

Guidelines from the Heritage Field for the Integration of Landscape and Heritage Planning: A Systematic Literature Review.

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Abstract

The landscape, understood as the manifestation of the link that identifies each society with the space where it develops, brings us closer to the territory from a richer and more transversal approach, one that goes beyond its purely formal dimension and embraces its condition of collective space and cultural expression. This view confirms the need to understand landscape as heritage, which has led the heritage field to generate a valuable body of knowledge related to landscape management, focusing on the role it plays in the memory and identity of society and showing how this important legacy can be revalued under the principles of sustainable development. However, these insights have never been analytically synthesized. In order to fill this gap, 226 heritage-related studies have been systematically reviewed to distil the interlinkages of heritage and landscape, thus seeking to foster closer links between landscape planning and the heritage field. Assisted by a qualitative data analysis software and following the approach of meta-synthesis, this study has organized its findings by a representative set of 13 operational guidelines with potential application in landscape planning, including: adopting a holistic landscape policy, developing specific methods for adopting an Historic Urban Landscape approach in urban planning, implementing Historic Landscape Characterization, a closer look at the Landscape Biography paradigm, promoting the use of past-oriented landscape analyses in proactive planning, increasing characterization efforts of intangible landscape features, implementing monitoring systems for understanding landscape's state of conservation, closing ties between heritage scenario and cultural ecosystem services research, incorporating heritage studies in Geodesign, reshaping static barrier-like planning borders into softer measures, promoting participatory co-management, integrating tourism and heritage into a pluralistic landscape planning and defining new landscape management figures and protocols based on getting "conservation-use" operational balance. These prospects are discussed in relation to their potential contribution to landscape planning, which adds soundness to the role of heritage sphere in this field.

Keywords Cultural landscape; heritage; landscape planning; sustainable development; integrated planning; meta-synthesis

1. Introduction

The inclusion of landscape in the heritage field is the result of the process of semantic expansion of heritage that has taken place throughout the 20th century (Choay, 2001). This evolution goes beyond the vision of heritage as an outstanding historical-artistic phenomenon and leads us towards the recognition of its intangible, subjective and functional dimension (Loulanski, 2006). Under this perspective, heritage acquires a *raison d'être* to the extent that it is associated with an existing culture that contextualises it, which will produce a shift from the idea of heritage as an object to that of heritage as a value. The fact that heritage is shaped by a social process implies that it is not something given once and for all—rather, it is a permanent social construction.

This paradigm shift, where it was no longer a question of identifying specific tangible entities, with precise limits, but of detecting values, directed the gaze towards the notion of landscape as a cultural construct. This was a line of thought that, since the beginning of the 20th century, had been studied by a new current of geography since the pioneering German school, where figures such as F. Ratzel or A. Hettner influenced in turn the French school, through relevant authors such as P. Vidal de la Blanche, or the American school, where geographer C. Sauer delved into cultural geography. From this current, landscape became a central theme in geography and was interpreted as the visible manifestation of the value of territory as a historical document; that is, through the landscape it was acknowledged that the territory, far from being a static entity, is a diachronic construction resulting from the constant interaction of natural and human factors over time.

Landscape means understanding the concept of territory as a result of society; it involves introducing an element of historicity that makes it a product with an evolutionary and transformative dimension. These arguments advanced throughout the 20th century and produced an increasingly richer acknowledgement of the cultural value of territory that confirmed the need to recognise it as a heritage entity. In fact, the inclusion of landscape in the heritage field is a result of the theoretical basis laid down by this new trend of thought, since it was a reflection that fitted in perfectly with the renewed vision of heritage as a value of civilization. Furthermore, landscape could finally be a response to the debate on the need to create closer links between cultural and natural heritage. The official recognition at international level of the link between the reasoning of the disciplines that developed a view of landscape as an expression of the cultural dimension of the territory and the setting for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage would take place in 1992, through the addition of Cultural Landscape as a category of protection on the UNESCO World Heritage List (Rössler, 2006).

From that moment on, various nations have been progressively incorporating the concept of Cultural Landscape into their heritage regulations, which has represented a “brand new era of thinking and practice for heritage management and planning” (Taylor et al., 2017). For the first time, multiple features of the territory, both tangible and intangible, as well as the relations and processes that take place between them, are required to be addressed together as part of a broader and cohering heritage realm (Scazzosi, 2004). The landscape as a social product (Cosgrove & Daniels, 1988) offers a narrative that turns a “place with a unique heritage”, that is, a territory where several resources recognised as cultural or natural heritage can be located, into a “heritage territory”, a space built through a unitary reading whose overall value exceeds that of the sum of its parts (Calderón & García, 2016). As G. Aplin states (2007), “cultural landscapes do not form a unique typological category but are merely the highest rung on the ‘scale-ladder’, the global manifestation of a phenomenon that occurs at all scales in terms of heritage significance” (Aplin, 2007).

The heritage view of landscape has produced valuable contributions (by looking at the last two decades we can quote: Agnoletti, 2006; Alfred & Fairclough, 2002; Bloemers et al., 2010; Di Stefano, 2015; Kolen & van der Laarse, 2010; Longstreth, 2008; Maderuelo, 2010; Scazzosi, 2004; Taylor & Lennon, 2012; Taylor et al., 2017; Whelan & Moore, 2016, among many others). It is an approach to landscape that offers a long-term historical view, questioning the role it plays in people’s memory and identity (Whelan & Moore, 2016). One of the most relevant aspects associated with the introduction into the field of heritage of the need to protect landscapes, whose heritage value lies precisely in their nature as humanised and living spaces, is that it will end up questioning the usefulness of the traditional practices employed to protect both natural and cultural heritage. The formulas based on defining protection perimeters and establishing restrictive criteria are ineffective for dealing with a living system in constant evolution like the landscape, making it clear that it is necessary to develop a new dynamic and adaptive strategy. The protection of the landscape cannot be based on simply

conserving it, but rather in controlling the transformations that occur therein so that its identity values are not compromised.

The European Landscape Convention confirmed this necessary paradigm shift. Global, comprehensive and transversal in nature are the elements that give autonomy to the landscape as an object of protection, management and planning under the provisions of the Convention and which must leave their mark on the sustainable planning of the territory. Therefore, from the landscape perspective, the choice between conservation or development was found to be obsolete and ineffective. The landscape constitutes, on the contrary, a strategic factor from which to build a renewed and careful management of the territory based on the principles of sustainable development.

The fact that choosing between conservation or development has been shown to be artificial and inefficient promotes the establishment of closer links between the heritage field and landscape planning (Pătru-Stupariu et al., 2019; Tengberg et al. 2012). The traditional divisions between administrative and policy spheres, as well as between disciplinary areas, hinder a discourse that constantly calls for integration and coordination. The establishment of effective links between heritage and landscape planning as a strategy from which to build a renewed model of sustainable local development, one that is very different from that oriented towards competitive productivity and exogenous innovation, is already becoming a specific line of research in some academic settings. A relevant example can be found in the Italian *Società dei Territorialisti/e*, which understands heritage as a cornerstone for landscape planning. They provide powerful arguments on how local communities have used, organised and interpreted territory over time, thus promoting its sustainable and diversified use based on identity resources and local dynamics (Magnaghi, 2011; Poli, 2020).

This article aims to contribute to construct an efficient relationship between heritage and landscape planning through the development of a systematic review of the literature in the field of heritage that addresses issues related to landscape management. The term “management” is understood as a framework that brings together the entire sequence of actions that affect landscape, from documentation tasks to those related to planning and design. The examination of strategies and measures from heritage research to cultural landscapes’ management remains most of the time at case study level, and a systematic analysis of this scientific literature is still lacking. As T. Loulanski and V. Loulanski state (2011), “a ‘study of studies’ has been crucially missing in heritage field” (Loulanski & Loulanski, 2011). Systematic learning from earlier works promotes greater knowledge in current research (Shuttleworth, 2017), and synthesis efforts are also of paramount importance in promoting the transfer of knowledge from academia to decision-making processes.

