

Architectural and intangible heritage in Andalusia: the impact of tourism after UNESCO's inscriptions

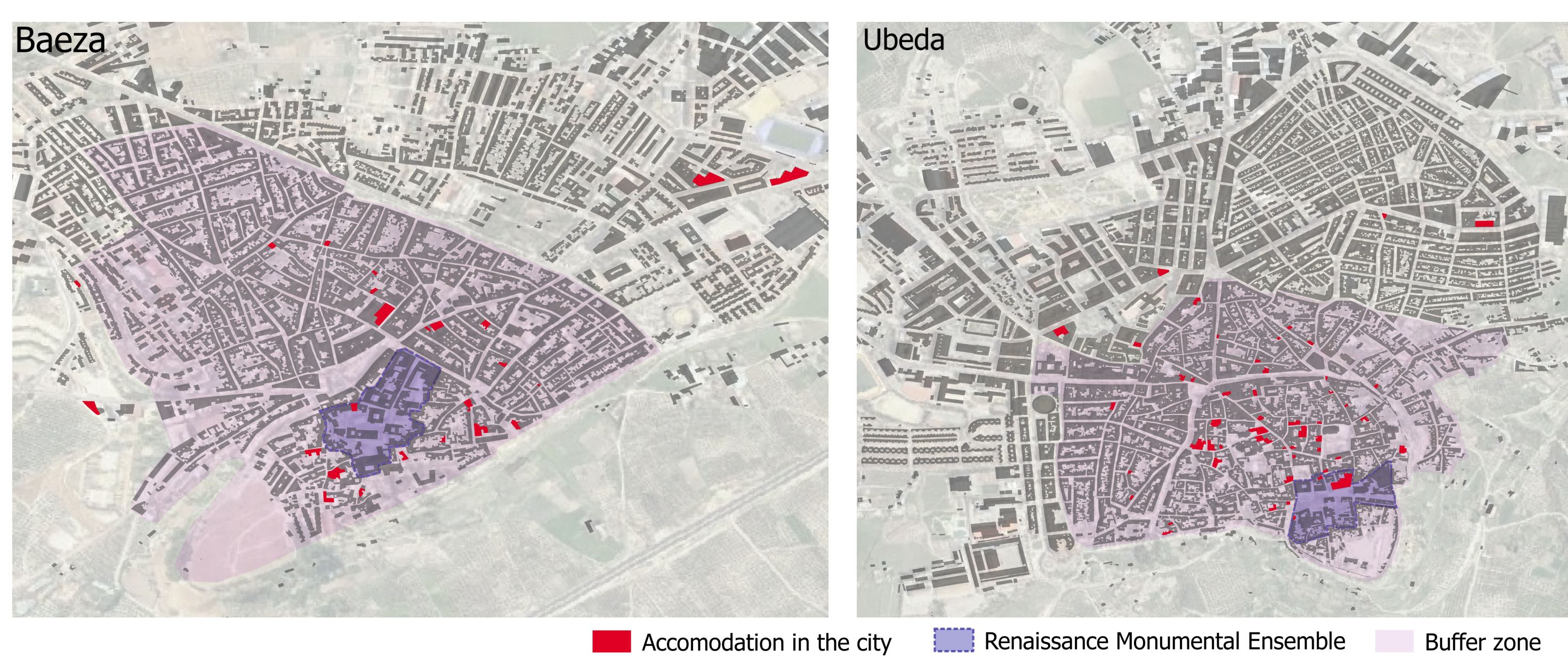
