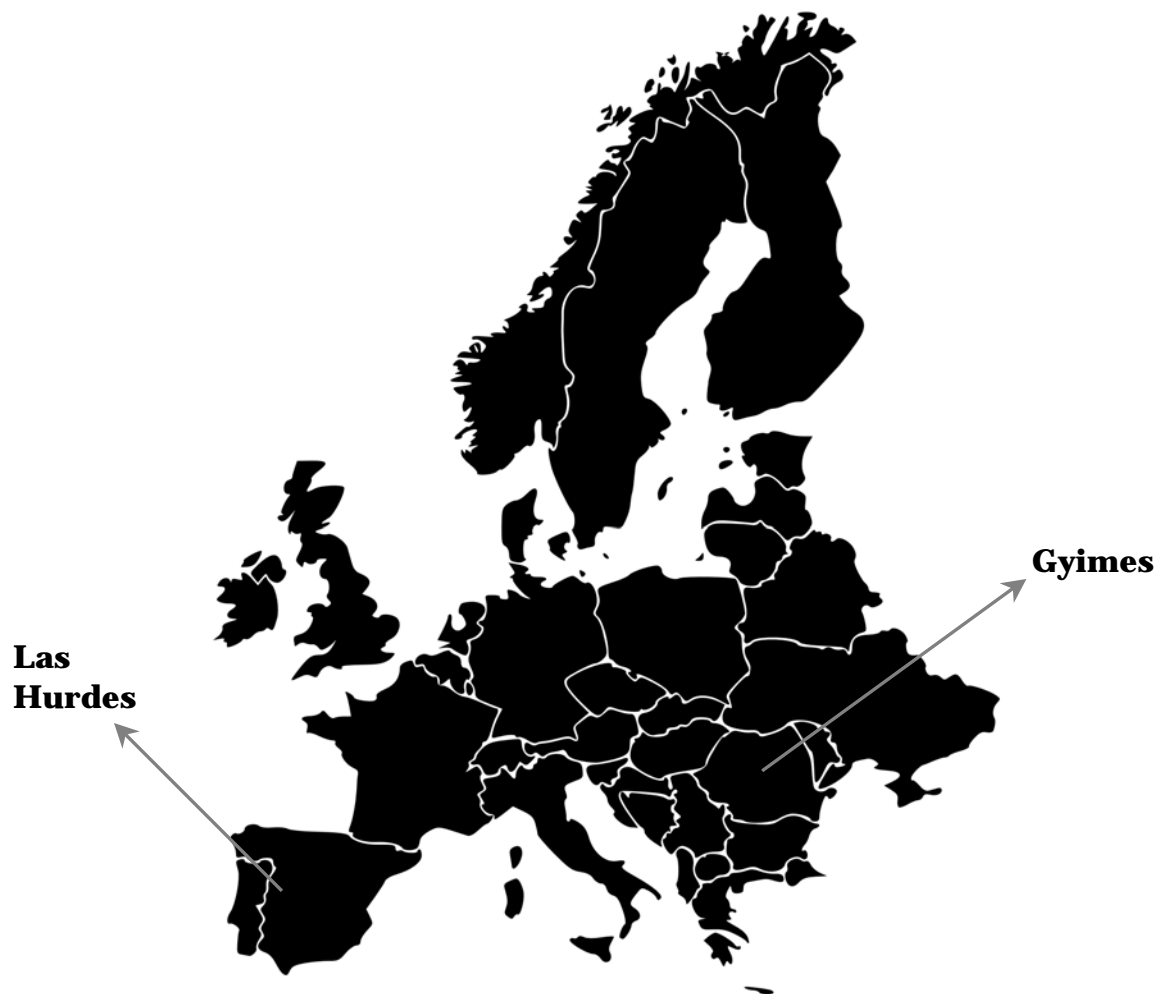

Research proposal

Archaic cultural landscapes at the periphery of Europe –

Comparative study in
Las Hurdes/Extremadura and Gyimes/Eastern Carpathians



Planned PhD project by Katalin Solymosi, October 2007

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1 Introduction

The EU with its 27 member states by now presents a very heterogeneous mixture in various aspects: languages, cultures, mentalities, policies, forms of cultivation, natural circumstances and also cultural landscapes. If you now keep in mind that on a regional level, within state boundaries and crossing these, the diversity of cultural landscapes increases substantially, you have found an almost endless field of research. Especially in South-East Europe on the one hand and in the large Western European states on the other hand there live many ethnic minorities or groups who have formed their own characteristic environments and therefore differ in their cultural landscapes from the national „mainstream“.

