

Original Research Article

Contribution of Power Institutions and Local Communities in Integrated Management of Seaside Towns*

Hamideh Abarghouei Fard

Ph.D. in Landscape Architecture, School of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Iran.

Received: 28/12/2023

Accepted: 04/03/2024

Available online: 21/06/2024

Abstract | The landscape is formed based on the continuous relationship between the communities and their natural environment, and as a natural-cultural phenomenon and the common asset of the communities, it has great merit. In this approach, the landscape is the product of the struggle between groups with different interests and goals, including societies and management institutions. This issue is particularly prominent in the landscape of the seaside cities. Even though the placement of areas with social and natural values such as Chahkooh Canyon and mangrove (Hara) forests on the UNESCO World Heritage List creates a valuable opportunity for constructive conservation, it may be associated with damages such as maximum intervention in the landscape or its abandonment. So these landscapes, as a result of ignoring each case's social context and place-specificity, may turn into unproductive spaces asynchronous with the constantly changing interaction of man and the environment. By considering cities such as Qeshm and Bandar Khamir as tourist destinations based on natural resources, it is necessary to pay attention to natural resources such as the sea as a common heritage and asset between the two agencies of local communities and institutions of power and to explain strategies for balancing the manner and extent of intervention and exploitation of the sea and other natural contexts associated with it. The inherent value of sites known as the common human heritage representing the temporal-spatial dynamics derived from natural processes and the cultural biodiversity resulting from the coexistence of man and nature and the need to fill the gap between disciplines of geography and social sciences are the necessities of research. The purpose of this study is to analyze the management of landscapes with cultural and natural value as a common human asset, using the capacities of local communities, the different dimensions of the concept of "natural-cultural heritage" are specified and provide strategies for more sustainable management of the cities of the sea. The methodology in the present research is qualitative and case study with an analytical approach to explain the conceptual model of the landscape as a common asset. One set of data was collected using library research to explain the theoretical grounds of the study, and another set of data was gathered through a field case study. The complete lack of integrity of local communities and management institutions in the case studies has led to the wasting of tourism capacities and the creation of an unproductive space. The interdisciplinary approach to the landscape focuses on points of agreement and commonality, demonstrating the emerging context and guidance for bridging the nature-culture gap through the application of the cultural and social capabilities of local communities. Because of the different values of the landscape as a common resource, it is inextricably linked to the communities and the people who make them. Attitude toward the landscape of the seaside cities as a living entity and subject to the allocation and reuse of activists based on the three principles of balance, flexibility, dynamism, and moderation will lead to more efficient and sustainable management.

Keywords | *Natural-Cultural Heritage, Chahkooh Canyon, Hara Forests.*

Introduction | The natural environment and its elements have always been decisive factors in the way of organizing human settlements, and the intelligent use of cultural groups of natural elements in the management of the peripheral environment is

Corresponding author: +989126998223, hamidehabarghouei@ut.ac.ir

one of the manifestations of this issue (Saboonchi & Abarghouei Fard, 2020, 18). In parallel, the rapid increase in the world population has dramatically increased the demand for natural resources, creating significant changes in the quantity and quality of natural resources. To achieve sustainable resource

management, it is essential to receive enlightening guidance from emerging disciplines such as landscape. The landscape is the space of action and the existence of society, and it creates semantic relationships that are constantly established and renegotiated between communities and their physical and biological environments (Berque, 2013). Conceptualizing the landscape as a common asset of societies has great merit and, at the same time, gives a political perspective to it. Although this approach provides a platform for better promotion and management of landscape, in practice it often refers to conflicts about landscape as a product of struggles between groups with opposing interests. On the one hand, the maximum management and intervention of management institutions in the landscape may reduce the valuable natural context to a usable resource and commodity, and on the other hand, the conservative approach of minimal intervention may lead to the abandonment of the landscape and the decline of its cultural, social, and economic values and interests. This issue is particularly prominent in the landscape of the seaside cities. Even though placing valuable social and natural areas on the UNESCO World Heritage List, although a valuable opportunity to preserve the common heritage of humanity, may result in flaws such as ignoring the social context and place-specific nature of each case and the formation of non-productive and static spaces asynchronous with the constantly changing interaction of man and the environment. The presence of cities such as Qeshm and Bandar Khamir as tourist destinations based on natural resources, it is necessary to pay attention to natural resources such as the sea as a common heritage and asset between the two agencies of local communities and institutions of power and to explain strategies for balancing the manner and extent of intervention and exploitation of the sea and other natural platforms associated with it. Analyzing the management of two cases of mangrove-protected forests and Chahkooch Canyon as UNESCO-protected landscapes using the capacities of local communities may be effective in explaining a conceptual model based on management strategies in other natural contexts in the seaside cities. The present research, based on the teachings obtained from the management of mangrove forests in Bandar Khamir and the Chahkooch Canyon in Qeshm, seeks to answer the following questions:

- A more sustainable landscape management of seaside cities should include what principles, strategies, and guidelines?
- What features does the landscape have as a natural-cultural heritage?

