

REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF CULTURAL INTEREST IN ANDALUSIA

INFORMATIVE DOCUMENT

Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage
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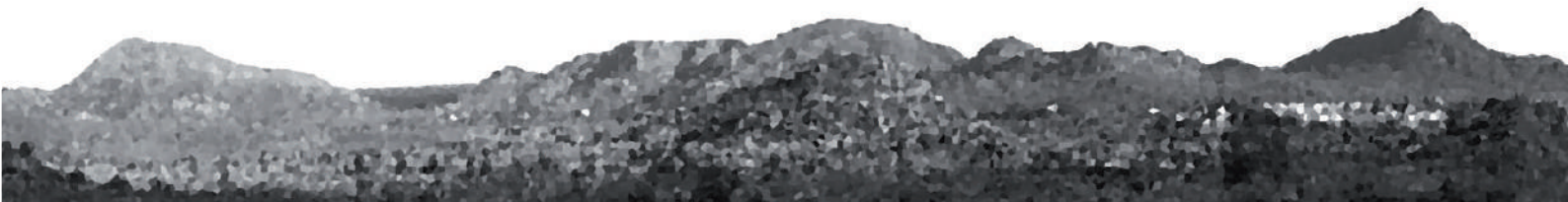
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REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF CULTURAL INTEREST IN ANDALUSIA

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Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

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PREFACE AND INTRODUCTION

PREFACE

Marcelino Sánchez Ruiz. General Director of Cultural Properties and Museums

When, in 1992, the UNESCO included the category Cultural Landscape in the Practical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, cultural heritage was already of great interest, particularly from the social facet it gained in the 1940s. By interpreting nature from the point of view of aesthetics, something which is owed largely to the creation of natural parks and similar concepts, an immediate and inevitable cultural perspective of landscapes emerges. To put this another way, nature acquires culture through the reinvention of its landscapes by means of human intervention.

There is also another source of inspiration in terms of landscape for the world of heritage, one which is specifically cultural and which also finds in nature, and in the way of creating it, a basic reference: historic gardens. Within the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) itself, the organisation which offers advice on immovable heritage to the UNESCO, the International Committee on Historic Gardens has become the Committee on Cultural Landscapes. From 1992 onwards, and to a greater extent than with other forms of heritage, cultural landscapes have become socio-economic assets of territories thanks to the reinterpretation of their significant role as a competitive component in processes of development, something which is still not very systematic in nature.

Current challenges, particularly those faced by public administrations, are centred around ensuring the values ascribed to cultural landscapes remain in time, as well as working to make sure they do not become irrelevant and forgotten about as key elements in identifying a place, or devalued as merely competitive resources. Within this context, the first task is to identify which landscapes deserve to be considered of cultural interest, based on their appearance, purpose or meaning. This piece of work includes many lines of enquiry, almost all of which have received little attention and are largely unrelated. It represents the hard work the Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute has been doing for almost two decades, the fruit of which, although focused mainly on the region of Andalusia, cuts across borders due to its extremely interesting nature and exemplary quality. The landscapes contained in the *Register of Landscapes of Cultural Interest in Andalusia* are the very best expression of how the inhabitants of this region relate to the landscapes they have built, and recognition by the relevant institutions in this area has only just begun.

INTRODUCTION

Lorenzo Pérez del Campo. Director of the Andalusian Institute for Historical Heritage

Work on cultural heritage landscapes has only begun to emerge since the beginning of the 21st century. Various branches of scientific and technical expertise come together in this area and we may say that the current debate on heritage landscapes has come about due to the importance of territories in terms of the identification, recognition, protection and activation of cultural assets. Within this context, landscapes, taken not only to refer to the appearance of a territory, but also to how this appearance is perceived, have formed part of a debate in which public institutions in Andalusia have been actively involved, including the Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute.

However, this general interest in landscapes, and in heritage and cultural landscapes in particular, is not always consistent or easy to channel. Within the field of landscapes, there are traditional outlooks (gardening, landscape architecture, etc.), environmental ones (landscape ecology) and, of course, creative ones (painting, literature, etc.). Literature relating to heritage has found it difficult to participate in the debate present in the doctrinal texts of institutions such as the UNESCO or ICOMOS. However, it is the European Landscape Convention, a text with a European scope, although highly relevant beyond Europe, which is contributing the most to ensuring natural and cultural values of landscapes are considered something basic to be recognised, valued and therefore protected.

It is needless to emphasise the importance of valuing landscapes from a heritage point of view in a region such as Andalusia, which is extensive, complex, historic, diverse and highly-valued, but has few regulations in place to protect them, particularly in terms of their cultural uniqueness. Since being founded in 2000, the Cultural Landscape Laboratory has been committed to creating knowledge and fostering debate in this area. The project is based on thoroughly and critically reviewing all the documents created over almost two decades, and, in addition to theoretical and methodological concepts updated as part of an ongoing process, the result is the *Register of Landscapes of Cultural Interest in Andalusia*. The information in this register has been published in various forms over the years, but this publication now gives the project the visibility it deserves and needs.

This register is an ongoing piece of work. We could say that all of Andalusia's landscapes of cultural interest have been included in the register, but we are well aware of the fact that it will undoubtedly be added to and enriched in the future. Landscapes are not a static reality frozen in time, an impression which is often given by the specialised literature on the topic. Landscapes evolve because those who experience and value them evolve, and, as a result, this piece of work represents a contemporary interpretation of landscapes in the region of Andalusia, based on factors which allow us to identify what currently makes up the image and perception of this region. This is where both the limitation and extensive nature of this project lie. The landscapes included reveal the materiality of their past, but are also incredibly contemporary and this is what the publication reflects.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

The Register of Landscapes of Cultural Interest in Andalusia is a source of information for a representative collection of Andalusian landscapes, selected based on the legitimacy of their significance, the integrity of their assets, and their institutional and popular recognition.

WHAT IS THE REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF CULTURAL INTEREST IN ANDALUSIA?

The Register of Landscapes of Cultural Interest in Andalusia (hereafter referred to as the Register) is a source of information for a representative collection of Andalusian landscapes, selected based on the legitimacy of their significance, the integrity of their assets, and their institutional and popular recognition.

This Register is the result of a documentation project carried out by the Cultural Landscape Laboratory (hereafter referred to as the Laboratory) of the Andalusian Institute for Historical Heritage (hereafter referred to as the IAPH), in collaboration with professional and academic specialists in a wide range of areas (archaeology, geography, history, art history, anthropology, architecture and biology).

The project's primary objectives were:

- To develop a methodology for documenting cultural landscapes using pre-existing documentation standards and the IAPH's experience of documenting cultural heritage. Functional and spatial classification of landscapes and a data registry file for systematising information have been proposed.
- To identify, define and publicise Andalusia's cultural landscapes. There have been 116 landscapes identified and defined across the eight Andalusian provinces. To make these more widely known, information on all landscapes can be accessed via the IAPH web page and is also being systematically incorporated into the activities planned by the IAPH's Scientific Culture Unit (guided visits, talks, social media, etc.).
- To raise awareness of and recommend activities for the protection, management and stewardship of Andalusia's cultural landscapes. The recommended activities for each landscape are indicated in their corresponding file in the register. Likewise, proposals have been made for them to be recognised by various legislative instruments.

At this point it is worth noting that the Register does not include cultural landscapes located in the capital cities of the Andalusian provinces and their metropolitan areas. The complexity of analysing these landscapes requires a specific methodology such as the one used in the *Guide to the Historic Urban Landscape of Seville*.¹

1. <https://repositorio.iaph.es/handle/11532/324479>

WHAT IS THE PROJECT'S BACKGROUND?

The IAPH Laboratory was created in 2000 following a Europe-wide project as part of the Culture 2000 programme, which culminated in the publication of the *Guide to the Cultural Landscape of the Ensenada de Bolonia* in 2004. Subsequently, in 2008, the Laboratory was incorporated into the IAPH organisation as a department of the Centre of Documentation and Studies. The results of its second major project – the Register's direct forerunner – were published in 2010, in which the Map of Andalusian Landscapes drawn up by the Regional Ministry for the Environment and Land-Use Planning (*Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio*) some years previously was redrawn to indicate its cultural heritage profile. Professionals from the IAPH and the Seville, Alcalá de Henares and Pablo de Olavide universities took part in the project. In order to complete the profile, Andalusia was divided into 32 landscape districts, each of which were both naturally and culturally coherent. These districts were then analysed using a work scheme which involved the study of:

- Physical surroundings and territorial articulation.
- The historical processes and socioeconomic activities having had the greatest effect upon the formation of the landscape, and the main types of related heritage assets.
- The image projected by the areas.
- The most relevant heritage resources to the surrounding buildings, land and intangible heritage.
- Assessments and recommendations for urban and land planning.
- An initial proposal of cultural landscapes (hereafter referred to as PICA).

The landscapes proposed included those which best represented the cultural values identified for each district. The project used this selection to start compiling documentation: the Register. This entailed the most detailed analysis possible for each district, taking into consideration its acknowledgement by society and the decipherability and preservation of its assets (most importantly, their authenticity and wholeness). It also led to the selection of new landscapes, and the removal of some that had previously been identified.





HOW IS THE REGISTER STRUCTURED?

Any heritage documentation project involves information which can be organised into various sections to make it more methodical and easier to understand. The Register has implemented a model that is widely used by the IAPH for documenting other types of heritage. All the features specifically required by a landscape register have also been added.

The key sections, or information modules, are:

a) *Identification and location.* Includes basic identifying information for each landscape such as its name and location, as well as a basic to-scale map of the region and subregion for context. Correspondences with Spanish and Andalusian landscape maps are also shown (for both environment and heritage).

b) *Description and portrayal.* Information relating to each landscape's key interpretative points, functional classification and observed features is used to form an initial outline of its most noteworthy characteristics. To expand upon the aspects highlighted, an overview is provided of the key historical processes and socioeconomic activities that influenced the formation of the current landscape, and the creation and sustenance of its cultural and natural assets.

A topographical cross-section is also included here which, when combined with an orthophoto, conveys the spatial relationships between the essential biotic and abiotic factors in each landscape, along with other visual aspects fundamentally related to land use.

Some landscapes' files also include maps of visual boundaries from heritage features for which visibility is one of their main assets.

c) *Territorial protection system.* This section contains data provided by different protection agencies which give an overview of the precautions that public bodies have put in place for elements that add value to the landscape, or for the landscape itself. On a basic level, urban and land planning which affects the landscape is analysed, as well as current protective measures for its cultural and natural assets. Protected cultural and

natural heritage is presented on a to-scale map of the local area which also shows other spatially-referenced elements such as communication lines, administrative boundaries, hydrology and settlements.

d) *Evaluation, assessment and recommendations.* A brief outline of the landscape's key assets and the impacts and threats to which they may be susceptible, as well as some recommendations for better protection, management and stewardship.

e) The files themselves contain extensive *visual devices and written references*, both historic and current, to enhance and qualify the technical information provided.

HOW ARE LANDSCAPES CLASSIFIED?

Several organisations with experience in landscape management and research proposed different classifications for cultural landscapes, with international bodies citing the definition contained in the UNESCO *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*² and national bodies referring to that included in the *National Cultural Landscape Programme* of the Spanish Government's Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport³ (Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deportes).

The landscapes included in the Register have been classified according to their core functional and spatial characteristics.



Left: Landscape of Vélez-Blanco (Almería)

Right: Landscape of Ategua and Torreparedones (Córdoba)

2. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

3. <http://www.mecd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes-nacionales/paisaje-cultural.html> [in Spanish]

SYSTEMS	TYPES	SUBTYPES
A. Settlement systems	A.1 Predominantly rural A.2 Predominantly urban	A.1.1 Prehistoric A.1.2 Protohistoric and Roman-age A.1.3 Medieval A.1.4 New modern built-up area A.1.5 Industrial age A.1.6 20th-century farming settlement A.2.1 Roman-age A.2.2 Medieval and Modern A.2.3 Conurbation
B. Communication and transport systems	B.1 Transport infrastructure B.2 Natural thoroughfare	B.1.1 Road B.1.2 Port B.1.3 Rail B.2.1 Land-based pass B.2.2 Maritime or waterway-based passageway
C. Security and defence systems	C.1 Position C.2 Support	C.1.1 Watch towers C.1.2 Fortifications C.2.1 Barracks C.2.2 Military base
D. Resource obtainment and transformation systems	D.1 Hunting, fishing and harvesting D.2 Agrarian resources D.3 Mining resources D.4 Water and wind	D.1.1 Hunting D.1.2 Fishing D.1.3 Shellfish-gathering D.2.1 Agrosilvopastoral D.2.2 Viticulture D.2.3 Olive growing D.2.4 Cereals D.2.5 Horticulture D.2.6 Polyculture D.3.1 Lime D.3.2 Salt D.3.3 Marble D.3.4 Coal D.3.5 Metals D.4.1 Hydraulic infrastructure D.4.2 Milling
E. Ideological and associative systems	E.1 Beliefs, rituals and traditions E.2 Arts and evocation	E.1.1 Celebratory – ceremonial E.1.2 Druidism – religious E.1.3 Funerary E.2.1 Engineered E.2.2 Well-known biogeographical landmark E.2.3. Historic site E.2.4. Recreated

Functional classification

The functional classification of each landscape is the first action carried out by the Register with regard to documentation, as it is then possible to allocate the landscape to a primary category and, in some cases, to one or more additional categories. The IAPH has proposed classification based on five systems which are split into 12 landscape types and 41 subtypes.

a) *Systems*. These are defined according to all the trends which characterise how human beings have described their ways of inhabiting the area, getting around, defending themselves, and obtaining and transforming primary resources, as well as symbolically relating to their living environment.

b) *Types*. Types signify each system's first level of detail for generic features. In the resource obtainment and transformation system, for example, it is possible to distinguish between hunting, fishing and harvest resources, farms, mines, and areas where water and wind are used in energy production. Classification by system and type of cultural landscape can be applied to any geographic and cultural context.

c) *Subtypes*. These add a second level of detail and specify each landscape's character: in other words, a few features which make them more recognisable and distinguishable. These features mean they can be identified more precisely and make it possible to recreate images with which they are generically associated. For example, it may be noted

The functional classification of each landscape is the first action carried out by the Register with regard to documentation, as it is then possible to allocate the landscape to a primary category and, in some cases, to one or more additional categories.



Landscape of Tinto River's mills (Huelva)

that where landscapes are involved in the obtainment and transformation of mined resources, distinctions have been made between lime, salt, marble, coal and metal mines. Subtypes of this nature focus especially on Andalusian landscapes, although all the different systems and types provide a solid framework for other geographical settings.

Spatial classification

In addition to the first functional classification, a second classification has been established which looks at spatial features and provides a graphic overview of each landscape's relationship with its surroundings. For the purposes of this classification, landscapes can be:

a) *Isolated*. These are landscapes where a certain heritage element shows particular significance as a visual or symbolic landmark. Visual significance could be due to its position as a feature of the landscape, or its location in a strategic place for surveying or monitoring an extensive viewshed. Conversely, landscapes with symbolic landmarks are those where there is a cultural or natural element linked to popular ideas or beliefs, which make them a unique cultural asset. Examples: the recreated landscape of Peña de los Enamorados (Málaga), and the archaeological sites of Ategua and Torreparedones (Córdoba), or Cote (Seville).

b) *Linear/networks*. These are landscapes structured around one or more linear elements (continuous, discontinuous, interrelated or otherwise) that exist within the area.



Left: Landscape of Cerro Jabalcón (Granada)

Right: Landscape of Valley of Lecrín's agriculture (Granada)

These linking elements may correspond with transit routes, the structure of heritage features, or visual networks, such as with the Zafarraya Pass (Granada), the mines along the Río Tinto (Huelva), or the coastal defence from Maro to Cerro Gordo (Málaga and Granada).

c) Areas. These are landscapes with features that bear links to similarly significant cultural elements throughout an area which may or may not have clear boundaries: they may therefore be identified as enclosed areas and open areas. In the first case, the landscape's boundaries are clearly defined, and its key assets lay within these boundaries – as can be seen, for example, in the Otíñar landscape (Jaén) or the Rodalquilar mine (Almería). In the second, landscapes cover an extensive area or have undefined borders, within which its assets are less clear and more dispersed, meaning that its boundaries are open or vague. This is the case in the vineyards of Jerez (Cádiz) or the Tabernas Desert (Almería).

This section includes a corematic schema which contains the main traits of the landscape's territorial articulation and a symbol which visually conveys its spatial classification.

WHAT INFORMATION HAS BEEN GATHERED?

The information gathered on the 116 documented landscapes respond to all the main sections contained in the file described above. Generally speaking, landscapes



Spatial classification	
Area	
Enclosed area	
Open area	
Linear/network	
Linear – transit	
Linear – sequential	
Linear – interrelation	
Isolated	
Isolated by location	
Isolated by reference	
Isolated by location and reference	



have been selected that are representative of each of the systems and types used for classification, in addition to ensuring a uniform geographic distribution. However, in terms of their location and classification, particularities can be identified in each region due to their own specific features.

Geographical distribution

The Map of Andalusian Landscapes identifies five landscape categories on a regional level. Almost 75 % of the area belongs to the mountain and countryside category, with the remaining 25 % accounted for by valleys and plains, and highlands, subdeserts and coastline. This same pattern is visible in the registered landscapes, with the visual representation of the percentages helping to ascertain how they have been adjusted for practically optimum distribution – in other words, the percentages are almost identical to the surface area occupied by each category and the landscapes within them.

It should be noted more specifically that mountainous landscapes are observed as being over-represented, as are highland and coastal areas to a lesser degree. These latter cases, however, are of very little significance, owing to the small number of registered landscapes (9 in each).

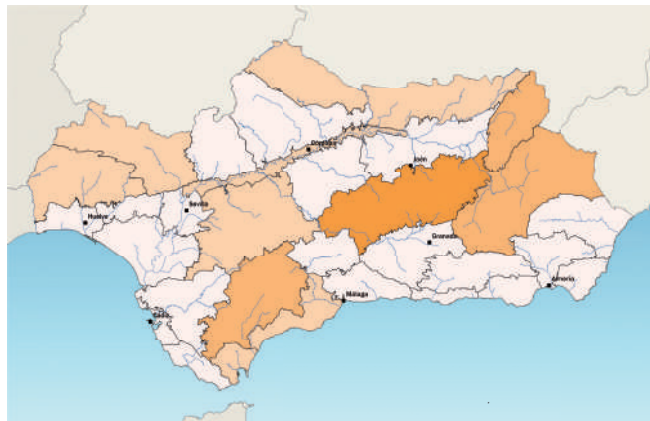
In contrast, slight under-representation on the Register has been observed for countryside and valley/plain landscapes. These are the areas of Andalusia in which there is the

Generally speaking, landscapes have been selected that are representative of each of the systems and types used for classification, in addition to ensuring a uniform geographic distribution.

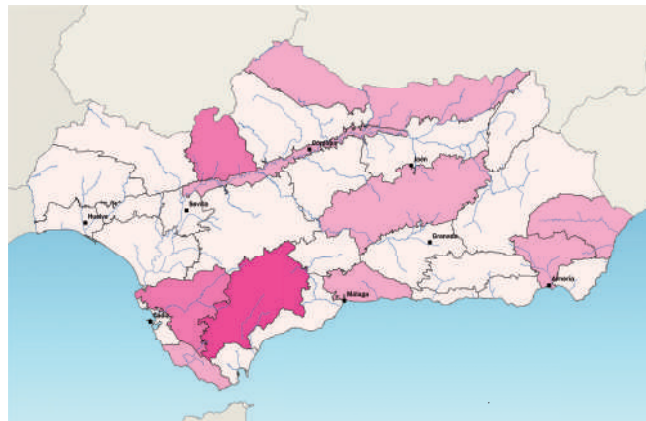


Left: Landscape of Alcalá la Real (Jaén)

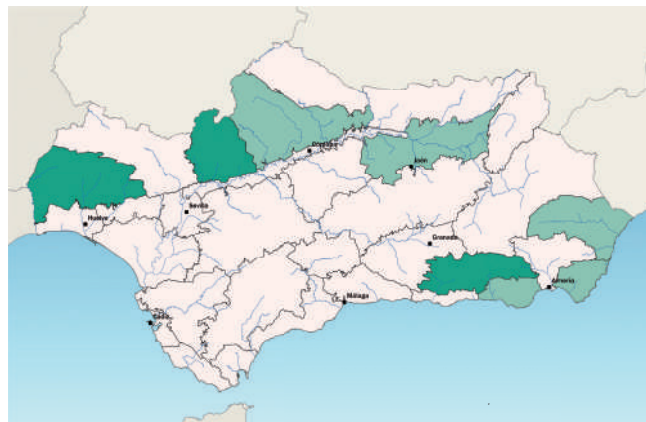
Right: Landscape of Cote (Seville)



Map 1



Map 2



Map 3

Map 1. Defensive landscapes containing fortifications. Frequency shown by colour intensity.

Map 2. Landscapes containing medieval rural settlements. Frequency shown by colour intensity.

Map 3. Registered mining landscapes. Frequency shown by colour intensity.

Right: Landscape of Montoro (Córdoba)

most activity due to urbanisation, infrastructure, and intensive farming operations. At the same time, these activity levels have led to extraordinary cultural wealth in terms of diversity, historical relevance, and maintenance of high-quality land.

Functional distribution

The information gathered about the functional aspects of cultural landscapes has turned out to be extremely useful. Creating a classification model for landscapes has made it possible to infer several implications showing that each belongs to a certain system or type, depending on the level of detail that is entered.

Based solely on each PICA's main classification (and therefore without calculating any additional classifications), analysis shows that almost 40 % of all registered landscapes are part of the resource obtainment and transformation system, around 25 % belong to the settlement system, and almost 20 % to the security and defence system. The remaining 25 % is made up of landscapes classified as part of the ideological and associative system (16 %) and the communication and transport system (4 %). This distribution highlights the overall weight of landscapes relating to the obtainment and transformation of resources, of which the majority are farmland and industrial areas. These are undoubtedly responsible for moulding the character of vast expanses of Andalusia that are important due to the cultural assets contained within their landscapes.

Functional types provide a second level of detail and indicate, now more so than ever, the area's image. There are four types which account for more than 10 % of landscapes: landscapes containing towers and fortifications for controlling territories, those made up primarily of rural settlements, those for the obtainment and transformation of farmed resources, and mines. In total, 65 % of documented landscapes are classified as one of these types, followed by water and wind (10 %), beliefs, rituals and traditions (9 %), arts and evocation (7 %), predominantly urban settlements (5 %), natural thoroughfares (4 %), and finally, areas for hunting, fishing and harvesting (1 %).





Finally, the top level of classification detail refers to the 41 identified subtypes, with five standing out as covering over 50 % of the registered landscapes. These are landscapes containing fortifications (16 %), medieval rural settlements (13 %), metalworking facilities (10 %), celebrations and ceremonies (6 %) and well-known geographical landmarks (6 %). Analysis of the location of the three most common subtypes showed several interesting trends:

a) Landscapes containing fortifications are of special significance in medieval border regions, located in the hills and mountains of the Subbética, the highlands of Cazorla and Segura, the Hoyas of Guadix, Baza and Vélez, the highlands of Cádiz and Ronda, and the Sierra Morena in Huelva. In addition to this, with territorial defence and security procedures now taking up even more time, there are also landscapes classified within this subtype in the area around the Strait of Gibraltar such as Campo de Gibraltar and the western Costa del Sol. Finally, other districts such as Los Pedroches, Andévalo and the countryside around Seville contain landscapes linked to the creation of the estates of the Late Middle Ages, and the resettlement that lent a certain image to fortified landscapes.

b) Landscapes containing rural medieval settlements characterise Andalusia's most central areas, such as Seville's Sierra Morena, the countryside around Jerez and Medina Sidonia, the coastline of Cádiz, the Guadalquivir floodplains, the mountains in the Subbética and Cádiz, and the highlands around Ronda. The southern peninsula has been undergoing urbanisation since the Roman Age, resulting in it being one of the most densely-settled areas in the region during the Medieval and Modern Age and leading to the creation of landscapes with high cultural value in these parts. In addition to this there is Axarquía, the Montes de Málaga Natural Park, the western Costa del Sol, the Andarax and Almanzora valleys, and the Tabernas area, which all stand out as having preserved examples of rural-centric landscapes with strong Moorish features. Finally, in north-eastern Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena in Jaén, medieval and modern rural settlements of scenic interest stand out, as well as examples of rural settlements with high heritage value, such as the results of the 18th-century Bourbon New Towns project.

c) Landscapes with links to the obtainment and transformation of metals (mining and associated industry) show distribution patterns which stay within the areas which are known culturally and geologically for this type of resource. The north of the region particularly stands out, in Andévalo and the Sierra Morena in Seville and Córdoba. The countryside around Jaén is also part of this group, with its rich metal mining-influenced landscape and heritage and the way it merges into Linares. Another part of the region in which mining clearly plays a large part in its landscape assets is the south east, specifically the Almanzora valley, Campo de Níjar and Poniente Almeriense, with landscapes linked to lead and iron mining. The bountiful mines of Alpujarras also make the list, as does the Lecrín valley, which has had a strong cultural impact on its southern border.