This study specifically aims to answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is the current research focus in the literature on heritage concerning sustainable landscape management?
- 2) What operational guidelines can we use to foster a closer relationship between landscape planning and the field of heritage?
- 3) How do these contributions support landscape planning?

The article is structured as follows. Section 2 presents the methodological procedure chosen to develop the literature screening and qualitative analysis of the selected studies, which addresses the first question. Section 3 presents the results of the research, a list of thirteen operational guidelines, which answers the second question. Section 4 presents the main findings of the research, discussing the specific contribution of heritage studies to landscape planning, which addresses the third question. Section 5 ends with concluding remarks regarding the results of the study.

2. Methods

2.1 Inclusion criteria and literature screening

In January 2020, we searched the Web of Science database for peer-reviewed publications that explicitly contributed to the sustainable management of cultural landscapes from a heritage approach. Following the PRISMA method (Moher et al., 2009), a wide-ranging keyword search was conducted (see Appendix A for full search terms). The keyword selection was intended to cover a broad framework of terms associated with the

concepts of “landscape” and “management”. The search focused on studies related to the historical-cultural dimension of landscape by using adjectives such as cultural, historic, past or heritage.

It is important to state that the broadness of the subject to be discussed—which deals with very extensive fields of research such as heritage and landscape—forces us to define certain limitations in the systematic literature review in order to ensure the viability of the process. In this sense, the search has been limited to a recent period, covering the 2000-2020 time frame, even though we are aware that there are academic settings, especially in Western Europe, where the study of the links between heritage and landscape goes back to previous periods. Furthermore, results have been limited to scientific articles written in English. The filtering by language is operational in its nature, since English is the language that guarantees a broader search framework. Recent trends in scientific publishing allow us to look at studies written in English that come from geographically diverse regions; however, it is inevitable that the search may favour countries where English is the main language.

Another limitation has been the application of a search filter to retrieve scientific articles exclusively. In this area of study, excluding book chapters leads to the loss of relevant publications. However, although we are aware of this fact, the database consulted is more focused on scientific articles, so for a soundly based inclusion of books, it would be necessary to consult additional databases. This process involves an exponential increase in the number of publications to be recorded, which compromises the viability of the study. Although this is a disadvantage, the purpose of the research is to provide an initial overview that can influence future studies on a regional scale and, eventually, help us move towards a full understanding of the past and present relationships between heritage and landscape. Ultimately, the application of filters in line with recent dynamics and trends in scientific publishing have been an attempt to define a methodology for a systematic literature review that is feasible and consistent with the extent of the subject matter and the international approach adopted.

The results obtained in the first search (n=3629) were used to conduct a first screening, which consisted of a review of the title, abstract and keywords based on an exclusion criterion: articles that did not explicitly address, in whole or in part, the cultural dimension of landscape were discarded. Most of the articles rejected in this first screening were studies within the framework of environmental sciences, whose methodologies were specifically aimed at ecological purposes. The second evaluation of the remaining candidates (n=1717) focused on selecting those articles that, from a heritage approach, mentioned the usefulness of their research for landscape management and planning practices, offering related methods and strategies. In addition, the bibliographic references of the selected studies were reviewed in order to locate additional studies of interest, and a sample of 226 representative articles was obtained (see Appendix B for the full list of coded papers).

2.2 Paper coding and data analysis

The applied method for coding papers is framed in the approach of meta-synthesis (Jensen, 1996; Finfgeld, 2003; Ludvigsen et al., 2016). This method is considered convenient in this research as it reaches a holistic view of a phenomenon from the synthesis of the qualitative findings of the numerous studies of those who concern about it (Jensen, 1996). It is an opportunity to build a more comprehensive and conceptually significant framework of a theory by merging several qualitative ideas on the topic, identifying consistencies and variability among them. However, it is important to point out that the meta-synthesis is not a mere summarization of conclusions of qualitative studies, as the process conducts a reconceptualization of the findings and then interprets them to create new insights beyond those attained from individual studies (Ludvigsen et al., 2016).

Several methodologies have been developed to synthesize qualitative studies. We use the combined methodological model (Noblit & Hare, 1988), which particularly responds to meta-ethnography. This model proposes 7 steps: (1) Research question, (2) Systematic review process, (3) Careful reading and re-reading, (4) Determining how studies are related, (5) Translating studies into one another, (6) Synthesizing the translation and (7) Expressing the synthesis. In order to efficiently organize, analyze and synthesize the information of the selected papers we necessitated the use of specialized meta-analytical tools. The QSR (Qualitative Solutions and Research) NVivo 12 Pro Software for Qualitative Data Analysis (QSR NVivo Version 12.6.0.959; QSR International Pty Ltd., Victoria, Australia) was selected for the project. Nvivo provides a paper coding methodology based on extracting key topics of the papers and relate them to nodes. Nodes system facilitates the manipulation of rich data records in a synthesized-oriented approach, as the assessment of the papers is

aimed at finding ideas related to a broader discussion line, which allowed us to explore patterns and links between concepts.

Following the steps of meta-ethnography, after setting the goal and selecting studies, a thorough reading was carried out. Assisted by NVivo software, first synthesizing effort was related to obtain contextual information of each case of study, including geographic location, heritage status and landscape type (Figures 1-5).

Firstly, the geographical context of the research centres and universities with which the authors of the studies are affiliated has been analysed. The literature review selected studies that focus on landscape management and planning from a heritage perspective and, due to several conditioning factors, Europe was the region of most of the selected studies (Figure 1). In Europe, since the approval of the European Landscape Convention, a complete rethinking of the practices adopted in landscape and heritage planning has been promoted, as well as a review of the relationship between both fields. This has directed great research attention towards the subject matter that concerns us and, furthermore, regions that have been less present until now, such as Eastern Europe, have joined the debate. To this, we must add the long tradition of research that already existed in many Western European countries regarding landscape heritage studies. These circumstances set Europe apart from other regions in our literature review, although the presence of Asian studies should also be highlighted, as the UNESCO World Heritage recognition of many Asian landscapes has also attracted academic reflection in recent years.

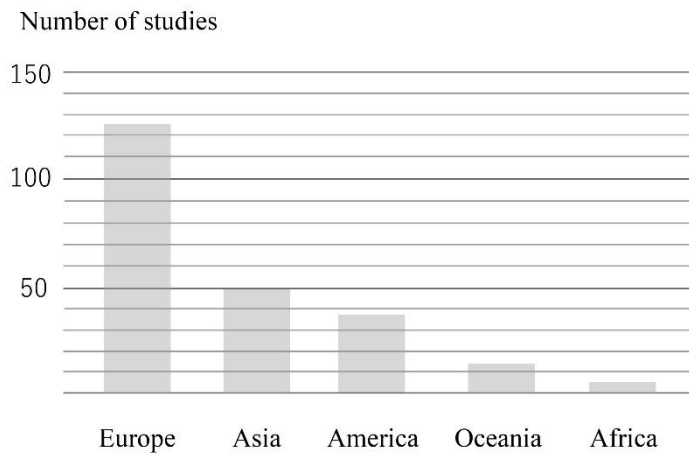


Figure 1: Number of studies with at least one author affiliated to a research centre in that geographical region.