Research Background

The present study has formed by questioning the relationship between the three variables of the landscape of power (participation of power institutions in landscape formation), the social landscape (involvement of social institutions in landscape formation), and the integrated management of the landscape

(The result of the synergistic relationship between the people and the power institution) as a social-natural phenomenon and the common asset of humanity. Community-centered formation and management of natural landscape (Gerber & Hess, 2017, Wu, 2013), the role of local communities in sustainable management and development of landscape (Barrera-Bassols & Toledo, 2005; Greider & Garkovich, 1994) and the necessity of establishing a balance of power in landscape management (Law, 2002, Mitchell, 2002, Zukin, 1993, Antrop, 2005) are the general topics of present research that have been studied in the theoretical principles of this field. Various research has been conducted on the landscape management practices of the seaside cities of Hormozgan province so far, emphasizing cultural and natural attractions in the form of ecotourism. Locating and evaluating important sites with potential for development plans based on ecotourism and natural cultural attractions in Qeshm Island (Dashti et al., 2013, Zarei et al., 2016) and providing solutions for their sustainable development (Safarabadi, 2016) have been the subject of some studies. Offering strategic management programs for conservation and sustainable development of ecotourism (Jozi & Rezaian, 2010, Kalantari et al., 2011; Zakeri & Habib, 2013; Ghasemi & Kashef, 2015) has been one of the studies emphasizing the need for simultaneous attention to the cultural and natural values of sites such as those studied in the present study. Some studies have specifically investigated the impact of local community involvement on the development of valuable sites, with an emphasis on geo-tourism (Shahhoseini et al., 2017; Kourosh Niya et al., 2019). The emphasis of the research on the keywords of the local community and natural and cultural attractions shows the importance of the research topic. However, none of these studies have directly focused on development strategies based on links between local communities and management institutions for conserving and exploiting valuable sites. On the other hand, in addition to the general field of urban studies, the participatory approach has been analyzed especially by the concept of the landscape and its capabilities and characteristics, including the democratic nature of the landscape and the place of the audience in its formation (Majidi et al., 2021; Golestani et al., 2020; Mansouri & Foroughi, 2018). However, the capacities of the participatory approach in the management of the valuable sites of seaside cities have not been examined. Based on this, the current research is considered an important step in examining and analyzing the management of landscapes with cultural and natural value as a common human asset. In this way, by using the capacities of local communities, different dimensions of the concept of "natural-cultural heritage" are determined and strategies are provided for more sustainable management of seaside cities.

Theoretical Foundations

- **Natural cultural heritage as a common human asset**
Humans receive their common heritage from two combined sources: the natural environment and human creations. In

the formation of this heritage, these two are combined, and no aspect of nature is protected from the influence of human factors, and no artificial is unaffected by the environment (Lowenthal, 2005, 81). The history of humanity and the history of nature are less separated studies and are common works. Recent experiences have shown that natural heritage and cultural heritage in many landscapes are inextricably linked, and a suitable approach may benefit from qualities such as an integrated and holistic vision for better interpretation, understanding, and management of heritage for society. Despite prevalent rhetoric about the synthesis of culture and nature and the formation of shared heritage, inequalities are becoming more pronounced globally in some of the most common operational approaches. In such a way, in some approaches taking the approach of absolute protection, nature is set as a model, and at the opposite point of the approaches based on prioritizing intervention and human activity, culture is superior. Based on this, “the lack of understanding of the landscape as a holistic term that includes both natural and cultural heritage has hampered sustainable solutions for the protection, interpretation, and overall environmental management of a given landscape.” Addressing the importance of natural-social heritage in the form of concepts such as “ecological integrity”, “preserving biodiversitys”, and ... in important global charters reveals the importance of adapting general approaches in specific cases.

Social science critique of protected areas is one of the topics of interest in analyzing protective measures towards cultural-natural heritage. For example, the indifference of natural scientists towards the social context of the protected space and unilateral efforts to promote cultural measures related to their agenda are among the criticisms raised in this approach, and it raises the need for an interdisciplinary and holistic approach. The most frequent message that emerges from the retrospective and conservation-based articles is the strong need to act interdisciplinarily and include different social sciences in management approaches. We must learn how to translate our scientific knowledge into action and consider solutions that focus on human behavior (Harmon, 2007, 382-383).

