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THE OLDE TOWN OF SEGOVIA AND ITS AQUEDUCT:
PRESERVATION AND TOURIST MANAGEMENT

by

Rose Ann Switt

A Thesis
Submitted to the
Faculty of The Graduate College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts
Department of Geography

Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan
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Rose Ann Switt

THE OLDE TOWN OF SEGOVIA AND ITS AQUEDUCT: PRESERVATION AND TOURIST MANAGEMENT

Rose Ann Switt, M.A.

Western Michigan University, 2006

The city of Segovia, Spain is known for its *Acueducto* (Aqueduct), the Alcazar Castle, its *Catedral* (Cathedral), *la Casa de la Moneda de Segovia* (the House of Money of Segovia), and over 60 additional historical buildings, monuments, and protected vistas. This abundance qualified the city for designation in 1986 as a World Heritage site under guidelines established by the United Nations Education and Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Site status is coveted by city and regions around the world, but little research conducted in Spain has been recorded in English to determine if receiving this status actually affects historic preservation and tourism activities. This research documents changes in Segovia that have occurred since this status was awarded. The project employs a comparative method incorporating several approaches: 1) new photographs of buildings, monuments, and views are compared to the 100 year old pictures taken by photographer Alois Beer to identify landscape change, 2) specific renovation projects are evaluated from a variety of perspectives including: interviews with key personnel, a survey of local mercants and service providers, and 3) archival materials from a number of libraries and repositories in Segovia are used to place the interviews and survey results in appropriate context.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	viii
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION.....	1
UNESCO, World Heritage, and The Convention.....	1
Problem Statement.....	3
Research Objectives.....	4
II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
III METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES.....	12
Method I – A Comparison of Historical and Contemporary Photographs.....	12
Method II – Surveys.....	14
Method III – Interviews.....	15
Method IV – Segovian City Archival Materials.....	16
IV CONTEXT AND RESULTS.....	17
A Brief Introduction to Segovia, Spain.....	17
The Tourist.....	22
Tourist Management Plan and Policies.....	24
Cultural Tradition.....	31
Public versus Private Agendas.....	32

Table of Contents—continued

CHAPTER

Comparison of Historical and Contemporary Photographs.....	39
<i>Plaza de Colmenares y de la Torre de la Iglesia de San Juan de los Caballeros</i> (Figures 14 and 15).....	41
<i>Vista del Acueducto</i> (Figures 16 and 17).....	43
<i>San Millan y la Sierra de Guadarrama</i> (Figures 18 and 19).....	44
<i>Fachada del Palacio de Valdeaguila</i> (Figures 20 and 21).....	45
<i>La Puerta de San Andres</i> (Figures 22 and 23).....	46
<i>Vista de San Marcos</i> (Figures 24 and 25).....	47
The Results of the Survey.....	55
The Results of the Interviews.....	60
V CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RESEARCH AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	63
Conclusion.....	63
Further Research and Recommendations.....	64
APPENDICES	
A. World Heritage Selection Criteria.....	66
B. Europe World Heritage List.....	69
C. HSIRB Letter of Project Approval and Endorsed Consent Forms.....	82
D. 2005 HSIRB Approved Survey Form.....	90
E. 2005 HSIRB Protocol Outline For Interview Questions.....	95

Table of Contents—continued

APPENDICES

F.	TICCIH 2004 Confirmation Letter.....	105
G.	Original ICOMOS Petition for World Heritage Status.....	107
H.	Revised ICOMOS Petition for World Heritage Status.....	113
I.	Format for the Periodic Reporting on the Application of the World Heritage Convention.....	116
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....		126

LIST OF TABLES

1.	2006 Ranking of World Heritage European Countries.....	5
2.	Festivals of Segovia.....	23
3.	Controversial Projects in Segovia.....	33

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Map of Spain/Europe	6
2. Segovia, Spain.....	19
3. The Alcazar	19
4. The Cathedral.....	20
5. The Mint of Segovia	20
6. The Aqueduct.....	21
7. Map of Segovia, Spain.....	24
8. Exterior of the Tourist Information Center of the City of Segovia.....	28
9. Interior of the Tourist Information Center of the City of Segovia.....	29
10. Wooden Scale Replica of the City of Segovia.....	29
11. World Heritage Site Ratifications	34
12. Las Oblatas.....	36
13. La Puerta de San Cebrián.....	36
14. Plaza de Colmenares y de la Torre de la Iglesia de San Juan de los Caballeros.....	49
15. Plaza of the Apiaries and the Tower of the Church of St. John of the Lords	49
16. Vista de la Acueducto	50
17. View of the Aqueduct.....	50
18. Vista de San Millan y la Sierra de Guadarrama.....	51
19. View of San Millan and the Guadarrama Mountains	51
20. Fachada del Palacio de Valdeaguila.....	52

List of Figures--continued

21. Façade of the Palace of Valdeaguila	52
22. La Puerta de San Andres.....	53
23. The Gate of San Andres.....	53
24. Vista de San Marcos	54
25. View of San Marcos.....	54
26. Survey Question #4 Results.....	57
27. Survey Question #1 Results.....	57
28. Survey Question #2 Results.....	58
29. Survey Question #6 Results.....	58
30. Survey Question #5 Results.....	59
31. Survey Question #3 Results.....	59

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

UNESCO, World Heritage, and The Convention

On the 16th of November 1945, the United Nations established the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO 2005). The purpose of this organization is to promote international co-operation among its 191¹ member states or countries and six associate members, and to act as a clearing house for the “dissemination and sharing of information and knowledge” which helps set the standard for dealing with the ever increasing ethical issues facing the international community (UNESCO 2005). Some years later, as a part of the 1972 General Conference, UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention, an international agreement designed to address the need to identify, protect and preserve, throughout the world those entities that are considered to be “irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration” (UNESCO 2005). This agreement or treaty is an international legal instrument that these member states have accepted as the foundation for historic and environmental preservation practices throughout the world. As a clearing house for knowledge and education, UNESCO hopes to increase awareness of protection and conservations methods for the designated sites “based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture” (UNESCO 2005) while

noting also that the right balance should be struck between the issue of valorizing heritage as a means to generate both welfare opportunities for the host community – which bears the costs of tourist exploitation

¹ These figures are based on March 2005 data from UNESCO’s website: <http://whc.unesco.org>.

– and the financial means needed to preserve and promote heritage itself (Scarpaci 2005, 28).

In a first step towards being considered for the coveted honor of World Heritage status, the country in which each potential site is located must ratify the convention. Once the country has acknowledged the treaty, appropriate government agencies submit a list of possible sites and timelines for consideration. Once this list has been submitted, the state can then put forward the nomination application for a proposed site from this directory to the World Heritage Selection Committee (WHSC). The committee is formed by members from two outside organizations: the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) which brings together 82 States, 111 government agencies, over 800 non-governmental organizations, and over 10,000 scientists and experts; and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), an association with over 7500 international professional members. It is the job of the WHSC to verify that at least one of the ten criteria (Appendix A) has been met and that all documentation related to the site is verified. Presently, there are 812 sites on the World Heritage list with 24 new sites being incorporated during the 2005-2006 period. Of these sites, 396 (Appendix B) or 48% are located in Europe with Spain having the second greatest number of sites, 37 listings, to Italy's 40. This high number emphasizes the importance of the World Heritage status to the maintenance of European culture (Table 1).

For World Heritage sites, the initial plan submitted to UNESCO for preserving the monuments and buildings should include an engaging tourist management program. Yet this essential part of the process is often forestalled or

overlooked all together due to many extenuating circumstances (Davey 2001). Difficulty in implementing these plans results in sharing a common thread with the need to find ways to transverse the gaps between tourism and preservation. Management and government representatives of these sites also share in the challenge of developing programs that will stimulate the tourists and “not descend to the mundane” (Shackley 1998, xiv).

Problem Statement

Many case studies of World Heritage sites show that degradation of historical buildings and natural sites is caused by a growing influx of the tourists, necessitating the need for proper tourist management and “an adequate and up-to-date information base” (Carlisle 1998; Tuley 1998; Glasson 1994). Tourism management is not only needed to “control and guide” visitors, but also to preserve the “integrity of life” for the *indigenous gente* (local residents) and the truthfulness of their *patrimonio* (heritage) (Van der Borg 1996, 306). Since tourism is “inherently local” in nature, it is important that the local people “feel ownership” in not only the development of the plan itself but the process by which it is carried out (Scarpaci 2005, 28; Wall and Black 2004, 438). But how does management develop these plans to meet the flow of tourism while providing protection to the historical sites? And does World Heritage status, and the tourism management programs related to this status, have significant impacts on the preservation of these sites and the changing nature of tourism as it evolves at these sites?

Research Objectives

In exploring the relationship between preservation and tourism management, the primary objective of this project is to review renovation projects and protective measures that have taken place at a specific World Heritage site, Segovia, Spain (Figure 1), to determine the type of impact they have had on the original goal of the preservation of the historical buildings and/or vistas. The second objective is to establish an understanding of contemporary tourism in the area by determining how the town government, merchants and service providers are dealing with any changes that have occurred. Conclusions reported in a number of case studies in a variety of locations indicate that “there is a surprising paucity of evidence connecting the results of visitor pressure with definite physical impact on cultural sites...” (Glasson 1994; Shackley 1998; Bandarin 2004).

**May 2006 Ranking of World Heritage
European Countries by Number of Sites**

Ranking	Country	No. of Sites	Percentage
1	Italy	40	10.10%
2	Spain	37	9.34%
3	Germany	31	7.83%
4	France	30	7.58%
5	United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	26	6.57%
6	Russian Federation	23	5.81%
7	Greece	16	4.04%
8	Sweden	14	3.54%
9	Portugal	13	3.28%
10	Czech Republic	12	3.03%
11	Poland	12	3.03%
12	Belgium	9	2.27%
13	Bulgaria	9	2.27%
14	Turkey	9	2.27%
15	Austria	8	2.02%
16	Hungary	8	2.02%
17	Netherlands	7	1.77%
18	Norway	7	1.77%
19	Romania	7	1.77%
20	Croatia	6	1.52%
21	Finland	6	1.52%
22	Switzerland	6	1.52%
23	Israel	5	1.26%
24	Serbia and Montenegro	5	1.26%
25	Slovakia	5	1.26%
26	Belarus	4	1.01%
27	Denmark	4	1.01%
28	Lithuania	4	1.01%
29	Armenia	3	0.76%
30	Cyprus	3	0.76%
31	Georgia	3	0.76%
32	Malta	3	0.76%
33	Ukraine	3	0.76%
34	Albania	2	0.51%
35	Estonia	2	0.51%
36	Holy See (Vatican City)	2	0.51%
37	Ireland	2	0.51%
38	Latvia	2	0.51%
39	Andorra	1	0.25%
40	Azerbaijan	1	0.25%
41	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0.25%
42	Iceland	1	0.25%
43	Luxembourg	1	0.25%
44	Republic of Moldova	1	0.25%
45	Slovenia	1	0.25%
46	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	0.25%
	Total	396	100.00%

Table 1. 2006 Ranking of World Heritage European Countries

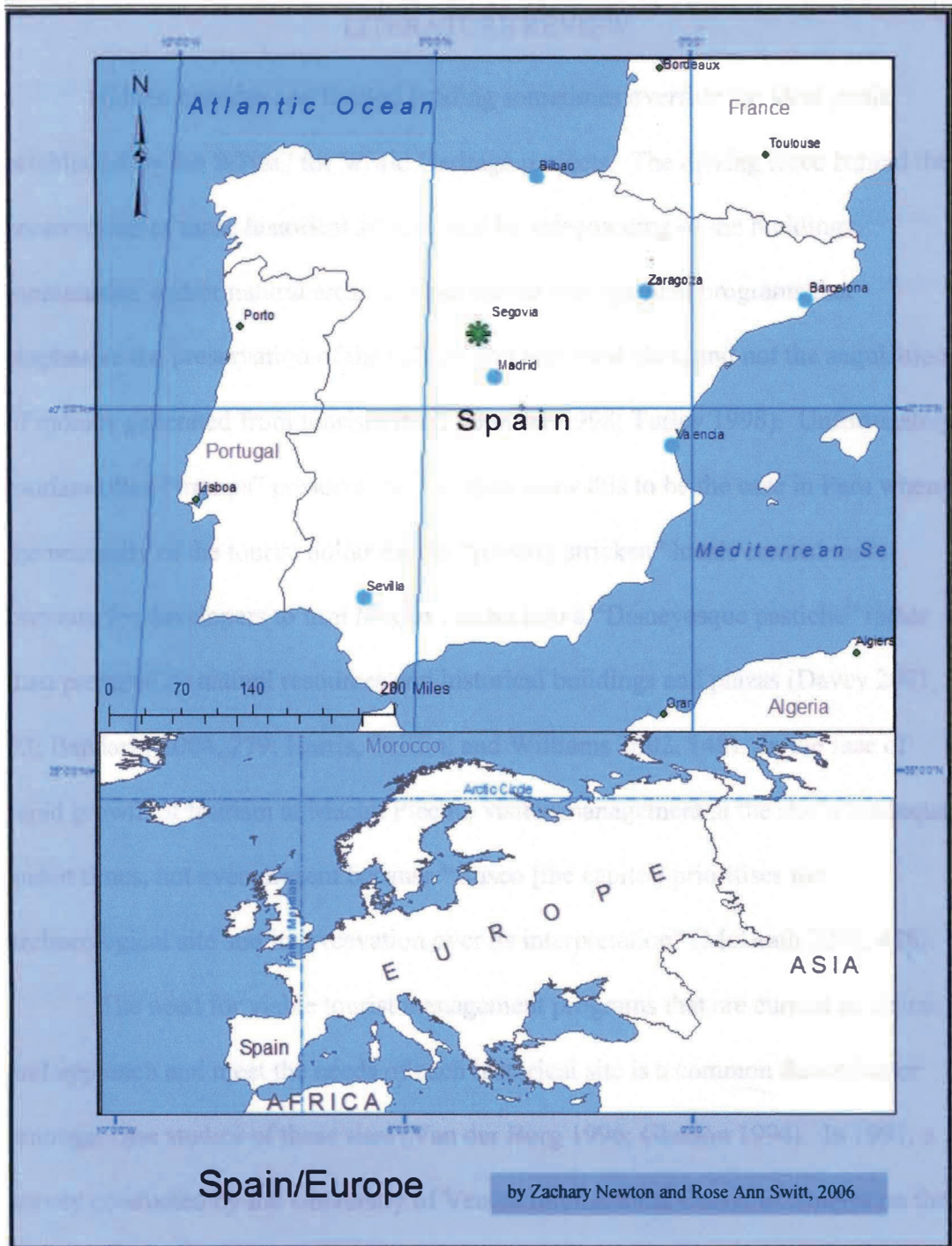


Figure 1. Map of Spain/Europe

Source: Zachary Newton and the author

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Hidden agendas and limited funding sometimes override the ideal goals established by the WHSC for World Heritage projects. The driving force behind the preservation of these historical sites should be safeguarding of the buildings, monuments, and/or natural areas through tourist management programs that emphasize the preservation of the culture and historical sites, and not the acquisition of monies generated from tourism itself. (Keiffer 1998; Turley 1998). Unfortunately, tourism often “trumps” preservation. Studies show this to be the case in Peru where the necessity of the tourist dollar for the “poverty stricken” locals created more pressure for developers to turn Machu Picchu into a “Disneyesque pastiche” rather than preserve its natural resources and historical buildings and plazas (Davey 2001, 33; Bandarin 2004, 279; Harris, Griffin, and Williams 2002, 148). In the face of rapid growth of tourism at Machu Picchu, visitor management at the site is inadequate and at times, not even present because “Cusco [the capital] prioritises the archaeological site and its excavation over its interpretation” (McGrath 2004, 428).

The need for viable tourist management programs that are current in vision and approach and meet the needs of each historical site is a common denominator amongst case studies of these sites (Van der Borg 1996; Glasson 1994). In 1991, a survey conducted by the *University of Venice International Center of Studies on the Tourism Economy (CISSET)* and the *UNESCO-Regional Office for Science and Technology for Europe (ROSTE)* with eighteen historical cities throughout the world participating, confirmed that “above all...the issue of the impact of tourism has

become increasingly important for heritage cities. However, not much empirical evidence exists concerning the mechanisms that guide the generation of positive and negative effects at the city level and, hence, about tourism management strategies” (Van Der Borg 1996). In the case of Hadrian’s Wall in the UK, over thirty public and private organizations formed, in 1976, the Hadrian’s Wall Consultative Committee (HWCC) in order to implement the advisory report issued by the Dartington Amenity Research Trust (DART) for the Countryside Commission. Although, according to the English Heritage,² a not-for-profit organization formed to protect and promote England’s historical treasures, “the recommendations that emerged from these “earlier planning initiatives were implemented, it has been recognized that the translation of proposals into actions has been minimal” (Turley 1998). In 1996, another planning initiative was implemented that established yet another committee, Hadrian’s Wall Management Plan Committee (HWMPC). Adding to the “too many chiefs and not enough indians” syndrome, independent initiatives such as the Hadrian’s Wall Tourism Partnership (HWTP) and the National Trail development team, are operating under the framework of the new “management plan” with hopes of increasing tourism. When the proprietors fail to collaborate in site management, meet opposition from locals and/or fail to meet the expectations of the tourists, then funding for the preservation programs themselves could be jeopardized (Van der Borg 1996; Turley 1998).

This lack of collaboration is also apparent in Peru’s heritage management programs in the Cusco region due to the inability of two government agencies to work

² For more information on English Heritage and the organizations efforts toward preservation in England, visit their website www.english-heritage.org.uk/.

together, the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and International Commerce (MITINCI) and the INC (*Instituto Nacional de Cultural*) (McGrath 2004, 427). Self-monitoring is an essential part of the UNESCO plan and a lack of collaboration can weaken this process. Heritage tourism is “inherently local” so it is imperative that all work collectively to achieve agreed upon goals (Scarpaci 2005, 28; Hovinen 1995).

When initially seeking the prestigious World Heritage status, many countries fail to recognize that the designated status does not immediately guarantee an increase in visitors (Shackley 1998). This factor can have a substantial economic impact if the costs for preservation and development begin to overtake the revenue that was expected to be generated by an increased volume in tourist flow (Van der Borg 1996). As marketing the prestige of having World Heritage status tends to become the priority of the historical sites, managing the potential flow of tourists that result is often put on the “back burner” (Van der Borg 1996).

While some sites fail to gain an immediate increase in tourists, World Heritage status can actually place some new sites on “the tourist’s map” leaving those communities with “back burner” tourist management programs, including inadequate infrastructure, unprepared for the influx of new visitors (Scarpaci 2005; Kugel 2006). Take for example Kugel’s (2006, 15) assessment of Calakmul (Yucatan, Mexico):

In the 2000 edition of the Lonely Planet’s Yucatan guide, the introductory map shows 14 highlights of the peninsula, and Calakmul is not one. But in the August 2003 edition, Edzna and Tulaum, two non-World Heritage ruins, were removed, and

Calakmul was included. Further, the text on Calakmul was expanded from a half-page to a page and a half.

However, the problem doesn't necessarily lie in the placement of Calakmul "on the map" (or in the guide) but given that the site itself has no city proximate to these ruins and the fact that the one-lane 37 mile road leading to it is overgrown, the site as currently developed is not capable of handling the increased visits. Since its inclusion as a World Heritage site (2002), tourism has almost doubled in Calakmul, going from 8,962 visitors in 2001 to 15,643 visitors in the first 11 months of 2005 with no tourism management plan or infrastructure in place to meet the visitor increase (Kugel 2006). New problems include waste management, traffic flow, and housing and amenity shortages.

With tourist management often lagging behind in government planning priorities, procurement of funding to initiate these programs along with the monies required for the refurbishment, preservation, and day-to-day maintenance of the sites become the main concerns of management and local, state, and national governments. Because UNESCO does not provide funding beyond token amounts for management training and emergency/disaster planning, these agencies are left to procure their own sources of financial support (UNESCO 2005).

As tourism becomes a vital source of income for more and more historical locations throughout the world, it is important that those acting as the "watchdogs" for these precious cultural and natural sites identify problems with implementation of the projects as well as noting the successes. And while local economic benefits through entrance and special event/exhibit fees and hotel and restaurant income,

“communities that are just beginning to consider tourism development are at an advantage, in that they can learn from the experience of negative examples in order to prevent unsustainable development practices” (Enote 1996, 19). “The type of empirical research that is represented by these papers³ is essential if UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre is to fulfill its mission of promoting a discerning type of tourism that is developmentally beneficial on one hand, but is culturally and environmentally sustainable on the other” (Bandarin 2004). While research related to these issues is conducted at various World Heritage throughout the world to add to the collective works at UNESCO, few, if any, have addressed the needs of those in Segovia, Spain.

³ Bandarin is referring to the collection of papers published in the 2004 Vol 7, no 4 & 5 issue of *Current Issues In Tourism*. The main theme of the writings is based on the relationship between World Heritage sites and tourism.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

This project employs a comparative method incorporating several different approaches including the evaluation of historical and contemporary photographs, interviews, surveys, and the use of Segovian city archival materials. Appropriate written forms and interview scenarios used to conduct the research were submitted to Western Michigan University's Human Subjects Institutional Review Board (HSIRB) for review and were approved on the 12th of April 2005 (Appendix C). These different methods used in the study will now be presented in greater detail.

Method I – A Comparison of Historical and Contemporary Photographs

For this portion of my research, I am basing my interpretation of visual imagery, in this case the photographs by Alois Beer and those I took from similar vantage points for similar scenes during the course of my field research, on the methods used by Bob Bartram (2005). These methods include: (1) architecture design [and structural change], (2) building materials, and (3) landscaping and boundaries (154, 2005). According to Bartram, "geography is as much about the quality of visual representation as textual or cartographic detail" (2005, 149). Often, the visual imagery itself is used as a "reflection of reality" and the viewer loses sight of important issues such as the "how, when and by whom the image has been produced" (Bartram 2005; Pegler-Gordon 2006). By combining the two (the textual and the visual), the viewer becomes more in tune with the meaning of the visual imagery.

