

16TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE INTERNATIONAL **CEMAT**
SYMPOSIUM AND 12TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF
THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

16^E SYMPOSIUM INTERNATIONAL **CEMAT**
DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE ET 12^E RÉUNION
DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE
DE **LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE**



**Vision for the future of Europe
on territorial democracy**

*Landscape as a new strategy for
spatial planning: another way
to see the territory involving civil society. . .*

**Visions pour l'Europe du futur
sur la démocratie territoriale**

*Le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de
l'aménagement du territoire : une autre manière
de voir le territoire en impliquant la société
civile. . .*

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Thessalonica, Greece, 2-3 October 2012
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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
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CEMAT
Council of Europe Centre of Expertise in
Territorial Planning
Conseil de l'Europe / Centre de l'expertise
territoriale de l'aménagement du territoire



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Proceedings / Actes



*16th Council of Europe International CEMAT Symposium
and 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops
for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

**Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy:
Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning.
Another way to see the territory involving civil society...**

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et 12^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la
mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage*

**Visions pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie
territoriale : le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie
de l'aménagement du territoire. Une autre manière
de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile...**

Thessalonique, Grèce, 2-3 octobre 2012

Symposium and Meeting organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece, within the context of the Work Programme of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning – CEMAT / CoE and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

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Mr Sokratis ALEXIADIS

*General Secretary, Regional Planning and Urban Development,
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece*

Ladies and gentlemen, a very good morning to you! As a start, I would like to thank: the Council of Europe and, more specifically, its representative, Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons; all of the representatives from the Council's members States who are present, our speakers and collaborators; and all those who are here today, for their participation in this Symposium's proceedings.

It is a fact that, during its operation, the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), has compiled a great deal of recommendations and proclamations with regard to issues pertinent to spatial planning and environmental policy which have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Those issues constitute a common domain for the member States and the common background in those member States' charting and implementing their respective policies. For our country, over time, they have been an essential source of inspiration and an important tool, instrumental in mapping out our national spatial/regional and environmental planning. As members of a pluralistic and multinational Europe and taking into consideration today's particularly dire circumstances, we have the duty to promote those ideals and principles which act as catalysts in bringing closer and rendering more cohesive the countries which, together, make up our common European home. We believe that the sources of those principles, which constitute the fundamental precepts behind the co-existence of peoples, constitute the foundation on which modern Europe has been built. Since its foundation, the Council of Europe has been the trustee of those principles. To this purpose, its work remains exceptionally important, aiming, all other issues aside, at mapping out a sustainable growth strategy towards the improvement of the environment and the quality of life of all citizens of the European continent.

Our country, taking over the chairmanship of the next Symposium, the 16th one, which is titled "Democracy and space, the role of the public's participation in the sustainable spatial planning of the European Continent", states and proves by its deeds the importance that it places on issues

of spatial planning and development. It tries to succeed in its goals through participatory, democratic procedures which become of particular significance under conditions of economic and social crisis that is quite pronounced in our country and more generalised as well in other regions.

To conclude, I believe that all of us, no exceptions, all governments, self-governments, social and scientific agencies, and the society of citizens, must intensify our efforts in creating a new spatial culture and way of thinking in the direction of an effective solution of the current problems of space development and management. I believe that this goal may be achieved only in conjunction with the basic human rights and the fundamental European values of democracy and freedom, values which, until today, have constituted the supreme offer of the Greek spirit to the world.

I wish to thank you and wish you a successful Symposium.

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Chef de la Division du paysage, patrimoine culturel et aménagement du territoire, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage et de la CEMAT, Conseil de l'Europe

Monsieur le Secrétaire général de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain du Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce,

Madame le Directeur du Secrétariat général, Chère Madame,

Monsieur le Conseiller de la Région de la Macédoine centrale,

Monsieur le Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire et Madame la Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage,

Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants et Amis du Paysage de la Grèce.

Cher Anestis,

Chères Mesdames, Chers Messieurs, Amis du Territoire et du Paysage, Au nom du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe, je souhaite remercier M. Evangelos Livieratos, Ministre de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce, et vous-même, Monsieur le Secrétaire général Sokratis Alexiadis, pour votre si bel accueil et votre hospitalité pour la tenue de ce 16^e Symposium international du Conseil de l'Europe de la CEMAT et 12^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage dans la superbe Ville de Thessalonique.

Je souhaite remercier à cet égard très chaleureusement les autorités de la Grèce pour leur constante et parfaite coopération. Mes remerciements les plus sincères vont également à Mme Polyxeni Zeikou, Directeur, Secrétariat général de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, à M. Elias Bériatos, Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) et à M. Thymio Papayannis, Président du Comité national du paysage de la Grèce, Directeur de l'Institut méditerranéen pour la nature et l'anthropos.

J'adresse tout spécialement de très grands remerciements à M. Anestis Gourgiotis, Représentant de la Grèce auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT et de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage pour le formidable travail réalisé pour l'organisation de cette rencontre et à M. Evangelos Gountanis, représentant de la Grèce lors de la 15^e CEMAT pour son soutien déterminant en faveur de la tenue de nos travaux. Un très grand merci également à l'ensemble de leurs Collaborateurs.

Il semble tout naturel que ce Symposium, consacré à l'aménagement du territoire, au paysage et à l'implication des populations se tienne en Grèce, berceau de la culture européenne et symbole même du Paysage. Citons quelques extraits de l'ouvrage intitulé « Naissance et renaissance du paysage », dans lequel Michel Baridon se réfère à la « Mesure du monde : géomètres, géographes et historiens » et note à propos de la Grèce classique : « Le paysage fait partie de la vie de la cité grecque et le sens qu'en ont ses habitants a une origine multiple. Ils se reconnaissent tous un peu en Ulysse car la mer fait partie de leur quotidien : elle ouvre le chemin des îles et elle n'est jamais loin de leurs champs ; et ce sont les champs qui portent les hommes au calcul pour situer leurs biens et délimiter leur cadre de vie. Non pas que cette approche pragmatique de la nature exclue a priori tout élan du cœur, car on peut aimer la 'terre du blé' comme une mère nourricière... La vie est fertile en expériences diverses, et devant un paysage un homme peut très bien allier mentalement l'emprise visuelle d'un savoir utile et partagé (surface des champs, tracé du chemin) et les images fugaces de ses souvenirs intimes. En matière de savoir utile et partagé, les Grecs ne le cèdent à personne. C'est en géomètres qu'ils construisent leurs temples, qu'ils dessinent leurs villes et qu'ils mesurent leurs terres ; c'est encore en géomètres qu'ils conçoivent leur vision de l'espace. Leurs divinités les font parfois trembler, mais pour les honorer ils édifient des constructions qui affirment sereinement, même au sein d'une nature hostile, le pouvoir créateur de l'homme. Les formes géométriques sont inaltérables, et le marbre les rend sereines et lumineuses comme l'Olympe ».