When analysing the countries with the greatest representation in our study, we can see the prominence of Europe, where the UK stands out fostered by the language filter. Also significant, despite the lesser tradition of scientific publication in English, is the presence of regions closely linked to the study of heritage landscapes (Figure 2). The graphic represents the thirteen countries with higher numbers.

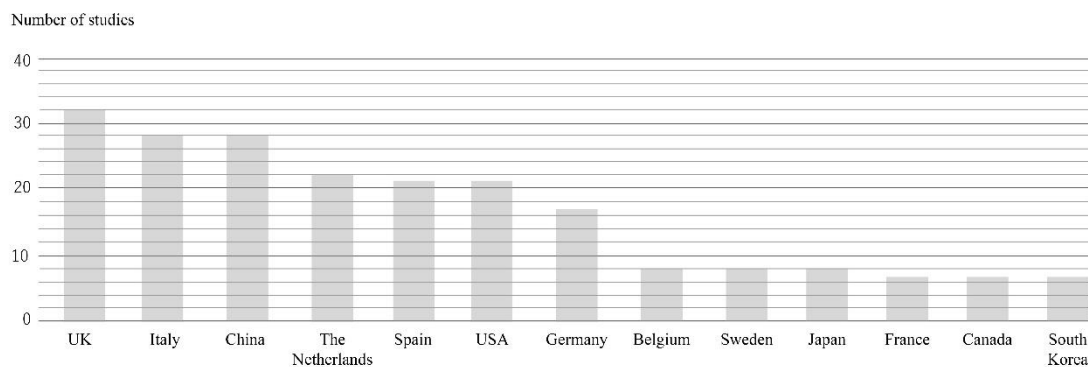


Figure 2: Number of studies with at least one author affiliated to a research institution in that country.

In the following, we focus on the analysis of the case studies of the selected papers. Although most of the studies address mixed areas in terms of the presence of human and natural features in the territory (47%), such as rural areas, there are also a considerable number of studies that approach the city from the landscape perspective (31%) (Figure 3). These results reflect the increasing research attention in the heritage field to the links between landscape and urban environments, a research line developed from Historic Urban Landscape paradigm (Taylor, 2016), which refers to cities as the result of a historic layering between cultural and natural values (Wang et al., 2019).

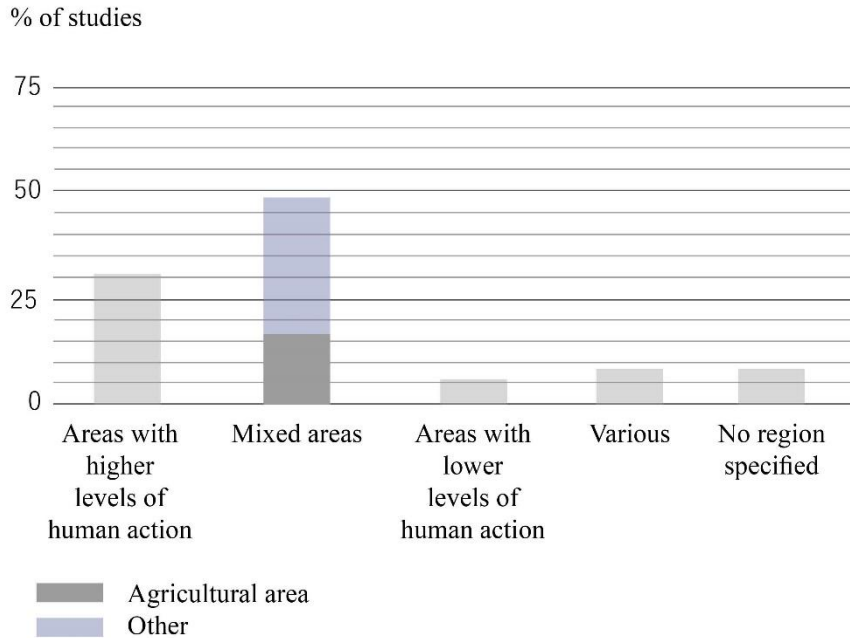


Figure 3: Types of landscape in the case studies: Areas with high impact of human action, e.g. urban environments; mixed areas, e.g. rural environments; areas with low impact from human action, e.g. nature reserves.

The level of heritage protection of the areas studied have also been analysed (Figure 4).

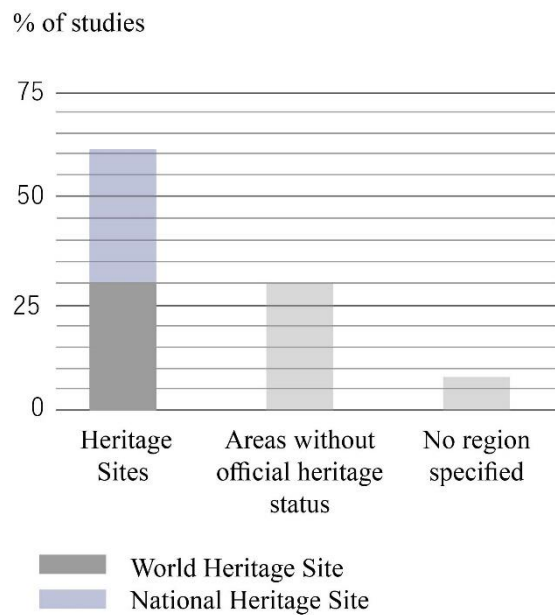


Figure 4: Level of heritage protection in the case studies.

We have cross-analysed the geographical context and the level of heritage protection in the two most studied world regions, Europe and Asia. From this analysis, we can distinguish two predominant research trends. While only 14.5% of studies working with study areas located in Europe address World Heritage Sites (WHS), 55% of Asian studies use a WHS as a case study. In contrast, 51% of European studies deal with sites without associated legal protection, while only 15% of Asian studies work with such sites (Figure 5).

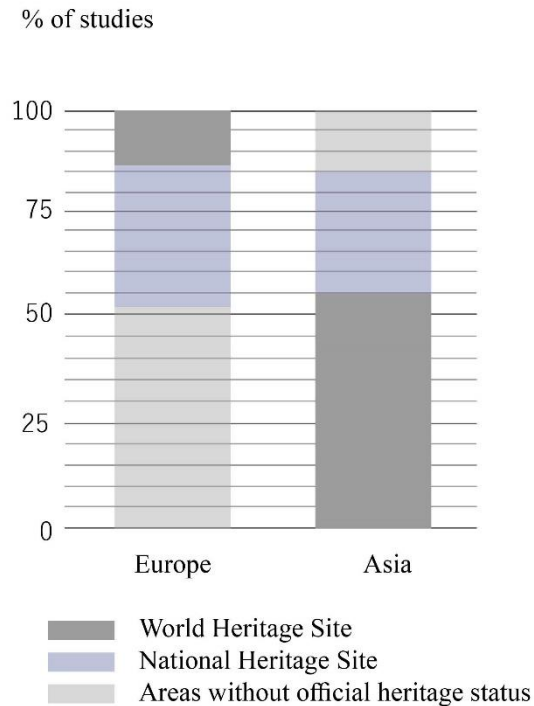


Figure 5: % of studies addressing World Heritage Sites, National Heritage Sites and Areas without official heritage status distinguishing between Europe and Asia.

The European Landscape Convention, which explicitly points to the need to protect and manage the landscape through integrated action between all sectoral policies that have territorial impact, generates a European research framework that is particularly committed to integrating the heritage perspective into the broad landscape debate. In this way, it does not only address areas of outstanding heritage significance but any part of the landscape, an approach that was explicitly pointed out by the Convention. On the other hand, as we mentioned earlier, Asian studies have been strongly influenced by the UNESCO World Heritage list. Most of them are oriented towards trying to define mechanisms and strategies to adapt this framework of action, drawn up from a Western framework, to the specific casuistry of their landscapes. As K. Taylor affirms (2009), “there is a need to (re)interpret this international practice to accommodate regional and local systems of beliefs and ways of living” (Taylor, 2009). Therefore, these studies tend to focus on landscapes that have been declared World Heritage Sites.

