The line that borders the funfair park is very subtle and easily crossed. The power of sandstone quarries is such that if they were discovered with any local base could become a real monster. However, there are several mechanisms whereby this happens because we are in the privileged position of being able to anticipate and manage these events.

First of all, the quarries have not become a relic landscapes. If the extraction activity continues (not in a symbolic way, but real!) quarries will remain alive landscapes that contribute to the rest of PIB produced by the Balearic Islands, apart from tourism. The combined value of the sandstone quarries as productive and value places, will keep them in latent landscapes. The appreciation of them as useful sites will give meaning to existence, however, theys would be conserved only by a romantic feeling, while they still be functional, which is the reason of their birth.

Moreover, the memory of culture that have generated: related trades, buildings and transformed territory becomes them as new landscapes of memory. Since them it is possible to rebuild parts of the memory of Mallorca and its people and build unknown or forgotten parts now. The possibility of different interpretations, will allow making a new cartography of Mallorca since Land of Quarries.

Finally, the aesthetic capacity of the quarries, as sites themselves, reaffirms its delicate and well thought conservation, not to mention the two assumptions above. Combination of these, marks the boundary with its transformation into a banal funfair park. But to exist a sense of value, it can not be separated from the community that have created this feeling. This will be the differential fact in the quarries: the perfect combination of memory and relevance that they have, what will be the reason to be saved.

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Abstract
In this article we explain the landscape and legal resources that characterized the GATCPAC Resting and Vacation City (1931-38) of Barcelona – a never built project – with the aim of depicting a suitable model for other areas. This model, named as “satellite leisure on linear natural reserves”, departs from the premise of placing those settlements that are potentially aggressive to the landscape, such as tourist resorts, in protected zones. The model is specially thought for interior and natural tourism. In the article we will explain the objectives of the GATCPAC project, its characteristics and the relation between those characteristics and other contemporary urban models. After that, we will find out which parameters are still useful for the actual landscape paradigm, drawing up an extrapolation to the Catalan region.

Key words:
resort, landscape, tourism, GATCPAC, Resting City

Introduction
The Resting and Vacation City (1931-38) was a GATCPAC (Catalan Group of Architects for the Contemporary Architecture Progress) project that was meant to be a space for leisure, rest and vacations for Barcelona’s working class. Historically, it was one of the first vacation cities in Europe mainly inspired by de Moscow Green City competition experience (1929-1930), but also by other German urban projects like Römerstadt in Frankfurt (1929) and Le Corbusier’s theories. The authors had the firm intention of building the City and developed a rigorous and complete project with graphic documentation, reports and budgets. In parallel, Catalan civil organizations – labor unions, sports federations, tourism secretariat, cultural entities – created a cooperative association to promote the City, which had more than 800,000 supporters. As is well known, the project was never built because the Spanish Civil War interrupted the processing of planning permissions. The aim of this article is not to explain the organization of the GATCPAC’s work, or the historic background of the project (something that I’ve done somewhere else), but to present some of my research conclusions, and mainly the extrapolation of the GATCPAC experience in a “model” that could be useful nowadays. Thus, on the first place, we will describe the characteristics of the Resting City; on the second place, we will explore its social goals; and finally, we will depict the abstraction of some basic parameters that could link that historical experience with the actual landscape paradigm.

The GATCPAC was approximately established by 17 civil organizations and 1,600 individuals. The 800,000 supporters is the sum of the civil organizations’ members.
The resting and vacation city (RVC)

When GATCPAC started the RVC work in 1931 Le Corbusier had already presented his Ville Radieuse at the CIFFAC meeting in Brussels. Six years before, the same architect spoke about “the resting hour” in one chapter of his book Urbanisme. It is very plausible that Le Corbusier’s theories influenced GATCPAC research on Barcelona in where the RVC was to be developed, especially considering the friendship between the Swiss architect and the GATCPAC member, Josep Lluís Sert. Nevertheless, if we go into details of the RVC project and try to envision its physical reality, we will have difficulties meeting Le Corbusier influence. That distance between Le Corbusier urbanism and the GATCPAC RVC architecture is related to the City’s goal, that is, to solve Barcelona specific urban problems within a single project.

