A Citizen's Report on the impending threats (some irreversible) on the integrity of The Cultural Landscape of Sintra protected by UNESCO.

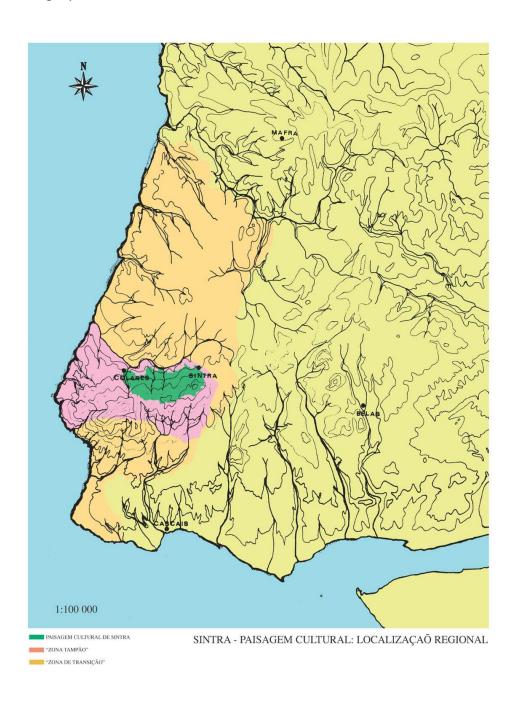
November 2024

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The Protected Area and its most endangered Zone – the Transition Zone

This map illustrates the Cultural Landscape of Sintra, a UNESCO World Heritage site. The green area represents the Core Zone, while the pink denotes the Buffer Zone. The orange area, identified as the Transition Zone, largely overlaps with the Sintra-Cascais Natural Park (PNSC). Our report will concentrate on the Transition Zone (in orange) just north of the black line (Ribeira de Colares), which marks the boundary with the Buffer Zone (in pink). It is crucial to highlight that the reported instances of negligence and serious violations of PNSC regulations and UNESCO guidelines are occurring in close proximity to the Core of this Cultural Landscape, posing significant threats to its integrity. The three zones should not be considered in isolation but rather as an unbreakable unit.



Widespread cases of illegal deforestation within this doubly protected area (Natural Park and UNESCO's Cultural Landscape)

We are highlighting just a few of the numerous situations affecting this now ravaged area. In one particular case 100% of the trees on a plot of approximately 30,000 square metres were cut down in a single operation. These situations normally unfold like this: nearby residents report to the Parish Council who call the Municipal Police. Upon the Police's arrival, they are shown a "license", presumably for land clearing, and the authorities do not verify whether the activity taking place actually corresponds to a land clearing.

Now, "clearing" or "cleaning" does not imply the cutting down of 100% of the existing trees in a certain location, where the leftovers (precisely what was supposed to be "cleaned") were abandoned.

Rua da Vinha d'Água (38.817344, -9.442693) as it used to be, seen from above in Google maps and as it has become after all (100%) of the trees, most of them protected umbrella pines, have been chopped down. The property, once in the middle of the forest, is now in the middle of a barren land, all the forest around it is gone. This occurred in April and May of 2024. The authorities were informed and summoned to the scene, where they found the perpetrators in action but did nothing.



Rua Diamantino Tojal (38.82132, -9.46364489) as it used to be, seen from above in Google maps and as it has become after all but one of the protected trees (umbrella pines) have been chopped down. This occurred in May and June of 2023. **The authorities were informed and summoned to the scene, where they found the perpetrators in action but did nothing**.



Rua de S. Luís (38.813011, -9.451223) as it used to be, seen from Street View on Google Maps, where a land lot lost 100% of its trees under the pretext of a construction license. Under the rules of the Sintra-Cascais Natural Park (PNSC), this would have required pre-authorization from its services. Building in a protected landscape and natural park cannot mean the removal of ALL existing trees on a given plot of land.

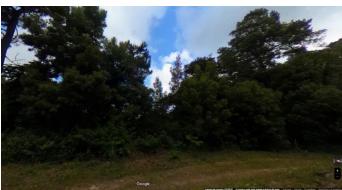
This occurred on the 26th August of 2024. The authorities were informed and summoned to the scene, where they found the perpetrators in action but did nothing.