As can be seen in the analysis of the Register's most common types of landscape, the image of Andalusian cultural landscapes is consistently that of an area which has been highly urbanised since ancient times, and subject to comprehensive political, economic and social processes which have left it a great material heritage linked with territorial defence and shaped by intense, centuries-long farming and mining work.

WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

The IAPH uses its Digital Assets Repository (ReA) to manage all institutional, technical and scientific documentation, with the aim of both sharing and preserving it. The Register of Landscapes of Cultural Interest in Andalusia project documentation contained in this publication is available to view in a collection which has been opened for this purpose in the "Technical Documentation" section⁴ of the ReA (in Spanish). Here you will find summarised and complete files for each landscape, as well as photographs of each and the technical and scientific documents compiled over the course of the project. This information will be gradually updated and completed as the generated graphic material and documents are processed and standardised.

During the project, there have also been various works published which provide detailed descriptions of its methodological aspects and progress with results. You can view these works in the ReA or as original publications. The key works are:

Left: Landscape of Tharsis (Huelva)

4. <https://repositorio.iaph.es/handle/11532/324406>



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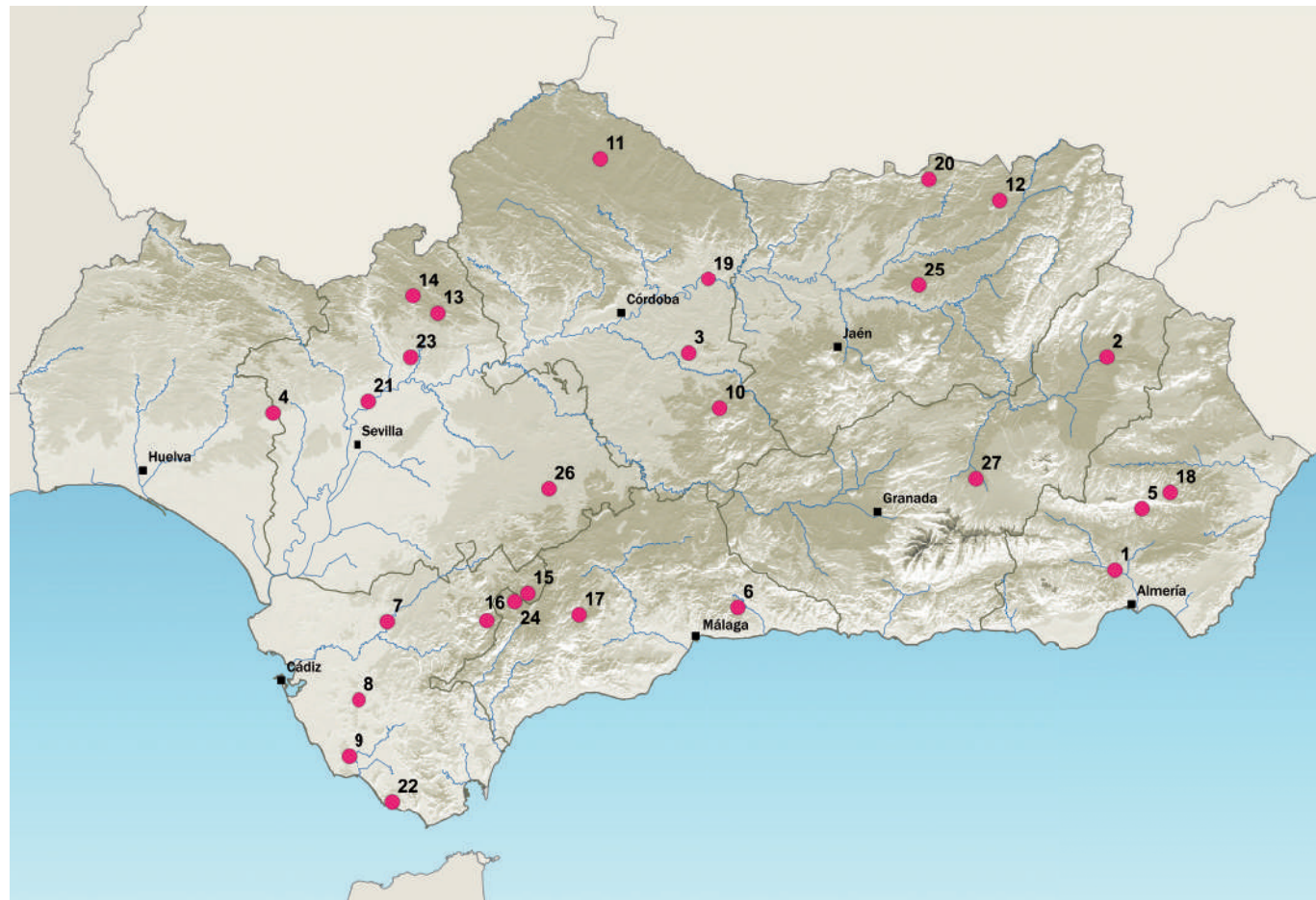
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Left: Landscape of Jerez de la Frontera's viticulture (Cádiz)

Right: Landscape of Ronda (Málaga)



LANDSCAPES OF CULTURAL INTEREST IN ANDALUSIA



A. SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

Settlement systems – the way in which societies set up their community frameworks – are subclassified as rural and urban. In all cases, and for the purpose of this study, the term ‘rural settlement’ refers firstly to small farming communities that are deeply rooted in Andalusian culture, such as the villages in western Axarquía (Málaga) or the south of Los Filabres (Almería); medium-sized communities such as Grazalema (Cádiz) and Zuheros (Córdoba); or communities which date back to Prehistory which developed with no intention of ever achieving urban status, such as Los Millares (Almería) or Tejada la Vieja (Huelva). It can also refer to resettled communities such as Dos Torres (Córdoba) or El Burgo (Málaga), as well as those which flourished later in the 17th and 18th centuries such as Montoro (Córdoba) or Aldeaquemada (Jaén). Last but not least, it can also refer to medium-sized towns which continue to have a formative effect upon the surrounding area and are key to understanding the landscapes of Andalusia’s towns and cities, such as Medina Sidonia (Cádiz), Arcos de la Frontera (Cádiz) and Cazalla de la Sierra (Seville).

‘Urban settlement’ refers to an area responsible for territorial control, such as Acinipo (Málaga) in Roman times; areas which have records of urban development planning such as the Ensenada de Bolonia (Cádiz); or those with a powerful urban image owing to the institutions which have been established there, such as Guadix (Granada) or Úbeda and Baeza (Jaén).

A.1 Predominantly rural

- A.1.1 Prehistoric
 - 1 Landscape of Los Millares
 - 2 Landscape of Castellón Alto
- A.1.2 Protohistoric and Roman-age
 - 3 Landscape of Ategua and Torreparedones
 - 4 Landscape of Tejada la Vieja
- A.1.3 Medieval
 - 5 Landscape of villages in southern Los Filabres
 - 6 Landscape of villages in western Axarquía
 - 7 Landscape of Arcos de la Frontera
 - 8 Landscape of Medina Sidonia
 - 9 Landscape of Vejer de la Frontera
 - 10 Landscape of Zuheros
 - 11 Landscape of Dos Torres
 - 12 Landscape of Chiclana de Segura
 - 13 Landscape of Constantina
 - 14 Landscape of Cazalla de la Sierra
 - 15 Landscape of Setenil de las Bodegas

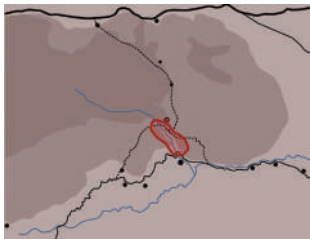
- 16 Landscape of Grazalema
- 17 Landscape of El Burgo
- 18 Landscape of Tahal, Alcadia de Monteagud and Chercos
- 19 Landscape of Montoro
- A.1.4 New modern built-up area
 - 20 Landscape of Aldeaquemada
- A.1.6 20th-century farming settlement
 - 21 Landscape of Esquivel

A.2 Predominantly urban

- A.2.1 Roman-age
 - 22 Landscape of Ensenada de Bolonia
 - 23 Landscape of Mulva
 - 24 Landscape of Acinipo
- A.2.2 Medieval and Modern
 - 25 Landscape of Úbeda y Baeza
 - 26 Landscape of Osuna
 - 27 Landscape of Guadix and Purullena

1. LANDSCAPE OF LOS MILLARES

Santa Fe de Mondújar, Alhama de Almería and Gádor (Almería)



Enclosed area

Los Millares, a settlement located on a spur-shaped plateau between the Andarax River and the Huéchar Ravine, is one of Andalusia's most significant archaeological landscapes, as it was home to a culture which paved the way in introducing copper mining and metalwork to the Iberian Peninsula. The remains of its impressive ramparts and multiple fortifications demonstrate the substantial defensive role that this large settlement must have played. Similarly, the presence of an extensive cemetery – which contains more than a hundred tombs – means we have been able to closely examine the culture's ceremonies and beliefs surrounding death.

Visually, the juxtaposition of the floodplain's lush greenery with the deforested slopes makes this landscape all the more noticeable. The natural forms evoke complex feelings about the difficulties of living in a rugged milieu, with the risk of extensive erosion and very poor steppe-type vegetation.

Historically the climate was different, and therefore so too was the landscape: however, the interrelationship between the semidesert surroundings and the archaeological ruins is powerfully evocative.



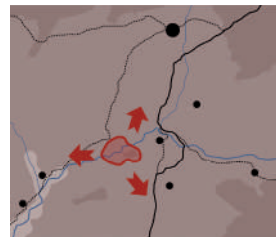
2. LANDSCAPE OF CASTELLÓN ALTO

Galera (Granada)

The location of Castellón Alto evokes images of a natural milieu with close ties to the landscape where, according to archaeological research data, a Bronze Age community must have developed (II millennium BCE): prominent and highly defensive sites, which control wide areas of a river basin which includes one or more ravines.

Castellón Alto emerges like a spur from the southern hills of Galera, in a semidesert landscape with an abundance of escarpments, slopes and gullies, scant scrubland and extensive areas of bare ground. The landscape contrasts with the Galera river floodplain a couple of kilometres upstream of the settlement, which is the site of intensive farming activity owing to the irrigation available there. Visually, the light colours of the surface of the earthen ravines strongly contrast with the darkness of the cultivated floodplains. The vertical vegetation provided by poplar groves stand out from the low-lying arid plains and gullies.

Interest in the landscape is due to how it conveys the settlement's extensive history and the wide range of communities with links to this strategic section of the Galera river, highlighting the area's relevance as a crossroads between the northern parts of Granada and the mountains of María and Los Vélez in Almería.



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3. LANDSCAPE OF ATEGUA AND TORREPAREDONES

Baena, Córdoba and Castro del Río (Córdoba)

Among other things, the landscape of Ategua and Torreparedones is defined by the sites' intervisibility, which indicate how these two ancient settlements used to control the territory. The landscape is structured around this visual relationship, which is reinforced even further by the Salado waterway and the succession of hills in this part of the Córdoba countryside.

Both sites offer extensive, unobstructed views across a countryside where cereals and olive trees grow, with cereals predominantly in the first spot and olive trees in the second due to the steeper slopes.

This landscape also contains a number of historic assets as it is linked (both in literature and notionally) to the Roman civil war between Caesar and Pompey as being the site of the siege of Ategua during the final campaign which ended in the famous Battle of Munda (Montilla?).

Both sites convey a feeling of solitude, quiet and immensity; there is a sense in the existing ruins of the profundity of time and history.



4. LANDSCAPE OF TEJADA LA VIEJA

Escacena del Campo (Huelva)

Tejada la Vieja, together with Aldea de Tejada which sits out on the prairie lower down, is testament to the historical relationship between farming and mining resources in this transition area between the countryside and the foothills of the Sierra Morena. The landscape of Tejada la Vieja powerfully conveys the historical strategy of the settlements that existed at the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age: their need to both defend themselves and control the area from a single location, between the foothills of the mountains and countryside used for farming. The prairie, Campo de Tejada, has light, fine soil, which makes this undulating countryside excellent for use as agricultural land.

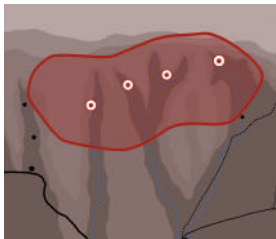
Its location, which is important as an interim zone both biologically and geographically, immediately brings to mind the dichotomy of resources around which the activities here are centred: copper and silver mining and farming. This is undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive and informative examples of a Tartessian habitat that remains in the south-east without elements having been constructed at a later date, and which therefore clearly shows details of the age in its gigantic ramparts, gateways and bastions, as well as the living areas within the enclosure.



Isolated by location



Enclosed area



5. LANDSCAPE OF VILLAGES IN SOUTHERN LOS FILABRES

Olula de Castro, Castro de Filabres, Senés and Velefique (Almería)

The landscape of this area of the Sierra de Los Filabres is peppered with little white villages, which are laid out in a way that allows them to adapt to the terrain's folds and slopes. They are home to a particular type of dwelling characterised by its slate roofs.

Silhouetted alongside all the settlements is their shared location on the slopes near the heads of the valleys dominating the landscape, and their backdrop: the imposing rocky wall of the Sierra de los Filabres. All this, combined with the conservation work done to preserve the buildings' traditional features, creates a consistent cultural landscape which can be easily linked – both historically and visually – to the traditional Andalusian-style urbanism present in the little hillside villages.

A highly significant area of farmland has developed on the southern slopes of the Filabres mountains. Crops are arranged along the mountainside in terraces, with boundaries marked by stone walls. This farming system, which is Arabic in origin, has allowed for low-quality land to be used, and led to the implementation of polyculture systems whereby vegetable crops exist side by side with cereals, olive groves, almond trees and vineyards.



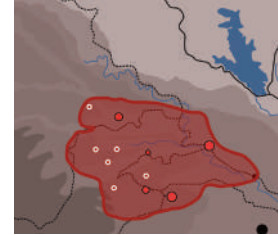
6. LANDSCAPE OF VILLAGES IN WESTERN AXARQUÍA

Comares, Cútar, Benamargosa, Almáchar and El Borge (Málaga)

The landscape is situated in an inland area of Axarquía, which is located to the west of the Vélez river in a remote coastal area. This has led to the few remaining communities being somewhat removed from recent urban advances, which has helped to preserve traditional cultural values to a reasonable level of authenticity and integrity. This is an area which is deeply rooted in farming activities and has a settlement structure which is clearly derived from the Moorish period.

The urban communities of Comares, Cútar and Benamargosa are all examples of a rural model with rural uses, which can be characterised as traditional and protective of the surrounding landscapes.

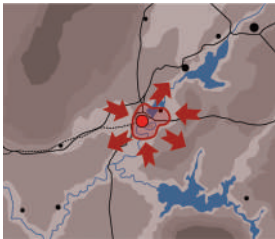
With the exception of Comares, which was originally considered a high-altitude medieval settlement, the other sites visually stand out in the mountain foothills and valley floors. Cútar is located halfway up the mountainside and surrounded by woody crops and vineyards, and Benamargosa sits in a plain which is predominantly used for horticultural production.



Enclosed area



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and reference



7. LANDSCAPE OF ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA

Arcos de la Frontera (Cádiz)

Arcos de la Frontera is one of the most prominent examples of a historical high-altitude urban site, located on the peak and flank of a calcarenite spur on the right-hand bank of the Guadalete River.

The historical city crowns the entire summit, with the castle and the churches of San Pedro and Santa María de la Asunción forming particularly striking landmarks in the urban landscape. The hamlet of Arcos de la Frontera retains many of its original features and crowds the entire hilltop, creating unique, high-quality inner-village scenes. Stepped streets and houses joined by arcades are everywhere.

The access roads offer the best views of the town's unique outline. However, from the town itself – and particularly from the Peña lookout point, Paseo de Boliches, Calle Peña Vieja, the Abades and San Agustín lookout points and the towers of the San Pedro and Santa María churches – there are extensive views to be had of the river and countryside.



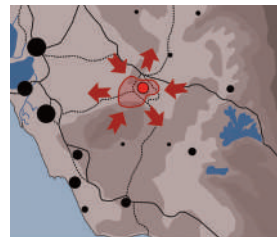
8. LANDSCAPE OF MEDINA SIDONIA

Medina Sidonia (Cádiz)

At over 300 metres above sea level and looking out over almost 200 other towns and villages across the surrounding countryside, Medina Sidonia's location gives it an extensive viewshed. The site is clearly visible from considerable distances such as Jerez de la Frontera, and from points that are practically in the Bay of Cádiz itself. Several of the striking agricultural features have been preserved in the historical city's immediate surroundings, both on the slopes below and in the remaining countryside.

The city of Medina Sidonia has an extensive history as a settlement site since Prehistoric times. The imprints of its past remain in its streets, houses and patios. These elements (hamlet, ramparts, road access, and its location high above the surrounding countryside) are the most prominent references in its urban landscape.

The landscape of Medina Sidonia is a prime example of the historical presence of urban areas deep in the heart of a rich agricultural setting. The location acts as a viewpoint: it was defensive, a refuge and guardian of the communication channels between the Strait of Gibraltar and the Guadalete River, and is now a touchstone for traditional urbanism with high heritage value in the Cádiz countryside.



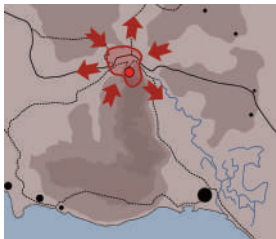
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9. LANDSCAPE OF VEJER DE LA FRONTERA

Vejer de la Frontera (Cádiz)

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The town of Vejer de la Frontera appears in the landscape as if it were clinging to a rocky, plant-covered balcony, surrounded by other similar promontories. From the Vejer watchtower, the Neogene lowlands around the Barbate River, the La Janda lagoon and coastal bench are all clearly visible, as is the jagged silhouette of the mountains near the Strait of Gibraltar.

Vejer's enclave and urban appearance are the key reasons for the interest in the area's landscape. The views of the urban centre from its various land-based approaches, and the close- and middle-distance views from different locations around the site's vantage point are worth highlighting due to their quality.

The historical city and site of Vejer is still home to a small area which shows a high level of conservation, particularly in terms of architectural elements: civil (the granary and tithe barns), defensive (the castle) and religious (Iglesia del Divino Salvador). Vejer's urban landscape is characterised by its whitewashed, narrow and twisty streets and courtyard houses festooned with flowers, as well as the special defensive arrangements provided by its ramparts and castle. It also has a wealth of heritage relating to the farming activities that were traditionally practised in the area, such as its flour windmills, celebrations of bulls and communal land, and exquisite cuisine.



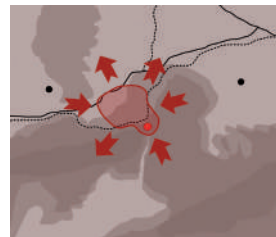
10. LANDSCAPE OF ZUHEROS

Zuheros (Córdoba)

Zuheros is one of the most typical sites of the Subbética area of Córdoba, jutting out over the countryside from the natural balcony of the promontory upon which it sits. The landscape of the area is very visually appealing, with the countryside predominantly given over to olive groves which extend out onto the marly north-eastern plains and a few steep mountains to the south.

The Zuheros site reflects the structure of fortress towns located in high, rugged terrain overlooking the area. They all have similar urban features, including being crowned by a fortress or castle and having two types of street: one which follows the curves of the tiers and one which runs up and down the hillside, connecting the former and allowing for easy water drainage.

The site is unquestionably linked to a past in which it was a major fortified enclave, at least from the Early Middle Ages onward. That being said, the area around Zuheros has been continuously populated since Prehistoric times, as shown by the incredible archaeological site that houses the Cueva de los Murciélagos cave system, as well as the shelters and camps containing cave art which have been documented in the surrounding area.



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11. LANDSCAPE OF DOS TORRES

Dos Torres (Córdoba)

Dos Torres is an area surrounded predominantly by lowlands, in which the city – along with its main landmark, the Iglesia de la Asunción – is edged by an initial border characterised by a number of chapels (San Bartolomé, San Roque, Santa Ana and San Sebastián) and, further from this border but still within the city limits, many livestock trails. These trails, which go hand in hand with the conventional road network, centre the typically twofold site in terms of both form and function. Its traditional urban profile remains unchanged for the most part, making Dos Torres highly representative of Los Pedroches settlements.

The real key to interpreting the Dos Torres landscape is a typical original configuration of a late Middle-Ages resettled community sitting within an ancient area of pastureland, which in turn has meant that the city's radial road and track structure for moving cattle has been maintained.

The long-term maintenance of a multifunctional agricultural area, along with its plot-based layout, uses, and rural road network easements have given this landscape great cultural value.



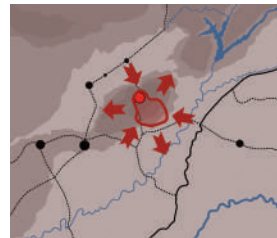
12. LANDSCAPE OF CHICLANA DE SEGURA

Chiclana de Segura (Jaén)

Chiclana de Segura occupies one end of the hill from which it gets its name, sitting just atop the spectacularly rugged setting of the Muela de Chiclana hill range. The layout of the city and the landmarks of its main buildings – especially the Iglesia de San Pedro and the lookout point overlooking the abandoned castle – are highlights of the landscape.

During the initial stages of settlement during medieval times, a higher location was used to form a defensive system which served as a starting point for expansion during later stages of urban development to the east. A site was then formed in the middle-mountain zone which has remained confined to the summit, closely linked to the road which joins the village of El Campillo in the south to the parish of Venta de los Santos in Montizón to the north. This nearby route was adapted to travel midway up the hill, wrapping around a considerable proportion of its perimeter.

The containment of the small housing area in the upper reaches of the promontory reflects one of this landscape's most unique features, appearing against the surrounding territory as per its historical image, without its appearance being distorted by the usual recent expansions.



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13. LANDSCAPE OF CONSTANTINA

Constantina (Seville)

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location and
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Since the very first signs of established occupation, the urban structure of Constantina has sat in a natural pass: a valley flanked by mountain formations between which runs the river known as the Río de la Villa. Its positioning within this terrain means that since Roman times the road has had to run north-south, parallel with the river, meaning that both shafts – one natural and one communicatory – are the core elements with the greatest impact on the future stages of urban development.

Owing to its geographically strategic position, the initial medieval settlement was created to monitor the area, with the first architectural elements being of a defensive and dispersed nature. These tell us that the Islamic fortress on Castillo hill was the largest structure, causing a suburb to be built – the district of Morería – which is the best-preserved section of Moorish urban landscapes that we have.

In addition to the condition of the settlements and its historical development, the importance of various farming and agricultural processing activities is also significant, as they also played a part in the formation of Constantina's landscapes.



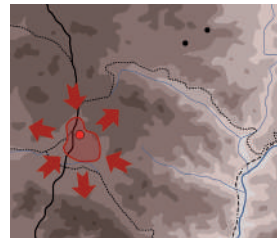
14. LANDSCAPE OF CAZALLA DE LA SIERRA

Cazalla de la Sierra (Seville)

The landscape of Cazalla de la Sierra forms an extensive area demarcated by the position of set monumental landmarks and the existence of prominent geographical elements.

In a mountainous region, the historical combination of the town to the west, the Charterhouse of Santa María to the north and the Charterhouse of Santa María chapel to the south delimit an area marked by the historical relationships established between these three points, which stand out for their heritage value.

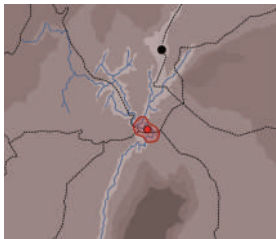
This landscape's urban centre is located on a hill, allowing for observation of its highly traditional profile rising up from a rolling valley. From this angle the central section clearly shows the curve of the first line of houses, telling the story of the former defensive structures constructed along the edge of the hill. Towering over these are the remains of the castle and the grand architecture of the church, with the town's buildings spreading down on either side and completing the outline of a highly admirable town with the greatest cultural connotations. The presence of the Arabic fortress recalls its initial defensive purpose.



Isolated by location and reference



Enclosed area



15. LANDSCAPE OF SETENIL DE LAS BODEGAS

Setenil de las Bodegas (Cádiz)

The location of the urban community in relation to the intricate grooves made by the river running through it was the first thing of interest to us when assessing this landscape, combined with the original medieval urban planning of a river city.

The landscape of Setenil de las Bodegas is actually one of the most unique in the whole of Andalusia, as the town fits around the course of the Guadalporcún (or Trejo) River which runs through the site, meaning it is arranged on a variety of different levels. The most noteworthy feature is the use of the hollow and line of shelter (a natural canyon) that the river created in the area when constructing the houses, meaning that the majority are partially sunken into the rock.

All of this combined has created a highly complex urban structure and a landscape which contrasts with other towns in the area. Bridges, defensive elements, streets and a small village which have adapted to the region's difficult topography, religious buildings (church and chapels), small natural canyons, orchards and much more make up this interesting mixture, creating an exceptional landscape.



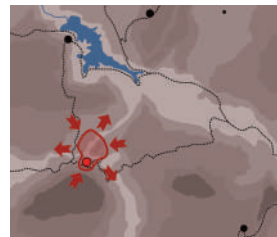
16. LANDSCAPE OF GRAZALEMA

Grazalema (Cádiz)

Geographically speaking, Grazalema is one of the most unique villages in Andalusia owing to its location on a natural bed and extending all along a slope to end abruptly in the gorge formed by the Guadalete River.

