



Territorial analysis and identification of Castilla y León



This Territorial analysis and identification template is intended to help you to develop your territorial analysis.

Each section is set up for you to add information that meets your requirements.

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The template comprises five steps in the creation of this analysis:

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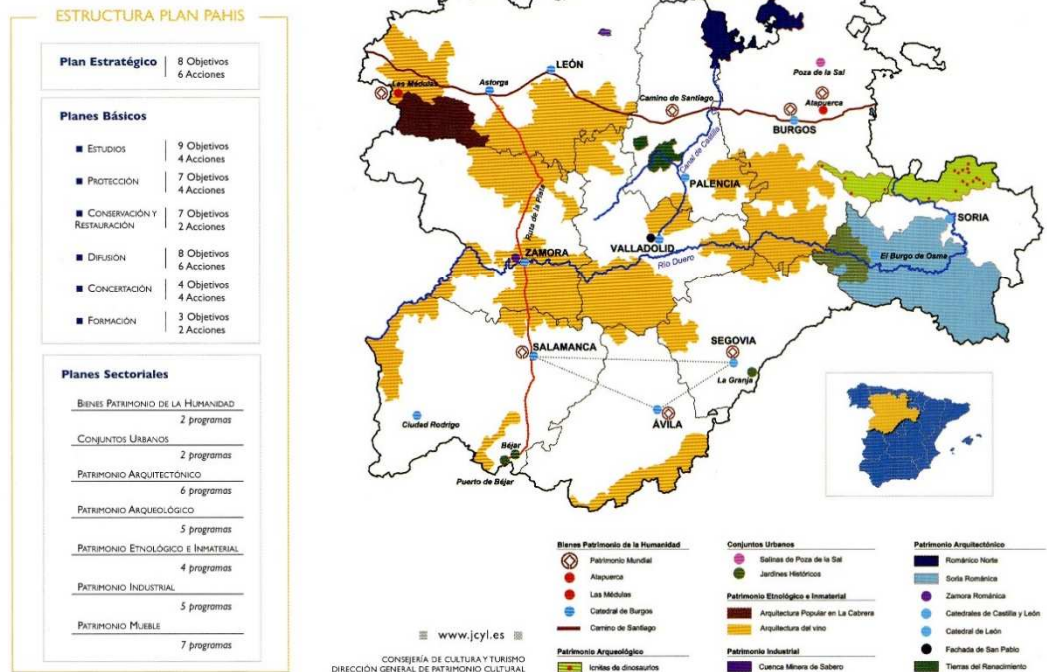
1 Landscape and heritage characterisation

Castilla y León, with its 94,147 km², is an inland region of vast plains bordered by mountains. From east to west crosses the Douro River, whose basin occupies 82% of the territory. The river network dense in mountainous areas, weaker in the central plains, delimits towns and cities and is the lifeblood of the old and new agricultural landscapes, and largely also the landscapes of the industrial era. Rivers, riverbanks and wetlands have such influence since prehistoric times, that far from its shores, it would not be possible to understand the cultural heritage accumulated in this region.

But if we had to choose among this ancient heritage, one manifestation closely linked to water- and also to a dream: connecting this region with the sea, that would be the Castilla Waterway, an ambitious navigation and irrigation project with that in times of Enlightenment it pretended communicate cereal producing areas to ports of the Cantabrian Sea. Almost a hundred years later, the work was terminated and the Canal became a waterway of 208 km that drove the industrialization of flour production.

The following map give us an overview of the landscape and heritage areas in which we have been working in last years

PLAN PAHIS 2004-2012
STP SISTEMAS TERRITORIALES DE PATRIMONIO



The following pictures show different landscapes and heritage of the region



Main bridge over the Duero River in Toro



Water mill of Zafraguillas in Tordesillas



Castilla waterway in Medina de Rioseco dock and the flour factory



The city of Burgos and its Cathedral



Duratón River in Segovia and San Frutos Hermitage

The challenge we face in the fluvial area of Castilla Waterway, that is the landscape and heritage of reference for this project, is that differs from other parts of the region in which is a living cultural resource, ie, a cultural resource "in use". Economic uses that marked its origin, although with different objectives, continue to prevail in it. Irrigation and water supply populations are, at present, the priority uses.