Onze ans après le Symposium international de la CEMAT tenu en juin 2001, ici même à Thessalonique, sur « L'intégration des grands espaces européens », nous nous retrouvons pour traiter du sujet « Visions pour

l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale : le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire. Une autre manière de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile... ».

Ces dernières années ont été ponctuées de travaux et de rencontres à caractère prospectif par lesquelles l'accent a pu être mis sur la responsabilité qui incombe aux pouvoirs publics ainsi qu'aux acteurs du territoire de promouvoir un « développement territorial durable ». Les Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire ont ainsi adopté tout au long de ces années des textes favorables à un développement territorial durable, exprimant la volonté d'agir en ce sens. Les intitulés des Déclarations de Ljubljana, de Lisbonne et de Moscou en témoignent : « La dimension territoriale du développement durable », « Des réseaux pour le développement territorial durable du continent européen – Construire des ponts à travers l'Europe », « Les enjeux du futur : le développement territorial durable du Continent européen dans un monde en mutation ». La route est cependant longue et ces travaux doivent être poursuivis.

Il s'agit aujourd'hui de franchir un nouveau pas en proposant au véritable mariage entre l'aménagement du territoire et le paysage, l'un ne pouvant cheminer sans l'autre et l'un constituant parfois la réponse même au problème qui se pose à l'autre. Aménager, c'est finalement composer le milieu et ses paysages, l'action devant porter sur les mécanismes de formation du paysage ainsi que sur ses formes.

Cette 'synergie' annoncée l'est d'ores et déjà officiellement reconnue dans deux textes officiels adoptés par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe : la Recommandation Rec. (2002) 1 sur les Principes directeurs de la CEMAT pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen et la Convention européenne du paysage :

– la Recommandation sur les Principes directeurs de la CEMAT pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen souligne dans une section intitulée « Paysages » que « La politique d'aménagement peut contribuer à la protection des paysages, à leur gestion et à leur

1 Voir Conseil de l'Europe, Patrimoine paysager, aménagement du territoire et développement durable, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen, 2003, n° 66 et Rapport de Florencio Zoido intitulé « Paysage et aménagement du territoire », in : Paysage et développement durable : les enjeux de la Convention européenne du paysage, Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 2006.

aménagement par le biais de mesures appropriées et par une meilleure interaction des diverses politiques sectorielles quant à leurs impacts sur l'espace», ceci en se référant à la Convention européenne du paysage ;

- adoptée en l'an 2000 par le Comité des Ministres des 47 Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe et à présent ratifiée et signée par 40 d'entre eux, la Convention européenne du paysage prévoit que ces Etats s'engagent à « intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire et d'urbanisme ».

Sans que cela n'exclue d'autres liens à faire entre le paysage et d'autres politiques – environnementales, culturelles, éducatives... –, il s'agit à présent d'inscrire pleinement une « pensée paysagère » dans les projets de territoire, cette démarche semblant essentielle, tant pour le territoire que pour les populations :

- pour le territoire, car au lendemain des grands Sommets de la Terre et de la récente Conférence sur le développement durable « Rio+20 », il s'agit de s'orienter résolument vers une gestion durable et qualitative du territoire et de ses ressources ;
- pour les populations, car il s'agit de veiller à ce que cette orientation soit faite de manière à répondre aux aspirations des populations quant à leur cadre de vie en tenant compte de l'être humain considéré dans sa totalité, c'est-à-dire dans sa globalité, avec sa dimension culturelle, sensible et émotionnelle. Au-delà du mieux-être ou du bien-être, il s'agit en définitive de considérer tout simplement l'être.

S'il est vrai que le paysage *advient* en ce qu'il résulte des choix de vie des sociétés, le paysage peut également *devenir* en résultant de choix volontaires guidant ses transformations. Œuvre collective, le paysage porte en effet l'empreinte et la signature des modes de vie des populations et des actions des décideurs et des professionnels qui le façonnent.

Dès 1983, la Charte européenne de l'aménagement du territoire a attiré l'attention sur la nécessité d'une participation active des populations au processus d'aménagement du territoire. Les années passées ont confirmé cette nécessité. Ce qu'il est à présent possible d'appeler « l'implication des populations » recouvre bien entendu la notion de participation telle qu'elle est habituellement considérée, mais va peut-être au-delà en ce qu'elle

suppose également un état d'esprit, une attitude active et responsable du territoire et une démarche favorable à sa valorisation.

Le territoire considéré comme palimpseste, le territoire comme vaste encyclopédie géographique et historique, le territoire vivant, riche de ses espèces, de sa géologie et des cycles naturels qui s'y déroulent, le territoire doté de ses valeurs archéologiques, de son patrimoine culturel, le territoire source d'inspiration, de création et de créativité, le territoire traité de manière attentive, peut finalement être aussi source de richesses, d'emplois et favoriser une économie qualitative.

Les réalisations présentées par les Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage dans le cadre du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, à l'occasion de la 12^e Réunion des Ateliers pour la Convention européenne du paysage dans la ville de Carbonia au mois de juin dernier, ont ainsi montré des expériences particulièrement intéressantes et encourageantes faisant état, au-delà d'une simple attitude passive d'acceptation, ou réactive de contestation, la population peut avoir un rôle actif, volontaire et engagé sur le territoire qu'elle habite.

Le présent Symposium, et Réunion des Ateliers, proposent de traiter des sujets suivants :

- les paysages grecs, à découvrir et à apprécier ;
- le paysage comme approche de l'aménagement du territoire ;
- les outils innovateurs et projets : les politiques nationales d'aménagement du territoire ;
- le paysage, aménagement du territoire et participation publique.