The village sits on a tier of the corridor that runs between the Cumbres and Peñón Grande mountains. Starting from the Puerto del Boyar – the source of the Guadalete River – both the corridor and the river follow the same path for the first few kilometres.

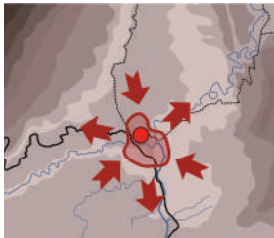
This space therefore provides some outstanding views across the landscape, comprised not only of the valley and river but also the successive orchards, mills and cloth factories which are located along the river to make use of the water. Grazalema is also a paradigmatic example of the architectural style of whitewashed houses and narrow streets featured in the so-called «white towns» of the Cádiz mountains. The traditional little village has been preserved quite well, and contrasts strikingly against the powerful natural forms and gorge which surround it. The village's churches (Nuestra Señora de la Aurora, San José and San Juan) should also be noted, as they create a high-quality urban scene.



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17. LANDSCAPE OF EL BURGO

El Burgo (Málaga)

With Moorish origins as a farmstead or rural settlement defended by way of a tower, the layout of a medieval settlement can be observed in El Burgo even today.

The evolution of the urban community out of the remains of the Moorish defence system is clear to see in the eastern end of the site, where some old sections of wall are still visible. The aesthetic quality of the village's urban image is clear on its southern facade, as is its marked historical importance owing to its contact with the course of the river and the Iglesia de la Encarnación on its outskirts.

This view of El Burgo's most characteristic elevation makes it simple to see why it was located where it is, how it successively expanded, and the formal features of its built legacy.

El Burgo is also home to several natural assets of undeniable legitimacy: the backdrop is the Sierra de las Nieves, and the immediate surroundings are irrigated by a number of streams which feed into the Turón River as it works its way towards Ardales to the north.



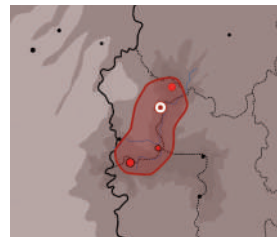
18. LANDSCAPE OF TAHAL, ALCUDIA DE MONTEAGUD AND CHERCOS

Alcudia de Monteagud, Chercos and Tahal (Almería)

These three centres are located in the eastern part of the Sierra de los Filabres mountain range, occupying what is more or less a naturally enclosed area between the mountains to the north, and the natural outlet of the gullies and streams towards the main collector in Almanzora. With Alcudia de Monteagud and Tahal occupying the higher ground and Chercos the lower in a north-facing natural pass, they make up what could be referred to as an «intracountry» due to the isolated natural and territorial conditions in which they exist.

The current enclaves (Alcudia de Monteagud, Tahal, Benitorafe and Chercos) are located on the north-eastern slopes of the Sierra de los Filabres, as are a number of abandoned sites identified during archaeological studies which are all characterised by their Islamic background. This shared heritage is visible in the town planning, and villages with the characteristic tiled roofs and almost circular layout not to be seen anywhere else in this part of Almería, bearing in mind the rooftop terraces in Almanzora and the slabs in the southern parts of the Filabres.

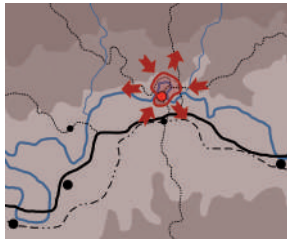
The remarkable way in which the towns in this rural area adapted to the surrounding environment by constructing multiple terraces for farming also stands out.



Enclosed area



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location and
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19. LANDSCAPE OF MONTORO

Montoro (Córdoba)

The landscape of Montoro covers the viewshed from the town itself, located on a small hill in a meander of the Guadalquivir River. Montoro is an urban settlement which uses the geomorphological opportunity of an enclosed meander topped by a strategic elevation to its benefit. An historical relationship has developed between the river, hill and site which demonstrates various societies' interest in remaining in and controlling an enclave that was highly important both in terms of communication along the Guadalquivir Valley and passage over the Sierra Morena. The community's economy is based on olive production, which is reflected in the prevailing landscape of silvery-green hues against the reddish-brown of its natural quartzite rock and red sandstone floor.

The current foundations of its urban landscape were formed during the times of greatest prosperity seen in the Modern Age, along with elements such as the construction of the bridge that led to many facilities being built to harness the power of the river – including mills, water mills, fulling mills and waterwheels – as well as huge buildings that imbued the site with social, political and religious prestige which can still be perceived in the historical city today.



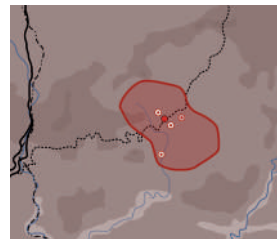
20. LANDSCAPE OF ALDEAQUEMADA

Aldeaquemada (Jaén)

The landscape of Aldeaquemada was formed in the 18th century by the colonisation of abandoned areas near the Camino de Castilla-Andalucía, which was the reason for this community springing up and which radically transformed the surrounding area, dramatically marked by the river basin of streams which feed into the Guarrizas River, where the forest environment was converted to an area of farmland.

The main route taken by the local road and the cadastral structure of the rural plot system used are clear evidence of this project. This landscape has been excellently preserved: with it being such an isolated area – and despite the threat of depopulation and the abandonment of farming activities – an urban area has been maintained which is under little pressure to expand in any direction, with a village that has remained fairly close to the original model and incorporates the key elements of the original urban development project in the outline of the church and town hall.

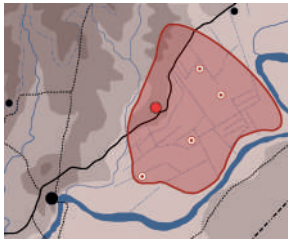
What is more, Aldeaquemada still has a highly defined rural area, almost all of which can be viewed from elevations in the immediate vicinity of the town centre. This area of farmland also still bears the traces of the Caroline parcellation system.



Enclosed area



Enclosed area



21. LANDSCAPE OF ESQUIVEL

Alcalá del Río (Seville)

The village of Esquivel's location on flat, irrigated land close to the Guadalquivir has resulted in a wide-reaching landscape in which the boundary's defining elements span a considerable area.

Esquivel is an example of a colonial settlement created as part of a specific plan (designed by Alejandro de la Sota), with a high-quality original layout shown in the site's rationalism and symmetry, and the space's design and functionality stemming from de la Sota's commitment to a contemporary housing design honouring vernacular tradition and farm workers' dignity. All of this combined created a site which was highly respectful of the landscape's existing features (in terms of scale and shape) and as a result had less of an impact than one might expect from a newly-developed settlement.

Esquivel's landscape also needs to be viewed as part of the state-wide irrigation programme, to which a considerable number of public waterworks facilities belong, parallel with the new settlements. These create new water landscapes formed around facilities such as irrigation channels, sluices and pumping stations.



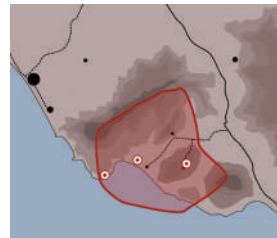
22. LANDSCAPE OF ENSENADA DE BOLONIA

Tarifa (Cádiz)

The Ensenada de Bolonia beach is home to one of Andalusia's most well-known landscapes, with links to both natural and cultural assets. Morphologically, it is a valley which opens out to the sea: a large natural auditorium where point-to-point visibility inside the valley is almost total. Visually, the space is isolated from the land to the north, exposed instead to the Atlantic Ocean and, beyond that, Africa.

The ruins of Baelo Claudia are located here, a Roman town which grew up around the fishing activities in the area, linked to the production and sale of fish sauces and cured fish products. This is one of the area's most formative uses, together with farming – particularly livestock farming. Unlike other Roman towns in which changes to their appearance or location can be observed due to coastal isostatic movements, natural disasters or silting, Baelo Claudia remains very similar to the original and, most importantly, still retains a direct relationship with the sea.

In modern times it has become a popular tourist destination, especially for lovers of sports such as windsurfing, which adds fresh movement and colour to the landscape.

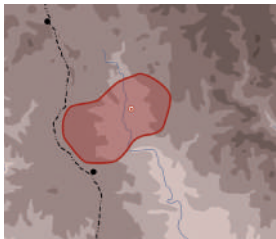


Enclosed area



23. LANDSCAPE OF MULVA

Villanueva del Río y Minas (Seville)



Enclosed area

The landscape of the ancient Roman town of Mulva extends across the foothills of the Sierra Norte de Sevilla in a hilly area with an altitude of up to 150 m.

It combines the capacity of the modern-day environment, vibrant with life and the agroforestry industry typically found in reasonably well-kept pastureland, with the original layout of a Roman settlement, complete with the landscape's stand-out feature (the built element known as the «temple») set up on the highest slope of a hill and which served as a landmark for the town back in the day. Its reason for being – and for being abandoned – lay in its links with the local mining and metalworking activities that were based around the supply of copper and iron.

An aspect of the utmost importance in understanding the settlement within the context of the landscape is the creation of an architectural design in Roman times consisting of a series of terraces which were home to different shrines. The aim of this design, which was based on Italian models, was to propagate the idea of Roman power along its boundaries with an eminently-indigenous territory. Its impact on the landscape needed to fulfil its symbolic, ideological and political missions.



24. LANDSCAPE OF ACINIPO

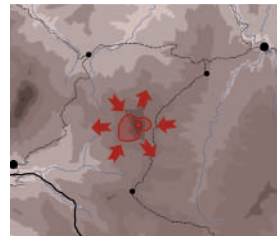
Ronda (Málaga)

Topographically, the immediate surroundings of this old Roman town, located high up on a hill, are extremely uneven. The height of the surrounding mountains allows for limited visibility, which historically marked Acinipo's territorial hegemony.

The settlement of Acinipo is an example of the Roman policy of urbanising strategic enclaves in Hispania Baetica. On the one hand, it continues the former Iberian pattern as a defensive enclave controlling a strategic passageway between the high countryside around the Guadalete River and the innermost areas of the land around Ronda. On the other, it represents a Roman town with all its constituent elements, surrounded by rich farmland that forms the basis for its economic activity.

Its location on a high plateau complete with a steep escarpment puts it in the unique position within this landscape of both being seen from the Guadalete's natural corridor and being able to see this passageway and the spectacular scenery of the Sierra de Grazalema Natural Park to the west.

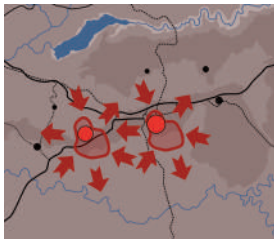
Inside the town, which occupies the entire uppermost part of the plateau, the view of the landscape from the ruins of the theatre is striking, even more so given the lack of more recent buildings in the surrounding area.



Isolated by location and reference



Isolated by
location and
reference



25. LANDSCAPE OF ÚBEDA Y BAEZA

Úbeda and Baeza (Jaén)

The southern towns of Úbeda and Baeza sit atop two elevations which run southeast-northeast through the area. In both locations, the landscape towards the south shows hillsides filled with olive trees. In this extensive area of farmland, the low-lying topography allows for far-reaching views of urban profiles.

The two towns contribute to the geographical backdrop of a farming landscape dominated by olive trees, as well as forming an urban landscape in which the Renaissance splendour of the towns' design and the construction of their main buildings is apparent, reflecting the period in both towns' history when their political, economic and cultural role within the region was at its peak.

The towns' monumental legacy is strongly linked to the landscape, with both retaining a medieval appearance along their southern borders. This is where the town walls face onto an area at the foot of the hills which has subsequently seen little occupation due to the gradient of the slope. The towns' modern Renaissance features are also important to their urban development, which saw the regeneration of the existing structure and expansion to the east, west and north.



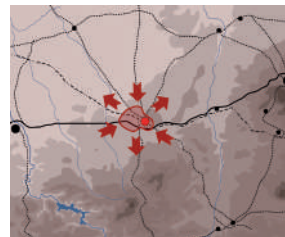
26. LANDSCAPE OF OSUNA

Osuna (Seville)

The settlement of Osuna conveys the archetypal image of urban planning surrounded by farmland. This urban character was achieved by the area being officially cleared (a process carried out since the late Middle Ages) and the development of an Islamic settlement which immediately preceded it – or indeed, through the success of a Renaissance urban planning project that sought to embody the new modern state model advocated by Castilla.

Osuna was, and still is, located at the crossroads of Andalusia's main thoroughfares. It was the Roman Urso, a major transport hub which connected the settlements along the Via Augusta to the Mediterranean. Its north-south connection of medieval roads along the route between Écija and Malaga further demonstrates its strategic position on the Andalusian trade routes. Osuna was the seat of noble houses, with dukedom being a hallmark of Renaissance town planning. The complex forming the university and collegiate church is a visual landmark in the city's landscape.

Its profile slashes through the flatness of the countryside, owing to its strategic position on a monadnock – this also makes it a 360-degree vantage point, looking out over an extensive area of diversified agricultural production predominantly occupied by unirrigated cereal crops and olive groves.



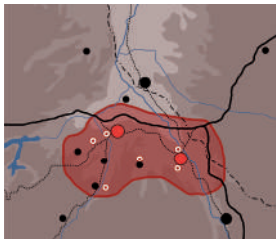
Isolated by location and reference



27. LANDSCAPE OF GUADIX AND PURULLENA

Guadix, Beas de Guadix, Marchal and Purullena (Granada)

Enclosed area



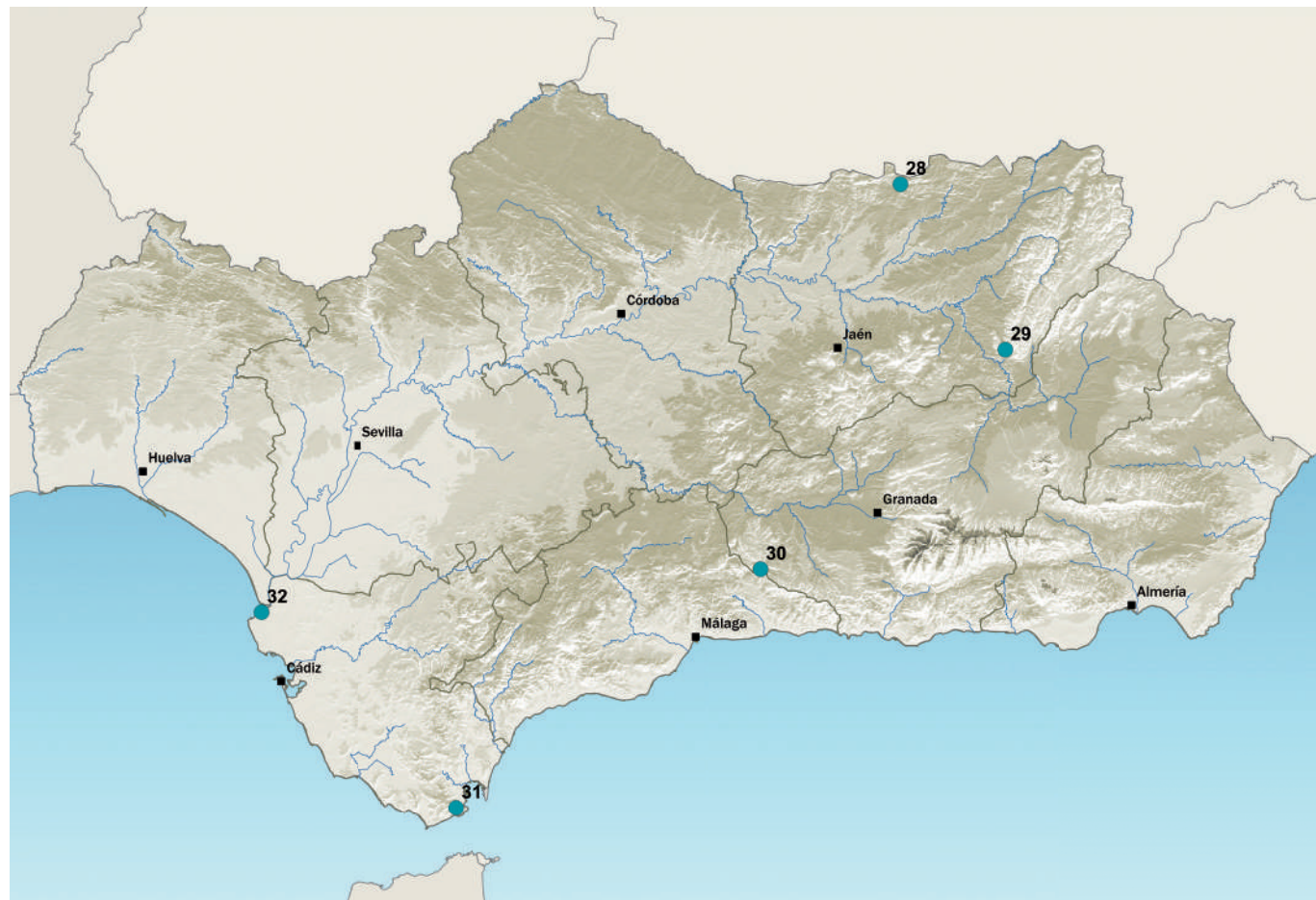
Guadix and Purullena are located in an area of extreme orographic contrasts. The landscape is predominantly flat, albeit flanked by large mountain ranges which provide shelter and give the area a continental climate. The viewsheds are extensive and the colour and texture spectrums fairly homogeneous, showcasing an arid landscape with excellent views.

Here, the diverse and complex historical development of the Altiplano de Granada has formed a highly unique urban settlement, due partly to the survival of cave homes in both the towns themselves and in the area between the two, and partly to the impact of the Modern State key features visible in the development of Guadix from the 16th century onwards. This includes the historical city of Guadix, the Purullena site, and other minor sites such as Paulenca and Marchal.

Although the centre of the Guadix settlement acquired town-like characteristics during the Roman Age, it also has many Moorish, Renaissance and Baroque features, together with the strong impressions left upon the landscape by the troglodyte homes. The cave houses, facilitated by the peculiar sandstone and clay composition of the ground, still remain to this day, with many having been converted for touristic purposes.







B. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

They reflect the way in which the communities have led to the creation of infrastructure and established short-, medium- and long-distance links, whether for accessing life-sustaining resources or luxuries, fostering trade flows, establishing social relationships, facilitating migration or repopulating temporary settlements.

These communication routes occasionally pass through areas which are well-known for being home to landscape landmarks which have strongly influenced public imagination by being linked to myths and legends – such as the landscape of the Strait of Gibraltar (Cádiz), or the land itself – or by housing paintings, engravings and other symbolic works, such as in the Despeñaperros pass (Jaén) or Zafarraya pass (Granada).

B.2 Natural thoroughfare

B.2.1 Land-based pass

28 Landscape of Despeñaperros pass

29 Landscape of Quesada-Tíscar pass

30 Landscape of Zafarraya pass

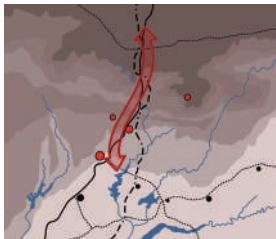
B.2.2 Maritime or waterway-based passageway

31 Landscape of Strait of Gibraltar

32 Landscape of Guadalquivir River mouth

28. LANDSCAPE OF DESPEÑAPERROS PASS

Santa Elena (Jaén)



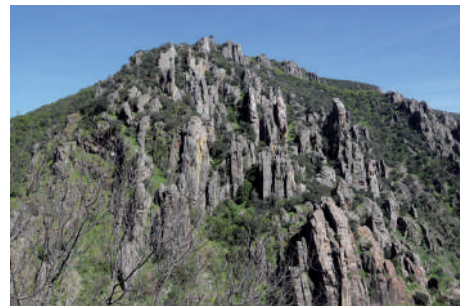
Linear – transit



Guiding the routes running between the Meseta and the Baetic Depression, Despeñaperros traces a course through the eastern part of the Sierra Morena to the north of the province of Jaén and has been intensively used since Prehistoric times. The Despeñaperros landscape follows a north-south axis and remains more or less contained in the mountainous area which extends to the east and west of the route between the communities of Venta de Cárdenas, to the north, and Santa Elena to the south.

During Prehistoric times it was considered a strategic natural pass. Numerous examples of cave art in the area depict the local wildlife and the hunting that occurred there. There are the remnants of roads and paths running towards the Meseta left over from antiquity and the Middle Ages, which do not always follow the pathways currently in use. During the Modern Age, the territorial structure of a politically centralised state required «royal roads» to effectively assimilate the domain. This was where the Royal Road, or Camino de Andalucía was located, which was set up and consolidated at the same time as new towns were being built.

As a name, a place and a concept, Despeñaperros is a part of Andalusia's collective imagination. The landscape is therefore also well-known for its links to the idea of travel, transit, passage, entry into and exit from Andalusia.



29. LANDSCAPE OF QUESADA-TÍSCAR PASS

Quesada (Jaén)

The route between Quesada and the small village of Don Pedro follows a natural northeast-southeast mountain pass between the Quesada mountains to the west, and the southernmost point of the Cazorla and Segura highlands to the east, through which the first stretch of the Guadalquivir river valley runs northwards. The olive groves growing around Quesada contrast with the nearby mountain ridges, deeply influencing the landscape's visual characteristics.

As a historical place of passage, the focus on the route's fortification is one of the aspects which most reflects its landscapes' cultural character. Starting with the fortress in Quesada, other defensive elements appear – when the views between the mountains allow them to be seen – as historical landmarks profiled against the horizon, showing how they were used to control the lands through which the road passes on its way to Granada.

At its southernmost point, the view over the Altiplano from the Tíscar shrine takes on attributes of territorial control, giving onlookers from the province of Jaén sight of the plains divided by deep ravines, crop fields, and empty land typical of the semi-arid climate.



Linear – transit



Linear – transit
and Isolated by
reference



30. LANDSCAPE OF ZAFARRAYA PASS

Alhama de Granada and Zafarraya (Granada). Alcaucín (Málaga)

The Zafarraya Pass (or «Boquete de Zafarraya» as it is also known) is a natural access route from the coast in the south to an inland peneplain with an altitude of almost 1,000m, surrounded by mighty mountain ridges.

A thoroughway for cattle drivers, merchants, troops and travellers, the pass has historically been the subject of territorial disputes due to the richness of the plains to which it leads. Today it is a well-known landmark, both for locals – who have their own connotations of it – and for visitors, who are attracted by the unique landscape and the difficulties posed by the road which passes through it.

Zafarraya combines the landscape of a karst plain (polje) which supports an abundance of irrigated farming, with the landscape of a rocky opening (the «boquete», or hole) which is the natural pass from the lands around Granada to the Málaga coast. The settlement ranges along the edges of the polje, except for the town of Zafarraya itself which occupies a central position and acts as a vantage point for views from its western side. The elements linked to the vernacular architecture, and in particular with the culture of water, are a fundamental part of this landscape.



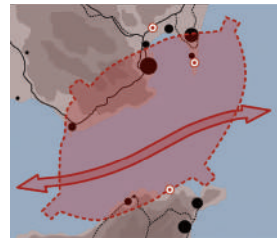
31. LANDSCAPE OF STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR

Tarifa, Algeciras, La Línea de la Concepción, San Roque and Los Barrios (Cádiz)

The Strait of Gibraltar is a natural divide between two continents (Europe and Africa) and two bodies of water (the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean). The rounded appearance of the Rock of Gibraltar is strongly associated with this landscape. It also has links to the myth about the «Pillars of Hercules», identified in Africa as the profile of the Dead Woman mountain (Jebel Musa) in Morocco, or according to others, Monte Hacho in Ceuta.

This thoroughfare has great perceptive and visual value, in addition to being a geographically strategic location, as it is a prime area for viewing prized elements of the landscape such as the North African coast, the Isla de Las Palomas in Tarifa, or the aforementioned «Pillars of Hercules» on the border of each continent. The constant circulation of boats entering and leaving the Strait is also an important element in the landscape, echoing an act that, for seafarers, is something of a ritual.

An obligatory transit zone due to its geography, and status as a political and cultural border throughout its history, these elements are formative in the definition of the region's territories and landscapes.