When the talents of Alois Beer (1840-1916), a landscape photographer from southern Austria, and art historian August L. Mayer (1885-1944) were combined in the early 1900s, one of the results was a guide book entitled Segovia, Avila, und El Eskorial. Beer's photographs served as illustrations for the detailed text Mayer generated when comparing Segovia to the famous German medieval city Rothenburg ob der Tauber (Rudolf 2004). Many of these original photographs were reproduced in a 2004 publication along with Mayer's historical description of the Segovia as a publishing project funded jointly by the city of Segovia and the Historical Institute of Austria. The book, entitled "Como una coqueta con un velo" Segovia Hace 100 Anos ("Like a veiled appearance" Segovia 100 years ago), is in celebration of the photographer's and historian's testaments to the important history of the the Sevovian *patrimonio historico* (historical heritage) and the changes that have occurred over the past 100 years (Rudolf 2004). Upon discovering the rich context of the prints, I decided I would replicate the images from the same location and lens angle as Beer used more than 100 years ago (Bartram 2005). The pictures are presented and analyzed in Chapter IV.

To be consistent with Beer's images, I chose to reproduce my shots in black and white. Comparison of these prints to identify differences are based on Bartram's three suggested criteria as described earlier.

Architectural design represents the styles and and periods throughout history of construction. For example, in Segovia the Ancient Period of Roman civilization is represented by the *Acueducto*, constructed of smooth granite stone (no mortar) around 50 AD. The Cathedral, built in the earth 16th century, is an illustration of the

Middle Age Gothic period with its pinnacles (towers) topped with ornate finished stones or finials. An example of the Mid 20th Century Modernism Era would be the *Museo de Arte Contemporaneo Esteban Vicente* (the Esteban Vicente Contemporary Museum of Art). This building boasts clear cut square lines and glass, marks of modernistic design. When comparing the prints, I note any differences in the change of the original design style to those of a different period.

The second point of reference for analysis of these photographs using Bartram's suggested criteria is an evaluation of building materials. It was interesting to note changes in materials used over the 100 year span due to the development of new products available for construction, the modern evolution of infrastructure, as well as new methods of construction using new materials.

When comparing the photographs based on Bartram's third criteria, I look at changes or modifications in features of the landscape (trees, bushes, natural woodlands, grasslands, etc). These changes may have occurred naturally or have been deliberately altered for aesthetic or practical purposes.

By combining these three criteria, Bartram hoped to create systematic criteria by which photographs could be compared over time and across space. Results of these analyses, and the photographic pairs, will be presented in Chapter IV.

Method II – Surveys

An analysis of the photographs help provide visual clues to the types of preservation and restoration efforts that are taking place in Segovia. The next step in my research is to find out the impact these preservation efforts along with the city's tourist management plans have on local businesses and further, to determine if these

changes are related to Segovia's twenty-year World Heritage status. To this end, I contacted a convenience sample of thirty local merchants and asked them to participate in my survey. A copy of the actual survey may be found as Appendix D. Using this survey and the discussions that resulted from the survey, I was able to obtain first-hand information concerning their opinions related to the effects that World Heritage status has had on Segovia over the past twenty years. The survey was on a volunteer basis and selection was made randomly with locations of interviews ranging from businesses located at the plaza that serves as the center of most tourist activities to a few shops "off the beaten path." Participants in the survey ranged from the owners or employees of restaurants, souvenir shops, boutiques, and hotel/rentals, to fruit vendors, fishmongers, and operators of newspaper stands. For all interviews, a local interpreter was present to initiate introductions, provide for a more relaxed interplay of words and help address any questions that might arise related to linguistic or cultural confusion. Again, the main purpose of the survey was to obtain first-hand information from the merchants concerning their opinions on how the World Heritage status has impacted their businesses.

Method III – Interviews

Along with polling the local merchants, I felt it was also important to interview key personal to get more "in depth" opinions on World Heritage status effects on the preservation of the historical city. The interviews are based on a set of approved questions by the WMU HSRIB and are listed under Appendix E. The dialog was conducted in both Spanish and English with a number of local preservation experts and historians. Participants in these interviews included: Teresa

Hernanz, member of *el Patrimonio de la Humanidad de Segovia* (Heritage of Mankind of Segovia) *y los Amigos de la Casa de la Moneda de Segovia* (the Friends of the House of Money of Segovia); Dr. Glenn Murray, technical director of *la Fundación Real Ingenio* (the Royal Segovia Mint Foundation); Gary Beals, president of Fortaleza Inc.; and Pedro Montarelo Sanz, president of *el Patrimonio de la Humanidad de Segovia*. The primary objective of the interviews was to establish a “feel” for how the implementation of tourists management plans has effected various aspects of public and private life in Segovia. Hernanz and Sanz, life-long residents of the area, provided information from the perspective of the local resident actively engaged in the preservation efforts throughout the city. Dr. Murray, a resident of Segovia for over 18 years, holds dual citizenship in both Spain and the United States. His input provides managerial expertise through his position as the technical director of the Royal Segovia Mint Foundation. Beals, an immigrant from the United States, provided information on the challenges faced when trying to start a business based on historical reenactments in the area.

Method IV – Segovian City Archival Materials

The final method I employed in my research, the use of archival materials from a number of libraries and repositories in Segovia, helps place the photographs, survey results and interviews in their appropriate historical context. Newspaper clippings regarding preservation initiatives and applications, or stories reporting the absence of such documents, were gathered and digitized for future reference and evaluation. These materials are referenced throughout the text.

CHAPTER IV

CONTEXT AND RESULTS

A Brief Introduction to Segovia, Spain

The Old Town of Segovia, Spain including its *Acueducto* (Aqueduct) was designated as a World Heritage site in 1985. As one approaches this quaint historical town located 57 miles north of Madrid, the breathtaking vista of this walled city (Figure 2), nestled in the foothills of the Guadarrama Mountains at an elevation of 3,280 feet, instantly justifies preservation. Built for defensive purposes on a limestone plateau between the Eremas and Frio *Ríos* (Rivers), Segovia is home to four main historical buildings: The Alcazar Castle (Figure 3), la *Catedral* (the Cathedral) (Figure 4), la Casa de la Moneda de Segovia (the House of Money of Segovia or the Mint of Segovia) (Figure 5), and *el Acueducto* (the Aqueduct) (Figure 6).

The Alcazar, dating from the early twelfth century, now houses a museum, garden, and courtyard. *La Catedral*, with its first corner stone set in 1525, is the last of the great Gothic cathedrals built in Spain. *La Casa de la Moneda de Segovia*, dating back to 1455, is recognized by The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) as the oldest standing industrial building in Spain. A copy of this letter of recognition is included as Appendix F. The nearly two thousand year old Roman *Acueducto* is listed by the World Monuments Fund as “100 of the most endangered artistic, historical and cultural sites...” (Anderson 2005). These four historical sites along with the *muralla* (wall), gateways, and hundreds of smaller historical buildings, monuments, and vistas

assured that the site met not one, but two of the selection criteria. The first decisive factor is to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared. The second is the fact that the city represents an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant state(s) in human history. Interestingly, the original petition, dated 30 December 1983, Appendix G, only included the Roman *Acueducto*, but eventually ICOMOS recommended that the entire city be included in the proposal. As a result, the Spanish Embassy resubmitted a revised proposal, Appendix H, to the committee on the 7th of November, 1985, and included the entire “old part” of Segovia which was already under Spanish protective measures since 1984 for both its landscapes and buildings.

While tourism and agriculture (grain production) are heralded as top contributors to the present regional economy, up until the 15th century, wool was the primary product in this Castilian province capital of 54,000 residents. Segovia claims several universities, art institutes, a school of music and Spanish language centers offering classes not only to local/area residents but international students as well. Segovia is also home to several world-renowned art and music festivals which are held throughout the course of the year and are also significant contributors to tourism. A cultural center for the entire region, Segovia also acts as a summer weekend “retreat from the heat” for residents of nearby Madrid. (For more information about this beautiful town, visit the website: <<http://www.segoviamint.org/english/segovia.htm>>.)

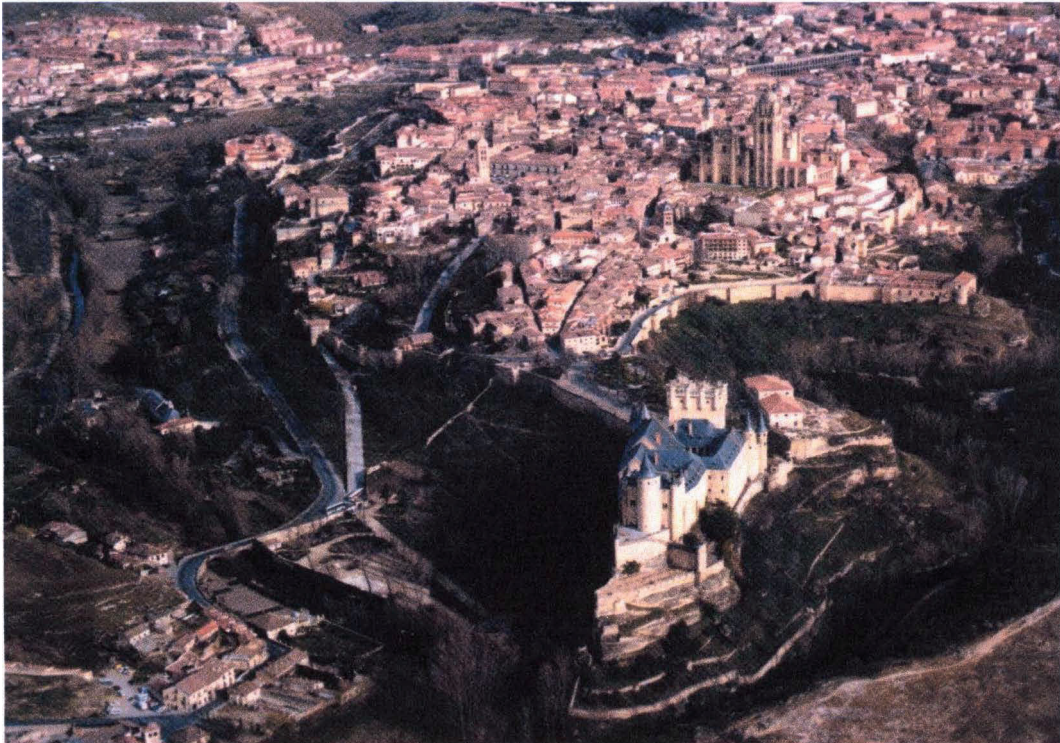


Figure 2. Segovia, Spain

Source: The Royal Segovia Mint Foundation



Figure 3. The Alcazar

Source: the author



Figure 4. The Cathedral

Source: the author



Figure 5. The Mint of Segovia

Source: the author



Figure 6. The Aqueduct

Source: the author

The Tourist

The original walled city of Segovia is often referred to as a ship with The Alcazar as the bow, the steeples of *la Catedral* the masts and the *Acueducto* the stern. These three historical structures are also the main features highlighted as the focal points of the city, attracting local, national, and international tourists. An estimated 1,591,680 tourists visited Segovia in 2000 (Beals 2005). This increased dramatically in a year with an estimated 2,500,000 people passing through the gates in 2001 (Beals 2005). This influx represents an increase of 300 percent over the last decade according to the Segovian Provincial Tourism Department (as measured by those who pass through their office doors) (Beals 2005). These figures only give a rough estimate since, they are calculated by taking the numbers accounted for by the office multiplied by ten (Beals 2005).

In the absence, to date, of formal surveys, the demographics of the tourists are also hard to estimate. Based on field observation, I have identified five distinct types of visitors: (1) local/regional primary and secondary school age children on field trips; (2) foreign exchange students enrolled in classes in Segovia; (3) foreign exchange students on day trips with tour groups; (4) families taking vacations and visiting friends and family; and (5) the “over 55” adult retirees traveling or attending scheduled events. Of the 1.5 million that paraded down the streets in 2000, sixty percent (60%) were estimated to be Spanish citizens with the other forty percent (40%) being foreigners (Beals 2005). The common factor amongst these diverse groups is an interest in cultural tourism.

Cultural tourism can be defined as “Travel directed toward experiencing the arts, heritage and special character of a place’ as stated by the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism” (Lord 2002). Like other World Heritage sites in Spain, Segovia also hosts many cultural and social events at a variety of locations throughout the city. A table listing some of these events is referenced as Table 2. For more information on these and other festivals, visit the website <http://www.infosegovia.com/>.

Name of Festival	Additional Information	Month Held
Cabalgata de los Reyes Magos		Janaury
Semana Santa	1 day event	April
Titirimundi Festival	International Puppet Festival	May
Gran Corrida de Toros	Bull Fights	June
Fiesta de San Juan	7 days of events	June
Fiesta de San Pedro		June
Romeria de la Virgen dela Fuencisla	1 day event	June
Fiesta de San Frutos	Patron saint of Segovia celebration – 1 day	June
Mundiclown de Segovia	International Festival of Clowns	June
Festival Internacional de Segovia	International music festival	July
Festival de Musica Diversa	Concerts	July

Table 2. Festivals of Segovia

Source: the author

As in similar situations, Segovia’s planners hope to reach potential tourists because, according to a poll conducted by Lou Harris in the early 1990s, over half of vacationers plan their trips around cultural, historical and archeological treasures (Lord 2002). As Lord pointed out, this constitutes “a paradigm shift from ‘escapism’

to ‘enrichment’ tourism” (2002).

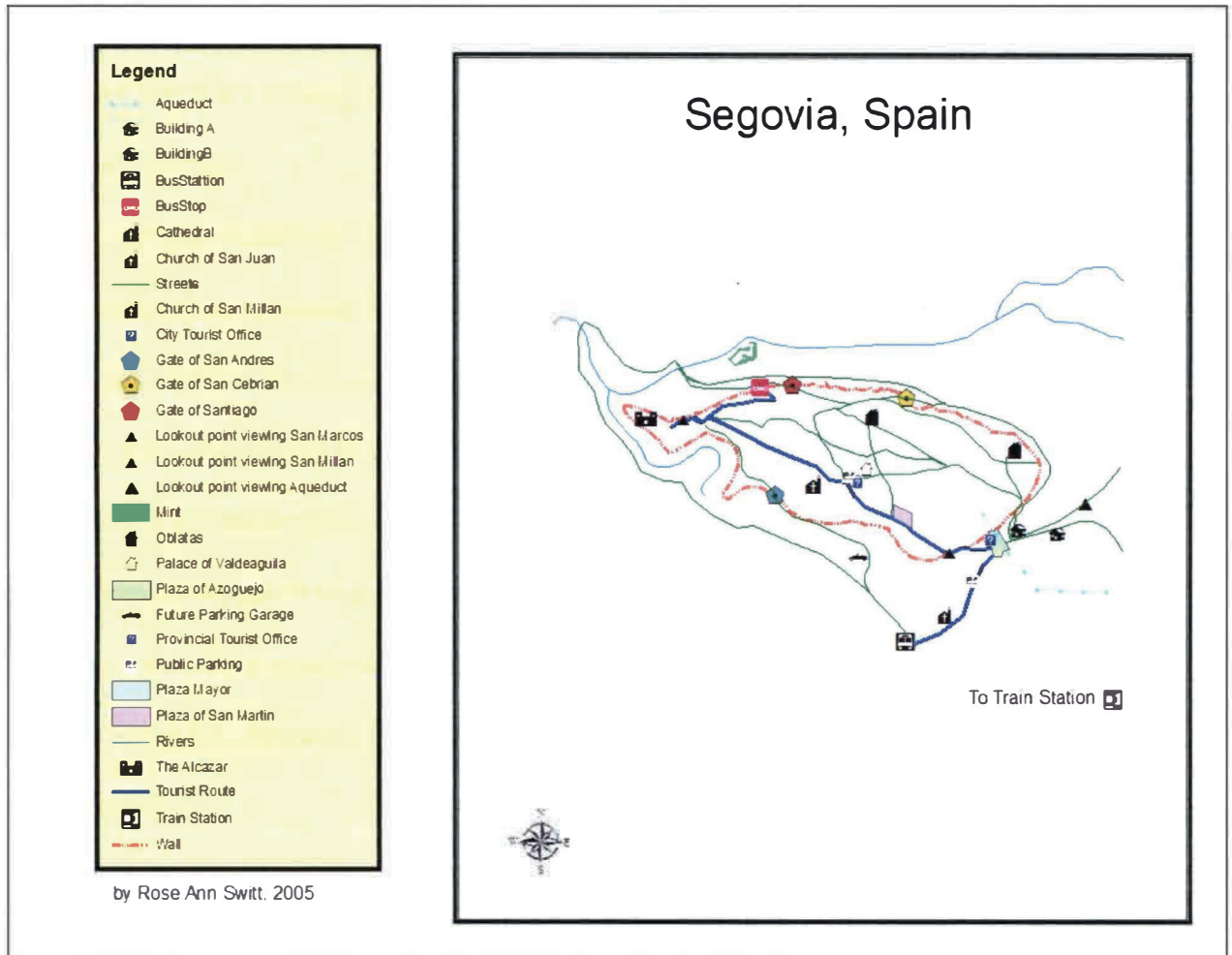


Figure 7. Map of Segovia, Spain

Source: the author

Tourist Management Plan and Policies

As a World Heritage site, Segovia has put in place a series of strategic tourist management policies and services which have been designed to help manage the flow of tourists while protecting and preserving the many buildings and monuments housed inside and outside its *murallas* (walls). And like most sites, “useful models to help solve the management problems that come with UNESCO designation are few,

if any” (Middleton 1998). This results in the development of individual site plans. Beyond preservation and the zoning issues to be discussed later, the most noticeable feature of Segovia’s strategy deals with new policies for parking and traffic control of motorized vehicles.

Limiting motor vehicle use (delivery and emergency vehicles only) on the main streets of the town and limiting parking availability (authorized personnel only) in the main squares, the Plaza Mayor and the Plaza del Azoguejo, has helped to reduce the emissions of destructive exhaust fumes as well as providing a safer environment for pedestrians. Narrow streets are now designated as “one way only” with a complimentary flow pattern throughout the old city. Alternately, some streets are now reserved for pedestrians use only. Small parking areas (15 cars or less), located throughout the area or street parking off the main squares, are at a premium and metered.

Another auto-related government action designed to help preserve the endangered *Acueducto* from structural damage due to vibration from motorized vehicles, is a ban on all vehicles (with the exception of those operated for emergency purposes), from driving in-between the ancient arches. This regulation has been in place for several years, but enforcement is clearly lax as I observed many cars parking right next to the structure. If preservation is to be assured, better enforcement is needed.

In the historical district the city has constructed two underground parking structures in order to compensate for the lack of parking. One structure is located next to the Plaza del Azoguejo and the other underneath the Plaza Mayor (Figure 7).

The city plans on adding an additional parking structure underneath the Avenida Padre Claret leading to the *Plaza de la Atrilleria* next to the *Acueducto* (Figure 7). The effect of such sub terrain parking structures on the integrity of the ancient buildings is not clear but I did not have any specific discussions on this potential problem. In addition, the town is in the process of planning for another future parking facility to be located on the west side of town just outside the muralla (Figure 7) (Murray 2005; Hernanz 2005).

Since UNESCO World Heritage status was awarded to the city, significant efforts have been made to improve transportation infrastructure. A newly renovated bus station, located on the west side of the city but outside the muralla (Figure 7), provides a convenient drop-off and pick-up point for public bus transportation to neighboring villages and towns, as well as to Madrid. Further, the new station also provides the drop-off location for private tourist buses affiliated with travel agencies conducting day and overnight trips from Madrid and other points of interest. Tourists are dropped off at this location and then, accompanied by a tour guide provided by the agency, walk the main tourist route from the *Acueducto* to the Alcazar (Figure 7). Once the tour is complete, the buses “pick up” at a designated area on the east side of the “olde town”, next to the River Frio (Figure 7). There, the travelers can re-board the bus for their return trip to Madrid or to prearranged hotel accommodations. Moving the buses allows visitors more time to take in the ambience of the city while keeping the pedestrian traffic flowing in the same direction and eliminating back-tracking. As for public perception to the whether this pedestrian management plan adequately helps to minimize physical impacts on historical and natural sites, the

majority of those surveyed felt this was a positive solution to the problem. Survey results are discussed in greater detail in Chapter IV, The Results of the Survey.

While the bus station is conveniently located next to the historical district, unfortunately, the train station is situated approximately 1.3 kilometers southeast of the *Acueducto* (Figure 7), in an area that is referred to by locals as *Segovia Nueva* (New Segovia). Unlike the local bus line with its one-bus per hour schedule, the Spanish Train Company RENFE's trains run approximately every two hours during the week to Madrid and the rail trip takes at least 45 minutes longer than the bus to reach most destinations due to frequent stops along the route.

Once a visitor has arrived in Segovia by rail, accessing the historic district is quite easy via taxi, the Metro #3 local bus or by foot. Public transportation throughout the area is clean and air conditioned. Tickets costing around five euros one-way may be purchased at all stations. Handicap accessibility to both bus service and trains is not available and this issue should be addressed as the need will increase with Segovia's popularity.

Another visible addition to Segovia's tourist management strategy is the newly-opened visitor center located next to the *Acueducto* (Figure 7). Again, this is usually the first stop for organized tour groups arriving by bus. With an antique façade to "fit" the surroundings, (Figure 8), the center has a modern interior with all necessary facilities (Figure 9). The office also provides visitors with information such as site locations, hours of operation, and also has special display exhibits about the historical district's buildings, monuments, museums, and galleries. These informative exhibits help educate tourists and make their visits more educational.

The visitor center also provides free guide books to local restaurants, bars, hotel accommodations, cultural events and festivals. Specifically, the center boasts a wooden scale replica of the city (Figure 10), rest room facilities, and a gift shop with Segovian memorabilia. As importantly, the center has multi-lingual employees to assist visitors as well as a bank of computers that the tourists can use to access city related information and websites.