Google Maps images (both aerial and ground-level views) show how the area around Fonte das Damas (38.785964, -9.440059 – a former spring water bottling site, densely forested) used to look. Currently (3rd photo), all this vegetation has been cleared so that the existing ruin now has a direct sea view.

Why does a ruin need a sea view? The owner reportedly told some people that he only removed invasive species, a claim that the Google Maps images categorically refute. **This is happening right in the Core Zone of the Cultural Landscape of Sintra**, protected by UNESCO, where surveillance is supposedly stricter. Imagine what it must be like in the more peripheral areas of this Landscape..."







Forest area deep in the heart of the Serra de Sintra (38.791932, -9.443746), located on the boundary between the Core and Buffer Zones of the Cultural Landscape of Sintra, just half a mile from the Convento dos Capuchos. This is how it appeared in 2016, as seen on aerial views, and how it was left just three years later. And then again between 2023 and 2024. The process is now accelerating. Soon, there may be little left.

Most of the times this intense deforestation is carried out by a company operating in close collaboration with Parques de Sintra Monte da Lua, the public company that acts as the intermediary between Portuguese authorities and UNESCO regarding this territory.





Public Scandal and Media Attention

The public scandal was so clamorous and blatant that it drew the attention of the media who arrived on the scene and proceeded to question the authorities governing this protected area who are the Institute for the Conservation of Nature and Forests (ICNF) and the Sintra City Council. Link: https://sicnoticias.pt/pais/2024-08-06-video-moradores-acusam-abate-de-arvores-ilegal-no-parque-natural-sintra-cascais-

<u>6f201cee?fbclid=IwY2xjawEfb81leHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHaZclcl5EikOHKWWz2nGv5e_801jnVLgZYSR78BkjIhyACeTWymiWyV3Yw_aem_EEdW2XdMKQhkbkAFcAMNHA</u>



Moradores acusam abate de árvores ilegal no Parque Natural Sintra-Cascais

Apesar de a limpeza de terrenos ser algo obrigatório para a prevenção de incêndios, em nenhum caso é permitido o corte total da vegetação e as regras são ainda mais apertadas em zonas protegidas como o Pinhal do Banzão.



In a statement made to SIC TV reporter Marta Tuna in August 2024, officials of the Sintra City Council ended up admitting that these licenses were illegal. They also stated that they were surprised by the reported events but were quickly caught in a contradiction as the reporter reminded them of a council meeting several months before (on the 23rd April) when these situations of deforestation were brought to the attention of the Council by councillor Ricardo Baptista Leite, whose observation was recorded in the meeting minutes (below). The Mayor has been recorded saying "We shall see, but it is impossible, those trees are protected and they cannot be cut down without permission from a higher body."

CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DE SINTRA

queremos comprometer aquele terreno porque era multo importante ter o Instituto Superior Técnico connosco, muito importante, porque eles, aliás, até tinham um projeto que era a parte dos materiais e depois haver uma outra parte que era um trabalho com as empresas, porque eles têm empresas clientes que têm procura de trabalho do Técnico, que eles queriam fazer em Sintra, mas ainda não decidiram. Portanto, não queremos comprometer o terreno, agora, é claro, que se não puder ser de todo para a parte tecnológica, terá que ser para a Estratégia Local de Habitação, mas espero que isso não seja necessário, porque era uma pena aquele terreno ser utilizado para outro fim que não fosse a parte tecnológica. Portanto, é isto, o StoneCITI está assim, com muita pena nossa porque o StoneCITI foi um projeto muito acarinhado. Agora, não podíamos fazer mais, quando há 10 milhões de euros em que 4 milhões vêm do Estado, eram precisos 6 milhões, nem era necessário o dinheiro bastava só a garantía e não dão a garantía, quer dizer, e pedem à Câmara para ser a Câmara a fazer os 10 milhões, não é possível isso.

Agora, em relação ao resto das suas intervenções, que agradeço, porque é sempre muito útil termos conhecimento porque muitas vezes não temos conhecimento porque o Concelho é enorme, não podemos saber tudo nem estar em todo o lado ao mesmo tempo.

Em relação à Praça Dom Fernando II, ainda bem que diz isso, eu pedia ao Sr. Vereador Domingos Quintas, vamos ver, porque na Praça Dom Fernando II, fizemos um investimento grande, como sabe, e a Praça estava bastante bem, agora, se é necessário requalificá-la, é uma pena fazer um investimento e a Praça não estar em condições. Portanto, vamos ver e vamos, com certeza, ter em conta o que acaba de dizer.

