

Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites

Spanish scale





Co-Evolve4BG

Analysis of Threats and Enabling Factors for Sustainable Tourism at Pilot Scale

Cultural and natural heritage sites Spanish scale



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OVERVIEW

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REVIEW

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Abstract

This report aims to identify the main “Cultural and natural heritage sites” of the Spanish coastal zones. It is developed through the review of existing data at national and regional scale. The document is structured as follows.

Section 1: is an overview of World heritage sites in Spain.

Section 2: presents the main threats and risks affecting cultural and natural heritage sites of Spain.

Section 3: describes the methodology and characteristics of “Cultural and natural heritage sites” parameters selected in this project.

I. Introduction

The most significant feature of the 1972 World Heritage Convention is that it links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The Convention recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris adopts this Convention (UNESCO, 1977).

Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the following shall be considered as “cultural heritage”:

Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as “natural heritage”:

Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view.

Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation, and natural beauty.

II. Current status of cultural and natural heritage sites

Actually, there are 1,121 properties located in 167 countries on the World Heritage List. (UNESCO, World Heritage Convention). This is an open List in which new properties of exceptional universal value are added each year. The World Heritage Convention recognizes three types of property:

Cultural: are the monuments, sets or places that have an exceptional universal value from the point of view of history, art, science, anthropology or ethnology.

Natural: these are natural monuments, geological formations or natural places that have universal value from an aesthetic, scientific, conservation, or natural beauty point of view.

Mixed: are those that have cultural and natural elements of exceptional universal value. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria described below (Table 1).

Table 1. Criteria for selection UNESCO (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>)

(i)	to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius
(ii)	to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design
(iii)	to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
(iv)	to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological set or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
(v)	to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture, or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
(vi)	to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
(vii)	to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
(viii)	to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
(ix)	to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
(x)	to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.



Figure 1. World heritage sites in Spain (Ministry of Culture and Sports, Spain (<https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/en/cultura/patrimonio/informacion-general/presentacion.html>))

In Spain there are 48 World Heritage (Fig. 1), which makes it the second country with the most declarations in Europe and the third in the world: 48 places, 42 are cultural assets, 4 natural and 2 mixed; and only 13 are located in Spanish Mediterranean coastal environments.

A World Heritage site located in coastal environments of Mediterranean Spanish is (Table 2):

Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana: The Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana is located on a sheer-sided mountain range parallel to the north-western coast of the island of Mallorca and constitutes a significant example of the Mediterranean agricultural landscape, which, after centuries of transformations of the steep terrain morphology to exploit the few resources available and thanks to the specific orogenetic, climatic and vegetation conditions, has been made productive and well-adapted to human settlement. The system of terraces and cobbled road network, common to many Mediterranean landscapes, is here combined with an articulated network of devices for the management of water, revolving around farming units of feudal origins. Several villages, churches, sanctuaries, towers, lighthouses and small dry-stone structures punctuate the terraced landscape and contribute to its actual character.

Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture: Ibiza provides an excellent example of the interaction between the marine and coastal ecosystems. The dense meadows of *Posidonia oceanica* (seagrass), an important endemic species found only in the Mediterranean basin, contain and support a diversity of marine life. Ibiza preserves considerable evidence of its long history. The archaeological sites at Sa Caleta (settlement) and Puig des Molins (necropolis) testify to the important role played by the island in the Mediterranean economy in protohistory, particularly during the Phoenician-Carthaginian period. The fortified Upper Town (Alta Vila) is an outstanding example of Renaissance military architecture; it had a profound influence on the development of fortifications in the Spanish settlements of the New World.

Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco: The Archaeological set of Tàrraco is located in Tarragona, in the Autonomous Region of Catalonia, in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. The city of Tàrraco was the first and oldest Roman settlement on the Iberian Peninsula and capital of most of the peninsular territory, the province of Hispania Citerior. It was a major administrative and mercantile city in Roman Spain and the major centre of the Imperial cult for all the Iberian provinces. Tàrraco was endowed with many fine buildings, and archaeological excavations have revealed parts of the Roman settlement from the foundation of the city in the Republican period (3rd century BCE) to the Early Christian Era.