Figure 8. Exterior of the Tourist Information Center of the City of Segovia

Source: the author

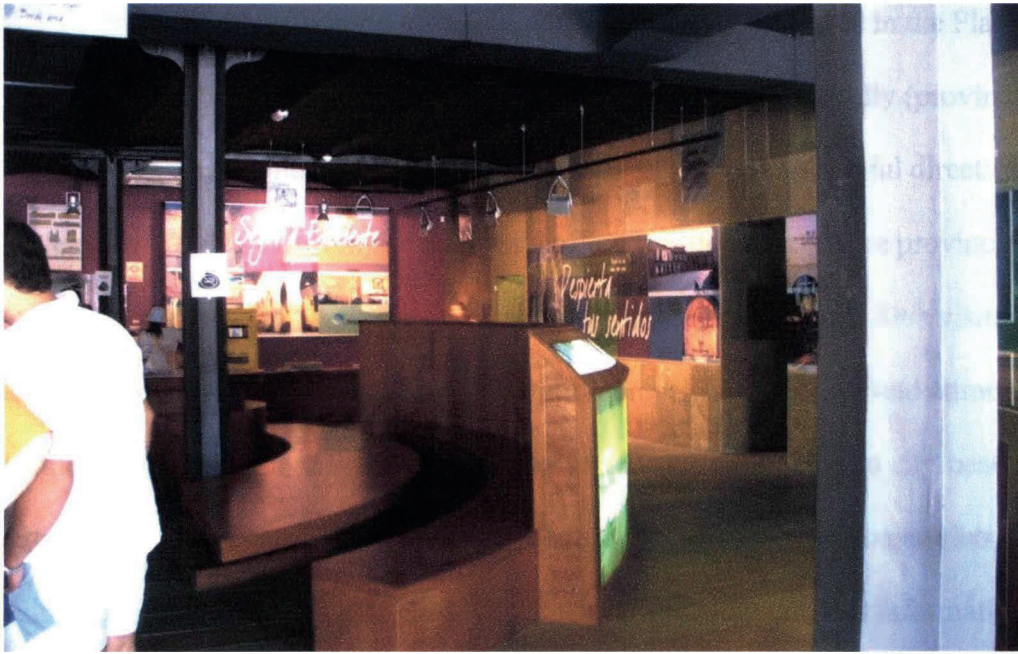


Figure 9. Interior of the Tourist Information Center of the City of Segovia
Source: the author



Figure 10. Wooden Scale Replica of the City of Segovia
Source: the author

Interestingly, a second tourist center is conveniently located in the Plaza Mayor, across from *la Catedral* (Figure 7) but this office is regionally (provincial) affiliated. While this second facility provides city maps and helpful directions, little else is duplicated from the Segovia's official visitor center. The provincial center is much smaller in size and no public facilities are provided. This visitor center is geared more to providing information on neighboring sites and attractions while promoting regional cultural activities and events as opposed to city-based attractions. Again, multi-lingual employees are available to assist the tourists, but no computers or displays are provided. Visitors needing more detailed information about public transportation, the historical district or local establishments are directed to the city-sponsored visitors center just a short distance away. Because of this short distance, a combining the offices under one roof would provide the visitors with one less stop, allowing for more time to tour. This would "pull together" both the city and the province as one "marketable" area rather than two separate entities, eliminating the "turf wars" which waste resources.

The information provided by the tourist office will allow visitors to locate the many galleries and museums located throughout the area. Entry fees, if charged, are five euros or under. Adding to the gratis festivities, art exhibit openings are often preceded by a reception with refreshments provided by local restaurants and pubs in exchange for advertisement. While some scheduled shows and concerts charge a nominal fee, many open-air concerts, shows, parades, and fireworks, held throughout the year, may be viewed and

attended by both the tourist and the locals at no cost, promoting a sense of belonging for the resident as they share their culture activities with tourists.

Cultural Tradition

In keeping with Spanish traditions, the majority of Segovian businesses, including many of the museums and art galleries, close down between the hours of two and five in the afternoon while the restaurants and pubs remain open to accommodate both the locals and tourists for long-established dining habits. Sundays bring the closing of some restaurants but Mondays are normally the slowest days in Segovia as most museums and art galleries are closed for the entire day. Naturally these two days, Sunday and Monday, you see little guided tour activity unless a special holiday or activity is being promoted. It should also be noted that in order to preserve local traditions and meet allotted time-frames, guided tour groups do not usually infringe upon many of the parks and neighborhood gathering spots which are located “off the beaten path.”

Maintaining these traditional values and accommodating the tourists within this frame work suggests that local residents dictate the services provided rather than allowing the tourists own cultural traditions to become the determining factors. This is very important when considering one of the two criteria that Segovia obtained World Heritage status on is its testimony to cultural tradition (Appendix H).

Public versus Private Agendas

Spain became a parliamentary democracy after the death of General Franco in 1975. Under a three-tier government structure incorporating local, regional, and national layers, the country currently has three strong parties vying for control at all three levels. As a result, important decisions are often stalled or passed over (Murray 2005). They become trapped within the system's bureaucracy at any one of the three levels (Murray 2005). Add to this the diverse goals of private developers' agendas and the result is that preservation initiatives are often moved to the backburner, altered, or eliminated all together due to extenuating circumstances. While Heritage legislation should aim to "stabilize declining neighborhoods and protect and enhance property values plus protect the integrity of designated historic properties with a design review requirement, while allowing for and encouraging change," this same legislation does not aspire to "prevent new construction within historic areas, restrict the sale of property or require improvements, changes or alterations" (Scarpaci 2005, 28). Table 3 provides an inventory of planned projects in Segovia and the problems the city is/has facing/faced with managing these sites' refurbishing efforts. Common problems facing these developments include: procurement of funds, change in design, viewshed obstruction, and private versus public sector agendas.

Project	Sector	Brief Explanation
The Mint	Currently Public	Renovation efforts started in 1972. As of May 31, 2006, the project has been stalled due to ownership rights (private to public), funding, and construction design.
Las Oblatas	Private	Renovations efforts were stopped in June 2005 due to change in design resulting in destruction of protected grounds. As of May 31, 2006, the project is still on hold.
Union Previsora	Private	Renovation efforts were stopped in early 2005 due to change in design creating obstruction of view of the Aqueduct. As of May 31, 2006, the project is still on hold
Future Parking Facility	Public	The project is stalled due to community objections of the location. Some historical buildings will be torn down under the current plans.
Old Jewish Quarters	Public	Funding has been the main problem.
Building located next to la Plaza de la Artilleria	Currently Public	Renovation efforts by a private owner were stopped in 1982 due to obstruction of view of the Aqueduct. Purchased by the city in 2002, the project was finally completed in 2005.
The Palace of Enrique IV (Facade only)	Public	Funding to complete the project is the main problem.
Teatro	Public	Funding to complete the project is the main problem.
Universidad SEK	Private	Underground garages are being constructed, destroying protected gardens. As of May 31, 2006, construction of the garages continues.
Monasterio de El Parral	Private	A building used to house lumber was built, blocking the view of the monastery in violation of building codes. Repeated efforts by several non-profit organizations requesting corrective measures be addressed by the city have failed. As of May 31, 2006, the building stands as constructed.

Table 3. Controversial Projects in Segovia

The procurement of adequate funds is an ongoing problem for all the historical districts and tourist sites, resulting in a controversy over whether or not the UNESCO Heritage title is losing its prestige with so many sites competing for the status (Kugel 2006; Hafvenstein and Handwerk 2003). “Although there are so many sites worthy of

inclusion and needing protection,” Alonzo Addison questions “when does this list become so long that it loses the power of its exclusivity” and therefore diminishes the site’s ability to procure the much needed funding for preservations efforts (Hafvenstein and Henadwerk 2003). These concerns may be justified considering the fact that for the majority of years since the inception of the program over 20 sites are ratified by UNESCO throughout the world as seen in Figure 11. While Heritage site



Figure 11. World Heritage Site Ratifications

designation does not guarantee increased funding, what it does do is “get you a place on the world stage” and “enables you to bid for grants to drive forward your regeneration process” (Cornwall 2001). Segovia is no exception to the general trend of “climbing on the band wagon” when using the prestigious title to secure funding from all three levels of government for renovation of *la Catedral*, the *Alcazar*, *la Casa de la Moneda de Segovia* and the newest renovation project on the horizon, a reconstruction of the Jewish Quarters.

Limiting changes in structural design and the disturbance of clear viewsheds have been ongoing issues with many structures that are under renovation in Segovia. In the case of *las Oblatas*, Figure 12, a convent being converted to a hotel, an initial building permit was issued to a private developer for the adjacent construction of a fifty car parking garage. This plan has now been expanded with the current design intended to accommodate five hundred automobiles (Sanz 2005). By adapting the proposal of the renovation project to meet building codes governing historical sites, the owner was able to make the alteration but in doing so, a viewshed under protected measures was destroyed in the process (Sanz 2005). As shown in Figure 12, the garden has been completely destroyed and the building's foundation exposed. The local branch of a not-for-profit organization established as a watchdog of the historical sites, *el Patrimonio de la Humanidad*, contacted UNESCO and local newspapers in order to generate public concern and force intervention to halt the project. Although the initial change in design was not the problem, the way it was carried out with the destruction of the historic view and garden was important. Adding to the problem is the obstruction of traffic flow due to the single car gateway through the *muralla* (Figure 13). The 500 additional cars would have to pass through the gateway in order to reach the garage. Sanz (2005), along with many local residents, have grave concerns about how the city is going to deal with this new problem. This example shows the benefit of World Heritage status. Generating more notoriety in cultural tourism not only brings "tourists eager to see the wonders of a site



Figure 12. Las Oblatas

Source: the author



Figure 13. La Puerta de San Cebrián

Source: the author

but are quickly followed – or in some cases preceded – by developers and others anxious to exploit the money they spend” creating this conflict between the private and public sectors (Havenstein and Handwerk 2003).

An alternate case where a change of construction design had positive effects on preservation efforts took place completely in the private sector. The owners of a renovation site intended to house a hotel and restaurant, La Casa Mudéjar Hospedería, discovered ancient artifacts amongst the foundation of the building and through the structure. Finding the painted wood panels hidden under a dropped ceiling and Roman steps in a subterranean level altered both the design of the interior and a revised time frame for completion of the project. While this added additional cost and time to the project, preserving their own heritage was a priority for this Segovian family.

Private sector versus public sector agendas are prevalent issues in the examples described above. There are many more, and while these individual issues may be controversial in nature, they underscore UNESCO’s encouragement to local agencies to work closely with the private sector and to incorporate the participation of citizens when formulating and implementing proper cultural tourism policies (Scarpaci 2005).

In Segovia, repetitive errors appear in conjunction with both viewshed issues and private and public sector participation in building projects. Take, for example, two structures sitting directly across from each other, one started in 1982 and the other in 2001. Both projects began with legal permits that authorized renovation in compliance with local protection of viewsheds but both projects modified the construction to include additional floors, resulting in blocking the view of the

Acueducto. Both projects were stopped by local efforts to bring the projects back to preservation standards. The first project, started during the period when Segovia was applying for World Heritage status and settlement was established 20 years later when the city bought the building from the private owner and removed the added floors. In 2005, the president of the not-for-profit organization repeated the same efforts to battle for an agreeable outcome and, as of December 2005, no settlement had been reached. Perhaps if outside monitoring were mandatory and stricter compliance rules were set forth by UNESCO, repetitive errors such as these would be minimized.

While trying to maintain the balance of scale, UNESCO itself has appeared to falter in its plans to help preserve and protect vital cultural agencies and historical sites. In its effort to insure professional execution of the World Heritage Convention, the “consensus was reached in 1997 that States Parties would provide, in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, periodic reports [as outlined in Appendix I] on the application of the Convention and the state of conservation of World Heritage properties”, in other words, self-monitoring (UNESCO 2005). Scrutinizing a site’s own plan in itself is difficult but it becomes impossible when a “coherent, explicit tourism development strategy plan” is non-existent in the first place (Van der Borg 1996, 306). It is in these self-monitoring reports that these shortcomings develop.

Comparison of Historical and Contemporary Photographs

Despite the chronic problems noted above, Segovia should be commended for the strides it has made as a World Heritage city. In finding innovative ways to preserve its heritage, involve its residents, and move forward in the twenty first century, the city has improved or successfully maintained many of its building, monuments, and viewsheds. A comparison of Beer's photographs with those taken from similar vantage points last year offers an excellent way to evaluate the "cultural landscape" that has evolved in Segovia. As mentioned in Chapter III, I based my criteria for comparisons of these photographs, created 100 years apart, on Bartram's three suggested criteria for landscape analysis: (1) an evaluation of architecture design [and structural change], (2) an evaluation of building materials, and (3) an evaluation of landscaping and boundaries (2005, 154)). Boundaries, for the purposes of this analysis, pertain to the land usage changes.

Prior to making these comparisons, I will provide a brief history of the historical buildings or constructions depicted in the six pairs of photographs. Further, for each pair of photographs, I provide a commentary on the image aesthetics or symbolic elements portrayed in each set. The six pairs of photographs include pictures of the following locations: (1) *Plaza de Colmenares y de la Torre de la Iglesia de San Juan de los Caballeros* (the Plaza of Apiaries and the Tower of the Church of St. John of the Lords), (2) *Vista del Acueducto* (view of the Aqueduct), (3) *Vista de San Millan y la Sierra de Guadarrama* (View of San Millan and the Guadarrama Mountains),

(4) *Fachada del Palacio de Valdeaguila* (Facade of the Palace of Valdeaguila, (5) *La Puerta de San Andres* (The Gate of San Andres) and (6) *Vista de San Marcos* (View of San Marcos).

When looking at the photographs taken by Alois Beer, it is important to keep in mind the social context of the period in which he “pressed the shutter button”. In the early 1900s, less than one percent of the population owned 42 percent of the land used for farming in Spain (Barton 2004). While the demand for Spain to increase production of raw materials such as iron, copper, and zinc was growing, two-thirds of people still lived and worked in the countryside (Barton 2004). Exports of textiles, wine and minerals helped the economy grow between 1877 and 1886, but the onslaught of an agricultural depression in the late 1880s resulted in economic stagnation that heavily impacted the region for more than a decade.

Spain was losing her foothold in the world political arena as well. In December of 1898, Spain signed the Treaty of Paris and relinquished many of her holdings throughout the world including the islands of Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War. As the country lost its global empire, internal conflicts also threatened the nation as conflicts between the Catalan industrial bourgeoisie and the political regime of Madrid frequently exploded into violence.

During the early 1900s, the Roman Catholic Church was busy re-establishing its influence amongst the Spanish population taking advantage of a climate of general pessimism among the citizenry regarding the

government's restoration of the parliamentary system which was creating political and domestic turmoil. As the official state religion of Spain, the close links between the Roman Catholic Church and the state were seen as an "obstacle to the modernization of Spain" by the liberal left (Barton 2004). Regardless of how one views this debate, it is certain that money for restorations conducted at this time were arded disproportionaly to religious buildings.

Plaza de Colmenares y de la Torre de la Iglesia de San Juan de los Caballeros (Figures 14 and 15)

La Iglesia de San Juan de los Caballeros is located in the north east corner of the old city next to the *muralla* (Figure 7). With a spectacular view of the *Acueducto* and the Guadarrama Mountains to the south, this spot is a frequent stop for visitors. The pictures are taken facing west, looking at the east side of the structure.

The name of the building, the Church of the Lords, was selected because it routinely hosted official meetings of the noble families of Segovia. The building, originally constructed in the 11th century, appeared to be decaying and totally abandoned in Beer's photograph. But according to Mayer, by 1908, the church was purchased to serve as the home of a locally-renown ceramic artist named Don Daniel Zuloaga and his nephew, who was to become quite a famous painter, Don Ignacio Zuloaga (Rudolf 2004). At present, the site boasts a number of facilities including the Zuloaga Musuem, meeting rooms, and a concert hall. The interior decorations created by the

Zuloagas' remain rich in color and paintings of animals, warriors and musicians adorn the walls just as they did almost one hundred years ago.

Assessing cultural representation within the picture, the shape of the windows in the tower might first be addressed. This building was originally built as a church for the Roman Catholic Church, but the windows are shaped like those seen in Islamic mosques. This Islamic influence in architecture is a common sight in Sevovia given the long years of control under the Umayyads, the Islamic dynasty that controlled Spain from 756-1031.

The shape of the windows created a probable design change in the original structure, but it is the drastic change in the condition of the building rather than structural changes to the building itself, that are what first capture the eye. The back portion of the building, where a section appears to have been torn down and replaced, is important, but cannot compete with the marked improvements to the main building. In keeping with the traditional tiled roof of the original structure, its replacement was made with the same type of materials. Note, considerable efforts were taken to maintain as much of the building's integrity as possible, the same weather vane still remains on the top of the tower.

Landscape and boundary explode with changes. In Beer's time, the external grounds about the church were composed largely of unimproved grounds featuring many dirt and rock piles. In recent years, the grounds have been converted into a lovely garden with trees, shrubs, grass, gravel paths, and benches. The surrounding hills seen just above the top of the *muralla*

immediately to the right of the church is no longer bare. Buildings can be seen dotting the hillside. Somewhat more difficult to see because of the trees are additional buildings now situated to the left side at the back of the church.

Vista del Acueducto (Figures 16 and 17)

The Roman Acueducto is located just outside the walls on the east side of the old city (Figure 7). The entire structure is constructed of over 24,400 smooth granite stone blocks with no mortar. The structure has withstood the test of time through the structural design of equilibrium forces. In the past, the great structure carried the Frio River's crystalline waters from La Acebeda to the city of Segovia, over a distance of 18 kilometers. The wall was threatened in the 9th century when the city was conquered by the Muslims and some of the arches were destroyed. Restoration of this section took place in the 15th century. Today, the wall is constantly under threat of destruction from automobile and truck exhaust, degradation of the foundation, and less controllable threats such as earthquakes, flooding, and ice damage.

It was a hot day when I stood where Beer took his photograph more than a century before. The shade trees implied by the shadows in his photograph would have been welcomed. I walked down the *Via Roma* heading northeast until I came to the bend in the road and turned around. What you can't see in my picture because of a now-intervening stand of trees is the fact that the field and structures that are in perfect view in Beer's photograph have not been altered.

I keep wondering if the man sitting under the tree in Beer's print was asked to pose for the picture or if this was a candid shot. Amazingly, today you still see men sitting under some of these same trees, dressed in the same tweed jackets and wearing the same style hats. These similarities reflect the viability of Segovian material culture and the important role of preservation in the lives of these people.

When viewing the two prints of the structure itself, no architectural changes can be observed. What is most striking, however, is the obvious absence of most the *Acueducto* in my photograph. The city's alteration in landscape, with the intent to beautify the city, has done in this case, just the opposite. It has obstruct a magnificent view.

One other change I want to point out for this particular set of prints is the addition of buildings on the left side of the picture, half-way up the hillside. These structures, similar to the trees discussed in conjunction with the *Acueducto* are blocking the view of the tower of the *Iglesia de San Justo*. This is a beautiful tower and it provides a place for storks to nest.

San Millan y la Sierra de Guadarrama (Figures 18 and 19)

San Millan, located on the southeast section of town just outside the murralla (Figure 7), is one of the oldest churches in Segovia. Built between 1111 and 1124, the church is an excellent example of the Romanesque exterior style. The Roman Catholic Church remains open and well attended. The Baroque interior boasts beautifully painted frescos throughout. Once open to the public 24 hours a day, the courtyard is now fenced off and closed

during the late evening and early morning hours due to excessive degradation of the grounds by backpackers (Hernanz 2005).

Comparing the two photographs, the steeple is the most dominant feature of the church. Structurally, the building has weathered the years well and preservation efforts have maintained or improved the structure, but not changed its appearance. Materials used in the new buildings still conform to the old, brick, stone, and tiled roofs.

A re-occurring theme regarding the landscapes and boundaries found in many of these pictures is the frequent obstruction of viewsheds. Again, the construction of additional buildings with multi-levels has blocked the view of the lower section of the church. The land beyond the church, looking directly south, is no longer open but is now occupied by many small buildings, again detracting from the previously un-obscured view of the hillside and base of the mountains in the distance. Also scattered throughout the newer picture are now ubiquitous gorgon knots of telephone and electric lines and poles, less frequent and less visible in Beer's print.

Fachada del Palacio de Valdeaguila (Figures 20 and 21)

The facade to the building known as the Valdeaguila Palace is located in the heart of the walled city, just north of the Plaza Mayor (Figure 7). The building, once home to the Valdeaguila family, is located in an area that is now largely given over to restaurants, pubs, and coffee shops. Although the photographs are simply of a sculpted entryway of Roman stone, there are some features incorporated in Beer's print that I feel are noteworthy. For

instance, the wires that are on the front of the building in his print are no longer present in mine. This would represent a change in regulations whereby electric wire is no longer allowed to be exposed in the “old town” and are now run underground. Another feature that should be noted is the cobblestone street that is in both photographs. Most streets in Segovia were dirt in Beer’s time, so this paving at such an early date illustrates the importance of the street and its buildings.

I chose this particular set of photographs because of the close similarities, composition, and content. The iron railing appears to be the same, but upon taking a closer look, one will notice the balls (finials) on the corners of the upper balcony rails are missing in my photo. Also, the outer wood doors are no longer present. But these are minor changes and an overall assessment of the picture indicates considerable efforts have been taken to maintain architectural integrity.