It is a cultural resource that is born and dies in Castilla y León; crosses along its 207 kilometers 38 municipalities of three provinces: Palencia, Burgos and Valladolid; a vast territory in which water, architectural heritage, ecosystems, farmland and populations are mixed in an extraordinary mosaic of scenes, horizons and ways of life; setting, all, stunning scenery and cultural space of our region.

The Castilla Waterway, one of the greatest exponents of engineering s. XVIII, constitutes with its watercourse and its outbuildings, such as warehouses, houses of locks, mills, flour mills and power plants, a historical witness of an era, with interest in both its individual, as its overall value. To this is added the environmental value of its channel with its waters that transforms an arid landscape, sometimes in another green, unusual vegetation and rich fauna.

The historic and cultural importance of the Castilla waterway has been recognized with its special protection through the declaration as a property of Cultural Interest with the category of Historical Heritage in 1991 (Decree 154/1991 of 13th of June, Regional Government of Castile and Leon in which it is declared a property of Cultural Interest in favor of the Castile Waterway. BOCYL 117/1991, 20TH of June in 1991, number of bulletin: 117/1991, link to the document <http://bocyl.jcyl.es/boletines/1991/06/20/pdf/BOCYL-D-20061991-1.pdf>)

It has the maximum protection that the legislation establishes about the cultural heritage in Castile and Leon. The use of these assets is always subordinating to not jeopardizing its values and any change has to be authorized by the competent administration.

According to the National Plan of Cultural Landscape, the Castile waterway has been classified in the category of "Industrial landscapes, infrastructures and commercial activities", as it is recorded in the publication "100 Cultural Landscapes in Spain" (Edition of 2016 of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport. See index sample link and summary of contents, as well as the possibility of acquiring the publication: <https://sede.educacion.gob.es/publiventa/100-paisajes-culturales-en-espana/patrimonio-historico-artistico/20489C>)

This recognition and election of the Castilla Waterway as a landscape of special cultural interest responds to intrinsic values:

1-Representativeness of a typology that is not very abundant and therefore a unique example; it has an evident territorial meaning, it is an action of man on the environment to search results: authenticity and integrity by keeping the infrastructure designed in the first time, with the modifications that have been required their functional use over time.

2-Heritage values for the historical, social and environmental significance of this engineering work and buildings and settlements of urban areas linked to its construction and use.

3-Potential values, it is linked to its current functionality in various areas such as water supply, irrigation supply, energy resources, tourism and leisure resources, as well as its value as an ecosystem, with a vegetation of riverbank and a fauna linked to its riverbed and margins.

2 Existing knowledge, material and approaches

Regarding cultural heritage, the methodology followed for their analyses was established in the Plan PAHIS 2004-2012 of the Cultural Heritage of Castilla y León and for its development the tool known as STP was created.

STP is the acronym for “Sistema Territorial de Patrimonio” (Heritage Territorial System) and applied by territorial units or selected heritage ensembles according to the direct knowledge of cultural assets and their enclaves, of their historical context and a social reality analysed with a multidisciplinary perspective. It is supposed to move from a traditional intervention “monument to monument” to a “combination” of patrimonial interventions or territorial systems. Each of these STP requires: an exhaustive identification and analysis of cultural assets of a social and territorial context in which are included: management bodies and their coordination through collaboration agreements, development of programs and definition of actions, creation of networks with other programmes appropriate to the Regional Government of Castile and León or other public or private institutions.

In this way, the implementation of these STP involves the implementation of networks with other programs of the Castile and Leon Regional Government or with other public or private institutions. In this sense, the Castile waterway is related to other initiatives linked with the industrial heritage or cultural landscapes, considering the cultural heritage within a comprehensive and integrative perspective in which both the diversity of typology of cultural assets and the incorporation of society in their enjoyment and use are valued.

The extensive social and institutional assessment has been made in 2005 with the creation of the Consortium for Tourism Management of the Castile waterway, a public entity created by the Provincial Councils of Burgos, Palencia and Valladolid, whose purpose is:

1.-Development and material implementation of the actions and activities provided for in the Tourism Excellence Plan of the Castile waterway.

2- Planning, establishment, management and promotion of services and infrastructures for tourism use in the Castile waterway and its surroundings. In addition, numerous initiatives have been launched by the ADECO Association and Foundation Castile waterway, and by the different municipalities where the Castile waterway flows, it is important to highlight the work of the most important local corporations, including Medina de Rioseco, Frómista, Herrera de Pisuegra, as well as by various types of social agents such as the Cigales Wine Route Association.