Accordingly, the link between the natural and cultural dimensions of the common human heritage, especially in areas under the protection of organizations such as UNESCO has been a subject of interest in previous research (Leitão et al., 2018; Vanneste & Stoffelen, 2020; Buckley et al., 2019). Valuing the natural-cultural heritage in a holistic approach that includes the complementary components of culture and nature, local communities and management institutions, and the general principles of global charters and its context-oriented restoration in the form of operational solutions for each specific example is of great importance³. Placing people's perceptions on the right path to get to know the values and existential philosophy of any natural and cultural heritage makes them committed and ready to preserve, maintain, manage, and interpret them for

the public interest. On this basis, the cultural-natural heritage has the main feature of “wholeness” which is realized by the formation of balance between the agencies as mentioned earlier.

• Principles and characteristics of appropriate approach towards natural cultural heritage

Reviewing the studies in the field of management of landscape with natural and cultural value shows the three basic principles of integration of local communities and management institutions, the combination of the main actors of nature and culture, contextualism, and the adaptation of macro solutions to a specific case. implement The set of these strategies makes it possible to find the meaning of the landscape as a natural-cultural phenomenon and common human heritage.

- Integration of local communities and management institutions

The main issue in protecting valuable sites such as geo-parks is to consider the triple relationship between protector, heritage, and audience (Basiri et al., 2014). Accordingly, heritage includes meaning, the protector facilitates understanding the meaning of heritage and the audience is someone who perceives the meaning of heritage. People living in a protected area who exploit it to meet their financial, cultural, social, and political needs are a fundamental factor in achieving optimal management. It seems that balancing and connecting the three agencies of people, government, and geotourism attractions in a process including designing, monitoring, and managing will be a preferred solution (Pourfaraj et al., 2020, 80-81). The concept of “integrity” can be considered to serve as a basis for the development of conservation management and assurance to prevent the devaluation of a legacy (Jokilehto, 2006). For a long time, sustaining the multiple values of nature in the form of management measures has been a concern of thinkers. The process of co-ownership by different actors and going beyond private and exclusive strategies, by proposing the concept of “landscape as a common asset” enables people to have common ownership and, in fact, their common stewards (Bollier & Helfrich, 2013). This reveals the need to value the agency of people as individuals, groups, communities, and decision-making institutions in relation to natural-cultural heritage. Frost et al. (2006) focusing on the approach of integrated management of natural resources⁴, pay special attention to the intersection of the interests of local people and managers to solve social and environmental problems, especially by emphasizing the empowerment of local stakeholders, and suggest eight guidelines:

1. Focus on multiscale analysis and intervention,
2. Development of participation in action research,
3. Facilitating change rather than dictating it,
4. Promote the vision and development of scenarios,
5. Understanding the importance of local knowledge,
5. Strengthening social learning and adaptable management,
6. Focus on people and their natural

resources, including biodiversity, 7. Blending with complexity (ibid.).

- The integration of the main actors of nature and culture

In the process of transforming the environment into the landscape, The human agency transforms the natural environment to meet their material and semantic needs (Abarghouei Fard & Saboonchi, 2020, 28). The landscape is an area perceived by people and its characteristics are shaped by the interaction of natural and/or human factors. Based on this, any intervention and effect on the natural-cultural heritage should be done with attention to environmental and humanistic dimensions at the same time. resource-based approaches to the landscape by emphasizing the landscape as a cultural resource and semantic reservoir, risk forgetting the fact that the relationship with the landscape is first of all the experience of an environment. On the contrary, common resource-based approaches focus on the continuously updated experience of the human subject and include a process of collective appropriation, collective decision-making, and forming collective identity (Gerber & Hess, 2017, 714-715). In this case, the landscape “from the philosophical and epistemological point of view” as a common commodity “means the division of political and environmental values that are important and decisive for building the identity of societies” (Menatti, 2014, 41). Based on this promoting tourism and integrating environmental, cultural, historical, as well as economic and social resources in the framework of a system is considered to promote local development strategies to create cultural and economic benefits in small-scale areas (Della Spina, 2021, 1116). So human intervention in the environment represents a unique and special feature of nature.

-Contextualism and adaptation of macro strategies with a particular case sample

The main assumption is that good data is a prerequisite for good decision-making. Comprehensive understanding of the marine environment through the identification of users and stakeholders; development of site environment perception through the implementation of basic community surveys; determination of site transformation processes; periodic and effective monitoring; responding to change and increasing appropriate social participation; and promoting non-intrusive access are among the strategies that bring the integrated macro-management approach closer to the specific context of a given case (Oxley, 2010, 415). Accordingly, the necessity of a unified, holistic, and multi-stakeholder management—central and local government, business, and local communities—has been considered to carry out a common responsibility (Susilo & Suroso, 2015, 116).