J'adresse un très grand merci pour leur participation à cette rencontre à l'ensemble des représentants des autorités nationales, régionales et locales, aux représentants des organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, aux spécialistes, experts et personnes qui ont bien voulu être au rendez-vous et se prêter aux dialogues proposés, aux échanges d'information sur les politiques nationales et régionales, et au débat d'idées.

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Head of the Landscape, Cultural heritage and Spatial planning Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention and CEMAT, Council of Europe

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, I wish to thank Evangelos Livieratos, Minister of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece, and yourself, Sokratis Alexiadis, General Secretary, for your warm welcome and hospitality in hosting this, the 16th international CEMAT Symposium and the 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the beautiful city of Thessalonica.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to the Greek authorities for their unflinching support and cooperation. My deepest thanks also go to Polyxeni Zeikou, Director, General Secretariat of Regional Planning and Urban Development, to Elias Bériatos, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), and to Thymio Papayannis, President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece, Director of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos.

I would particularly like to say a big thank you to Anestis Gourgiotis, Greece's representative on the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and at the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, for his sterling work in organising this gathering and to Evangelos Gountanis, who represented Greece at the 15th CEMAT, for his invaluable support. A big thank you also to all their staff.

It seems entirely natural that this Symposium on spatial planning, landscape and public involvement should be taking place in Greece, the cradle of European culture and the very symbol of landscape.

Allow me to quote a few extracts from Michel Baridon's book "*Naissance et renaissance du paysage*" in which he refers to "The measure of the world: geometers, geographers and historians" and notes with regard to ancient Greece: "Landscape is part of the life of the Greek city and the sense of landscape that its inhabitants possess has multiple sources. They all of them identify to some small degree with Ulysses because the sea is part of their daily life: it is the way to the isles and is never very far

from their fields; and it is the fields that set men calculating in an effort to situate their property and define the scope of their surroundings. Not that this pragmatic approach to nature necessarily precludes a more passionate response, because it is possible to love ‘the earth, the giver of grain’ as one would a nurturing mother. Life brings a variety of experiences and when faced with landscape, people are perfectly capable of mentally combining the visual footprint of useful, shared knowledge (surface area of fields, the route of a road) with fleeting images of their own private memories. When it comes to useful, shared knowledge, the Greeks are second to none. It was as geometers that they built their temples, designed their cities and measured out their land; it was as geometers, too, that they conceived their vision of space. Their gods may have made them tremble at times but they built edifices in their honour that quietly affirm, even in the midst of hostile nature, the creative power of man. The geometric forms are unchanging, and the marble renders them serene and luminous as Olympus”.

Eleven years after the international CEMAT Symposium held in June 2001, here in Thessalonica, on “Integration of the greater European spaces”, we are back to discuss another subject: “Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning. Another way to see the territory involving civil society...”.

Recent years have seen forward-looking studies and gatherings in which the focus has been on the responsibility of public authorities and local and regional players to promote “sustainable spatial development”. Throughout this period, ministers responsible for spatial/regional planning have accordingly adopted texts to promote sustainable spatial development, expressing their commitment to moving down this path. The headings of the Declarations adopted in Ljubljana, Lisbon and Moscow reflect this: “The territorial dimension of sustainable development”, “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: bridges over Europe”, “Challenge of the Future: Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent in a Changing World”. We still have a long way to go, however, and it is important that these efforts continue.

The challenge now is to go a step further by proposing a full-scale union between spatial planning and landscape, since the two go hand in hand, and the one sometimes holds the answer to the problem facing the other.

Spatial planning is ultimately about organising the environment and its landscapes, and any action taken needs to be directed at the mechanisms of landscape formation as well as the types of landscape.

This heralded “synergy”² is already officially recognised in two official texts adopted by the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers: Recommendation Rec(2002) 1 on the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent and the European Landscape Convention:

- the Recommendation on the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent states, in a section entitled “Landscapes”, that “Spatial development policy can contribute to protecting, managing and enhancing landscapes by adopting appropriate measures, in particular by organising better interactions between various sectoral policies with regard to their territorial impacts”, with reference being made to the European Landscape Convention ;
- adopted in 2000 by the Committee of Ministers of the 47 Council of Europe member States and now signed and ratified by 40 of them, the European Landscape Convention provides that each Party undertakes to “integrate landscape into its spatial and town planning policies”.

While there is nothing to prevent other connections being made between landscape and other policies, whether environmental, cultural or educational, etc., the task for now is to fully incorporate this kind of “landscape thinking” into local area plans and projects, since such an approach would appear to be essential, both for the land and for the populations who live there:

- for the land because in the wake of the major Earth Summits and the recent conference on sustainable development Rio+20, there is a need to move decisively towards sustainable, qualitative management of the land and its resources;
- and for populations, because it is important to ensure that this move is done in a way that responds to people’s aspirations for their surroundings

² See Council of Europe, Landscape heritage, spatial planning and sustainable development, Council of Europe Publishing, Strasbourg, European Regional Planning Series, 2003, No. 66 and Florencio Zoido’s report entitled “Landscape and spatial planning policies”, in: Landscape and sustainable development – Challenges of the European Landscape, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006.

and speaks to the whole person, including the cultural, sensory and emotional aspects. Beyond well-being and “better being”, in fact, it is a matter of considering simply “being”.

While it is true that the landscape is a product of the choices societies make about how they live, the landscape can also come about as a result of intentional choices that guide the way it changes and evolves. A collective work, landscape bears the imprint and signature of the ways of life of the populations and of the actions of the policy-makers and professionals who shape it.

As early as 1983, the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter drew attention to the need for active public participation in the spatial planning process. The intervening years have confirmed that need. What can now be called “public involvement” naturally encompasses the notion of participation in the usual sense, but perhaps goes somewhat further in that it also implies a particular state of mind, a proactive and caring attitude towards the local area and a commitment to enhancing it.

Territory viewed as a palimpsest, as a vast geographical and historical encyclopaedia, as a living organism, with its wealth of species, geology and the natural cycles that unfold there, territory as a place of archaeological value and cultural heritage, territory as a source of inspiration and creativity... handled with care, territory can also be a source of wealth and jobs and contribute to the development of a high-quality economy.

