

The European Mediterranean Region in the Focus of Landscape Research

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1. Character and Perception of the Mediterranean Landscape and Threats to its Future

The Mediterranean region, however difficult it may be to define it as a distinct geographical realm, supports a powerful symbolism for a specific way of life and a unique landscape of immediate recognition and global appeal (*Braudel 1972/3, Cosgrove 1998, Matvejevic 1999*). For over 500 years, it has exerted a powerful attraction primarily on Western and Northern Europeans. At the same time the region has been attempting to catch up with other European areas in terms of both social and economic development. Given its environmental and cultural fragility the region, as it enters the 21st century, faces a multitude of challenges, conflicts and potentials which are highly interrelated, urgent and demanding (*Grenon and Batisse 1989, King et al. 1997*). Some of these problems have so far been seriously underrated, and potentials have been under-exploited, while other potentials have been over-exploited and spoilt. These challenges, conflicts and potentials, both international and interdisciplinary in nature, assume very different local and regional forms and facets, with very different impacts on the landscape of the Mediterranean (*Houston 1964, King et al. 1997*).

The essential features of the Mediterranean landscape, deriving from its unique summer-dry climate, include a restless geomorphological and tectonic

history, spectacular insular and coastal composition, pronounced seasonality in plant and animal life and a tight link between the physical and the cultural. The uniqueness and distinctive character of the Mediterranean landscape has been formed by an intricate and variable cultural-historical interrelation over millenia with its physical environment (*Houston 1964, Cosgrove 1998, King et al. 1997*). This landscape, invested as it is with the historical depth and weight of the Greco-Roman cultural foundations of the western world (*Braudel 1972/3, Matvejevic 1999*), has always been an abiding playground for tourists.

The sustained impact of such intense, relentless and multifarious human effort and investment on this landscape has resulted in both extraordinary achievements and grave damage. The lasting consequences are only gradually becoming evident and are now starting to elicit remedial action. Among these consequences – and it is a long list of particularities and threats – are: soil impoverishment, environmental pollution, desertification, freshwater depletion, sea-level change, erosion and denudation, natural disasters, low fertility rates, high urbanisation rates, overpopulation, rural poverty, resource depletion, overproduction of waste, land-use conflicts, geographical inequality and development polarisation. All forms of environmental stress have risen exponentially in response to intensive human land use: a consequence of centuries of pressure

on already overstretched environments and economies and a threat to further development and quality of life (*Grenon and Batisse 1989*).

2. Goals and Themes of the 2004 Conference of PECSRL

The 21st Session of the *Permanent European Conference for the Study of the Rural Landscape* (PECSRL) was held in Greece in September 2004 and constituted a pivotal event for Mediterranean landscape research. The conference presented interdisciplinary approaches to landscape study, planning and intervention, on the basis of international cooperation in a wide variety of issues concerning landscape – theoretical, methodological and applied. Most significantly, various aspects of the problems and potentials of the Mediterranean landscape and its short- and long-term benefits were presented which have the potential to set the Mediterranean landscape on a very promising path.

In the light of the aforementioned challenges, conflicts and potentials for the 21st century Mediterranean landscape “commons”, such a path is necessarily a multi-, inter-, and transdisciplinary, cross-sectional and cross-national task. It is complex by nature and must be accomplished at different levels – local, regional, national and international –, through concerted and sustained international economic action, against a background of environmental and cultural awareness and political responsibility. Given these factors of complexity or elusiveness, uncertainty and rising public concern, such an undertaking must be based on firm knowledge and steadfast commitment, which only contemporary inter- and transdisciplinary landscape science may provide (*Fry 2001, Höchtl et al. 2006*). Meanwhile, increasing European integration in terms of governance, trade, food production, agricultural economics, tourism and environmental policy is encouraging a cooperative Pan-European research

agenda towards new solutions to common present and future landscape issues.

These objectives were realised through the organisation of the 2004 PECSRL conference dedicated to Mediterranean landscape issues under the heading “One Region, Many Stories – Mediterranean Landscapes in a Changing Europe”. The conference was organised by the Department of Geography, University of the Aegean, at Lesvos, Greece, and was held in Porto Myrina (Limnos) and Molyvos (Lesvos), September 15-21, 2004. The conference was attended by more than 120 scholars from over 20 European countries, and offered an extensive and varied program of keynote lectures, research papers, debates and field excursions. Its goals were:

- communication and exchange of ideas, experience and perspectives from all landscape research areas and approaches among European and Mediterranean landscape scientists,
- transfer and application of landscape-oriented experience, tools, knowledge and approaches from other European and world regions in the Mediterranean landscape and vice versa,
- preservation or upgrading and development of elements, properties, functions and values existent in the Mediterranean landscape through the advancement of landscape planning, management, policy and uses through the application of the knowledge, experience and tools mentioned above.

The conference featured six themes that were explored across time and space (spanning both the historical dimension and the spectrum of geographical differentiation) in the Mediterranean context. The intention is that parallel or comparative perspectives on other European or world landscapes will lead to an exchange and transfer of experience, ideas and tools from elsewhere to the Mediterranean.

Cultural History of the Mediterranean Landscapes:

Some of the issues addressed in this thematic area of the conference included the ways in which cultural landscapes and their representation in the Mediterranean region have developed over time; the effect of different historical periods on present Mediterranean landscapes and the ways in which processes of continuity and change are interpreted therein; landscape relics/histories; cultural interaction and contact among Mediterranean and other people in the past; the extent to which it is possible to talk about Mediterranean landscapes or landscape types/zones and their interlinkages/interrelations.

Tourism and the Landscape: The enormous impact of tourism on local economies, social life and the environment, and its role as a major force for change in the Mediterranean cultural landscape was examined. In this context, questions were also raised regarding the experience of both the local and the tourist populations, interventions through tourism and lessons learned with regard to Mediterranean landscape identity, diversity and richness; policies, tools and approaches to tourism planning and management employed in tourism landscape preservation, sustainability and development; transferability of relevant experiences from other European countries to the region in focus.

Local Landscapes: This thematic focus addressed research questions on the ways in which contemporary cultural linkages, interaction and communication affect the degree of connection of locals to their landscapes; the balance between on the one hand Mediterranean local landscape knowledge, perceptions and uses and on the other global influences and perspectives, as well as the balance between short-term goals and long-term perspectives; strategies contributing to local awareness and global apprehension at different spatial levels, along with sustainable development and local identity preservation.

Islands: On the basis of the highly insular character of the Mediterranean, the focus here was

placed on the distinctive characteristics of island landscapes/seascapes of the region; human/symbolic and physical geographical aspects of insularity contributing to Mediterranean landscape characteristics; and the ways in which islanders versus outsiders (tourists and others) have constructed, represented and experienced local geographies.

Biodiversity and Land Use: Processes of perennial human occupation and population growth in the Mediterranean, resulting in landscape mosaics of cultural use with few "wilderness" areas remaining, have raised many questions: To what degree has the biodiversity in Mediterranean "cultural landscapes" been influenced and maintained by "traditional" forms of land use? How do increases in productivity and new urban uses, which have been achieved to the detriment of ecosystem functions and values, modify land cover and impede biodiversity? Issues of further investigation included landscape ecological impact assessment, cultural biodiversity, planning and landscape policy and sustainable landscape management.

Theory and Methodology of Landscape Research:

The final thematic area of the conference drew together research on the following: new theoretical and methodological approaches in recent landscape research and their relevance to landscape interventions; current discourses and debates revolving around landscape concepts, constructs, representations, measurement and assessment and the ways in which they are understood, interpreted and used in landscape research; specifically Mediterranean models/types of landscape research; and, finally, issues of disciplinary/transdisciplinary work as a challenge and impetus for future landscape research.