The RVC project rose in Barcelona’s thirties decade atmosphere; that means that a demographic explosion was taking place (the city had one million citizens by then), the Republican Government passed a public policy on workers’ rights (for the very first time, workers had week-ends), the city or Barcelona was lacking public spaces, parks, and sports facilities, and a serious problem of tuberculosis and other epidemics illness were usual. For the justification of the RVC GATCPAC argued that “the periodical exodus from the city to the countryside is a natural reaction of human, logic; that of the individual against the feeling of lack of space produced by the rigid discipline of the big cities”. Citizens “feel the inevitable need to flee the city to deal with a soothing and restful atmosphere”. The authors calculated the population that hypothetically could move to the beaches during the week-end to be 300,000.

GATCPAC exposed the RVC ideas in the 7th number of its magazine AC (Documentos de Actividad Contemporánea), published in 1932. In parallel, within the same magazine, they showed a small demountable house for holidays. Both the City and the small house represented two forms to solve the same purpose: to provide qualified resting spaces for the citizens to enjoy their new right of free week-ends. The demountable house was a small scale solution; daily, easy, and fast. The RVC was a large scale response: rational, organized, and democratic. In AC, among the slogans and suggestive images of thousands of people spreading along the beaches reachable by train, the authors defended their prototypes, which were an answer to Barcelona deficiencies:

a- Short term deficiencies: Sports and sanitation facilities.

b-Long term deficiencies: Space for the week-end and holiday rest. Space for citizens orchards.

The reflection on those particular needs resulted in very singular project. No others resting resorts – the Green City for Moscow competition, the vacation resort of Le Corbusier “AY” project, the vacation centers designed by the German National-Socialism Government for workers (like Prora Island), the Italian “fascio” interventions in the Alps, the Dutch parks on some city boundaries, etc – combined daily activities, like gardening an orchard, with long term facilities for vacation, or made compatible recreation with sanitation (the RVC included an amusement park, as well as an area for tuberculosis sanatoriums). As expected, to gather all purposes in a single project required a large space. GATCPAC found that singular place along a beach by the Llobregat River Delta. The natural conditions of the chosen site and the absence of any surrounding construction were what would allow individuals to find a “repairing and soothing” environment: “a big beach delimited by trees in an absolutely virgin state, no buildings, or casinos, or houses that would prevent the implementation of the program we propose”. The area was 8.5 kilometers long and 1.6 wide. The diagonal avenue sketched in the Cerdà Plan for Barcelona was also taken into account in the project (fig. 1 and 2).

The physical characteristics of the city were directly connected with the landscape purpose of being a city into a park. We can summarize those characteristics in seven “laws”:

A- Placing the architecture following the rules of the existing landscape
B- Maintaining the existing vegetation as much as possible
C- Containing human activities within few buildings
D- Leaving large areas with no use assigned
E- Avoiding the urbanization of any street, pavement, boulevard
F- Avoiding the area division and fencing into lots
G- Surrounding the city with an agricultural belt

Thus, the landscape of the CRV is the result of the application of those laws. In short, it is a big area, with the sea on the south, organized in strips that are (from south to north): a beach, a pine forest, an open space, and an agricultural belt (fig. 5). The buildings are widely spaced (almost 300 meters between them) so there is a lot of empty space in between, the streets are only paths, there are no fenses, and the sensation that one could have is that he is far away from Barcelona, as for reaching the City one must cross a large expanse with 2,700 orchards for renting.

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Generating a model

| Can the RVC project be a model that illuminates some current challenges? Rather than an example, which is mainly a literal description of two resembles realities, a model is a theoretical proposition that can be helpful to extrapolate main important characteristics of a project to similar cases, and a way of analyzing current, as well as old planning settings. To generate a general model based on GATCPAC project, we have found several abstract dimensions, that is, particularities of the project that can be though as being universal and contemporary.