Summary

By reviewing the previous three principles, we can conclude that finding the meaning of globally valuable landscapes as cultural-natural phenomena depends on the integrated and

participatory management of the main stakeholders of local communities and management institutions, which requires a holistic approach to the landscape within the framework of the following three agencies:

- Human agencies including management institutions and local communities,
- Contextual agency including nature and culture,
- Processual agency including macro management solutions and the specific context of each case (Fig. 1).

Case Study Analysis

The Chahkooh Canyon in Qeshm Island and the protected mangrove forests in the Bandar Khamir are the two main cases discussed in the research. According to Safarabadi (2016, 53), the two mentioned cases are ranked higher than other places in the field of ecotourism in Hormozgan province in terms of tourist attractions and productivity scale. Part of UNESCO’s strategies and guidelines for managing this protected area include employing the capacities of local communities. Both mentioned cases are considered as natural-cultural heritage that “represent the ecological processes in progress in the evolution and development of communities in natural habitats and are used for education, increasing environmental awareness, protecting biodiversity, and also as a destination for tourism and to cherish nature” (Marafa, 2003, 307). The mentioned cases are also important for reasons such as the temporal-spatial dynamics resulting from the sedimentary processes in the Chahkooh canyon and the characteristics of the biosphere in the mangrove forests and the creative ways of responding to human needs in the form of concepts such as “learning city5”. The secondary importance of the discussed cases is the display of biological-cultural diversity which life is based on. Conceptually, bio-cultural diversity bridges the gap between social and human science disciplines focused on human interventions and behaviors and natural science

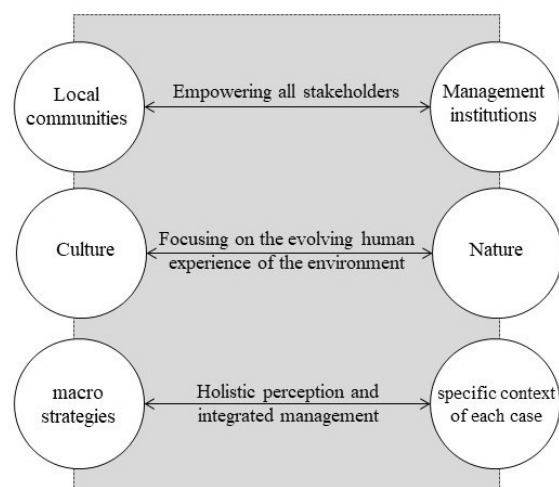


Fig. 1. The network of issues surrounding integrated and participatory management of landscape as a cultural-natural phenomenon and common human heritage. Source: Author.

disciplines focused on the integral nature of the non-human world. In other words, the mentioned cases represent the role of landscape as a natural cultural phenomenon and common asset. Based on this, we will continue to analyze the findings obtained from the field research and additional information obtained from the study of documents based on three groups of human, contextual, and processual agency (Fig. 2).

• Chahkooh Canyon

The Chahkooh Canyon or Chahkooh Valley is one of the natural attractions of Qeshm Island in Hormozgan province and a demonstration of the erosion of sedimentary rocks and is a part of Qeshm Geopark, which has been approved by UNESCO. This valley is located at a distance of 70 km from Qeshm city and next to the eastern village of Chaho in the Shahab district. In addition to showing the erosion of sedimentary rocks, the Chahkoh Canyon is an example of the creative interaction of local communities with the natural environment due to the method of storing fresh water in several wells. Among the measures taken on this site, which are often done with the approach of absolute preservation of the natural context, the following can be mentioned; Employing the local community in the space management process in a flexible and multiple way, such as the permanent employment of local guides and the employment of honorary assistants during peak visits.

- Strengthening the usage value of space while maintaining its intrinsic value, such as the environmental and physical equipment of the space for commuting in a contextual manner,
- Applying local wisdom and cultural values for creating tourist attractions, including selling the handicrafts produced by local women,
- Informing the local community about the economic values of the presence of tourists and encouraging them to provide facilities and services such as transportation, accommodation, etc.,
- Informing the local community about the values of nature in the form of events such as a scientific-educational camp on the topic of waste management with the aim of women's

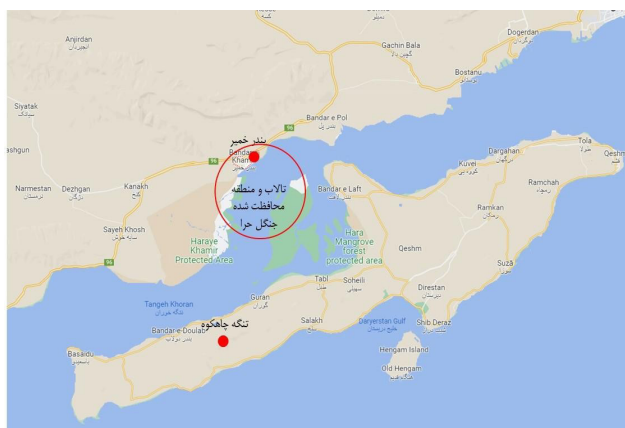


Fig. 2. Location of the Chahkooh Canyon located in Qeshm Island and protected mangrove forests in the Bandar Khamir. Source: Author.

participation in building a healthy village on the day of honoring the earth ,

- Continuation of the efficiency of the water system related to the Chahkooh Canyon in the village (Fig. 3).