3. What is PECSRL?

The *Permanent European Conference for the Study of the Rural Landscape* (PECSRL) is a network of about 350 landscape researchers from more

than 30 European countries whose interest focuses on the past, present and future of European cultural landscapes. Established in 1957, the network is an international forum for new initiatives, meetings and publications. Initially, PECSRL consisted mainly of historical geographers, but its membership has diversified to include ecologists, social scientists, rural planners, landscape architects, human geographers, physical geographers, historians, archaeologists, landscape managers, as well as other scholars and practitioners. Members undertake both fundamental and applied research on all aspects of the rural landscape. PECSRL is Pan-European which means that it connects researchers from Northern, Eastern, Southern, Central and Western Europe. The main objectives of PECSRL are: (1) to facilitate personal contacts and information exchange between European landscape researchers; (2) to improve interdisciplinary cooperation between landscape researchers from various scientific and human landscape disciplines; (3) to improve cooperation between landscape researchers and landscape managers; (4) to function as a platform for new initiatives in European landscape research and landscape management (<http://www.pecsrl.org>).

4. Contributions on Landscape Research around the European Mediterranean Basin

This issue of “Die Erde” presents five selected contributions to the analysis of Mediterranean landscapes by PECSRL members. The studies range geographically from the eastern to the western European shores of the Mediterranean Sea and temporally from ancient to modern times.

The array of papers is opened by an article by *Paul Claval* in which he introduces the history of (French) geographic research on the Mediterranean. *Claval* demonstrates that, for a long time, the Mediterranean was conceived merely as a “useful container for dealing with history or politics”. Interestingly, artists discovered the Medi-

terranean as a fundamental unit earlier than the scientists. Strangeness and exoticism as aesthetic experiences were, as he points out, the main attractions of the Mediterranean then, although this romantic impression was replaced by images of poverty and pollution in the course of the colonisation of Mediterranean Africa in the 19th century. *Claval* sums up the geographers’ interest in Mediterranean rural landscapes to one key question: How do people cope with the long summer drought? It is no surprise that it was French geographers who discovered the Mediterranean as an object of study – after all, Provence, Corsica and Languedoc form part of the Mediterranean. The development of a geographical analysis of Mediterranean landscapes is credited to *Paul Vidal de la Blache*, who is considered the founder of the French School of Geography. *Vidal de la Blache’s* approach was to focus on the diversity of traditional farming practices that were expressions of adaptations to the harsh climatic conditions and the landscape morphology, and of the lifestyles of the Mediterranean. The author especially stresses the relationship which French geographers had established to ancient Greek and Roman interpretations, especially the structural classification of land use into *ager*, *saltus* and *silva* and of the idea of the Mediterranean triad of cultivations: wheat/barley, olives and vine. Half a century later, *Fernand Braudel* introduced a more elaborate classification of Mediterranean rural landscapes: mountainous areas, hills and low plateaus, low plains, high plains, rivieras and islands. What lessons can be drawn from the pioneering work of the French school of geography? The author recommends that today’s geographers should stress the quality of landscapes as the key to sustainable regional development. Moreover, he emphasises the values of traditional agrarian systems which are well adapted to fragile environments – this call should find attentive ears, especially in these times of global environmental change.

In recent decades, the effects on quality of habitat and diversity of animal and plant species of

the millennia-old agrosilvopastoral systems practised throughout the Mediterranean region have been discussed controversially. Whereas for some researchers traditional heavy grazing, agriculture and forestry represent a fundamental cause of the ecological degradation of the Mediterranean, other scientists regard extensive pasture regimes as an efficient and ecologically sound form of land use in the region. Against the backdrop of this dispute, *Tobias Plieninger* presents and discusses the results of a study on the history of land use in the vast, park-like dehesas in south-west Spain – one of the most important agroforestry systems in the Mediterranean region.

He analyses both historical landscape development and the current status of the dehesas on the basis of a complementary survey of cartographic, written and oral historical evidence covering the period from 1700 to 2000. His results provide a number of instructive insights. The centuries-old multifaceted use of the dehesas have had positive and negative effects on their aesthetic, ecological and socio-economic quality. It would appear that the system of land use in question cannot last indefinitely. Many of the hoalm oak stands are currently failing to regenerate, and techniques promoting the successful regeneration of these trees have still not been developed. According to *Plieninger*, the insights derived from the historical landscape analysis must provide a starting point for future-oriented, ecologically sound landscape management geared towards the sustainable development of the dehesas.

Paola Pressenda and *Maria Luisa Sturani* also deal with conservation strategies for the rich cultural heritage of the Mediterranean. They regard landscape museums as a promising means of achieving this goal. The topic is approached from both a historical geography and a cultural geography perspective, with particular emphasis placed on the heritage value of landscape. The authors examine two types of museums that seem particularly suited to the promotion of the value of

landscape heritage – open-air museums of Scandinavian origin and the French ecomuseum model.

Pressenda and *Sturani* favour the ecomuseum concept as it attempts to actively involve landscape aspects in its educational framework, and because it offers important incentives for research thereby raising awareness and supporting the conservation of the landscape with particular reference to the geographical debate on the concept of landscape.

The article finishes by focusing on Italian ecomuseums, the majority of which are still in the initial phases of development. In a case study of the *Ecomuseo dei Terrazzamenti e della Vite* the strengths and the weaknesses of Italian ecomuseums are highlighted. This particular museum was established in 1999 and is dedicated to the characteristic landscape of the terraced vineyards of Cortemilia in the Langhe.

The roads, by-ways and detours of the construction of regional identities take center stage in *Mimi Urbanc*'s contribution. Studies of regional identity have gained new impetus as conceptions of regions have increasingly been developed, also as a counterbalance to globalisation. Based on an analysis of newspaper articles, the author traces the complex and dynamic political geography of the now Slovene part of Istria from a cultural materialist perspective. She analyses the mechanisms which have shaped notions of regional identity. Istria is an especially fruitful area of study for these questions as this physically unique and coherent peninsula has seen constant ethnic, economic, and social change throughout its history. This is reflected in the existence of four different languages on the peninsula. *Urbanc* argues that these continuous shifts led to the emergence of a regional identity as opposed to (several) national identities. She also stresses the differentiation of Istria into three regions (each with distinctly shaped identities) that evolved after the collapse of the Yugoslavian state. The identity of Slovene Istria today incorporates both

cultural (ethnic diversity) and natural (maritime environmental) features, but its main characteristic is its ambiguity. By this it forms rather a “supermarket of identities”. The author concludes that the most helpful way to shape a unique identity would be to redefine the rich history of border changes as an asset and to accentuate Istria’s position as a very special European region.

Taking as an example a section of the ancient Via Egnatia, between the two Macedonian cities of Kavala and Komotini, *Torgrim Sneve Guttormsen* highlights the theoretical aspects of trans-regional mobility. Via Egnatia, one of the most important trans-European east-western routes, has a long and eventful history dating back to Pre-Roman times. It became one of the first great imperial roads in the *Imperium Romanum*, and was widely used to cater for the passage of goods and travellers between Rome and Constantinople.

Guttormsen assumes that the history of roads involves more than just their history as functional transportation networks. The influence of road construction on people’s consumption habits and on their perception of landscapes is enormous. In other words, roads shape both landscapes and people. He proposes, therefore, a more thorough analysis of the relationship between roads, landscape and identity in an effort to develop both sustainable mobility and sustainable local landscapes. The author argues that historical landscape analysis and qualitative descriptions of roads represent an important potential knowledge base and a tool for both European road management and for spatial planning in general.