Once the studies have been contextualised, we classified them in major discussion spheres (4th step, determining how studies are related), which answers the first research question. In order to relate this work as much as possible to the current debates in landscape research, the discussion spheres have been selected from a recent study carried out by M. Antrop and V. Van Eetvelde (2019), which appeared in a publication that addresses the complex challenge of unravelling the international role, status, future and tools of landscape research in the globalised world of the 21st century. Their study shows how, in the 20th century, we have witnessed a reevaluation of the concept of landscape due to its potential to offer integrating methodological tools that can actively contribute to putting the concept of sustainability into practice. Interdisciplinary research is essential to successfully promote sustainable development and, in this sense, the multidisciplinary nature of landscape makes it work as a strategic point. While former landscape research was mainly descriptive, current social and environmental conditions oblige us to focus more on “proactive and transdisciplinary applications in policy,

planning and management” (Antrop & Van Eetvelde, 2019). For this reason, even with a sufficient level of abstraction that encompasses the wide range of theoretical approaches and lines of work on landscape, these authors outline ten current research prospects that focus especially on covering this necessary multidisciplinary approach, and with the full operational orientation that is demanded of the landscape today. Each of the 226 studies has been associated with one of these ten priority lines of research, depending on the predominant theme of the paper (Table 1).

Current prospects (CP) in landscape research (Antrop & Van Eetvelde, 2019)	% of heritage studies dealing with this issue
CP1. Effective landscape inclusion in all policy domains	5
CP2. Practical tools for applications in policy making	21
CP3. Prognosis and scenarios for the future	11
CP4. Transdisciplinary landscape studies	6,5
CP5. Real and fair stakeholder participation	9
CP6. Indicators of landscape change significant for policy-making	4,5
CP7. Linking heritage to recreational and touristic services*	29
CP8. Development of digital data covering immaterial landscape content (information about processes, functions and cultural themes)	5,5
CP9. Landscape monitoring techniques	4
CP10. Research in administrative and political borders’ problematic regarding fragmentation	4,5

*Prospect 7 have been directly adapted to heritage field as the authors have made an explicit remark in this regard.

Table 1. % of studies within each of the landscape research priorities defined by Antrop & Van Eetvelde.

This exercise has highlighted the important weight of tourism in analyses on heritage landscapes, a central issue for 29% of the articles. This prominence is largely the result of Asian studies’ focus on tourism, a crucial factor in the impact that a World Heritage status has on the landscape. There is also a trend in heritage studies on landscape that seeks to develop policy-effective tools and methods from which to transcend the academic arena (21%).

3. Results

To extract the main operational guidelines offered by the heritage literature focused on the landscape, we have transcribed all the recommendations and strategies detected in each of the papers as coded references in the NVivo 12 program. Keywords, methodological criteria and explicit references to specific lines of research have also been codified. Once this process was carried out, the systematic observation of the complete body of codified references allowed us to establish theoretical and methodological links between studies and to detect established fields of work. Taking into account the recommendations marked by the different lines of research, we were able to consolidate specific guidelines (5th step, translating studies into one another).

The resulting list of thirteen guidelines answers the second question of the study and is included in Table 2. They are meant to work as a connection between heritage research and landscape planning agenda.

Operational guidelines	N° of studies	Referenced studies (See Appendix B)	Addressed prospect of landscape research (Table 1)
Studies reflecting on historic landscapes' protection, including traditional processes as well as more dynamic approaches on heritage and planning			
OG1. Adopting a holistic landscape policy: research in theory building and implementation methods	11	43; 58; 120; 126; 127; 157; 170; 192; 193; 224; 225	CP1
OG2. Developing specific methods for adopting an Historic Urban Landscape approach in urban planning.	33	5; 6; 9; 10; 18; 22; 33; 36; 38; 40; 42; 65; 66; 69; 82; 96; 109; 110; 128; 129; 144; 148; 153; 155; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203	CP2
Studies to understand and characterise historic landscapes			
OG3. Implementing Historic Landscape Characterization in Landscape Character Assessments	14	44; 46; 54; 57; 84; 97; 124; 156; 187; 188; 189; 204; 205; 206	CP2
OG4. A closer look at the Landscape Biography paradigm	10	8; 39; 71; 122; 138; 159; 176; 208; 209; 210	CP6
OG5. Promoting the use of past-oriented landscape analyses in proactive planning	26	7; 11; 13; 15; 16; 17; 34; 45; 72; 78; 80; 91; 103; 105; 107; 115; 116; 137; 146; 158; 160; 161; 167; 169; 207; 226	CP3
OG6. Increasing characterization efforts of intangible landscape features	12	23; 37; 55; 60; 64; 86; 92; 99; 131; 139; 145; 216	CP8
OG7. Implementing monitoring systems for understanding landscape's state of conservation	9	1; 50; 73; 76; 81; 102; 140; 186; 222	CP9
OG8. Closing ties between heritage scenario and cultural ecosystem services research	9	35; 52; 61; 85; 147; 164; 177; 178; 183	CP4
OG9. Incorporating heritage studies in Geodesign	6	25; 30; 88; 95; 125; 223	CP4
Studies on historic landscapes' management, governance and participation			
OG10. Reshaping static barrier-like planning borders into softer measures	10	51; 87; 101; 119; 130; 162; 163; 166; 190; 194	CP10
OG11. Promoting participatory co-management	20	12; 31; 49; 53; 56; 62; 70; 77; 89; 108; 114; 133; 134; 136; 141; 151; 175; 185; 211; 212	CP5
Tourism-oriented studies applied in historic landscapes			
OG12. Integrating tourism and heritage' into a pluralistic landscape planning	38	2; 14; 24; 28; 29; 32; 41; 47; 48; 63; 67; 75; 79; 93; 94; 100; 106; 111; 112; 113; 121; 123; 132; 150; 165;	CP7

		168; 173; 179; 181; 182; 191; 213; 214; 215; 217; 218; 219; 220	
OG13. Defining new landscape management figures and protocols based on getting “conservation-use” operational balance	28	3; 4; 19; 20; 21; 26; 27; 59; 68; 74; 83; 90; 98; 104; 117; 118; 135; 142; 143; 149; 152; 154; 171; 172; 174; 180; 184; 221	CP7

Table 2. Thirteen operational guidelines for heritage literature for the sustainable management of cultural landscapes.

The guidelines were classified into four categories (6th step, synthesizing the translation). This categorisation does not promote the creation of distinct areas but rather four lines of discussion that are highly complementary to each other.

The first category refers to research responding to the adopted dynamics of landscape protection. It integrates studies of a more theoretical nature that show the need to address a new culture of territory based on landscape, where there is no operational differentiation between protection and development (OG1, 5% of studies). It also includes those studies which, based on this objective, redefine common conservation practices by means of new comprehensive views. In urban planning, these views have been framed as a new specific approach through Historic Urban Landscape’s paradigm (HUL) (OG2, 15%).

The second category includes a group of methods specifically oriented to understand and characterise landscapes historically and to link these studies with landscape planning and design: Historic Landscape Characterization (OG3, 6%), Landscape Biography paradigm (OG4, 5%), other planning-oriented historic landscape studies (OG5, 11%), characterization exercises of intangible landscape features (OG6, 6%) and monitoring systems for understanding landscape’s state of conservation (OG7, 4%). It also covers the contribution of broader research frameworks to this discussion, in particular the one of Cultural Ecosystem Services (OG8, 3,5%) and Geodesign (OG9, 2,5%).