La Puerta de San Andres (Figures 22 and 23)

La Puerta de San Andres (Figure 7) is one of three sculpted stone gatehouses through which one must enter the original “old town” of Segovia. Located along the middle of the south wall, the gatehouse has three steel iron grates known as portcullises which slide down from above to seal the gateway whenever the city was under siege. The crenelations and merlons on top of the tower and gatehouse are still intact. The crenelations are the open spaces for shooting arrows or guns and alternate with projections (merlons) from which soldiers took protection. One of the interesting facts that I discovered

was the use of the slits with the holes at the bottom, located about two-thirds of the way up the left tower. It is through these openings that soldiers shot their arrows when defending the city. Beer's picture clearly shows the dirt streets, with then-new electric street lamps powered by overhead cables. There are no exposed wires in my picture—again reflecting zoning and architectural regulations. No vehicles are present in Beer's print. I also question whether the figures in this print are staged or not. All faces are directed at the photographer and the figures appear to be symmetrically positioned, including the two officers and the woman sitting to the right of the arched opening.

In an effort to preserve the gatehouse, the tower to the left has been repaired and the arched windows above the opening and on the left tower have been restored. Cobblestone streets have been added along with curbs. Cement traffic barriers are now in place to prevent cars from parking too close to the wall. Again, this represents a small but important preservation effort by the city.

Vista de San Marcos (Figures 24 and 25)

While separated by a century, Alois Beer and I stood at the same spot in front of The Alcazar (Figure 7) and directed our cameras to the west. This is the last of my photographic comparisons. There could be many more, but these six really underscore most of the information I learned from all of these comparisons. How exciting it was to know that I was looking through my lens and seeing the very same landscapes that Beer saw 100 years earlier. While the trees have increased in

numbers and size, the winding road leading past the Church of Vera Cruz bears little marked difference. The prints both reflect a natural setting and because no change in landscape has occurred, no alterations to accommodate mankind have been initiated. Preservation is extremely evident when comparing these two prints due to Spanish law protecting this area from disturbance.



Figure 14. Plaza de Colmenares y de la Torre de la Iglesia de San Juan de los Caballeros

Source: Alois Beer



Figure 15. Plaza of the Apiaries and the Tower of the Church of St. John of the Lords

Source: the author

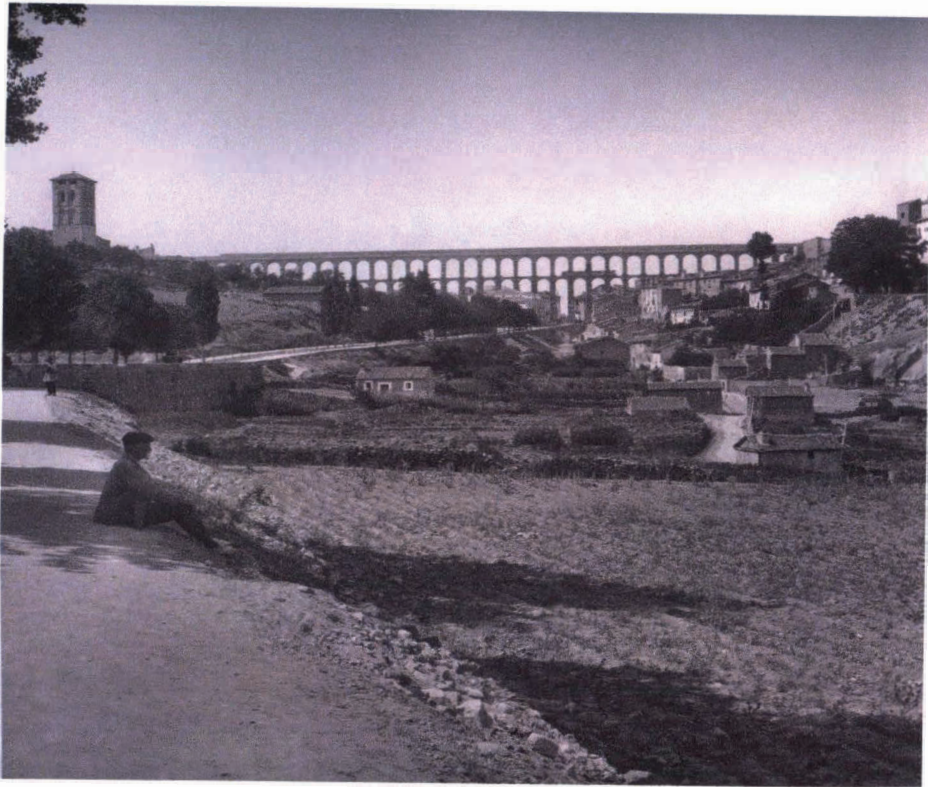


Figure 16. Vista de la Acueducto

Source: Alois Beer



Figure 17. View of the Aqueduct

Source: the author



Figure 18. Vista de San Millan y la Sierra de Guadarrama

Source: Alois Beer



Figure 19. View of San Millan and the Guadarrama Mountains

Source: the author



Figure 20. Fachada del Palacio de Valdeaguila

Source: Alois Beer



Figure 21. Façade of the Palace of Valdeaguila

Source: the author



Figure 22. La Puerta de San Andres

Source: Alois Beer



Figure 23. The Gate of San Andres

Source: the author

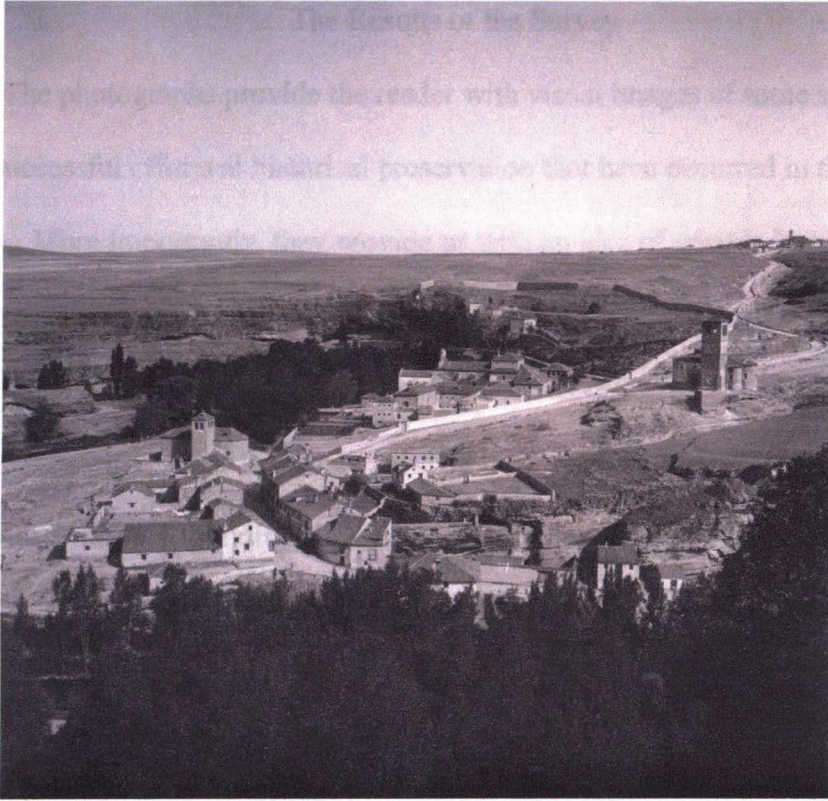


Figure 24. Vista de San Marcos

Source: Alois Beer



Figure 25. View of San Marcos

Source: the author

The Results of the Survey

The photographs provide the reader with visual images of some successful and unsuccessful efforts at historical preservation that have occurred in the city of Segovia. More importantly, they provide us with an idea of what is important in the preservation process. Nearly all of the most important buildings, including those incorporated in my photographic analysis, have been restored or preserved, but the landscapes in which these buildings are sited have often been altered dramatically. It seems preservation of buildings is understood and that this represents consensus or at least a local government commitment to preserve the structures. But, what of the views? What of the contexts in which these buildings are sited? Preservation of site versus building seems far less important to those who manage these sites..

To substantiate these findings I conducted a survey of thirty merchants and service providers. This was first discussed in Chapter III. Of the participants in the survey, an overwhelming seventy percent have conducted business in Segovia for over ten years. Forty three percent have been in business for over twenty years (Figure 28). As a result, almost fifty percent of the surveys are based on the opinions of store owners who experienced life in Segovia both before and after the city's induction into the UNESCO program.

When the owners or employees were polled to see if they believed that establishments they represented have benefited from the town gaining World Heritage status, the overall consensus is very positive (Figure 27). Thirty three percent said yes, greatly and forty three percent said yes, somewhat. Only twenty percent saw no change on their operations; while only three percent felt the status had a negative

impact. The growing numbers of annual visitors helps substantiate these opinions. During further discussions, however, several shop keepers mentioned concerns about the decrease in foreign visitors over the past several years which they credit to poor economic conditions rather than lack of knowledge of heritage tourism.

Results of the survey confirm that while business owners feel that international tourists have a positive impact on Segovia's economy (Figure 28), the current trend for the origin of the visitors can largely be classified as local or regional in origin (fifty percent total) as compared to the twenty three percent considered to be national or international customers (Figure 29). This would then suggest a decrease in per capita tourist revenue with this decrease in outside the region tourist dollars. Surprisingly, however, the majority of business owners in my survey, eighty three percent reported an increase in revenues or steady revenues (Figure 30). Of a total of 2.5 million visitors in 2001, 544,992 were domestic while 363,328 came from foreign countries (Beals 2005).

Based on the survey responses described above and subsequent informal interviews, it can be said that business operators had an overall positive view regarding World Heritage site status and the economic benefits of this status. The consensus of those polled also supports the efforts of tourist management since seventy percent of establishments feel these programs are having a positive impact on preservation (Figure 31). Along with the visual comparison of photographs, the results of my short survey presents a positive view regarding the impact the World Heritage status has had on Segovia.

Survey Question #4 Results
How long has your establishment been in business?