The projects presented by the Parties to the European Landscape Convention in connection with the Council of Europe’s Landscape Award, at the 11th Meeting of the Workshops for the European Landscape Convention in Carbonia last June thus featured some very interesting and encouraging experiences which show that, beyond mere passive acceptance or reactive resistance, local communities can choose to actively engage with the area they live in.

The present Symposium and Workshops Meeting proposes to address the following topics:

- the Greek landscapes to be discovered and appreciated;
- using landscape as an approach to spatial planning;
- innovative tools, incentives and projects: national spatial planning policies;

– landscape, spatial planning and public participation.

I would like to say a big thank you to all the representatives of national, regional and local authorities, representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations, specialists, experts and everyone else for coming here, and for being willing to join in the conversations and exchanges of information on national and regional policies and to discuss ideas.

Mrs Polyeni ZEIKOU

*Director, General Secretariat of Regional Planning and
Urban Development, Spatial Planning Division,
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece*

It is now my turn to thank our notable guests for the great honour they have done us of being among us, as this Meeting opens its proceedings. Let us also welcome to our country the collaborators and friends who have come from so far away and give a great thanks to all for their presence as well as to the city of Thessaloniki for its hospitality.

Dear friends, in close touch with the Council of Europe, Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, whom we have just heard, some worthy Collaborators of the Department of Spatial/Regional Planning in the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change, together with some of the members from the National Landscape Committee and the Committee's Chairman, Mr Papayannis, undertook to organise this event, all the while supporting the event's selected theme and aiming at the event's successful outcome. The endeavour was also graced by Professor Bériatos who was appointed by YPEKA as chair of the Greek Presidency for the period 2010-2014.

These are difficult times and the times that our country and our society live in are particularly trying. However, I would say that we do not consider a luxury debating over and discussing issues of participation in spatial planning and shaping awareness and reciprocal relations between State and civil society when it comes to approaching the landscape from a spatial angle. I would like to remind you that this particular landscape perspective has been our constant preoccupation of late and has recently been integrated as a special annex in the specifications – the Greek ones, I mean – governing the compilation of spatial planning on a regional level.

On the contrary we believe that the matter of deliberating over issues of participation may well be and should be integrated into a broader debate on development. The declining nature of social cohesion, as observed today in Greece, a country which traditionally and until recently has relied on strong social and collective institutions, is one of the greatest challenges before us. Forms of on-going development which are oriented towards collective interest may well contribute to the emergence of new

structures shapes which will pick up the challenges presented by this new situation.

If, for instance, we shift our focus on the urban centre, with regard to urban planning, the participation of citizens can bring about direct results in improving the quality of life and alleviating the urban landscape. But even in the exurban space, issues of spatial planning importance whose interest focuses on the landscape parameter can stimulate the interest of citizens and motivate towards related actions.

In closing, I would like to thank the Greek experts to whom we turned for assistance for having promptly responded to our call to participate in this two-day Symposium and for presenting us their views during this seminal round of deliberation which I hope will grow into an exchange of views and experiences. Thank you.

Mr Nikolaos CHOURVOULIADIS

Advisor of the Region of Central Macedonia

Honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Governor, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to Thessaloniki and the Region of Central Macedonia, the land of Aristotle, the land of Alexander the Great and the land of Mount Olympus, which you can actually see if you stand on the balcony, on your front left you will have an excellent view of this famous mountain.

We at the Regional Administration recognise and believe in the significance of regional planning and their policies and we believe that they will play a catalytic role in the future of Europe. This is why local, regional authorities, governmental agencies, the government itself and, of course, the general public, should altogether synchronise their efforts and set the base for a sustainable regional development.

We hope that this Symposium will help the participants exchanging their views, their practices, communicating their past experience, share their thought and find useful and applicable ways to promote territorial development and serve the public interest.

We wish you every success to the Symposium, we assure you that our organisation will stand by your side in any way and for any assistance that you may need for your future endeavours.

Thank you very much.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS

DISCOURS INTRODUCTIFS

Mr Elias BERIATOS

*Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe
Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning
(CEMAT)*

To begin with, I would like to welcome all of you who are here this morning. We will start with the General Secretary from the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change who has come as a spokesman for the Ministry's leadership. We all thank him that he is here with us today to deliver the keynote address.

Here is Mr Alexiadis, General Secretary from the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

Let us thank, in turn, Mr Chourvoulidis for his address. At some point, we will have the opportunity to welcome both the representatives of the Thessaloniki Architects Association who are here today and of the Technical Chamber of Thessaloniki. At some point, we will have the opportunity to hear them speak. We thank them for gracing the event. Taking each in the order that it has been scheduled we will now move to the introductory speeches. Please allow me, on behalf of the Committee of Senior Officials to welcome all Greek and foreign participants and thank them profoundly for responding to our invitation and coming here to the beautiful city of Thessaloniki.

Above all, I would like to thank the Ministry; Mr Alexiadis, its General Secretary, who has honoured us with the keynote address, and Ms Zeikou, the Director, who has exerted herself in order to organise this event. I would also like to thank the Council of Europe and Mrs Déjeant-Pons who is indeed the soul of the Council of Europe when it comes to matters such as this and who is always present, as she has mentioned herself, at all events organised in recent years and who has devoted herself to the task of seeing the European Landscape Convention and spatial planning overall implemented.

It is no coincidence, dear friends and colleagues, you who have come from other countries and from all over Greece that, twelve years later, the Council of Europe and the Ministry for the Environment meet again in this breath-taking city, the city of Thessaloniki. The fact that Thessaloniki

is our host gives us great pleasure and we owe it all to Mrs Zeikou who made it happen.

Yesterday, we passed our day, an exceptionally beautiful day, enjoying the Greek landscape and nature at Kerkini, on the grounds of the National Park of Kerkini. Our foreign guests truly delighted in the tour that was a field trip. Today, we are gathered here to listen to the theory, theoretical introductions which are particularly absorbing during this Symposium. Their special theme is spatial planning and landscape and they place the emphasis on what we call “participation of society”, “participation of the public”, of the people who will be affected by the planning’s impact.

We all believe and, I imagine, I am expressing the belief of the Committee members themselves that this is a union, a marriage, which will prove particularly seminal and fruitful. And that is because, as we well know, spatial planning is the medium through which we will protect and showcase the landscape. Without spatial planning there can be no landscape protection, nor can there be any protection of our cultural heritage, the two significant goals the Council of Europe, our country, and other international organisations have been focusing on.