2.1. Objectives

If we talk about the objectives, we certainly see that some of the RVC goals are obsolete: for instance, providing Barcelona city with sport facilities, tuberculosis sanatoriums, etc. But there are universal objectives that are still compatible with our cities. The most generic ones are listed below:

A- To qualify resting areas promoting a closer contact between citizens and nature
B- To preserve the landscape
C- To provide cities with a nearby venue for holidays (interior tourism)
D- To bring the rural and urban realities and activities closer
E- To promote the values of cooperation and coexistence

2.2. Model characteristics

From the analysis of the project we have distilled seven progressive characteristics that define the RVC model. Every characteristic is linked to a scheme to make the point more evident. Nevertheless, the drawings are only a main tool for the comprehension model of the model that is, without embracing neither the complexity of the model itself, nor proposing a formal planning design. These schemes are then only for analyzing purposes; to use the model effectively, it is necessary to take it as an abstract decalogue of good practices, practices that are depicted in table 2.

Table 2: model characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape preservation</th>
<th>Agricultural surrounds</th>
<th>Satellite settlement</th>
<th>Building permeability</th>
<th>Minimum urbanization</th>
<th>Ephemeral architecture</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>E</td>
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These generic characteristics are in the focus of the CRV idea of “tourism of proximity”. We will see each one of those characteristics in greater detail in what follows, specifying its influences and current meanings.

Landscape preservation:

As we have mentioned, GATCPAC was obsessed to declare the RVC area a Natural Reserve. That obsession came from the real danger of the speculation: “it would be unconceivable that the city authorities let this area be transformed in an inorganic group of partial developments”. In one of the panels elaborated for an exposition to shown the project to Barcelona citizens in 1933, they wrote down: “that kind of urbanization does not mean the landscape destruction, on the contrary, it is guaranty of its preservation”. For GATCPAC, preservation means public control of the settlement growth, means no land speculation. The decision of considering the area as a Natural Reserve – Parc Marítim – was clearly influenced by the National Parks system of United States, a system that Josep Lluís Sert defended in his Can our cities survive!

Agricultural surrounding:

One of the curiosities of GATCPAC thinking is the importance that they gave to some popular activities, like amateur gardening. In the Rapport of the project they wrote: “the city growth invaded those vegetable gardens areas to build houses and we are losing that deeply rooted tradition. In the RVC, we have not neglect that aspiration and have set an important extension of land to that purpose, that, moreover, has another interesting aim: to guarantee the isolation of the resting zone from the city itself, because Barcelona buildings will be close to this “Park” soon”. So, the agricultural areas have these two purposes, keeping the popular tradition of cultivating and isolating the RVC from Barcelona’s growth. Both considerations were related with the Garden City theories embedded in the Catalan culture, a perspective that the Garden City Civic Society (a civil entity) was promoting between 1914 and 1920. The myth of the garden in the Catalan Culture became also a political argument. Conservative politicians consider it a moral guarantor. For the anarchists, a tool for the worker class freedom, a means for self-sufficient productivity .

Satellite settlement:

The authors of the RVC always envisioned the City settled at the end of a transportation infrastructure. In different articles they defended that it was good for people to “go there on purpose”. They also argued that “the parks settlement has to be away of any road, avoiding to break them”. When the group reflected on the Moscow Green City competition experience they talked about a “satellite city”. Satellite settlements connected with the importance of amateur agricultural hobby as we have seen, demonstrates the strong linkages between the Catalan modern architectonic movement and the predecessor Green City movement.