Linear – transit and
Open area



Linear – transit and
Enclosed area



32. LANDSCAPE OF GUADALQUIVIR RIVER MOUTH

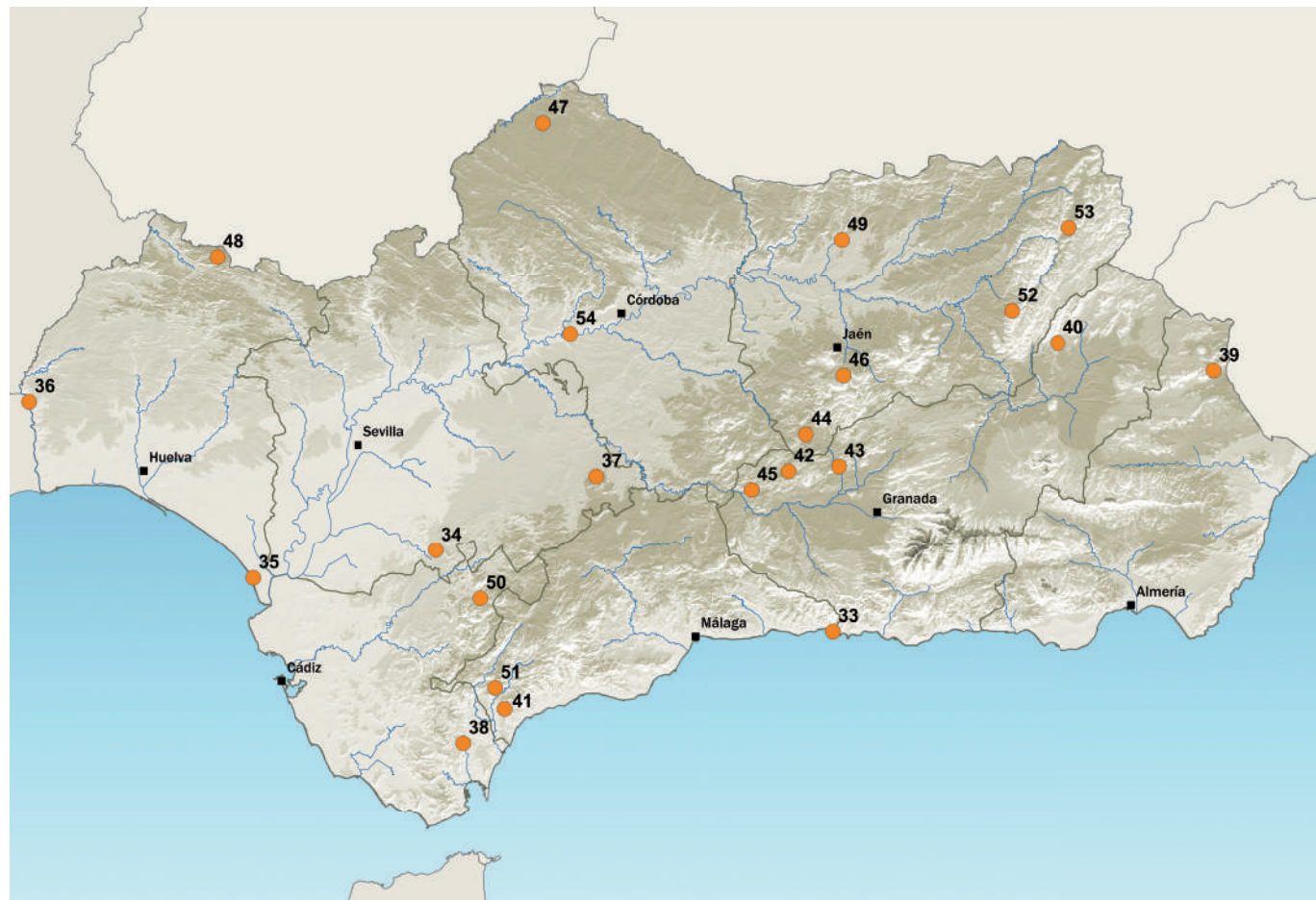
Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Chipiona (Cádiz). Almonte (Huelva)

Locally, the mouth of the Guadalquivir is widely considered to practically encompass an entire subregional area. To pinpoint a lookout point over the heritage contained in the river's landscape, we positioned ourselves here in an iconic spot, as it is the actual river course where it runs between Sanlúcar de Barrameda and the furthest sandy reaches of Doñana at the Punta de Malandar.

Over the course of time, the landscape around the mouth of the Guadalquivir has become an immense area of dichotomies (river-sea, natural-manmade, maritime-countryside) and myths (Tartessos, Atlantis), which have contributed greatly to its status as an icon overlaid with many connotations: mystery and stillness dominate the shores of Doñana, whilst the hustle and hubbub of trade and city life reign in Sanlúcar, reflecting the landscape's primary role as a waterway.

A site characterised by transit and traffic since the furthest reaches of antiquity, this is a key stop on one of the Peninsula's most significant cultural routes. The river has supported life here since the very first large-scale territorial articulation during Roman times, for example, all the way to the period of intense transit – both of people and goods – that coincided with the Spanish colonisation of America.





C. SECURITY AND DEFENSE SYSTEMS

There are examples here of cultural landscapes associated with security and defence systems that demonstrate how societies have protected their communities, and the resources necessary to their survival. These tend to be located in strips along the border – either land-based or at sea – and have several physical characteristics which increase their surveillance capacity, for example the provision of wide viewsheds and/or being difficult to access as resistance against potential conflicts. The constructions on these sites tend to be solid, with the sole purpose of surveillance and visual interconnection, such as is the case in coastal watch towers, or fortified complexes which can accommodate much of the population if needed. The coastal defence landscapes from Maro to Cerro Gordo (Málaga and Granada) or Doñana (Huelva) are some of the best examples; others include Castellar (Cádiz) and Alcalá la Real (Jaén).

C.1 Position

C.1.1 Watch towers

- 33 Landscape of Maro to Cerro Gordo's coastal defence
- 34 Landscape of Cote
- 35 Landscape of Doñana's coastal defence

C.1.2 Fortifications

- 36 Landscape of Sanlúcar de Guadiana
- 37 Landscape of Estepa
- 38 Landscape of Castellar
- 39 Landscape of Vélez-Blanco
- 40 Landscape of Castril
- 41 Landscape of Casares
- 42 Landscape of Montefrío
- 43 Landscape of Moclín
- 44 Landscape of Alcalá la Real
- 45 Landscape of Zagra
- 46 Landscape of Otiñar
- 47 Landscape of Belalcázar
- 48 Landscape of Cumbres Mayores
- 49 Landscape of Baños de la Encina
- 50 Landscape of Zahara de la Sierra
- 51 Landscape of Gaucín
- 52 Landscape of Cazorla-La Iruela
- 53 Landscape of Hornos
- 54 Landscape of Almodóvar del Río

Linear –
interrelation



33. LANDSCAPE OF MARO TO CERRO GORDO'S COASTAL DEFENCE

Nerja (Málaga). Almuñécar (Granada)

The coast from Maro (Nerja, Málaga) to Cerro Gordo, to the west of La Herradura (Almuñécar, Granada) is made up of well-established slopes, limiting the coastline itself to formations of small, hidden coves, which constitute the only few mooring or anchoring points for vessels in the area.

These isolated conditions and lack of access mean this coastline has been a source of insecurity throughout its history, forming the perfect spot for smuggling and piracy, or for North Africans to disembark, pillage and plunder.

The landscape is therefore very much characterised by the security elements made up of the network of watch towers. These are Nasrid in origin, although the definitive layout was established during the Modern Age, from the 16th and 17th centuries onwards.

The selected area, which spans over seven kilometres of coastline, contains five towers in varying states of conservation, which to this day are still visually linked, and surrounded by a high-quality natural environment of rocky cliffs and native flora and fauna.

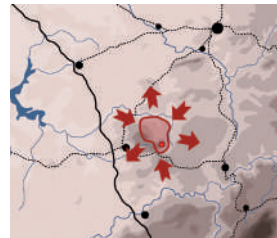


34. LANDSCAPE OF COTE

Montellano (Seville)

The Cote watchtower offers comprehensive views over the border area in Montellano's surrounding countryside. It sits high on a mountain which backs onto the Sierra de San Pablo in the east (518m), overlooking the Seville countryside to the north and the Cádiz mountains to the south. The authenticity displayed in both its lower (four-lobed) and upper (Alfonso X Gothic style) storeys, as well as its visual links with other castles in the 'Banda Morisca', or Moorish Strip, mean that this landscape's significance goes above and beyond simply controlling land; its presence is associated with the border which for so long ran through this part of the country.

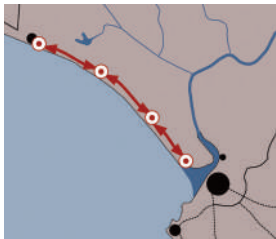
The fact that the short-, medium- and long-distance visual connections – which were the reason for this medieval defensive strip being built and maintained – are still present bears remarkable value which adds character to the landscape in this area of countryside, sitting as it does alongside the mountain ridges. The landscape of the «border» is clearly visible, and even today it is easy to visually join the dots between the various towers and castles: some closer, such as the Lopera tower, and some further away, such as the defences in Zahara de la Sierra and Olvera, both in the province of Cádiz.



Isolated by location and reference



Linear –
interrelation



35. LANDSCAPE OF DOÑANA'S COASTAL DEFENCE

Almonte (Huelva)

The Playa de Castilla at the western end of the Doñana sandbanks is the largest beach in Andalusia. All along the coast sits a series of watch towers which allowed for quick and efficient visual communication in the event of possible attacks or invasions by sea.

From north to south, they are the Torre de la Carbonera, Torre de Zalabar and Torre de San Jacinto, all of which are currently in varying states of repair compared to their original condition. They are located within the Doñana National Park, in one of the most open and unique landscapes of Andalusia – more specifically, in the sandy part of the same beach where lines of savins, clusters of pines and forests of juniper lend stability to the dunes blown about by the wind.

The landscape gives a sense of isolation and remoteness, with very few signs of human activity. Its physical and human geography lays the foundations for it being historically perceived as an uncertain, dangerous area at a time when robberies, pillaging and piracy were rife. The material legacy of the defensive surveillance buildings helps in understanding the character and power of this landscape.



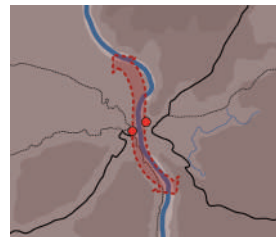
36. LANDSCAPE OF SANLÚCAR DE GUADIANA

Sanlúcar de Guadiana and El Almendro (Huelva)

The landscape of the border town of Sanlúcar de Guadiana, with its bridge across the water to the Portuguese town of Alcoutim, is marked in particular by the river and its status as a border territory: a physical dividing line between Spain and Portugal. The river clearly represents the political divide, but at the same time acts as a link between the two shores.

The isolated nature of this area of Andévalo has led to a landscape which to a large extent has fossilised over time. It has few inhabitants, counts military facilities and what remains of the mining industry as its icons, and is extremely well-known for its location and the culture of a border rich in legends, stories and local ties. It is this last point in particular which means this landscape is home to intense verbal exchanges and accounts, which need to be looked at from a local perspective but which are also so rich that it is impossible to view this area as not being connected to its Portuguese twin across the water.

The landscape is also valuable due to the beauty of its contrasts and undulations. Bajo Guadiana's placidity is visible in its meanders, which offer views of the mountain's holm oaks, low brush and farmland, together with the remains of windmills that are highly characteristic of this little corner of Huelva.



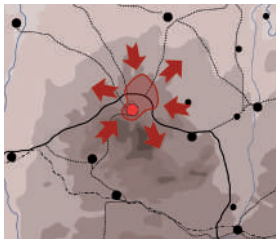
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37. LANDSCAPE OF ESTEPA

Estepa (Seville)

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location and
reference



Estepa's geographical features tell of its original strategic placement, primarily as a prehistoric settlement (the Iberian oppidum of Ostippo), which was subsequently successfully replicated in the Moorish period with the construction of a fortification encompassing a citadel and walled town. The model survived into the Christian period, when the town area expanded onto the neighbouring slope.

It owes its value as a landscape to its position as a historic settlement, crowned with a fortification and neighboured by a village on a rocky limestone ridge overlooking a mountainous countryside of rainfed cereal crops, olive groves and almond trees.

The castle in Estepa is an excellent reflection of the south-western part of the province of Seville, and a good part of the Subbética area of Córdoba. It is also a landmark which can be seen from an extensive viewshed, encompassing a large proportion of the southern parts of the Seville and Córdoba provinces. But the castle is not all: Estepa's landmarks also include the tower of the Iglesia de la Victoria, which adds a complementary finishing touch to the town's profile.



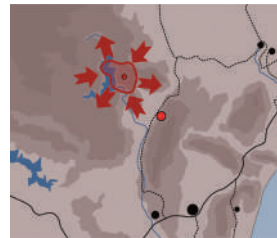
38. LANDSCAPE OF CASTELLAR

Castellar de la Frontera (Cádiz)

The medieval settlement of Castellar Viejo presents a landscape defined by its strategic position atop a crag. Humans have inhabited the site since a very early date, and it was particularly well-populated during the Islamic period, developing to play an important defensive role along the border with the kingdom of Granada. Castellar Viejo is a rare example of an inhabited medieval fort, which is still in good condition and stands out as being an exceptional viewpoint.

The natural elevation upon which the site mainly stands (in the mountains of the Aljibe massif, in the far east of the Penibaetic System) is in itself a natural «walled front» going from north to south-southeast, offering views – and therefore visual control – to the east and west, and clearly defining the border. On one side there is the valley of the Arandilla River, which runs southwards into the view ending with the Rock of Gibraltar. To the west, the wide sheet of water created by the Guadarranque Reservoir features against the backdrop of the Sierra de los Alcocornales mountains.

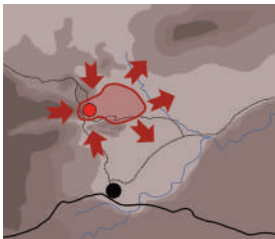
Inside the fortification, there is an interesting series of smaller scenes thanks to a medieval road and the vernacular architecture's ability to adapt to the space and slope's tight constraints.



Isolated by location and reference



Isolated by
location and
reference



39. LANDSCAPE OF VÉLEZ-BLANCO

Vélez-Blanco (Almería)

In a high location surrounded by mountains, Vélez-Blanco – with its castle and well-maintained, whitewashed village – is one of the most striking landscapes in the comarca of Los Vélez, as well as excellent area from which to enjoy the view across the sierra and surrounding countryside. The landscape of the Vélez-Blanco urban framework covers a wide visible area which prevails to the east, towards Murcian lands which are part of a multifunctional agricultural model and historically used by the communities there themselves. To the north the great elevation of Muela Grande is visible, a verdant natural landmark which acts as a local touchstone.

The site is crowned by the Fajardo family's palace-fortress and the town itself, split into two parts by the Barranco de la Fuente gully. The Moorish quarter sits below the castle and extends into the Christian expanse further to the east to create an interesting urban appearance.

Traditional activities linked to water and the existence of the urban framework itself, as well as the significance of the castle's location as an emblem of the marquisate, add to the overall impression of a landscape which has remained largely unchanged since it was created as a Renaissance-inspired feudal town.



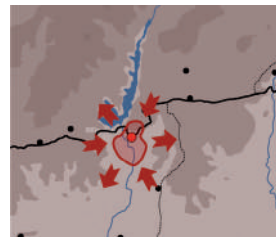
40. LANDSCAPE OF CASTRIL

Castril (Granada)

Castril's location and the position of its fortress as a spur off to the south of the town centre defines a landscape which is characterised by its strategic defensive position next to the historic passes along the Castril River, a vital route for travelling from Alto Guadalquivir to the Hoya de Baza.

The burg's location on the eastern bank of the river, surrounded by high mountain ranges, means it has an inner boundary that is very visible from short and medium-distance, rising up from the landscape like an armed guard in a whirlwind of power.

Castril and its immediate surroundings are evocative of the border which remained here until the late 15th century between the Castilian kingdoms and the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada. It occupies a strategic position in the natural gateway to the Sierra de Cazorla, which has been under Castilian rule since the 18th century. The crag alongside the town has been declared a natural eco-cultural monument, which particularly highlights the whole and well-conserved condition that the space is in today.



Isolated by
location and
reference



41. LANDSCAPE OF CASARES

Casares (Málaga)

Isolated by
location and
reference



Casares sits on a rocky spur on the southernmost edge of the Sierra Crestellina. Its viewshed is particularly expansive towards the southern flank, following the river valley as it makes its way to the coast, rising up from the undulating hills towards the small coastal plain between Manilva and Estepona.

The town of Casares took shape during the Modern Age, once Granada had been conquered and the subsequent Moorish wars ended. During the Moorish period, its primary role was as a military base tasked with defending the Granada border, with strategic visual links established via intermediate points with other strong enclaves such as Gibraltar, Gaucín, and Ronda.

The urban framework's layout stands up against the castle and another elevation alongside, giving the area an undulating «saddle» shape across which a town and road unfurl which have adapted to the topography and define the area with their typically Moorish roots. The majority of the town's development happened during the former «Antiguo Régimen» period, from 15th century to the start of the 18th century, and was based around a farming-focused economy which is visible in various buildings and elements within the town.



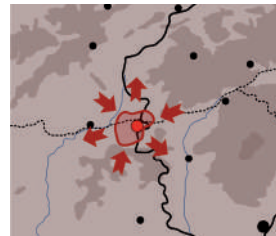
42. LANDSCAPE OF MONTEFRÍO

Montefrío (Granada)

The landscape of Montefrío is characterised by the strategic positioning of its town and castle. Its immediate surroundings shape an inner area with greater uninterrupted views to the north, up to the gateways to the Nasrid border from the lands around Jaén.

Montefrío sits in the north of Granada's plain, and was key to the Nasrid defensive system. Its remains characterise this area of landscape, even today. As with other fortifications along the Nasrid border, the castle was built in the highest part of the town. The stronghold was one of the great Nasrid military facilities, which combined the use of Almohad building techniques with the latest developments in siege warfare – such as the emergence of siege artillery – to create genuine defensive complexes. In addition to the town's military appearance, there is also the impressive Renaissance church, a propagandistic Castilian contribution to display the image of the new power.

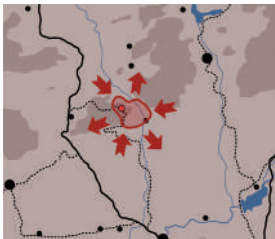
The hills and natural limestone ridges of the mountainous surroundings are full of plants typical of low Mediterranean brushland (mastic trees, gorse and lavender), and oaks interspersed with olive trees. The most common trees found in the towns' surroundings are olive trees that produce olives for oil. This, and grazing, are the municipality's main economic activities.



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43. LANDSCAPE OF MOCLÍN

Moclín (Granada)

The Moclín fortress used to control the strategic pass from Alcalá la Real in the province of Jaén to Pinos Puente in the Granada plain, using a mountain chain running from southeast to northeast, which included the Sierra de Enmedio and the Sierra de la Hoz. In concrete terms, the fortification was situated on a hill very close to the natural canyon of the Velillos River which runs to the southeast and provides an extensive viewshed as it exits in this direction.

Moclín was a highly important component of Granada's defence. The current condition of the defensive settlement conveys the building's majesty and might, and its role in military rule; the view of the current town at its feet, which has remained much the same in terms of size and typology, evokes images of the Castilian resettlement process.

The site sits on a hilltop in the Sierra de Moclín in a little valley below two mountains: the Morrón del Hacho (1,255m), which stands to the southeast of the town, and the closer, Nuestra Señora de la Encarnación (1,117m), which is the location for the castle and the chapel. Its position makes it a key observation point for the Granada plain and several of the routes which go into the Los Montes comarca.



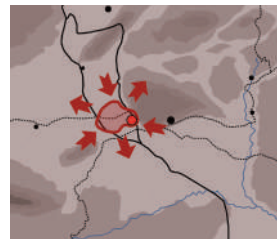
44. LANDSCAPE OF ALCALÁ LA REAL

Alcalá la Real (Jaén)

Alcalá la Real is the most powerful strategic settlement in the depression or geological corridor that shares its name, which used to connect the countryside of Córdoba with the Granada plain.

The impression of a «border landscape» is created by the significant visual presence of the fortress of La Mota, perched on a hill that has practically escaped all of Alcalá's urban development, although visually still remains closely linked. It is a fortified town with a highly specialised functional role in terms of its location and the campaigns of the Granada War during the latter stages of the 15th century. The walled settlement and old suburb add considerable value to the landscape: their location on a small walled plateau, up from which surges the impressive mass of the Abbey Church and defensive towers, offers views over a sizeable part of the south of the Jaén province, and the furthest reaches of the provinces of Granada and Córdoba.

People and power have coexisted in reasonable proportions throughout the centuries here, despite urban expansion in more recent times and as a result continue to project an image of a landscape with character and great heritage value in one of the very deepest parts of Andalusia.



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45. LANDSCAPE OF ZAGRA

Zagra (Granada)

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Zagra is located on hilly terrain, beneath the Redondo mountain and facing the Cabezuela mountains. It is slightly elongated and borders the river of the same name to the east. The fortified settlement of Zagra dominates one of the strategic passes that litter the sides of the Genil River as it runs through the wilderness towards the Subbética area of Córdoba, or more specifically to the southeast of the Blanquilla Stream and the Pesquera River which flow down from the northeast.

Zagra was a bastion of the Nasrid kingdom's defence along its border with Castilian lands. Its location on a rocky promontory between the hills of a lush countryside excellently conveys the subbetic landscape of the Granada border, with rocky enclaves jutting out over vast undulating expanses of high countryside.

The castle, complete with a watchtower for controlling the tail end of the Iznájar Reservoir, towers over the town, marking its landscape and creating a direct link with the other components in the defensive system of the Nasrid border. The historical nature of the corridor that defines this area is supported by the presence of a Roman road. Zagra has interesting, traditional architecture, such as a singular cemetery sitting upon the same hill, not far from the castle.



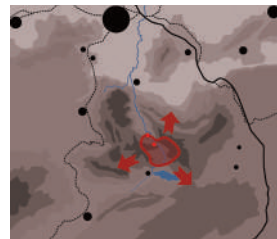
46. LANDSCAPE OF OTÍÑAR

Jaén (Jaén)

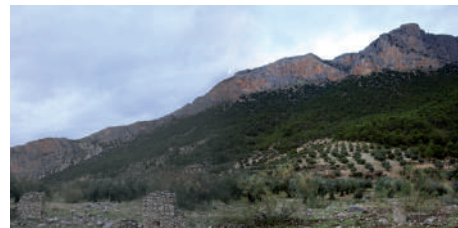
To the south of the city of Jaén, past Puente de la Sierra, the Quiebrajano river valley runs through a landscape of precipitously steep mountain formations until it arrives at the marshland with which it shares its name. The sturdy formations of the limestone relief merge into flat inner plains that are plugged with limestone residue. This has deposited all the fine materials necessary at the bottom of the canyon excavated by the Quiebrajano to create land on the valley floor that can support heavy grazing.

The route has been used as a natural thoroughfare between the Jaén and Pago de las Cimbras mountain ranges to the west, and the Propios mountains to the east, with defensive elements having been built in strategic places for territorial surveillance and defence.

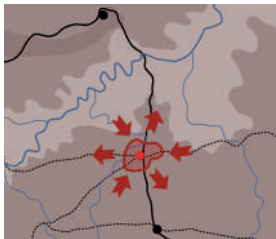
The strategic layout of the enclave, in the immediate surroundings of the city of Jaén, and the existence of the so-called «old road» to Granada through the narrow passageways shaped by the Quiebrajano River, gave Otíñar an important role in the defence of the Medieval border from the 13th century to the 15th. It may have been this role which ultimately lent special meaning to this landscape in terms of heritage, given the robust presence of the Otíñar fortress even today.



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47. LANDSCAPE OF BELALCÁZAR

Belalcázar (Córdoba)

The landscape of Belalcázar embraces the visual dominance of the city's castle (the area's key heritage claim) in what is otherwise fairly uneventful terrain. The image of the Sotomayor family's stately castle-palace on the peneplain of Los Pedroches is a familiar outline for those approaching Andalusia from the neighbouring district of La Serena, in Extremadura. The structure of the castle, particularly from close up (from the town itself or its entrances, for example) is impressive, with rounded proportions and ornamental elements which are some of the most interesting in all of Spain.

The surrounding pastures and their use as farmland, together with the Mesta – the drovers' road between Extremadura, La Mancha and Andalusia – have been Belalcázar's reason for being since the Late Middle Ages, giving rise to the Mesta's own statutes being implemented in the area, which were different to the royal statutes in place for Castilian lands.

Belalcázar is located on gently undulating, fairly low ground with a peaceful landscape and wide viewshed. The Gothic castle dominates here, surrounded by dry-farmed arable crops which mark the changing of the seasons with their colours; green in winter and early spring and yellow and russet in the summer, with lesser amounts of ground taken up by olive trees.



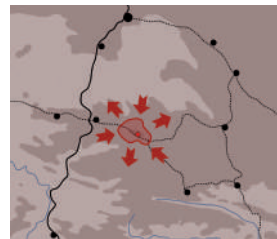
48. LANDSCAPE OF CUMBRES MAYORES

Cumbres Mayores (Huelva)

Cumbres Mayores sits in the far east of a long mountain chain that runs east to west and is the site of the three towns which each feature this characteristic in their name (the three «cumbres», or three summits). The location is therefore a prominent feature of the surrounding landscape, although possibly less so to the west, as far as the Ermita Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza, from which the views of the town centre are highly prized by the local community.

During the 13th century, King Sancho IV decided to create a line of defensive structures along the Sierra de Aracena due to its important geostrategic location. This military scheme, which was known as the «banda gallega» or «Galician strip» owing to the original reason for settling here, was organised with the overriding aim of protecting the city of Seville.