The serial property encompasses a total area of 32.83 ha and is comprised of the Roman city of Tàrraco, the present day city of Tarragona, and a number of elements within the surrounding territory: Roman walls, the Imperial cult enclosure, the Square with representation of the provincial forum, the Circus, the Colony forum, the Roman theatre, the Amphitheatre, the Visigoth basilica and Romanesque church, the Early Christian necropolis, the Hydraulic conduits from Tàrraco to Les Ferreres aqueduct, the Tower of the Scipios, the Mèdol quarry, the Centcelles villa and mausoleum, the Els Munts villa and Berà Arch.

Tàrraco is remarkable for its singular conception within Roman planning: the town plan was adapted to the configuration of the land by means of a series of artificial terraces, which can be seen around the provincial forum as well as in the residential area of the Roman city. The distribution reveals an upper part, which dominates the whole city and is devoted to representation, part provincial officialdom and part recreational. Meanwhile, following the natural contours of the ground, the residential city with its colony forum stretches out to the sea and the port. The defensive system of walls of Tàrraco is one of the earliest examples of Roman military engineering on the Iberian Peninsula and the most important symbols of the town, defining its form from antiquity until the 19th century. This large group of buildings determined the layout of the existing old town, where most of the architectural elements survive. It was a large complex spread over three terraces used for high-level political purposes and to bring the communities of Hispania Citerior into the Roman Empire, as shown by the iconography of sculpture and decorative finds. The architectural details and the use of imported materials are taken as evidence of its architects and craftsmen having been brought in from Rome.

The quality of the materials and marbles used is remarkable, as is the richness of the architectural and sculptural decoration, which gives an idea of the grandeur of Imperial Tàrraco. The different elements built in the dependent territory of the city are also noteworthy.

Table 2. Selection criteria for which is designated as world heritage

Criterion	World Heritage site located in coastal environments of the Spanish Mediterranean		
	Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Archaeological Set of Tàrraco
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
(iv)			
(v)			
(vi)			
(vii)			
(viii)			
(ix)			
(x)			

III. Threats and risks affecting cultural and natural heritage sites

The World Heritage Convention foresees the reporting to the World Heritage Committee, by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN), on the state of conservation of specific properties, inscribed on the World Heritage List, and which are under threat.

The World Heritage Committee adopted a standard list of factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties. This list consists of a series of 14 primary factors, each encompassing a number of secondary factors (Table 3).

Table 3. Standard list of threats/factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>)

PrimaryFactors	SecondaryFactors
Buildings and Development	Commercial development, Housing Industrial areas, Interpretative and visitation facilities, Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure
Transportation/ Infrastructure	Air transport infrastructure, Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure, Ground transport infrastructure, Marine transport infrastructure, Underground transport infrastructure
Services Infrastructure	Localised utilities, Major linear utilities, Non-renewable energy facilities, Renewable energy facilities, Water infrastructure
Pollution	Air pollution, Groundwater pollution, Input of excess energy, Pollution of marine waters, Solid waste, Surface water pollution
Biological resource use/modification	Aquaculture, Commercial hunting, Commercial wild plant collection, Crop production, Fishing/collecting aquatic resources, Forestry /wood production, Land conversion, Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals, Subsistence hunting, Subsistence wild plant collection
Physical resource extraction	Mining, Oil and gas, Quarrying, Water (extraction)
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	Dust Micro-organisms, Pests, Radiation light, Relative humidity, Temperature, Water (rain/water table), Wind
Social/cultural uses of heritage	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community, Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation, Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting, Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses, Society's valuing of heritage
Other human activities	Civil unrest, Deliberate destruction of heritage Illegal activities, Military training , Terrorism War
Climate change and severe weather events	Changes to oceanic waters, Desertification, Drought, Flooding Other climate change impacts, Storms, Temperature change
Sudden ecological or geological events	Avalanche/ landslide, Earthquake, Erosion and siltation/ deposition, Fire (wildfires), Tsunami/tidal wave, Volcanic eruption
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	Hyper-abundant species Invasive / alien freshwater species Invasive / alien marine species Invasive/alien terrestrial species, Modified genetic material, Translocated species
Management and institutional factors	Financial resources, Governance, High impact research / monitoring activities, Human resources, Legal framework, Low impact research / monitoring activities, Management activities, Management systems/ management plan

Globally, from 1979 to 2019, a total of 3,796 reports were prepared that provided information on the state of conservation of 574 properties, located in 147 States Parties.