The following category brings together studies that specifically address processes of management, governance or participation in historic landscapes (OG10, 9%). One of the most questioned management models is that based on the static delimitation of space. These processes are being overtaken by more flexible criteria that take into account the dynamic and evolutionary character of the landscape, where it is not a question of locating “islands” with specific conditions in the territory, but rather of generating an all-encompassing planning process (OG11, 4%).

The last category refers to tourism studies, which address methods for integrating tourism and heritage perspectives into a multifunctional landscape management system (OG12, 16%) and planning figures for cultural landscapes, whose purpose is not only conservation but also a balanced and coherent use of available resources to promote sustainable territorial development (OG13, 13%).

4. Discussion

This section elaborates on each of the above guidelines, with particular emphasis on the contribution that each one makes to landscape planning. This section answers the third research question and the seventh step of the method followed (expressing the synthesis).

4.1 Studies reflecting on historic landscapes’ protection, including traditional processes as well as more dynamic approaches on heritage and planning

The debate on the links between the heritage field and landscape planning begins with recognising the need to overcome heritage processes developed from an essentially restrictive approach and in an isolated manner by means of dynamics that integrate them as part of a coordinated action on the landscape. The path towards recognising landscape in territorial planning should lead us to a renewed territorial management, based on a comprehensive landscape policy that relies on the coordinated action of the different sectoral policies of territorial impact (Freeman et al., 2015). Key recommendations for implementing this vision are now finding

consensus among several authors, who place the concept of “landscape stewardship” at the centre of the debate (Bieling & Plieninger, 2017; Winkler & Hauck, 2019).

Studies defending a new territorial paradigm based on the landscape (OG1) point out that the management of the territory must overcome economic approaches, which deny the conditioning factors of each site in their organisational model, in order to focus on the maintenance and enhancement of diversity. It is precisely here where the heritage field is positioned as a fundamental area, since through its resources and methodologies it is possible to identify the endogenous identity values of a landscape, and reinforce its authenticity and the sense of place of the community that inhabits it.

But the revaluation of the systems and ways of life specific to a territory not only reinforces cultural identity, but also promotes environmentally sustainable practices (Di Fazio & Modica, 2018; Mitchell & Barrett, 2015). One of the great problems that the Earth faces today is, undoubtedly, the fragility caused after a dissociation between anthropic action and territory. If for cultural purposes we have witnessed the creation of the “non-places” that M. Augé argued (2008), in environmental terms we have witnessed, among other things, the proliferation of “modern” monoculture systems which, due to their ecological homogeneity, are particularly vulnerable to climate change and biotic stress (Mitchell & Barrett, 2015). Preserving biodiversity and acting against the fragmentation of ecosystems and the climate emergency require the full collaboration of environmental sciences with disciplines oriented towards the study of the historical interactions between human beings and the environment they inhabit, in order to be able to place local systems rooted in the specific casuistry of each place as the axes of a renewed sustainable territorial model approached from the landscape view. There are interdisciplinary approaches that already address these issues, as Historical Ecology (Beller et al., 2020), which consists on “the use of historic and prehistoric data to understand ancient and modern ecosystems, often with the goal of providing context for contemporary conservation” (Rick & Lockwood, 2013).

In addition to the repositioning of the role of heritage and past-oriented disciplines from their potential to reveal the traditional knowledge systems and the identity values of the landscape, the protection exercise itself is being remodelled by means of an integrating territorial view. The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) (OG2) is one of the most relevant fields of work in this respect (UNESCO, 2011). HUL consists of an approach towards conservation from an exercise opposed to a contemplative vision of heritage assets. It seeks to ensure, through their integration with current socio-economic dynamics, the survival of these heritage assets in periods when their original uses are obsolete, since if they do not find a current purpose that justifies the need to extend their useful life, they will inevitably end up becoming obstacles (Bandarin & van Oers, 2012). This new look at the practice of heritage conservation in urban environments, which is susceptible to being implemented in other landscape contexts (Poulios, 2014), is based on the acknowledgement that heritage protection and conservation acquires its *raison d'être* as long as there is a society capable of giving heritage an active role in the present, which confirms the potential of heritage as a vector for development. Therefore, heritage goes beyond an objective reading and is interpreted as an integral part of a specific urban context, since its true meaning lies precisely in the relations it has established—and continues to establish—with the city and the citizenry.

At present, research in HUL is placing special emphasis on the need to develop methods of a practical nature, which is a reaction to the essentially conceptual level that characterised previous phases (Ginzarly et al., 2019a). The conceptualisation of HULs as an urban planning process implemented from a succession of specific operational measures is making progress in this regard (e.g. Rey-Pérez & Avellán, 2018). In this respect, the scientific work developed in Spain by the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage is valuable, as it has defined a set of recommendations for the urban planning of the city of Seville based on its interpretation as a historical urban landscape (Fernández-Baca et al., 2015).

The current challenges lie in the need to link the strategic line of HUL to analytical processes that produce spatial information, so that the transfer of knowledge between this framework and urban policies is effective. The conservation model proposed by HUL is based on a value-based and people-centred approach, and

assimilating this position from techniques that produce georeferenced information increases the possibility of integrating it into decision-making processes (Wang & Gu, 2020). A significant line of research explores how heritage is perceived and valued by the people in contact with it through the mapping of user-generated content, obtained through social network platforms (e.g. Ginzarly et al., 2019b) or through participatory techniques (e.g. Heras et al., 2018; van der Hoeven, 2018). One of the future lines of research in this framework is to complement these analyses with additional studies that allow us to understand how these values are converted into resources through, for example, cost-benefit analyses and vulnerability assessments (e.g. Gravagnuolo & Girard, 2017).

4.2 Studies to understand and characterise historic landscapes

In addition to the revision of traditional approaches to the protection of heritage, the questioning of the role of the heritage field in a new territorial paradigm built through the landscape has meant the arrival of new approaches in the study of the historical landscape itself, since it is now necessary to design processes that allow to incorporate the historical-cultural dimension of the landscape into a future-oriented planning that goes beyond being a mere justification for restrictive protection criteria.

One of these processes is the British Historic Landscape Characterization (HLC) technique (OG3), which studies the historical evolution of the landscape in order to obtain a zoning of the landscape according to historical depth. The method is based on the study of settlement patterns, current and historical dynamics of land use, archaeological evidence, etc. This technique emerges in a similar context to the well-known Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) process, equally aimed at obtaining a zoning of the landscape; but in this case, the analysis is carried out from a synchronic rather than a diachronic perspective, taking into account biophysical, socio-economic, aesthetic and political variables of the current landscape. As G. Fairclough and P. Herring (2016) affirm, “outputs and insights from both methods can be used in tandem, whether to reinforce or to question each other” (Fairclough & Herring, 2016).

In a context of great international acceptance of the LCA technique—taken as a reference by many countries as a vehicle from which to begin addressing the complexity of their landscapes (Simensen et al., 2018)—, the current challenge lies in a coordinated coexistence with the HLC technique, a line of work that holds greater potential than the creation of a revised version of LCA by adding the historical and archaeological perspective (Fairclough & Herring, 2016). The potential of HLC for landscape planning is, in fact, a recurrent theme (Dobson & Selman, 2012; Millican et al., 2017; Van Eetvelde & Antrop, 2009), that can be approached in several ways: as an opportunity to understand how land use affects the performance of landscape functions; as a monitoring system to predict future trends in landscape change; as a way to reach more informed decisions in relation with sustainable land management; and as a tool for increasing citizenry awareness about historic significance. Future lines of research regarding this technique aim at fostering its transversal character, so that it can adopt the perspectives and methods of different past-oriented disciplines, as landscape archaeology or historical geography (e.g. Turner et al., 2018).