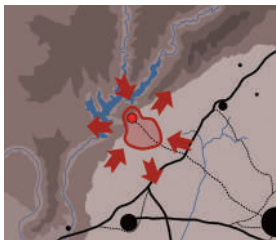
This landscape is therefore characterised by the presence of defensive architecture which underlines the land's previous status as a border area. These elements have become some of the area's most significant heritage landmarks, not just because they are visually striking, but also because they encompass much of the imagery projected by the sierra due to the exceptional views that they offer across the mountainous landscape.



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49. LANDSCAPE OF BAÑOS DE LA ENCINA

Baños de la Encina (Jaén)

Neighbouring the El Rumblar marshland, Baños de la Encina is still home to a medieval fortress and the village which grew up on the northern and eastern slopes. It has a commanding view and is in a position to exert control over a wide territory which enters the narrow Despeñaperros pass not too far away.

Baños de la Encina is located between the flat countryside of Bailén, used for crop production, and the mountain ridges of the Sierra Morena against which it sits.

The rocky spur atop which the fortress sits visually dominates the countryside of olive trees and crops immediately to the south and southeast, whilst to the north it envelopes and shelters the town.

For travellers approaching from Bailén or Linares, the landscape which encompasses the Buralgimar fortress conveys a sense of power and control even today, as an example of where the shape and size of more recent urban expansion has successfully managed to respect the landscape's historic and heritage assets.



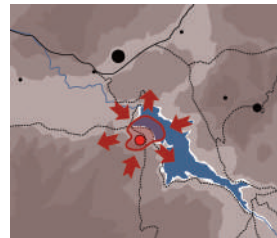
50. LANDSCAPE OF ZAHARA DE LA SIERRA

Zahara de la Sierra (Cádiz)

Orographically, the rock atop which sits the historical village of Zahara is the extension of a line of peaks from north to south which begins in the Grazalema mountain range or massif. This final spur over the Guadalete commands the land to the west and north, and is where the most well-known views of the village are to be had.

The castle in Zahara towers over the village with its unmistakable profile, and is undoubtedly the element of the landscape with the greatest cultural significance, historically linked as it is to defence. Other defensive elements relating to the ancient Moorish settlement – either incorporated into Zahara's town centre or located nearby – must also be mentioned. These include the village's hexagonal tower and the gateway tower at the end of El Fuerte street, which were part of the entry way into the walled settlement's inner citadel. As with many other mountain sites, its creation and development bear clear links to the border settlements established in the Nasrid kingdom's 15th-century defensive strip.

The retention of medieval urban planning is significant to the landscape due to the condition of its civil and popular architecture, in addition to a host of traditions, uses, and long-established activities.



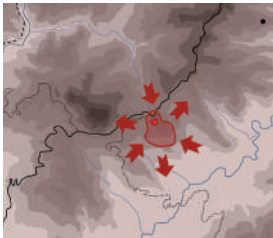
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51. LANDSCAPE OF GAUCÍN

Gaucín (Málaga)

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On the slope between the limestone ridges of the Sierra de Ronda and the waters of the Genal River, with its wide, deep valley dropping down below, Gaucín sits out in the interface between valley and rock.

Gaucín may be considered a strategic defensive site of the south-eastern part of the Ronda highlands. Its topography makes it noteworthy, both for the distances covered by its viewshed (Gibraltar and secondary enclaves) and its location in the Guadiaro and Genal river basins, which run from the Campo de Gibraltar into the depths of the Andalusian countryside.



Gaucín is home to the unique profile that is the Águila castle, perched atop an escarpment, as well as the primarily post-Medieval development of a Moorish village which topographically adapts to a high-altitude undulation, extending to the south and west of the castle's rocky crest. The Gaucín site runs along an east-west axis in terms of its relationship with the defensive settlement, a prominent, high, currently uninhabited hill which formed the starting point for urban expansion in a westward direction. Its peculiar structure caught the eye of travellers and painters during the 19th century, making it yet another romantic representation of the «Oriental Andalusia» concept that grew up at that time.



52. LANDSCAPE OF CAZORLA-LA IRUELA

Cazorla and La Iruela (Jaén)

The two towns (Cazorla and La Iruela) are located very close together and share an outlook of rocky ledges offering wide views. In the case of Cazorla, a low-lying sea of olive trees dominates the view to the west, belonging to the high countryside of Jaén prior to it becoming the sierra. La Iruela, however, has a commanding view of the fields to the north of the town. Both cases are excellent examples of key passes or access routes into the sierra.

Owing to the geography of the area, the towns are very similar: they are crowned by a defensive element (tower, castle) with its origins in the Moorish period, down from which runs – perhaps for as long as from the 14th century – a road and a village topographically adapted to the contours of the elevation and with unquestionable heritage value, both in the views offered by the houses and their appearance from outside. Regarding the latter, the nearby views from lower down the slopes have the massive natural majesty of the immense rocky outcrop in the background.

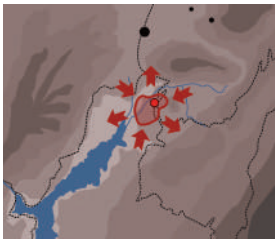
Significant civil and religious buildings have been maintained within the urban frameworks, in line with their historical importance in terms of their political role as headquarters during the Adelantamiento de Cazorla.



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53. LANDSCAPE OF HORNOS

Hornos (Jaén)

Hornos occupies a prime position owing to its location high above the tail end of the El Tranco Reservoir, which extends out to the south-southeast of the urban settlement. The area is therefore contained within a wide area clearly delimited by the dam and the north-eastern elevations to the east of the site.

The Hornos mountain provides the backdrop for the town, which leans against its eastern slope. Hornos sits on a rocky spur that juts out from the mountain, from which it has a commanding position over the north-eastern to south-eastern flanks, located lower down and characterised by slopes dotted with olive trees and the view of the tail end of the El Tranco reservoir.

Hornos is shaped like a typical Moorish settlement: it sits at the top of an elevation surrounded by steep cliffs, with a castle and guard tower for the inhabitants of a village which sits below. This structure remains in good condition, and the recent urban expansions have always harmonised well in terms of type, purpose and scale. The village's rural surroundings are predominantly characterised by the mountain's olive groves.



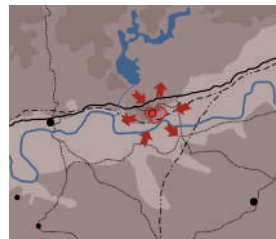
54. LANDSCAPE OF ALMODÓVAR DEL RÍO

Almodóvar del Río (Córdoba)

Almodóvar sits on the Guadalquivir's alluvial plain, acting as a frontier between two worlds: to the north, the Sierra Morena, covered in holm oaks, cork oaks, and mountain olive groves; and to the south, the plain and countryside, devoid of natural vegetation and planted with arable crops.

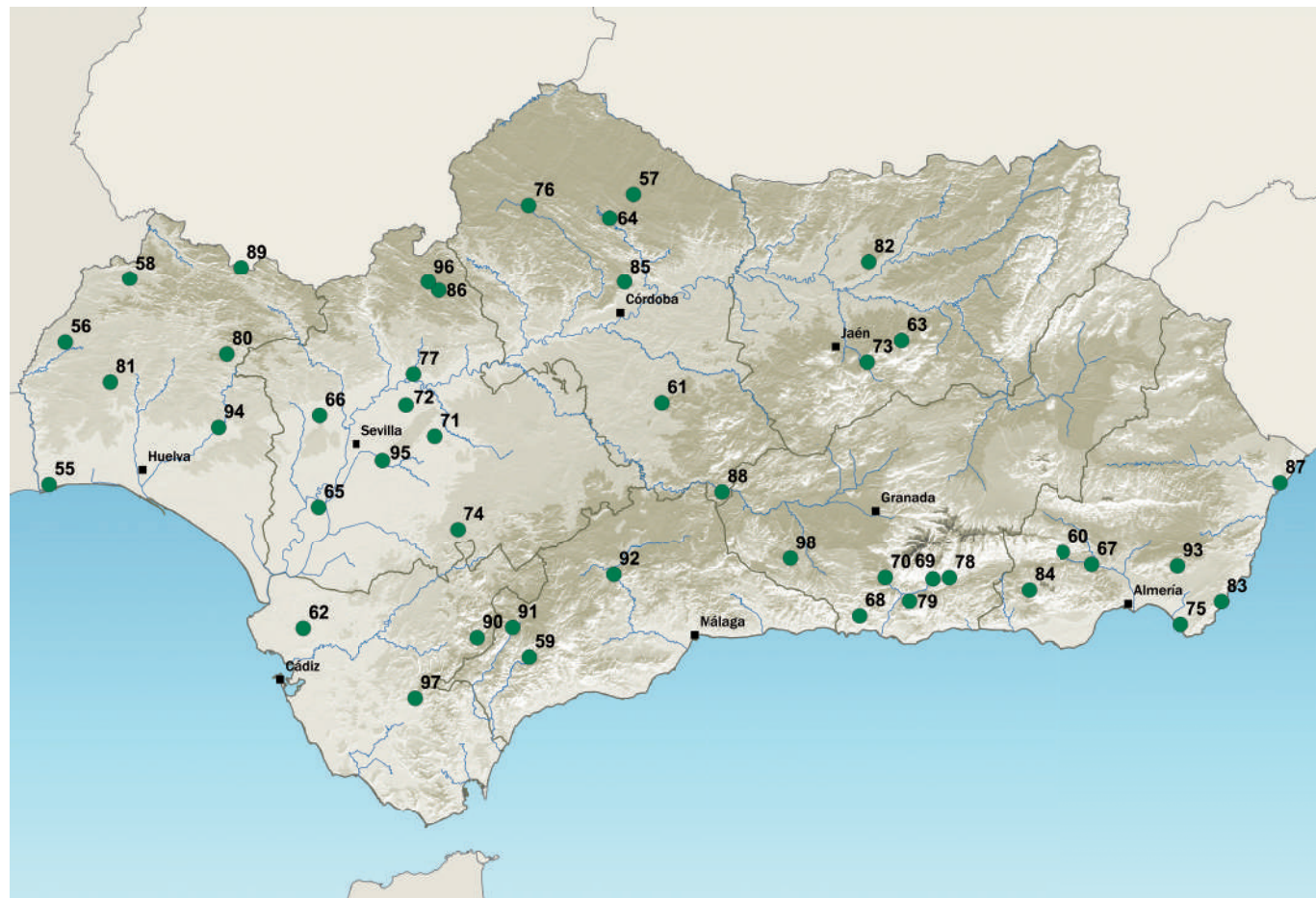
The white town extends along the slope of the Floresta hill and the castle sits on the summit, at 252 metres above sea level and on the left-hand bank of the Guadalquivir River. The river bends around the site in a meander, with its presence defining the landscape and making it unique: it is the source of the soil's fertility and determines its uses, which have unquestionably shaped the land.

Like a spur or vanguard of the sierra reaching out to the river, the Almodóvar castle is known as representing travel, visually highlighting the route between Córdoba and Seville. Its commanding position and its immediate proximity to the Guadalquivir River – and therefore the different lines of the traditional communications network which remains in use to this day – also give it a sense of control, political power and strength, linking it to the ideal medieval landscape in which the town and castle and their area of influence stretch over the resources in a rich agricultural plain and strategic passing place in the valley.



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D. RESOURCE OBTAINMENT AND TRANSFORMATION SYSTEMS

The landscapes included in the resource obtainment and transformation systems show the results of development to primary and secondary economic activities. On occasion, these activities require little manipulation of the environment, such as is the case with hunting, fishing and harvesting – these environments include the fishing landscape of the Isla Cristina (Huelva). However, other landscapes have undergone radical transformations which have resulted in significant changes being made to the natural environment, as is the case in several landscapes linked to the obtainment and transformation of agricultural or mined resources.

There are many agricultural and mining landscapes in Andalusia. Some of the top ones include the agrosilvopastoral landscapes found in the pastureland around Paymogo (Huelva) and La Jara (Córdoba), the vineyards of Montilla (Córdoba) and Jerez (Cádiz), the cereal crops in Gerena (Seville), and the polyculture systems in the Lecrín valley (Granada). Mining has also played a huge part in shaping the landscape of many Andalusian territories, such as the coal and metal mining landscapes of Alto Guadiato (Córdoba) and Riotinto (Huelva), or the saltworks in Cabo de Gata (Almería).

Finally, the landscapes linked with the use of water and wind for producing and/or storing energy should be noted, such as the mill-rich landscape of the Alhama gorges, or the hydraulic infrastructure in El Chorro (Málaga).

D.1 Hunting, fishing and harvesting

D.1.2 Fishing

- 55 Landscape of Isla Cristina's fisheries

D.2 Agrarian resources

D.2.1 Agrosilvopastoral

- 56 Landscape of Paymogo's pastureland
- 57 Landscape of La Jara's pastureland
- 58 Landscape of Chanza's pastureland
- 59 Landscape of Alto Genal's agriculture

D.2.2 Viticulture

- 60 Landscape of Ohanes' viticulture
- 61 Landscape of Montilla's viticulture
- 62 Landscape of Jerez de la Frontera's viticulture

D.2.3 Olive growing

- 63 Landscape of Sierra Mágina's olive growing
- 64 Landscape of Los Pedroches' olive growing

D.2.4 Cereals

- 65 Landscape of Isla Mayor's cereal
- 66 Landscape of Gerena's cereal

D.2.5 Horticulture

- 67 Landscape of Bentarique's horticulture

- 68 Landscape of alto río Verde's horticulture

D.2.6 Polyculture

- 69 Landscape of barranco del Poqueira y La Tahá's agriculture
- 70 Landscape of Lecrín valley's agriculture
- 71 Landscape of Los Alcores and Vega del Corbones' agriculture
- 72 Landscape of Carmona's agriculture
- 73 Landscape of Pegalajar's agriculture

D.3 Mining resources

D.3.1 Lime

- 74 Landscape of Morón's lime

D.3.2 Salt

- 75 Landscape of Cabo de Gata's saltworks

D.3.4 Coal

- 76 Landscape of Alto Guadiato's coal mining
- 77 Landscape of Villanueva del Río y Minas' coal mining

D.3.5 Metals

- 78 Landscape of Busquistar's mining
- 79 Landscape of Sierra de Lújar's mining
- 80 Landscape of Riotinto's mining

- 81 Landscape of Tharsis' mining

- 82 Landscape of Cástulo-Linares's mining

- 83 Landscape of Rodalquilar's mining

- 84 Landscape of Sierra de Gádor's mining

- 85 Landscape of Cerro Muriano's mining

- 86 Landscape of Cerro del Hierro's mining

- 87 Landscape of Sierra Almagrera's mining

D.4 Water and wind

D.4.1 Hydraulic infrastructure

- 88 Waterscape of Iznájar

- 89 Waterscape of Cañaveral de León

- 90 Waterscape of Manga de Villaluenga

- 91 Waterscape of Cueva del Gato

- 92 Waterscape of El Chorro

D.4.2 Milling

- 93 Landscape of Barranco de Huebro's mills

- 94 Landscape of Tinto river's mills

- 95 Landscape of Guadaira river's mills

- 96 Landscape of Huéznar river's mills

- 97 Landscape of Patrite's mills

- 98 Landscape of Tajos de Alhama's mills

55. LANDSCAPE OF ISLA CRISTINA'S FISHERIES

Isla Cristina and Ayamonte (Huelva)



Enclosed area

The mud flats on the Isla Cristina make up part of the outer section of the Guadiana River, and are home to a complex and winding drainage network of channels, inlets and estuaries filled with successive sediment trawlers. The area is tucked inside a small sedimentary basin which contains the short Carreras River and is influenced by the sea, which transforms the river mouth into a little estuary dotted with mud flats and sand banks.

Human activity from through the ages is clearly visible in the ways the mud flats have been put to use with various examples incorporated into the landscape such as tide mills, salt rafts and fishing ports in the towns. The rich cultural heritage has been produced by interaction between nature and human creations, starting with the construction of these facilities between the 18th and 19th centuries.

Strips of sand banks along the sea front and the peace of the estuaries and inlets further inland which teem with life unequivocally convey the area's main environmental and cultural assets, which enjoy protection as a natural site with stable infrastructure that has developed strategies for informing visitors about these assets and making them aware of their value.



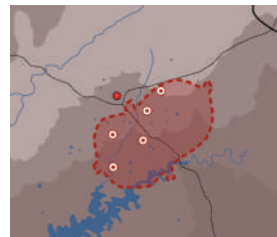
56. LANDSCAPE OF PAYMOGO'S PASTURELAND

Paymogo (Huelva)

Paymogo sits within the immense peneplain formed by the surrounding pastureland which covers the ridges of the Sierra Morena, with hills furrowed by sudden ravines and streams dug into eroded siliceous rock which is so hard they are forced to snake their way through the area – especially in the case of the Rivera de Malagón. Holm oaks are everywhere, accompanied in much smaller numbers by cork oaks.

The pastureland surrounding Paymogo is a centrally-used agrosilvopastoral system which is structured primarily around two strands: pig farming and acorn farming. El Andévalo is one of the Andalusian comarcas in which a considerable amount of land has been given over to this ecosystem, shaping a unique landscape in which the majority of uses associated with the exploitation of resources remain current and valid, making it a hallmark of the area.

The Paymogo pastureland shares other Andalusian and Spanish pasturelands' tendency towards featuring cleared and radically transformed woodland due to its use as agricultural and pastoral land. Its specialisation in pig farming for meat, and sheep and goats for meat and milk is a defining feature of this landscape's character. Fighting bulls are also bred in the area.

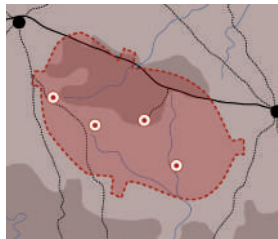


Open area



57. LANDSCAPE OF LA JARA'S PASTURELAND

Pozoblanco and Villanueva de Córdoba (Córdoba)



Open area

The Los Pedroches pastures which surround La Jara and the Virgen de Luna chapel make up an area with an average altitude of 700m in the form of a peneplain with gentle undulations and no major geographic features. It is a landscape of soft lines and wide viewsheds, with uniform woodland and even ground which shows the landscape's carpet of vegetation. The colours in the landscape range from the subdued greens of the holm oaks – and to a lesser extent cork oaks, Valencian oaks, wild olive trees and Pyrenean oaks – to the various colours of the ever-changing pastures.

Indications of its past uses are still prominent today, such as the presence of extensive farming activities in the pastures and the location of the chapel and its ancient droving roads. The pastures' agricultural system and pilgrimage traditions are known to have been upheld as an example of territorial integration between various Los Pedroches communities since the Late Middle Ages, in accordance with the «defensive brotherhood» or grazing land community in place in the La Jara pastures.

This high-quality, authentic, and undamaged pasture landscape is highly representative of the Los Pedroches pastures, particularly the eastern section, which remains home to some of the best-managed and best-preserved pastures in the Sierra Morena.



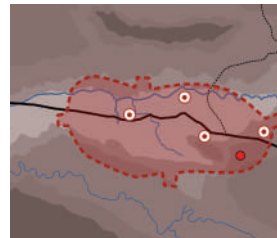
58. LANDSCAPE OF CHANZA'S PASTURELAND

Aroche and Rosal de Frontera (Huelva)

The Chanza River runs a short, high course, emerging from its source near Cortegana to quickly come to a stop on a large, flat tectonic furrow, forming a restful and expansive landscape of pastures, mountains, and grasslands below.

At the foot of Aroche lie the fertile plains across which the Chanza River runs. It is a highly symbolic landscape in terms of farming use as the land has a number of qualities which set it apart from rougher terrain. The farms and crofts located on the Belleza plains stand out as being considered some of the best land for the extensive production of grain and livestock.

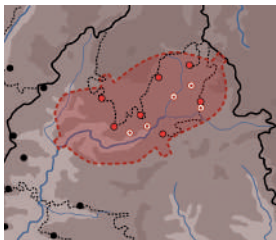
The active maintenance of an area of pastureland around the Chanza, as well as rainfed and grazing land, is the landscape's main stand-out feature. Dairies and farmsteads (including La Belleza, Llano de la Torre, Rosillo, La Corteganesa and Zafra) add the finishing touches to a rich immovable farming heritage. It is important to remember that the landscape also contains other assets relating to social production. Firstly, the festivities surrounding the San Mamés religious pilgrimage. Secondly, this is also the site of the archaeological remains of the Roman city of Turobriga, which is an example of how intensive the Romanisation process was along the edges of these mountains.



Open area



Open area



59. LANDSCAPE OF ALTO GENAL'S AGRICULTURE

Igualeja, Parauta, Cartajima, Faraján, Alpandeire, Júzcar and Pujerra (Málaga)

The source and headwater of the Genal River form a very distinctive area with a highly individual landscape, characterised by the continuation of several ancient agricultural uses as well as a network of settlements and rural links deeply rooted in Moorish tradition.

The area belongs to a part of the Alto Genal which is home to a number of communities surrounded by some of the largest chestnut tree farming spaces around, such as Pujerra, Igualeja and Cartajima. Together with Parauta, Júzcar and Faraján, these communities make up a high-quality rural landscape. Surrounded by the mountains of Ronda, the Alto Genal is set up like a «hinterland country», characterised by its age-old isolation. The headwater area of the river basin has steep, lush slopes scored by streams which feed into the Genal River.

This complex geographical structure makes internal links difficult and fostered the creation of small settlements very close together, originating perhaps from small rural farmsteads and defensive towers from the Moorish period. This gives the area a number of significant identifying common traits, such as the chestnut farming activity here which may date all the way back to Roman times, and the features of the built-up mountain environment which has become known as «Alpujarra malagueña», or «Alpujarra of Málaga».

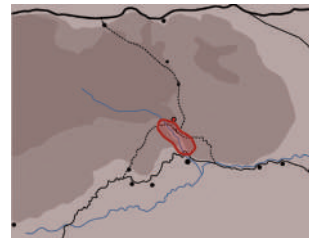


60. LANDSCAPE OF OHANES' VITICULTURE

Ohanes (Almería)

Ohanes is located in the Chico river gorge (or Ohanes gorge), with a viewshed which essentially covers all the best examples of «paratas» (terraces) and «balates» (retaining walls) in the area, showing both slopes to be perfectly terraced. The town sits on the left-hand bank of the Andarax River, with horizontal plots in varying states of preservation making their way down to the bottom of the gorge. It is the focal point of an extraordinary landscape which has survived the arid conditions usually associated with landscapes that are somewhere between brown and russet in colour. Isolated clusters of Aleppo pine and the usual clumps of esparto grass pepper the mountain slopes with green.

Farming is Ohanes' defining characteristic, due in no small part to its terraced fields, held in place by the system of retaining walls. The careful use of stone in walls, dykes and roads highlight knowledge in the area which has been passed down from generation to generation, shaping a striking landscape which descends towards the river in swathes of green and stone. The cultivation of a local grape variety here, known as the «Ohanes grape» or «uva de Ohanes o de barco», was the town's economic backbone during the mid-19th and early 20th centuries, as well as being an irrefutable identifying feature and the focal point for a wide range of local knowledge and activity.

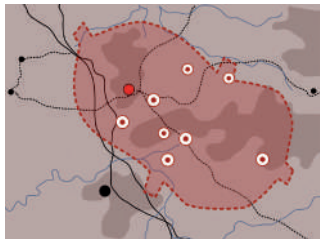


Enclosed area



61. LANDSCAPE OF MONTILLA'S VITICULTURE

Montilla and Castro del Río (Córdoba)



Open area



The slopes in this area of the Córdoba countryside range from 200 to 600m, giving the land here an undulating appearance and making it easy to cultivate. In addition to vineyards, olive trees and rainfed arable crops also grow here.

An example of an area with one of the widest-reaching designations of origin is Montilla, where extensive sections of the landscape are dedicated to vineyard farming, producing a typical «bocage» effect with alternating combinations of arable crops and olive trees. In addition to recognising the intense human labour involved in creating an agricultural model here, it is important to highlight the area's direct relationship with the nearby contributing towns such as Montilla, which acts as a liaison for roads in the comarca and the neighbouring farm holdings.

Working farmsteads are visible throughout the landscape. Many of these include wine presses, cellars (for fermenting and bottle storage) and other units such as the «sacristies» for aging. This wine culture is what defines both the landscape and the various communities' urban environment, and what links the landscape to the buildings and facilities in the area with a significant visual presence (wine presses and cellars), the historical knowledge involved in this line of work, and the great tradition of celebrating the grape harvest, which is the earliest harvest in Spain.



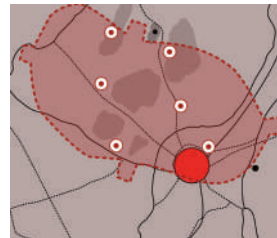
62. LANDSCAPE OF JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA'S VITICULTURE

Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz)

The landscape of Jerez and its surroundings lacks internal natural demarcations, giving it an extremely extensive viewshed. It is therefore a landscape which extends as far as the eye can see, where the sky plays as much of a role as the land, and which structurally is made up of very clearly-defined and juxtaposed landscapes: farmed fields of chalky white soil and black clay, the urban area of Jerez, the Guadalete plain, and the limestone elevations.