It is important to note that 68% of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are cultural properties, 27% are natural properties and 5% are mixed properties. Therefore, factors impacting mostly cultural heritage will de facto be most common in the global analysis; and to the contrary, factors affecting mostly natural properties will be less represented on the global scale, even if they affect a large proportion of the natural properties considered.

The properties on which state of conservation reports have been submitted are geographically distributed among the regions of Europe and North America (EUR), represented by 36% of the reports: that is 209 properties; Asia-Pacific (APA) by 26%: that is 147 properties; Africa (AFR) by 13%: that is 75 properties; and Arab States (ARB), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) by 11% and 14% respectively (Fig. 2).

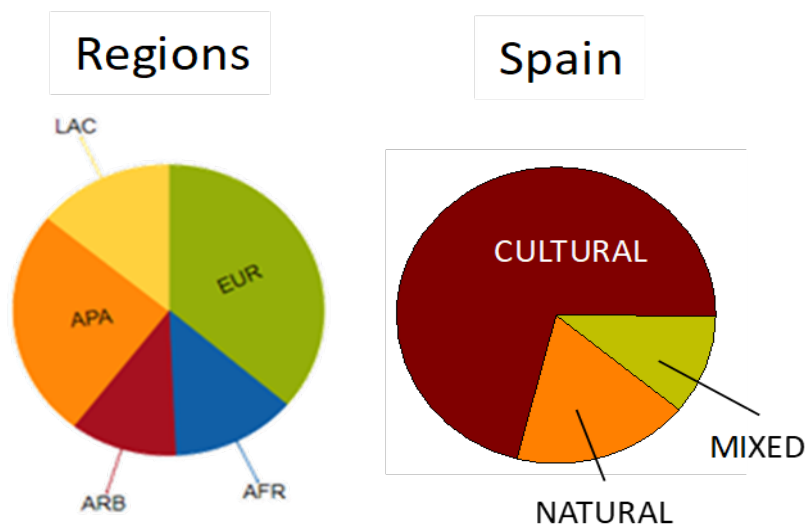


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the 574 properties reported between 1979 and 2019 (Regions) and Spanish properties (Spain). Regions: Europe and North America (EUR), Asia-Pacific (APA), Africa (AFR), Arab States (ARB), and Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC) (Modified from UNESCO)

The factors related to “Management and institutional factors”, “Buildings and Development”, “Other human activities”, “Transportation infrastructures” and “Social/ cultural uses of heritage” are the 5 most common threat groups that lead to the preparation of a state of conservation report for consideration by the World Heritage Committee of properties reported between 1979 and 2019.

In Spain, in the same period (1979-2019) a total of 77 reports (2.2% of total world reports) were prepared that provided information on the state of conservation of 17 properties. 71 % of the properties with state of conservation report are cultural properties, 18% are natural properties and 12% are mixed properties. The main threats for the Spanish World Heritage properties are “Management and institutional factors”, “Buildings and Development”, “Social/cultural uses of heritage”, “Transportation infrastructures”, and “Pollution” (Fig. 3; Table 4).