Another relevant contribution to the diachronic study of landscape is Landscape Biography, a technique that emerged in the Netherlands in the mid-1990s (Kolen, 1995) (OG4). Landscape Biography places the landscape as an object of study and interpretation, developing a broad chronological analysis from the beginnings of human occupation in prehistory to the present, connecting history with the heritage vestiges present today so that the assets are integrated into historical narratives from which interpretative links are established (Roymans et al., 2009). Through the construction of stories, it is possible to place heritage in a framework of spatial and temporal coherence, which undoubtedly favours its current communicative vocation and increases its potential for social use, as well as reinforcing local identity and self-esteem (Van der Valk, 2014). Therefore, this practice aims at the sustainable use of the heritage legacy, allowing future-oriented disciplines to make more historical and heritage informed decisions (de Kleijn, M. et al., 2016). In essence, the purpose is to fuse cultural history (which originated in the past) with planning (with the desire to plan the future), by using heritage assets as resources from which to offer today's society a structured view of its history.

If we think of any territorial area with a considerable density of heritage resources, we can undoubtedly cite various studies aimed at advancing historical knowledge, and we can also refer to various initiatives aimed at analysing their possibilities of use, such as architectural projects, plans to boost tourism or proposals from local groups. However, the lack of communication between both fields and transdisciplinary efforts is what jeopardises a successful landscape project in the first place. Therefore, it is necessary to advance in new instruments and formulas for planning the landscape that take in complementary viewpoints. Landscape Biography is presented as a specific methodological resource for such effects, based on the strength of the story as a methodological resource from which to improve the narrative capacity of heritage and that of the landscape to which it belongs. Current research on this technique strives to orchestrate the wide range of approaches, from which it is possible to undertake a diachronic study of the territory (bottom-up civic participation, location of socioeconomic driving forces of change, path dependency, historical studies, archaeological works, etc.) (Kolen et al., 2015).

This technique is closely related to other studies that, although they do not fall within this specific field of research, have the similar objective of exploring the application potential of historical landscape studies in planning and design practices (OG5). These studies aim to overcome the traditional descriptive output of historic analysis in the pursue of more dynamic results (Crumley et al., 2017). This lays the foundations for a new approach to landscape change analyses where the relevant factor is not the change itself, but the implications of this change in the present, and with a view to planning the future of the landscape. To do this, the challenge is to relate the changes taking place in the landscape to its changing social, economic, political and environmental trajectories. Understanding the driving forces of change sheds much more light for prognosis than descriptive historical knowledge about what those changes formally consisted of. Following this approach, M. Dolejš et al. (2019), for example, presents the results of a historical landscape change analysis as a set of transitions instead of time periods, accentuating more the process of change than the landscape character derived from it (Dolejš et al., 2019). Additional strategies consist on a large-scaled setting of drivers of change (e.g. Beilin, R. et al., 2014; Gu & Subramanian, 2014), community consultation (e.g. Oteros-Rozas et al., 2013), future scenario modelling (e.g. Plieninger et al., 2013; Zagaria et al., 2017) and multicriteria decision support systems (e.g. Rovai et al., 2016). As future research lines, recent papers are reflecting about the pertinence of integrating path dependence and complex systems theories to these analyses.

Another crucial aspect for understanding the historical dimension of landscape and transferring it to the planning stage lies in the very availability of digital spatial data regarding landscape's cultural dimension. The fact that information about cultural processes and functions is often lacking or fragmentary has been pointed out as a major gap for landscape research (Antrop & Van Eetvelde, 2019). Complications associated with the production of cultural information, both immaterial and subjective, always place it one step behind environmental data. There are very relevant studies in heritage literature that try to make progress in these issues through the definition of standardised methods to map the information of historical-cultural character in a coherent and efficient way (e.g. Gibbon & Moore, 2019) (OG6). In fact, over the last few decades, heritage research has dedicated a great deal of attention to this issue. The contribution of the Institute of Heritage Sciences (Incipit) of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) is a valuable example in this regard. One of its recent works has been focused on defining an application schema for the inclusion of harmonized cultural heritage spatial datasets into the INSPIRE framework, which is the European common framework for the dissemination of georeferenced information (Fernández et al., 2014). Another representative example is the work of the Cultural Landscapes Information and Planning (CLIP) Lab of the *Politecnico di Milano* (Italy), which deals with novel methods for cultural landscape's representation and analysis, favouring efficient dynamics for information communication and share (Bonfantini, 2016; Salerno, 2019; 2008).

One of the main challenges in this research line focuses on user-generated content. In order to shape landscape's cultural dimension, the insights of local residents play a crucial role. Bottom-up mapping experiences as the British "Parish maps" (Devine-Wright et al., 2019) and the Italian "Community maps" (Branduini et al., 2019) are relevant for this topic. "Interpretative mapping" sphere also provides interesting remarks (Hossain & Barata, 2019).

In addition to the spatial representation of the cultural dimension of the landscape, its systematic monitoring is another field from which to strengthen its importance in planning tasks. Some monitoring work focuses on

understanding the evolution of the landscape's state of conservation from a perspective centred on its heritage value (OG7). These evaluations are supported by methods as indicators (e.g. Guzman et al., 2018; Zancheti & Hidaka, 2012), decision support tools (e.g. Agapiou et al., 2015; Trovato et al., 2017) or predictive modelling, where logistic regression models are gaining momentum (e.g. Eftimoski et al., 2017). The challenge of this type of exercise lies in overcoming a monitoring of the state of the landscape that is essentially centred on the analysis of physical factors and implementing protocols that allow socio-economic and cultural aspects to be assessed at the same time, as they are most of the time highly significant. For example, the loss of local population of the city of Venice didn't produce a direct physical damage on its heritage monuments, but it severely compromised the authenticity of this urban landscape as it provoked an important loss of cultural identity and intangible heritage. Approaches as the one of V.C. Heras et al. (2013) or S.M. Zancheti and L. Hidaka (2012) are very representative in this respect, as they directly put values as authenticity and integrity at the core of the monitoring system (Heras et al., 2013, Zancheti & Hidaka, 2012).

In addition to the lines of research we have just described, which are specifically aimed at improving the understanding and characterisation of the historical landscape and favouring its implementation within the framework of landscape planning, there are other studies associated with fields of research which, although they welcome further debates, also reflect on these issues.

A very relevant case is the one of Cultural Ecosystem Services (CES), a methodological framework for identifying the "non-material" services that ecosystems can offer to people, such as aesthetic values, educational values or tourism and recreation possibilities. Their potential role in landscape planning is gaining momentum (Plieninger et al., 2015), but it's surprising the absence of past-oriented studies that explicitly deal with CES, although it has been pointed out by several authors (Eliasson et al. 2019; Gearey et al. 2014; Hølleland et al. 2017; López et al., 2020a; Tengberg et al. 2012). H. Schaich, C. Bieling and T. Plieninger (2010) already referred to this issue in 2010, when they studied the potential benefits of integrating ecosystem services with research on cultural landscapes. This could be motivated by the first ecosystem services' approach of "putting a narrow emphasis on demonstrating ecosystems' monetary value" (Hølleland et al., 2017).