Vineyards and the associated farm buildings occupy practically all of the countryside surrounding the city of Jerez, both towards the Guadalquivir River and the Guadalete. The selected area combines the view of the urban landscape on the north-north-eastern border – with the major bodegas providing an example of industrial vineyard expansion since the 19th century – and the purely agricultural countryside landscapes extending towards Sanlúcar de Barrameda and El Puerto de Santa María.

The excellent agronomic conditions of the fertile Jerez countryside, located on the Guadalquivir plain and alongside the Guadalete River mean vines with particular qualities can be grown in the area. This wine culture has permeated the landscape around Jerez, as demonstrated not only by the extensive areas given over to vineyards, wine presses and cellars, but also by the fact that this is one of the key elements of celebrations and gastronomy in the area.



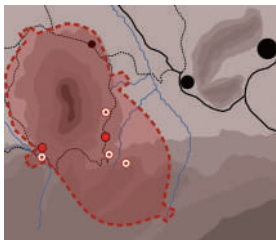
Open area



63. LANDSCAPE OF SIERRA MÁGINA'S OLIVE GROWING

Torres and Albánchez de Mágina (Jaén)

Open area



As you approach this area of the Sierra Mágina, the composite elements of the landscape focus around the presence of the fields of olive groves rising up from the countryside below and covering almost all of the arable land here. Higher up there is a rocky ledge which remains devoid of vegetation, where the natural formations have created unique shapes in the crags and cliffs outlined against the horizon.

The rural areas in the northern part of the Sierra Mágina Natural Park – specifically the communities of Torres and Albánchez de Mágina – have a landscape which is significant as being the home of extensive olive growing and related activities. The area also includes the town centres of the municipal capitals mentioned above, and stands out thanks to the existence of the traditional mountain olive trees (which remain much the same as ever) and the presence of mills and oil presses which bear significant interest as elements of vernacular architecture. Between the Aznaitín mountain and the river there is an interesting landscape of mountain olive groves. This layer, cultivated in the lower reaches of the Albánchez river valley, leaves little room for crops on the plain: however, the remains of a considerable mill system still exist along the Hútar stream.



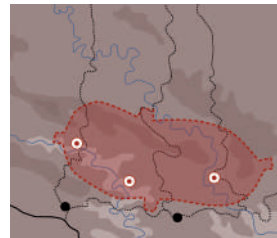
64. LANDSCAPE OF LOS PEDROCHES' OLIVE GROWING

Pozoblanco and Añora (Córdoba)

This area of olive groves in Los Pedroches sits to the south of the comarca in the foothills of the Sierra Morena – more specifically, along the undulating banks of the Cuzna River between the towns of Pozoblanco and Añora.

The olive trees, which cover an extensive area, grow at equidistant intervals along steep slopes, supplanting the natural vegetation of the oak trees that are typical of this area. The olive groves which structure the landscape into a myriad of dotted knolls are criss-crossed by rivers and streams including the Cuzna and the Gato, linear ecosystems which break the landscape's uniformity and introduce the added diversity of riparian vegetation.

Mountain olive agriculture is characterised by a number of age-old uses and traditions in the extensive tilling work that goes on along the steep slopes. One thing that makes this olive crop unique, or at least which is more apparent here than in other areas of Andalusia, is the difference in density of the various olive tree plots. This gives it a huge range of hues from different plants, and the impression of a wide-reaching mosaic of the different sizes and textures found on the mountainside. The olive industry here also adds other elements to the landscape, such as additional facilities for crushing the olives, as well as an industry based on olive oil manufacturing that has remained stable since the 19th century.



Open area



65. LANDSCAPE OF ISLA MAYOR'S CEREAL

Isla Mayor (Seville)

Open area



Sky, flat land, water and mud are unending for miles around. The blue of the sky, brown of the mud, and green of the vegetation are similarly ubiquitous. The landscape of Isla Mayor was born out of land reclaimed from the sea following the major hydraulic infrastructure projects of the 20th century, before and after the Spanish Civil War, which ultimately created the irrigable area of the Guadalquivir Marshes. Channels, parcellations and arable land were all formed as part of these projects, upon earth that was brought in to dry up the existing wetlands. Even now, rice remains the largest crop that is industrially cultivated in this part of the area, although elsewhere it has been grown alongside other crops such as cotton, beets, rapeseed, etc.

Another element of the landscape is a maze of channels, gates, pumping stations and more, which are integral and essential elements for maintaining the hydraulic infrastructure. This layout is supplemented by agricultural facilities for storing and processing rice, with the height of grouped sheds and silos meaning they stand out against the flatness of the landscape.

Finally, the settlements (either populated or plantation-based) form islands of habitation within the landscape, and originate from the colonists who settled here and started the work to put this vast expanse of land to use.



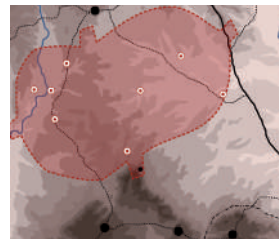
66. LANDSCAPE OF GERENA'S CEREAL

Gerena (Seville)

The Campo de Gerena is a plateau set into the foothills of the mountains to the north, and the Aljarafe elevation to the south. It is bounded to the east by the Guadalquivir plain and instead extends westward past the Guadiamar River where it becomes known as the Campo de Tejada, which is part of the province of Huelva. The landscape is highly farming-orientated, comprising mostly dry-farmed crops which combine patches of olive trees with swathes of grain, offering a wide viewshed all the way to Aznalcóllar and Gerena in the foothills of the mountains. Behind, to the south, it has visual links with Olivares and Albaida del Aljarafe in an area dominated primarily by olive groves.

The structure of a farming system that was solidified during the Late Middle Ages has remained in place in the area, namely in the basic territorial pattern of the upper part of the settlement (Gerena), the network of livestock trails and rural roads which, in part, support the current road system, and the location of large rural buildings which constitute the farmsteads that are still active in the area.

Ultimately, this is an example of a farming landscape which evokes images of the system of historical «donadíos», or crown-funded farms based around farmsteads with towers. It also recalls an agricultural environment which can still be recognised in the shape of the land, in which little has been disturbed.

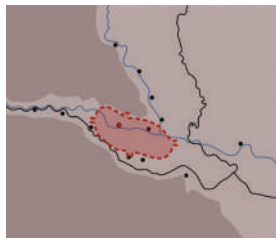


Open area



67. LANDSCAPE OF BENTARIQUE'S HORTICULTURE

Bentarique (Almería)



Open area



The floor of the Andarax river valley, at the heart of which sits Bentarique, is wide and rugged, with the narrow plain swiftly giving way to an erosive landmass of hills and basins that has no soil on the summits or slopes, but does near the water table at the bottom of the basins, allowing for these areas to be cultivated and the strips of orchards found in the lower plains and terraces to be continued.

The plain has supported a landscape full of orchards and fruit trees throughout history and has been quite well-preserved. Small urban structures such as Bentarique evoke memories of Moorish settlements. Bentarique is a clear example of an orchard landscape being linked with a water culture, as the site is home to an irrigation system that has been preserved since the Islamic period and is still in use today for the cultivation of vineyards and citrus fruits, which are currently the town's main yields.

A myriad of heritage elements remains around the water that showcase the town's extensive knowledge and uses, developed over the course of the centuries, for efficiently harnessing it as a resource. Although deteriorated, the threshing floors in Bentarique el Viejo still remain, as do the Fat Thursday celebrations which reflect the town's farming tradition.



68. LANDSCAPE OF ALTO RÍO VERDE'S HORTICULTURE

Lentegí, Otívar and Jete (Granada)

The source of the Verde River is located in the ridges of the Sierra Almijara, running down towards the Mediterranean via the towns of Jete and Almuñécar. The area has a mountainous topography intersected with numerous gorges and plains, where areas of sparse vegetation, forest – often planted with Aleppo pine – and cultivated land intermingle.

Emerging from the coast known as the Costa Tropical, or Costa de Granada, the landscape shaped by the Verde River between the municipalities of Jete and Otívar is marked by the farming operations carried out on the terraces near the river, where up until not so long ago a sugar cane plantation still remained in the lower section, along with other fruit and vegetable crops in the rest of the basin. Striking contrasts exist in the middle and upper reaches with the rocky foothills covered in scrubland, the cleared woods (although there are also plenty of new olive plantations) and the valley floor, where slopes and terraced fields indicate intensive fruit and vegetable farming.

The towns sit next to the plain itself (Jete) or well above it on the slopes (Otívar and Lentegí). They are all still home to buildings which feature traditional architecture.



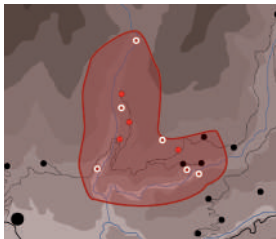
Enclosed area



69. LANDSCAPE OF BARRANCO DEL POQUEIRA Y LA TAHÁ'S AGRICULTURE

Pampaneira, Bubión, Capileira, Pórtugos, La Tahá and Busquístar (Granada)

Enclosed area



The towns of Capileira, Capilerilla, Pitres and Bubión, amongst others, sit in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Located in an area well-known for its environmental assets, the abundance and variety of plant species which characterise the surrounding area span a range of bioclimates and a wide variety of ecosystems: from the very top of the mountain to the riverside woodland.

The morphology of the deep gorges and waterways, along with the location of settlements which date back to the Nasrid period, play a key role in defining the landscape of this part of the Sierra Nevada. Poqueira Gorge and La Tahá are two adjacent areas, and the common theme that defines them culturally is firstly based in the farming methods used – including the transport and use of water – and secondly in the pattern of markedly Moorish settlements which have survived since the Late Middle Ages.

Water from the Poqueira is used to feed into an age-old dyke system for irrigation and grazing land, which takes water to the orchards that are organised in terraces along the mountainsides. This type of farming is plentiful in the neighbouring site of La Tahá and the parishes there, making a style of farming possible that defies the steep terrain and allows people to make use of the land.



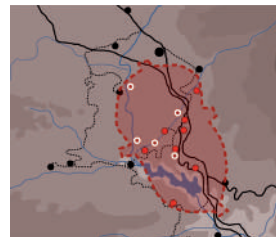
70. LANDSCAPE OF LECRÍN VALLEY'S AGRICULTURE

Villamena, Dúrcal, Lecrín, El Valle and El Pinar (Granada)

The Lecrín valley is identified by the traditional irrigation systems used on the arable land there, which sits to the south of the Padul-Dúrcal plain, alongside the eastern entry to the Alpujarra formed by the Tablate pass towards Lanjarón, which represents the eastern edge of the area of interest. The area contains a number of waterways which feed into a basin that is home to several settlements dating back to Medieval times that are characterised by their small size and spatial concentration. They include the communities of Acequias, Mondújar, Lecrín, Murchas, Chite, Melegís, Restábal, Saleres, Pinos del Valle, Peloteos and Béznar.

The south of the Granada plain has been a prime spot for supplying the Nasrid metropolis with fruit and vegetables since the Moorish period. Fruit and vegetable farming and water management, combined with a higher proportion of olive growing in times gone by, has led to the creation of landscapes, buildings and knowledge relating to working on the land.

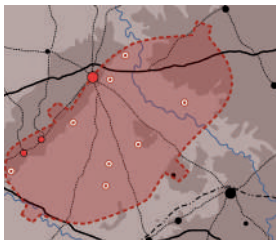
The key tools for the obtainment and transformation of agricultural resources are linked to the citrus fruit and olive smallholdings which give this valley landscape its character. Cereal crops and small expanses of vineyards have also been grown here.



Open area



Open area



71. LANDSCAPE OF LOS ALCORES AND VEGA DEL CORBONES' AGRICULTURE

Carmona, Mairena del Alcor and El Viso del Alcor (Seville)

The landscape is characterised by the escarpment belonging to the Los Alcores elevation over the Corbones floodplain, which winds its way between the hills formed by naturally-marly soil with low permeability and a tendency to accumulate internal bodies of water in little seasonal lakes.

Since ancient times, the elevated position of the Los Alcores calcareous formation above the wide fluvial plain of the Corbones River has made it both an excellent natural vantage point for historical settlements, and an area lower down which has seen intensive farming activity since Prehistoric times, and a range of uses since the 18th century. Subsequently, owing to expropriation from the 19th century until modern times, the effect of large areas of the land being used to cultivate a single crop – mostly cereal – can be seen, although a few less popular areas are given over to industrial crops or irrigated juvenile olive trees.

The visual profile of Los Alcores and its towns, appearing out of a «limitless» horizon and featuring the changing colours of the fields through the seasons, is a striking feature of the landscape, and the result of the cyclic work carried out in the fields in this huge expanse of land.



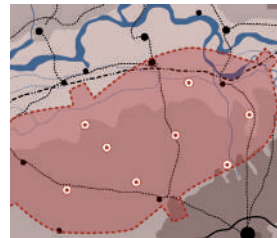
72. LANDSCAPE OF CARMONA'S AGRICULTURE

Carmona (Seville)

The Carmona countryside is an undulating area of hills which descend in a gently rolling fashion towards the Guadalquivir plain and add a wide variety of colours and textures to the landscape throughout the year. The roads which link Lora and Brenes with Carmona are the best routes from which to admire the landscape. As you go down towards the river, the fields form a mosaic pattern of rainfed cereal crops, irrigated land (industrial crops such as sunflowers) and fruit – mostly oranges but also peach trees – which is also irrigated.

This area between the countryside and the plain is an example of the quality of farming to be found in the Baetic Depression and the extent to which these activities are rooted in the area's history, as can be seen in the rural architecture of farms and farmsteads which often make use of pre-existing Roman and Moorish structures despite their true glory days being during the 18th century.

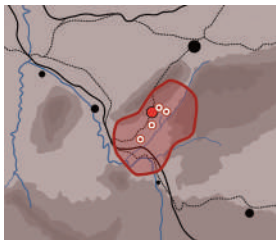
The landscape near the Guadalquivir waterway is punctuated with transport infrastructure, such as railway tracks – around Guadajoz – and hydraulic facilities, such as the mid-20th-century irrigation channel which played a key role in introducing intensive production requiring industrial-scale irrigation to the plain.



Open area



Enclosed area



73. LANDSCAPE OF PEGALAJAR'S AGRICULTURE

Pegalajar (Jaén)

West of the city of Jaén, Pegalajar sits between mountain formations to the south of the Sierra de la Serrezuela and the Sierra de la Peña del Águila. The landform's uneven appearance is the start of an incline upon which the town sits, as does the land to the south which is taken up by orchards and olive trees served by an irrigation system which distributes falling water.

The use of water resources has resulted in a landscape which has long been marked by human activity, where structures for the collection and transportation of water visually shape the urban setting of Pegalajar all the way to the Covatillas and Hornillo streams.

Its current perception as being a landscape in which agricultural activity is cited as a factor in the area's rural development is worth noting. The orchards in Pegalajar are accompanied by other historically-connected elements: the shape of the houses, the existence of interesting functional spaces, and the local access and communication systems in the network near the site. The terraces, pipe system, water reservoirs and the extensive immaterial heritage of farming-related trades and knowledge stand out as being some of the most significant assets in this landscape of considerable heritage value.



74. LANDSCAPE OF MORÓN'S LIME

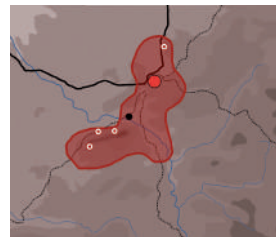
Morón de la Frontera (Seville)

The Morón lime kilns surround the calcareous outcrop of the Sierra de Esparteros (585m), which separates the Seville countryside from the outlying foothills of the Subbética, and which stands imposingly in the middle of the landscape, enjoying extensive views over large parts of the province of Seville, and an appearance compounded by the white of its limestone exterior.

The mountain range is peppered with limestone and whitewashed structures which stand out against the countryside. Lime and farming, countryside and foothills, olive trees, cereals, limestone, plaster and rock create a vibrant and wide-ranging colour palette, but more importantly embody the knowledge of the comarca's inhabitants and their links to the land.

Lime and Morón are inextricably linked both in terms of traditional activities and the landscape itself. This landscape features the location's added value of all the activities carried out in the area: extraction, calcination, storage and distribution.

Short walls and façades, coloured an intense white by the process of limestone extraction, sit well with the appearance of the kilns.



Enclosed area



75. LANDSCAPE OF CABO DE GATA'S SALTWORKS

Almería and Níjar (Almería)

Enclosed area



The landscape of the Las Salinas salt marshes is to the far east of the bay of Almería, bordered by the Cabo de Gata mountains. The backdrop is that of the mountain ridges, with the eroded landforms giving away their volcanic nature. They are dark brown in colour, and heavily studded with botanic gardens which scatter green dots across the area. Finally, the silt and clay alongside the sandy coastline are used by humans to build salt works which combine geometry and nature in equal measure.

The current condition of the landscape in this section of coastline and the existence of the sole active salt works create a landscape with significant environmental assets, combined with the cultural remains from various points in history which were developed to harness the coastal resources of fish and salt, and the related communication and living facilities.

This is a unique landscape, featuring the typical layout of estuaries, tide pools, crystallising ponds and other characteristic components present in this peculiar type of structure with the town's houses and official buildings standing out just alongside the expansive, glittering chequerboard pattern of the flats, along with the church and its high tower and the mounds of salt extracted here, next to the headland and under the gaze of the nearby lighthouse.



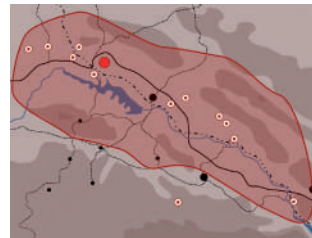
76. LANDSCAPE OF ALTO GUADIATO'S COAL MINING

Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo, Fuente Obejuna, Belmez and Espiel (Córdoba)

This landscape sits within the Guadiato river valley, where most of the area is dammed by the Sierra Boyera Reservoir. It is a wide valley bordered by mountains that are small yet sometimes very steep. One of these mountains is home to Belmez Castle, which is the landscape's principal landmark. The landscape is characterised by its flatness, punctuated by small elevations in the shape of little mountains and hills. The main economic activities here are livestock farming and mining. The coal mine has left a visible impression on the surroundings of Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo.

Together with the Asturian and Sevillian zone of Villanueva del Río y Minas, the Alto Guadiato is one of the oldest coal-mining sites in the area, with records of the activity dating back to the end of the 18th century. With extraction and steel working almost totally abandoned, the Alto Guadiato has a varied industrial heritage which bears testament to the intense mining and metalworking activity in the form of pits, pitheads and boreholes, industrial facilities, railway tracks, and even mining towns and villages.

The area's value as a landscape is not based solely on the mining-related constructions (despite them probably being the most visible assets) but also in the creation of unique types of towns which line the Guadiato valley.



Enclosed area



77. LANDSCAPE OF VILLANUEVA DEL RÍO Y MINAS' COAL MINING

Villanueva del Río y Minas (Seville)



Enclosed area

The area of Villanueva del Río y Minas – comprising both its mining activities and the town itself – is located between the ridges of the Sierra Morena and the Guadalquivir floodplain, with the Huéznar River flowing through it. Here, the contrast of the northern foothills and the flat lands along the shore of the Guadalquivir which are used for irrigated crops show both extremes of the landscape.

The area, which is still home to many of the 'Minas de la Reunion' facilities, has remained a testament to the coal mining activities in which the town of Villanueva del Río y Minas played a large role. This is why the course of the Huéznar River and the route taken by the railway tracks are the area's main structural axes. The extraction facilities still remain between them, as do the various districts and common buildings: a reminder of a long period of mining activity.

The abundance of installations, slag heaps, extraction zones, tools and housing facilities of various standards throughout the space, characterised by the gentle undulations and its relationship with the nearby mountains and their holm and cork oaks, attach great importance to the town's heritage assets



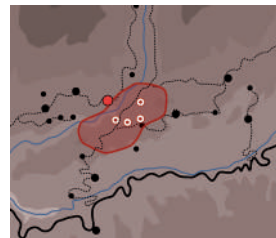
78. LANDSCAPE OF BUSQUÍSTAR'S MINING

Busquístar, Cástaras and Almegíjar (Granada)

The landscape is a mountain ecosystem with striking orographic contrasts and a mix of natural coverage, with some bare earth and other areas covered in grazing land and trees. At the bottom of the gorge excavated by the Trevélez River and next to the river itself, the vegetation is typical of a riparian ecosystem: tall poplars and willow trees, and other deciduous plant life. There is little vegetation on the slopes and routes, which at certain points have been converted to steep, narrow paths – such as the one from the Mezquita and Busquístar – leading to the mines on the Conjuro mountains, which remained in use until recently.

The central part of the area of interest contains the El Conjuro mine, centred on the mountain of the same name, which is where the bulk of the mining facilities, pits, heaps and mine buildings are located.

These activities have created a landscape in which these facilities stand out: the open-cast pit, the heaps of non-metallic waste next to the administrative buildings, the canteen, the workshops, and the chutes with the loading conveyor running towards the Rules cable. The stark red of the mountain also stands out like a glaring wound, visible from Pitres and other places in La Tahá.

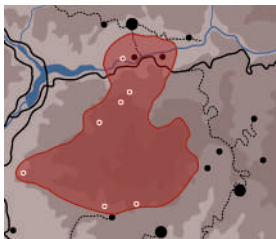


Enclosed area



79. LANDSCAPE OF SIERRA DE LÚJAR'S MINING

Órgiva and Vélez de Benaudalla (Granada)



Enclosed area



Órgiva is considered the capital of the Alpujarra. Located on a plain 450 metres above sea level, its landscape unfurls across the Guadalfeo river basin which winds its way between two mountain ranges (the Sierra Nevada and Sierra de Lújar) and divides the comarca into two parts: Alpujarra Alta and Alpujarra Baja. Owing to its height, this mountain range has become a lookout point over both the Sierra Nevada and the Granada coastline.

The lead mining in the south of Alpujarra reached its highest levels in the area of Contraviesa. The Sierra de Lújar, a western spur of the Alpujarra, stands out for the mining activity that has been carried out there since the 19th century, with the site remnants (pits, facilities, slag heaps, etc.) remaining as evidence, surrounded by beautiful forests and a backdrop of the Sierra Nevada to the north. Significant lead mining happened here, although during the pre-industrial age there was also small-scale copper and argentiferous lead mining. The most recent profitable mining operation here was for fluorite.

On the northern slopes of the Sierra de Lújar, the remains of mining operations are the most powerful heritage element there, with the abandoned facilities giving a sense of desolation and distance from nearby Órgiva, with which it has a singular visual link.

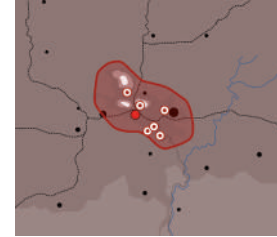


80. LANDSCAPE OF RIOTINTO'S MINING

Minas de Riotinto, Nerva and El Campillo (Huelva)

The landscape of the Riotinto mining basin covers a wide and complex terrain, where related activities have become superimposed on top of each other over time, sometimes erasing all sign of the ones that came before, and with a power and intensity that has increased as time has gone on in terms of the various technological advances in the mining industry.

Riotinto is one of the clearest examples of the effects of human activities on the formation of the landscape. The long history of mining in this region has shaped a characterful landscape, littered with pits and open-cast mines, and with riverbanks scattered with strange structures created as a result of clinker and mining waste cooling. It is also known for the colour of the water there, which is unlike any other: an intense, garnet – or «tinto» – colour, owing to the vast quantities of iron dissolved in it, which is what gives both the river and the mining town their names. Mining has had a large impact on town planning, the area's colonial-style architecture, its etymology – which is full of references to mining (Cerro Colorado, Peña del Hierro) – and the development of many cultural events which centre around the activity.



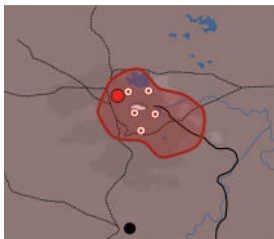
Enclosed area



81. LANDSCAPE OF THARSIS' MINING

Tharsis (Huelva)

Enclosed area



The viewshed from Tharsis extends for a long way in all directions given its location on an open plain towards the west, which is the direction that the prevailing winds and squalls come from. The slopes of the mines, pits and slag heaps only block part of the basin towards the east, with considerable visual corridors maintained in practically every direction. The massive mined sulphide deposits are located on both sides of the Sierra de Bullones, including the Poblado Nuevo settlements, the former and current locations of Tharsis, and the work sites known as Filón Sur, Mina de Vulcano, Corta La Esperanza and Prado Vicioso, all to the south. To the north are the Corta Filón Centro, Corta Sierra Bullones, and Corta Filón Norte, among others.

The Tharsis mines demonstrate how mining activities have shaped the landscape, creating shapes and colours like no other, and how they have given rise to a wealth of heritage, both material (British colonial houses, railway tracks, industrial buildings, etc.) and immaterial (mining-related knowledge and operations, mining culture, etc.). Some of the values which have become representative of the town inhabitants' identity have been captured in the lyrics of many of their songs, and particularly in their famous fandangos.



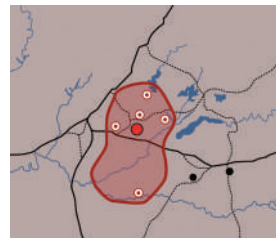
82. LANDSCAPE OF CÁSTULO-LINARES'S MINING

Linares (Jaén)

Mining has occurred around Linares from Prehistoric times right up until the 20th century, leaving its legacy imprinted on an extensive area to both the north and south of the town. In the northern half there are many old mines, and to the south a hilly environment which runs down to the ruins of the city of Cástulo, near the Guadalimar River.