This small scale diversity is in danger. In the course of globalization today there is levelling on all scales: Dialects and whole languages disappear easier since the media is present everywhere and people are more mobile; whole areas are made more efficient – the land being developed, consolidated, standardized – in order to be able to keep up with the global market. Where this is not possible migration starts towards urban centers or even other countries, the cultural landscape becomes desolate as a result of missing cultivation. All of these processes take place everywhere in Europe, marginalized areas are affected more severely, however. Peripheral regions are characterized by the fact that their economy and infrastructure are underdeveloped because they lie out of the range of all economic, scientific and other kinds of interest by the center. Often it adds to it these regions are inhabited by minorities or marginalized groups of society (e.g. landless farmers) who are seen as a problem rather than as an opportunity by the governments.

If you look at the language diversity of Spain for example, it is clear that this is a country where several minorities, respectively national subgroups cherish their Basque/ Catalan/ Galician/ Andalusian identity. This diversity is such an important pillar of the Spanish nation that it is even laid down in the constitution (BOSSONG & BÁEZ 2000). Where there is a dominant plurality of languages there will also be a great variety of cultures and cultural landscapes. In this aspect there is a parallel to be seen between the seemingly very different countries of Spain, the old member state in the west of Europe, and Romania, being the newest EU member together with Bulgaria in the east. Both are large nation states who in the course of their history have „swallowed“ different minorities that continue until today more or less undisturbed, autonomous or subdued, marked-off or assimilated.

Because of this comparability of the otherwise relatively different countries Spain and Romania I chose two investigation areas in these states for my comparative study on peripheral cultural landscapes of Europe. Although the first research area, Las Hurdes in the northern Extremadura, is actually not inhabited by a national minority in a strict sense, its population definitely has an economically and socially marginalized and isolated status. Stigmatized in the 1930s as the „Third World of Europe“ by the film „Tierra sin pan“ (BUÑUEL, 1932), there has never been an increase in prosperity ever since (ZAPATA-BLANCO, 1996). Due to the additional location far away from all prevalent tourist routes a unique cultural landscape was preserved in this region with its narrow, hardly accessible valleys.

Also in the second research area Gyimes, the isolation and poverty of the population seem to be the main reasons for the traditional cultural landscape to have survived. As an additional oddity in this narrow valley of the easternmost Carpathians there is the fact that it is inhabited by a Hungarian speaking ethnic minority, the csángós, who were politically oppressed and socially marginalized. This fact and the historical-strategic meaning of the region until the end of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy nowadays attract very specific parts of Hungarian society who show up as touristic players in Gyimes. Through their romantic and mystified projections on the population and the cultural landscape a stealthy transformation process is starting that in the end will also determine the future of traditional cultivation methods.

Now one can ask what kind of opportunities archaic cultural landscapes and their inhabitants have in a modern, globalized world. Are they „doomed to extinction“ because there is no room for them in a fast living, networked and highly mobilized world or are there protection mechanisms and niches to find that can secure their continuity? Also on a theoretical meta-level it shall be examined whether peripheric cultural landscapes follow a certain development pattern.

1.1 Research questions

The questions to be answered during the study are the following:

- ❖ What specific landscape elements characterize the respective cultural landscapes?
- ❖ How did these elements evolve, how did they change since their emergence and how will they change in the future?
- ❖ Are there any landscape elements that play a special role or are even creating identity for the local population/the visitors of the region?
- ❖ How is the cultural landscape perceived by the inhabitants on the one hand and the visitors on the other hand?
- ❖ Are there parallels to be found in the perception of the two research areas?
- ❖ What future perspective is there for the research areas? Can, should the cultural landscape be preserved?
- ❖ Can the fight for self-governance and self-determination in the regions of Europe integrate the effort of preserving the cultural landscape with its ecological, economical and social functions? Or does it even have to involve it?
- ❖ Is it possible to generalize the findings of the comparative study in two research areas in Romania and Spain on a European level and therefore to make general statements on archaic cultural landscapes and their isolated population?