Building permeability:

The singular characteristics of the RVC emerged from the contradiction of being a natural park – allowing for an effective feeling of being away from the city – and being a City itself – that means including conditioned spaces for residences, recreation areas, sports facilities, etc. In the search of a particular urban model that combines both aspirations (to be a park, and a city) the Russian discussions of de-urbanism were revealing and inspiring. The paper published in the first AC number (GATEPAC, 1931, 30-31) on “The Moscow Green City” was about
that Russian Resting Resort competition, and it included a very similar program to the RVC one. De-urbanism Russian cities developed by OSA group of architects were linear human settlements, that followed some kind of infra-structure, characterized by the dispersion of their architecture to divide the city in the countryside, as Marx and Engels argued in their 1848 Communist Manifesto. GATCPAC seemed inspired for the graphics of those examples, despite the rejection of Le Corbusier. There is curious anecdote on the architectural discussions between the urbanism and de-urbanism supporters. In a letter from Le Corbusier to Ginzburg, the Swiss wrote: “some architects suggest building straw huts; what a fantastic idea, but only for the weekend!” Curiously GATCPAC use de-urbanism influence only in the RVC.

Minimum urbanization: Another consequence of the de-urbanism influence is to consider humankind needing for a direct contact with the environment, the earth, the nature. That idea was also spread by other Modern groups as the Dutch De 8 en Opbouw, who translated the contemporary bathing suits fashion (minimal) into the naked decoration architecture. GATCPAC wrote also about the RVC urbanization stating that it was necessary to avoid a built “seafront” because it was important to keep the physical direct contact between the city and the beach.

Ephemeral architecture: As we have mentioned, GATCPAC developed a demountable house prototype besides the RVC project development. The Russian de-urbanism cities were also characterized by vernacular and light constructions with the aim to economize the building process. Some of de-urbanism constructions were also demountable. OSA group defended the individualization of the residences in small cells that could be grouped later on, having becoming complexes. The stationary needs of the population would change them. Demountable pieces, as standardization, light construction, etc, focused the architectural discussions during the thirties and numerous examples were published in magazines, so the GATCPAC research was caught and influenced by all those inputs. The demountable GATCPAC house meant to them population freedom, showing up especially during the holiday. It also represented a new light technology preventing for an aggressive architecture implementation on the landscape.

Rotation: For the smooth running of the RVC and for its economic sustainability it was essential to systematize all the works and managerial activities of the city within a unique entity. That was the function of a cooperative society called RVC that was thought to have reser- vation permits, as well as the staff or human capital for the City, the renting firms, franchises, etc. In the RVC there were no properties. Every inch of the land was to be one single unit under public running after its expropriation by the Government, something that never happened. The Cooperative looked for the full occupation of the city’s beds interspersing normal families’ reservations with scholars holiday requests.

The model today

Are the parameters of the RVC still useful today? We will start this section with a Catalan paradigmatic case: the Club Mediterranèia. That resort was criminalized because it was placed in the Natural Reserve of Cap de Creus. The popular pressure movement forced to demolish it, and two years ago it was destroyed. But, paradoxically, it is an aim still valid to deal with interior tourism or proximity leisure, the same kind of purpose that RVC sought with spaces for resting and recreating in direct contact with the environment, the earth, the nature. That idea was also spread by other Modern groups as the Dutch De 8 en Opbouw, who translated the contemporary bathing suits fashion (minimal) into the naked decoration architecture. GATCPAC wrote also about the RVC urbanization stating that it was necessary to avoid a built “seafront” because it was important to keep the physical direct contact between the city and the beach.

Landscape preservation; some considerations about the word “prot- ection”. It could seem a nonsensical proposition and a contradiction to place tourist resorts within “protected areas”, especially for those current protected areas with a delicate situation, that at the same time are fragile, small, and insufficient. Nevertheless the picture changes when thinking from a paradigm of an evolution and extension of natural landscape preservation policy. The Catalan Studies Institute defines the word “protection” in two different ways: 1) “to defend against some threat” and 2) “to help the prosperity.” I think that nowadays the significance of this word is declanted towards the first definition and probably we could imagine a future stage when protect would mean “help”, “peace”, “conciliation”. It that context the preservation parameter of the GATCPAC tourism model would have sense. In that imagined future protected areas would be generalized and extended along the territory and this expansion would make it possible a diversification of protections; from the most fragile ecosystems to visual agricultural or forest landscape protection. Obviously, new tourism resort do not need to be placed in less fragile landscapes, but in Catalunya the Natural reserves system takes a linear scheme (fig. 4). It is neither naıve to consider that the RVC authors thought about a generalization of their model along the Catalan coastline. We have extrapolated an original scheme of the RVC to show how that territorial strategy would look like (fig. 5).