So, beyond the medium of spatial planning, the purpose, the goals and the precious commodities we are called on to steward and protect also lead us to new ideas; new approaches so that we may improve the medium known as “planning”. And that is precisely where the originality and innovation of this union implemented today lies.

On the other hand, the emphasis placed on those issues with regard to the participation of citizens in spatial planning and the course of those endeavours are some decades old, starting with the 1960’s. One of the first champions of this type of planning, advocacy planning, was Paul Davidoff in the United States and, as the experts well know, the subject has been exhaustively debated on. Yet, though much has been written, little has been done about it. So, one of the goals of our Ministry, a goal we all have is to try and implement relevant actions taking into consideration the remarkable examples already implemented.

It is those best practices we should be looking into and proceed systematically today, at a time that we all know about, of dire economic and social crisis in Greece and Europe as well. And not only that, but to offer as much as we each can on the subject of consultation and participation, a subject

which, I think, is assuming altogether different dimensions and forms given today's circumstances of economic crisis.

So, let us take a fresh look at an old subject which, as we know, began in ancient Greece with the Periclean and Athenian Democracy, a subject which today is in the core of what we define as "democratic procedures" since participation, among other things, is one of the supreme rights that citizens have. In all contemporary, European, democratic regimes, this should be an all-important, essential component and element. After all, those are exactly the values that the Council of Europe has been championing in the post-war decades. So, it is in our best interest to look systematically into this issue regarding spatial planning, landscape, and participation of citizens in all these procedures.

I would like to close by saying that we have been honoured today, as we were in previous days, by the presence of noteworthy speakers from various countries and from Greece, as it has already been stated by Mrs Zeikou. Europe has a rich cultural and natural heritage but it is also rich in ideas and those are precisely the things that will ensure the success of this Symposium and of the event itself. Thank you. Let us now proceed with Mrs Festas, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention.

Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON

*Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges
Committee of the Conferences of the INGO's of the Council of Europe*

I would like, in turn, to thank our hosts for receiving us in this splendid regional metropolis, cultural pole, and co-capital of Athens, once historic co-capital of Constantinople. It is a unique and special city due to its port position, its location which is on the intersection between Slavic Europe and Greco-Latin territory, between East and West. And just as Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons put it, we all feel that we could not have chosen a better place to hold the present Symposium, in a city which brings together and fuses the disciplines in which Greece has excelled in the course of history.

The first time I had the honour to be invited by CEMAT, I referred to the CEMAT's outstanding fundamental texts and to the shining example of the European Landscape Convention, in reference to citizens' involvement, that is, to the very heart of democracy. So, today, on behalf of the international NGO's working in the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges, I would like to welcome indeed the theme supported by Greece.

We all know that, currently, increasing concerns in public policies are about, economic benefits and competitiveness, social inclusion and spatial balance. We also know that, for most of the projects, these aims are unaffordable without new governance, without mobilising all stakeholders, public and private, decision makers but citizens as well. That is crucial. The CEMAT's texts and the European Landscape Convention undeniably promote this new type of governance, fostering a strong link between decision-making, drafting and planning, construction and usage; ensuring the direct participation of the people concerned and their political representatives for a real territorial democracy. In other words, the triangle of success for sustainable territorial development between all stakeholders: the project managers, the operators and the users. All of the users.

The Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent refer to "Broadly-based participation of society in the spatial planning process". Yet, first and foremost, I do believe that, to be meaningful, "participation" must be transformed into "cooperation".

It is only together, from the outset, that we are capable of going towards a direction that is positive for all the partners, and cohesive for all the territories.

However, safeguards and guidelines will be required. Among those, I would like to cite four:

- First, the emergence of a collaborative culture.

That is not a meaningless word; it is not given, and presupposes the legitimacy of those participating. Maria-José Festas just now told us that, when a young professional, she had been considered by some participants at a consultation meeting, far too young to be credible as an expert. This also holds true for the participants' origin, whether professional or social. This is why the acknowledgement of the legitimacy of each and every actor is key to form a collaborative culture.

- Secondly, regulations which specify the content of participation procedures to avoid a minima practices.

As we all know, quite often, when public consultation is enforced by law, a simple meeting for information purposes allows project leaders to put a check next to “consultation”. But this is not consultation. We cannot really say that's what participation is about. So, we need to demand that the content be specified.

- Third, permanent cooperative structures.

Standing bodies are essential. Stability ensures the sustainable continuity of dialogue: short-lived groups which convene once in a while do not ensure continuity. A steady following up on projects is a “must”.

I had the opportunity and pleasure last week to meet in Paris the President of Montreal's public consultation office. She believed that one of its main achievements was the follow up of the projects by the users.

Yet, she wanted to know about the Council of Europe quadrilogue, how this unique interchange between the ministerial sector that you represent, the parliamentarians, the local authorities and the international NGO's work together. When I quoted an exemplary text of the Council of Europe on landscape, she interrupted: “Of course, I know of the European Landscape Convention. We turn to it for all our development projects”.

I just wanted to report this to you.

– Fourth, a flexible tool for multilevel and transversal governance.

These structures ought to be flexible enough to allow on one hand, and that is no simple matter, the intersecting of initiatives between State, local authorities, and grassroots organisations. They should not wait for one of the sides to depart and, then, go on and try to persuade the rest to follow as best as can be.

On the other hand, there are agencies which have a say and which are trapped within sectoral rationales, something that, naturally, is gathering more and more importance during this troubled period we live in.

Last, in closing, let me say again how much we welcome the contribution of CEMAT to good governance. From what I have heard so far, it bodes well for a very promising future. While hearing you, President Elias Bériatos as Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials for the Presidency of Greece of the CEMAT, and seeing the nature of the debates about to unfold, I am absolutely certain that in 2014, CEMAT and Greece can help in giving a push to democracy: a considerable push through the 2014 ministerial. That is an opportunity that we should not allow to go to waste.

