

LANDSCAPE

1. NAME OF THE LANDSCAPE

Name of the site

Other names

2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler name

Date and place of
data gathering

Compiler's e-mail
address

Compiler's telephone
number

3. LANDSCAPE LOCATION

Town/City

Post Code

County/Region

Country

Local accessibility
(means of public
transport at destination)

Location map

Insert image

4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the destination	Range of distances ¹	Type of road (motorway, trunk road, country road, etc.)	Transport connections ² (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)

Access description for each tourism demand source market

¹ Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

² Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport services, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

5. DELIMITATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF VIEWSHEDS

5.1. Number of viewpoints and location (VP)

Location of the Viewpoints			
Viewpoints (reference name and description of the observation points)	Coordinates	Limiting factors ³	Viewpoint adequacy ⁴
VP01	GEOGRAPHICAL <div><div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div></div><div>UTM (10x10) <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
VP02	GEOGRAPHICAL <div><div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div></div><div>UTM (10x10) <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
VP03	GEOGRAPHICAL <div><div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div></div><div>UTM (10x10) <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
VP04	GEOGRAPHICAL <div><div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div><div><div>°</div><div></div><div>'</div><div></div><div>"</div><div></div></div></div><div>UTM (10x10) <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		

Others			
	Total number of viewpoints:		
<p>Comments (limiting factors, adequacy of the viewpoint, etc.)</p>			

³ **Limiting factors:** accessibility to the point, position of the observer with respect to the plane of observation (lower, on the same level or higher than the viewing plane), movement of the observer (still or in motion), etc.

⁴ **Viewpoint adequacy:** establish a rating according to the suitability of the location, extension and limiting factors by using a rising scale from 1 to 5: **1** - Very bad location and/or very difficult to access; **2** - Bad location and/or difficult to access; **3** - Adequate and accessible location; **4** - Good location for viewing and/or with good access; **5** - Optimal location for viewing and easily accessible

5.2. Viewsheds⁵ (VS) and Viewing Potential

Viewshed	Viewpoint/s	Type of viewshed ⁶ (panorama or vista)	Length or scope ⁷ (estimation in km)	Visibility ⁸	Viewing potential of the viewshed ⁹
VS01					
VS02					
VS03					
VS04					
Others					

Sketched map with viewpoints
and viewsheds

Insert image

⁵ **Viewshed:** area visible from a viewpoint.

⁶ **Type of viewshed according to the viewing angle** (based on the binocular angle of vision of the human eye: 120°-130°): **a** - Panorama Viewshed (>120°-130°). An unobstructed view or prospect over a wide area, often in many directions. It looks out over an observable landscape from an area (area-to-area view) or from a point (point-to-area view), which may be from the attraction itself towards its surroundings; **b** - Vista Viewshed ($\leq 130^\circ$). A view or prospect, especially one seen through a long, narrow avenue or passage, from one point to another (point-to-point view) or from an area to a point (area-to-point view). It is limited by lateral edges (slopes of a valley, street lined with buildings on both sides etc.). They usually channel the observer's attention towards a point.

⁷ **Length or range of the line of sight:** length between the viewpoint and the limit of the viewshed (visual barriers, curvature of the earth, etc.)

⁸ **Visibility:** It refers the limiting factors such as atmospheric conditions (fog, cloudy conditions, rain, etc.), existence of occasional visual intrusions (vegetation, people, etc.), lighting conditions (frontal, lateral or background light), duration of the view, etc.

⁹ **Visibility potential of the viewshed:** establish a rating of the suitability of the viewshed within which the attraction or landmark could potentially be seen considering its limiting factors: **1** - No viewing potential; **2** - Low viewing potential (occasional); **3** - Moderate viewing potential; **4** - Good viewing potential (usual); **5** - Maximum viewing potential (observation guaranteed)

5.3. Viewshed composition

		Landscape components			
		Natural physic components ¹⁰	Artificial components ¹¹	Environmental components ¹²	Human components ¹³
Depth of field	Foreground ¹⁴				
	Middle ground ¹⁵				
	Background ¹⁶				
Compositional structure (describe following the indications) ¹⁷					
Comments					

¹⁰ **Natural physic components:** geological structures, landforms, water bodies, vegetation, wildlife, etc.

