

enabled doubling the area of the prescribed buffer zone, to increase its sustainability, and to reduce public objections.

**Keywords:** Buffer zones, delineation methodology, Tel Beer Sheva.

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## **Integrated Heritage Landscape – Built Cultural Heritage in Open Spaces**

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Declaration of cultural property as well as natural landscape for preservation means intervention, but while cultural built heritage needs high intervention to avoid further deterioration, landscape and nature need minimal interference. These observations encourage planning authorities to present different outline plans for open space and natural reserves and for cultural heritage assets. In cases where cultural heritage assets are located within the natural landscape, the planning authorities prefer to preserve the landscape and neglect the preservation of heritage assets. Today the International Covenant on Natural Heritage and Cultural Heritage (1972) celebrates its fortieth anniversary. From the beginning the covenant included mixed definitions and in 1992 defined new criteria for cultural landscape that present a combination between natural and cultural heritage. The purpose of this article is to bridge between the definition of open areas and natural landscape and built cultural heritage and to argue that the encounter between these two creates a new synergetic landscape fabric, which therefore needs special recognition and planning methodology. To test this methodology, a declared open area in east Rehovot was chosen as a case study.

**Keywords:** open space, cultural heritage, national and regional outline plans, integrated heritage landscape.