Each of the five contributions deals with one specific feature of the European Mediterranean region; together, they demonstrate the extraordinary – but rapidly vanishing – natural and cultural wealth and aesthetic value in this mosaic of cultures, landscapes and activities. In the Western imagination it remains a landscape of warm weather, friendly people and an easy-going lifestyle. It is all the more surprising that both the

character of the land and the long-standing physical and human-made forms and processes continue to exist. It is largely because of this unexpected situation that human awareness and the sense of responsibility for landscapes, both ordinary and monumental, are increasing.

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• *Landscape – Rural areas – The Mediterranean – French Geography*

Paul Claval (Paris)

About Rural Landscapes: The Invention of the Mediterranean and the French School of Geography

Über ländliche Landschaften: Die Erfindung des Mittelmeerraumes und die französische Geographie

As a specific category of aesthetic experience, the Mediterranean was invented at the time of impressionism and post-impressionism. In the same period, *Vidal de la Blache* and his followers developed the geographical analysis of Mediterranean landscapes – mainly rural ones – based on their forms and their associated *genres de vie*. In the interwar period, French geographers, *Jules Sion* for instance, took advantage of the work of Roman agronomists. They discovered that the latter's categories were still useful for understanding Mediterranean landscapes. *Cato*, *Varro* or *Columella* distinguished a trilogy of land uses – *ager*, *saltus* and *silva*. The *ager* itself was characterised by the Mediterranean triad: wheat (or barley), vine and olive trees. The discovery of agrarian structures in the rural landscapes allowed a systematisation of these results; within less than twenty years, the understanding of traditional landscapes in the Mediterranean world gained much in depth. According to these perspectives, the southern Mediterranean environments could be treated like their northern counterparts. In the second half of the twentieth century, the modernisation of farming techniques deprived this form of analysis from a part of its relevance. With the new interest in sustained growth, experts are now becoming aware of the permanent balance which the old agrarian systems – and landscape forms – ensured in poorly endowed areas.

Summary: About Rural Landscapes: The Invention of the Mediterranean and the French School of Geography

As a specific category of aesthetic experience, the Mediterranean was invented at the time of impressionism and post-impressionism. In this period, *Vidal de la Blache* and his followers developed a geographical analysis of the Mediterranean land-

scapes – mainly the rural ones – based on the summer drought and the landforms and *genres de vie* that are associated with it. Later, *Emile-Félix Gautier*, *Georges Ancel*, *Jacques Weulersse* and *Xavier de Planhol* applied the notions developed by *Vidal de la Blache* for the northern shores of the Mediterranean to its southern and eastern parts. In the interwar period, French geographers discovered that the categories conceived by Roman agronomists were

still useful for understanding Mediterranean landscapes. *Cato*, *Varro* or *Columella* distinguished a trilogy of land uses, *ager*, *saltus* and *silva*. The *ager* itself was characterised by the Mediterranean triad of cultures, wheat (or barley), vine and olive trees. The discovery of agrarian structures in the rural landscapes allowed a systematisation of these results; within less than twenty years, the understanding of traditional landscapes in the Mediterranean world gained much in depth. *Braudel's* conception of the Mediterranean was rooted in the landscape categories invented by *Vidal de la Blache* half a century earlier. Each of these landscape units was characterised by its own temporality, with long apparent periods of stability and phases of rapid change. It was through his analysis of the Mediterranean landscapes at the time of *Philip II* that *Braudel* introduced the notion of *longue durée*.

Zusammenfassung: Über ländliche Landschaften: Die Erfindung des Mittelmeerraumes und die französische Geographie

Der Mittelmeerraum als spezifische Kategorie ästhetischer Erfahrung ist eine Erfindung der Zeit des Impressionismus und Post-Impressionismus. Zur gleichen Zeit entwickelten *Vidal de la Blache* und seine Schüler eine geographische Analyse der mediterranen Landschaften – besonders der des ländlichen Raumes –, die auf dem Einfluss der Sommertrockenheit und den mit ihr verbundenen Oberflächenformen und Lebensweisen basiert. Später übertrugen *Emile-Félix Gautier*, *Georges AnceI*, *Jacques Weulersse* und *Xavier de Planhol* die von *Vidal de la Blache* für die nördlichen Küsten des Mittelmeeres entwickelten Konzepte auf die südlichen und östlichen Küsten. Zwischen den beiden Weltkriegen entdeckten französische Geographen, dass die von römischen Agronomen entwickelten Kategorien immer noch nützlich für das Verständnis der mediterranen Landschaften sind. *Cato*, *Varro* und *Columella* verwendeten eine Trilogie der Landnutzung: *ager*, *saltus* und *silva*. Der *ager* wiederum ist durch die mediterrane Trias der Kulturen charakterisiert: Weizen (oder Gerste), Reben und Olivenbäume. Die Aufdeckung der agrarischen Strukturen im ländlichen Raum erlaubte eine Systematisierung dieser Ergebnisse. Innerhalb von weniger als zwanzig Jahren gewann das Verständnis der traditionellen Landschaften in der mediterranen Welt sehr an Tiefe. *Braudel's* Konzept des Mittelmeerraumes fußte auf den

Landschaftskategorien, die *Vidal de la Blache* ein halbes Jahrhundert zuvor entwickelt hatte. Jeder dieser Landschaftstypen hatte seine eigene Dynamik, mit langen Perioden augenscheinlicher Stabilität und Phasen schnellen Wandels. Auf Grund dieser Analyse der mediterranen Landschaften zur Zeit *Philipps des Zweiten* entwickelte *Braudel* das Konzept der *longue durée*.

Résumé: Sur les paysages ruraux. L'invention de la Méditerranée et l'école française de géographie

En tant que cadre d'une expérience esthétique spécifique, la Méditerranée est inventée à l'époque de l'impressionnisme et du post-impressionnisme. *Vidal de la Blache* et ses disciples développent à la même époque une interprétation géographique des paysages méditerranéens – surtout des paysages ruraux – fondée sur l'influence de la sécheresse estivale, sur leurs formes et sur les genres de vie qui leur sont associés. Plus tard, *Emile-Félix Gautier*, *Georges AnceI*, *Jacques Weulersse* et *Xavier de Planhol* appliquent les notions développées par *Vidal de la Blache* dans le cadre des rivages septentrionaux de la Méditerranée à ses parties méridionales et orientales. Entre les deux guerres mondiales, les géographes français découvrent que les catégories imaginées par les agronomes romains sont encore utiles pour comprendre les paysages méditerranéens. *Caton*, *Varron* ou *Columelle* distinguent une trilogie d'usages du sol, *ager*, *saltus* et *silva*. L'*ager* lui-même se caractérise par une trilogie des cultures, blé (ou orge), vigne et oliviers. La découverte de structures agraires dans le paysage rural permet une systématisation de ces résultats : en moins de vingt ans, la compréhension des paysages traditionnels du monde méditerranéen gagne beaucoup en profondeur. La conception que *Braudel* a du monde méditerranéen a ses racines dans les catégories de paysage inventées par *Vidal de la Blache* un demi-siècle plus tôt. Chacun de ces types de paysage a une temporalité originale, avec de longues phases d'apparente stabilité et des périodes de changement. C'est à travers cette analyse paysagère du monde méditerranéen à l'époque de *Philippe II* que *Braudel* introduit la notion de longue durée.