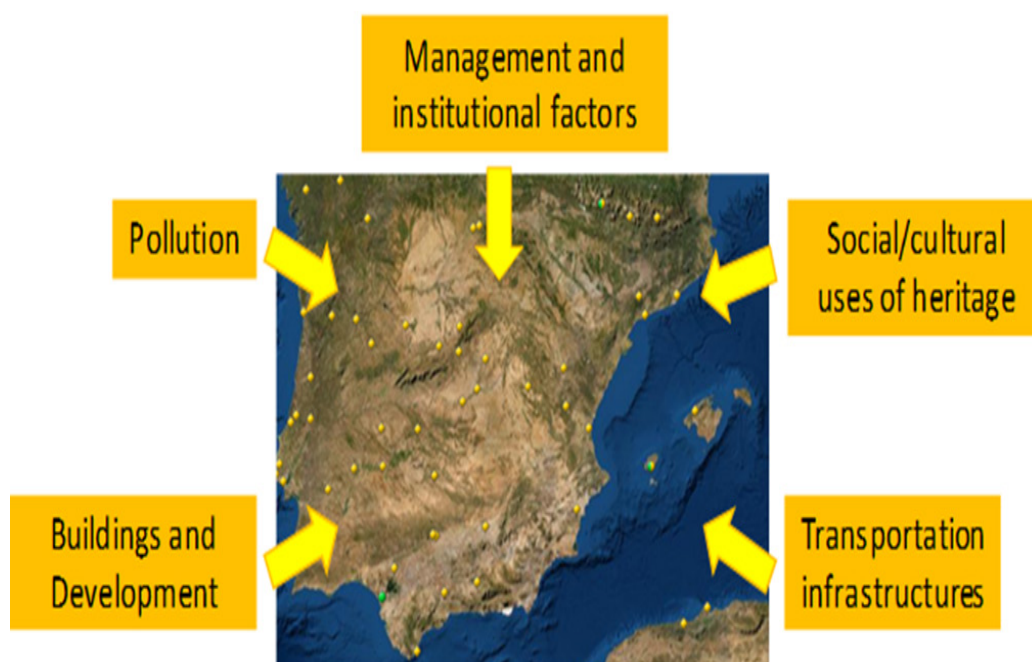


Figure 3. Main threat for the Spanish World Heritage properties

Table 4. Main threats/factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties

	Main threats to World Heritage properties	Main threats to Spanish World Heritage properties
1°	Management and institutional factors	Management and institutional factors
2°	Buildings and Development	Buildings and Development
3°	Other human activities	Social/cultural uses of heritage
4°	Transportation infrastructure	Transportation infrastructure
5°	Social/cultural uses of heritage	Pollution

Only 1 property “Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture” has been reported, during 3 years (2009-2010-2011) for Spanish Mediterranean area in this period. The main threats reported are Management systems/ management plan and Marine transport infrastructure.

IV. Strategies for sustainable management coastal environments

The inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List highlights our heritage wealth, while at the same time being a sign of the commitment of administrations and citizens to their conservation. Therefore, the permanent protection of this heritage is of paramount importance for the international community as a whole. To preserve it, it is necessary to establish adequate strategies that facilitate the management of this heritage through economic and environmental sustainability and citizen participation.

The protection and control requirements established for the maintenance of the outstanding universal value of World heritage sites in the coastal environments of the Spanish Mediterranean are (Fig. 4):

Cultural Landscape Of The Serra De Tramuntana

- To take account strategies to sustain agricultural activities within the property and its buffer zone and
- To contemplate strategies to control the impact of the development of tourist activity to strengthen traditional agricultural activities, thus ensuring the sustainability of this landscape.
- To identify responsibilities in monitoring strategies

Archaeological Set Of Tàrraco

- To guarantee an adequate treatment of spaces, in the face of urban pressures, through the Municipal Urban Planning Plan, the agreements of the Territorial Commission for Cultural Heritage, dependent on the “Generalitat de Catalunya”
- To include a consortium to better articulate the actions and actors that manage the set of monuments and museums, with their surroundings and contents, in the city of Tarragona.

Ibiza, Biodiversity And Culture

According to decision 35 COM 7B.37 State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, the latest information available for the property Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture, the World Heritage Centre and the advisory bodies suggest that The State Party:

- Develop and implement an effective control mechanism for recreational boats, based on a careful assessment of the property's capacity.
- Monitor the quality of the dredged material at all stages of the work and include testing for organic contaminants.
- Establish an integrated monitoring system of the property's natural values, in order to monitor threats to its Outstanding Universal Value, including invasive species and the discharge of insufficiently treated wastewater.