This research gap has to be conspicuously visualized (Plieninger et al., 2014) and represents itself an important research challenge (OG8), as closing the ties between CES and historic research could support both directions (Tengberg et al., 2012). CES offers a methodological framework from where to explore the current role of historic landscapes as a society resource by detecting which are the features that make it useful and beneficial for people from a cultural point of view, which is a core goal for current heritage research (López et al., 2020a). On the other side, heritage field currently develops formulas for the recognition of the cultural significance of places and the linkages between communities and the space they inhabit, which can shed light in CES assessments. Besides, CES present great potential for integrating a historical-cultural perspective in decision-making processes, as they were originally created as policy instruments.

Finally, Geodesign represents another gateway for historical and heritage views in landscape planning. This recently developed North American method (Steinitz, 2012) consists of a GIS-based process of informed landscape planning and design. Its main goal is to set the scene for making landscape planners and architects work in tandem with local community and the rest of disciplines dedicated to generate scientific knowledge about how environmental and social systems operate (Goodchild, 2010), which includes past-oriented disciplines (López et al., 2020b). The goal of Geodesign is to establish, with the help of Geographic Information Systems, an interdisciplinary methodology to face landscape planning and design from a framework that promotes the constant development of transversal perspectives. Despite this integrative vocation, there are few studies aimed at strengthening the presence of heritage studies in Geodesign (OG9), which is a sign, as occurs in CES framework, of the constraints of assuming qualitative information in decision-making scenarios, especially if we compare it with the operability of quantitative biophysical data. In spite of the technical difficulties, a long-term vision cannot be obviated in a framework that aspires to achieve integrated landscape planning (Kolen et al., 2014). Moreover, although still few, we already have studies that use the Geodesign framework for planning heritage environments, which shows that historical information can be incorporated and analysed by the framework and the method proposed by Geodesign (Chen et al., 2014; Minner, 2017). One of the fundamental challenges to make progress in the links between Geodesign and historical analysis is the need to produce historical-cultural data with a geographical dimension in order to make information

embeddable (Vaz, 2016). In such a way, the historic approach becomes viewable and suitable for cartographic representation, scenario modelling and spatial analysis, which strongly facilitates an effective integration in the GIS-based Geodesign framework (Burgers et al., 2014).

4.3 Studies on historic landscapes' management, governance and participation

The following lines focus on the contribution of the heritage field to the debate on management, governance models and participatory processes in landscape. Overcoming protectionist outlooks to commit to a renewed model of governance and development has led many heritage professionals to state that the introduction of the landscape into the heritage field is more effective as a management tool than as a new category of protection, which in no way excludes the inclusion of specific protection determinations in certain situations. The landscape is more than just a new protection figure, because it provides a framework from which to select heritage resources, detect interpretative keys, identify historical relationships or discover values beyond the merely historical or environmental (such as symbolism, identity, social use, etc.).

These goals require a reformulation of adopted heritage management systems. The static nature of traditional processes of documentation and cataloguing of heritage does not provide arguments from which to build a sustainable development strategy rooted in heritage—its purpose is essentially to document and register the assets that require protection criteria. The strict delimitation of protection perimeters associated with this type of practice is obsolete, since it leads to a “crystallisation” of the environment, which in turn compromises the landscape liveliness (OG10). There is a strong need of going beyond imposed barrier-like preservation perimeters focused on guaranteeing protection under ecological or historic terms, being crucial a deeper understanding that assures also the subsistence of these sites as socioeconomic systems (Hua & Zhou, 2015; Martín-López, 2017; Saviano et al., 2018; Sarmiento-Mateos et al., 2019). The concept of socio-ecological system is emerging as a relevant line of research from which to propose alternative management models, with greater contact between cultural and natural heritage, local casuistry and socio-economic variables.

In turn, the rethinking of the established heritage management models confirms the need to establish close ties with the community through participatory processes (OG11). Even this is such a consolidated topic in landscape research, transcending participation dynamics as a “making inquiries” process in the pursuit of a fair landscape collaborative governance model is a research priority for landscape planning (Antrop & Van Eetvelde, 2019). In this sense, the heritage field can make significant contributions (e.g. Liu et al., 2017; Pelletier et al., 2019). One of the conclusions we can draw from the heritage literature on participatory processes is the importance of social engagement. In order to reach real co-management, it is not just about community being consulted but also about those residents actively taking part in the implementation of the taken decisions, as local action can develop complementary mechanisms to institutional action (Fredholm et al., 2018). In fact, consultation is the lowest rung on a ladder that leads to local initiative (Han et al., 2016).

From the full awareness that participatory co-management is an evolutionary process, one of the main challenges is to understand what participatory approach should be taken, which greatly depends on local circumstances, like the level of place-attachment of the community, power relations and institutional frameworks. M. Stenseke (2009) refers to these factors as the prerequisites for local participation, “critical aspects that have to be considered when introducing participatory strategies into landscape management and planning” (Stenseke, 2009). In a recent study, J. Zscheischler et al. (2019) reflect about how collaborative landscape management could be built up by studying the social relationships and mechanisms that exist among actors as key preconditions, pointing out the limited attention these studies have received so far (Zscheischler et al., 2019). Heritage management, as a very contested arena where high conflicts of interests could arise, is calling for the need of gaining more in-depth knowledge about the “phase 0” of co-management, which refers to the process of understanding the site-specific factors that determine the local attitude towards participation.

4.4 Tourism-oriented studies applied in historic landscapes

Finally, we focus on contributions that analyse the interrelations between tourism and heritage. References to the potential of cultural tourism are constant in recent efforts to promote the heritage-development

relationship. And when we introduce the concept of sustainability into the equation, we again find a methodological horizon that points to the landscape. In order to guarantee that a process of socio-economic dynamisation driven by the heritage values of a given environment takes place in a balanced way and with a responsible use of the available resources, it is necessary to overcome the practice of managing heritage as if it were isolated assets, unconnected to each other and alien to the dynamics of their territory, since this approach generates partial views susceptible to creating imbalances, competition or territorial disorder. In order to overcome this segmented view, we need a strategy which tackles all heritage values together and considers the territorial system in which they are found.

Therefore, the potential links between heritage and tourism, summarised by T. Loulanski and V. Loulanski (2011), must be developed from a territorial viewpoint. The 37 studies in this research make constant references to this issue through analyses that try to unravel the complex relations between heritage and tourism, by means of evaluating the site-specific components related to the territory and the community (OG12). Besides well established environmental impact analyses, they are also regular the carrying capacity methods (e.g. Batman et al., 2016), analyses of visitor's attitudes and behaviours (e.g. Buonincontri et al., 2017; Li et al., 2016), or evaluations of resident's perceptions (e.g. Kim, 2016; Milcu et al., 2014). In many cases the starting point that motivated these analyses was an UNESCO declaration of World Heritage Site; this can generate exponential growth in the number of visitors and thus local tensions and unbalance economic systems, paradoxically ending up compromising the values of authenticity and integrity of the landscape that originally motivated the declaration (Canale et al., 2019; Caust & Vecco, 2017; Kim, 2016).

On a propositional level—one step beyond the strictly analytical and diagnostic level—, some authors propose dynamic models of governance, such as the Adaptive Resource Management (Larson & Poudyal, 2012), to meet the challenge of promoting socially just and environmentally sustainable planning. Another line of work consists of moving towards managing landscape as a multifunctional reality. In addition to reaching a consensus between tourism development and heritage conservation, ensuring a socio-economic balance in the territory also requires complementarity with the other lines of action as, for example, food production. This concept is known in scientific literature as pluralistic planning (Milcu et al., 2014).

In short, it is a question of avoiding dynamics that lead us to thematic areas, assuming that tourism is one of the relevant resources for the enhancement of the landscape and its heritage, but they can never be the ultimate goal of a planning process. Territorial competitiveness and tourism may fit together as circumstances derived from a quality landscape, but they are certainly not the priority objective that guides its management, which is to guarantee the identity and diversity of the territories in the long term. It is a question of seeking new contexts and meanings that increase the vitality, collective sense and functional richness of these spaces through a pluralist management of the landscape.