Depois, em relação à escultura, também temos que ver o que é que há, também não deve ser problema, vamos resolver isso, com certeza.

Em relação à empreitada do centro histórico, nós nas vias rodoviárias temos tido um investimento enorme. Nas vias rodoviárias, neste mandato, já devemos ter investido à volta de 60 milhões de euros, talvez, no mandato todo. Agora, o Concelho é enorme e, portanto, quando se chega ao fim temos que voltar ao princípio, mas, de qualquer maneira, esta empreitada do centro histórico, Sr. Vereador Domingos Quintas, acho que podemos ver o que é que se pode fazer, em que condições é que isso pode ser feito.

O Sr. Vereador Ricardo Baptista Leite, referiu: Continuando nalguns temas, agora mais de foro local, contribuindo também para o esclarecimento do Municipio para poder permitir a intervenção, temos aqui uma situação na Rua da Vinha de Água, em Colares, em que, enfim, da informação que nos chegou e a imagem parece confirmar isso mesmo, de que neste momento estão a cortar vários pinheiros saudáveis e não se compreende, mas, aparentemente, estão a poupar, a deixar em pé, as acácias e os eucaliptos. Querlamos passar esta informação ao Sr. Presidente para garantir que permitisse, pelo menos, uma fiscalização da situação.

O Sr. Presidente, referiu: Nós vamos ver, mas é impossível, neste momento na Câmara não se pode cortar uma árvore daquelas que são protegidas sem um despacho superior. 55

276

Several newspapers, both at national and local level, started referring to the ongoing attack on the protected area...



EXCLUSIVO SINTRA

Cidadãos manifestam-se contra "submissão a interesses" na descaracterização do litoral de Sintra

Marcha sai este sábado à rua em protesto contra a "progressiva descaracterização da região". Corte de árvores e avanço do betão, ante alegada apatia das autoridades, preocupam moradores.

Samuel Alemão 23 de Agosto de 2024, 16:30



Toda a zona litoral do concelho está sujeita aos apetites imobiliários e ao fechar de olhos das autoridades,



The population rose up and organized vigils and protests. Banners were placed in some of the most threatened locations.





Then, at the beginning of November this year, the loggers' attacks on what remained of the forest became so intense that the local population rose up again, this time directly confronting the loggers and demanding action from the police force, which had remained completely inactive for years, passively observing environmental crimes without ever addressing them as such.





Media coverage was extensive. Protesters gave interviews to major national radio stations, such as TSF and Renascença, as well as to several newspapers and TV channels, including RTP and SIC. Some national news outlets covered the issue in great detail (link below), while others reported live from the ground, where police officers were surrounded by local protesters. This process is still ongoing, and the public outcry this time appears to be enduring. Under strong public and media pressure, the Sintra municipality and ICNF were finally compelled to send staff to the site and issue press releases claiming they were closely monitoring the situation—claims that are, of course, entirely untrue.

https://sicnoticias.pt/pais/2024-11-13-video-moradores-denunciam-corte-ilegal-de-arvores-noparque-natural-sintra-cascais-97a3add7



Moradores denunciam corte ilegal de árvores no Parque natural Sintra-Cascais

Os moradores na zona do Banzão, na zona de Sintra estão revoltados com o abate de uma grande quantidade de pinheiros nos últimos meses. Depois de mais uma queixa, a GNR mandou suspender os trabalhos e verificou que a empresa não tinha licença para o abate.

Marta Tuna, Humberto Candeias e Ana Rita Sena

15:53, 13 nov.2024





A VER Moradores denunciam corte ilegal de árvores no Parque natural Sintra-Cascais

00:02 / 03:04

Decharacterization of architecture within the Cultural Landscape protected by UNESCO

(in contradiction with what is stipulated in the Regulation of Natural Park Sintra-Cascais (PNSC) and in various Urban Rehabilitation Areas of the Sintra City Council).

The Sintra City Council states, in the text that frames its ARUs (Urban Rehabilitation Areas), that it intends to "raise awareness among the population, entrepreneurs, and technicians for the defense of the values of vernacular architecture, estates, and manor houses in the preservation of the classified landscape and its specificity, avoiding the disappearance of heritage values in the rehabilitation/alteration/construction of buildings and the dequalification of a territory."