On the other hand, the Castile waterway has been the object of several historical and informative studies (They can be consulted: <http://www.canaldecastilla.org/>) it has been recorded in multiple audio-visual documents (it can be mentioned as exceptional reference the film realized in 1931 by Leopoldo Alonso and recovered by the Film Library of Castilla y León <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zZ36uriL-D0>) as well as various documentaries promoted by Radio Televisión Española - <http://www.rtve.es/alacarta/videos/el-canal-de-castilla/> - and by local producers.

3 Existing policies on landscape and heritage

The existing policies on cultural heritage in general where is inserted fluvial heritage are:

- National Plan for Cultural Landscape
- Plan PAHIS 2020 of the Cultural Heritage of Castilla y León
- Plan for tourism excellence of the Castilla waterway

These intervention plans include an indispensable collaboration between the administration with competences in cultural heritage and local entities, as well as with public and private entities, the owners and managers of the environment. Since the Hericoast project with the Castile waterway, these coordination actions have been intensified with provincial institutions, local entities and associations in order to share experiences and good practices, as well as improve future actions.

4 Ongoing policy development processes

In 2015 was approved the *PLAN PAHIS 2020 of the Cultural heritage of Castilla y León*, which intends to incorporate a more current perception of cultural property, in the theoretical, legal, technical and social fields – as well as the progressive participation of civil society. At the same time, presenting new approaches to the challenges posed by public administrations, which suggest sustainable conservation, correlation of protection and promotional actions on the territory. Assuming the principle inclusive of users, managers and owners as irreplaceable agents in the maintenance of manifestations and elements integrated into cultural heritage.

The PAHIS 2020 Plan is structured around five key principles: society, knowledge, system, territory and cooperation and includes 28 objectives, such as

- Motivate the tools of cultural heritage management which define and characterise the territory
- Provoke agreements of collaboration and cooperation with owners, managers, local communities and social agents
- Ensure the acquirement of resources in the ordinary management of cultural assets

The Plan is aimed at the cultural heritage for the whole region and although the approach of the strategy goes well, the strategy needs to improve its efficiency in innovation, knowledge and economy for an integrated sustainable management of natural and cultural fluvial heritage of Castilla waterway.

In the process of drafting the PAHIS 2020 Plan public and private institutions, experts, heritage managers and society have been involved

In addition to these strategies, we find essential to design an action plan to develop actions to facilitate an integrated management of cultural routes linking the water route of the Castilla waterway to the cultural route of the way of Saint James and to improve the usages of the industrial heritage along the waterway.

On the other hand, the General Direction of Cultural Heritage has launched a project to elaborate a letter-book and catalogue of territorial enclaves of cultural interest in Castile and Leon. It will be developed in the coming years and it will provide the information, criteria and instruments for the protection, valuation and promotion of the territories of singular cultural value. From here, a wide debate can be open and the mechanisms of observation, protection and social awareness can be established.

5 looking forward to 2018 Cultural Heritage Year

Every two years the Regional Ministry for Culture and Tourism is hosting a Biennial of Heritage Restoration and Management known as ARPA. It's a professional meeting point and discussion forum for professionals and institutions involved in the protection and management of Cultural Heritage.

The AR & PA Biennial is also an event of high impact in the social environment with activities involving the participation of different social groups: young people, children, family groups.

It includes:

AR & PA in society:

- With the sections of AR & PA Initiatives, platform for the participation of local entities and associations.
- AR & PA in Family, with parents and children between 3 and 12 years,
- AR & PA for all, in which the theme of physical accessibility, cognitive and emotional to heritage is focused, various museum institutions and interpretation centers are integrated, extending the physical scope of the Biennial AR & PA.

AR & PA Young awards have been established for the young professionals in matters of cultural heritage and a wide support to the innovation and investigation themes in which through institutional and university initiatives, junior technicians are integrated to incorporate dynamic



visions and alternatives. They can count on the advice and participation of projects, companies and professionals with wide experience.

In 2018, the 11th edition will take place it can be the perfect moment and atmosphere to organise some special events on cultural heritage policies and reflect on the current management process and its repercussion in the future.