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• *Environmental history – Landscape change – Mediterranean – Spain*

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**Constructed and Degraded?
Origin and Development of the Spanish Dehesa Landscape,
with a Case Study on Two Municipalities**

*Konstruiert und degradiert? Ursprung und Entwicklung der spanischen
Dehesa-Landschaft am Beispiel von zwei Gemeinden*

With 3 Figures, 6 Tables and 1 Photo

This paper examines the historical construction and land uses of the dehesa ecosystem from around 1700 to around 2000 as a case history of human-nature interaction in the western Mediterranean basin. The study is based on a complementary analysis of cartographic, written and oral historical evidence collected for the two municipalities of Monroy and Torrejón el Rubio (Cáceres Province, Spain). It is demonstrated that the scattered oak stands of dehesas were constructed through thinning and clearing of dense woodlands and shrublands. Triggers for dehesa establishment were population growth, changes in ownership structure and market incentives for crop expansion. Historical evidence shows that large parts of the dehesas in the study area were established 200-300 years ago. The land use system does not seem built to last perpetually, as many stands are facing regeneration failure and as oak regeneration practices have not evolved historically. Hence the challenge is to advance the system under current socioeconomic conditions, especially to develop “modern” sustainable regeneration practices, while maintaining its “traditional” ecological advantages.

Summary: Constructed and Degraded? Origin and Development of the Spanish Dehesa Landscape, with a Case Study on Two Municipalities

Dehesas are an agroforestry system with scattered holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and cork oak (*Quercus suber*) stands covering around 3,100,000 ha on the Iberian peninsula. This study analyses the historical construction and the development of land uses

of dehesas over a period from 1700 to 2000. It is based on a complementary analysis of cartographic, written and oral historical evidence collected on the two municipalities of Monroy and Torrejón el Rubio (Spain). It presents an interpretation that many dehesas are relatively recent and were constructed through thinning and clearing of dense woodlands and scrublands. Dehesas, understood as a systematic combination of grazing, farming

and forestry that has created semi-open, park-like landscapes, existed around the villages in the 18th century, but – unlike today – rarely in the remote hinterlands of the townships. Hence, the “traditional” cultural landscape of the 18th century was quite different from the “traditional” dehesa landscape of the 1950s. The extent of dehesa construction increased parallel to population numbers and was further pushed forward by ownership changes, especially the disposal of former communal, church and nobility lands, and the combination of formerly divided usufructuary rights on the same surface to one landowner. Hardwood rangelands in southwestern Spain were stamped by a trend toward a more intensive land use (expressed as extent of dehesa surface) from the 18th to the middle of the 20th century, and this intensification often took place in waves. This study suggests that the “traditional” dehesa system of the 1950s was not a century-old system, but a climax in intensity of agroforestry land uses. Land use trends became polarised following a crisis of traditional agriculture and a decline of rural population in the 1960s and 1970s: Some dehesas were further intensified in such a way that the agroforestry system was replaced by irrigated arable fields. On the majority of the estates in the study area, however, land use intensity has decreased. The land use system seems not built to last perpetually, as many stands are facing regeneration failure and as oak regeneration practices have not evolved historically. Hence the challenge is to advance the system under current socioeconomic conditions, especially to develop “modern” sustainable regeneration practices, while maintaining its “traditional” ecological advantages.

Zusammenfassung: Konstruiert und degradiert? Ursprung und Entwicklung der spanischen Dehesa-Landschaft am Beispiel von zwei Gemeinden

Dehesas sind ein Agroforstwirtschaftssystem, das durch lichte Bestände von Steineiche (*Quercus ilex*) und Korkeiche (*Quercus suber*) charakterisiert ist und sich auf der Iberischen Halbinsel über ca. 3,1 Mio. ha erstreckt. Die vorliegende Studie analysiert die historische Entstehung und die Landnutzungsentwicklung der Dehesas im Zeitraum von

1700 bis 2000 und basiert auf einer komplementären Analyse kartographischer, schriftlicher und mündlicher Quellen, die über die zwei Gemarkungen Monroy und Torrejón el Rubio (Spanien) gesammelt wurden. In der Arbeit werden viele Dehesas als relativ junges Konstrukt interpretiert, das aus der Auflichtung ursprünglich dichter Buschländer und Wälder hervorgegangen ist. Dehesas im Sinne einer systematischen Kombination von Viehhaltung, Ackerbau und Forstwirtschaft, die halboffene, parkartige Landschaften hervorbrachte, existierten im engeren Umkreis um die Dorfkerne bereits im 18. Jahrhundert. Im entlegenen Hinterland der Gemarkungen waren sie um diese Zeit jedoch noch selten. Dadurch unterschied sich das Bild der „traditionellen“ Kulturlandschaften der Gemarkungen des 18. Jahrhunderts deutlich von dem der „traditionellen“ Dehesa-Landschaften der 1950er Jahre. Die Ausbreitung der Dehesas folgte dem Wachstum der Bevölkerung und wurde zudem durch Veränderungen der Landeigentumsverhältnisse vorangetrieben (insbesondere die sog. Desamortisation im 19. Jahrhundert, durch die Land, das zuvor in Dorfgemeinschafts-, Kirchen- oder Adelsbesitz war, veräußert wurde und die vielfältigen Nutzungsrechte an einer Fläche auf nur einen Besitztitel zusammengeführt wurden). Die Landschaften des Untersuchungsgebiets waren charakterisiert von einem Trend hin zu einer intensiveren Landnutzung (ausgedrückt in der räumlichen Ausbreitung der Dehesas) vom 19. Jahrhundert bis zur Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts; diese Intensivierung erfolgte oft in Schüben. Es wird gefolgert, dass die „traditionelle“ Dehesa der 1950er Jahre kein seit Jahrhunderten großflächig bestehendes Nutzungssystem ist, sondern einen Höhepunkt der Intensität der agroforstwirtschaftlichen Landnutzungen darstellt. Die Entwicklung der Landnutzung nahm nach einer Krise der traditionellen Landwirtschaft und einem Bevölkerungsrückgang auf dem Land in den 1960er und 1970er Jahren einen zweigeteilten Verlauf: Einige Dehesas wurden weiter intensiviert, indem das Agroforstsystem durch Bewässerungsfeldbau ersetzt wurde. Auf der Mehrheit der Betriebe des Untersuchungsgebiet nahm die Landnutzungsintensität jedoch ab. Die Dehesa scheint kein für alle Ewigkeit konstruiertes System zu sein, da viele der Eichenbestände sich nicht oder unzureichend regenerieren und entsprechende Verfahren der Verjüngung historisch nicht entwickelt wurden. Da-

her liegt die Herausforderung darin, das Dehesa-System unter den gegenwärtigen sozioökonomischen Bedingungen weiterzuentwickeln, insbesondere „moderne“ nachhaltige Verjüngungstechniken einzuführen, aber gleichzeitig auch die „traditionellen“ ökologischen Vorzüge beizubehalten.