I also would like to mention at this point a coming major event of the Council of Europe which focuses on democracy: the World Forum for Democracy which will be held next week in Strasbourg. It is a high level awareness-raising and media-oriented event. Among those invited are personalities such as the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Ban Ki-moon, along with Yemen's Nobel peace prize winner Tawakul Karman, and Moncef Marzouki, President of Tunisia. It will be a tribute to the Arab Spring. During those talks, there will be an approach to Democracy which has obviously little to do with the land, the territory. Which we can understand. This first political World Forum certainly has to set frameworks, but when it comes to the forum's second "edition", we should be able to convey the fruits of CEMAT's next ministerial declaration in 2014 on "territorial democracy". That is what we should try and propose. The Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGO's, several members of which are here in the room, is willing and ready to commit itself to your side to advocate sustainable and more democratic spatial development in Europe!

Mr Valery V. SUDARENKOV

*Member of the Council of Federation, Federal Assembly,
Russian Federation, Member of the Parliamentary Assembly
of the Council of Europe*

Address presented by

Mr Ilya YAROVOY

*Professor of the Moscow Institute of Architecture, State Academy,
Russian Federation*

First of all, let me present with respect for the High Assembly the address by Mr Valery Sudarenkov, the Russian Member of Parliament, and Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

As a reporter of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) on “Conservation and use of the landscape potential of Europe” (2006), I have the honour to welcome the participants of the 16th International CEMAT Symposium and the 12th Meeting of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, under the auspices of the Council of Europe.

This Meeting in Thessaloniki gives the opportunity to expand significantly the scope of the recommendations adopted in Strasbourg and to promote the ideas of landscape development with a view to the future of Europe, democracy and development of the territories.

Let me express my appreciation to the organisers of this Symposium for their kind invitation. Unfortunately I cannot join your discussion due to my busy schedule of the PACE session in Strasbourg.

I remain a staunch supporter of sustainable development of territories on the basis of landscape planning.

Cordially wishing you great success, creative work and fruitful results of the Meeting.

However, I would like to remind the High Assembly of the meaning and significance of the report on “Conservation and use of the landscape potential of Europe”. This report is aimed to agree a united, consistent approach to the solution of the European landscape issues, most

notably when increasing the number of member States of the Council of Europe, and to work out the recommendations on the Continent spatial planning. The report determines the connection of the spatial and landscape planning with the concept of sustainable development and that the quality and diversity of the landscape are the pan-European values, that require general European measures, such as recognition of the concept of landscape in national law, the implementation of proper national, regional and local landscape policies and the participation of civil society and non-governmental organisations in schemes to preserve the landscape. It also sets specific measures to educate the population and increase public awareness, particularly through school education. The report formed the basis of the follow-up PACE Recommendations, the Decisions of the Committee of Ministers and therefore, along with the European Landscape Convention can and should serve as one of the main mechanisms of the Council of Europe in the field of spatial planning. The report was published in Russia and became a reference book for landscape specialists, geographers, landscape architects and other professionals involved.

Thus, I would like to highlight the increasing landscape activity in Russia. We are approaching the ratification of the European Landscape Convention. The Russian Landscape Association is being formed. It will unite representatives in the field of science, culture, politics, business and public members, who are concerned about the current and future of the landscapes. The projects on landscape researching and planning are being implemented by seven Federal universities of the Russian Federation, whose activity is connected with improvement of areas within seven Federal districts. The landscape centres are being formed in Kaluga and Tver Regions, Russian Federation. And we hope to work in close cooperation with our European colleagues in this field.

Thank you for your attention.

Mr Thymio PAPAYANNIS

President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece, Director of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)

Greece is going through a dramatic economic crisis, with serious social and political implications. Draconian measures are taken to resolve it by the Greek Government with the support of its international partners, in a climate of disagreement and sometimes conflict. Unemployment is rising rapidly and recession has reached phenomenal levels.

In such an unpleasant context, one might argue that concerns for land use planning, let alone landscapes, are misplaced and certainly do not constitute a priority. There are many of us, however, that maintain that the only solution to the present profound crisis is through a systematic and consistent promotion of sustainable development in all aspects of Greek economic and social life. In addition, the crisis offers opportunities to redefine approaches and to restructure sectors – such as the public one – facilitating the implementation of sustainability.

If this premise is accepted, spatial planning has been confirmed as one of the key tools for sustainable development, allowing the avoidance of land use conflicts, the provision of the necessary infrastructure and the wise use of space. In parallel, planning ensures that social and environmental aspects are taken into consideration and that natural and cultural heritage is managed prudently and conserved.

Within sustainable development, landscapes are now recognised as a valuable resource, which – when properly managed – provides invaluable services to humanity, including economic ones, in such critical sectors as tourism and recreation. In the framework of territorial planning, landscapes are now considered as key elements to be incorporated in the management of space. The programme of today's CEMAT Symposium clearly demonstrates the validity of these arguments.

In Greece, in spite of its major problems, the above considerations are now seriously taken into account, especially after the ratification of the European Landscape Convention and the establishment of the National Committee on Landscapes. Thus, the spatial planning studies for the 12 regions of Greece are being updated taking into account new developments and approaches. One of the major ones are landscapes that are to be

incorporated in the studies on the basis of new detailed specifications. In parallel, a typology of Greek landscapes and a national strategy for landscapes will soon be launched and will provide guidance to the 12 regional studies.

Within the next few years, we are optimistic that diligent work on spatial planning and on landscapes will contribute decisively to the concerted efforts for reorienting our country towards a balanced and sustainable future.



M. Anestis GOURGIOTIS

*Haut fonctionnaire en aménagement du territoire et urbanisme,
Représentant de la Grèce auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires
de la CEMAT, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du
changement climatique, Dr. en aménagement du territoire et
l'urbanisme*

L'avenir de nos territoires fait parties de nos préoccupations, de la préoccupation de l'aménagement du territoire et des politiques de paysage. Nous vivons à une époque où les modèles de développement de notre civilisation sont fortement questionnés et il devient essentiel de revoir nos politiques, nos comportements, dans le but de prévenir et d'anticiper une crise, qui n'est pas une crise purement économique, mais aussi et surtout environnementale et sociétale.

Il faut avancer en vue de favoriser une prise de conscience collective. Il faut continuer à produire des réflexions prospectives et essayer de traiter et résoudre les problèmes existants.

Il est absolument nécessaire de continuer à essayer de construire aussi des scénarios d'évolution de notre espace, de construire notre identité et bien sûr des valeurs et des projets pour l'avenir.

