SUSTAINABLE TOURISTIC DEVELOPMENT IN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
What is the best way to plan tourism in XXI century? We believe it is by changing mass tourism for quality cultural tourism, interested in the natural and cultural values of the particular destination. We have tried to demonstrated this in two distinct projects with very different climates and cultural values.
There are some areas, where the balance between natural and anthropic landscape has existed for a long time in a simple way. An example is Orcia’s valley in Tuscany.
The interest for the landscape throughout the history becomes an important touristic attraction in this place.
In Catalonia, the cultural landscape in relation to the rural elements is protected by the Cartas del Paisatge.

Rural elements are: crops, connecting elements and the rural architecture.
There are two kinds of landscapes, the natural and the anthropic. Natural landscape consists of biotic and abiotic elements, in which men don’t intervene. On the contrary, anthropic landscapes are modified by humans with agriculture and urbanization. The problem appears when activities, such as tourism or industry, invade a natural landscape in an unharmonious way.
00. Introduction Cultural Landscapes - Variety of Natural Landscapes in Catalonia and Europe

The diversity of natural landscape is always a touristic value.
This landscape variety, when it exists in small areas due to the orography (for example cloud’s sea in Canarias) it becomes more evident, growing even more its natural tourist value.
**00. INTRODUCTION CULTURAL LANDSCAPES - CHILE AND HIS SITUATION**

Chile, due to its special situation, is a paradigmatic example. It has almost all natural landscapes of the world.

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BCN12’
00. INTRODUCTION CULTURAL LANDSCAPES – CHILE AND HIS SITUATION

Chile, due to its special situation, is a paradigmatic example. It has almost all natural landscapes of the world.
Special plan is:

- Recuperate the inhabited little town of Peguera as a touristic resort, using the old houses for rural tourism and the minner’s building as a hotel.
- Protect its natural landscape and its historical cultural elements (rural and mining) and explain it in a Interpretation Center.
01.LOCATION

It’s located in the Bergueda county of the Catalonian Pyrenees
150 km from Barcelona and 15 km from Berga.
01 LOCATION

The area it’s located in a valley surrounded by mountain, Serra d’Ensija and Rasos de Peguera which are two protected areas (PEIN)
In the middle of the valley there is a prominent rock in which the village is located
Bergueda’s county are changing from a rural and mining economy to one based on tourist activities. Tourism is promoted by the “Cartes del Paisatge del Berguedà” (Landscape Pact of Berguedà)
Our interdisciplinary team did a meticulous analysis at the place. We put special interest in:

- Natural environment, flora and fauna, because it’s a natural corridor between two protected areas.

- Anthropic environment and its economic and social history, especially mining industry during the 20th century.
Water and orography are the most important abiotic elements in the area.

Water: Streams, small lakes, springs and humid areas prove the abundance of this element.

Orography: Peguera is surrounded by mountains and has a prominent rock in the middle of the valley.
The vegetal study was begun with forest maps of the Generalitat de Catalunya and maps of the European Union, combined with our sections of the area.

In the mountains of the area we basically find forests of mountain pines (Pinus sylvestris and P. uncinata) and silver fir. There are also deciduous trees like beeches (Fagus sylvatica) at the narrow part.

In the valley we find meadows, riverside woodland and planted trees.

**02. ANALYSIS - NATURAL VALUES - BIOTIC ELEMENTS**

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Representative natural sections of the area and graphic representation model.
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Representative natural sections of the area and graphic representation model
At the area a great chromatic variation takes place throughout the year due to the seasons, especially snow in winter, the color of deciduous in autumn, and flowers in spring.
SERRA D’ENJISA

RASOS DE PEGUERA

WE CHOOSE AN ALTERNATIVE TOURISM:
The peace and calmness in Peguera allow its visitors to enjoy a quiet atmosphere, which is conducive to contemplative tourism with activities like yoga, taichi and other meditational tasks.

02. ANALYSIS - NATURAL VALUES - BIOTIC ELEMENTS: SUN AND SHADOW CONTRAST

Peguera has a special orientation, so it has in its sunny valley a south face (Serra d’Enjisa) and a north face (Rasos de Peguera). It produces a luminous contrast.
For the resort project, construction and use, we study the fauna of the place. We put especial interest in the protected animals like Eurasian black Grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*) and the Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*).
In some places we can still see remains of the terraces for cultivation. At the historical picture, we see the village from one of the terraces, and potatoes, vegetable and wheat cultivation can be appreciated.

There are also shepherds huts, for the cows or to crops in winter. These are built in to the land and remain covered by the grass.

Throughout history, the village has lived of agriculture (cereals and potatoes) and livestock. This kind of activity was kept up until the mid 19th century. The idea of the project is to conserve that elements.
At the end of the 19th century the mining industry of carbon was introduced into the area, with some mines connected by a railroad and a ropeway. It's become one of the most important in Catalonia. At the end of the 20s it stopped being used.
02. ANALYSIS - ANTHROPOGENIC VALUES - MINING INDUSTRY HERITAGE

We study how was the functioning of the mines: transport, mines and service buildings (La Cantina). Actually, there are only remains of that elements. The idea of the project is to recuperate the memory of the place.