1.2 Scientific terms

Cultural landscape

Recognized as an entity worth protection by the World Heritage Convention since 1992, the term cultural landscape can be divided into three categories:

1. A clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man (e.g. parks);
2. an organically evolved landscape (fossil or continuing) resulting from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative that has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect the process of evolution in their form and component features (e.g. the research areas of this study);

3. the associative cultural landscape that is valuable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent (e.g. the Uluru rock in Australia).¹

Also the European Landscape Convention dating to 2000 appreciates the role of landscape as a human concept of the environment, fulfilling ecological, social and economic functions:

„The landscape...

... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.”

(Preamble to the European Landscape Convention)²

Perception of landscape

The impulses absorbed into our consciousness through our sense organs we experience as sensations. If the sensing goes further than the pure intensity and quality of an impulse and experience, imagination and memory are added as components, it is called perception. Perception is taking place all the time, is holistic and always depending on the respective psychological frame of reference (HELLBRÜCK & FISCHER 1999).

¹ Source: World Heritage Convention of UNESCO under <http://whc.unesco.org/>, access in April 2007

² Source: NGO `Pathways to Cultural Landscapes´ under <http://www.pcl-eu.de/>, access in April 2007

The perception of space and environment is defined as „the active and selective sensory and theoretical aquirement of geographic and social structures of space as well as additional information of the surroundings” (KORFF 2005, p.19). Like perception in general, the perception of landscape is also subject to individual and emotional influencing factors that can be roughly classified in a hierarchical model according to RUDOLF (1998):

- individual influencing factors individuelle Einflussfaktoren
- influencing factors of the milieu (culture, time, social frame)
- situational influencing factors (knowledge, mood).

Apart from that it can be observed that the perception of landscape is a complex process with several levels that in the person of the observer takes place in an emotional-aesthetic, a functional-goal oriented and a cognitive dimension (KORFF 2005).

1.3 State of research

Landscape perception in general, landscape and identity

An introduction to the wide area of landscape and homeland, the role of nature and environment for identity building processes and for a sense of home is given by SPIEGEL (2001) in her article “Nature, landscape and home as socio-cultural phenomena”. She discusses the history of the term landscape in the german-speaking area and outlines its significance as a „culturally specific interpretative pattern of our natural environment“ (BAHRDT 1996, cited in SPIEGEL 2001, p.3). Landscape was from the beginning an aesthetical category and is therefore especially apt as an emotional reference point and can well convey a sense of home. In this context EISSING et al. (2003) plead for promoting landscape as an element of experiencing home and local identity.

WÖBSE (1994) emphasises the special role of cultural landscapes within the landscape concepts: Since traditional cultural landscapes are historical references of old lifestyles and forms of cultivation and often represent the environment protection principle „protection through use“, they are worth protection because of educational reasons alone – not to speak of the “diversity, uniqueness and beauty” of such landscapes. A complete inventory of the different cultural landscapes and their elements would be the precondition to preserve them in the future though.

About the research area Gyimes

Apart from the mentioned scientific literature that either focuses on the theoretical background or covers the German-speaking region (or at least Western Europe), there is a wide range of publications that is specifically concerned with the large region of Transylvania. Since Transylvania, due to its ethnic mixture, seems predestined for research topics such as „creation of identity“, „constructing a new home far from the old one“, „forming of landscape according to cultural differences“, etc., a few works dealing with these topics shall be mentioned here.