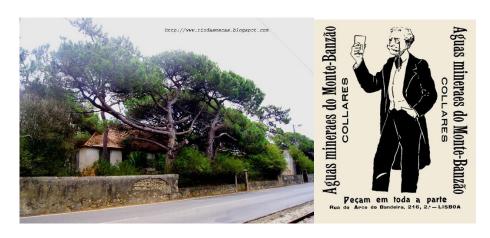
This is what it claims. Let's examine what it approves:



Moreover, the Sintra Town Council declares that it promotes "Chalet architecture, summer houses, wine cellars, and Modernist architecture," as well as "qualifying Avenida do Atlântico, the tram route, and the cycling and pedestrian path," and "supporting the maintenance and conservation of buildings with architectural value." Let's see how it implements this "conservation of values" and this "qualification" in practice:



It allows the demolition of typical houses of traditional summer architecture in this area (houses that are now around 100 years old) to make way for four or five buildings in the space previously occupied by one, in a process of urban densification that is, in itself, an irreparable destruction of the values that the Sintra Town Council claims it wants to preserve. Even historical houses like this one, which once hosted a spring from a renowned mineral water brand, have been replaced by... a supermarket.





The nature monitoring apparatus has been dismantled

In a context that is already one of social alarm and public vigilance against the rampant attack on what remains of the pine forest within the Cultural Landscape of Sintra, two identified citizens on the 26th August 2024, around 2.30 p.m., attempted for about 40 minutes to contact the phone numbers listed on the websites of various public entities to report yet another illegal tree felling while this operation was underway on Rua do Marco, in the parish of Colares.

They called the numbers indicated for SOS Ambiente, PNSC (various), SEPNA, and ICNF (various). None were answered, and some of them had a recording saying, "this number is not assigned," even though it was published on the website of some of these institutions. Finally, they managed to get the general number for ICNF (Algés), answered by a receptionist who kindly offered to try to call some of the desired numbers herself... and she, too, could not get through! The lady then redirected them to the GNR general command, from where they requested to be transferred to SEPNA. After a few minutes of waiting, the GNR informed them that they could not establish a connection with... the GNR!

This episode is shocking and revealing that the environmental monitoring and protection apparatus has been completely deactivated. Residents in the heart of the Sintra-Cascais Natural Park report having seen a Nature Guard (Vigilante da Natureza) pass by for the last time about five years ago. Others, who have lived there since 2017, claim to have never seen one. At the beginning of September this year, an identified citizen tried to call PNSC to find out how to obtain the respective regulation. All PNSC links are redirected to ICNF, meaning that PNSC has been institutionally swallowed. The same is true for the phone numbers, as previously reported. From the Sintra City Council pages it was impossible to connect with the PNSC. From the Cascais City Council two phone numbers appeared: one with the usual recording of an inactive number and another, finally answered (219 247 200). However, when calling this PNSC number, someone answered saying, "ICNF, good morning." Thus, PNSC has disappeared; it has been erased from an operational and even institutional perspective.

What followed was even more enlightening. They asked for the PNSC Regulation. The person who answered told them to look for it online. They said they had already done so without success. Silence... as if to end the conversation. They insisted... and on the other end, they asked for a few minutes to seek help from their "back office" colleagues. Minutes later: "The most up-to-date thing we have is the Resolution of the Council of Ministers..." They interrupted and completed, "from January 8, 2004... we already have it open on the computer." They continued to insist, saying that document is not the Regulation, and that the sanctioning regime refers to legal decrees outside that document, which continue to refer to different regulatory regimes. In a word, inconclusive. To which, on the other end, they responded: "Well... only a lawyer."

It is no wonder that the GNR itself is unaware of the legal framework for acting against the environmental crimes committed here. The referred citizens ended up finding the PNSC Regulation accidentally, lost (or concealed?) among the various PDM documents of the municipality of Sintra.

Disregard of a 50-meter protection zone (minimum) Around a Classified National Monument in Praia das Maçãs

On a hilltop overlooking the sea at Praia das Maçãs, there is a prehistoric and rather unique monument which has been classified as a National Monument, thereby receiving by law an automatic 50-meter protection zone.



From the page of the cultural heritage governing body itself we learn that there are buildings within less than 50 meters of this monument. Our own measurements through Google Maps confirm that the distance can be as short as just 44 meters.