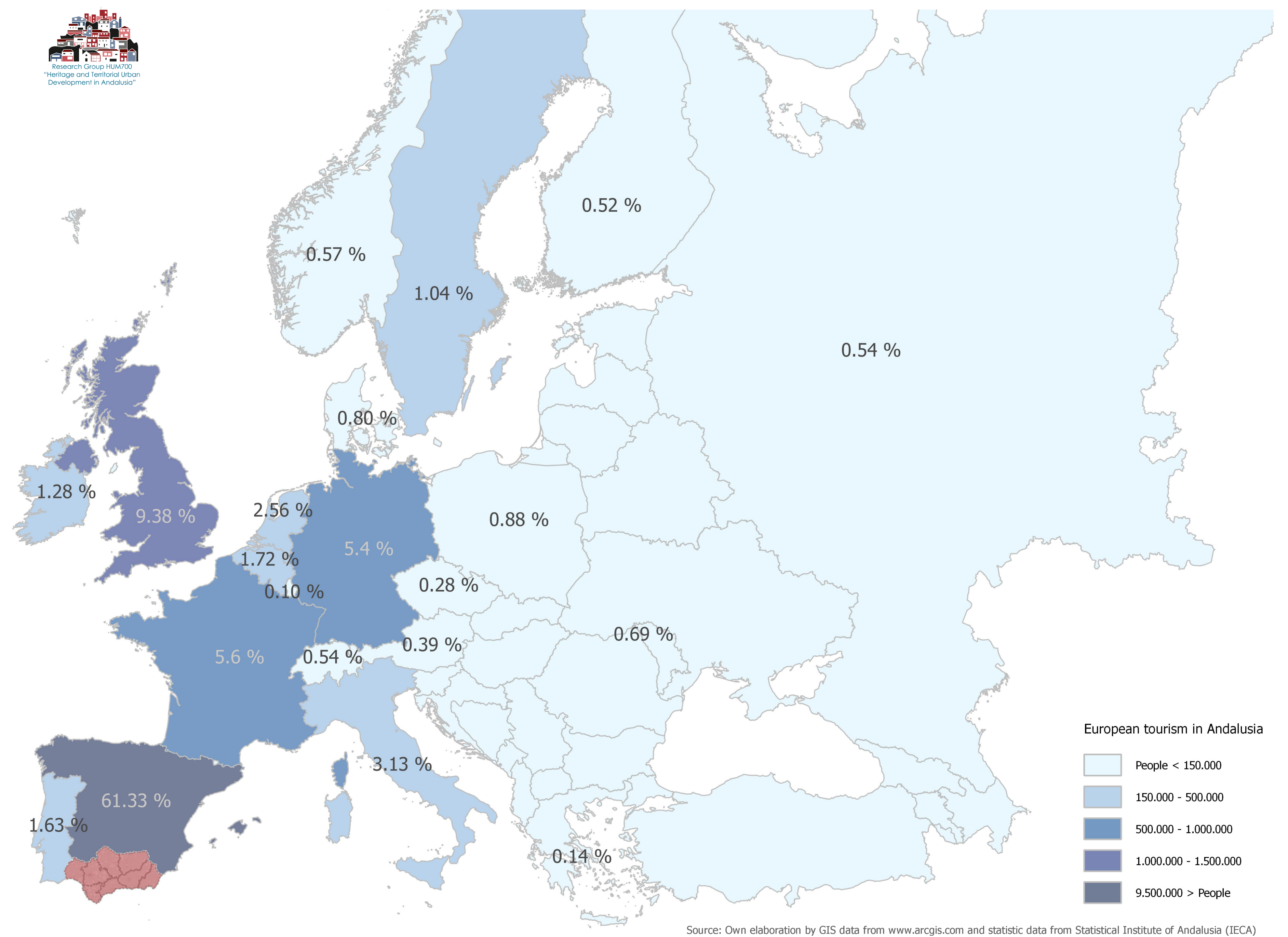
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INTRODUCTION