Other Cultural World Heritage Sites On The Mediterranean Coasts.

- Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada (1984,1994)
- Antequera Dolmens Site (2016)
- Archaeological Set of Tárraco (2000)
- Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (2000)
- La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia (1996)
- Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona (1997)
- Palmeral of Elche (2000)
- Poblet Monastery (1991)
- Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998)
- Works of Antoni Gaudí (1984,2005)



Figure 4. Geographic location of Spanish World Heritage properties in the Mediterranean Coast (UNESCO)

V. Cultural and natural heritage sites parameters

V.1. The GIS database

Geographic Information System (GIS) is applied to computer systems aimed at managing spatial data that visually allow us to analyze, manage and interpret geographic data. The methodology of this study has consisted of searching and processing shapefile layers, and their subsequent analysis of GIS. Shapefile layers have been downloaded from official national statistical platforms (Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, MITECO, 2021) and from European platforms such as the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet, 2021).

The Spatial Reference System has the ETRS89 datum with UTM projection in the 30 North zone, with EPSG code: 25830. In addition, they are based on official statistical platforms or rigorous studies, which guarantee the soundness of the information expressed. The GIS results were expressed by NUTS administrative boundaries from the EU (EUROSTAT, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gq-20-092>, 2021).

The NUTS classification subdivides the economic territory of the EU Member States into territorial units (regions; Fig. 5). The classification is made up of three hierarchical levels: each Member State and the UK are divided into NUTS 1 regions, which in turn are subdivided into NUTS 2 regions and then further divided into NUTS 3 regions. Each of these regions is allocated a specific code and name. Since several different regions within Europe have the same name, a distinction has been made by adding to each of these the abbreviation for the country concerned.