This situation of disregard for cultural heritage would be unfortunate anywhere it occurs, but it is especially grave in a site under UNESCO protection



How to destroy a Natural Park or a classified area within the law? Here's the mechanism:

1. You start by having a good, comprehensive law, designed to protect cultural sites from urban developers and other threats. Here is Article 43 of Law 107/2001

Artigo 43.º

Zonas de protecção

- 1 Os bens imóveis classificados nos termos do artigo 15.º da presente lei, ou em vias de classificação como tal, beneficiarão automaticamente de uma zona geral de protecção de 50 m, contados a partir dos seus limites externos, cujo regime é fixado por lei.
- 2 Os bens imóveis classificados nos termos do artigo 15.º da presente lei, ou em vias de classificação como tal, devem dispor ainda de uma zona especial de protecção, a fixar por portaria do órgão competente da administração central ou da Região Autónoma quando o bem aí se situar.
- 3 Nas zonas especiais de protecção podem incluir-se zonas non aedificandi
- 4 As zonas de protecção são servidões administrativas, nas quais não podem ser concedidas pelo município, nem por outra entidade, licenças para obras de construção e para quaisquer trabalhos que alterem a topografia, os alinhamentos e as cérceas e, em geral, a distribuição de volumes e coberturas ou o revestimento exterior dos edificios sem prévio parecer favorável da administração do património cultural competente.
 - 2. Then, after realizing that the key concept is something called a ZEP (Zona Especial de Protecção), you investigate what this actually means and discover that "A cultural property protection zone corresponds to an administrative easement, where, to issue construction licenses, a favourable prior opinion from the relevant cultural heritage administration is required. Classified cultural properties, or those in the process of classification, automatically benefit from a general protection zone of 50 meters measured from their outer boundaries. Additionally, they may also have a special protection zone with more restrictive measures (such as non aedificandi areas, where construction is prohibited). So far, so good our cultural heritage is effectively protected.
 - 3. Finally, through a *portaria* (below) a decree with less authority than a *law* and after consultation with the Sintra City Council, your good, original law becomes subverted and contradicted, your ZEP shrinks, and the intended protections begin to erode.
 - Instead of a general protection zone of 50 meters measured from the outer boundaries, along with an additional special protection zone with more restrictive measures (such as non aedificandi areas), you end up with buildings just 40 meters from the monument's outer boundaries. The non aedificandi areas are no longer an added buffer zone but merely a portion of the total protection area.

Foi promovida a audiência prévia da Câmara Municipal de Sintra.

Nos termos do artigo 43.º da Lei n.º 107/2001, de 8 de setembro, e no uso das competências conferidas pelo n.º 11 do artigo 10.º do Decreto-Lei n.º 86-A/2011, de 12 de julho, manda o Governo, pelo Secretário de Estado da Cultura, o seguinte:

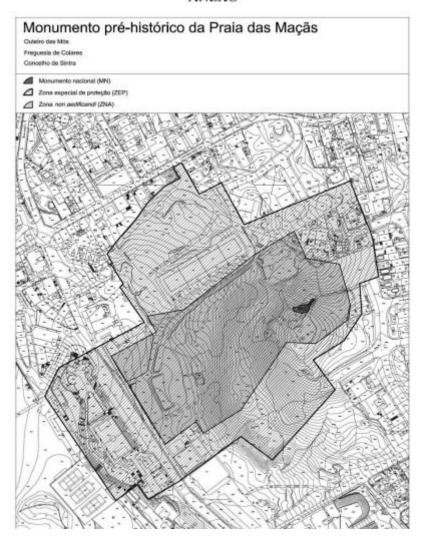
Artigo único

Zona especial de proteção

É fixada a zona especial de proteção (ZEP) do Monumento préhistórico da Praia das Maçãs, no Outeiro das Mós, freguesia de Colares, concelho de Sintra, distrito de Lisboa, classificado como monumento nacional (MN) pelo Decreto n.º 735/74, publicado no *Diário do Governo*, 1.ª série, n.º 297, de 21 de dezembro, conforme planta constante do anexo à presente portaria, da qual faz parte integrante.

7 de janeiro de 2014. — O Secretário de Estado da Cultura, Jorge Barreto Xavier.

ANEXO



Less and Less Trees, More and More Buildings... But this is a Natural Park!