• Mangrove forests in Bandar Khamir

The protected complex of green coastal mangrove forests is one of the five forests of Hormozgan province, located in the northwest of Qeshm Island. Forest products, fishery products, as well as indirect products aimed at ecological functions are among the benefits of mangrove forests. One of the parts of this complex, in the vicinity of Bandar Khamir, is protected according to two international treaties and is known as a mangrove biosphere reserve due to its international importance. Urban management policies regarding the mangrove forest and the wetland of Bandar Khamir have brought achievements such as registering it as Iran's first national wetland city and being included in the list of 6 learning cities of the UNESCO organization. Registering Bandar Khamir as a learning city of the UNESCO organization makes it one of the important cases in the participatory management method of urban management and local communities. Among the positive management measures taken regarding this natural-cultural heritage, the following can be mentioned:

- Holding workshops and events planned for educating the local community including the establishment of the Sipa Centre in Bandar Khamir to educate, increase participation, and raise the awareness of the public ,
- Allocation of economic facilities and financial resources to the local community to equip and provide tourism facilities, including the provision of loans and financial assistance for the construction of eco-tourism accommodation in Bandar Khamir,
- Material and spiritual support for creativity such as building a restaurant with organic and recycled materials in Bandar Khamir,
- Holding workshops such as the educational workshop on sustainable learning city policies and the creative tourism educational workshop in collaboration with UNESCO,



Fig. 3. The concrete experience of local wisdom in managing the natural infrastructure of the Chahkooh Canyon. Source: <https://www.asemanpaytakht.com/AttractionDetail/41637>

- Holding events such as the Oud Player Festival and Hara Nowruz festival,
 - Extensive media advertising to build a city brand and introduce Bandar Khamir with titles such as the first national wetland city of Iran and one of its learning cities at the national and even international level,
 - Transparency in providing reports on the progress of urban projects to citizens through the website of the municipality,
 - Holding events such as “World Day of Migratory Birds” as an annual awareness program related to the mangrove forest ecosystem,
 - Establishing educational activities at different levels, including education in schools, an operational plan for cleaning the edge of the Khorkhoran wetland, bird watching on the beach, and setting up a photo exhibition of wetland birds near the wetland,
 - Adopting policies of intelligent utilization of the wetland in the form of tourism and distancing from traditional livelihood methods,
- Also, the following passive and sometimes negative management measures are considered in this particular case,
- Focusing measures on the wetland and keeping the improvement of the city’s landscape limited to some simple and superficial measures such as repairing the floor and walls and in some cases completely ignoring the worn-out urban texture,
 - Lack of connection between the city and the wetland due to the 300 meters distance protected by the environmental organization,
 - Separation from native architecture in some late constructions, including boulevards and the construction of Bandar Khamir spa resort,
 - Limiting some livelihood infrastructure related to the wetland, including fishing activities,
 - Passive approach to the high potential of some traditions, rituals, and cultural lessons such as traditional music and the purely economic and ornamental aspect of handicrafts, contrary to the emphasis on policies such as creative tourism,
 - Failure to hold continuous events and workshops after registering Bandar Khamir as a learning city (Fig. 4).

Findings and Discussion

The ambivalence of the meaning of socio-cultural heritage in the two investigated cases indicates a challenge and a valuable potential in such sites. From one point of view, such places are a suitable bridge between space and society, culture, and environment, while the fluidity of the definition deprives it of an analytical implementation. From the comparison of management measures in two cases of mangrove forests in Bandar Khamir and Chahkough Canyon in Qeshm, it can be understood that establishing a balance between the dual agencies of nature and society, management institutions and communities, and the macro solutions and context-specific solutions of each site, requires a certain relationship between



Fig. 4. Educating the natural and cultural values of mangrove forests to visitors during their visit and tangible experience. Source: <https://www.mehrnews.com/news/5165254/>

the mentioned agencies. Among the most important principles of the mentioned process, the following can be mentioned;

- Establishing a balance in the interaction between man and the environment and the two partners of the power institutions and local communities and avoiding the minimum or maximum management, the dominance of the tourism approach based solely on economic benefit and...
- The dynamism and flexibility of the allocation of space, facilities, and resources to different stakeholders including local communities, management institutions, and tourists, and avoiding approaches based on unilateral exploitation,
- Applying Indigenous knowledge and learning from cultural resources such as how to economically exploit natural resources like water and synchronizing it with contemporary needs while continuously updating how users perceive landscape,
- Focusing on the relationship with the landscape based on the experience of an environment rather than a cultural resource and semantic reservoir that should be protected.