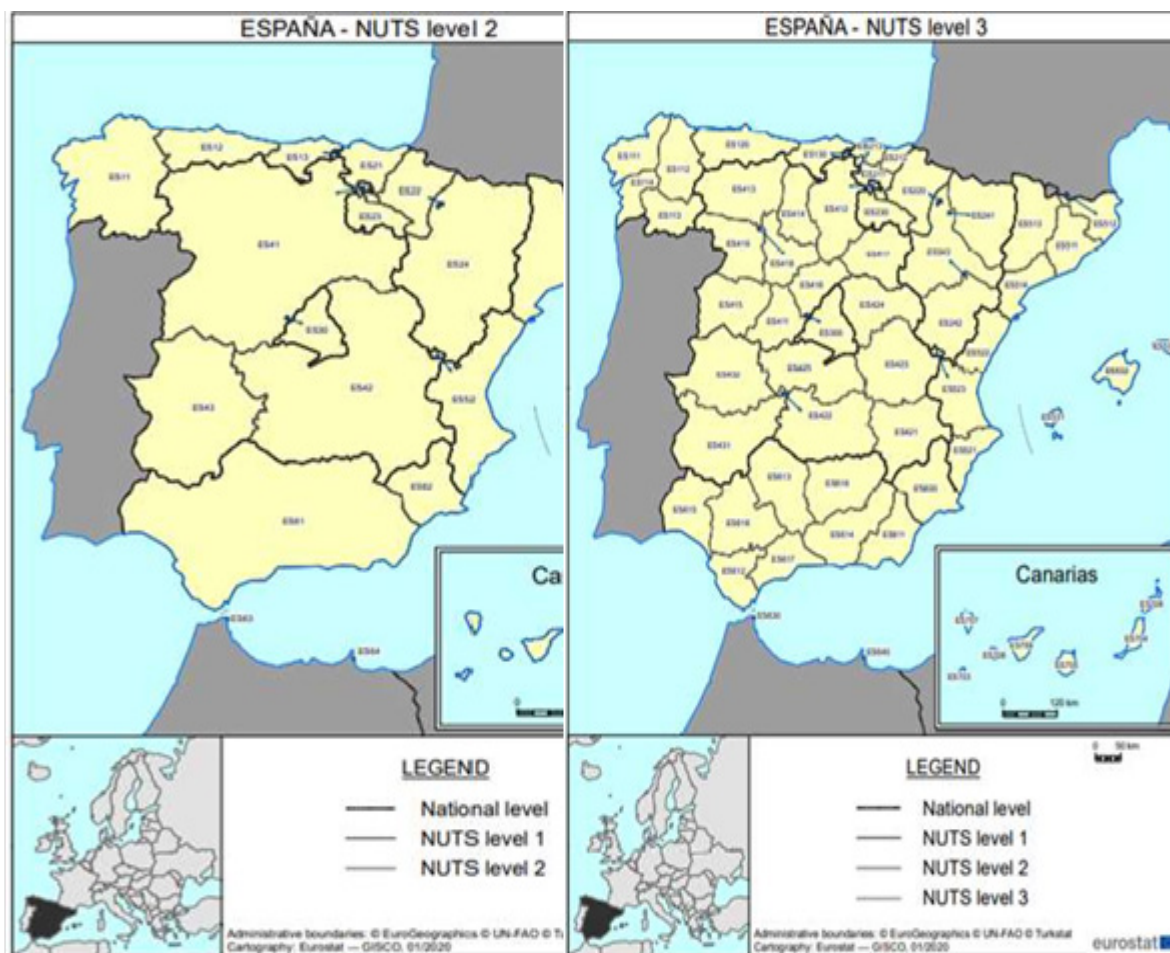


Figure 5. Spain (España): NUTS level 2 and 3(EUROSTAT (2021))

V.2. Data Records

The developed Spanish Mediterranean coastal database described in this report is available through the figshare repository of results. We have included a csv file with all the information at Nuts 3 level in the repository. The database will be updated and expanded as soon as new and improved data become available. The database presented here has been created using several publicly available datasets, which are thoroughly documented and described in reports or scientific articles. Thus, these datasets have undergone rigorous quality controls and/or validation. In addition, for those parameters where consistent information for the studied area were not available, new datasets were generated.

V.3. Cultural and natural heritage sites parameters

A panel of external experts and the working group at the Mediterranean level of the Co-Evolve4BG project has selected the following parameters of “Cultural and natural heritage sites”, which will be analyzed at the National and Mediterranean scales (Table 5). In the supplementary material is located the excel table with the values of the parameters selected at the level of Spain.

Table 5. Cultural and natural heritage parameters

Parameters	Variable	Description	Source
Number of cultural Sites	No.	Indicate the Number of cultural Sites	Own data
Name of Cultural site	Name	Indicate the Name of Cultural site	UNESCO: https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/
Cultural site location		Indicate the cultural site location	Own data UNESCO: https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/
Cultural site area	ha	Indicate the area of the cultural site	Own data UNESCO: https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/
Protected cultural site	Yes/No	Identify if there is any plans or strategies to protect the cultural site	Own data UNESCO: https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/
Vulnerability of cultural site	Yes/No	Vulnerability	Own data UNESCO: https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/
Threats to the cultural site	Yes/No	Potential threats	Own data
Annual visitors to the cultural site in 2014	No.	Number of visitors per year during 2014	Own data
Annual visitors to the cultural site in 2019	No.	Number of visitors per year during 2019	Own data
Growth of annual visitors to the cultural site		Indicate the rate of visitors to the cultural site (increase / decrease) (Annual visitors (n+1) - Annual visitors (n)) / Annual visitors (n) * 100	Own data

VI. Conclusions

The main conclusions of this work are:

- In Spain there are 48 properties declared World Heritage, which makes it the second country with the most declarations in Europe and the third in the world. Of these 48 places, 42 are cultural assets, 4 natural and 2 mixed; and 13 are located in Spanish Mediterranean coastal environments.
- The main threats for the Spanish World Heritage properties are “Management and institutional factors”, Buildings and Development, Social/cultural uses of heritage, Transportation infrastructures, and Pollution.

VII. References

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