It remains a Natural Park, by law and on paper, but most of it is gone, and what is left is rapidly disappearing before everyone's eyes, with the complicity of the authorities."



Buildings – new buildings – in every available little corner, and some of them disproportionately huge, like this mammoth structure now rising in Praia das Maçãs (pictured on the right).



As a result of being classified as Cultural Landscape protected by UNESCO and the ensuing restrictions, the area of the Parque Natural Sintra-Cascais (PNSC) became more and more expensive. Being so close to the country's capital city, Lisbon, the demand grew to unbearable levels of real estate pressure. The situation is now totally out of control.

The population has tripled over the past six years. This increase is evident in traffic and parking issues, local retail, housing demand, and many other indirect indicators. Official data do not reflect this reality for several well-explained reasons:

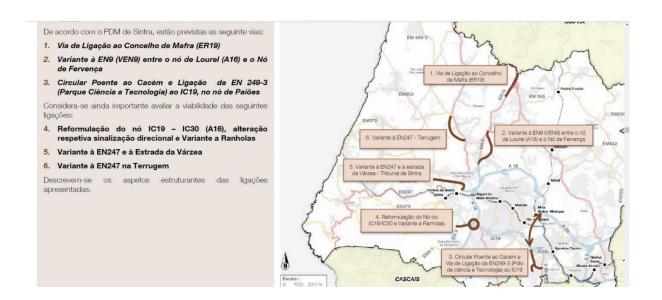
- A significant portion of new residents are people who used to live in Lisbon and have now
 moved permanently to their summer or weekend residences. This trend accelerated after
 the COVID-19 pandemic and the rise of remote work. These residents remain statistically
 invisible, as they haven't updated their former electoral records in order not to lose access
 to the National Health Care system which is unable to accept them at their new location.
- 2. Another large category of new residents consists of foreigners who, again, don't bother to register as local voters and thus remain under the statistical radar.

But the reality shows what is going on:

- a) Local state schools have no vacancies, while a host of new private schools have popped up to meet the rapidly increasing demand.
- b) The local National Health Care Centre has no vacancies and refers new applicants to nearby districts.
- c) The local cemetery has no vacant space left and sends deceased residents to be buried in nearby districts."

Our question is, therefore, a simple one:

Can a Natural Park survive the tripling of its population over such a short period? How could the authorities let it happen?



As the trees give way to more and more buildings, the explosive growth of the population leads to increased traffic. In response, the authorities project new roads to accommodate this demand, such as the so-called 'Variante à Estrada da Várzea,' which is included in the Municipality of Sintra's Mobility Plan. That road is like a blade directed at the heart of the Natural Park. At the local level, authorities have already publicly referred to the expected continuation of that road to the beaches, making this area quickly accessible and more than doubling traffic capacity. We fear that this would destroy the protected area beyond repair, in a process very similar to what led the nearby town of Ericeira to become a chaotic urban agglomerate.

Total Abandon and Neglect

This is how the Transition Zone of the Cultural Landscape of Sintra, protected by UNESCO, looks in the summer of 2024 (38.821,-9.454)







Is UNESCO aware of what is going on in the Cultural Landscape of Sintra? Have its latest requirements been met?

As far as we can understand from UNESCO's own site, the last assessment visit to the Cultural Landscape of Sintra dates as far back as 2010, which is surprisingly long ago. Prior to that visit, earlier assessments mentioned

- a) Lack of comprehensive management plan;
- b) Lack of conservation of parks and palaces;
- c) Rapid encroachment by urban and infrastructure development;
- d) Tourism pressure;
- e) Lack of institutional coordination.

After its visit in 2010 UNESCO commends the considerable improvement in institutional management arrangements, the conservation of buildings, fire protection measures and control of urban development achieved through the implementation of the first stage of the management plan 2005-2009. It refers, therefore, to the earlier stage of the newly created Cultural Landscape and to its Core Zone. Even so, UNESCO remained concerned about

- Housing
- Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure
- Management systems/ management plan
- Other Threats:
- b) Lack of conservation of parks and palaces and in point 7 of its report "Welcomes the timeframe set out to produce a **Management Plan** involving all stakeholders and including objectives and actions scheduled for 2010-2014 for

submission together with the Interpretation Plan by the **end of December 2010** for review by the Advisory Bodies;".