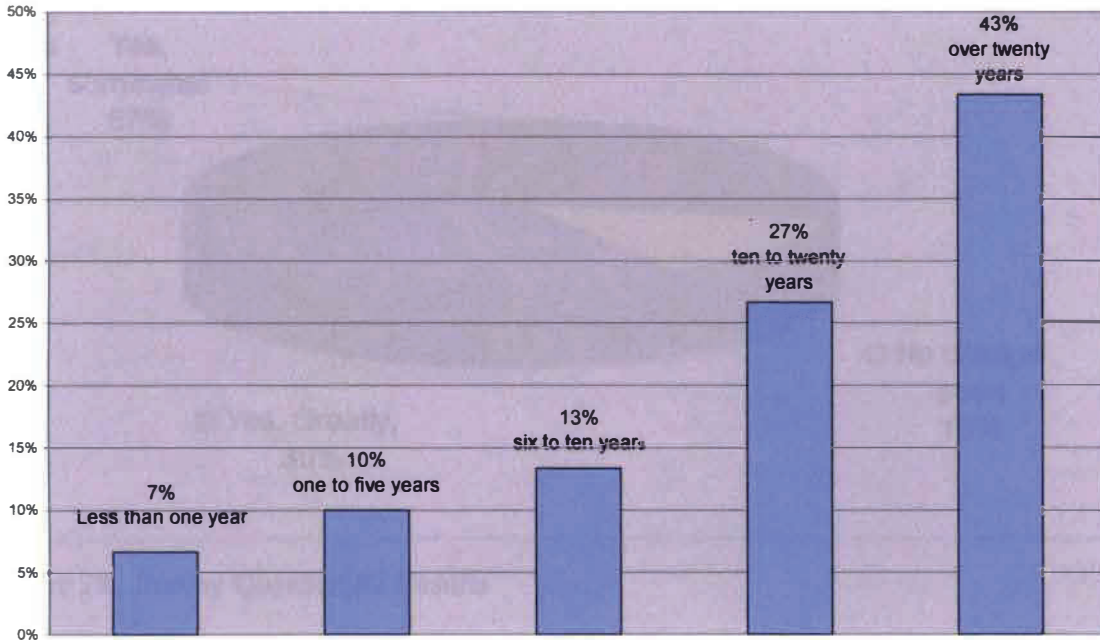


Figure 26. Survey Question #4 Results

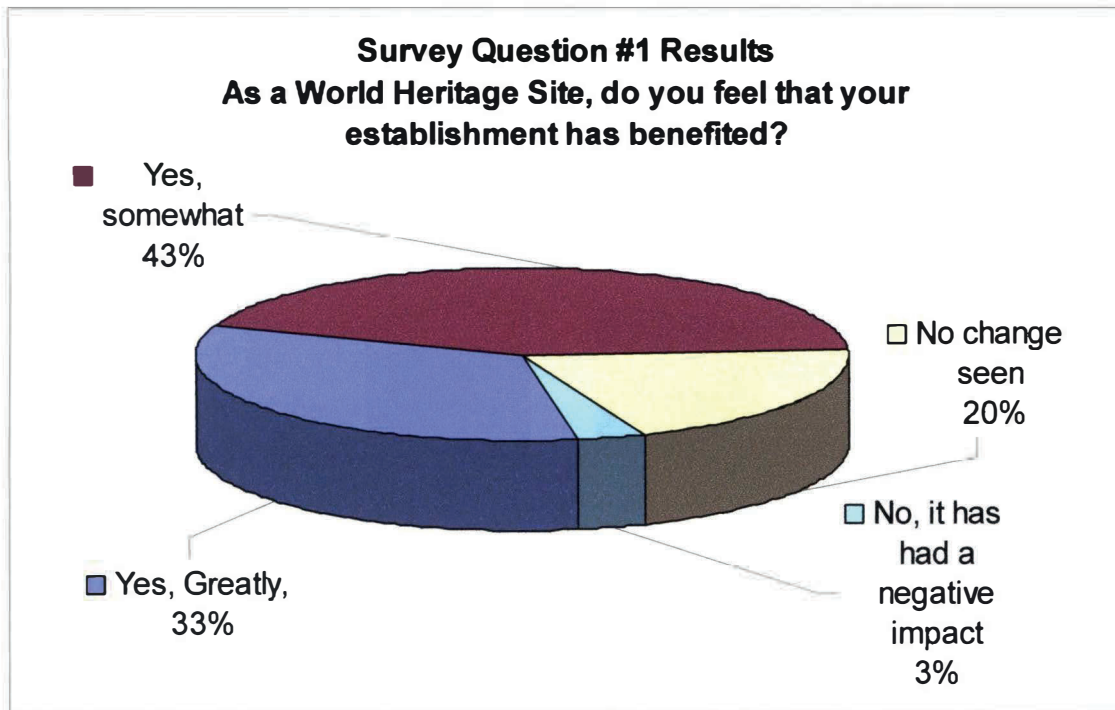


Figure 27. Survey Question #1 Results

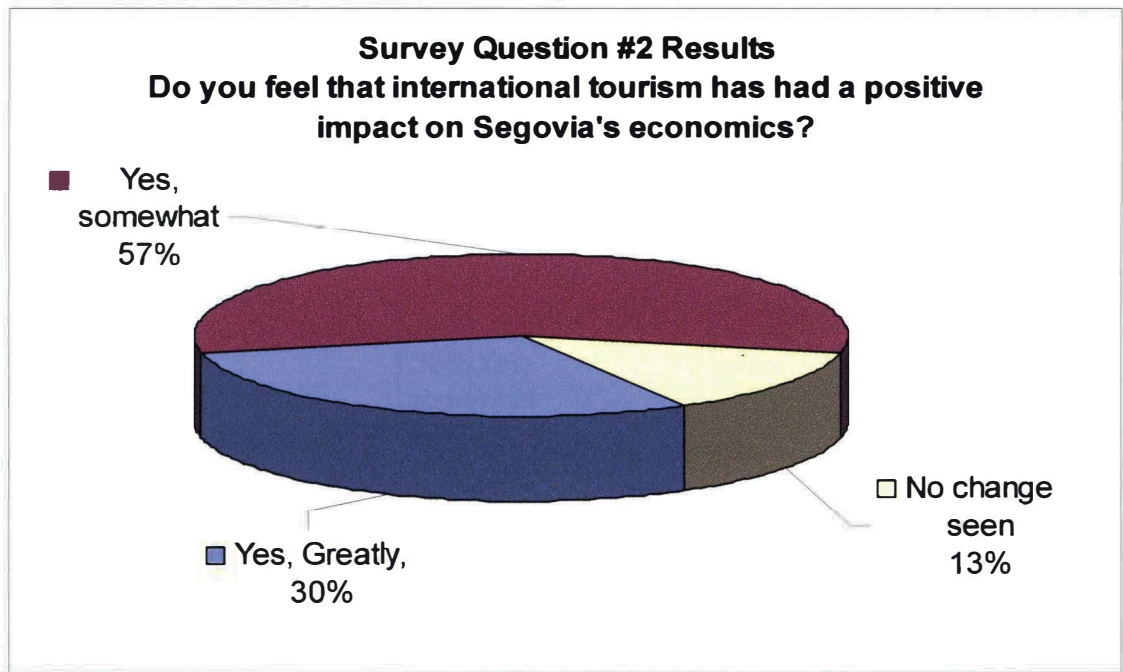


Figure 28. Survey Question #2 Results

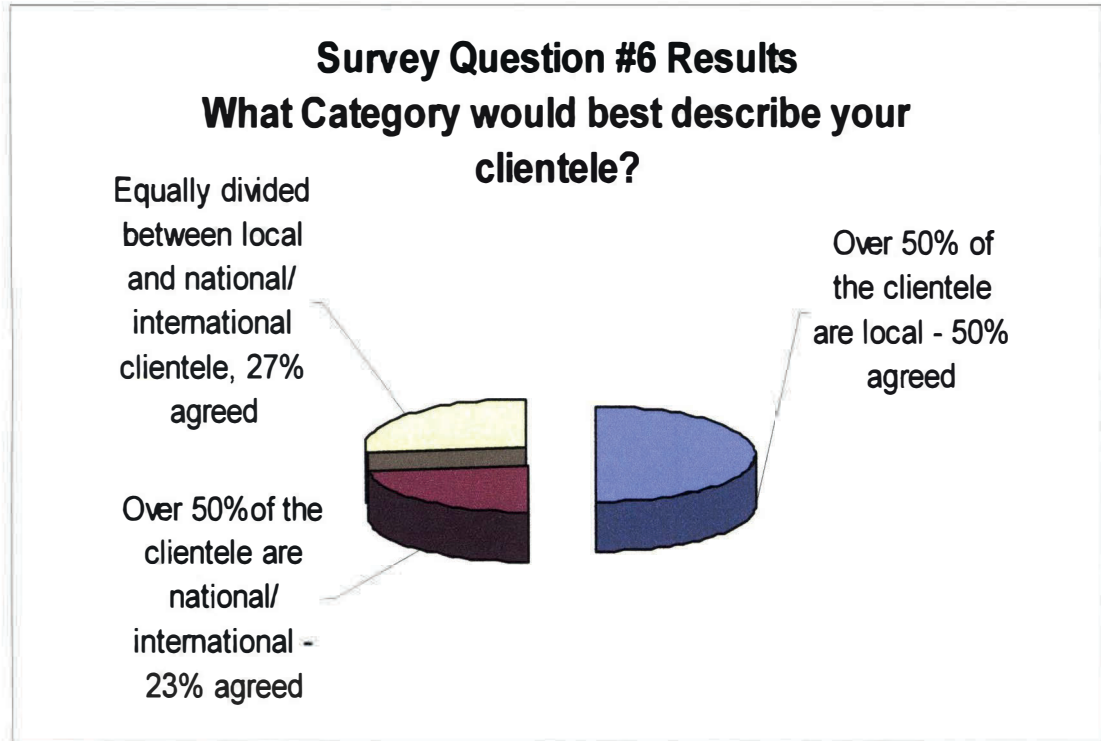


Figure 29. Survey Question #6 Results

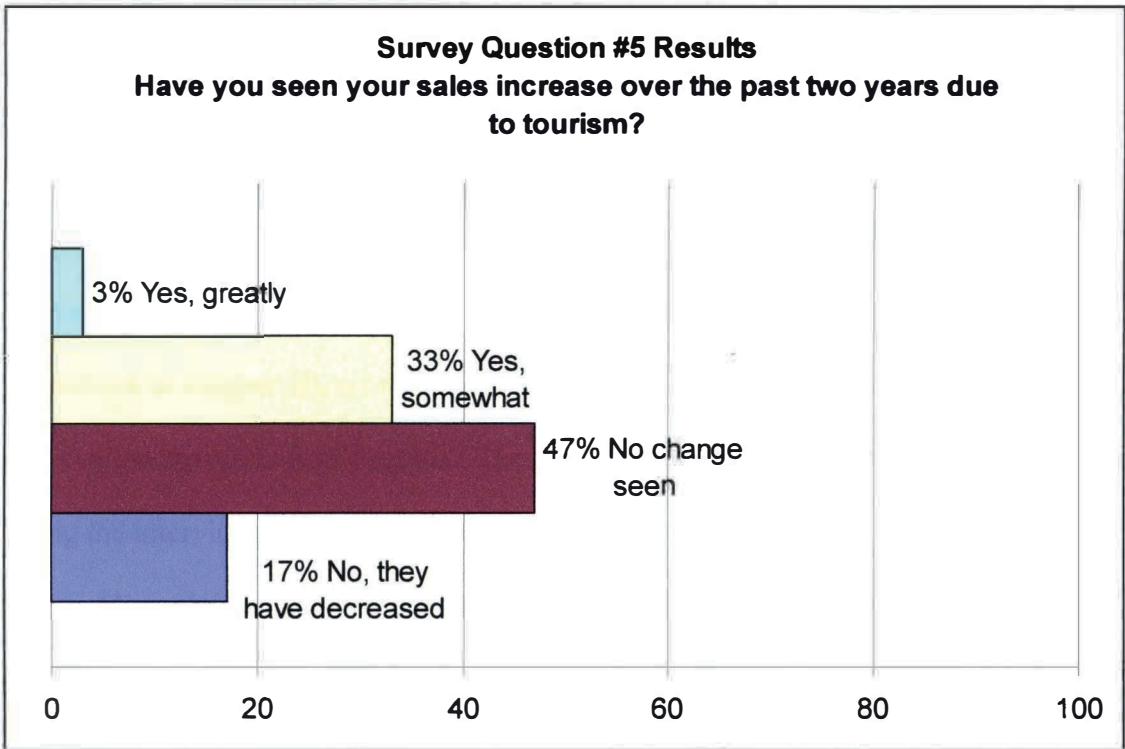


Figure 30. Survey Question #5 Results

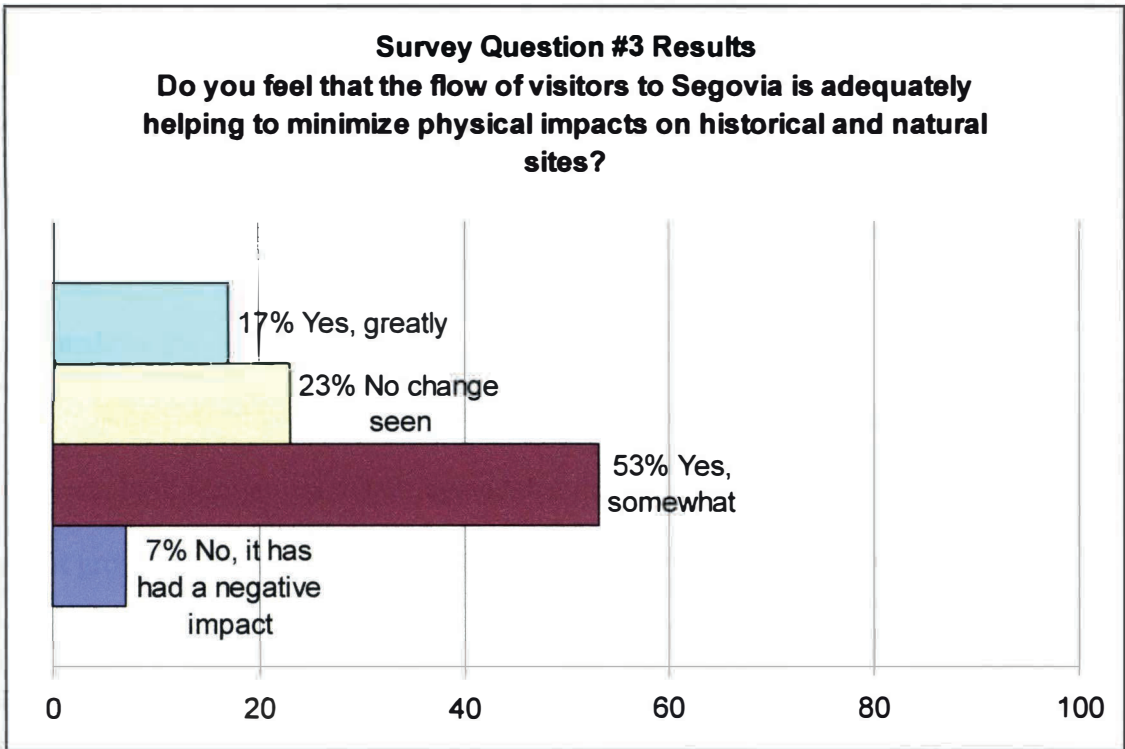


Figure 31. Survey Question #3 Results

The Results of the Interviews

The third method used to determine the impact that World Heritage status has had on Segovia was through a series of more formal interviews with a variety of agents involved in tourism in Segovia. Again, those interviewed in 2005 included Teresa Hernanz, Dr. Glenn Murray, Gary Beals, and Pedro Montarelo Sanz. As pointed out in Chapter III, all four individuals are involved in some capacity with the preservation movements of Segovia. The dialogue resulting from the questions asked during the interviews, Appendix E, is outlined below.

All participants agreed that the government is trying to practice tourism management in Segovia. When asked if these practices were in accordance with the proposals as set forth when requesting World Heritage status, not surprisingly none of the four were aware that any type of tourist management program had been established by the city twenty years ago, despite the fact that such a plan was specifically required by the World Heritage application. None were aware if there was even a specific UNESCO program available today. They simply were aware of the efforts addressing tourism that the city and provincial tourism departments have initiated.

When asked to address the positive impacts of the tourist management program, both Hernanz and Sanz agreed that the formation of the various not-for-profit groups such as the Friends of the Mint and the Heritage for Mankind (at the local and provincial levels) has been very beneficial in monitoring the various restoration projects in progress throughout the city. Both informants expressed their belief that it was important that government officials include local residents in the

decision making processes for preservation and tourist management by keeping the community informed of any changes that might affect the general public.

All agreed that inconveniences have been incurred with the influx of visitors in recent years. Hernanz commented on parking issues since she lives on a street where parking is now prohibited and vehicle usage is limited to pick up and delivery. “You have to purchase a permit from the city to pull your car up to your apartment building to unload it” (Hernanz 2005). Adding to this was the elimination of traffic under the Acueducto. “Now I have to drive all around the city to go from my apartment to the bus station. Before, I simply had a direct route” (Hernanz 2005). But all agree that these small sacrifices are part of the adjustments one has to make living in a historical city.

Another concern that was voiced by all relates to housing problems. Hernanz commented that she felt more housing for young families needed to be provided for within the walled city. “We still have so many buildings that need improvement, why not convert these into affordable housing for couples and young families rather than more hotels” (Hernanz 2005). Clearly, the local and the national goals are in conflict in this instance.

One of the interesting concerns that Dr. Murray voiced was the speed with which the different levels of government acted. I believe his term was “at a snails pace” (2005). Murray stated that because many items are put on the “backburner,” time can take its toll on the historical sites themselves (2005).

Beals, a business owner trying to work with tourism officials in getting his reenactment establishment “off-the-ground” has faced numerous obstacles. Beals

expressed the opinion that city officials are not open to new ideas but fear that “Disney-type” establishments might work their way into Segovia. I felt this was an interesting point of view, especially since this was coming from an American.

When the four people working in tourism-related fields were asked if they felt the tourist management program was working to preserve Segovia’s historical treasures, all agreed that overall, things were progressing well when it came to tourist management. Where they voiced concerns was with preservation efforts. Many of these concerns related to specific projects.

The surrounding areas appear to be working together with Segovia changes to promote area wide tour packages. Sanz and Hernanz both agreed that the provincial not-for-profit organizations, on the other hand, are geared to watch over preservation and restoration efforts rather than managing tourism.

The final question that was asked during the interviews concerned changes in transportation and infrastructures as they related to tourism and the growth of tourism. All agreed that currently, all needs are being met. But as more hotels are established, they have concerns about future costs that local residents might have to incur because of lack of proper sewage disposal and fresh water access.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RESEARCH AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

World Heritage sites such as Segovia have an obligation to preserve historical sites through legislation designed to promote sustainable tourism and preservation. Much of what I found to be true in Segovia is true in other studies of World Heritage sites discussed previously. It is also imperative that the city strives to resolve “practical problems associated with being a World Heritage site through continual communication between the heritage protectors, city planners and managers, and the citizens” (Pickard 2001; Hovinen 1995). It is important to remember that each site is being “shaped by people who have differing visions of what [the historical site]...is and [what] should be” done with it (Owens 2002). But at what point does the balance of the scales become skewed and the “needs, opportunities and rights of local people living in and around the heritage places” are overwhelmed by the state’s goal of tourism promotion and revenue generation. (Wall and Black 2004). My findings are in agreement with Wall and Black’s unidentified but perceptive informant:

Local people have to feel that the heritage site “belongs” to them: they need to feel ownership. When you have to buy a ticket to see the monuments, even though the price is very small, you don’t feel that those monuments belong to you and you don’t belong to those monuments either. There is no sense of interdependence and that is emphasized by things like admittance fees (Wall and Black 2004, 438).

Established World Heritage sites such as Segovia are faced with legitimate concerns regarding the impacts the tourist influx have on infrastructure and housing needs of the locals. These same sites need to look

at the growing number of inductees being awarded the status by UNESCO. Is this cutting into their piece of the pie, creating too many small pieces, and weakening the significance of the title? Or is it simply adding to the pie, making it bigger, and creating more opportunities for these historical sites. For Segovia, the pie appears to be growing because of World Heritage status and overall preservation efforts are moving forward. Still, keeping the “Disney-like” productions at bay can be challenging. While the World Heritage status appears to be having a significant effect on the city and its preservation efforts, these protective measures and tourist management plans need to be addressed in both the private and public sector, UNESCO needs to make certain its organization moves between the two as well.

Further Research and Recommendation

In order to expand on the tourist management and preservation plans it is imperative that Segovia’s building codes are more clearly defined and that all significant changes at construction sites are continuously monitored to make certain of compliance. This monitoring should include projects that are now in progress and those developed in the future.

A new and larger systematic survey should be taken to identify any changes in the conceptualization merchants and service providers have of the World Heritage status impact on Segovia. Included in this survey could be a more detailed accounting of earnings of tourist-related businesses over a time span of several years which might provide a clearer picture of fluctuations in

spending. Along these same lines, the opinions of residents (non-business owners) need to be incorporated into future research and development.

A detailed and comprehensive survey of visitors should be conducted to identify what has drawn them to the historical district and if these visitors are satisfied with their findings. Included in this survey could be questions relating to the normal spending habits of the tourist such as for food, sleeping accommodations, and gifts and souvenirs.

In order to ascertain more accurate demographics of the tourist and obtain a more accurate count, a new system needs to be put in place at the local visitor center. Perhaps a questionnaire could also be available at each office to provide feedback from visitors on satisfactory and unsatisfactory experiences of their tour of Segovia.

Appendix A
World Heritage Selection Criteria

World Heritage Selection Criteria
From the UNESCO World Heritage Centre
[Http://whc.unesco.org/og.cfm?cid=146](http://whc.unesco.org/og.cfm?cid=146)

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria. These criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which, besides the test of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revived by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

Until the end of 2004, World Heritage sites were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria. With the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, only one set of ten criteria exists.

- I. To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius.
- II. To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.
- III. To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.
- IV. To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stages(s) in human history.
- V. To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.
- VI. To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria).
- VII. To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.
- VIII. To be outstanding examples representing major states of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.

- IX. To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.
- X. To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outside universal value from the point of view of science or conservations.

The protection, management, authenticity and integrity of properties are also important considerations.

Since 1992 significant interactions between people and the natural environment have been recognized as **cultural landscapes**.

Appendix B
Europe World Heritage List

Europe World Heritage List

Albania

1. Butrint (1992, 1999)
2. Museum-City of Gjirokastra (2005)

Andorra

1. Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (2004)

Armenia

1. Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin (1996, 2000)
2. Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots (2000)
3. Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley (2000)

Austria

1. Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996)
2. Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (1996)
3. Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (1997)
4. Semmering Railway (1998)
5. City of Graz - Historic Centre (1999)
6. Wachau Cultural Landscape (2000)
7. Fertö / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) *
8. Historic Centre of Vienna (2001)

Azerbaijan

1. Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (2000)

Belarus

1. Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest (1979, 1992) *
2. Mir Castle Complex (2000)
3. Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (2005)
4. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Belgium

1. Flemish Béguinages (1998)
2. La Grand-Place, Brussels (1998)
3. The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) (1998)
4. Belfries of Belgium and France (1999, 2005) * ¹
5. Historic Centre of Brugge (2000)
6. Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels) (2000)
7. Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (2000)
8. Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai (2000)
9. Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (2005)
2. Bulgaria
3. Boyana Church (1979)
4. Madara Rider (1979)

5. Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo (1979)
6. Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979)
7. Ancient City of Nessebar (1983)
8. Pirin National Park (1983)
9. Rila Monastery (1983)
10. Srebarna Nature Reserve (1983)
11. Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985)

Croatia

1. Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian (1979)
2. Old City of Dubrovnik (1979, 1994)
3. Plitvice Lakes National Park (1979, 2000)
4. Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč (1997)
5. Historic City of Trogir (1997)
6. The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (2000)

Cyprus

1. Paphos (1980)
2. Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (1985, 2001)
3. Choirokoitia (1998)

Czech Republic

1. Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (1992)
2. Historic Centre of Prague (1992)
3. Historic Centre of Telč (1992)
4. Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora (1994)
5. Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (1995)
6. Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (1996)
7. Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž (1998)
8. Holašovice Historical Village Reservation (1998)
9. Litomyšl Castle (1999)
10. Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (2000)
11. Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001)
12. Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč (2003)

Denmark

1. Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994)
2. Roskilde Cathedral (1995)
3. Kronborg Castle (2000)
4. Ilulissat Icefjord (2004)

Estonia

1. Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn (1997)
2. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Finland

1. Fortress of Suomenlinna (1991)
2. Old Rauma (1991)
3. Petäjävesi Old Church (1994)
4. Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (1996)

5. Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki (1999)
6. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

France

1. Chartres Cathedral (1979)
2. Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley (1979)
3. Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (1979)
4. Palace and Park of Versailles (1979)
5. Vézelay, Church and Hill (1979)
6. Amiens Cathedral (1981)
7. Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (1981)
8. Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (1981)
9. Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles (1981)
10. Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of Orange (1981)
11. Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (1982)
12. Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica (1983)
13. Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (1983)
14. Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy (1983)
15. Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (1985)
16. Strasbourg – Grande île (1988)
17. Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (1991)
18. Paris, Banks of the Seine (1991)
19. Bourges Cathedral (1992)
20. Historic Centre of Avignon (1995)
21. Canal du Midi (1996)
22. Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne (1997)
23. Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) *
24. Historic Site of Lyons (1998)
25. Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (1998)
26. Belfries of Belgium and France (1999, 2005) *⁴
27. Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (1999)
28. The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (2000)⁵
29. Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (2001)
30. Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret (2005)

Georgia

1. Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (1994)
2. Historical Monuments of Mtskheta (1994)
3. Upper Svaneti (1996)

Germany

1. Aachen Cathedral (1978)
2. Speyer Cathedral (1981)
3. Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981)
4. Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983)
5. Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984)

6. St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985)
7. Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986)
8. Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987, 2005) * 6
9. Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987)
10. Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990, 1992, 1999)
11. Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991)
12. Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992)
13. Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993)
14. Town of Bamberg (1993)
15. Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994)
16. Völklingen Ironworks (1994)
17. Messel Pit Fossil Site (1995)
18. Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996)
19. Cologne Cathedral (1996)
20. Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996)
21. Classical Weimar (1998)
22. Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999)
23. Wartburg Castle (1999)
24. Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000)
25. Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000)
26. Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001)
27. Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002)
28. Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002)
29. Dresden Elbe Valley (2004)
30. Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004) *
31. Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004)

Greece

1. Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae (1986)
2. Acropolis, Athens (1987)
3. Archaeological Site of Delphi (1987)
4. Archaeological Site of Epidaurus (1988)
5. Medieval City of Rhodes (1988)
6. Meteora (1988)
7. Mount Athos (1988)
8. Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika (1988)
9. Archaeological Site of Olympia (1989)
10. Mystras (1989)
11. Delos (1990)
12. Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios (1990)
13. Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos (1992)
14. Archaeological Site of Vergina (1996)
15. Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999)
16. Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John "the Theologian" and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (1999)

Holy See

1. Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) *⁷
2. Vatican City (1984)

Hungary

1. Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue (1987, 2002)
2. Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings (1987)
3. Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (1995, 2000) *
4. Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (1996)
5. Hortobágy National Park - the *Puszta* (1999)
6. Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae) (2000)
7. Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) *
8. Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (2002)

Iceland

1. Þingvellir National Park (2004)

Ireland

1. Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993)
2. Skellig Michael (1996)

Israel

1. Masada (2001)
2. Old City of Acre (2001)
3. White City of Tel-Aviv -- the Modern Movement (2003)
4. Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (2005)
5. Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev (2005)

Italy

1. Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (1979)
2. Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci (1980)
3. Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990) *⁸
4. Historic Centre of Florence (1982)
5. Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (1987)
6. Venice and its Lagoon (1987)
7. Historic Centre of San Gimignano (1990)
8. I Sassi di Matera (1993)
9. City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto (1994, 1996)
10. Crespi d'Adda (1995)
11. Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (1995, 1999)⁹
12. Historic Centre of Naples (1995)
13. Historic Centre of Siena (1995)
14. Castel del Monte (1996)
15. Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna (1996)
16. Historic Centre of the City of Pienza (1996)
17. The *Trulli* of Alberobello (1996)
18. 18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of

- Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex (1997)
19. Archaeological Area of Agrigento (1997)
 20. Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (1997)
 21. Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua (1997)
 22. Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena (1997)
 23. Costiera Amalfitana (1997)
 24. Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (1997)
 25. Residences of the Royal House of Savoy (1997)
 26. Su Nuraxi di Barumini (1997)
 27. Villa Romana del Casale (1997)
 28. Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (1998)
 29. Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula (1998)
 30. Historic Centre of Urbino (1998)
 31. Villa Adriana (Tivoli) (1999)
 32. Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (2000)
 33. City of Verona (2000)
 34. Villa d'Este, Tivoli (2001)
 35. Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily) (2002)
 36. *Sacri Monti* of Piedmont and Lombardy (2003)
 37. Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004)
 38. Val d'Orcia (2004)
 39. Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (2005)

Latvia

1. Historic Centre of Riga (1997)
2. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Lithuania

1. Vilnius Historic Centre (1994)
2. Curonian Spit (2000) *
3. Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004)
4. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Luxembourg

1. City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994)

Malta

1. City of Valletta (1980)
2. Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (1980)
3. Megalithic Temples of Malta (1980, 1992) ¹⁰

Netherlands

1. Schokland and Surroundings (1995)
2. Defence Line of Amsterdam (1996)
3. Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles (1997)
4. Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (1997)
5. Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station) (1998)
6. Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder) (1999)

7. Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House) (2000)

Norway

1. Bryggen (1979)
2. Urnes Stave Church (1979)
3. Røros (1980)
4. Rock Drawings of Alta (1985)
5. Vegaøyan -- The Vega Archipelago (2004)
6. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *
7. West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord (2005)

Poland

1. Cracow's Historic Centre (1978)
2. Wieliczka Salt Mine (1978)
3. Auschwitz Concentration Camp (1979)
4. Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest (1979, 1992) *
5. Historic Centre of Warsaw (1980)
6. Old City of Zamość (1992)
7. Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork (1997)
8. Medieval Town of Toruń (1997)
9. Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park (1999)
10. Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica (2001)
11. Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (2003)
12. Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004) *

Portugal

1. Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores (1983)
2. Convent of Christ in Tomar (1983)
3. Monastery of Batalha (1983)
4. Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon (1983)
5. Historic Centre of Évora (1986)
6. Monastery of Alcobaça (1989)
7. Cultural Landscape of Sintra (1995)
8. Historic Centre of Oporto (1996)
9. Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley (1998)
10. Laurisilva of Madeira (1999)
11. Alto Douro Wine Region (2001)
12. Historic Centre of Guimarães (2001)
13. Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture (2004)

Republic of Moldova

1. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Romania

1. Danube Delta (1991)
2. Churches of Moldavia (1993)
3. Monastery of Horezu (1993)
4. Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (1993, 1999) ¹¹
5. Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains (1999)
6. Historic Centre of Sighișoara (1999)

7. Wooden Churches of Maramureş (1999)

Russian Federation

1. Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (1990)¹²
2. Kizhi Pogost (1990)¹³
3. Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (1990)¹⁴
4. Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands (1992)
5. Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (1992)
6. White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal (1992)
7. Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad (1993)
8. Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye (1994)
9. Virgin Komi Forests (1995)
10. Lake Baikal (1996)
11. Volcanoes of Kamchatka (1996, 2001)¹⁵
12. Golden Mountains of Altai (1998)
13. Western Caucasus (1999)
14. Curonian Spit (2000) *
15. Ensemble of the Ferrapontov Monastery (2000)
16. Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin (2000)
17. Central Sikhote-Alin (2001)
18. Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent (2003)
19. Uvs Nuur Basin (2003) *
20. Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (2004)
21. Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve (2004)
22. Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl (2005)
23. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Serbia and Montenegro

1. Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor (1979)
2. Stari Ras and Sopoćani (1979)
3. Durmitor National Park (1980)
4. Studenica Monastery (1986)
5. Dečani Monastery (2004)

Slovakia

1. Banská Štiavnica (1993)
2. Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (1993)
3. Vlkolínec (1993)
4. Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (1995, 2000) *
5. Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (2000)

Slovenia

1. Škocjan Caves (1986)

Spain

1. Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada (1984, 1994)¹⁶
2. Burgos Cathedral (1984)
3. Historic Centre of Cordoba (1984, 1994)¹⁷
4. Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (1984)
5. Works of Antoni Gaudí (1984, 2005)¹⁸

6. Altamira Cave (1985)
7. Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias (1985, 1998) ¹⁹
8. Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches (1985)
9. Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (1985)
10. Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (1985)
11. Garajonay National Park (1986)
12. Historic City of Toledo (1986)
13. Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon (1986, 2001) ²⁰
14. Old Town of Cáceres (1986)
15. Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (1987)
16. Old City of Salamanca (1988)
17. Poblet Monastery (1991)
18. Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida (1993)
19. Route of Santiago de Compostela (1993)
20. Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (1993)
21. Doñana National Park (1994)
22. Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (1996)
23. La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia (1996)
24. Las Médulas (1997)
25. Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona (1997)
26. Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (1997, 1999) *
27. San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (1997)
28. Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998)
29. University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (1998)
30. Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture (1999)
31. San Cristóbal de La Laguna (1999)
32. Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco (2000)
33. Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (2000)
34. Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (2000)
35. Palmeral of Elche (2000)
36. Roman Walls of Lugo (2000)
37. Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (2001)
38. Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza (2003)

Sweden

1. Royal Domain of Drottningholm (1991)
2. Birka and Hovgården (1993)
3. Engelsberg Ironworks (1993)
4. Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994)
5. Skogskyrkogården (1994)
6. Hanseatic Town of Visby (1995)
7. Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (1996)
8. Laponian Area (1996)
9. Naval Port of Karlskrona (1998)
10. Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (2000)
11. High Coast (2000)
12. Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (2001)

13. Varberg Radio Station (2004)

14. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

Switzerland

1. Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair (1983)
2. Convent of St Gall (1983)
3. Old City of Berne (1983)
4. Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona (2000)
5. Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn (2001)
6. Monte San Giorgio (2003)

the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

1. Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment (1979, 1980) ²¹

Turkey

1. Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia (1985)
2. Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği (1985)
3. Historic Areas of Istanbul (1985)
4. Hattusha (1986)
5. Nemrut Dağ (1987)
6. Hierapolis-Pamukkale (1988)
7. Xanthos-Letoon (1988)
8. City of Safranbolu (1994)
9. Archaeological Site of Troy (1998)

Ukraine

1. Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (1990)
2. L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (1998)
3. Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) *

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986)
2. Durham Castle and Cathedral (1986)
3. Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast (1986)
4. Ironbridge Gorge (1986)
5. St Kilda (1986, 2004, 2005)
6. Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986)
7. Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey (1986)
8. Blenheim Palace (1987)
9. City of Bath (1987)
10. Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987, 2005) * ²²
11. Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church (1987)
12. Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (1988)
13. Henderson Island (1988)
14. Tower of London (1988)
15. Gough and Inaccessible Islands (1995, 2004) ²³
16. Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (1995)
17. Maritime Greenwich (1997)

18. Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999)
19. Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000)
20. Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda (2000)
21. Derwent Valley Mills (2001)
22. Dorset and East Devon Coast (2001)
23. New Lanark (2001)
24. Saltaire (2001)
25. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003)
26. Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (2004)

Notes

1. The “Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia” which were previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, are part of the transnational property “The Belfries of Belgium and France”.
2. Extension of the Glacier Bay/Wrangell/St. Elias/Kluane property.
3. The "Burgess Shale" property, which was previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the "Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks".
4. The “Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia” which were previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, are part of the transnational property “The Belfries of Belgium and France”.
5. The "Chateau and Estate of Chambord", which was previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes.
6. The “Hadrian’s Wall” which was previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the transnational property “Frontiers of the Roman Empire”.
7. At the time the property was extended, criterion (iv) was also found applicable.
8. At the time the property was extended, criterion (iv) was also found applicable.
9. At the time the property was extended, criteria (iii) and (v) were also found applicable.
10. The Committee decided to extend the existing cultural property, the Temple of Ggantija, to include the five prehistoric temples situated on the islands of Malta and Gozo and to rename the property as "The Megalithic Temples of Malta".
11. Extension of "Biertan and its Fortified Church".
12. The nominations related to these cultural properties were submitted in 1989 by the Union Soviet Socialist Republics.
13. The nominations related to these cultural properties were submitted in 1989 by the Union Soviet Socialist Republics.
14. The nominations related to these cultural properties were submitted in 1989 by the Union Soviet Socialist Republics.
15. At the time the property was extended, criterion (iv) was also found applicable.
16. Extension of the Alhambra and the Generalife, Granada, to include the

Albayzin quarter.