The graphics display the analysis of the impact of tourism in the historic cities included in UNESCO's World Heritage List located in Andalusia (Spain). Cities with heritage manifestations inscribed in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity have been considered too. With these two groups, an international and global perspective of heritage tourism is achieved. Furthermore, they all share an inner condition, averted from coastal tourism problems and dynamics.

METHODOLOGY

The study has been focused in terms of occupation and redesign of public space, the architectural requalification attained regarding to infrastructure needs, hotels and touristic lodgements. Additionally, massive touristification phenomena –both seasonally and annually– and gentrification by the substitution of the traditional inhabitants in some urban areas. Particularly, the incidence of tourism in listed UNESCO perimeters and their buffer zones has been evaluated in three big-sized Andalusian cities.

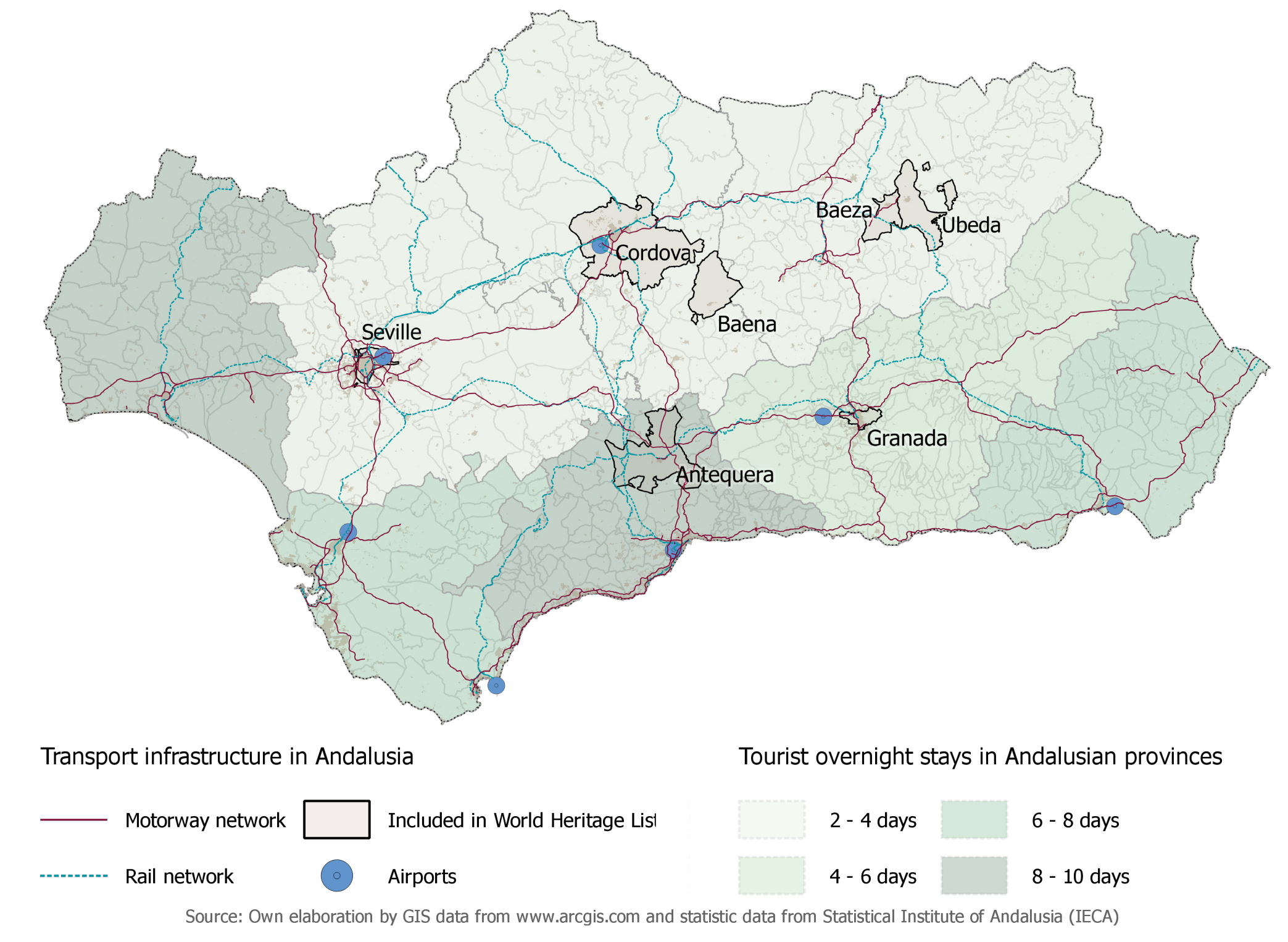
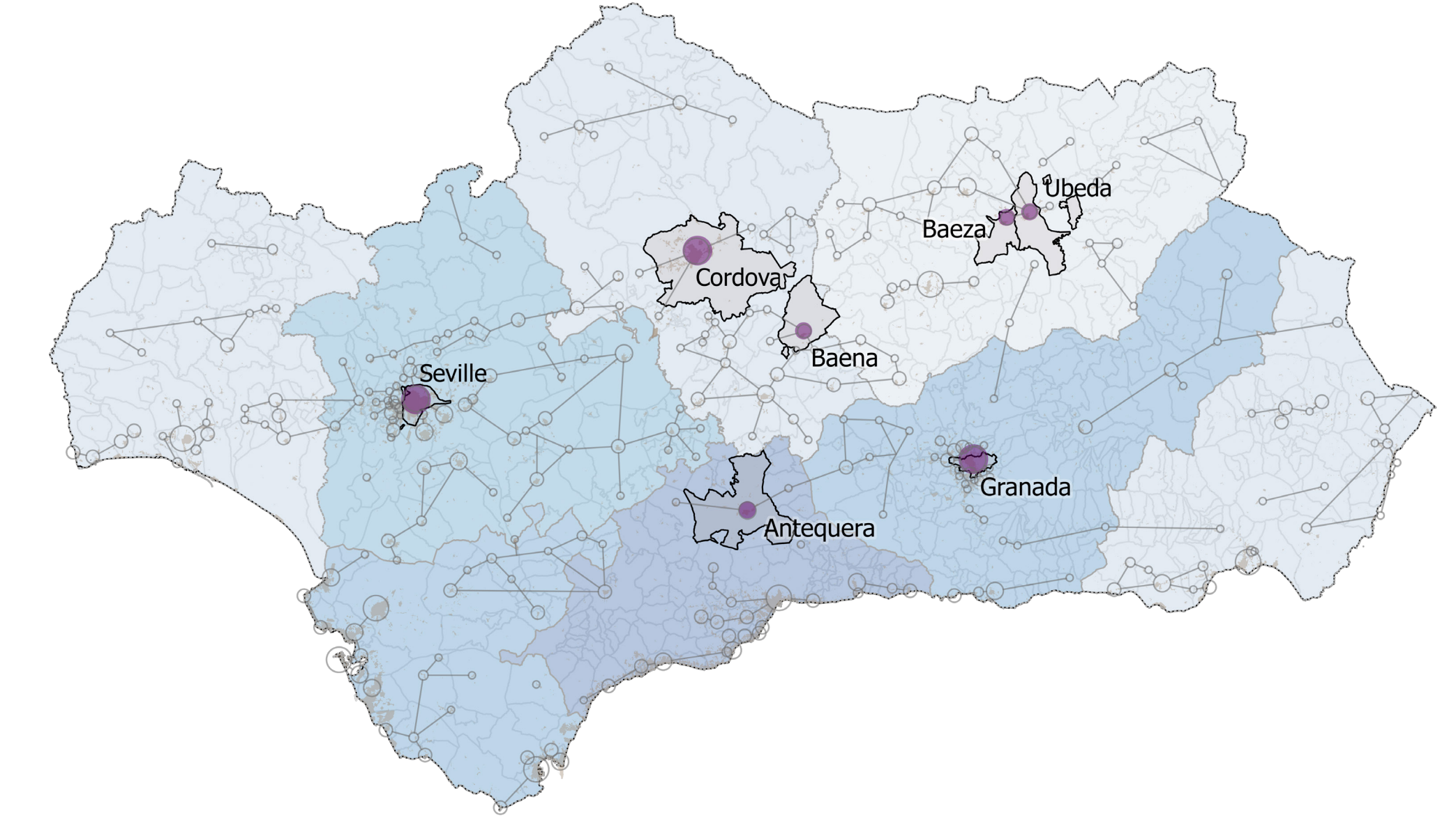
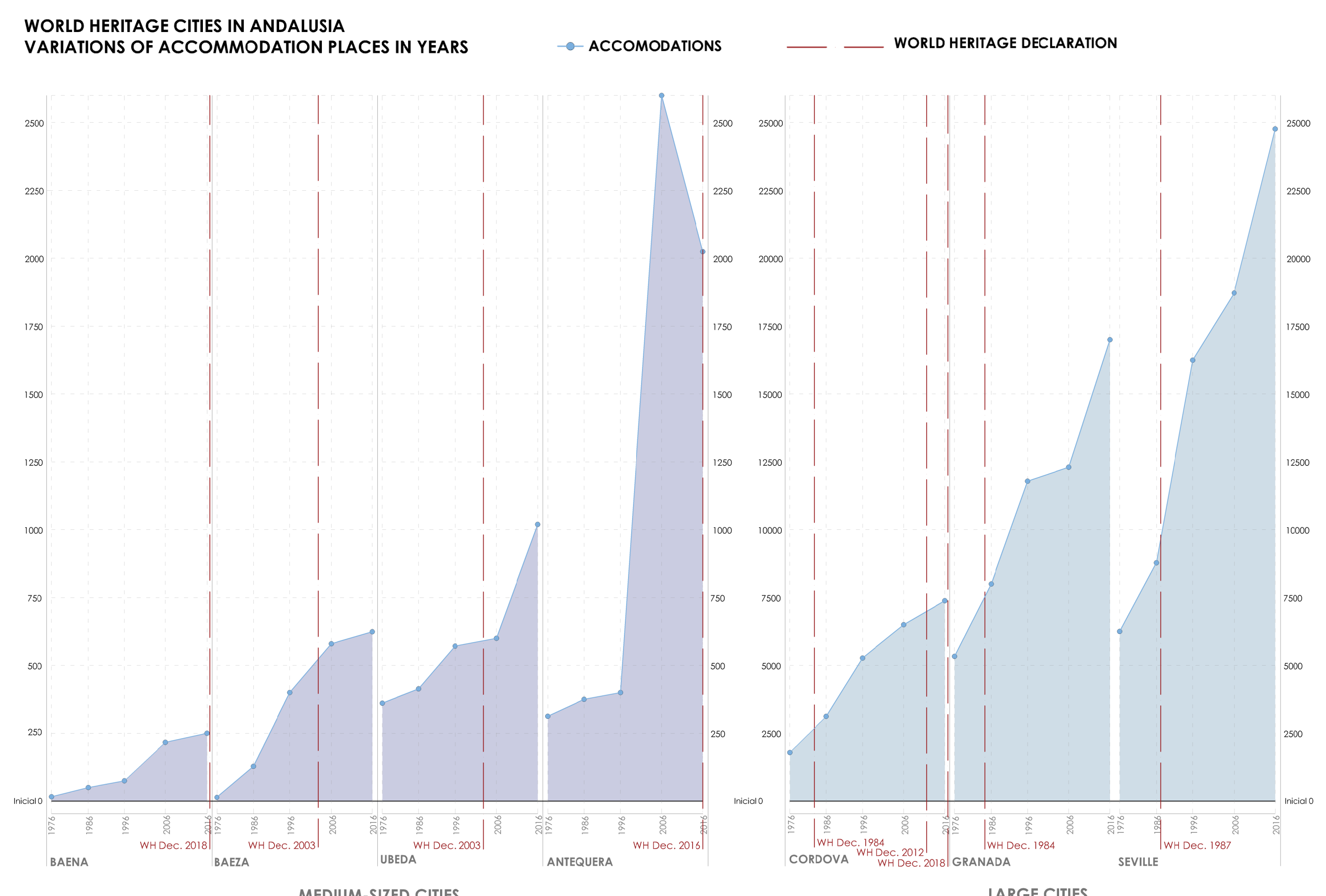


UNESCO INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

The analysis has been complemented by the two contributions of intangible heritage listed as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in Andalusia –only the ones associated to specific cities, one large and one medium-sized–: the Fiesta of the patios in Cordova (inscribed in 2012) and the Tamboradas drum-playing rituals of Baena (inscribed in 2018).

CULTURAL TOURISM IMPACT

These UNESCO inscriptions have multiplying effect of cultural tourism. As a consequence, these cities experiment a scenario of problems and solutions in a globalised context, undergone in their urban spaces, building uses and the infrastructure demands.



ANDALUSIAN WORLD HERITAGE

The cities object of the study are the following six: Granada, Cordova, Seville, Ubeda, Baeza and Antequera. Granada and Cordova hold both UNESCO inscriptions dated in 1984 and extended in 1994; the last one with the complementary inclusion of the Caliphate City of Medina Azahara in 2018. The case of Seville includes three elements inscribed in 1987: Cathedral, Alcazar and Archivo de Indias, with a minor boundary modification in 2010. Three medium-sized cities –according to the urban scales defined by regional planning– end the study, with the two Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Ubeda and Baeza (inscribed in 2003) and Antequera, with its Dolmens Site recently inscribed in 2016.

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