Résumé: Paysage construit ou dégradé ? Genèse et évolution des paysages des dehesas espagnoles, avec l'étude de cas de deux communes

Les dehesas représentent un système d'agroforesterie caractérisé par des peuplements clairsemés de chênes verts (*Quercus ilex*) et de chênes-liège (*Quercus suber*). Elles occupent plus de 3,1 millions de hectares dans la Péninsule Ibérique. La présente étude a procédé par une analyse historique de la genèse et du développement des dehesas entre 1700 et 2000. Cette approche a fait appel à l'examen de cartes anciennes, à des sources écrites ainsi qu'à des témoignages oraux portant sur les communes de Monroy et de Torrejón el Rubio (Espagne). Ces travaux laissent entrevoir les dehesas comme étant des formations relativement récentes émanant de l'éclaircissement de garrigues et d'anciennes forêts. En tant que combinaison de pratiques pastorales, de labours et de sylviculture ayant généré ces formations de paysages semi-ouverts, les dehesas existaient déjà aux abords immédiats des villages au 18^e siècle. Toutefois, elles devaient être encore rares dans les zones plus reculées. De ce fait, le paysage agraire traditionnel du 18^e siècle devait être encore bien différent de celui des années 1950. La progression des dehesas est allée de pair avec l'essor démographique et a été favorisé par les modalités de

la maîtrise foncière (notamment par la « désamortisation » du 19^e siècle qui a libéré des terres jadis propriété communautaire, du clergé ou de la noblesse, attribuant à un seul propriétaire le droit d'utilisation). Les paysages étaient alors soumis à une utilisation de plus en plus intensive du 19^e siècle jusqu'au milieu du 20^e siècle, avec une emprise croissante des dehesas. Cette intensification s'est effectuée par vagues successives. On a ainsi pu conclure que les dehesas qualifiées de « traditionnelles » pour les années 1950 ne correspondaient pas à des paysages en place à grande échelle depuis des siècles, mais constituaient l'apogée d'une intensification des pratiques d'agroforesterie. Les formes d'utilisation ont ensuite connu deux évolutions divergentes résultant de la crise des pratiques traditionnelles ainsi que du déclin démographique des années 1960 et 1970. Certaines dehesas ont continué leur intensification par une conversion de l'agroforesterie vers des labours irrigués. Mais dans la majorité des cas, on a assisté à une extensification des pratiques. Les dehesas ne sont donc pas un paysage appelé à perdurer, car bon nombre de peuplements de chênes ne se renouvellent pas ou peu, alors que des méthodes de régénération n'ont pas été développées par le passé. Un des grands enjeux est donc la manière dont on peut envisager le développement futur de ces dehesas dans le contexte socio-économique actuel, par l'adoption de techniques de régénération modernes et durables, tout en conservant les fonctions écologiques des pratiques traditionnelles.

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• *Landscape – Open-air museum – Ecomuseum – Italy*

Paola Pressenda and Maria Luisa Sturani (Torino)

Landscape and Museums: Some Critical Reflections on Initial Developments in Italy

*Landschaft und Museen:
Einige kritische Überlegungen zu ersten Entwicklungen in Italien*

With 2 Figures, 1 Table and 3 Photos

Landscape is increasingly recognised as a part of the heritage of a nation or region. This paper focuses on a particular aspect of this heritagging of the landscape: its assimilation amongst the objects dealt with in museums. Two kinds of museums (open-air museums and ecomuseums) are examined in their historical development, theoretical principles and operational structures and critically evaluated as possible tools for the conservation and management of landscapes. These questions are then examined with particular reference to the Italian context, characterised by the absence of open-air museums but by a recent spread of ecomuseums. Some critical remarks are advanced on the basis of a classification of Italian ecomuseums and of a closer examination of the case study of Cortemilia, in the Langhe.

Summary: Landscape and Museums: Some Critical Reflections on Initial Developments in Italy

Landscape is now recognised as a component of heritage, not only in academic debate, but also in national and international policies and public opinion. In recent decades Geography has explored this relationship between landscape and heritage with two approaches. On the one hand, Historical Geography has applied the results of morphogenetic analysis to the recognition and management of the historical features of the landscape, and on the other hand, Cultural Geography has offered the tools for the identification of the symbolic and ideological values underlying the use of landscape in heritage

policies and in the process of constitution of local and national identities. Beginning from this twofold perspective we have focused our attention on a particular aspect of the *heritaging* of landscape, examining two types of museums that seemed particularly interesting in relation to the landscape – open-air museums of Scandinavian origin and ecomuseums of French origin. We have traced the historical development, the theoretical basis and the different operating structures, critically evaluating their potential as a means of conservation and management of the landscape. With particular reference to the geographical debate on the concept of landscape, the principal potential for research, awareness and conservation would seem to derive from the ecomuse-

ums rather than from the open-air museums, although elements of fragility frequently emerge when these principles are put into practice. These issues have therefore been examined with particular reference to the Italian context, characterised by the absence of open-air museums and by a recent and rapid spread of ecomuseums. At present it seems premature to draw up a definitive report on the role played by the Italian ecomuseums in the management and safeguarding of the landscape, since the majority of them are still in the initial phases. Nonetheless it is possible to present some critical considerations on the basis of the classification of the Italian ecomuseums in relation to the role assigned to the landscape in their themes and activities, and on the basis of a detailed analysis of one case study: *l'Ecomuseo dei Terrazzamenti e della Vite*, created in 1999 and dedicated to the characteristic landscape of the terraced vineyards of Cortemilia in the Langhe.

Zusammenfassung: Landschaft und Museen: einige kritische Überlegungen zu ersten Entwicklungen in Italien

Die Landschaft wird heute nicht nur von akademischen Kreisen als wichtiger Bestandteil der Umwelt und des kulturhistorischen Erbes gesehen, sondern auch von der in- und ausländischen Politik und von der öffentlichen Meinung. In den letzten Jahrzehnten ist das Verhältnis zwischen Landschaft und kulturellem Erbe in geographischen Untersuchungen unter zwei Gesichtspunkten erforscht worden. Auf der einen Seite hat die historische Geographie die Ergebnisse der morphogenetischen Analyse zum Erkennen und Verwalten des historischen Bestandes der Landschaft beigesteuert. Auf der anderen Seite haben kulturgeographische Studien Methoden zur Identifikation der symbolischen und ideologischen Werte geliefert, die die Landschaft nicht nur in die politische Verwaltung des Kulturerbes eingebunden haben, sondern auch in den mit ihr eng verbundenen Prozess einer Identitätsfindung. Aus dieser zweifachen Perspektive hat sich die Aufmerksamkeit auf einen besonderen Aspekt des Landschaftserhaltung konzentriert. Landschaft wird zum Objekt und Thema der musealen Welt. Die Freilandmuseen skandinavischen Ursprungs und die „Ökomuseen“ französischer Herkunft wurden von der

Forschung als Museumstypen identifiziert, die sich besonders für eine Einbeziehung der Landschaft in den Museumsbestand eigneten. Die historische Entwicklung, die theoretischen Grundelemente und die verschiedenen Verwirklichungsmodelle sind kritisch auf ihre Bedeutung für die Erhaltung und Pflege der Landschaft analysiert worden. In Bezug auf die Grundsatzdebatte zum Konzept der Landschaft in der Geographie scheinen die wichtigeren Anstöße für die Erforschung und Erhaltung der Landschaft von den „Ökomuseen“ zu kommen und nicht von den Freilandmuseen, auch wenn sich bei beiden konzeptionelle Schwachpunkte bemängeln lassen. In diesem Beitrag sind diese Themen vor allem im Hinblick auf den italienischen Kontext untersucht worden, der sich durch eine rasche Verbreitung der „Ökomuseen“ in der jüngsten Zeit auszeichnet, während keine Freilandmuseen realisiert worden sind. Da sich die meisten Projekte noch in einem Anfangsstadium befinden, scheint es zum heutigen Zeitpunkt verfrüht, eine Bilanz zu ziehen über die Bedeutung, die die italienischen „Ökomuseen“ voraussichtlich für die Landschaftserhaltung haben werden. Anhand der Rolle, die die Landschaft in ihrem Themenkatalog einnimmt, kann man die italienischen „Ökomuseen“ jedoch schon jetzt klassifizieren und kritisch betrachten. Ganz besonders deutlich wird dies in einer Fallstudie, die das *Ecomuseo dei Terrazzamenti e della Vite* vorstellt, das 1999 eröffnet worden ist und den charakteristischen Weinanbau auf Terrassen bei Cortemilia in den Langhe zum Thema hat.