Conclusions

The landscape as a phenomenon resulting from human and environmental interaction is a simultaneous natural-cultural phenomenon. This issue has an obvious appearance in seaside towns due to the joint use of local communities and management institutions from the sea’s natural context. The long-standing gap between biological and social sciences in how to protect the common human heritage as a cultural-natural phenomenon has directly affected the current conditions of the studied cases. The complete lack of integration of local communities and management institutions has led to the waste of tourism capacities of these sites and has created an unproductive atmosphere. Meanwhile, taking an interdisciplinary view of the landscape by focusing on the points of agreement and commonality between the mentioned dualities provides better results for conservation. The prospect of simultaneous conservation of natural and cultural heritage may seem bleak, but it provides emerging context

and guidance on how to bridge the nature/culture divide. This requires searching for the cultural and social context of reference conditions and promoting interdisciplinary research. The integrated protection of natural and cultural heritage by defining how humans behave in a specific place goes beyond the absolute protection of a valuable natural substrate such as an inscription. As a shared resource, the various values of

the landscape are inextricably linked to the communities and people who create them. Viewing the landscape of seaside cities as a living entity subjected to appropriation and reuse by stakeholders leads to their more efficient and sustainable management. Focusing on the three principles of balance, flexibility, dynamism and moderation in the landscape management process will increase its sustainability.

Endnotes

* This article is extracted from the Research Project entitled "Sea-Based Development in Hormozgan" which was conducted under supervision of Dr. "Seyed Amir Mansouri" by the research team of NAZAR Research Center in Hormozgan province in January 2023.

1. Heritage means something left from the past for mankind, which is mainly considered a precious and irreplaceable resource and a necessity for the formation of social and personal identity. Common human heritage is often known as natural and cultural heritage (Lowenthal, 2005, 81).

2. Most experts consider nature superior to culture, and human transformations inferior to pristine nature. In the UNESCO Cultural Landscape Program book, it is constantly pointed out that nature is superior and culture is a nuisance. The main criterion for registering cultural landscapes in World Heritage sites is their presumed harmony with nature.

3. This view is not only related to natural and cultural heritage

but can be adopted in all human environments including cities. In general, the three agencies of people, power institutions, and the context are involved in the formation of human space (Abarghouei Fard, Mansouri & Motalebi, 2023, 96; Abarghouei Fard, Motalebi & Mansouri, 2023, 42).

4. Integrated natural resource management (INRM) is an approach to sustainable resource management by assisting resource users, managers, and other stakeholders while considering their various interests, attitudes, and actions (Harwood & Kassam 2003, Sayer & Campbell 2004).

5. Learning cities develop policies and practices that promote progress and sustainable development in urban management through education. Especially when local governments empower communities to participate in the implementation of lifelong learning strategies and programs (<https://fa.irunesco.org/learningcity/>).