Je pense que la contribution de ce Symposium va dans ce sens et je félicite pour cette initiative, le Conseil de l'Europe et spécialement Mme Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la CEMAT et de la Convention européenne du paysage, le Secrétaire Générale de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement urbain Mme Alexiadis, la Directrice de l'Aménagement du territoire Mme Zeikou, le Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT M. Elias Bériatos, et aussi vous tous, qui participez à sa réalisation.

The Greek Landscapes

Les paysages grecs

Chairs

Mr Costis HADJIMICHALIS

Professor, Department of Geography, Harokopio University, Athens

Mr Theano S. TERKENLI

*Associate Professor, Department of Geography,
University of the Aegean*

Understanding modern Greek landscapes

Mr Costis HADJIMICHALIS

Professor, Department of Geography, Harokopio University, Athens

Thank you very much. I am happy to have been invited. I would like to thank you for the invitation. It is a great pleasure for the city, and a pleasure for Dimitris Fatouros to chair the session.

That is something that the Greek colleagues understand a bit more.

I would like us to talk about this topic, that is, about understanding landscapes, because when we talk about the relationship between landscape and space, spatial planning, the colleagues before me already spoke about that and analysed it. For us here in Greece, where the discussion about landscapes as a key element of spatial planning arrived much later than in other European countries, I think it is necessary to make some things clear.

I will start with what I would call the five basic difficulties. The first difficulty regards the fact that the prevailing views on landscape in Greece reward and showcase only “beautiful” landscapes, the “unique” ones and, more particularly, the ones related to “tourism”, in other words. The second difficulty is the ideological use of the landscape which alludes mostly to 19th century romanticism still going strong in our days, through which its “Greekness” that is showcased, the landscape’s characteristic element. The third one is “authenticity and representativeness”. What does the Greek landscape represent? The islands, the sea, nature are prevalent as a perception and that is where it ends. The fourth difficulty is the stereotypical approach which exists and is not confined to Greece alone: that landscapes become important as soon as they entail historicity, for example, as soon as they include monuments or are related to the past. And the last difficulty is the one colleagues before me brought up, I will not elaborate, it has to do with the negative economic and social situation in our country and throughout Southern Europe, in which, I am afraid, talking about landscapes may be considered an unnecessary luxury or even an obstacle with regard to any private or State “development” projects. So, this alternative kind of understanding that we wished for in an effort to overcome this four difficulties and, taking the fifth one into consideration,

was what we tried to apply in a research programme and in a book which was published recently and deals with a wide range of landscapes which we analysed and studied all over Greece: a range in which we included not only landscapes which are in need of protection, or must be analysed, but the remaining ones as well which are important when it comes to spatial planning. Obviously, we have the countryside, the traditional housing settlements, the urban centres such as Thessaloniki, the mountain ranges, and the biotopes. But we also included, and that is where the importance of spatial planning is to be found, a series of landscapes which a conventional approach would either reject or conceal: such as the problem of the arbitrarily built housing in Keratea in Attica. We also included the widespread interventions of technical works, even the industrial installations, and, last, the densely built neighbourhoods and, of course, the greenhouses and wind turbines.

In that approach there is no difference between “important” and ordinary landscapes, between “beautiful” and “ugly” ones. In fact, when the landscape is interrelated with spatial planning, it is uniform and that is where the essential intervention of a spatial approach lies. We tried to do that at the Lavreotiki Peninsula, in Attica where, through a series of analyses which are very well known in landscape methodology, here on this map I am giving you an example with the field of visibility three main roads have, we ended up with a typology of the landscape’s units as they resulted not only from our own analysis and our on-site research but also from a thoroughly systematic recording of the inhabitants’ perceptions and impressions.

A very well-known Greek sociologist, Stathis Damianakos, has detected a very interesting characteristic of Greek society which differs from Western thought, a regime of blurry boundaries and multiple channels which he called, and not accidentally at that, “hybridisation”. It entails the interrelation and the continuum between rural and urban space, the fluidity among categories of professions, the retreat of the contrast between local/national society and the emergence of new global contrasts.

I believe that Damianakos’ observations are very useful in understanding the characteristics of landscapes in Greece, a particularly inherent characteristic, as seen in these images from Acharnae with the full involvement of the land uses and the instability in the relation between urban web and

countryside but also as seen in the peri-urban landscapes in Thessaloniki where urbanisation walks alongside farm production and neglect. All of those things are found together in the same place, at the same time, so that the intervention and the interrelation of spatial planning in terms of the landscape acquires the crucial significance we all want to heed.

According to geographic theory, landscapes are grouped and that is what our approach involved, with three basic materials. The first one regards the natural processes of landscapes (e.g., the natural cycle of water; the climate; volcanic activity in Greece which produces a landscape of particular importance, here we have a landscape from Nisyros, and here one from Santorini, the lava landscape). The second materiality is the biological and living production of the landscape (the flora – here is an ordinary forest map of Grevena, the protected biotope of Dadia, home to the last Black Vultures of Europe). And, needless to say, the most important materiality, in my opinion, is the social processes which transfigure the landscape. It is the toil and human labour which have been integrated into the landscape, which produce this living reality around us. It is the buildings and the housing clusters and, of course, surface mining which, in Greece, where there are considerable lignite reserves, and where it is very important, it creates a series of environmental impacts.

The result of those natural processes is stamped, as it is known, on the peninsula's natural terrain. This diversified geological composition comprises a relevant constant of long duration which, again, has four sub-categories. One category is the mountainousness. 70% of Greece is mountainous over the 600-meter mark. The second one is the small plains, the small size of the flat areas, whose additional differentiation from the rest in Europe is that they do not have rivers of a constant flow. The third one is the great number of islands: there are 2,500 islands out of which 252 are inhabited. The last one is the extensive length of the coastlines. We have 15,000 km of coastline whereas Africa, which is 230 times larger than Greece, has a length of coastline barely 1.8 times greater than ours.

This intense breakdown into mountains, hills, small plains, ravines, islands, and coastline has given rise to a peculiarity that is characteristic of Greek landscapes. It is something which is always unexpected, hidden; it is not immediately perceptible to the observer. It is what we call the constant

presence of what is “across”. Few are the cases in Greece when we do not have an open or closed horizon, across the sea where no land mass is visible. This element of what is “across”, we believe, constitutes one of the fundamental characteristics of landscapes in Greece; differentiates them from the ones in Europe; and, obviously, it is not restricted to Greece alone, it refers to the geomorphology and organisation of the Mediterranean basin. We have checked on that through certain cartographic depictions of visibility from some very central points. On the left, we see a map from the mountaintop of Olympus, at a radius of 200 km. The red areas are areas which are visible, and on the right, from the temple of Poseidon at Sounio.