Fourteen years after this demand by UNESCO, we emailed the Comissão Nacional da UNESCO in Portugal to request access to the referred Plan but have yet to receive any response. Eventually, we located the Plan through Parques de Sintra – Monte da Lua and reviewed it, only to discover that it focuses solely on the Core Zone. It contains only two references to the Buffer Zone and seemingly none to the Transition Zone, as if it did not exist at all.

We remain mindful that the Cultural Landscape of Sintra is a unified entity, a concept that should not be fractured and destroyed piece by piece. The Transition Zone is currently in a shocking state, and its condition is deteriorating daily. Alarmingly, the destruction is now spreading rapidly into the inner zones, including the Core.

This is why we, the citizens, are deeply concerned about the rapid degradation of our shared heritage and urgently appeal to UNESCO to intervene and help us preserve it.

Which national laws are being grossly violated?

(Apart from UNESCO World Heritage Convention itself)

Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 1-A/2004, Title I, Article 2, Point 2, h) and Chapter I, Article 8, h) and Article 15, Point 2, c); Law 107/2001, Article 43, among others.

92-(8)

DIÁRIO DA REPÚBLICA — I SÉRIE-B

N.º 6 - 8 de Janeiro de 2004

SECÇÃO II

Zonamento

SUBSECCÃO I

Áreas de protecção total

Artigo 12.º

Âmbito e objectivos

- 1 As áreas de protecção total compreendem os espaços onde predominam sistemas e valores naturais e paisagisticos de reconhecido valor e interesse, incluindo formações geológicas, paisagisticas e eco-lógicas, com elevado grau de naturalidade, que assumem, no seu con-junto, um carácter de excepcionalidade, bem como elevada sensibi-lidade ecológica.
 - 2 As áreas de protecção total têm como objectivos:
 - a) Garantir a manutenção dos valores e processos naturais em estado tendencialmente imperturbável;
 b) Preservar exemplos de excepcional valor e ecologicamente representativos num estado dinâmico e evolutivo;
 c) Conservar jazidas de fósseis e minerais de importância excepcional.
- 3 Nas áreas sujeitas a protecção total são prioritários os objectivos de conservação da natureza e da biodiversidade e incompatíveis com qualquer tipo de uso do solo, da água e do ar, com excepção das acções mencionadas on n.º 1 do artigo seguinte.

 4 Sempre que estas áreas não pertençam ao dominio público ou privado do Estado, deverá prioritariamente proceder-se a formas de contratualização com os proprietários ou, no caso de terrenos comuns, com os compartes, tendo em conta os objectivos de conservação da natureza.
- servação na natureza.

 5 Em easo de perda, por alguma forma, dos valores que levaram à classificação máxima destas áreas, as mesmas não perdem a classificação que lhes foi atribuída.

Artigo 13.º

Disposições específicas

- 1 Scm prejuízo do disposto no artigo $8.^{\rm o}$, nas áreas de protecção total a presença humana só é permitida:

 - a) Por razões de investigação e divulgação científica;
 b) Para monitorização ambiental e para a realização de acções
 de salvaguarda da área e dos interesses de conservação que
 levaram à sua classificação, a efectuar pelos órgãos do PNSC
 ou pelos proprietários e outros titulares de direitos reais
 destas áreas;
 - c) Em situações de risco ou calamidade
- além do disposto no artigo 9.º, nos casos referidos nas alíneas a) e b) do número anterior, a presença humana está sujeita a parecer vinculativo da comissão directiva do Parque Natural, excepto uando se reporte aos proprietários destas áreas

SUBSECÇÃO II

Áreas de protecção parcial

Áreas de protecção parcial do tipo I

Artigo 14.º

Âmbito e objectivos

- 1 As áreas de protecção parcial do tipo I compreendem os espa-1 — As areas de protecção parcial do upo I compreendem os espa-ços que contêm valores excepcionais de moderada sensibilidade eco-lógica e valores naturais e paisagísticos com significado e importância relevantes do ponto de vista da conservação da natureza e ainda a área definida como Paisagem Cultural de Sintra, segundo a classi-ficação no âmbito do Património Mundial pela UNESCO em 6 de Desember 4,1005 Dezembro de 1995.
- 2 As áreas de protecção pareial do tipo I constituem espaços com restricões à edificabilidade.
- com restrições a edificabilidade.