References list

- Abarghouei Fard, H., & Saboonchi, P. (2020). Landscape as Symbolic Nature; Contemplation of the Representative Role of Natural Elements in the Formation of the Landscape of Kamu Village. *MANZAR, the Scientific Journal of Landscape*, 12(52), 28-37. <https://doi.org/10.22034/manzar.2020.226462.2059>
- Abarghouei Fard, H., Mansouri, S. A. & Motalebi, G. (2023). Narrative Review of Pertinent Theories on 'Public Space' in Cities. *The Monthly Scientific Journal of Bagh-e Nazar*, 19(116), 85-102. <https://doi.org/10.22034/bagh.2022.376257.5305>
- Abarghouei Fard, H., Motalebi, G., & Mansouri, S. A. (2023). A theory of Good Form of Public Space» A Critical Review of the Criteria for the Formation of Efficient Public Space. *The Monthly Scientific Journal of Bagh-e Nazar*, 20(121), 37-54. <https://doi.org/10.22034/bagh.2023.382820.5325>
- Antrop, M. (2005). Why Landscapes of the Past are Important for the Future. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 70(1-2), 21-34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2003.10.002>
- Barrera-Bassols, N., & Toledo, V. M. (2005). Ethnoecology of the Yucatec Maya: symbolism, knowledge and management of natural resources. *Journal of Latin American Geography*, 9-41. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25765087>
- Basiri, S., Vatandoust R., Emami, S.M.A. & Ahmadi, H. (2014). *History and Culture*, 46(1), 85-108. <https://doi.org/10.22067/HISTORY.V46I9.28737>
- Berque, A. (2013). *Thinking through landscape*. Routledge.
- Bollier, D. & Helfrich, S. (Eds.). (2015). *Patterns of commoning*. Commons Strategy Group and Off the Common Press.
- Buckley, K., Bourdin, G., Pelletier, M., Wigboldus, L., DeMarco, L. & Badman, T. (2019). Connecting Practice: Operationalizing Concepts and Strategies for Integrating Natural and Cultural Heritage in the World Heritage Convention. In *2018 US/ICOMOS Symposium "Forward Together: A Culture-Nature Journey towards More Effective Conservation in a Changing World"*, November 13-14, 2018, San Francisco, California. <http://openarchive.icomos.org/2315/>
- Dashti, S., Monavari, S. M., Hosseini, S. M., Riazi, B. & Momeni, M. (2013). Application of GIS, AHP, Fuzzy and WLC in island ecotourism development (Case study of Qeshm Island, Iran). *Life Science Journal*, 10(1), 1274-1282. <http://www.lifesciencesite.com/>
- Della Spina, L. (2020). Strategic planning and decision making: A case study for the integrated management of cultural heritage assets in southern Italy. In C. Bevilacqua, F. Calabrò, L. Della Spina (Eds.), *New Metropolitan Perspectives: Knowledge Dynamics and Innovation-driven Policies Towards Urban and Regional Transition*. Springer. Vol. 178. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-48279-4_104.
- Frost, P., Campbell, B., Medina, G. & Usongo, L. (2006). Landscape-scale approaches for integrated natural resource management in tropical forest landscapes. *Ecology and Society*, 11(2). <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26266032>
- Gerber, J. D. & Hess, G. (2017). From landscape resources to landscape commons: focussing on the non-utility values of landscape. *International Journal of the Commons*, 11(2), 708-732. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26522932>
- Ghasemi, F. & Kashef, M. H. (2015). The creation of geo-tourism infrastructure and a strategy for conservation and sustainable development of Qeshm Geopark. *Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences*, 6, 601-608. <http://www.innspring.net/>
- Golestani, N., Khakzand, M., Faizi, M. & Karimi, B. (2020). Explaining the Mutual Relationship between Landscape Perception and Participation in the Process of Participatory Landscape Development. *The Monthly Scientific Journal of Bagh-e Nazar*, 17(90), 35-54. <https://doi.org/10.22034/bagh.2019.202680.4320>
- Greider, T. & Garkovich, L. (1994). Landscapes: The social construction of nature and the environment. *Rural sociology*, 59(1), 1-24. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1549-0831.1994.tb00519.x>
- Harmon, D. (2007). A bridge over the chasm: Finding ways to achieve integrated natural and cultural heritage conservation. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 13(4-5), 380-392. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527250701351098>
- Harwood, R.R. & Kassam, A.H. (Eds.) (2003). *Research towards*

integrated natural resources management: examples of research problems, approaches and partnerships in action in the CGIAR. CGIAR, FAO, Rome, Italy. <http://hdl.handle.net/10919/65897>

- Jokilehto, J. (2006). Considerations on authenticity and integrity in world heritage context. *City Time*, 2(1), 70–83. URL:<http://www.ct.ceci-br.org>
- Jozi, S. A., & Rezaian, S. (2010, August). Presentation of strategic management plan in ecotourism development through SWOT (Case study: Qeshm Island). In *2010 International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Engineering* (pp. 358-362). IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCCENG.2010.5560413>
- Kalantari, M., Bazdar, F., & Ghezelbash, S. (2011). Feasibility analysis of sustainable development emphasizing geotourism attractions using SWOT analysis. Case study: Qeshm Island Geo Park. In *International Conference on Biology, Environment and Chemistry IPCBEE* (Vol. 24). IACSIT Press.
- Kourosh Niya, A., Huang, J., Karimi, H., Keshtkar, H. & Naimi, B. (2019). Use of intensity analysis to characterize land use/cover change in the biggest Island of Persian Gulf, Qeshm Island, Iran. *Sustainability*, 11(16), 4396. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11164396>
- Law, L. (2002). Defying disappearance: Cosmopolitan public spaces in Hong Kong. *Urban Studies*, 39(9), 1625-1645. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00420980220151691>
- Leitão, L., Wigboldus, L., Bourdin, G., Badman, T., Tolnay, Z. & Mthimkhulu, O. (2018). Connecting practice: Defining new methods and strategies to further integrate natural and cultural heritage under the World Heritage Convention. In N. Mitchell, J. Brown, & B. Barrett (Eds.), *Cultural and Spiritual Significance of Nature in Protected Areas*. Routledge. (pp. 151-162)
- Lowenthal, D. (2005). Natural and cultural heritage. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 11(1), 81-92. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2009.08.025>
- Majidi, M., Mansouri, S. A., Saber Nejad, J., & Barati, N. (2021). Landscape Capacities in Realizing the Concept of Participation in Urban Projects. *MANZAR, the Scientific Journal of Landscape*, 13(54), 18-27. <https://doi.org/10.22034/manzar.2020.242196.2077>
- Mansouri, S. & Foroughi, M. (2018). The Concept of Participation in Landscape Design. *The Monthly Scientific Journal of Bagh-e Nazar*, 15(62), 17-24. <https://doi.org/10.22034/bagh.2018.66282>
- Marafa, L. (2003). Integrating natural and cultural heritage: The advantage of feng shui landscape resources. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 9(4), 307-323. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1352725022000155054>
- Menatti, L. (2017). Landscape: from common good to human right. *International Journal of the Commons*, 11(2), 641–683. <https://doi.org/10.18352/ijc.738>
- Mitchell, W. J. T. (Ed.). (2002). *Landscape and power*. University of Chicago Press.
- Oxley, I. (2010). *Towards the integrated management of Scotland's*