Particular attention is earned by the “Working group on Transylvanian Regional Studies” (Arbeitskreis für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde e.V., Gundelsheim a. Neckar), who with their publication series *Schriften zur Landeskunde Siebenbürgens*, *Siebenbürgisches Archiv*, *Studia Transylvanica*, and several special publications represent a valuable – and regarding Transylvania rare – source of information in German. The titles „Das Bild des Anderen in Siebenbürgen“ (*Siebenbürgisches Archiv* (33) 1998) and „Die ethnische Identität der Siebenbürger Rumänen: eine Entstehungsgeschichte“ (*Studia Transylvanica* (29) 2003) for example show that in Transylvania identity and demarcation as well as discrimination processes connected to it have formed the sense of home of entire peoples for a long time – also beyond the borders of Transylvania. KÜRTI (2001) emphasises the special meaning Transylvania has for the Hungarians, for whom it represents the cradle of Hungarian culture.

ILYÉS (2000 to 2005) is specifically analysing the Gyimes region using methods from the field of natural sciences and cultural geography. With this approach the author is pleasantly raising his head above the mass of ethnologic and historic studies on Gyimes that regularly pop up in Hungary. His investigations on the structure of the cultural landscape of the research area served as a basis for the preliminary work and will also be the background for the planned study.

About the research area Las Hurdes

As it is characteristic for peripheral regions, there is very little documentation on Las Hurdes. The remoteness, the poor infrastructure and economic weakness of such areas leads to a marginal position from the scientific perspective as well. An introductory overview over the complex cultural landscape of the region and its endangerment because of inconsiderate political action is given by HERNANDEZ et al. (2006). They show, by using the example of the large scale afforestation campaigns during the 1940-70s, that imposed programs from outside can lead to the loss of cultural landscape and even to the „alienation of the inhabitants of Las Hurdes from the newly created landscape“.

The role of landscape for European regional movements

The studies in this research field are not very advanced yet, a tight scientific connection between landscape perception and the role of landscapes as an identity creating element is missing so far. Although some authors point out the significance of the aesthetic aspect of nature and landscape protection – also in order to promote acceptance within the broad public – (HAUBL 1998, WÖBSE 1994, 2002), an implementation in practical nature protection has not yet taken place. The “cultural dimension of landscape design” (EISSING et al. 2003, p.75) is not being integrated enough.

In the relevant literature on western European regional movements the role of cultural landscapes is hardly ever mentioned. This is also due to the fact that this role has not been recognised by the activists of the movements themselves or at least has not been raised as an issue yet. A hint towards the possible political role of cultural landscape in the future could be an example from Brittany. There a regional party at the end of the 1970s followed the idea that the preservation of the ecological balance and the consideration of the necessities of locals are linked with the protection of the Breton identity (BLASCHKE 1980, p.67). „In this sense the core of a strategic reorientation of nature protection must be its contribution to experiencing home or regional identity (EISSING et al. 2003, p.75).“

2 Research Areas

Gyimes

The Gyimes, Ghimes in Romanian, is situated in the outernmost Eastern Carpathians, in the heart of today's Romania. The name describes a valley about 30 km long, running from north to south with its side valleys and the surrounding mountains. It is a typical U-type valley in the upper reaches of the river Tatros/ Trotus. This originates on the eastern slope of the Eastcarpathian water divide, windes its way north-east towards the highest ridge of the Eastern Carpathians and breaks through these at the so called Gyimes-pass which at the same time is the eastern border of Gyimes.



Figure 1: settlement structure in Gyimes

The valley floor lies on a height between 912m above sea level at the southern and 707m above sea level at the north-eastern End (VOFKORI 1998), while the highest elevation of the area, the mountain range of Naskalat/ Noscolat, reaches 1553m above sea level. The largest side valley is Hidegségpataka/ Valea Rece diverging to the north-west. The climate is characterised by the continental influence and the mountain location which explains high seasonal variations in temperature (from as low as -30°C in the winter to $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the summer months) and the high annual precipitation of 800-1000 mm (DOBOS 19??).

Dominating form of settlement is the scattered settlement. In the tributary valleys this structure is still prevailing and the relatively large gaps between the inhabited properties with their surrounding gardens and fields mark the villagescape. Along the main street linear villages with almost seamless transitions have evolved from this form of settlement over time.