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Actually only the ruins of the village remain, because it was abandoned during the 50s. We still see the houses, the old church of San Miguel, the graveyard and the ancient trees of the houses.
Peguera has an interesting history. The castle of the 11th century belong to Peguera nobles. The “catar people”, a heretical branch of the Christian church, took refuge in the castle. Peguera is included in the “ruta dels bons homes”, a tourist route along some of the catar refuges. In the 20th century the mining village of Peguera was one of the first villages in Catalonia with trade union associations. Ramon Vila “Caracremada”, was a famous son of the village, he was a “maqui”, an activist against Franco.
The special plan, actually approved with the participation of ecological associations, defines that only the old cataloged houses can be used.

The project tries to take advantage of the entire natural landscape and local aspects, using sustainable resources and without affecting the current traditional uses.
03. PROJECT - TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES

New activities will be compatible and will promote actual activities such as trekking, mushroom picking, the “Aplec” (Saint Miquels day celebrations with an outdoor meal and traditional dances) and other outdoor activities.
03. PROJECT - LANDSCAPE PLANNING - PROTECTION ZONES

The project creates different areas of use and protection, which regulate pedestrians to effectively preserve the natural elements.
The plan defines that only the ecological cars of the staff can be inside in the area for which a point of controlled access has been established, and it incorporates a covered parking area for 80 vehicles. The covered parking and the access to main buildings should be semi buried and with a grass roof using the gradient of the ground.
CULTURAL ITINERARIES: Paths that join and explain the spaces of interest historical, industrial and cultural.

NATURAL ITINERARIES: Paths that cross, explain and protect the spaces of biological interest.

RECUPERATION OF PORVENIR MINE

ELEVATE PATH AT THE HUMID ZONES

03. PROJECT - LANDSCAPE PLANNING - PEDESTRIAN PATHS AND ITINERARIES

Inside the area, the project creates paths which allow the natural knowledge of the area and visiting the cultural points, without removing the possibility of carrying out traditional activities.

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BCN12’
03. Project – Landscape Planning – Outdoor Village Areas.

The village attempts to create a quiet rural atmosphere in its streets. To promote a more ecological tourism, we create areas of private crops and a shop to sell ecological food.
In the village we will rebuild the old houses with the idea to use the same volume and materials.

In the village of rural tourism, we accommodate new guest, linked to the hotel activities.
03. PROJECT - PROJECT OF INTERVENTION - INTERPRETATION CENTER.

We use the old church for built the interpretation center, which is public property. It explain natural and cultural values and its underground design aspires to be a reminder of the mining activity.
The hotel would occupy the remains of the old miner’s houses.
LANDSCAPE RESTORE OF OLD PANAMA RUINS

Old Panama, was the first city founded at the Pacific Ocean in America by the Spanish, and is the previous city of the modern Panama City.

The Old City is now a group of archaeological ruins of great value, from the historical, cultural, architectural and urban point of view.

Old Panama, has a surface of 28.6 ha, is a protected area by law (is an Human Cultural Heritage), and its basic function is to understand the evolution of the site. But actually some of the old urban structure is not easy to understand.

Through its evolution, the space has become a green tropical area surrounded by mangroves swamps, with a great biodiversity.

So there is an opportunity to preserve and restore historical monuments, at the same time that it is preserved the flora and fauna, also a part of Panamanian heritage. The project could be used to boost cultural tourism.

04. INTRODUCTION CULTURAL LANDSCAPE RESTORE OF OLD PANAMA RUINS
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The Ruins of Old Panama, was founded by the Spanish in the 15th century, are located today in the middle of the modern Panama City, in front of Pacific Ocean, and near to a natural mangrove swamp.
The Old Panama Ruins had become an urban green area for the modern Panama City; with a rich natural fauna and ornamental flora, including more than 40 tropical species, natives and exotic species.
04. ANALYSIS - INTEGRATED HISTORICAL AND NATURAL LANDSCAPE

Landscape elements of Panama Viejo Ruins. The tropical environment is an indivisible aspect from the ruins landscape. The tropical trees are part of that cultural landscape, and in the Master Plan it must be considered as one.
Master Plan starts from the concept that Old Panama will become an archaeology and natural park and defines different areas of use.
04. STRATEGIC PLANNING – ARCHAEOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL/LANDSCAPE, AND SOCIAL CRITERIA

Planning strategic criteria
For the touristic development, the plan defines three itineraries. The historical itinerary will help the interpretation of how was the old city. The mangroves itinerary helps the visitor to walk in the middles of swamp areas, and the tropical forest itinerary will show how was the natural landscape that the Spanish found 500 years ago was.
03. PROJECT - BIBLIOGRAPHY

SUSTAINABLE TOURISTIC DEVELOPMENT IN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES  
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