¹¹ **Artificial components:** infrastructures, constructions, cultural assets, etc.

¹² **Environmental components:** climatic factors (fog, clouds, humidity, rain, wind, sunshine, etc.), sounds, smells, astronomical phenomena (aurora borealis or australis, sunset, etc.), among others.

¹³ **Human components:** Individuals and their associated activities (land uses, etc.).

¹⁴ **Foreground:** The closest part of the view or area immediately in front of the viewing point (from 0 to 1 km), where all the details are clearly perceived.

¹⁵ **Middle ground:** Visual field of the scene situated at a distance of between 1 and 3 km.

¹⁶ **Background:** The furthest part of the view from the viewing point, which often forms the backdrop or termination of the view. It is situated at a distance of between 3 and 10 km. Colours fade and textures become almost unrecognisable.

¹⁷ **Compositional structure:** **a** - Landmarks, salient features, reference elements or properties that attract the observer's attention because they have a clearly defined shape and a certain solid mass, and are visible on all the fields of observation; **b** - Structural patterns or landscape geometry (lines, shapes, edges, corner, junctions, etc.) that lead the observer's vision in a certain direction due to its spatial orientation (sheets of water, roads, hedges, tree lines, etc.) or create structures following certain patterns (geometric, irregular, etc.).

6. TYPE AND CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE**6.1. Type of landscape****Typology**

a - Pristine Natural Landscape; **b** - Traditional Agro-ecosystem; **c** - Rural Landscape; **d** - Historic Urban Cultural Landscape; **e** - Modern Urban Landscape; **f** - Others (specify in comments field)

**Landscape features
description**
**Main period in the formation
of the landscape**
**Stage of evolution in which
landscape currently is**

a - Relict landscape (fossil landscape): where the evolutionary process stopped at some time in the past but its distinguishing features are can still be recognised, thus making it an important cultural and historical legacy; **b** - Active landscape: this type has evolved over time, changing its appearance more or less rapidly and intensely

Comments
6.2. Landscape sensory attributes and Associations
Visual attributes (harmony,
colour, form, line, texture,
movement, etc.)

Soundscape

Olfactory attributes	
Tactile attributes (apparent temperature, wind, rain, etc.)	
Cultural, historical, artistic, scientific, spiritual Associations	
Comments	

7. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND CONDITION

7.1. Current landscape condition

Landscape condition	<input type="text"/>	1 - Severely deteriorated; 2 - Very deteriorated; 3 - Deteriorated; 4 - Slightly deteriorated; 5 - No apparent deterioration
Comments (indicate causes of deterioration)		
Restoration measures undertaken (description and date of intervention)		

7.2. Risks and threats**Risks and threats**

a - Natural hazards; **b** - Climate change; **c** - Atmospheric pollution; **d** - Olfactory pollution; **e** - Noise pollution; **f** - Light pollution; **g** - Presence of elements that obstruct the viewsheds; **h** - Intrusion by unwanted elements; **i** - Presence of garbage; **j** - Traffic congestion; **k** - Lack of territorial planning; **l** - Lack of legal protection; **m** - Inadequate infrastructures; **n** - Lack of administrations awareness; **o** - Lack of local community appreciation; **p** - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; **q** - Mass tourism; **r** - Vandalism; **s** - Others (specify in comments field)

Comments**8. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION****8.1. Social and scientific recognition**

Social recognition (society's perception of the value of the landscape)

1 - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; **2** - Not very significant for most individuals; **3** - Significant for an important number of individuals; **4** - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; **5** - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)

Scientific recognition (the scientific community's perception of the landscape value)