 3 Constituem objectivos prioritários das áreas de protecção parcial do tipo 1 a preservação e a valorização dos valores de natureza biológica, geológica e paisagistica relevantes para a garantia da conservação da natureza e da biodiversidade.

 4 Nestas áreas são permitidas utilizações do solo e dos recursos
- hídricos compatíveis com a preservação dos recursos naturais, desig-

a manutenção de habito us e de determinadas espécies da fauna e da flora.

5—Para a salvaguarda dos objectivos a que se refere o n.º 3 do presente artigo, podem ser celebrados contratos com os proprietários de terrenos privados.

Artigo 15.º

- 1 Para além do disposto no artigo 8.º, nas áreas de protecção parcial do tipo I são ainda interditas as seguintes actividades:
 - a) A instalação de linhas de distribuição e transporte de energia eléctrica de alta ou média tensão e de linhas ou antenas de telecomunicações, aéreas e ou subterrâneas, com excep-ção das dirigidas à valorização paisagística e à prevenção e segurança das indispensáveis à salvaguarda do património histórico e cultural na zona nuclear da Paisagem Cultural de Sintra, e após parecer favorável da comissão directiva do PNSC;
 - de Sintra, c após parecer favorável da comissão directiva do PNSC;

 b) A construção de barragens e pontos de água, excepto os destinados a protecção contra incêndios ou de regularização e control o de cheias, e de infra-estruturas aeroportuárias, bem como de redes de pipelines para transporte de gás, combustíveis ou outros produtus, com excepção dos dirigidos à valorização paisagística e à prevenção e segurança e dos indispensíveis à salvaguarda do património histórico e cultural na zona nuclear da Paisagem Cultural de Sintra, e após parecer favorável da comissão directiva do PNSC; c) A instalação de aproveilamentos cólicos;
 d) A edificação e ampliação de construções, com excepção das construções de apoio às actividades florestais, agrícolas e pecuárias e silvo-pastoris em regime intensivo;
 f) Qualquer alteração no relevo e a remoção da camada superficial de solo arável, com excepção das indispensíveis à salvaguarda do património histórico e cultural na zona nuclear da Paisagem Cultural de Sintra, e após parecer favorável da comissão directiva do PNSC;
 g) A instalação de nitreiras fora de explorações agrícolas;

 - da comissão directiva do PNSC;
 g) A instalação de nitreiras fora de explorações agrícolas;
 h) A realização de competições desportivas motorizadas praticadas em vias pavimentadas, exceptuando as existentes à data da entrada em vigor do POPNSC;
 i) A instalação de estabelecimentos industriais isolados de condense reconservações.

 - A instalação de estabelecimentos industriais isolados de qualquer natureza;
 A ampliação de explorações para extracção de inertes, bem como a ampliação de explorações de prospecção e pesquisa;
 A instalação de explorações de recursos hidrogeológicos, nomeadamente de águas mineromedicinais e termais;
 M instalação ou ampliação de parques de campismo e cara-vanismo, com excepção de locais de pernoita integrados em percursos aprovados pelo PNSC.
- 2 Para além do disposto no artigo 9.º, nestas áreas encontram-se sujeitas a parecer da comissão directiva do Parque Natural as seguintes actividades, tendo em vista os objectivos de conservação da natureza:
 - estruturas rodoviárias e ferroviárias, independentemente da

 - sua natureza;
 b) A instalação ou ampliação de explorações agrícolas, pecuárias ou silvo-pastoris em regime não intensivo;
 c) A alteração do coberto arbóreo ou arbustivo, incluindo vegetação ripícola, com excepção de situações de emergência, nomeadamente as decorrentes de protecção contra incêndios e até à entrada em vigor dos planos de gestão florestal;
 - d) A alteração da rede de drenagem natural, da qualidade das águas superficiais e subterrâneas e do respectivo caudal e a abertura de poços, furos e captações;
 e) A alteração, recuperação ou reconstrução de edificações

 - existentes;

 f) Todas as operações de florestação, mesmo quando envolvam espécies indígenas, ficando dependentes da elaboração de planos de gestão florestal;
 g) A realização de competições desportivas de qualquer natureza, com excepção das mencionadas na alínea h) do número anterior, as quais são interditas;
 h) A instalação de campos de golfe;
 i) A construção de apoios às actividades florestais, agrícolas e pecuárias, desde que cumpram os requisitos definidos no n.º 4 do presente artigo.