Figure 5: The graphics of the scheme that used GATCPAC to explain the influence area of the RVC, used for showing the model. On the right, with the linear natural reserves (author elaboration).

Agricultural surrounding and the contemporary interest for the urban orchard: That emerges from the GATCPAC experience does not require a minimum dimension. On the contrary, it is dimensionless. It might be seen, more or less, like a roadmap. In fact, we can find the main linkage between the past GATCPAC experience and the present touristic situation in the objective of the RVC itself: to provide citizens with spaces for resting and recreating in direct contact with nature avoiding being aggressive to the territory. This is an aim still valid to deal with interior tourism or proximity leisure, the same kind of purpose that RVC sought to satisfy. To explore how that model fits in the contemporary Catalan landscape paradigm we will analyze and made some observations of every model parameters.

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it can become more and more compact, dense, and if some other day the political color of the municipality changes, it may grow with no legal problems.

Those two cases show us that some of the RVC values are still valid. The first one, preservation, is, from my point of view, transcendental to control landscape disasters in touristic areas like the well-known case of the Catalan coastline, but also most recent disasters like the serious landscape aggression prompted by Vall Fosca second residences settlements, in the Pyrenees. The second one is the way to distribute the architecture within the resorts, something that can have a positive or negative impact on the ecological environment. In this sense, parameters as “permeability” or “ephemeral construction” can be helpful for a good implementation of touristic resorts. Nevertheless, we have to say that the model is not only applicable to the construction of new resorts. On the contrary, preservation probably means today to take advantage of old infrastructures, old strip mines, old facilities, old industrial constructions... for a touristic purpose. Iñaki Ábalos pointed out in his Atlas pintoresco what are the current landscape challenges that we are facing. In said about “the national park systems, the biosphere reserves, the relation between the economic resources and the affected population, the necessity of preserving the ecosystems, the abandoned traditional agricultural areas, the research of a new productivity linked with the landscape and the population, the big infrastructures’ impact and its effects on the landscape and on the ecosystems, the cultural and historic tracings, the redefinition of the productive ecosystems in a context of environmental tourism are some of the current subjects that need treatment”.

It is true that nowadays it has no sense to develop a touristic resort as big as was the RVC was. But the model that emerges from the GATCPAC experience does not require a minimum dimension. On the contrary, it is dimensionless. It might be seen, more or less, like a roadmap. In fact, we can find the main linkage between the past GATCPAC experience and the present touristic situation in the objective of the RVC itself: to provide citizens with spaces for resting and recreating in direct contact with nature avoiding being aggressive to the territory. This is an aim still valid to deal with interior tourism or proximity leisure, the same kind of purpose that RVC sought to satisfy. To explore how that model fits in the contemporary Catalan landscape paradigm we will analyze and made some observations of every model parameters.

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Figure 4: The Catalan Natural Parks system, follows a linear scheme (source: Generalitat de Catalunya web page).

Figure 5: The graphics of the scheme that used GATCPAC to explain the influence area of the RVC, used for showing the model. On the right, with the linear natural reserves (author elaboration).

Agricultural surrounding and the contemporary interest for the urban orchard:...
The city evolution during the XX century tended to separate human life from the earth. In general we can say that urban reality moved away from rural reality. Recently we can observe how citizens want to return to some rural practices like cultivating an urban orchard, even if it is on a balcony. The “rural houses tourism”, the education programs of farm practice knowledge, and the environmental conscience are some of the reasons and consequences of this phenomenon and paradigm shift. In this sense, the GATCPAC decision of planning 2,700 renting orchards in the RVC (1/3 of its extension) has still sense. The agricultural activity in relation with tourism resorts is a guaranty of its anti-urban character, necessary for the population to rest. Moreover, in relation to proximity leisure, as Lewis Mumford defended, planning agricultural areas nearby the city are a good way to separate settlements, keep the feeling of being out of the city and being the population closer to natural life.