Résumé : Paysage et musées : réflexions critiques sur les premiers développements en Italie

Le paysage a désormais été reconnu comme composante du patrimoine non seulement dans le débat académique, mais aussi par les politiques nationales et internationales et par l'opinion publique. Au cours des dernières décennies, ce rapport entre paysage et patrimoine a été exploré par la géographie à partir de deux approches. D'un côté la géographie historique a appliqué les résultats des analyses morphogénétiques à la reconnaissance et à la gestion des caractères historiques des paysages, et de l'autre, la géographie culturelle a offert les instruments pour l'identification des valeurs symboliques et idéologi-

ques sous-tendues à l'utilisation du paysage dans les politiques patrimoniales et dans les procès de construction identitaire qui leur sont reliés. C'est à partir de cette double perspective qu'on a focalisé l'attention sur un aspect particulier de la patrimonialisation du paysage : son admission parmi les objets et les thèmes traités par les musées. L'enquête a privilégié deux types de musée qui paraissent particulièrement intéressants en relation au paysage : les musées en plein air d'origine scandinave et les écomusées de dérivation française. De ces derniers on a reconstruit le développement historique, les fondements théoriques et les différentes structures opératives, en évaluant de façon critique leur potentialités comme instruments pour la conservation et la gestion du paysage. Avec référence au débat géographique sur le concept de paysage, les plus grandes potentialités sur le plan de la recherche, de la divulgation et de la conservation sembleraient venir des écomusées plutôt que des musées en plein air, même si des éléments de fragilité émergent fréquemment dans la traduction pratique des deux modèles. Ces questions ont donc été examinées avec référence spécifique au contexte italien, caractérisé par l'absence de musées en plein air et par un développement récent et rapide des écomusées. Au moment il paraît prématuré de tracer un bilan du rôle joué par les écomusées italiens dans la gestion et la conservation du paysage, à cause du stade initial où se trouvent la plupart des expériences. Toutefois on avance quelques réflexions critiques sur la base d'une classification des écomusées italiens en relation au rôle attribué au paysage parmi leurs thèmes et activités et sur la base de l'examen plus détaillé d'un cas d'étude : l'*Ecomuseo dei Terrazzamenti e della Vite*, créé en 1999 et dédié au paysage des terrasses de viticulture de Cortemilia, dans les Langhe.

Riassunto: Paesaggio e musei: riflessioni critiche sui primi sviluppi in Italia

Il paesaggio è ormai stato riconosciuto come bene culturale non solo nel dibattito accademico, ma anche nelle politiche nazionali e internazionali e da parte dell'opinione pubblica. Nel corso degli ultimi decenni i rapporti tra paesaggio e beni culturali sono stati esplorati dalla geografia a partire da due diverse

prospettive. Da un lato, la geografia storica ha applicato i risultati delle analisi morfogenetiche al riconoscimento e alla gestione delle componenti storiche del paesaggio e, dall'altro lato, la geografia culturale ha sviluppato gli strumenti per l'identificazione dei valori simbolici e ideologici sottesi all'utilizzo del paesaggio nelle politiche patrimoniali e nei processi di costruzione identitaria cui queste contribuiscono. E' a partire da questa duplice prospettiva che si è focalizzata l'attenzione su un aspetto specifico di tale patrimonializzazione del paesaggio: la sua inclusione tra gli oggetti e i temi trattati nei musei. La ricerca ha privilegiato due tipologie di museo che paiono particolarmente interessanti in relazione con il paesaggio: i musei all'aria aperta di origine scandinava e gli ecomusei di derivazione francese, di cui si ricostruiscono lo sviluppo storico, i fondamenti teorici e le strutture museografiche, valutandone le potenzialità e i limiti ai fini della conservazione e gestione del paesaggio. Con riferimento al dibattito geografico sul concetto di paesaggio, le maggiori potenzialità sul piano della ricerca, della divulgazione e della conservazione parrebbero offerte dagli ecomusei piuttosto che dai musei all'aria aperta, per quanto elementi di fragilità emergano frequentemente nella realizzazione pratica di entrambi i modelli. Tali questioni sono state esaminate con specifico riferimento al contesto italiano, caratterizzato dall'assenza di musei all'aria aperta e da un recente e rapido sviluppo degli ecomusei. A causa dello stadio embrionale al quale si trova attualmente la maggior parte delle iniziative, un bilancio del ruolo giocato dagli ecomusei italiani per la gestione e conservazione del paesaggio appare certamente prematuro. Tuttavia, vengono avanzate alcune riflessioni critiche a partire da una classificazione degli ecomusei italiani in base al ruolo attribuito al paesaggio tra i propri temi e attività e dall'esame più dettagliato di un caso di studio: l'*Ecomuseo dei Terrazzamenti e della Vite* di Cortemilia, nelle Langhe.

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• *Slovene Istria – Border Changes – Shaping a Region – Regional Identity*

Mimi Urbanc (Ljubljana)

Contested Slovene Istria: A Distinctive Region of its Own or Merely Part of a Larger Supranational Region?

Umstrittenes Slovenisch-Istrien: eigenständige Region oder nur Teil einer größeren supranationalen Region?

With 2 Figures and 4 Photos

The article explores ways in which regional identity is socially constructed and, moreover, the distortion of the usually very clear and unambiguous process of shaping and institutionalising of regions. By giving a contextual framework of identity formation followed by a case study from south-western Slovenia, we argue that border changes and the political, social, economic and cultural changes linked with them have a decisive role in making a region – or rather, as in this case, not making a region. In fact, it is these constant changes in political power that have resulted in the absence of national identity and promoted regional identity while at the same time provoking disparities. Istria, a physically unique and coherent region, has been divided many times, the last time after the collapse of Yugoslavia into three regions, each with a very different perception of itself. Slovene Istria is a new region whose identity is still evolving, drawing particularly on the distinctive ethnic features of its Slovene, Italian and Croatian parts and emphasising its maritime nature. However, precisely this ethnic diversity, the Mediterranean character and other historical traits common to the whole of Istria set bounds to shaping a distinctive region, while supporting the idea of a single Istrian identity that transcends national borders.

Summary: Contested Slovene Istria: A Distinctive Region of its Own or Merely Part of a Larger Supranational Region?

The paper presents regional identity as a social process and as a meaningful part of the forming of

a region. European Union policies are infused with the idea of regions which is considered to be a magic recipe for consolidating a level of supranational organisation. Understanding the mechanisms of the shaping of regional identity and the attached problems that distort the nature of a region are

presented using the case study from south-western Slovenia. Slovene Istria is a fairly new regional concept, deriving from the location of the Istrian peninsula and its widely variegated political, cultural, historical and economic experience. (Slovene) Istrian regional identity has gone through distinct stages and through a variety of manifestations due to the political changes in this part of Europe. The border changes, ethnical shifts and ideology behind are first to single out and to blame for distorting the process of shaping a region as a viable entity. Due to its vibrant history the process of regional identity development was distorted several times in both temporal and spatial dimensions. Before World War II, the ethnic division of the north-western part of Istria not only meant a power-dependence relationship but also a spatial distinction. The ruling class, which spoke Italian (and in Trieste partly German), lived in the coastal cities, while the hilly hinterland was populated by small-scale farmers of mostly Slovene origin. The boundary between them was drawn by social, economic and intellectual ranking. It was the cities, Trieste in particular, that allowed the rural people to make a living. The period after the Fascist takeover in 1922 was marked by ethnic, economic, ideological and linguistic pressure that resulted in economic stagnation, the collapse of farms and emigration in Istria. The Yugoslav distortion is based on the exodus of Italians, the alienation from the economic centre for centuries, Trieste, stimulated immigration of Slovenes and non-Slovenes alike to coastal cities, depopulation and deagrarianisation of hilly hinterland areas and ideology which discouraged the use of the region's traditional name by introducing a variety of new constructed names. The Slovene layer started in year 1991 which was not just a political turnaround, but more important a mental change. The region is acquiring a positive image based on multi-ethnicity, multiculturalism, authenticity and openness; and peripheral, mostly rural, landscapes with well-preserved traditional elements have fulfilled the desire for a pristine and romantic lifestyle. However, the identity problems have remained and some new have emerged. The most visible sign of the problems of identity is related to naming. A range of names is used, all having their historical background and circle of adherents. The names "Istria"

and Slovene Istria coexist with names introduced during the Yugoslav period. The former are supported by autochthonous inhabitants, the latter by newcomers. The construction of a region was not able to reach the final stage of its shaping. So far, the region has not found its way as a unique and coherent region bearing the name "Slovene Istria" into regional development policies and programmes. Social and cultural boundaries do not match the administrative, statistical, ecclesiastical and constituency boundaries.

