser value than others. Quite the contrary, they identify the values that each of the landscapes has.



Landscape Catalogues

Publication of the methodology used



Available at www.catpaisatge.net

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Landscape Catalogues

Applications

- Spatial planning (landscape directives, urban development master plans, coastal zoning plan, etc.)
- Urban planning (urban plans, landscape regulations, and landscape impact and integration assessments and reports).
- Cultural and heritage policies (cultural landscapes, heritage assessments, PaHisCat project).
- Tourism planning (tourism strategies, scenic road project)
- Energy policies (landscape guidelines for wind and solar power)
- Educational policies (*Ciutat, territori, paisatge*, secondary education)
- Local initiatives (landscape charters, landscape plans, Cerdanya cross-border landscape plan, UNESCO nomination Priorat-Montsant-Siurana)
- Collaboration with media (landscape monographs, specific TV program on landscape units)



Landscape Catalogues

Final considerations...



Landscape Catalogues mark a turning point in landscape knowledge and management, due to both their ability to document and guide public policies and their potential to educate and raise public awareness

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Landscape Catalogues

Final considerations...



Despite its enormous potential as a tool, landscape Catalogues and still need to exercise greater influence on land planning, sector policies and direct action on the ground.



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de Catalunya

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

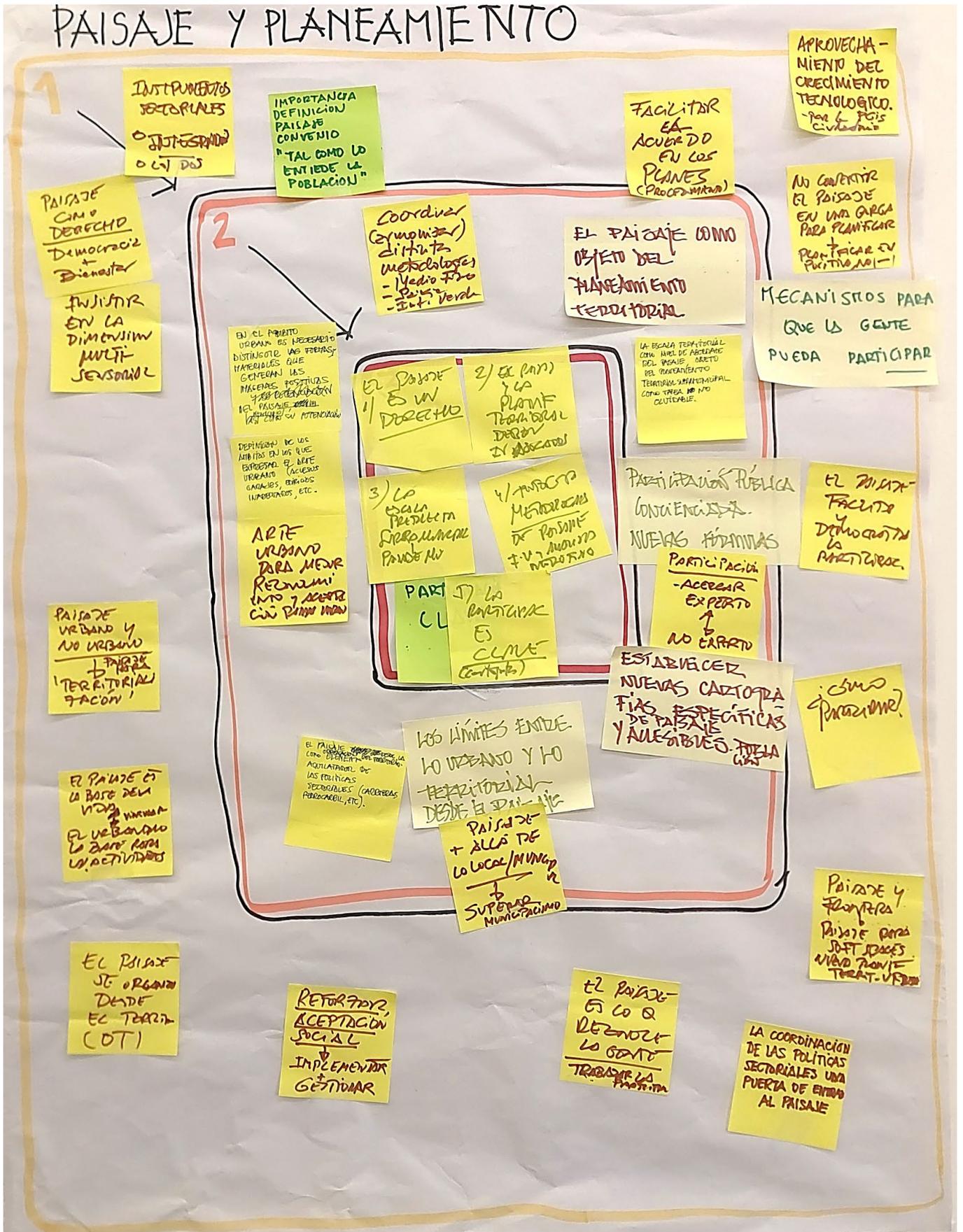
• PARTICIPATION

- 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 Pedroli (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