Satellite settlement and the real situation of potential old structures: In the landscape paradigm that we have described before, old structures can be potential leisure and vacation resorts. If we observe some abandoned constructions, we realize that a lot of them are at the end of roads. Quarries, mines, industrial colonies, farms... most of them are close to natural resource and normally far away from the main roads. In order to keep the GATCPAC intention of safeguarding the isolation of the RVC, these kind of obsolete structures placed like satellites are useful for new leisure spaces. A curious anecdote is GATCPAC studied the rehabilitation of Puig Industrial Colony along the Llobregat River, for a touristic finality (the Tourist Federation asked them to develop a model). So, in the thirties the authors of the RVC were thinking, like now, in some kind of architectonic re-use.

Building permeability and the scientific studies of “urban ecosystems”: It is evident that the scientific studies of “urban ecosystems” are becoming important for city planning. Active tools developed to preserve some urban species populations of birds which are descending in number as a direct consequence of new construction systems appearing recently, especially in European Nordic countries. The RVC buildings separation avoided breaking some ecosystem flows. In this sense, the model analyzed invites to pay attention to this subject. Permeability does not mean exclusively building separation. It means being careful and cautious about the settlement impact on the surrounding environment.

Minimum urbanization; surface permeability and holiday activities: As we have seen, GATCPAC associated the image of the city with streets, pavements, seafronts... Nevertheless, and in relation with the previous point, an excess of urbanization directly affects the permeability of the settlement. To avoid blacktop, pavement and other artificial surfaces it is an effective way to keep the RVC landscape intention of being urban antithetic (necessary for the citizen feeling of resting out from the city) and to add an ecosystem discourse. Besides that, tracks, paths and the like are appropriate for the typical week-end activities like excursions, bicycle tours, etc.

Ephemerical architecture; seasonal camps: One of the main problems of holiday resorts is their occupation during non tourist seasons. The RVC had resolved that problem with the demountable house: during the winter they were dismounted and the emptiness invaded the pine forest and the beach so the ecosystems could be recovered. Our proposition model uses similar mechanisms. Camping can be a solution but not in the current reality of some campsites, which are a miniature reproduction of some suburban social obsessions like fencing in, stabilizing structures, surfacing... It is important to promote the original spirit of camping, which was associated with trekking and tours in contact with nature, and of a ephemeral type. This spirit is directly related with the resort site on a natural reserve, because it promotes excursions and outdoor activities. Other kind of demountable structures can be used, like bungalows, or prefab houses. Nevertheless, the experience says that is difficult to dismantle them every year.

Rotation; the sharing phenomenon: Finally we want to connect the current sharing phenomenon that implies cars but also houses for holidays, etc., with the original renting organization of the RVC Cooperative. It is true that today it would be difficult to find out a public property as big as the RVC to develop a new touristic resort. But the growth of the number of cooperatives, for instance for ecologic food consumption, or in the agricultural field, allows to imagine that the society itself can organize its leisure areas under a cooperative model. Network and new technologies have shown us their effectiveness in society self organization. For instance in housing exchange, car sharing, second hand purchase... In that sense it is reasonable to think about replacing the organization of the RVC by a single entity with a well designed web that allows people to be in contact with each other and to search for different resorts as a means to organize their holidays.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have seen how the RVC designed by GATCPAC in the thirties was planned under some universal ideas that are still current or can be salient in the present urban paradigm. The ideas of landscape preservation (considering the enormous evolution that this concept has experimented since the thirties), resting needs (to be away from the city), social equality (the cooperative system as the most suitable way of organization) that influenced the project design were translated in some values, tools, rules that can be extrapolated to the present. The model that emerges of that experience can shed light to the debate of the urban proximity leisure areas or interior tourism. The model is dimensionless. It is, like a road map, a collection of progressive parameters that can guide a non aggressive establishment of new touristic resorts. All things considered, it defends satellite settlements, placed in linear protected areas, respectful with the ecosystem flows of the surroundings and allowing for the connection between urban and rural life.