In line with this attitude, the field of heritage has developed, in recent decades, new management figures whose objective is the sustainable use of the heritage resources of a landscape, trying to ensure that these can be integrated into a local development model that also coexists with other landscape functions (OG13). As opposed to an isolation approach, these figures try to introduce a new layer of space use without compromising the living systems. The experiences of landscape activation are often developed from the figure of a heritage park which, depending on the place where it is developed, has its own criteria. The United States and Europe are gaining experience with these plans for regional promotion based on heritage values, and in regions such as Latin America, although a standardised concept of heritage parks as a management tool has not yet emerged (Alonso, 2014), this type of operation is becoming increasingly common. Heritage parks are based on the evaluation of cultural identity as a catalyst for local development, thus overcoming the boundary between conservation and development at both the normative and strategic/operational levels.

In the United States, these initiatives began to emerge in the last decades of the 20th century, when the first National Heritage Areas were declared in order to preserve and revalue the culture of a region while increasing its economic development. The concept of these parks is based on finding an opportunity for an economically viable and socially just model in the valuation of heritage. Methodologically, the story is a fundamental resource. These initiatives are based on bringing cultural resources together through a narrative, thus offering a structured interpretation of them. While those figures present greater possibilities in places of relevant heritage value, their conceptual approach, based on drawing a cohering historical narrative to increase landscape legibility, could be

fluently extrapolated to a broader scenario. H. Renes et al. (2019) offer a pertinent reflection in this regard by focusing on traditional agricultural landscapes, exposing that “awareness of the long-term histories of landscapes is not just scientifically interesting, it also changes our perspective on their future planning, management, and protection (...) Planners can act as intermediaries between development and preservation. Moreover, they can add quality to plans, aesthetically, but also by giving isolated historical landscape features new contexts and meanings” (Renes et al., 2019).

In Europe, the Scandinavian tradition of Open Air Museums, which dates back to the end of the 19th century, gave way to the concept of the ecomuseum, which was developed in France in the 1970s and is a key reference for heritage enhancement experiences on this continent. The ecomuseum is based on the postulates of the New Museology and was created in response to the renewed focus on heritage that had been developing in Europe since the beginning of the 20th century, which recognised it as a permanent social construct. Based on the ecomuseum paradigm, Europe assumes that the local community must adopt a leading role in the territorial management of heritage. From this position, a discourse that is different from the model originated in the United States emerges. The National Heritage Areas are also built from dynamic and participatory processes. They usually arise from local initiatives that, through associations and groups, seek technical and financial support from the state to implement the project (Alonso, 2014). The communities thus become the main promoters of these processes; however, the difference with the European model lies in the fact that in the American heritage parks, the focus is on cultural tourism, an issue that operationally leads to prioritising economic and legal management, while in the European model “the parks imply more of a change in the institutional forms of understanding the territory and its planning” (Alonso, 2014).

5. Conclusions

We have presented a systematic review of the literature in the field of heritage that addresses issues related to landscape, focusing on the contributions of this body of knowledge for landscape planning.

The main contribution of this summarising effort has been the confirmation of the potential of the heritage and landscape relationship, and the visualisation of the communication paths that currently exist between both paradigms. The revised literature emphasises the convenience of reaching integrative operative frameworks, where historic landscape studies from different fields, shaped by their particular approaches and theoretical backgrounds, could support landscape planning. This approach points towards a coordinated landscape planning “toolkit” instead of an all-embracing tool. As G. Fairclough and P. Herring (2016) state, “‘being [or becoming] interdisciplinary’ (...) might ‘simply’ mean pursuing your own approaches with the awareness that there are other ways, and with an intention of future integration or, better still, coordinated applications” (Fairclough & Herring, 2016).

This debate is dense and proposes a wide variety of lines of work. We contribute with a “roadmap” to make progress in the topic of coexistence between the heritage field and the planning of the landscape; and this roadmap, despite the variety of topics it addresses, conveys a consistent message. We started from the conviction that the contemporary notion of landscape proposes a rethinking of the way in which we position ourselves regarding the management of the territory, pointing towards the obligation to attend to its identity and its own resources when making decisions about them, avoiding generalist criteria and automated dynamics that deny the specific casuistry of each place. If these proposals were already intuited from the pioneering environmentalist approaches to the territory, landscape arrived to confirm and enrich this position, emphasising in turn the need to add to the equation the intrinsic socio-cultural aspects of each place. This full awareness of the strategic potential of the cultural identity values of the territory for facing the obsolescence of a flat territory management associated exclusively to quantitative parameters, becomes essential regarding the contribution of the heritage perspective to landscape planning. The strategies developed by the heritage field to make history and culture operational and to integrate them into landscape planning highlight the fact that heritage functions as a strategic resource to construct a renewed territorial model based on the contemporary notion of landscape.

The pairing of heritage and landscape materialises an operational response to put the concept of sustainability into practice. While heritage is the recipient, landscape becomes its foundation, the script that functions as the guiding thread to building a planning strategy, a tool capable of providing legibility and identity to diffuse spaces.

In other words, the landscape is the mediating vehicle between heritage and territory. Finally, territory functions as the support, the tangible base on which to design a specific planning and intervention proposal.

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Appendix A: Search Term

TS = ((historic NEAR/1 landscape OR cultural NEAR/1 landscape OR past NEAR/1 landscape OR heritage NEAR/1 landscape OR archaeo NEAR/1 landscape OR historic NEAR/1 land OR cultural NEAR/1 land OR past NEAR/1 land OR heritage NEAR/1 land OR archaeo NEAR/1 land OR historic NEAR/1 scene OR cultural NEAR/1 scene OR past NEAR/1 scene OR heritage NEAR/1 scene OR archaeo NEAR/1 scene OR historic NEAR/1 territory OR cultural NEAR/1 territory OR past NEAR/1 territory OR heritage NEAR/1 territory OR archaeo NEAR/1 territory OR historic NEAR/1 place OR cultural NEAR/1 place OR past NEAR/1 place OR heritage NEAR/1 place OR archaeo NEAR/1 place OR historic NEAR/1 site OR cultural NEAR/1 site OR past NEAR/1 site OR heritage NEAR/1 site OR archaeo NEAR/1 site) AND (management OR planning OR governance))

Appendix B: Coded Papers

1. Agapiou, A, et al. (2015). Cultural heritage management and monitoring using remote sensing data and GIS: The case study of Paphos area, Cyprus. *Computers Environment and Urban Systems*, 54, 230-239. doi – 10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2015.09.003
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13. Balazsi, A. et al. (2019). The impacts of social-ecological system change on human-nature connectedness: A case study from Transylvania, Romania. *Land Use Policy*, 89, 104232, doi – 10.1016/j.landusepol.2019.104232
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15. Beilin, R. et al. (2014). Analysing how drivers of agricultural land abandonment affect biodiversity and cultural landscapes using case studies from Scandinavia, Iberia and Oceania. *Land Use Policy*, 36, 60-72. doi – 10.1016/j.landusepol.2013.07.003
16. Bell, S. et al. (2009). Management of Cultural Landscapes: What Does this Mean in the Former Soviet Union? A Case Study from Latvia. *Landscape Research*, 34(4), 425-455. doi – 10.1080/01426390903020328
17. Bender, O. et al. (2005). Using GIS to analyse long-term cultural landscape change in Southern Germany. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 70(1-2), 111-125. doi – 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2003.10.008
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