1 - Unknown; **2** - Known locally; **3** - Known within the region; **4** - Documented; **5** - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

8.2. Legal status of the landscape**Legal status**

1 - Uncatalogued (no protection); **2** - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); **3** - Medium legal protection (regional protection); **4** - High legal protection (national protection); **5** - Maximum legal protection (international protection)

Applicable rules**Comments**

9. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE

Establish a rating of the landscape (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Significance	<input type="text"/>	The set of natural, cultural, artistic, historical, spiritual, aesthetic, scenic, environmental, etc. values and services that define, in a broadest sense, the importance of a landscape.
Representativeness	<input type="text"/>	The extent to which the landscape presents the features or attributes inherent in the type it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when a landscape is frequent or common. In the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority of landscapes.
Singularity	<input type="text"/>	This is established according to the rarity, originality or uniqueness presented by the landscape in relation to the features inherent in the type that it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale of distribution of the landscape (local, regional, national, international).
Integrity/Authenticity	<input type="text"/>	The extent to which the landscape includes all the components needed to express its value. In the case of cultural landscapes, authenticity must be considered in the assessment in order to verify that they are truthful and that the site is a genuine and authentic representation of what it claims to be.
Comments		

10. TOURISM VALUE OF THE LANDSCAPE

Establish a rating of the landscape based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

Attractiveness	<input type="text"/>	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, gustatory, tactile richness together with other perceptions such as beauty, scenic quality, magnificence, originality, symbolism, tranquillity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people and, even, therapeutic benefits.
Resistance or Visual absorption capacity (vs. Fragility or Landscape Sensitivity)	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the ability of the landscape to hide visual intrusions without negatively affecting its visual quality. The opposite term is Landscape Sensitivity, which is its inherent susceptibility to alterations, normally of an anthropic origin (impacts), affecting its visual quality and its significance.
Availability	<input type="text"/>	This has to do with the viewing potential. Some landscapes have ephemeral or seasonal elements as their main component and therefore viewing them will be conditioned by the period in which they can be enjoyed.
On-site Accessibility	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the ease with which the landscape can be observed, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities (overlooks, viewpoints, high observation points, etc.).
Feasibility	<input type="text"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the landscape is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the landscape, with the economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptations costs, etc.), with the spatial and temporary availability of the landscape elements, the existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, and management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement). It also deals with the social benefits and the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance by the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating the feasibility).
Educational values	<input type="text"/>	This takes into account the potential of the landscape (readability) to provide scientific knowledge within the fields of Geography, Urbanism, Agrology, Historical Evolution and Territorial Planning, etc. and to facilitate its understanding (Interpretation potential) and to promote the development of aesthetic, scenic and artistic values. Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued.
Comments		

11. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

11.1. Current use of the landscape

Existing uses (conservation, forestry exploitation, livestock farming, fishing, agriculture, mining, water usage, urban, industry, tourism, etc.)

Socio-economic importance of the current uses

1 - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of community **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of community

Comments

11.2. Management issues

Authorities/Institutions with competences over the landscape (public and/or private)

Authority/Institution responsible for managing the landscape

Management model

a - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

Existing management instruments

a - Master Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Management Plan for the Conservation of Natural Resources; **d** - Uses Master Plan; **e** - Plan for the Tourism Enhancement of the Landscape; **f** - Interpretation Programme; **g** - Sustainable Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **h** - Sustainable Tourism Revitalization Plan; **i** - Specific Plans (restoration, etc.); **j** - Awareness Plan; **k** - Others (specify in comments field)

Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

Maintenance programmes and tasks

<p>Local stakeholders and society involvement</p>		
<p>Type of visits</p>	<input type="text"/>	<p>a - Guided/scheduled visit; b - Self-guided visit; c - Special events; d - Non-existent</p>
<p>Dissemination materials (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)</p>		
<p>Comments (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the landscape, etc.)</p>		

12. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

13. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

14. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs taken from view points, maps, leaflets, etc.)

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image