Zusammenfassung: Umstrittenes Slovenisch-Istrien: eigenständige Region oder nur Teil einer größeren supranationalen Region?

Der Beitrag präsentiert regionale Identität als sozialen Prozess und bedeutsamen Teil der Bildung einer Region. Die Politik der Europäischen Union ist durchdrungen von der Idee der Region, die als magisches Rezept zur Sicherung eines bestimmten Grades an supranationaler Organisation betrachtet wird. Der Beitrag bemüht sich um ein Verständnis der Mechanismen der Bildung regionaler Identität und auch der damit verbundenen Probleme mit der Verzerrung des Wesens einer Region, am Beispiel einer Fallstudie aus dem südwestlichen Slowenien. „Slovenisch-Istrien“ stellt ein relativ neues regionales Konzept dar, das aus der Lage der istrischen Halbinsel und deren vielfältiger politischer, kultureller, historischer und wirtschaftlicher Erfahrung hervorgeht. Aufgrund der politischen Veränderungen in diesem Teil Europas durchlief die (slowenisch-)istrische regionale Identität ausgeprägte Entwicklungsstufen sowie eine Vielfalt unterschiedlicher Erscheinungsformen. Grenzverschiebungen, ethnische Veränderungen und zugrundeliegende Ideologien sind an erster Stelle hervorzuheben und verantwortlich zu machen für die Behinderung des Prozesses, die Region zu einer existenzfähigen Einheit zu gestalten. Aufgrund der wechselhaften Geschichte wurde der Prozess der Entwicklung einer regionalen Identität sowohl in zeitlicher wie auch in räumlicher Hinsicht mehrmals gestört. Vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg bedeutete die ethnische Teilung des nord-westlichen Istriens nicht nur ein

Macht-Abhängigkeits-Verhältnis sondern auch eine räumliche Abgrenzung. Die herrschende Klasse, die Italienisch sprach (sowie – in Triest – teilweise Deutsch), lebte in den Küstenstädten, während das hügelige Hinterland von Kleinbauern meist slowenischer Herkunft besiedelt war. Die Grenze zwischen ihnen wurde im Rahmen einer sozialen, wirtschaftlichen und intellektuellen Rangordnung gezogen. Es waren die Städte, insbesondere Triest, die der ländlichen Bevölkerung ihren Lebensunterhalt ermöglichten. Die Zeit nach der faschistischen Machtübernahme im Jahre 1922 war gekennzeichnet durch ethnischen, wirtschaftlichen, ideologischen und sprachlichen Druck, der zu wirtschaftlicher Stagnation, der Aufgabe von Bauernhöfen und zu Emigration in Istrien führte. Die jugoslawische Verwerfung basierte auf der Abwanderung der Italiener, der Entfremdung von einem jahrhundertalten Wirtschaftszentrum (Triest), der geförderten Einwanderung von Slowenen sowie Nicht-Slowenen in die Küstenstädte, der Entvölkerung und Deagrarisierung der hügeligen Hinterlandgebiete und einer Ideologie, die die Verwendung der traditionellen Regionsbezeichnung durch Einführung einer Vielfalt neu konstruierter Namen verhinderte. Die slowenische Phase setzte 1991 ein und stellte nicht nur eine politische Wende dar, sondern – wichtiger noch – einen mentalen Wandel. Die Region ist im Begriff ein positives Image zu erlangen, basierend auf Multiethnizität, Multikulturalität, Authentizität sowie Offenheit; periphere ländliche Räume mit gut erhaltenen traditionellen Elementen erfüllen das Verlangen nach einem ursprünglichen und romantischen Lebensstil. Dennoch bestehen nach wie vor Identitätsprobleme, und einige neue sind hinzugekommen. Das offensichtlichste Indiz der Identitätsproblematik hängt mit der Namensgebung zusammen. Verschiedene Namen werden verwendet, die alle ihren historischen Hintergrund sowie ihre jeweilige Anhängerschaft haben. Die Namen „Istrien“ und „Slowenisch-Istrien“ existieren nebeneinander, zusammen mit Namen, die während der jugoslawischen Ära eingeführt wurden. Erstere werden von autochthonen Einwohnern, letztere von Zuzüglern unterstützt. Die Region konnte ihre letzte Gestaltungsphase nicht erreichen. Bisher hat die Region noch nicht ihren Weg als einzigartige und kohärente Einheit mit dem Namen „Slowenisch-Istrien“ in regionale Entwicklungsprogramme und

-maßnahmen finden können. Die sozialen und kulturellen Grenzen decken sich nicht mit den administrativen, statistischen und kirchlichen Grenzen bzw. den Grenzen der Wahlbezirke.

Résumé: L'Istrie slovène contestée: une région qui a sa marque distinctive ou qui tout simplement constitue la partie d'une plus grande région supranationale?

Le papier présente l'identité régionale comme un processus social et comme une partie importante de la création d'une région. L'idée de région, incorporée dans les politiques d'Union Européenne, est considérée comme une recette magique pour consolider un niveau d'organisation supranationale. La compréhension des mécanismes de la création d'identité régionale et des problèmes liés, déformant la nature de région, est présentée à travers l'étude de cas de la Slovénie du sud-ouest. L'Istrie slovène est un concept régional assez nouveau, dérivant de la position géographique de la péninsule istrienne et de son expérience politique, culturelle, historique et économique largement variée. L'identité régionale istrienne (slovène) a passé par les stades distincts et par une variété de manifestations en raison des changements politiques dans cette partie de l'Europe. Les changements de frontières, les modifications ethniques et l'idéologie sont les premiers facteurs à blâmer pour affecter le processus de création d'une région comme une entité viable. En raison de son histoire vibrante le processus de développement d'identité régionale a été dérangé plusieurs fois en ce qui concerne ses dimensions temporelles et spatiales. Avant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, la division ethnique de la partie nord-ouest de l'Istrie a non seulement signifié un rapport de dépendance du pouvoir, mais aussi une distinction spatiale. La classe dirigeante qui parlait italien (et à Trieste aussi partiellement allemand) habitait dans les villes côtières, tandis que l'arrière-pays montagneux a été peuplé par les petits fermiers d'origine surtout slovène. La limite entre eux a été tirée par le classement social, économique et intellectuel. C'était les villes, Trieste en particulier, permettant aux gens ruraux de gagner