Linares and Cástulo, its Iberian and Roman predecessor, are located a little over five kilometres apart. These enclaves, the first a living town and a modern-day industrial landmark for Andalusia, and the second an important archaeological site which is open for visits, share a similar environment at the foot of the Sierra Morena, in a countryside landscape alongside the Guadalimar River. Both share a common heritage based on their reasons for originating as settlements, which is simply to serve as a processing point and transportation hub for the metals extracted further to the north of the sierra.

Remnants of the age-old mining and metalworking activities which went on here are still visible in the innumerable remains of the mines and extraction sites, slag heaps and buildings, all of which are mixed with the remains of subsequent activities during the 19th and 20th centuries which are still a defining feature of the landscape today.

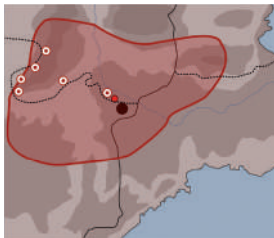


Enclosed area



83. LANDSCAPE OF RODALQUILAR'S MINING

Níjar (Almería)



Enclosed area

Sit atop a volcanic formation of hills primarily composed of andesite and dacite, these igneous masses are scored by waterways taking the shortest route in wide rivers down to the sea. Depending on the volume of floodwater, large detritus leaves the area via these channels.

In terms of its geological formation, the area of Rodalquilar is the relict caldera of an old volcano. The landscape is therefore shaped like an oval, with the view of the mining complex dominating overall.

The existence of an old yet well-preserved treatment and processing plant for minerals extracted from the El Cinto mines, as well as the nearby mining town of Rodalquilar with its characteristic residential and non-residential features, against the backdrop of a volcanic landform, gives a very clear view of a landscape shaped by the exploitation of minerals and the associated industries. In addition to this, they share an extremely arid environment in which elements of water culture are apparent, as well as constructions intended for the protection and security of the coastline of a territory that is isolated and exposed to the threat of piracy, pillaging, and war.



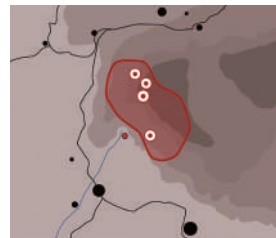
84. LANDSCAPE OF SIERRA DE GÁDOR'S MINING

Berja (Almería)

The steep slopes of the westernmost end of the Sierra de Gádor are home to many mining sites. This area includes the communities of Chirán and Castala, both of which are part of the municipality of Berja, and is the starting point for access roads towards the operations in the El Zarzalón area and the Sueño-Hoyo del Alcohol hill.

The remains of the mining activities are of significant interest, as it is possible to make out a number of different buildings constructed in a wide range of periods: from the most recent works carried out by the Almagrera mining company and the El Segundo culverts, all the way to other old sites complete with their pitheads, ventilation shafts and headframes. Its inaccessibility, the natural surroundings of the high mountains and the absence of any current activity makes it a landscape in which it is possible to perceive the effects of historical mining activities in this mountainous region, and even gives a sense of the harsh working conditions.

These lead deposits are representative of the extraordinary levels of development reached in the province of Almería by contemporary mining in the Sierra de Gádor. Like the Las Memorias sites, tens of other sites (El Segundo, Peñoncillo, Parapa, Monterá, Mercurio, Pastora, Saliega, Cacín, Rubios and many others) were scenes of the frenzy that characterised the sierra during the early 19th century.



Enclosed area



85. LANDSCAPE OF CERRO MURIANO'S MINING

Córdoba and Obejo (Córdoba)



Enclosed area

The landscape covers a small peneplain which contains the most significant heritage resources, and which extends out towards the valleys excavated by the Minillas stream and its tributaries, ending in a landscape made up of smaller hills (below 400m) at the Guadalbarbo River and the surrounding area.

The landscape contains many indications of the mining activity that went on there, such as culverts, kilns and clinker. It has a vegetal substrate of semi-pasture-like pine groves between abandoned fields, and small olive groves combined with grazing land. The names used by the area's network of waterways – such as the Minillas, Mina and Bombita streams – also reflect its history.

Despite the mining industry no longer being active in the area the mine has left its mark, not only in the abandoned sites and inert rocks lying around – which have more or less blended into the landscape – and the long-lost mining trades which have more or less been brought back to life and exhibited in the comprehensive Copper Museum, but also in local symbols and ritual acts. It is also present in the general feeling in the area: for example, the spectacular Piedra Horadada (known locally as «Piedra Jorá») is regularly visited by tourists and visitors to the comarca, and one of the local education centres – the Colegio Santa Bárbara – uses it as their symbol.



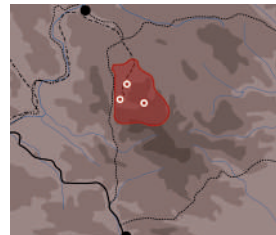
86. LANDSCAPE OF CERRO DEL HIERRO'S MINING

San Nicolás del Puerto and Constantina (Seville)

The Cerro del Hierro mining complex occupies a low-output hilly area in a spot where the Sierra Morena turns into a small peneplain, surrounded by fairly distinctive landforms.

The limestone mass of Cerro del Hierro almost seems to stand slightly apart from the surrounding hills covered by oak tree woods and cork oak pastures, thanks to the scar of bare, treeless earth surrounding it. This makes Cerro del Hierro an enigmatic landscape, also helped by the forms that the rock has acquired during the process of karst formation (spires of limestone pavements), and the period when the land used to be mined for iron (tunnels, walkways). They highlight both the authenticity of the natural geological base (an iron-rich karst mound) and the legacy left by the mining activities of the 19th and 20th centuries.

This landscape, formed by mining industrialisation in the part of the Sierra Morena within the province of Seville, contains good examples of the buildings which existed in the area at the time of peak industrialisation, which remain in the area with barely any irrecoverable losses: towns for workers, houses for management, pits and extraction areas, slag heaps, loading areas, a rail transport network and machinery-related facilities (workshops, engine depot).

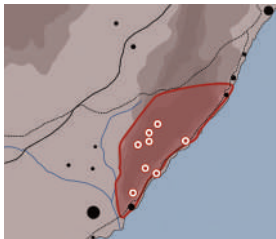


Enclosed area



87. LANDSCAPE OF SIERRA ALMAGRERA'S MINING

Cuevas del Almanzora (Almería)

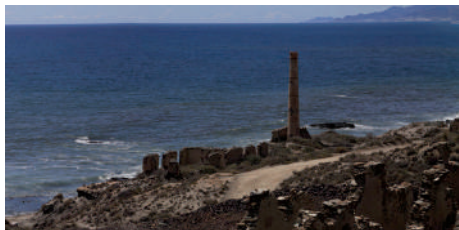


Enclosed area

The area of interest more or less fills the central and southern areas of the Sierra Almagrera. The topography of the mountains is very steep, formed of gorges and gullies caused by differential erosion. This is the case not only deep inside the sierra, but also as it reaches out to meet the sea, where it forms very steep cliffs. Further into the sierra there are many historical mining areas along the Jaroso ravine, as well as the remains of slag heaps, ventilation shafts, towers, foundries, railway lines, docks and mining towns throughout the area.

The intense mining that went on here over the centuries, primarily of lead, has left a powerful mark on the landscape. In addition to the landforms and the mountain rocks' texture and colour, it is important to note the heritage of a population dispersed into a number of small communities, processing facilities, pits and slag heaps, and the use of certain coves along the coastline to load what was produced onto ships.

These remains are key to appreciating the area's history, the tough, working landscape, and the devastation of its natural environment. The remnants of baryte mining activities remained in Las Herrerías until not so long ago.



88. WATERSCAPE OF IZNÁJAR

Iznájar (Córdoba)

Iznájar is located at the bottom end of the reservoir which bears the same name (which is the biggest one in Andalusia), in the middle section of the Genil River and spreading into the provinces of Cordoba, Granada and Málaga. The town's surrounding landscape is dominated by the huge expanse of water, hemmed in by steep hills which are used almost exclusively for the unirrigated production of olives, meaning the natural vegetation has been relegated to a few slopes which are unusable for farming, where a sea of low Mediterranean brushland and holm and Valencian oaks grow.

Within this landscape, the historical town of Iznájar and its close visual connection with its surroundings – which are dominated by the expanse of water and have seen radical transformation over the past few years – is an area of particular interest: not just the town itself, but the central section of the reservoir and all the views to be had both from the peninsula which the site has become and the various slopes and hilltops which surround it.

The shape of the reservoir has created a strikingly contrasting landscape, closely linked to the waterfalls created in Spain during its period of developmentalism. The immensity of this hydraulic infrastructure is a strong indicator of the landscape's image.

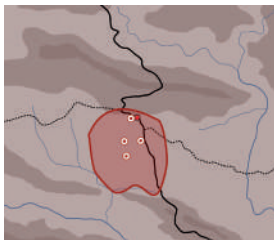


Enclosed area



89. WATERSCAPE OF CAÑAVERAL DE LEÓN

Cañaveral de León (Huelva)



Enclosed area

The Cañaveral de León urban centre, its area of agricultural land and its traditional water-related infrastructure form a rural landscape which has changed very little over time, and which is clearly delimited by functional and perceived conditions: water management and topographical profiles.

In this landscape, a myriad of hills arises against the backdrop of the valley, forming the first screen for the town settlement at the foot of one of the area's main elevations; more specifically, on its southern slope, studded with holm oaks, olive groves, and more remote areas for sharecropping.

Cañaveral de León and the surrounding land was shaped by the waterways, which are a key part of the cultural landscape. They are highly valued and masterfully managed right from source, through the town centre and all the way to the fields, where they arrive after a brief but elaborate turn through irrigation ditches and channels. This historical network of water rights, obligations and lore are the backbone of the town's streets and the surrounding lattice of fields. The channelling of the resource for use by mills and in the irrigation of fields shows both in the constructions which mark the landscape and the emblematic significance that the river has acquired for these towns.



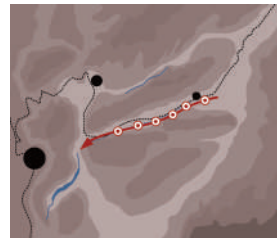
90. WATERSCAPE OF MANGA DE VILLALUENGA

Villaluenga del Rosario (Cádiz)

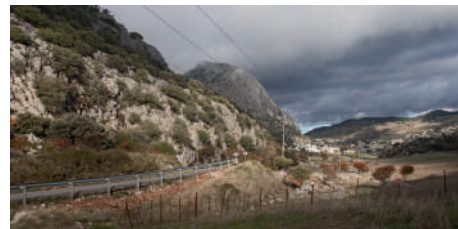
La Manga de Villaluenga is a deep, narrow pass, with a myriad of caves and chasms littering its slopes as a result of its calcareous lithology. The geomorphological base is a karst or polje valley with a classic, U-shaped profile which extends east to west over a distance of around 5.5km.

The landscape has a distinctive farming-orientated character, given that it has long been used for droving and vineyards. The clearest indicator of this is the presence of an underground aqueduct, or 'qanat', of Islamic origin, which was in operation until the early 20th century. This not only made it possible to supply the city with water from the mountains, but also to irrigate the crops growing in the various rural plots.

Both the village of Villaluenga del Rosario and the La Mina sites are located to the east of the area, which is also home to the original water channelling system – spanning 1.5km – and the «manga», or shaft, towards the west, from the basal area of which it is possible to observe the remains of the irrigated plots thanks to the channels which run off from the main source.



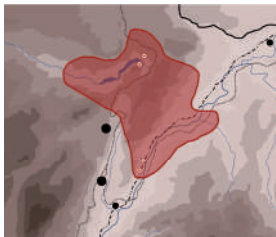
Linear-sequential



91. WATERSCAPE OF CUEVA DEL GATO

Montejaque and Benaolán (Málaga)

Enclosed area



Like a silent witness to the start of Andalusia's industrial and energy development, the Montejaque Dam represents a failed landscape in the sense that the major project, carried out in the early 20th century, never fulfilled its intended purpose of producing electric energy. However, it continues to play a leading role in the great natural landscape of the Gaduares River, just before the waterway disappears into the mouth of the Hundero Cave.

The dam's dyke and weir are a huge concrete object sitting at the foot of the Tavizna hill. Observers will only be able to witness the dam in action when there is significant rainfall in the nearby area of Grazalema, where the source of the Gaduares River is located. The water is dammed for a period of time before it filters through the karst surrounding the dam. The river then becomes a groundwater flow and ends up making its way to the mouth of the Cueva del Gato.

This opens onto the Guadiaro river valley, between the limestone massifs of the mountains around Ronda and the Sierra de Grazalema and Sierra de los Alcornoques.



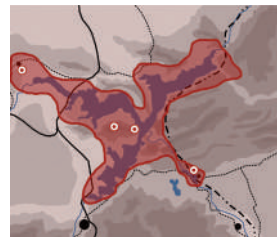
92. WATERSCAPE OF EL CHORRO

Ardales, Álora, Carratraca, Campillos, Teba, Valle de Abdalajís and Antequera (Málaga)

A series of reservoirs begins at the confluence of the Teba and Guadalteba rivers which is known as the 'Complejo de El Chorro', or the El Chorro Dam. These channels converge in a natural gorge between rocky landforms that has been used as the basis for producing energy. The encasement provided by the Desfiladero de los Gaitanes gorge has several unquestionable merits as a high-value natural resource. The area was then modified in the early 20th century so it could be used as a site for generating electrical energy.

The natural environment of the El Chorro site is spectacular in itself and has been significantly altered by human activity. The construction of a complex hydraulic system with dams, power plants and large volumes of water contained in the deep gorges of the surrounding mountains, has created different views which encompass many historical and aesthetic assets.

In addition to all of this, the area has been idealised to a certain extent – similar to Despeñaperros – in terms of the complex railway links between the Mediterranean coast and inland regions in this area of Andalusia. The landscape of El Chorro also therefore encompasses a railway element: energy and rail in the rugged Andalusian hinterland.

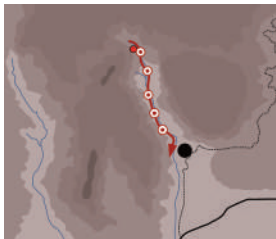


Enclosed area



93. LANDSCAPE OF BARRANCO DE HUEBRO'S MILLS

Níjar (Almería)



Linear-sequential

Huebro is located 700 metres above sea level in the mountains of the Sierra Alhamilla, firmly attached to a limestone wall which rises above it as the headland of the landscape in the valley connecting this town to Níjar by way of a narrow basin which drains into the Los Molinos floodplain.

The site is almost perfectly adapted to the shape of the site, with the natural ravine home to inclines, water resources, and the typical cultural activities represented in the mills, pipe systems, and other adaptations to the slopes to make them suitable for farming. This landscape of water, structures and farming activities is clearly visible for almost 3km, all the way to Huebro.

The Huebro ravine loyally reflects a landscape shaped around the use, management and production of a complete hydraulic system which provides the area with the necessary energy to power over twenty historical mills. The storage facilities, pipe system and typical mill structures are no longer active; however, its current appearance still illustrates to the observer how the farming area in the gully between Huebro and Níjar may have looked and allows us to understand how the terraced slopes worked to help irrigate the crops grown there.



94. LANDSCAPE OF TINTO RIVER'S MILLS

Niebla, Villarrasa, La Palma del Condado and Paterna del Campo (Huelva)

As it flows between the mining area and the coast, the Tinto river develops an interesting landscape along its middle section, where views of the edge of the mountains are proffered from one bank, and rolling countryside from the other, combining functions and images that are highly evocative both historically and culturally.

There has been a wealth of crops grown around the municipality of Niebla for centuries, which brought a large number of flour mills into operation. Here, the riparian landscape is characterised by architecture that is linked to cereal farming, with strong roots in the local area. The activity also requires specialist knowledge of managing water flows and using them to activate the mill machinery.

The development of these mills along the banks of the Tinto river was prompted by the need to harness the power of the water to drive them, as it was unfit for human consumption and agricultural or livestock use owing to its high heavy metal content. In addition to all this, the area's landscape also contains railway infrastructure dating from the industrial age, which linked the Riotinto mining area with the port of Huelva.



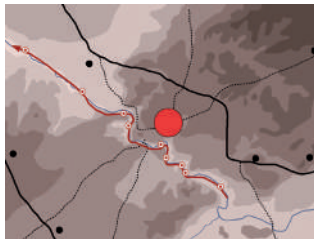
Linear-sequential



95. LANDSCAPE OF GUADEIRA RIVER'S MILLS

Alcalá de Guadaira (Seville)

Linear-
sequential



The mills which characterise this landscape span a section of the Guadaira River. The selected area encompasses the site location and the valley within that the Guadaira River created as it passed, tearing through the physiographical formations of Los Alcores. The most significant area of landscape starts where the river begins to disappear between two limestone walls before coming to run alongside the town. Areas of incredibly beautiful natural riparian landscape can be seen here, which were used for the construction of mills with horizontal water wheels, known as rodeznos, which used the stronger current to operate.

The course of the Guadaira River, together with the successive water mills – that are undoubtedly of Moorish origin – have shaped a landscape with great historical, ethnographic and even artistic significance, as shown by the various ways in which it has been represented in art since the late 19th century, and which has even influenced the Spanish name for the school of painting that focuses on landscapes: the Escuela de Alcalá.

These characteristics have made Alcalá the town which has traditionally supplied the city of Seville with its bread, which led to flourishing economic activity, the construction of the railway during the second half of the 19th century and, further to this, knowledge of the landscapes around Alcalá held by a cultured elite who use it as a source of artistic inspiration.



96. LANDSCAPE OF HUÉZNAR RIVER'S MILLS

San Nicolás del Puerto (Seville)

San Nicolás del Puerto sits in a little bottleneck shaped by the topography of the Parrales stream, which becomes a full hydrologic system as it feeds into the Huéznar River. This has created an interesting and age-old culture based around water use. The boundary of the landscape therefore has to deal with this complexity, with some infringements along its mountain borders.

The landscape is intrinsically linked with water and its uses. It is what gives the landscape its characteristic features, adding to the area's entirely natural assets (such as the karst outcrop around the spring and the waterfalls) with entirely cultural assets, as can be seen in the mills and fulling mills from the late Medieval period and – a more recent addition – the hydro-powered electric plant which has now been decommissioned.

These elements reflect the age-old symbiosis between the water and human communities, and the role that this played in the area's development. Even today, water continues to play a key role in these mountainous areas as its assets are part of the natural park – the ways in which the Huéznar is used are therefore recognised, protected, and developed.



Linear-sequential



97. LANDSCAPE OF PATRITE'S MILLS

Alcalá de los Gazules (Cádiz)



Linear-sequential

To the east of Alcalá de los Gazules, Patrite forms a basin which various streams feed into, with the much larger waterway of the Rocinejo running east-south-southeast through the basin after crossing a narrow mountainous area on its eastern edge, near to which the main examples of mills are located.

The extensive remains of milling activities sit alongside the watercourses which run out of the Sierra de los Alcornocales. The amount tells us a lot about the requirements of a town in the area of Alcalá de los Gazules that was slowly growing in size during the 18th century.

Patrite sits next to one of the Peninsula's largest cork oak woods. This gives the landscape several distinctive features, both environmental and cultural, which have made the town unique. In this sense it is important to note that the site has always had close links with the mountain, as its main economic activities have been related to the use of the resources that it provides such as charcoal, hunting, cork materials, and wild plants.



98. LANDSCAPE OF TAJOS DE ALHAMA'S MILLS

Alhama de Granada (Granada)

The course of the Alhama River is the foundation of an area defined by the way in which it supports the functions and uses that have shaped the landscape's main cultural features. The typical countryside landscape of the Alhama area is the site of much farming, with its gentle landforms and extensive cereal and olive crops.

Structurally, the way the river is encased between the limestone walls of the gorge is a significant feature of the landscape, as is the way that the mills are laid out along the banks as it passes through the centre of the town, which juts out over the channel by way of a series of houses clinging to the rock.

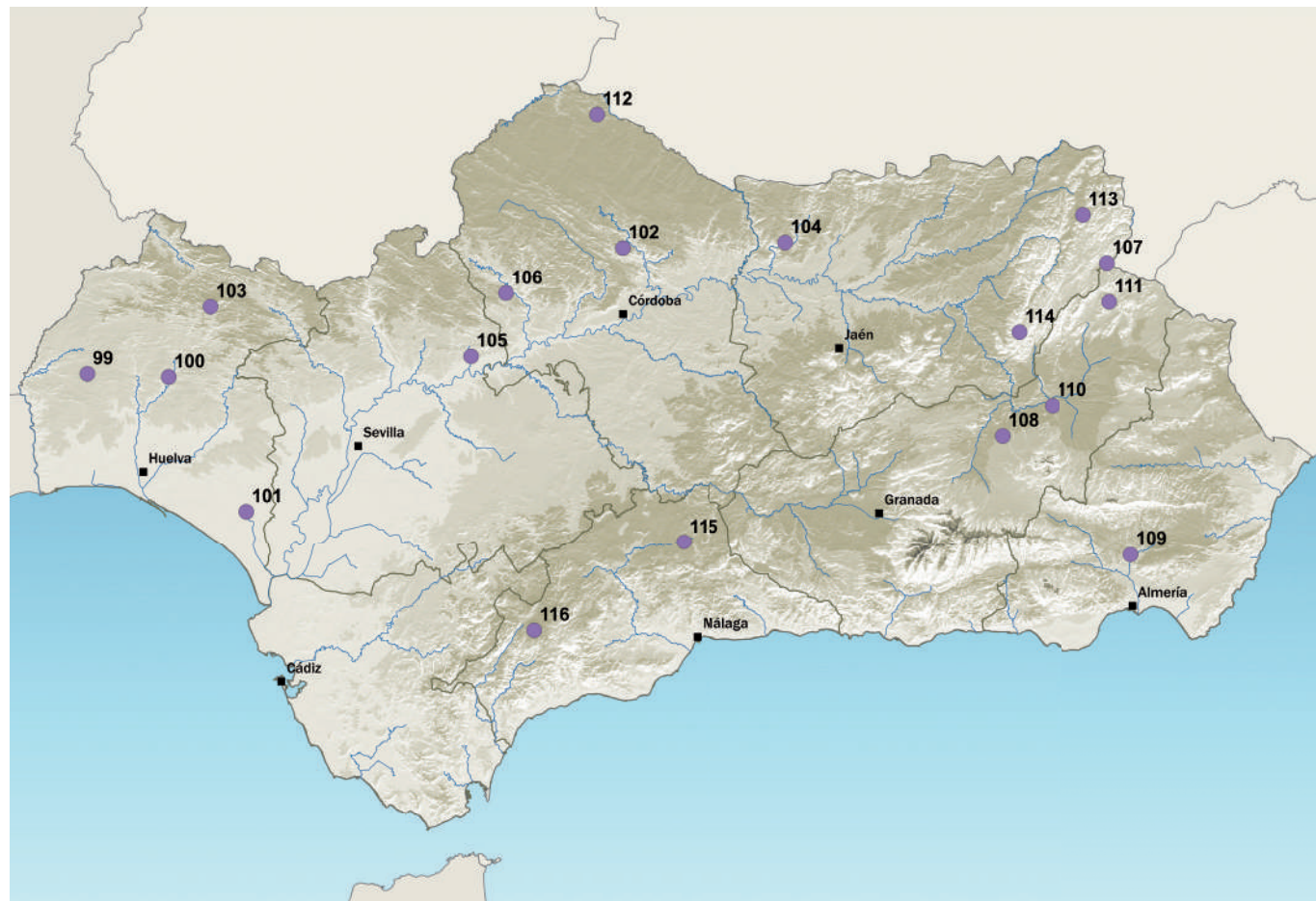
The area therefore also includes the urban centre of Alhama, which has consistently made use of the river since Medieval times at least, using it to both power mills and fill pools. Bathing is a popular pastime here, as highlighted by the name (derived from al-hammam, the Arabic word for thermal baths) and the bathing facilities alongside the river.

Flour milling has left its mark on the landscape, with a number of mills giving it its character including the Caño de San Diego, Pilar de la Torre, Caño Wamba, Pilar de la Carrera, Mochón, Los Tajos, and Teresa Jiménez mills.



Linear-sequential





E. IDEOLOGICAL AND ASSOCIATIVE SYSTEMS

Cultural landscapes relating to ideological and associative systems reflect the unique way in which certain places convey not only a physical image discernible by the senses, but also an image relating to the idealisation or symbolism of the societies present in the area. These components, despite being intangible, are essential to understanding the character of several Andalusian landscapes.

These landscapes may be associated with beliefs, rituals and traditions – for example, ancient cave art sites such as the Engarbo valley, (Jaén) – funerary sites such as the megaliths in the Gor river valley (Granada), or even sites for celebrations and ceremonies – typically pilgrimage-related – such as El Rocío (Huelva) and Virgen de la Cabeza (Jaén).