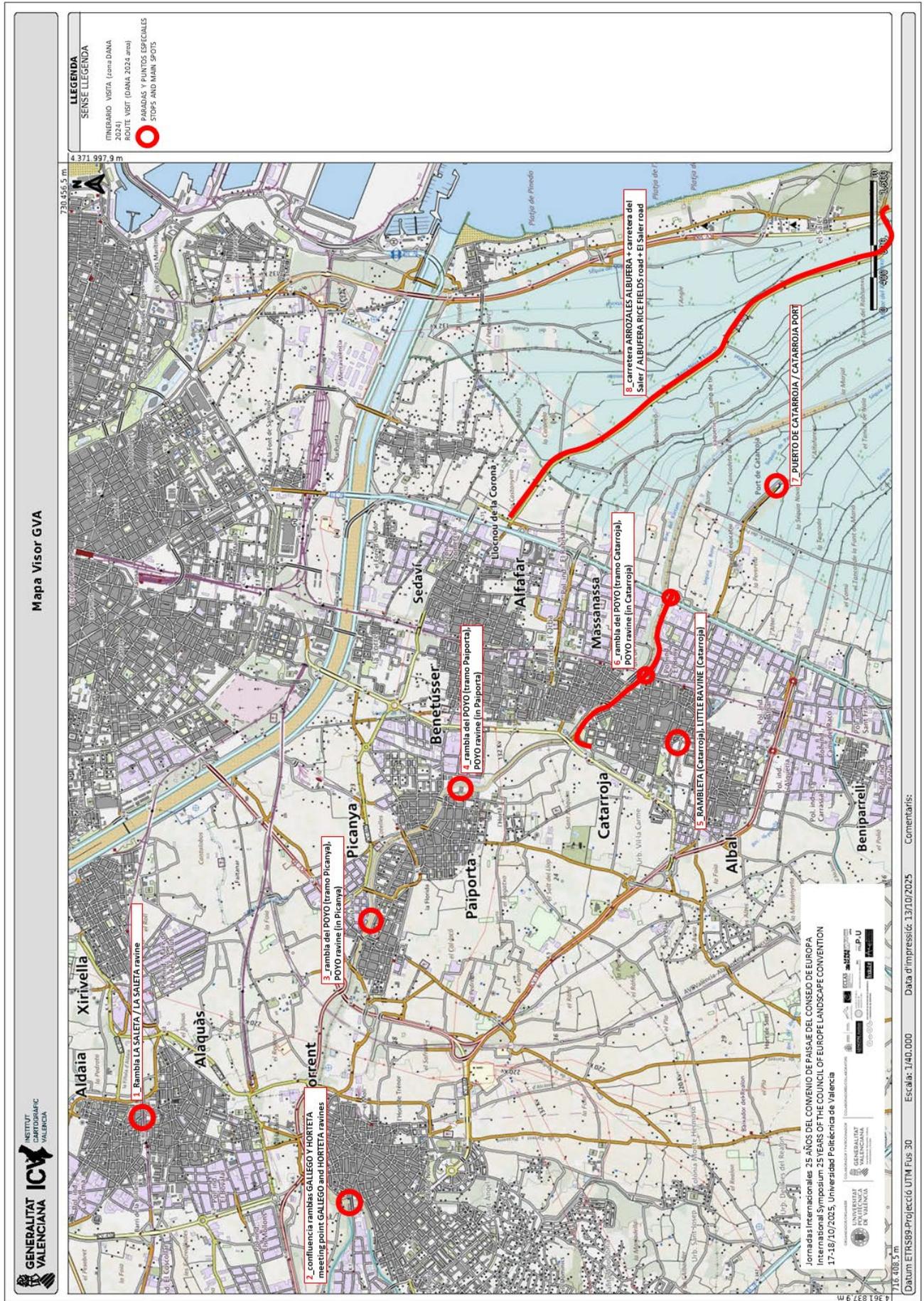
LANDSCAPE AND RISKS

- 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)



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