According to the official population census of 1992 the number of inhabitants of the three Gyimes municipalities is 14 259 (SEPSISZÉKI 2000). The same source defines 12 041 of them as Hungarians, 2 140 as Romanians, who mainly live in the area of Gyimesbükk and hold positions in the public administration (police, railway); and the remaining 77 persons as belonging to the peoples of Sinti and Romanies. Administratively the first two municipalities Gyimesfelsölok and Gyimesközéplök belong to the province of Harghita, the last one to the province of Bacau since the administrative reform in 1950. The local economy is based on the three main pillars forestry, dairy farming and agriculture, whereas the latter is carried out on a subsistence level and only supplements the other two branches of economy. During the last few decades a moderate tourist infrastructure has been able to emerge and mainly the local (educated) elite profits from it.

Las Hurdes

The region Las Hurdes is located in the province of Cáceres (Alta Extremadura, the province with the second largest area in the country) in the south-west of Spain close to the Portuguese border. It is a mountainous massif with numerous small rivers running through it and with elevations between 1200 and 1800m above sea level. The strongly metamorph bedrock and the skeletal, due to steep slopes erosion prone topsoil offer a very limited base for cultivation of the narrow valleys. Since there are also no fertile alluvial terraces at the valley bottoms, all agricultural activity is constricted to the small-structured, man-made terraces. There you can find vegetable gardens divided by stone walls and tiny groves which sometimes give place for only one single tree. The cultivation of vegetables and edible chestnuts exclusively serves as a subsistence activity and is complemented by livestock husbandry (pigs and goats) and beekeeping. The heightened risk of forest fires as well as the afforestation with non-native pine have caused a serious decrease in traditional beekeeping, once important economic fundament in Las Hurdes (HERNANDEZ et al. 2006).

Because of the challenging topographic initial position, settlement activities have always been restrained to the narrow valleys with its streams serving as a lifeline. The overall image of the cultural landscape is characterized by the very small-scale land division that causes a whole spider's net of roads, pathways, walls and irrigation channels. The majority of the fields and gardens can not be reached by motorised vehicles which is a reason why most works are carried out by hand (ibid.).



Figure 2: cultural landscape in Las Hurdes

About the Extremadura in general it has to be stated that it is dominated by a subtropical climate with mediterranean characteristics with a typical low precipitation during the summer (an average of 1-15 mm in July/ August) paired with a high temperature (23 to over 27°C on average) (KNUTH 1989). As a macroregion the Extremadura takes a problematic position within Spain because of its unfavorable climate and some socio-economis factors constraining economic development. Between 1973 and 1981 the region came last in the category 'available per-capita income' (ibid. 1989), which has not changed so far. The per-capita gross domestic product in Extremadura was only 66% of the European average in 2005 (Agrostatistics Spain 2006³). This economic situation has been characterising the society of Extremadura ever since and it can be said that these preconditions can be recognised in a typical way within Las Hurdes.

³ Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

3 Objectives

Main objectives

- ❖ To show chances of isolated cultural landscapes in times of globalization with concrete recommendations for action in the two research areas that are based on the findings and include the “insiders” as well as the “outsiders” point of view.
- ❖ To create a connection between the two research areas and to define possible analogies and homologies of the elements of the cultural landscapes.
- ❖ Formulation of general suggestions on European level, inclusion in a theoretical concept of landscape development in peripheric areas.

Sub-objectives

- ❖ To make a historical landscape analysis for both of the research areas.
- ❖ To assess the on-site public opinion regarding the importance of the cultural landscape for local economy, culture and society by means of expert interviews.
- ❖ To assess the perception patterns of the visitors to the two research areas using questionnaires, to identify the role of the cultural landscape for tourism.
- ❖ To point out how the outsiders’ and the insiders’ point of view influence each other and how these have an impact on the cultural landscape.