leur vie. La période après la prise de contrôle par les fascistes en 1922 a été marquée par la pression ethnique, économique, idéologique et linguistique, produisant en Istrie la stagnation économique, l'effondrement de fermes et l'émigration. La distorsion yougoslave est basée sur l'exode des Italiens, l'aliénation d'un centre économique durant plus d'un siècle, c'est à dire Trieste, l'immigration stimulée de Slovènes comme non-Slovènes aux villes côtières, le dépeuplement et la déagrarisation de régions d'arrière-pays montueux et sur l'idéologie qui a découragé l'utilisation du nom traditionnel de la région en présentant une variété de nouveaux noms construits. L'indépendance de la Slovénie en 1991 signifie non seulement un changement radical politique mais aussi un changement mental. La région est en cours d'amélioration de son image basée sur l'ethnicité multiple, le multiculturalisme, l'authenticité et la largeur d'esprit ainsi que sur les paysages périphériques, surtout ruraux avec des éléments traditionnels bien préservés, déclenchant le désir de mener un mode de vie original et romantique. Et pourtant, les

problèmes d'identité sont restés et certains nouveaux ont émergé. Le signe le plus visible des problèmes d'identité est lié au nom. Quelques noms sont utilisés, tous ayant leur origine historique spécifique et un certain nombre de supporters. Les noms « l'Istrie » ou « l'Istrie slovène » coexistent avec les noms introduits pendant la période yougoslave. Le premier est soutenu par les habitants autochtones, le dernier par les nouveaux arrivants. La construction de la région n'était pas capable d'atteindre le stade final de sa création. Pour l'instant, la région n'a pas trouvé sa place comme une région unique et cohérente, portant le nom « l'Istrie slovène » dans les politiques et les programmes de développement régional. Les limites sociales et culturelles ne correspondent pas aux limites administratives, statistiques, ecclésiastiques et aux limites des circonscriptions électorales.

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- *Landscape archaeology – Phenomenology – Environmental planning – Via Egnatia*

Torgrim Sneve Guttormsen (Oslo)

Transregional Historical Roads in Local Landscapes: Via Egnatia in Macedonian Greece

*Überregionale historische Straßen in kleinräumlichen Landschaften:
Die Via Egnatia in der griechischen Provinz Makedonien*

With 6 Figures, 1 Table and 3 Photos

Contemporary issues regarding European road planning, heritage management and local landscape development are discussed by examining the significance of the Egnatian arterial route in Macedonian Greece as a landscape-historical phenomenon. The study investigates how past roads in present landscapes express specific socio-cultural modes of travel. In the case of “Via Egnatia”, the space of embodied action distinguishes a *local labouring space* in contrast to a *transitory scenic space* which representatively contradicts a rural-historical and an urban-historical mode of travel in the Macedonian landscape. A basic task in the paper is to examine how historical classifications of roads signify archaeological travelling landscapes which are historical sources that can contribute to gaining a better knowledge base for strategies for local sustainable development in rural landscapes.

Summary: Transregional Historical Roads in Local Landscapes: Via Egnatia in Macedonian Greece

Road history is more than just the history of roads as functional transportation networks. The influence of the construction of roads on people’s consumption and perception of landscapes is enormous. In other words: roads shape both landscapes and people. The concept of mobility is an important aspect in the ongoing landscape-theoretical discussion of space-place relations. People’s modes of travel conceptualise mobility as an expression

of identity-making processes in landscapes. The recognition of local landscapes is linked to the interpretation of a social home-space. A highly relevant approach to this perspective is to study how a “home-valued” landscape is connected to a historically specific and socially diverse travelling space. The presentation outlines a landscape-historical approach, applied to the trans-European east-west route Via Egnatia in Macedonian Greece. Via Egnatia has a long and eventful history which dates back to pre-Roman times. In Roman times it became one of the first great imperial roads that

carried goods and travellers between Rome and Constantinople. Today, a new and modern motorway (E2) is under construction, following the ancient and traditional route of Via Egnatia. The road project is part of the ongoing EU-funded Programme *The Trans-European Transport Networks "TEN-T"*. The theoretical issues of mobility are highlighted by a case study covering the rural landscape between the two cities of Kavala and Komotini. The large-scale planning of a new trans-European road network raises several issues related to sustainable local landscapes that are discussed in the paper.

Zusammenfassung: Überregionale historische Straßen in kleinräumlichen Landschaften: Die Via Egnatia in der griechischen Provinz Makedonien

Die Geschichte von Straßen ist mehr als nur ihre Geschichte als Verkehrswege. Der Bau von Straßen hat einen starken Einfluß auf die Nutzung und Wahrnehmung von Landschaften. Anders ausgedrückt: Straßen prägen nicht nur Landschaften, sondern auch die Menschen. In den heutigen landschaftstheoretischen Diskussionen über Raum-Ort-Beziehungen spielt die Idee der Mobilität eine wichtige Rolle. Die unterschiedlichen Formen des Reisens kennzeichnen Mobilität als einen Ausdruck Identität stiftender Prozesse in Landschaften. Die Wahrnehmung einer Landschaft ist gekoppelt an die Sinnggebung des Lebensumfeldes als soziale Heimat. Ein höchst wichtiges Anliegen gemäß dieser Sichtweise besteht darin zu untersuchen, wie eine als Heimat bewertete Landschaft mit einem historisch spezifischen und sozial unterschiedlichen Mobilitätsraum in Verbindung steht. Der Beitrag skizziert einen landschaftshistorischen Ansatz und seine Anwendung auf die transeuropäische Ost-West-Route Via Egnatia in der griechischen Provinz Makedonien. Die bewegte Geschichte der Via Egnatia reicht bis in vorrömische Zeit zurück. In römischer Zeit wurde sie zu einer der ersten großen Reichsstraßen, auf der Waren und Reisende zwischen Rom und Konstantinopel verkehrten. Heute befindet sich eine moderne Autobahn im Bau, die der antiken Route der Via Egnatia folgt. Das Straßenbauprojekt ist Teil des EU-Programmes „*Transeuropäische*

Netze – TEN". Die theoretischen Aspekte von Mobilität werden anhand einer Fallstudie im ländlichen Raum zwischen den zwei Städten Kavala und Komotini vorgestellt. Die Studie diskutiert die durch die groß angelegten Pläne für ein neues transeuropäisches Straßennetz aufgeworfenen Fragen bezüglich der nachhaltigen Entwicklung regionaler Landschaften.

Résumé: Les anciens réseaux routiers transrégionaux et les paysages locaux: L'exemple de la Via Egnatia en Grèce macédonienne.

L'histoire routière est plus que la simple histoire de réseaux routiers fonctionnels. La construction de routes influence fortement les personnes dans l'utilisation et la perception du paysage. En d'autres termes: les routes frappent tant les paysages que les personnes. Le concept de mobilité est un aspect important dans le débat théorique de la relation espace/lieu. L'identification des paysages régionaux est liée à l'interprétation d'un espace social local. Une approche hautement pertinente de cette perspective est d'étudier comment un paysage familier est relié à une histoire spécifique et à des modes de déplacement divers en termes social. L'exposé ébauche une approche du paysage historique de la route trans-européenne est-ouest de la Via Egnatia en Grèce macédonienne. La Via Egnatia a une histoire longue et mouvementée dès les temps pré-romains. Elle est devenue à l'époque romaine l'une des premières grandes voies impériales romaines, qui conduisait marchandises et voyageurs de Rome à Constantinople. Aujourd'hui une autoroute nouvelle moderne (E2) est en construction, suivant le tracé de l'ancienne voie de Via Egnatia. Ce projet fait partie du programme de l'Union Européenne « TEN-T » en cours. Les résultats théoriques sont éclairés par une étude du paysage rural entre les villes de Kavala et de Komotini. Le projet à grande échelle d'un réseau routier trans-européen soulève plusieurs questions quant à la protection des paysages locaux, examinées dans cette étude.

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