Landscapes are also included which relate to art and evocation – for example, places that are known for their striking bio-geographical elements such as the El Yelmo mountain (Jaén), the Tabernas Desert (Almería), and the Peña de los Enamorados (Malaga), as well as sites which are important due to travellers, writers and painters constantly reimagining them in their work, and in doing so changing the perception of a place to that of an icon, such as the landscape around Ronda (Malaga).

E.1 Beliefs, rituals and traditions

E.1.1 Celebratory – ceremonial

- 99 Landscape of Puebla de Guzmán's pilgrimage
- 100 Landscape of Sotiel's pilgrimage
- 101 Landscape of El Rocío's pilgrimage
- 102 Landscape of Obejo's pilgrimage
- 103 Landscape of Alájar's pilgrimage
- 104 Landscape of Andújar's pilgrimage
- 105 Landscape of Setefilla's pilgrimage

E.1.2 Druidism – religious

- 106 Landscape of San Calixto
- 107 Landscape of Engarbo valley's rock art

E.1.3 Funerary

- 108 Landscape of Gor river valley's megaliths

E.2 Arts and evocation

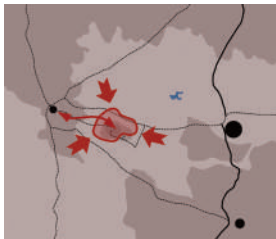
E.2.2 Well-known biogeographical landmark

- 109 Landscape of Tabernas Desert
- 110 Landscape of Cerro Jabalcón
- 111 Landscape of La Sagra
- 112 Landscape of Sierra de Santa Eufemia
- 113 Landscape of El Yelmo
- 114 Landscape of Guadalquivir's source
- 115 Landscape of Peña de los Enamorados

E.2.4 Recreated

- 116 Landscape of Ronda

Isolated by
reference and
Linear-transit



99. LANDSCAPE OF PUEBLA DE GUZMÁN'S PILGRIMAGE

Puebla de Guzmán (Huelva)

Puebla de Guzmán is located in a barren area that has been eaten away by deforestation and overgrazing and repopulated with the eucalyptus which gives the area its brown, green and dun colour palette.

The Virgen de la Peña chapel sits on the Cerro del Águila elevation. The way in which it rises up out of the surrounding landscape, together with its visual links to the west with Puebla de Guzmán, delimit an area which includes the far east of the town, with the elevations of the church and cemetery, as well as the Fuente del Bebe and the windmills there, which is where the rural section of the traditional pilgrimage route begins.

The landscape of the pilgrimage is imbued with great purity and authenticity during the area's annual festive cycle. This ritualistic route includes the town of Puebla de Guzmán, the road, and the Cerro del Águila itself, a strategic site for controlling the area as shown by the remains of an Arabic fortress, where its symbolic supremacy remains acknowledged by the presence of the Virgen de la Peña chapel, which is the focus of the pilgrimage.



100. LANDSCAPE OF SOTIEL'S PILGRIMAGE

Calañas (Huelva)

The landscape of Sotiel, a village which belongs to the municipality of Calañas, is characterised by the presence of the Odiel River, an open-cast mine which was in use until recent times and two Lady chapels with dedications to different names: Nuestra Señora Coronada and Virgen de España, to which inhabitants of Calañas and Beas respectively make pilgrimages at different times of the year.

Economic, religious and festive uses are therefore perfectly combined in this singular landscape, all of which have been captured in various cultural events – and especially in the area's fandangos. Remains of the area's industrial past can be seen in the remnants of mining infrastructure, which not only provide the space with an industrial heritage, but with undeniably valuable ethnological and archaeological heritage, too.

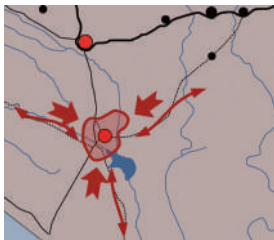
The area's use and role as a strategic pass along the Odiel has also created special features. This river – as with others which begin in the east of Andévalo – has a distinctive colour because of the matter the water contains. Many mills exist along the waterway, and an interesting bridge completed in 1775 (even though it is popularly known as the puente romano, or Roman bridge of Sotiel) which crosses the river near the town.



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101. LANDSCAPE OF EL ROCÍO'S PILGRIMAGE

Almonte and Hinojos (Huelva)

The pilgrim areas of El Rocío stand out due to the wide area of land given over to a phenomenon that goes beyond a purely local event, and the extent of the emotions involved in the social experience of the pilgrimage itself. The boundaries are more unobtrusive, going through related landscapes associated with more heritage, that are closer, and to a certain extent «canonical» at the height of the El Rocío experience.

Visually, El Rocío is a large expanse of water, greenery and sand, with the Virgen del Rocío basilica rising up above the rest of the town's features and geographic elements. It marks where the earth and sky meet on the horizon, which is on the edge of one of the biggest areas of marshland in Europe; the start of the floodplains of cork oak woods and thickets.

These attributes have always featured in El Rocío's history and legends despite the deterioration of the marshland and it partially drying up, the sanctum's urban growth, the communication routes which pass through it, and the tourist traffic through the Doñana National Park. None of that has managed to substantially change the perception of the El Rocío landscape as a natural and mystical gateway, a place for arrivals and departures, borderlands, peculiarities, specialness and grandeur.



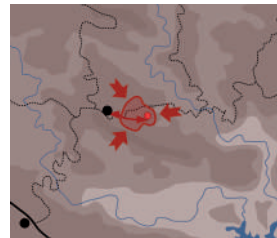
102. LANDSCAPE OF OBEJO'S PILGRIMAGE

Obejo (Córdoba)

Obejo sits at the heart of the mountains in the Guadalquivir basin. The landscape is that of a low mountain area, with moderately-high hills covered in natural vegetation and olive trees following a northwest-southeast axis. The Obejo stream carves out a wide valley, with the city and chapel of San Benito sitting on the right-hand bank. Although the town is located high above the valley, the chapel is sited in the foothills of the central plain (Llano del Mulo), which is the landscape of the greatest interest in the area.

The historical underpinnings of the town of Obejo reflect the difficulties faced by settlers since the Late Middle Ages in establishing themselves. Obejo played a significant military role due to its position on the historical route between Cordoba and Toledo and is considered a key entryway to the Guadalquivir valley from inland. The pilgrimage still retains rituals (such as the guerreros danzantes) that are symbolic of the social cohesion and self-affirmation required by settlers in this originally harsh and hostile area.

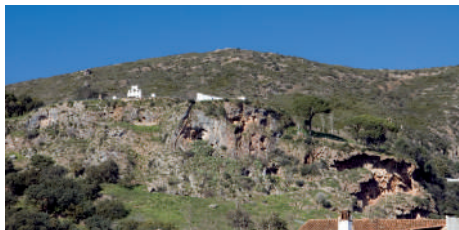
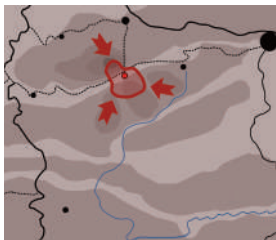
A particular feature and part of the heritage associated with the pilgrimage landscape is an ancient dance with swords bearing images, performed by local men to the sound of accordions, lutes, guitars and tambourines.



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103. LANDSCAPE OF ALÁJAR'S PILGRIMAGE

Alájar (Huelva)

The landscape surrounding the Peña de Alájar goes further than simply the shape of the landform and its role as the location of the Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles chapel. The landscape – characterised by the view and prominence of the rock – includes an entire inner basin demarcated by the town of Alájar and its surrounding villages, as well as the traditional agro-economic area of pastureland, mills and orchards.

The plateau's southern border offers magnificent views of Alájar and the valley in which it sits, with several villages also visible. A natural balcony which offers excellent panoramic views over the foot of the sierra which extends all the way to the towns in the Riotinto mining area.

The Peña de Alájar is also known for its connections with Benito Arias Montano, who was Felipe II's confessor and who spent much time in the Reina de los Ángeles chapel from 1559, dedicating himself to spiritual retreat and study.

The chapel or sanctum of the Virgen de los Ángeles, patron saint of Alájar and the entire mountain area of Huelva, sits on the plateau. The saint's festival day is celebrated on the 8 September, with representatives from all the mountain towns making their way here in pilgrimage.



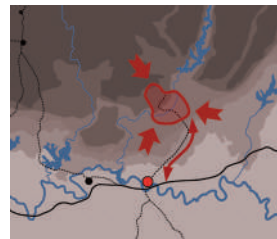
104. LANDSCAPE OF ANDÚJAR'S PILGRIMAGE

Andújar (Jaén)

The hills of the Sierra Morena to the north of Andújar present a mountainous landscape all the way to the Cerro del Cabezo, which is the location of the shrine that marks the pilgrimage's final destination. The Jándula River cuts through the landscape from east to west approximately halfway along the route, with the northern side given over to the mountainous area leading up to El Cabezo, a steep hill which contrasts heavily with the landscape to the south and which has an established connection with a fairly extensive area.

The Virgen de la Cabeza pilgrimage combines a significantly far-reaching history – perhaps as far back as the 13th century – with important meaning in terms of culture, religion, and social identity for communities both within and outside of Andújar itself, and even some lying outside of the regional borders.

Increased activity levels have given the pilgrimage a highly unique landscape which includes the natural assets of a mountainous forest environment along with other well-known symbolic elements such as remoteness, distance from inhabited areas and the efforts required of pilgrims, all of which have combined to create the symbolic ownership of an area, including its resources and the activities there, which has lasted throughout history.



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105. LANDSCAPE OF SETEFILLA'S PILGRIMAGE

Lora del Río (Seville)

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Setefilla is located in the final echelon of the Sierra Morena, looking out across the Guadalquivir plain. The plateau has a commanding position over one of the entry points into the sierra at the Guadalquivir River. There are records of this site seeing constant strategic use since Prehistoric times. Today it is a testament to the Islamic castle of Setefilla, the ruins of which are located to the north, close to the chapel.

This combination must have added strong undertones to the landscape when the spot acquired a new role during «peacetime» following the Christian conquest midway through the 13th century, which is when evidence started to appear of pilgrimages to and worship at an earlier building prior to the construction of the current Setefilla chapel.

The extent of the chapel's views of the landscape towards the south is one of its key visual assets. The other is the way in which it embodies the comarca's identity in its capacity to draw in people from the plain (Peñaflor), the countryside (Écija, Carmona) and the mountains (Constantina).

As with many other aspects of Andalusian pilgrimages, pilgrimage in itself is appropriation of landscapes, their uses and symbolic meanings, and therefore of an area's identity.



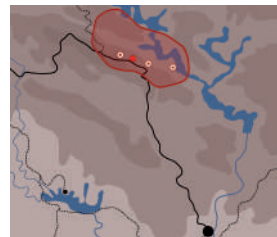
106. LANDSCAPE OF SAN CALIXTO

Hornachuelos (Córdoba)

The landscape of the San Calixto religious retreat is located in a mountainous spur overlooking the Bembézar valley. In fact, its north-eastern edge is actually made up of the Bembézar marshes, an uninhabited area which has a view of the Los Peñones hills as its horizon.

San Calixto is located in the heart of a mountainous landscape littered with holm oaks and cork oaks; in the uninhabited wilderness which characterises the majority of the Sierra de Hornachuelos in a secluded, little-changed spot with highly authentic assets, with the stonework in the hedgerows and the presence of the large eucalyptus trees in the village itself standing out as two key distinguishing features. All of this has led to the site being known for being distant, isolated, and devoid of current temporal references.

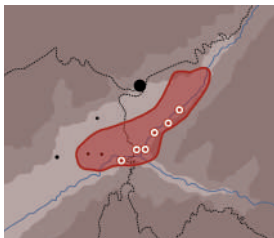
Its origins as a settlement, even before the monastery of San Basilio del Tardón was founded in 1542, were historically based on the site being chosen as an isolated, deserted place which existed harmoniously with its natural environment, and which was therefore highly suited to certain religious practices. A certain idea of the landscape based on these same conditions is still prevalent today, thanks to the way it has resisted almost all change throughout its history.



Enclosed area



Enclosed area



107. LANDSCAPE OF ENGARBO VALLEY'S ROCK ART

Santiago-Pontones (Jaén)

The Engarbo valley sits to the south of Santiago de la Espada: more specifically, alongside the Zumeta River and other tributaries, bordering the municipality of Nerpio (Albacete) and Huéscar (Granada). All along here the river flows freely through sections enclosed between rocky walls, and areas where vast amounts of open space make its meanders visible from considerable distances.

Places in Cañada de la Cruz and El Engarbo, as well as the Río Frío caves along the bank of the Zumeta River, all add extraordinary heritage value to a natural environment which has scarcely changed over time. The rocky walls, full of cavities which have been used as shelter since Prehistoric times, are also the site of scenes depicting groups of people hunting, isolated anthropomorphic figures and symbolic portrayals. These paintings represent both the abstract nature of symbolism and the development of more complex compositions in which the characters stand out as having different shapes and behaviours.

The Río Frío and El Engarbo shelters containing cave art are part of the UNESCO world heritage 'Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula' inventory.



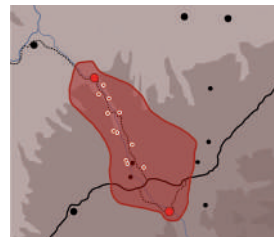
108. LANDSCAPE OF GOR RIVER VALLEY'S MEGALITHS

Gor and Gorafe (Granada)

The Gor River valley sits in the Guadix-Baza Depression, tracing a cleft of around 20km in length. It is a deep ravine excavated by the river which collects water from the steep northern slopes of the Sierra de Baza and runs through a deep-set channel into the Fardes River. It highlights the contrast between the rainfed farmland of the upper plain and the green stretch along the bottom of the ravine which is used for orchards.

The ravine itself, which runs between the towns of Gor and Gorafe, is home to one of the largest concentrations of dolmens in the Iberian Peninsula. The might of the physical border – the cliff of a deep natural canyon – represents a symbolic boundary between life and death.

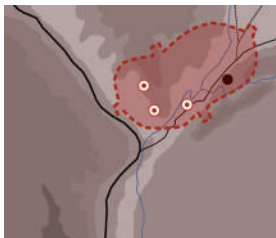
The succession of tombs and their prominence in the landscape give this area special meaning as a borderland between different parts of the plateau, and as a place where the architects of the funerary constructions could draw attention to and secure certain social statuses and statements of power.



Enclosed area



Open area



109. LANDSCAPE OF TABERNAS DESERT

Tabernas and Gádor (Almería)

The powerful landforms created by the arid, desert landscape occupies a wide geographical area which goes by the name of the «Campo de Tabernas» or «Tabernas Desert». This extends to the south of the Sierra de los Filabres, especially to the south of the Sierra Bermeja, and to the north of the Sierra Alhamilla.

The semi-desert nature of this almost desolate landscape, and the varying brightness of its perceptual space have created conditions which have served as a muse for many artists in fields from painting and literature to photography and cinematography, who are known both nationally and internationally for their work.

The steep landforms of the mountains which enclose the area to the north and south contrast with the wide, flat expanse of the valley. The bare forms are balanced out by the waterway's surroundings: the wettest areas are occupied by larger quantities of plant life, as well as the main settlements. This, therefore, is a landscape marked by desolation and aridity; however, it is also lunar in appearance, devastated by the power of erosion and the dominance of white and grey. It has been described as striking and breath-taking.



110. LANDSCAPE OF CERRO JABALCÓN

Zújar and Baza (Granada)

Cerro Jabalcón is in itself a striking geographical feature and stands out to great effect against the surrounding plains, making it the main visual reference of a wide area in which it plays the role of both a visual landmark and a popular vantage point from which to see and be seen. The mountain's scrubland and woods contrast with the farmland surrounding Zújar and nearby Baza, as well as the sweeping steppes.

It is a first-rate landmark for the landscape, and a touchstone in the collective imagination of the nearby communities. Its natural geological form, distinct against the surrounding land, identifies it as a broken-off spur of the Sierra de Baza. A powerful relationship exists between the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, to the south, and the Baza mountains of Jabalcón and La Sagra to the north. Its location opposite the Sierra de Baza and the ridges of the Subbética that separate the provinces of Granada and Jaén is also significant.

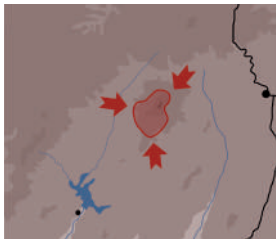
The Virgen de la Cabeza chapel sits at the mountain's summit, which was an important element for the resettlers in Jaén in terms of representing both their cohesion and their identity; it added a symbolic and religious aspect to the main feature of their landscape, making the mountain both iconic and idealised.



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111. LANDSCAPE OF LA SAGRA

Huéscar and Puebla de Don Fadrique (Granada)

On the southern edge of the Subbaetic System is the imposing Sierra de la Sagra, looking out over the Hoya de Baza plain and containing various elevations of over 2,000m in height. The La Sagra mountain, along with the smaller neighbouring sierras of Montilla, Bermeja and Jurena, has stood out probably since Prehistoric times as a significant landmark both for the area and as part of the landscape, and represented territorial boundaries since at least antiquity.

La Sagra rises up alone from the flat, brown, dry plains of the south and southeast, where barley and almonds grow that contrast with the slopes in both texture and colour: the steep eastern slope is naturally rocky, with scrubland and scant tree cover, whilst the western face is leafier.

As a symbolic and idealised geographical landmark, the La Sagra mountain is home to cultural elements belonging to the east of the Peninsula, as well as sharing other properties with the Altiplano de Granada. It is a place where the idea of a border area marries with the incorporation of traditions: Prehistoric eastern cave art and celebrations such as the Romería de las Santas pilgrimage, which brings the towns of Huéscar and Puebla de Don Fadrique together.



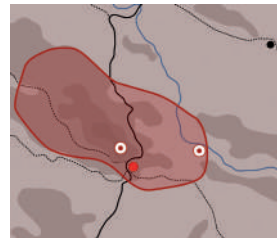
112. LANDSCAPE OF SIERRA DE SANTA EUFEMIA

Santa Eufemia (Córdoba)

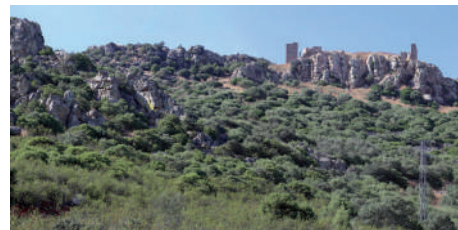
The natural slate and quartzite landforms of the Sierra de Santa Eufemia, which is home to the highest peak in the Los Pedroches comarca (Cerro Horcón, with an altitude of 853m), form a border with Castilla-La Mancha. The municipality of Santa Eufemia itself is located at the foot of the Castillo de Miramontes fortress, a vantage point with a commanding view over the town and its surroundings, the plots of farmed land and, in the distance, the comarca's vast expanses of pastureland.

Located along the ancient route between the Meseta and the Guadalquivir depression, Santa Eufemia signifies movement towards the pastures of northern Córdoba once the Alcudia Valley in La Mancha has been crossed. The landscape assets are fundamentally linked with the landform, which presents a striking contrast between the sierra and the Los Pedroches plain to the south, the agricultural ground cover typical of Jaén in the area of farmland to the south of the town, the large flat, open pastures to the south and the snaking, compact ones to the north. The mountain's rocky outcrop is also home to plenty of natural vegetation.

The Castillo de Miramontes and the town of Santa Eufemia – the most powerful in the area – are an indisputable landmark in the northern part of Los Pedroches, looking out over the expansive plains which spread out at their feet.



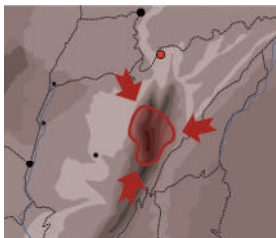
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113. LANDSCAPE OF EL YELMO

Segura de la Sierra and Hornos (Jaén)

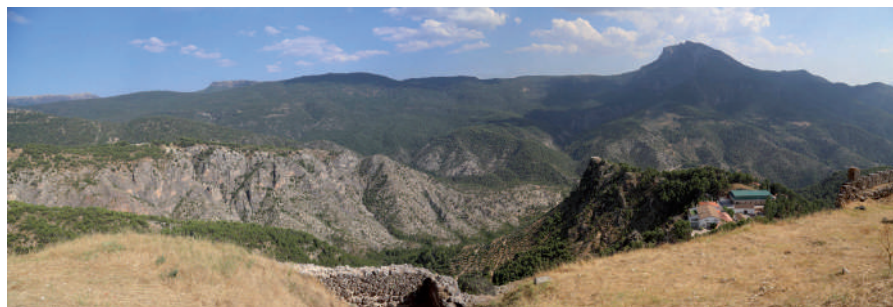
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The El Yelmo mountain is situated between Hornos and Segura de la Sierra, on the edge of the Madera river valley and right in the heart of the Cazorla, Segura y Las Villas Natural Park.

Due to its roundness, El Yelmo is one of the main landmarks in the landscape of the Sierra de Segura mountains. From its summit at an altitude of 1,808m, you can see the peak of La Sagra in northern Granada, and the La Mancha plateau in the provinces of Albacete and Ciudad Real; looking at its more immediate surroundings, El Yelmo towers over the El Tranco de Beas Dam and the towns of Segura de la Sierra – which sits at its foot – and Hornos. It has been a point of reference for the area and a well-known visual landmark in documented sources since at least the 16th century. The mountain has links with literature, having inspired Francisco de Quevedo who dedicated his poem «El Yelmo de Segura de la Sierra, monte muy alto al Austro» to it in 1626.

Together with the village of Segura it provides an interesting visual interrelationship, both from El Yelmo itself and from the castle in the village. This is the best place from which to admire El Yelmo's rotundity, magnetism and legendary features. From the south of the village, the view of the mountain often has the sun in the background, boosting its status as a local behemoth even further.



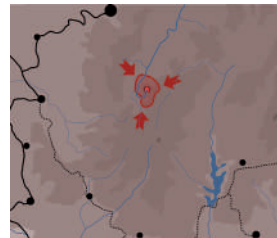
114. LANDSCAPE OF GUADALQUIVIR'S SOURCE

Quesada (Jaén)

The landscape around the source of the Guadalquivir River is tucked away between steep mountains which provide short-ranging vistas containing considerable forest cover. The area can be accessed by the natural park's forest road network from the village of Vadillo Castril.

In addition to its natural assets, the site is known for two reasons. The first is that the source of the river is linked, as with other rivers, to the idea of life and vitality. The second is that the Guadalquivir is a symbol of Andalusia and its culture. The result of this combination is the age-old association of this lost landscape with the arcane and Andalusian legend.

Near the source of the Guadalquivir, what little human activity has occurred has not created any great heritage. In modern times, use of the roads is primarily linked the development of leisure activities which have brought new opportunities for economic growth to the area, along with other tourism-related uses which try to highlight the cultural value seen by the Andalusian community in the Guadalquivir's historical and symbolic importance.



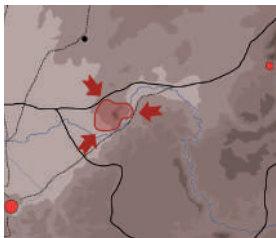
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115. LANDSCAPE OF PEÑA DE LOS ENAMORADOS

Antequera (Málaga)

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A rocky spur made prominent by its profile and topography against the geographic setting of the Antequera lowlands, Peña de los Enamorados has always played an important role as a focal point.

It had a decisive impact in the orientation of several known dolmens in the area, and has often been represented as an artistic symbol: it is the best-known urban and rural backdrop in Antequera and its surrounding plains.

In terms of literary recreations, its role as a well-known borderland element is notable, in that it plays a role in stories linked to the coexistence of Christians and Muslims during the Moorish period.

In sharp contrast to the texture and colour of La Peña de los Enamorados as seen by observers located in the plains, enhanced by the variety of different geological materials that form it, it is important to mention the crucial psychological impression left by its decidedly anthropomorphic profile when viewed from the most common angles, which has led to it being referred to on occasion as «the Indian», «the sleeping face», etc.



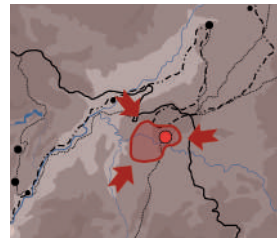
116. LANDSCAPE OF RONDA

Ronda (Málaga)

Ronda's location in a large sedimentary basin, surrounded on all sides by mountainous ridges, means it is possible to see the city of Ronda itself from far away. The best visuals are from within the city, primarily towards the west-southwest, which is where the iconic views of the El Tajo gorge and the Puente Nuevo bridge, so often depicted, are to be had. From the southeast and east there are viewpoints from which it is possible to fully admire the oldest part of the settlement to the south of the local gorge formed by the Guadalevín River.

Most of the mythology surrounding this landscape took shape in the 19th century, which is when Romantic travellers' myths of bandits and adventurers gained ground.

Ronda was an important stop on these travellers' route, entering as they did from the port of Gibraltar. In their accounts they talk about the city's strong association with bandits, describing «encounters» in their journeys across the mountainous countryside. In all these accounts, both the city – with its gorge and the bridge which crossed it – and the surrounding mountains appear as a backdrop encompassing all of Ronda's highlands, creating images which still remain today and which, to a certain extent, are responsible for the south's oriental and savage image.



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