4 Preliminary work

Due to a series of preliminary works that I conducted during my master thesis in the summer of 2006 and my academic background the success of the proposed dissertation is very much fostered. I am especially familiar with the research area Gyimes in the Eastern Carpathians where I spent several weeks during the research on my master thesis. A rough historical landscape analysis and different socio-empiric assessments were already carried out there and will serve as a base for the suggested project. The examination of the region through a combination of landscape analysis and socio-empirical methods brought to light interesting particularities in the landscape perception of the inhabitants and the visitors. The cultural landscape is seen as archaic since for the visitor it represents a state of 50 to 100 years ago. The landscape elements are not regarded objectively, however, but experience a strong emotional projection that not only results from the positive situation of being on holiday. The typically Hungarian tourist sees – politically and historically conditioned – in his holiday destination Gyimes the origin of his cultural being and the very cradle of Hungarian civilization. Since it was observed that this very special view is slowly transferred to certain parts of the local population and therefore in the end forms the landscape it was concluded that this could also be the case in other parts of Europe. The already existing contacts to experts and the local population and the knowledge of institutions and archives with relevant material will ease research activities in this research area. On basis of the gathered core data one will be able to focus on further relevant aspects of research.

The experiences with the research methods and the local circumstances in a peripheric region made in Gyimes will be well applicable to the second research area Las Hurdes in Spain. Apart from that I am well acquainted with the situation in Spain through one year of studies spent at the Universidad Politecnica de Madrid and there is direct contact to a scientist in the region (Universidad de Extremadura, Placencia), who has been investigating the cultural landscape and its development in Las Hurdes for years. Since there is no direct knowledge of the place however, the focus in the time schedule of the study will be adjusted in favour of this second research area.

In September 2007 I begin a six months internship within the Carlo-Schmid-Program at the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations) headquarters in Rome, in the Natural Resources Management and Environment Department that is also concerned with the situation of agriculture and rural development in Eastern Europe. My task will be to assess the state of agricultural advisory in countries of the West Balkan and to look for ways of sustainable and diversified rural development. The knowledge and insight I will be able to gain while working for the biggest organisation worldwide concerned with agriculture, rural areas, cultural landscapes and livelihood possibilities of peripheric populations will be very well used in the planned scientific study.

The Institute for Landscape Management under the direction of Prof. Werner Konold has been conducting inter- and transdisciplinary research of cultural landscapes in different research areas in Europe. Within the institute there will be the possibility to access scientific advice during the study regarding conception, content and methodology of the project. Especially during the “Project Apuseni” in Romanian Transylvania the institute gained farfetching experience in organising a inter- and transdisciplinary project over many years in the fields of vegetation ecology, landuse and participation. It was shown that there can be solutions for peripheric regions in Europe (RUSDEA et al. 2005). Against this background there are ideal preconditions for the planned multidisciplinary study.

5 Methods

In the planned project a transdisciplinary approach will be applied. The complex problem requires the usage of mixed methods from the fields of life sciences, historical geography and socio-economic sciences. The historical landscape analysis will be part of the life science methods since the cultural landscape elements visible and used in present shall be inventoried together with their on-site attributes. Using maps, historical sources, secondary literature about the research areas etc. the historical evolution of the elements shall be examined thus. This requires a thorough literature review in libraries, archives and on the internet in all languages of the concerned regions.

The examination in the field (with the purpose to acquire the characteristics of these archaic landscapes, its elements and functions) represents, besides the work in archives, an important part of historical landscape analysis and will follow phases of literature review during the project. On the one hand documented factors should be double-checked on-site, on the other hand also traces of cultural landscape elements of the past (e.g. balk steps in pasture land or dry walls in fallow vineyards or forest) should be documented. Through the comparison of the current state of human remodelling of landscape elements with the documented situation, balances of the elements can be drawn and their future development estimated (SCHWINEKÖPER 2000, p.12).

Within the second thematic emphasis of the study, the investigation of the landscape perception of inhabitants and visitors of the areas, socio-empirical methods will be applied. In comparable studies and also during my master thesis it proved sensible to combine quantitative and qualitative methods and therefore minimize the respective disadvantages. The balance between „measuring“ and „interpreting“ should be kept in order to ensure an overall picture (ATTESLANDER 2000). Therefore semi-structured interviews with experts and tourists are planned on the one hand, and standardised questionnaire polls among the tourists on the other hand. These more or less strongly structured interview methods will be complemented with an open participating observation in the respective research areas. For a more precise methodological classification of the used research methods please refer to table 1.