17. Extension of the "Mosque of Cordoba".
18. The property "Parque Güell, Palacio Güell and Casa Mila in Barcelona", previously inscribed on the World Heritage List is part of the "Works of Antoni Gaudí".
19. Extension of the "Churches of the Kingdom of the Asturias", to include monuments in the city of Oviedo.
20. Extension of the "Mudejar Architecture of Teruel".
21. In 1979, the Committee decided to inscribe the Ohrid Lake on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (iii). In 1980, this property was extended to include the cultural and historical area, and cultural criteria (i)(iii)(iv) were added.
22. The "Hadrian's Wall" which was previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the transnational property "Frontiers of the Roman Empire".
23. Extension of "Gough Island Wildlife Reserve".
24. Extension of the Glacier Bay/Wrangell/St. Elias/Kluane property.

* trans-boundary property

This list was obtained from the World Heritage Centre, <http://whc.unesco.org>.

April 28, 2006.

Appendix C

**HSIRB Letter of Project Approval and
Endorsed Consent Forms**

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY



Human Subjects Institutional Review Board

Date: April 12, 2005

To: Gregory Veeck, Principal Investigator
Rose Ann Davis Switt, Student Investigator for thesis

From: Mary Lagerwey, Ph.D., Chair

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Lagerwey".

Re: HSIRB Project Number: 05-03-37

This letter will serve as confirmation that your research project entitled "The Olde Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct: Preservation and Tourist Management" has been **approved** under the **expedited** category of review by the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board. The conditions and duration of this approval are specified in the Policies of Western Michigan University. You may now begin to implement the research as described in the application.

Please note that you may **only** conduct this research exactly in the form it was approved. You must seek specific board approval for any changes in this project. You must also seek reapproval if the project extends beyond the termination date noted below. In addition if there are any unanticipated adverse reactions or unanticipated events associated with the conduct of this research, you should immediately suspend the project and contact the Chair of the HSIRB for consultation.

The Board wishes you success in the pursuit of your research goals.

Approval Termination: April 12, 2006

Walwood Hall, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5456
PHONE: (269) 387-8293 FAX: (269) 387-8276

APR 12 2005

x *Mary Lagman*
HSIRB Chair

**Western Michigan University
Department of Geography
Dr. Gregory Veeck, Principle Investigator/Advisor
Rose Ann Switt, Student Investigator**

***The Old Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct:
Preservation and Tourism Management***

Survey Consent Form

You are invited to participate in a research project entitled *The Old Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct: Preservation and Tourist Management* designed to analyze the impacts of the World Heritage status on the town of Segovia. The study is being conducted by Rose Ann Switt, a graduate student from Western Michigan University, Department of Geography with Dr. Gregory Veeck, professor of geography, acting as principle investigator/advisor. This research is being conducted as part of the thesis requirements for Rose Ann's master's degree.

This survey is comprised of six multiple choice questions and will take approximately 15 to 20 minutes to complete. Your replies will be kept confidential, so do not put your name anywhere on the form. Each establishment will be given a number which will appear on a spread sheet identifying the location of the establishment, type of establishment, and survey results. No individual establishment will be singled out but data will be grouped by type of business as by location. All data will be stored in a locked cabinet in the PI's office for at least three years after the close of the study, and then be destroyed.

You may choose not to answer any question(s) on the survey and simply leave it/them blank. If you choose not to participate in this survey, you may either return the blank survey to Rose Ann or you may discard it yourself. Returning the completed survey indicates your consent for use of the answers you supply. As a result of this interview, no direct benefits to the participant are anticipated as the purpose of the research is to ascertain if Segovia's World Heritage status has had an impact on the city.

If you have any questions, you may contact Rose Ann Switt at 34-670-679-681 through August 10, 2005 or at 001-219-241-6251 after August 10, 2005. You may also direct any of your questions or comments to Dr. Gregory Veeck (001-269-387-3410), the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board (001-269-387-8293) or the vice president for research (001-269-387-8298) at Western Michigan University.

This consent document has been approved for use for one year by the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board as indicated by the stamped date and signature of the board chair in the upper right corner. You should not participate in this project if the stamped date is more than one year old.

APR 12 2005

x. 
HSIRB Chair

Western Michigan Universidad
Departamento de Geografía
Dr. Gregory Veeck, Investigador de Principio/Consejero
Rose Ann Switt, Investigadora de Estudiante

*La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto:
Preservación y Administración de Turista*

Inspección Forma de Consentimiento

Usted es invitado a tomar parte en un proyecto de investigación permitido *La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto: Preservación y Administración de Turista* diseñado para analizar los impactos de los Estatutos del Patrimonio de la Humanidad en la ciudad de Segovia. El estudio es realizado por Rose Ann Switt, un estudiante graduado de la Universidad Occidental de Michigan, el Departamento de la Geografía con Dr. Gregory Veeck, el profesor de la geografía, actuando como a investigador de principio/consejero. Esta investigación se realiza como parte de los requisitos de tesis para su master.

Esta inspección se comprende de seis múltiples preguntas selectas y tomará aproximadamente 15 a 20 minutos de completar. Sus contestaciones se mantendrán confidenciales, así que no puso su nombre dondequiera en la forma. Cada establecimiento se dará un número que aparecerá en una hoja de distribución que identifica la ubicación del establecimiento, el tipo de establecimiento, y de los resultados de la inspección. Ningún establecimiento individual se singled fuera pero los datos serán agrupados por el tipo del negocio como por ubicación. Todos datos se almacenarán en un gabinete cerrados en la oficina de PI para por lo menos tres años después del cerrar del estudio, y entonces son destruido.

Usted puede escoger no contestar ninguna pregunta (preguntas) en la inspección y simplemente les sale a lo/ellos blanco. Si usted escoge no tomar parte en esta inspección, usted puede ni regreso la inspección en blanco a Rose Ann ni usted lo puede desechar usted mismo. Volver la inspección completada indica su consentimiento para el uso de las respuestas que usted suministra. Como resultado de esta entrevista, no le dirige los beneficios al participante es anticipado como el propósito de la investigación deberá acertar si la posición de la Patrimonio de la Humanidad de Segovia ha tenido un impacto en la ciudad.

Si usted tiene cualquiera pregunta, usted puede contactar Rose Ann Switt en 34-670-679-681 por el 10 de agosto de 2005 o en 001-219-241-6251 después del 10 de agosto de

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

H. S. I. R. B.

Approved for use for one year from this date:

APR 12 2005

x. Mary Lagun
HSIRB Chair

2005. Usted puede dirigir también cualquiera de sus preguntas o comentarios a Dr. Gregorio Veeck (001-269-387-3410), el Humano Sujeta la Tabla Institucional de la Revisión (001-269-387-8293) o el vicepresidente para la investigación (001-269-387-8298) en la Universidad Occidental de Michigan.

Este documento del consentimiento ha sido aprobado para el uso para un año por los Sujetos Humanos la Tabla Institucional de la Revisión como indicado por la fecha y la firma estampadas de la silla de la tabla en el rincón correcto superior. Usted no debe tomar parte en este proyecto si la fecha estampada es más de un año viejo.

APR 12 2005

x *May Lagoy*
HSIRB Chair

Western Michigan University
Department of Geography
Dr. Gregory Veeck, Principle Investigator/Advisor
Rose Ann Switt, Student Investigator

***The Old Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct:
Preservation and Tourism Management***

Interview Consent Form

You are invited to participate in a research project entitled *The Old Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct: Preservation and Tourist Management* designed to analyze the impacts of the World Heritage status on the town of Segovia. This study is being conducted by Rose Ann Switt, a graduate student from Western Michigan University, Department of Geography with Dr. Gregory Veeck, professor of geography, acting as principle investigator/advisor. This research is being conducted as part of the thesis requirements for Rose Ann's master's degree.

This interview is comprised of eleven questions and will take approximately 30 minutes to complete. By your returning this signed document to Rose Ann, you are giving permission for this conversation/interview to be tape recorded and for segments of the conversation to be directly quoted. Interview tapes will be labeled with the participants' names, titles, time, and date. All data and tapes will be stored in a locked cabinet in the PI's office for at least three years after the close of the study, and then destroyed.

You may ask at any point for the tape recorder to be turned off in the event that you wish to make a comment that you want to be kept confidential. You are also free to refuse to answer any question(s) and/or stop the interview at any time and request the tape be given to you.

As a result of this interview, no direct benefits to the participant are anticipated as the purpose of the research is to ascertain if Segovia's World Heritage status has had an impact on the city.

If you have any questions, you may contact Rose Ann Switt at 34-670-679-681 through August 10, 2005 or at 001-219-241-6251 after August 10, 2005. You may also direct any of your questions or comments to Dr. Gregory Veeck (001-269-387-3410), the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board (001-269-387-8293) or the vice president for research (001-269-387-8298) at Western Michigan University.

This consent document has been approved for use for one year by the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board as indicated by the stamped date and signature of the board chair in the upper right corner. You should not participate in this project if the stamped date is more than one year old.

Your signature below indicates that you have read and/or had explained to you the purpose and requirements of the study and that you agree to participate.

Signature

Date

APR 12 2005

x *Mary Zagawa*
HSIRB Chair

Western Michigan Universidad
Departamento de Geografía
Dr. Gregory Veeck, Investigador de Principio/Consejero
Rose Ann Switt, Investigadora de Estudiante

***La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto:
Preservación y Administración de Turista***

Entreviste Forma de Consentimiento

Usted es invitado a tomar parte en un proyecto de investigación permitido *La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto: Preservación y Administración de Turista* diseñado para analizar los impactos de la posición del Patrimonio de la Humanidad en la ciudad de Segovia. El estudio es realizado por Rose Ann Switt, un estudiante graduado de la Universidad Occidental de Michigan, el Departamento de la Geografía con Dr. Gregory Veeck, el profesor de la geografía, actuando como a investigador de principio/consejero. Esta investigación se realiza como parte de los requisitos de tesis para su master.

Esta inspección se comprende de seis (6) múltiples preguntas selectas y tomara aproximadamente 15 a 20 minutos de completar. Sus contestaciones se mantendrán confidenciales, así que no puso su nombre dondequiera en la forma. Cada establecimiento se dará un número que aparecerá en una hoja de distribución que identifica la ubicación del establecimiento, el tipo de establecimiento, y de los resultados de la inspección. Ningún establecimiento individual se singled fuera pero los datos serán agrupados por el tipo del negocio como por ubicación. Todos datos se almacenarán en un gabinete cerrados en la oficina de PI para por lo menos tres años después del cerrar del estudio, y entonces son destruido.

Usted puede escoger no contestar ninguna pregunta (preguntas) en la inspección y simplemente les sale a lo/ellos blanco. Si usted escoge no tomar parte en esta inspección, usted puede ni regreso la inspección en blanco a Rose Ann ni usted lo puede desechar usted mismo. Volver la inspección completada indica su consentimiento para el uso de las respuestas que usted suministra. Como resultado de esta entrevista, no le dirige los beneficios al participante es anticipado como el propósito de la investigación deberá acertar si la posición de la Patrimonio de la Humanidad de Segovia ha tenido un impacto en la ciudad.

APR 12 2005

x *Mary Laguerre*
HSIRB Chair

Si usted tiene cualquiera pregunta, usted puede contactar Rose Ann Switt en 34-670-679-681 por el 10 de agosto de 2005 o en 001-219-241-6251 después del 10 de agosto de 2005. Usted puede dirigir también cualquiera de sus preguntas o comentarios a Dr. Gregory Veeck (001-269-387-3410), el Humano Sujeta la Tabla Institucional de la Revisión (001-269-387-8293) o el vicepresidente para la investigación (001-269-387-8298) en la Universidad Occidental de Michigan.

Este documento del consentimiento ha sido aprobado para el uso para un año por los Sujetos Humanos la Tabla Institucional de la Revisión como indicado por la fecha y la firma estampadas de la silla de la tabla en el rincón correcto superior. Usted no debe tomar parte en este proyecto si la fecha estampada es más de un año viejo.

Firma

Fecha

Appendix D

2005 HSIRB Approved Survey Form

Western Michigan University
Department of Geography
Dr. Gregory Veeck, Principle Investigator/Advisor
Rose Ann Switt, Student Investigator

Old Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct
Preservation and Tourism

Survey

1. As a World Heritage site, do you feel that your establishment has benefited?

Yes, greatly

No change seen

Yes, somewhat
impact

No, it has had a negative
impact

2. Do you feel that international tourism has had a positive impact on Segovia's economics?

Yes, greatly

No change seen

Yes, somewhat
impact

No, it has had a negative
impact

3. Do you feel that the flow of visitors to Segovia is adequately helping to minimize physical impacts on historical and natural sites?

Yes, greatly

No change seen

Yes, somewhat
impact

No, it has had a negative
impact

4. How long has your establishment been in business?

Less than 1 year

Within 10 to 20 years

Within 1 to 5 years

Over 20 years

Within 6 to 10 years

5. Have you seen your sales increase over the past two years due to tourism?

Yes, greatly

No change seen

Yes, somewhat

No, they have decreased

6. What category would best describe your clientele?

Over 50% local

Equally divided between local and national/international

Over 50% national/international

Unable to determine

Western Michigan Universidad
Departamento de Geografía
Dr. Gregory Veeck, Investigador de Principio/Consejero
Rose Ann Switt, Investigadora de Estudiante

*La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto:
Preservación y Administración de Turista*

Estudio

1. ¿Cuando un sitio de la Patrimonio de la Humanidad, usted se siente que su establecimiento ha beneficiado?

Sí, mucho

Ningún cambio visto

Sí, algo
negativo

No, ha tenido un impacto

2. ¿Se siente usted que ese turismo internacional ha tenido un impacto positivo en la economía de Segovia?

Sí, mucho

Ningún cambio visto

Sí, algo
negativo

No, ha tenido un impacto

3. ¿Se siente usted que el flujo de visitantes a Segovia ayuda adecuadamente a aminorar los impactos físicos en sitios históricos y naturales?

Sí, mucho

Ningún cambio visto

Sí, algo
negativo

No, ha tenido un impacto

4. ¿Cuán largo tiene su establecimiento estuvo en el negocio?

Menos de 1 año

Dentro de 10 a 20 años

Dentro de 1 a 5 años

De 21 años o más

Dentro de 6 a 10 años

5. ¿Ha visto usted su aumento de ventas sobre los pasados dos años debido a turismo?

Sí, mucho

Ningún cambio visto

Sí, algo

No, ellos han disminuido

7. ¿Qué categoría/respuesta sería describe su clientela?

Sobre 50% local

Igualmente dividido entre local y nacional/internacional

Sobre 50% nacional/internacional

Incapaz de determinar

Appendix E

2005 HSIRB Protocol Outline
For Interview Questions

Protocol Outline
HSIRB Project # 05-03-37

Project Description:

- A. Purpose: My proposed research deals with studying formal programs related to the interactions between tourism and preservation in the city of Segovia, Spain, for World Heritage Sites. This was the initial plan submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for preserving the monuments and buildings. In exploring the relationship between preservation and tourism management, my primary objective is to review renovation projects and protective measures that have taken place in Segovia over the past twenty years to determine the impacts they have had on these historical sites. My second objective is to establish an understanding of contemporary tourism in the city of Segovia and to determine how the town government, merchants, and service providers are dealing with any changes that have occurred.
- B. Research Procedure, Methods of Data Collection, and Research Design: I will collect data from historical town records for the past twenty years to identify changes and/or digression from the original plans for the preservation of designated monuments, buildings, and natural sites. Interviews will be conducted with managers of the historical sites located throughout the city as well as with other individuals vital to the programs. Next, I will distribute a survey to seventy five local merchants and service providers to explore the impacts of the tourist management program on their establishments. Both the interviews and the distribution of surveys will be conducted with the help of an interpreter provided by colleagues in the city government.
- C. Location of Data Collection: Segovia, Spain
- D. Duration of Data Collection: June 23, 2005 through August 10, 2005
Duration of Study: May 1, 2005 through April 30, 2006
- E. Dissemination: Thesis and presentations at academic meetings will be used to distribute my findings.

Method(s) of Analysis:

- A. For this research, I have decided to use both quantitative and qualitative methods. Again, the purpose of this project is to determine if World Heritage Status has had any significant impact on the town of Segovia. Through records and/or pictures I can analyze the physical changes to historical sites that have occurred throughout the past twenty years. The interviews will be used to determine if tourist management practices are in use and if they are deemed successful and/or detrimental to the preservation of the sites. The surveys will be used to analyze how businesses are impacted by the implementation of these policies.

Benefits of Research:

Through my desire to learn more about Spanish cultures, I am continually striving to improve both my written and verbal language skills in order to communicate more effectively. My most recent visit to Segovia, during the summer of 2004, introduced me to the rich *castellano* (Spanish) language of the area. By investigating how tourism activities interact with the preservation of the World Heritage Site of Segovia, not only will I be building on my knowledge of the culture and language, I will also be able to further develop my analytical abilities that I continually use in business, economics, and geographical spatial analysis.

As a result of my research, I expect to develop a time-line of the significant changes, be they successes and/or failures, of the preservation projects that have taken place since the Old Town of Segovia was registered as a World Heritage Site. I also expect to ascertain the climate of economic conditions related to the tourism in the city as well as current implementations or lack of tourist management. No potential direct benefits to the participants are anticipated as the purpose of my research is to ascertain if Segovia's World Heritage status has had an impact on the city. Studying World Heritage Sites throughout the world will not only help facilitate continued and future successes, but also help preserve these irreplaceable treasures for many generations to come.

Subject Selection:

Subject selection will be made by first contacting the owners or managers of local establishments by telephone and explaining that I am in Segovia to do research on the city's World Heritage status. I would ask if they would be interested in learning more about my project and set up appointments with them to go over the consent document. If they then decide to participate, I will proceed with the survey for owners/managers of restaurants, hotels, tourist rental properties, retail shops, and tour companies; and with the interviews for managers of historical sites, UNESCO representatives, and city government officials.

Risks to Subjects:

The surveys should take between 15 to 20 minutes to complete.
The interviews should take between 20 to 30 minutes to complete.

Protection for Subjects:

Interviews and surveys will be conducted at either the place of business or an offsite location dependent on the owner's/manager's preference. Surveys will be handed out to business owners/managers of restaurants, hotels, tourist rental properties, retail shops, and tour companies. Interviews will be conducted with museum managers, historical site managers, UNESCO representatives and city government officials. A tape recorder will be used to record the conversations. No invasive or sensitive questions will be included in these interviews or on the surveys as I only wish to determine how World Heritage Status has impacted these businesses and historical sites. Tapes will be destroyed after they are transcribed.

Confidentiality of Data:

No names or other type of identifying data will be collected or placed on the surveys. Each establishment will be given a number which will appear on a spread sheet identifying location of the business, type of business, and survey results. No individual establishment will be singled out but data will be grouped by type of business as by location.

Interview tapes will be destroyed after being transcribed.

All data will be stored in a locked cabinet in the PI's office for at least three years after the close of the study, and then destroyed.

Instrumentation:

English and Spanish Versions Attached

Informed Consent Process:

When setting up appointments, I will explain that the surveys will be confidential but in order for me to be able to use the information, a consent form is required. At this point, I will answer any questions that they might have in order to make certain that the participant understands the purpose of the survey/interview and consents to the research. When visiting the establishment or designated meeting place, I will provide the consent form with an overview, answer any questions and then have those being interviewed sign the form. Interview participants will be informed that our conversation will be tape recorded and that some of their answers and/or comments might be singled out and that by signing the consent form they are giving me permission to do so.