cultural heritage: examining historic shipwrecks as marine environmental resources. *World Archaeology*, 32(3), 413-426. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00438240120048716>

- Pourfaraj, A., Ghaderi, E., Jomehpour, M. & Ferdowsi, S. (2020). Conservation management of geotourism attractions in tourism destinations. *Geoheritage*, 12(4), 80. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12371-020-00500-4>
- Roe, M. (2013). Landscape and participation. In P. Howard, I. Thompson, E. Waterton & M. Atha (eds.), *The Routledge companion to landscape studies*. Routledge. (pp. 353-370)
- Saboonchi, P. & Abarghouei Fard, H. (2020). Environmental Wisdom, Indigenous Knowledge and the Role of Ecological Factors in Planning and the Construction of Kamu Village, Iran. *MANZAR, the Scientific Journal of Landscape*, 12(53), 18-25. <https://doi.org/10.22034/manzar.2020.225310.2058>
- Safarabadi, A. (2016). Assessing ecotourism potential for sustainable development of coastal tourism in qeshm island, Iran. *European Journal of Geography*, 7(4), 53-66.
- Sayer, J. & Campbell, B. M. (2004). *The science of sustainable development: local livelihoods and the global environment*. Cambridge University Press.
- Shahhoseini, H., Modabberi, S., & Shahabi, M. (2017). Study of factors influencing the attitude of local people toward geotourism development in Qeshm National Geopark, Iran. *Geoheritage*, 9, 35-48. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12371-015-0171-y>
- Susilo, Y. S. & Suroso, A. (2015). Integrated management of Borobudur world heritage site: A conflict resolution effort. *APMBA (Asia Pacific Management and Business Application)*, 3(2), 116-134. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.apmba.2014.003.02.4>
- Vanneste, D. & Stoffelen, A. (2020). Integrating natural and cultural heritage assets for tourism: a critical reflection on bridging concepts for future research. In M. Gravari-Barbas (Ed.), *A Research Agenda for Heritage Tourism*. Edward Elgar Publishing. (pp. 49-62). <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781789903522.00011>
- Wu, J. (2013). Landscape sustainability science: ecosystem services and human well-being in changing landscapes. *Landscape Ecology*, 28, 999-1023. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-013-9894-9>
- Zakeri, H., & Habib, F. (2013). Ecotourism Development Strategy in Hormoz Island using SWOT Model. *American Journal of Scientific Research*, 90, 38-47. <http://www.americanjournalofscientificresearch.com/>
- Zarei, M., Fatemi, M. R., Mortazavi, M. S, Pourebrahim, Sh. & Ghoddousi, J. (2016). Selection of the optimal tourism site using the ANP and fuzzy TOPSIS in the framework of Integrated Coastal Zone Management: A case of Qeshm Island. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 130, 179-187. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2016.06.012>
- Zukin, S. (1993). *Landscapes of power: from Detroit to Disney World*. University of California Press.

COPYRIGHTS

Copyright for this article is retained by the authors with publication rights granted to Manzar journal. This is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).



HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Abarghouei Fard, H. (2024). Contribution of Power Institutions and Local Communities in Integrated Management of Seaside Towns. *MANZAR, the Scientific Journal of Landscape*, 16(67), 52-59.

DOI: 10.22034/MANZAR.2024.432071.2272

URL: https://www.manzar-sj.com/article_198632.html?lang=en