Table 1: Applied social-empiric research methods according to ATTESLANDER (2000)

	Type of communication		
Mode of communication	little structured	partly structured	strongly structured
oral	informal interviews with the inhabitants	informal interviews with the tourists	
written			written questionnaires with the tourists
observing	participating observation		
	qualitative aspects		quantitative aspects
	"interpreting"		"measuring"
	high		low

Finally an overview of this transdisciplinary approach with the variety of research methods used shall be given:

Table 2: methods overview

	methods from the field of geography and history	methods from the field of social sciences
literature research	✘	✘
historical landscape analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ archive research, analysis of maps and historical sources ▪ assessment and analysis of the cultural landscape elements 	✘	✘
social-empiric methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ half structured interviews ▪ questionnaires ▪ participative observation 		✘ ✘ ✘

6 Time schedule and workplan

Table 3: time schedule and workplan of the project

	2008				2009				2010			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Literature review, preparation of first field stay												
First travel to Spain, landscape analysis, eventually first expert interviews, research in local archives, etc.												
First reflexion phase, further literature review, evaluation of first interviews												
First travel to Romania, specified expert interviews												
Second travel to Spain, tourist survey, landscape evaluation												
Second travel to Romania, tourist survey, landscape evaluation												
Second reflexion phase, intense comparison of the results from the two different research areas												
Synthesis and transfer												
Field stays												

The dark areas in table 3 mark the core periods of the planned steps, the lighter areas are transitional periods. The planned PhD foresees a cumulative publication procedure so there will be additional time needed for this in the transitional periods.

7 Cooperating partners

- ❖ Placencia/ Spain: Prof. Dr. Fernando Pulido, Universidad de Extremadura

- ❖ Budapest/ Hungary: Dr. Zoltán Ilyés, Hungarian Research Institute of Ethnic and National Minorities

The cooperating partner at the Universidad de Extremadura, Prof. Dr. Fernando Pulido, has been in contact with the Institute for Landscape Management for a long time. His working group mainly focuses on the vegetation history of Las Hurdes so that this project would perfectly complement the research being carried out there.

The contact with Dr. Zoltán Ilyés at the Hungarian Research Institute of Ethnic and National Minorities in Budapest was established during my master thesis. Since the institute is predominantly concerned with minorities in Transylvania but also elsewhere in Europe it will be, with its staff and databases, a valuable source of knowledge for the PhD project.

8 Implementation of results

Following institutions and target groups can use the results:

- ❖ Political institutions on European level concerned with regional policy, preserving cultural landscapes and promoting the agricultural sector: e.g. Directorate General for the Environment, Directorate General for Regional Policy and Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission, Organisation Pathways to Cultural Landscapes
- ❖ Political Institutions on national level that want to strengthen the status of minorities via also designing a targeted regional policy to protect, preserve and promote remote and archaic cultural landscapes
- ❖ Scientists and environmental associations who are concerned with the various roles of cultural landscapes from an ecological and socio-economical point of view and who are looking for an instrument to better integrate the category „cultural landscape“ into nature protection
- ❖ Communal decision-makers, environmental NGOs , representatives of minority movements and the local population who are interested in preserving the identity-generating value of cultural landscapes and who could use this comparative study to find new cooperation partners abroad

The transfer of the found results from science to practical application ‚in the field‘ will take place through the cooperation partners and through the publication of a detailed report made available to them. The study will also be submitted for publication to relevant international journals. The local stakeholders shall profit from the results by receiving target group oriented publications and access to findings in their respective language (Hungarian and Spanish).

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INTERNET SOURCES, FILM MATERIAL

- Pathways to Cultural Landscapes- ein länderübergreifender Zusammenschluss von öffentlichen und privaten Organisationen:
<http://www.pcl-eu.de/>
- Infoseite der UNESCO über Kulturlandschaften, die Teil des Welterbes sind:
<http://whc.unesco.org/exhibits/cultland/landscape.htm>
- Las Hurdes, tierra sin pan. – Dokumentarfilm, Spanien 1932, Regie: Luis Buñuel, sw, 27 min., online verfügbar u.a. unter:
<http://video.google.es/videoplay?docid=6526529148876785916&q=Bu%C3%B1uel>

Figures

- Title: own design
- Figure 1: own photo
- Figure 2: W. Konold