When making initial contact the following scripts will be used. English and Spanish versions are provided.

Survey script for owners/managers of restaurants, hotels, retail shops, tourist rental properties, and tour companies is as follows:

Initial contact: Good morning/afternoon. My name is Rose Ann Switt. I am a graduate student from Western Michigan University and I am working on a project entitled *The Old Town of Segovia: Preservation and Tourism Management*. I was wondering if I could I have a few moments of your time to explain what my research entails. I appreciate your willingness to learn more. I am interested in finding out the effectiveness and impacts of the tourism management plan that was presented to UNESCO when Segovia was designated a World Heritage site twenty five years ago. One way in which I want to achieve this goal is to ask business owners and managers their opinion on several issues. If it meets with your approval, I would like to stop by and review the consent form with you at your convenience in order to explain the process by which I wish to obtain information. This will give you the opportunity to ask questions so that you fully understand my research and the way in which you can help. It should take no more than 15 to 20 minutes of your time. Would you like to meet at your place of business or would you prefer another location? Great, I look forward to meeting you and I appreciate your desire to learn more about my project.

It should be noted that if the party shows no interest, I will simply thank him/her for his/her time and move on to another business.

Appointment: Good morning/afternoon. I am Rose Ann Switt from Western Michigan University. It is so nice to meet you and I want to thank you so much for taking the time out of your busy schedule to meet with me. I would appreciate your taking a few minutes to read the consent form which explains how I would like you to help and your rights in doing so. Now that you've read the consent form, do you have any questions? (Address questions at this point.) I just want to clarify that you understand that you can stop answering questions at any time, are free to leave any questions blank that you do not feel comfortable answering, and may withdrawal from participating in the survey at any time. If you chose to withdrawal, simply do not return the survey to me. I also want to make certain that you understand that your answers will be kept confidential. If you have no further questions, please complete the survey. Again, I want to thank you for helping me with my research. The consent form is yours to keep. It has both university staff and my contact information on it should you have future questions or comments. I truly appreciate your time. Have a wonderful day!

Interview script for mangers of historical sites, UNESCO representatives, and city government officials is as follows:

Initial contact: Good morning/afternoon. My name is Rose Ann Switt. I am a graduate student from Western Michigan University and I am working on a project entitled *The Old Town of Segovia: Preservation and Tourism Management*. I was wondering if I could I have a few moments of your time

to explain what my research entails. I appreciate your willingness to learn more. I am interested in finding out the effectiveness and impacts of the tourism management plan that was presented to UNESCO when Segovia was designated a World Heritage site twenty five years ago. One way in which I want to achieve this goal is to ask (managers of historical sites, UNESCO representatives or city government officials – dependent on person I'm talking to) their opinion on several issues. If it meets with your approval, I would like to stop by and review the consent form with you at your convenience in order to explain the process by which I wish to obtain information. This will give you the opportunity to ask questions so that you fully understand my research and the way in which you can help. It should take no more than 20 to 30 minutes of your time. Would you like to meet at your place of business or would you prefer another location? Great, I look forward to meeting you and I appreciate your desire to learn more about my project. It should be noted that if the party shows no interest, I will simply thank him/her for his/her time and move on to another person.

Appointment: Good morning/afternoon. I am Rose Ann Switt from Western Michigan University. It is so nice to meet you and I want to thank you so much for taking the time out of your busy schedule to meet with me. I would appreciate your taking a few minutes to read the consent form which explains how I would like you to help and your rights in doing so. Now that you've read the consent form, do you have any questions? (Address questions at this point.) I just want to clarify that you understand that I am going to be recording our conversation. I also want to make certain that you understand that I may single out some of your comments and that by signing the consent form you are giving me your approval. You may ask me at any point to turn of the tape recorder off in the event that you wish to make a comment that you want to be kept confidential. You are also free to stop the interview at any time and request the tape be given to you. If you have no further questions, please sign the consent form so that we may begin the interview. (Interview questions will be asked at this time). Again, I want to thank you for helping me with my research. Here is your copy of the consent form. It has both university staff and my contact information on it should you have future questions or comments. I truly appreciate your time. Have a wonderful day!

Spanish Version:

El contacto inicial: la tarde de buenos días. Mi nombre es Rose Ann Switt. Soy un estudiante graduado de la Universidad Occidental de Michigan y yo trabajan en un proyecto permitió *La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto: Preservación y Administración de Turista*. Yo me preguntaba si puedo tengo unos pocos momentos de su tiempo de explicar lo que mi investigación trae consigo. Aprecio su consentimiento para aprender más. Soy interesado a averiguar la eficacia y los impactos del plan de la administración de turismo que fue presentado a UNESCO cuando Segovia se designó un sitio

de la Herencia de Mundo veinte hace cinco años. Una manera en la que quiero lograr esta meta deberá preguntar dueños de negocio y a directores su opinión en varios asuntos. Si encuentra con su aprobación, yo querría parar por y para revisar la forma del consentimiento con usted explicar cuando guste el proceso por que deseo obtener información. Esto le dará la oportunidad de hacer preguntas para que usted entienda completamente mi investigación y la manera en la que usted puede ayudar. Debe tomar no más de 15 a 20 minutos de su tiempo. ¿Querría usted encontrar en su oficina o le hace prefiere otra ubicación? Gran, espero la reunión usted y yo aprecia su deseo para aprender más acerca de mi proyecto.

La cita: la tarde de buenos días. Soy Rose Ann Switt de la Universidad Occidental de Michigan. Es tan agradable encontrarle y yo quiero a gracias tanto para tomar el intermedio de su horario ocupado encontrar conmigo. Apreciaría su tomar unos pocos minutos de leer la forma del consentimiento que explica cómo querría que usted ayude y sus derechos hacer así. ¿Ahora que usted ha leído la forma del consentimiento, usted tiene cualquiera pregunta? (Las preguntas de la dirección en este punto.) Acabo de querer para clarificar que usted entiende que usted puede parar las preguntas que contestan en tiempo, son libres salir cualquiera pregunta blanca que usted hace no se siente contestar cómodo, y puede la retirada de tomar parte en la inspección en tiempo. Si usted escogió a la retirada, simplemente no vuelve la inspección a mí. Quiero también acerciorar que usted entiende que sus respuestas se mantendrán confidenciales. Si usted no tiene las preguntas adicionales, completan por favor la inspección. Otra vez, yo quiero a gracias para ayudarme con mi investigación. La forma del consentimiento es suya mantener. Tiene ambos personal de la universidad y mi información del contacto en lo le deben tiene las preguntas o los comentarios futuros. Aprecio sinceramente su tiempo. ¡Tenga un día maravilloso!

El contacto inicial: la tarde de buenos días. Mi nombre es Rose Ann Switt. Soy un estudiante graduado de la Universidad Occidental de Michigan y yo trabajan en un proyecto permitió *La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto: Preservación y Administración de Turista*. Yo me preguntaba si puedo tengo unos pocos momentos de su tiempo de explicar lo que mi investigación trae consigo. Aprecio su consentimiento para aprender más. Soy interesado a averiguar la eficacia y los impactos del plan de la administración de turismo que fue presentado a UNESCO cuando Segovia se designó un sitio de la Herencia de Mundo veinte hace cinco años. Una manera en la que quiero lograr esta meta deberá preguntar (directores de sitios históricos, representantes de UNESCO o funcionarios de gobierno de ciudad – el dependiente en persona que hablo a) su opinión en varios asuntos. Si encuentra con su aprobación, yo querría parar por y para revisar la forma del consentimiento con usted explicar cuando guste el proceso por que deseo

obtener información. Esto le dará la oportunidad de hacer preguntas para que usted entienda completamente mi investigación y la manera en la que usted puede ayudar. Debe tomar no más de 20 a 30 minutos de su tiempo. ¿Querría usted encontrar en su oficina o le hace prefiere otra ubicación? Gran, espero la reunión usted y yo aprecia su deseo para aprender más acerca de mi proyecto.

La cita: la tarde de buenos días. Soy Rose Ann Switt de la Universidad Occidental de Michigan. Es tan agradable encontrarle y yo quiero a gracias tanto para tomar el intermedio de su horario ocupado encontrar conmigo. Apreciaría su tomar unos pocos minutos de leer la forma del consentimiento que explica cómo querría que usted ayude y sus derechos hacer así. ¿Ahora que usted ha leído la forma del consentimiento, usted tiene cualquiera pregunta? (Las preguntas de la dirección en este punto.) Acabo de querer para clarificar que usted entiende que estaré registrando la conversación. Quiero también acerciorar que usted entiende que puedo señalar algunos de sus comentarios y eso firmando la forma del consentimiento que usted me da su aprobación. Usted me puede preguntar en cualquier punto para girar de la grabadora lejos en caso que usted desea hacer un comentario que usted quiere para ser mantenido confidencial. Usted es también libre parar la entrevista en tiempo y solicitar que la cinta sea dada a usted. Si usted no tiene las preguntas adicionales, empiece la entrevista. (Las preguntas de entrevista se preguntarán en este momento). Otra vez, yo quiero a gracias para ayudarme con mi investigación. Aquí está su copia de la forma del consentimiento. Tiene ambos personal de la universidad y mi información del contacto en lo le deben tiene las preguntas o los comentarios futuros. Aprecio sinceramente su tiempo. ¡Tenga un día maravilloso!

Western Michigan University
Department of Geography
Dr. Gregory Veeck Principle Investigator, Advisor
Rose Ann Switt, Student Investigator

*The Old Town of Segovia and Its Aqueduct
Preservation and Tourism*

Interview Questions

1. Is tourism management being practiced in Segovia?
2. If so, is it being practiced in accordance with the proposal set forth with the UNESCO or have changes been made to adapt to tourism flow?
3. What are the positive aspects of the program?
4. What are the negative impacts of the program?
5. Do you feel the program is meeting the needs of the community members?
6. Is the program addressing the integrity of Segovia's heritage?
7. If no tourism management program is being practiced, will one be initiated within the near future?
8. Is the tourism management program working to preserve Segovia's historical treasures?
9. What improvements or changes would you like to see to the program?
10. How does this program impact tourism in the surrounding areas?
11. What type of impact has this had on transportation and/or other infrastructures?

Western Michigan Universidad
Departamento de Geografía
Dr. Gregory Veeck, Investigador de Principio/Consejero
Rose Ann Switt, Investigadora de Estudiante

*La Ciudad Antigua de Segovia y Su Acueducto:
Preservación y Administración de Turista*

Las Preguntas de Entrevista

1. ¿Es practicada la administración del turismo lo que en Segovia?
2. ¿Si eso es el caso, se practica de acuerdo con el conjunto de la propuesta adelante con la UNESCO o tiene los cambios fueron hizo para adaptar al flujo del turismo?
3. ¿Qué es los aspectos/impactos positivos del programa?
4. ¿Qué es los aspectos/impactos negativos del programa?
5. ¿Se siente usted que el programa satisface las necesidades de los miembros de la comunidad?
6. ¿Dirige el programa la integridad del patrimonio de Segovia?
7. ¿Si se practica ningún programa de la administración de turismo, uno se iniciará dentro del futuro cercano?
8. ¿Trabaja el programa de la administración del turismo para preservar tesoros históricos de Segovia?
9. ¿Qué mejoras o los cambios querría usted ver al programa?
10. ¿Cómo programa esto turismo de impacto en las regiones circundantes?
11. ¿Qué tipo del impacto ha tenido esto en el transporte y/o otras infraestructuras?

Appendix F

TICCIH 2004 Confirmation Letter



COMUNICADO DE TICCIH-ESPAÑA OCTUBRE 2004

La Asamblea General de TICCIH - España (**Comité Internacional para la Conservación del Patrimonio Industrial**) ha celebrado un importante evento con la presencia de más de 150 especialistas, asociaciones e instituciones relacionadas con el patrimonio industrial de todas las Comunidades autónomas españolas. En el mismo se han estudiado y presentado diversos casos de restauración, reutilización y museología del patrimonio industrial y de la obra pública; así como criterios de interpretación y difusión del patrimonio. Igualmente se han valorado recursos y metodología de turismo industrial y avanzado próximos eventos en esta materia para el año 2005 sobre vivienda obrera. Lugares de patrimonio industrial en peligro y seminarios sobre distintas problemáticas en sectores industriales.

El TICCIH-España y los participantes en las IV Jornadas Españolas de Patrimonio Industrial, reunidos en El Museo de la Ciencia y la Técnica de Cataluña, en su 20 aniversario, en Tarrasa el día 22 de Octubre de 2004 **han tomado el acuerdo de reconocer al Real Ingenio (Casa de la Moneda) de Segovia como el elemento de arquitectura industrial más antiguo que se conserva en España,** con los datos que a la fecha de hoy se conocen.

Entre sus notables características y cualidades que avalan esta propuesta señalamos que:

- Fue fundado por Felipe II en 1583 como su fábrica de moneda particular
- Constituye un ejemplar único, no sólo por sus características arquitectónicas y tecnológicas, sino por su magnífico emplazamiento junto al río Eresma con su azud y aliviaderos, formando parte del complejo hidráulico de la Fábrica, en un enclave de gran relevancia cultural y paisajística para la ciudad de Segovia.
- Es una planta industrial compleja, distribuida en departamentos, con plantilla de expertos y técnicos altamente especializados y con criterios avanzados de diversificación.
- Ha sido diseñado y construido por D. Juan de Herrera, autor entre otros elementos, de la magna obra de El Escorial, en este caso construido con ayuda de técnicos austriacos.
- Desde 1586, se fabrican millones de piezas idénticas en serie, a través de una cadena de producción completamente mecanizada, con especificaciones exactas reglamentadas estrictamente por el Gobierno de la nación. Tiene también 3 distintas marcas de garantía colocadas en cada pieza fabricada (marca de CECA, sigla del ensayador y el año de fabricación).

Asimismo, la Asamblea de TICCIH- España **eleva la propuesta de reconocimiento para que TICCIH lleve esta consideración a las instancias internacionales que procedan, como una de las muestras de arquitectura industrial mecanizada más antiguas en el orbe.**

Se considera por el TICCIH- España y por los asistentes a las IV Jornadas de Patrimonio Industrial que este reconocimiento constituya un reclamo e incentivo para la difusión internacional, fomentando el conocimiento sobre el futuro Museo- Taller del Real Ingenio de la Moneda de Segovia.

De igual modo el TICCIH- España acordó en su asamblea, como conclusiones de las Jornadas Españolas de Patrimonio Industrial otros llamamientos a las Administraciones locales, autonómicas o central para preservar, defender y valorizar los siguientes elementos:

- Se insta al Ayuntamiento de Barcelona la recuperación como Museo o centro de interpretación de la moneda catalana, de la antigua SECA (Casa de la Moneda) de Barcelona, de la calle Flassaders, propiedad del Ayuntamiento, por su valores históricos y patrimoniales.
- (...) Tarrasa, 22 de Octubre de 2004

Presidente : Miguel Angel Alvarez Areces
Secretario de Difusión: Javier Diaz Soro

Appendix G

Original ICOMOS Petition for World Heritage Status

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
 CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
 CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
 МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 311

<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>	<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>
<p><u>Bien proposé:</u> L'Aqueduc romain de Ségovie</p> <p><u>Lieu:</u> Ségovie</p> <p><u>Etat partie:</u> Espagne</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 30 Décembre 1983</p>	<p><u>Nomination:</u> The Roman Aqueduct, Segovia</p> <p><u>Location:</u> Segovia</p> <p><u>State party:</u> Spain</p> <p><u>Date:</u> December 30, 1983</p>
<p>B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS</p>	<p>B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION</p>
<p>Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial sous condition d'une nouvelle définition de sa nature et de ses limites.</p>	<p>That the proposed cultural property be included on the World Heritage List on the condition of a new definition of its nature and its limits.</p>
<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>	<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>
<p>En Espagne, les aqueducs romains de Séville, de Tolède ou de Calahorra n'ont pas survécu; seules 221 piles colossales attestent l'importance des <u>Aguae Atilianae</u>, dans la province de Saragoose; mais à Mérida, à Tarragone et à Ségovie des monuments impressionnants illustrent, encore de nos jours, la volonté politique qui multiplia sur les traces des armées victorieuses, selon le mot de Frontin, les aqueducs "ces témoins les plus solennels de l'Empire".</p> <p>L'Aqueduc de Ségovie est le plus célèbre de ces ouvrages d'art, en raison de sa monumentalité, exaltée par un état de conservation excellent, mais en raison surtout de son insertion dans un des plus beaux sites urbains du monde.</p> <p>Les hydrauliciens qui captèrent, dans la Sierra de Guadarrama, les eaux du Rio Frio pour les conduire à Ségovie distan-</p>	<p>The Roman Aqueducts of Sevilla, Toledo and Calahorra in Spain did not survive. The 221 colossal piers bear witness to the magnitude of the <u>Aguae Atilianae</u> in the province of Zaragoza. Yet still today, impressive monuments in Merida, Tarragona and Segovia illustrate the political determination which, following the steps of the victorious armies, greatly increased the number of aqueducts which Frontin termed "the most solemn testimony of the Empire".</p> <p>The Aqueduct of Segovia is the best known of these civil engineering feats owing to its monumentality, its excellent state of conservation and especially thanks to its location in one of the most beautiful urban sites in the world.</p> <p>The hydraulicians who tapped the waters of the Rio Frio in the Sierra de Guadarrama to bring them 18 kilometers to Segovia via a canal having an average</p>

te de 18 km par un canal dont la pente moyenne est de 1%, ne rencontrèrent pas d'obstacle naturel plus grave que le franchissement de la vallée du Rio Clamores, en fin de parcours. Pour atteindre l'éperon rocheux où se dressait la ville, ils durent construire, sur quatre segments de droite de 813 m de longueur totale, un énorme ouvrage de maçonnerie à deux arcatures superposées portant sur 128 piliers. Au point le plus bas de la vallée, l'aqueduc (dont le canal mesurait à l'origine 30 cm x 30 cm) règne à 28,50 m du sol.

Cette construction colossale n'est pas documentée. Toutefois, le profil des arcades, la technique de construction permettent des comparaisons typologiques avec l'Aqua Claudia de Rome, adduction réalisée entre 38 et 52; de plus, les fouilles exécutées au pied des piles au cours des dernières années semblent confirmer une datation vers 50 environ après J.C.

Restauré après 1484 sur l'initiative des Rois Catholiques, l'aqueduc n'a cessé d'être utilisé et entretenu avec soin. Les dommages les plus graves qu'il ait subis sont récents : substitution, en 1929-1930 d'un canal de ciment à la conduite de pierre du XVIIe siècle, qui avait elle-même remplacé une conduite de bois; désagrégation des maçonneries sous l'effet des vibrations produites par le passage des poids lourds, altération de la pierre par l'action de gaz polluants.

Tout en donnant un avis chaleureusement favorable à une future inscription de l'Aqueduc de Ségovie sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial, l'ICOMOS préférerait examiner une proposition concernant "la ville de Ségovie et son aqueduc romain" et juge que la formule actuelle est dangereusement restrictive. Les atteintes physico-chimiques déjà signalées découlent principalement d'une politique d'aménagements urbains inconsidérée qui a modifié l'environnement du monument par la création de parkings, de larges voies de circulation et de dégagements aussi préjudiciables à l'esthétique de l'aqueduc qu'à sa bonne conservation.

D'autre part, l'aqueduc, emblème de la cité, ne peut en aucune façon être dissocié de l'ensemble monumental de Ségovie, ville historique dont le gouvernement

gradient of 1% ran into no natural obstacles more substantial than the crossing of the valley of the Rio Clamores at the end of the course. In order to reach the rock counterfort on which the city was perched they had to erect an enormous construction of masonry 813 meters in length consisting of four straight segments and two superimposed arcatures borne by 128 pillars. At the lowest point of the valley, the aqueduct (whose canal originally measured 30 centimeters x 30 centimeters) stands at a height of 28.50 meters above ground.

This colossal edifice is undocumented. However, the profile of the arcade and the construction technique used afford typological comparisons with the Aqua Claudia in Rome, a canal built between 38 and 52. Moreover, excavation carried out at the foot of the piers recently would appear to corroborate a date of roughly 50 A.D.

Following its restoration which took place after 1484 on the initiative of Catholic Kings, the aqueduct was always used and well maintained. The most serious damage which it suffered occurred recently : the replacement in 1929-1930 of the 16th century stone conduit with a cement canal, the stone conduit having earlier replaced a wooden one ; disintegration of the masonry owing to the effects of vibration caused by traffic of heavy trucks ; decay of the stone caused by gas pollutants.

While ICOMOS extends a warm welcome to a future inclusion of the Aqueduct of Segovia on the World Heritage List, it would prefer to review a proposal concerning the "city Segovia and its Roman Aqueduct" and considers that the present phrasing is dangerously restrictive. The aforementioned physical-chemical damage results principally from a poorly planned urban development policy which has changed the monument's surroundings by the building of parking lots, large thoroughfares and slip roads which detract from the beauty of the aqueduct and hinder its proper conservation.

Furthermore, the aqueduct which is the symbol of the city can in no way be divorced from Segovia as a whole. This is a historic city which the Spanish government rightly included on the tentative list of cultural properties.

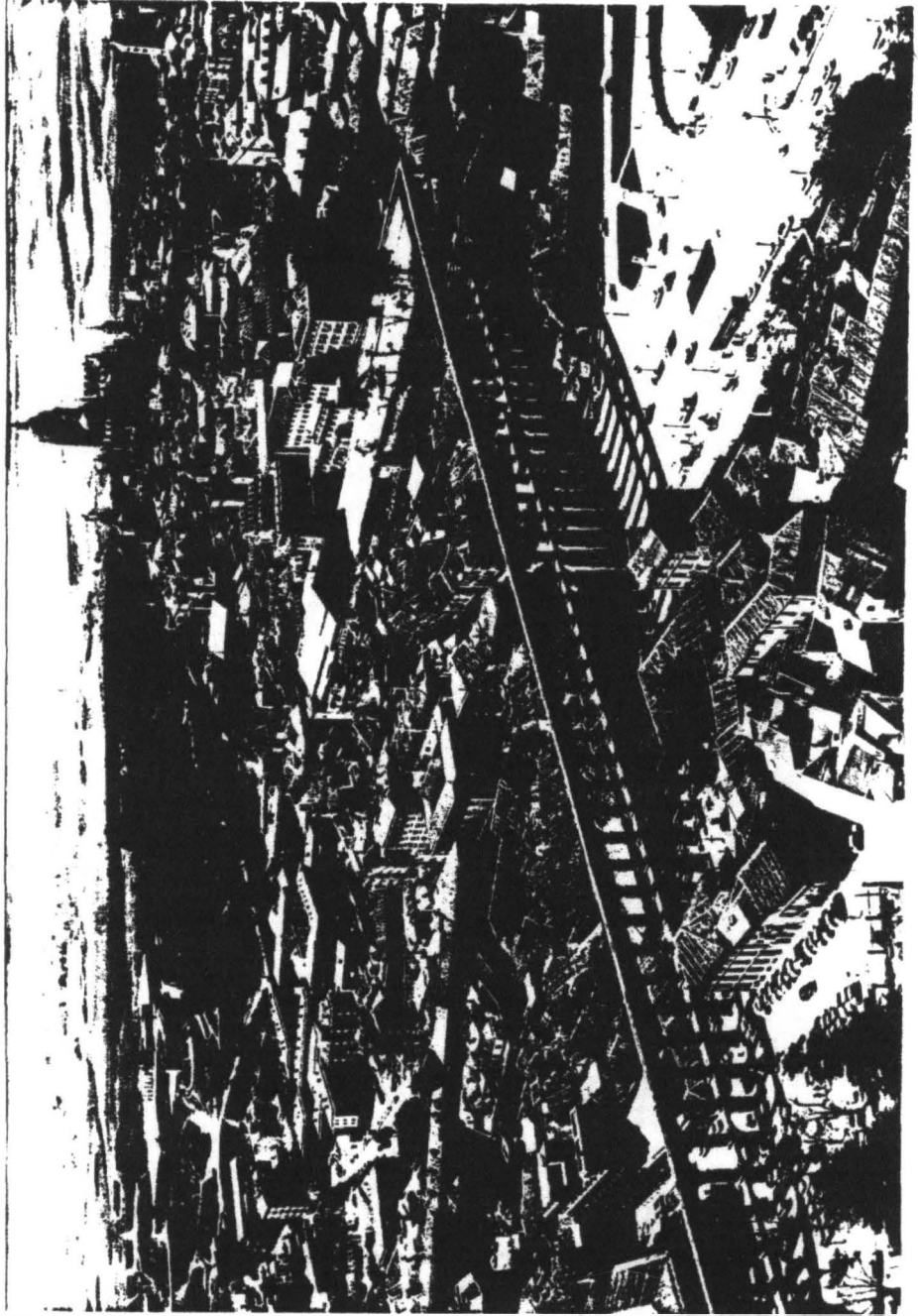
espagnol a fait à juste titre mention sur la liste indicative des biens culturels.

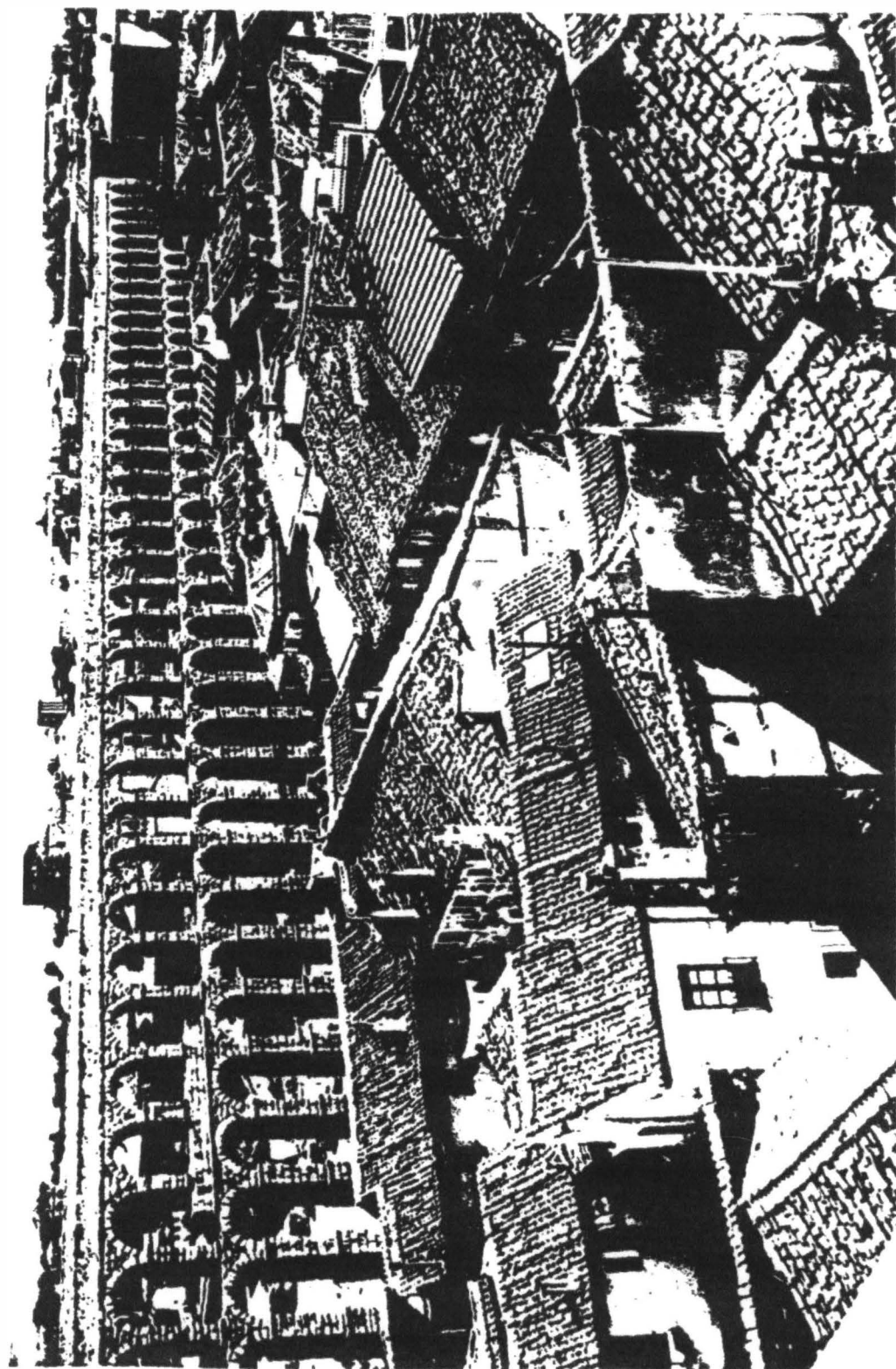
La création, en décembre 1984, d'un office municipal d'aménagement urbain "chargé d'élaborer des plans de protection et de promouvoir l'intégration de l'architecture, de l'histoire et de l'art dans la politique d'urbanisme de Ségovie" (Conseil de l'Europe, Un avenir pour notre passé, n° 25, 1985, p. 23) autorise une réflexion globale sur le devenir de la cité. La rédaction d'une nouvelle proposition d'inscription pourrait en être l'occasion très prochainement.

In December of 1984 a municipal office for urban development "in charge of devising protection measures and promoting the integration of architecture, history and art into Segovia's urban planning policy" was set up (Council of Europe, A future for our past, n° 25, 1985, p. 23). ~~This should enable some far-reaching thought on the city's future.~~ The drafting of a new proposal for inclusion could very soon provide such an occasion.

Paris, Icomos, ~~Mai~~/May 1985.

Aqueduc de Ségovie.





Appendix H

Revised ICOMOS Petition for World Heritage Status

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
 CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
 CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
 МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 311 Rev.

<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>	<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>
<p><u>Bien proposé:</u> Ensemble historique de Ségovie</p> <p><u>Lieu:</u> Communauté autonome de Castille et Leon</p> <p><u>Etat partie:</u> Espagne</p> <p><u>Date:</u> 7 Novembre 1985</p>	<p><u>Nomination:</u> Historical ensemble of Segovia</p> <p><u>Location:</u> Autonomous Community of Castilla and Leon</p> <p><u>State party:</u> Spain</p> <p><u>Date:</u> November 7, 1985</p>
<p>B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS</p>	<p>B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION</p>
<p>Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial au titre des critères I, III et IV.</p>	<p>That the proposed cultural property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria I, III and IV.</p>
<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>	<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>
<p>Par lettre du 6 novembre 1985, l'Ambassade d'Espagne auprès de l'UNESCO a transmis une proposition complémentaire du gouvernement répondant précisément au souhait de l'ICOMOS. Cette proposition ne concerne plus seulement l'aqueduc romain, mais l'ensemble urbain de Ségovie, placé depuis 1984 sous la sauvegarde de "Plans spéciaux de protection historique et artistique" et de "Plans spéciaux de protection du paysage".</p> <p>Ségovie, dont le noyau primitif se masse sur l'éperon rocheux délimité par le confluent de l'Eresma et du Clamores, regroupe une série de monuments exceptionnels par leur beauté et leur signification historique exemplaire : l'aqueduc, l'Alcazar, la Cathédrale, sont de ces édifices majeurs à propos desquels le critère d'unicité (critère I) peut être invoqué.</p>	<p>In its letter dated November 6, 1985, the Spanish Embassy to UNESCO expressed an additional nomination made by the Spanish Government which faithfully echoes the wish of ICOMOS. This nomination no longer concerns only the Roman aqueduct but rather the entire city of Segovia which, since 1984, has been protected by "Special plans for historical and artistic protection" and "Special plans for the protection of the landscape".</p> <p>Segovia, the centre of which is crowded together on the rocky bluff delineated by the confluence of the Eresma and Clamores rivers, comprises an array of monuments which in terms of beauty and exemplary historical significance are truly outstanding. The aqueduct, the Alcazar and the Cathedral are among the major structures which meet the requirement of uniqueness (criterion I).</p>

Mais la ville dans son ensemble illustre également une réalité historique complexe: ses quartiers, ses rues, ses maisons sont distribués en fonction d'une structure sociale où les hiérarchies comptent moins que l'appartenance à des groupes humains de cultures différentes : maures, chrétiens, juifs qui coexistèrent longuement dans la cité médiévale et concoururent à l'apogée manufacturière du XVIème siècle.

Ségovie offre ainsi un témoignage exceptionnel sur une ville occidentale participant de plusieurs traditions. Tous les éléments constitutifs du bâti, de l'architecture domestique aux grands édifices religieux et militaires, se trouvent représentés dans une large gamme de techniques de construction et de styles.

Les critères III et IV peuvent être invoqués pour l'inclusion de ce bien sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial.

But the city as a whole is also indicative of a complex historical reality. Its neighborhoods, streets and houses are laid out in accordance with a social structure in which hierarchy was overshadowed by the belonging to one of the different cultural communities; Moors, Christians and Jews coexisted for a long time in the medieval city and toiled together during the 16th century manufacturing boom.

Segovia also provides outstanding testimony on a Western city based upon a number of traditions. All the component parts of the built environment, from domestic architecture to the great religious and military structures, can be found here in a broad range of construction techniques and styles.

This property can be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria III and IV.

Paris, ICOMOS, Novembre/November 1985.

Appendix I

Format for the Periodic Reporting on the Application of the World Heritage Convention



**FORMAT FOR THE PERIODIC REPORTING
ON THE APPLICATION OF
THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION**



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- The Format for Periodic Reporting is available at the following Web address:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting>
 - Further guidance on Periodic Reporting can be found in Section V of the *Operational Guidelines*
 - In order to facilitate management of information, States Parties are requested to submit reports, in English or French, in electronic as well as in printed form to :

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Telephone: +33 (0) 1 4568 1571
Fax: +33 (0) 1 4568 5570
E-mail through: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/contacts>

FORMAT

PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

General Requirements

- Information should be as precise and specific as possible. It should be quantified where possible and fully referenced.
- Information should be concise. In particular long historical accounts of sites and events which have taken place there should be avoided, especially when they can be found in readily available published sources.
- Expressions of opinion should be supported by reference to the authority on which they are made and the verifiable facts which support them.
- Periodic reports should be completed on A4 paper (210mm x 297mm), with maps and plans a maximum of A3 paper (297mm x 420mm). States Parties are also encouraged to submit the full text of the periodic reports in electronic form.

SECTION I: APPLICATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* BY THE STATE PARTY

States Parties are requested to give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this *Convention*, together with details of the experience acquired in this field (Article 29.1 of the *World Heritage Convention*).

I.1 Introduction

- (i) State Party
- (ii) Year of ratification or acceptance of the *Convention*
- (iii) Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- (iv) Date of the report
- (v) Signature on behalf of the State Party

I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

This item refers in particular to Articles 3, 4 and 11 of the *Convention* regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage and the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

(i) National inventories

Inventories of cultural and natural heritage of national significance form the basis for the identification of possible World Heritage properties.

Indicate which institutions are in charge of the preparation and keeping up-to-date of these national inventories and if, and to what extent, inventories, lists and/or registers at the local, state and/or national level exist and have been completed.

(ii) Tentative List

Article 11 of the *Convention* refers to the submission by States Parties of inventories of property suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. These tentative lists of cultural and natural properties should be prepared with reference to Paragraphs 62-69 and Annex 2 of the *Operational Guidelines*. States Parties should report on actions taken to implement the decision of the Committee at its twenty-fourth session (Cairns, December 2000) and the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO Headquarters, 1999) whereby tentative lists are to be used as a planning tool to reduce the imbalances in the World Heritage List.

Provide the date of submission of the Tentative List or any revision made since its submission. States Parties are also encouraged to provide a description of the process of preparation and revision of the Tentative List, e.g. has (have) any particular institution(s) been assigned the responsibility for identifying and delineating World Heritage properties, have local authorities and local population been involved in its preparation? If so, provide exact details.

(iii) Nominations

The periodic report should list properties that have been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. States Parties are encouraged to provide an analysis of the process by which these nominations are prepared, the collaboration and co-operation with local authorities and people, the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process and perceived benefits and lessons learnt.

1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

This item refers in particular to Articles 4 and 5 of the *Convention*, in which States Parties recognise their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural World Heritage and that effective and active measures are taken to this effect. Additional guidance on States Parties obligations can be found in Paragraphs 10-16 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Article 5 of the *Convention* specifies the following measures:

(i) General policy development

Provide information on the adoption of policies that aim to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community. Provide information on the way the State Party or the relevant authorities has (have) taken steps to integrate the protection of World Heritage properties into comprehensive planning programmes. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

(ii) Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation

Provide information on any services within the territories of the State Party which have been set up or have been substantially improved since the previous periodic report, if applicable. Particular attention should be given to services aiming at the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, indicating the appropriate staff and the means to discharge their functions. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

(iii) Scientific and technical studies and research

Additional guidance on research can be found in Paragraph 215 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

List significant scientific and technical studies or research projects of a generic nature that would benefit World Heritage properties, initiated or completed since the last periodic report. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

Site specific scientific studies or research projects should be reported upon under Section II.4 of this Format.

(iv) Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation

Indicate appropriate legal and administrative measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage. Particular attention should be given to measures concerning visitor management and development in the region. The State Party is also encouraged to indicate if, on the basis of the experiences gained, policy and/or legal reform is considered necessary. It is also relevant to note which other international conventions for the protection of cultural or natural heritage have been signed or ratified by the State Party and if so, how the application of these different legal instruments is co-ordinated and integrated in national policies and planning.

Indicate relevant scientific, and technical measures that the State Party or relevant institutions within the State have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage.

Indicate relevant financial measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage.

Information on the presentation of the heritage can refer to publications, internet web-pages, films, stamps, postcards, books etc.

Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

(v) Training

Additional guidance on training can be found in Paragraphs 213-214 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Provide information on the training and educational strategies that have been implemented within the State Party for professional capacity building, as well as on the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training and education in the protection, conservation, and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, and the degree to which such training has been integrated within existing university and educational systems.

Indicate the steps that the State Party has taken to encourage scientific research as a support to training and educational activities.

Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

I.4 International co-operation and fund raising

This item refers particularly to Articles 4, 6, 17 and 18 of the *Convention*. Additional guidance on this issue can be found in Paragraphs 227-231 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Provide information on the co-operation with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories.

Also indicate which measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to the World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties.

Have national, public and private foundations or associations been established for, and has the State Party given assistance to, raising funds and donations for the protection of the World Heritage?

I.5 Education, information and awareness building

This item refers particularly to Articles 27 and 28 of the *Convention* on educational programmes. Additional guidance on these matters can be found in Chapter IX of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Indicate steps that the State Party has taken to raise the awareness of decision-makers, property owners, and the general public about the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

Provide information on education (primary, secondary and tertiary) and information programmes that have been undertaken or are planned to strengthen appreciation and respect by the population, to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening the heritage and of activities carried out in pursuance of the *Convention*. Does the State Party participate in the UNESCO Special Project *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion*?

Information on site-specific activities and programmes should be provided under item II.4 concerning management, below.

I.6 Conclusions and recommended action

The main conclusions under each of the items of Section I of the report should be summarized and tabulated together with the proposed action(s) to be taken, the agency(ies) responsible for taking the action(s) and the timeframe for its execution:

- (i) Main conclusions
- (ii) Proposed future action(s)
- (iii) Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- (iv) Timeframe for implementation
- (v) Needs for international assistance

States Parties are also encouraged to provide in their first periodic report an analysis of the process by which they ratified the *Convention*, the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process and perceived benefits and lessons learnt.

SECTION II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

The preparation of periodic state of conservation reports should involve those who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the property. For transboundary properties it is recommended that reports be prepared jointly by or in close collaboration between the agencies concerned.

The first periodic report should update the information provided in the original nomination dossier. Subsequent reports will then focus on any changes that may have occurred since the previous report was submitted.

This section of the periodic report follows, therefore, the format for the nomination dossier.

The state of properties included on the List of World Heritage in Danger are reviewed by the World Heritage Committee at regular intervals, in general once every year. This review concentrates on the specific factors and considerations that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. It will still be necessary to prepare a complete periodic report on the state of conservation of these properties.

This section should be completed for each individual World Heritage property.

II.1 Introduction

- (i) State Party
- (ii) Name of the World Heritage property
- (iii) Geographical coordinates to the nearest second
- (iv) Date of inscription on the World Heritage List
- (v) Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- (vi) Date of the report
- (vii) Signature on behalf of the State Party

II.2 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its outstanding universal value by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided by the State Party, and the criteria under which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List.

In the view of the State Party, does the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adequately reflect the outstanding universal value of the property or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a World Heritage property inscribed for its outstanding natural value, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal value of the property.

Another issue that might be reviewed here is whether the delimitation of the World Heritage property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the outstanding universal value embodied in it. A revision or extension of the boundaries might be considered in response to such a review.

If a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding,

what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the property with its setting, etc.? Such Statement of Outstanding Universal Value will be examined by the Advisory Body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate.

II.3 Statement of authenticity and/or integrity

Under this item it is necessary to review whether the value on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value under item II.2 above, are being maintained.

This should also include the issue of authenticity and/or integrity in relation to the property. What was the evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity of the property at the time of inscription? What is the authenticity and/or integrity of the property at present?

Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.

II.4 Management

Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned, as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the value described in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value under item II.2. Additional guidance on this issue can be found in Section III.D of the *Operational Guidelines*.

The State Party should also report on significant changes in the ownership, legal status and/or contractual or traditional protective measures, management arrangements and management plans as compared to the situation at the time of inscription or the previous periodic report. In such case, the State Party is requested to attach to the periodic report all relevant documentation, in particular legal texts, management plans and/or (annual) work plans for the management and maintenance of the property. Full name and address of the agency or person directly responsible for the property should also be provided.

The State Party could also provide an assessment of the human and financial resources that are available and required for the management of the property, as well as an assessment of the training needs for its staff.

The State Party is also invited to provide information on scientific studies, research projects, education, information and awareness building activities directly related to the property and to comment on the degree to which heritage values of the property are effectively communicated to residents, visitors and the public. Matters that could be addressed are, among other things: is there a plaque at the property indicating that the property is a World Heritage property? Are there educational programmes for schools? Are there special events and exhibitions? What facilities, visitor centre, site museum, trails, guides, information material etc. are made available to visitors? What role does the World Heritage designation play in all these programmes and activities?

Furthermore, the State Party is invited to provide statistical information, if possible on an annual basis, on income, visitor numbers, staff and other items if appropriate.

On the basis of the review of the management of the property, the State Party may wish to consider if a substantive revision of the legislative and administrative provisions for the conservation of the property is required.

II.5 Factors affecting the property

Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks. Factors that could be considered under this item are those that are listed in the nomination format, e.g. development pressure, environmental pressure, natural disasters and preparedness, visitor/tourism pressure, number of inhabitants.

Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft, looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to deal with them.

An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.

II.6 Monitoring

Whereas item II.3 of the periodic report provides an overall assessment of the maintenance of the outstanding universal value of the property, this item analyses in more detail the conditions of the property on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.

If no indicators were identified at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, this should be done in the first periodic report. The preparation of a periodic report can also be an opportunity to evaluate the validity of earlier identified indicators and to revise them, if necessary.

Up-to-date information should be provided in respect to each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day.

Indicate which partners if any are involved in monitoring and describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system.

In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee.

II.7 Summary of conclusions and recommended actions

The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, in particular, whether the outstanding universal value of the property are maintained, should be summarized and tabulated together with:

- (i) Main conclusions regarding the state of the outstanding universal value of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)
- (ii) Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)
- (iii) Proposed future action(s)
- (iv) Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- (v) Timeframe for implementation
- (vi) Needs for international assistance

The State Party is also requested to indicate what experience the State Party has obtained that could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues. Please provide names and contact details of organizations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose.

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