Another all-important characteristic of landscapes in Greece is the high degree of biodiversity. A recent study showed that 57% of the lands in Greece are characterised by a high Nature Value indicator, in other words, high biodiversity, a percentage which is one of the highest in Europe. That biodiversity does not entail the protected areas only, in other words, it does not entail areas which are under Natura protection, national parks, like Kerkini you saw yesterday. It is biodiversity which spreads in areas under cultivation, areas where there is livestock breeding, that is to say, in areas which have an ordinary land use. In other areas, such as Crete, the presence of endemic plants sharply sends biodiversity spiking upward and Crete, in relation to its size, has one of the highest percentages of endemic plants in the Mediterranean. The same goes for biotopes, we saw Dadia with its Black Vultures a little while ago, and Prespes Lakes where we have analysed the landscape zones into three altitudes; and, of course, the rocky islets of the Aegean which are not included in the 2,500 islands I told you about, but comprise one of the most precious biotopes in our country.

Social processes and the human presence over time, in turn, structure the last two groups of characteristics that I would like to present to you. The first one is a relatively known concept. It has to do with the historicity and constancy found in many landscapes and is related always to places which are fortified, plains which are fertile. This continuation of myth and of history appears particularly sharply in the names of places. Place names are quite characteristic of a landscape each time and here is Feneos which is repeatedly cited by Pausanias. It is still there, produces

approximately the same products and, naturally, it has the same name. However, this historicity has many times created a collective imaginary situation between locals and visitors over the landscapes in Greece which is often used to shut the landscape off from its development. And that is because, apart from historicity and constancy, the landscapes in Greece as it happens everywhere are characterised by cuts, drops, and changes. And this challenge at historicity creates another visual angle of the landscape, one that could be anchored on the view that landscapes are temporary, even the geological ones. They constitute a “simultaneity of stories-so-far” as prominent geographer Doreen Massey would say.

The second category of social characteristics regards that which we call capitalistic development in our country. Within a time period a little shorter than the span of two generations, the country has gone through all the stages of social, economic development which took other areas three or four generations to go through. Traditional localities were replaced and co-exist with new, uniform models of land exploitation, structures, and showcasing of cities.

This unequal development led to two trends. On the one hand, we see variety and differentiation in some landscapes. On the other, we create on-going trends of uniformity and homogeneity. By that, I mean variety and differentiation, is particularly obvious in historical urban landscapes, traditional housing settlements but also in cultivations, especially in the semi-mountainous areas, in areas of multifunctional farming and, of course, in biotopes. On the other hand, we have found dynamic trends of uniformity and homogeneity, which are mainly the result of modern interventions after the 1970's.

Here, well-known examples are the uniform cultivation practices in areas of intensive farming and the countryside home, something that is particularly well-known to everyone. And, also, needless to say, at least to the Greek colleagues, and we should explain it at some point to the foreign colleagues, there is building activity everywhere in Greece on four stremmata of land without a rational regulation on land uses. The above are the result of practices by private parties like this one here of arbitrary land-turned-building lot on Antiparos; but also by municipalities and by the State such as the licenses issued at Zakynthos and Iraklio.

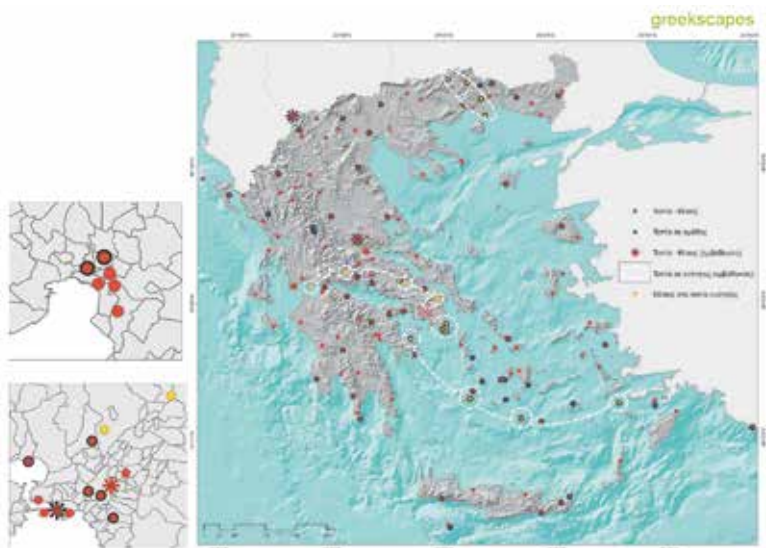
I left for the end two cultural and political issues which regard landscapes more broadly, not only those found in Greece. A culture which is integrated in a landscape stems from spatial-social practices and from the labour of many generations and it constitutes a collective good, it is an inextricable part of “the commons”. So, it functions as collective, symbolic capital and includes not only the memories and the symbolisms but also all the contrasts and conflicts those contain.

So, there are emerging problems of crucial importance today in Greece, which has begun this very serious effort of integrating the landscape in spatial planning and, of course, undergoes the dire straits of today’s crisis. The first problem: whose collective memory will we celebrate or preserve by protecting a landscape? Whose sense of aesthetics will emerge at the top? And finally, who are the guardians of the landscape? Is it the locals alone? Is it the community alone? Does consultation resolve all those conflicts? The cases of the conversion of the historical battlefield of Marathon at Schinias into a Rowing Centre at the time of the Olympic Games; the threatened installation of wind turbines along the Island of Ikaria; the hotels and golf courses at Kavos Sidero in Eastern Crete; and, last, the sale of the rocky islets in order to reduce public debt are, sadly, indications that those who evaluate landscapes and those who act on the landscapes in Greece, in no way do they bother to protect the symbolic capital.

The second problem is that as the landscape constitutes a unique capital, a symbolic one, it creates profits, it creates revenues. It is a kind of oligopolic rental fee which is appropriated by the one who is exploiting the symbolic capital, exactly as it happens with the monuments, the works of art, and even the wine appellations of origin. Those who usually stand to gain from unique capitals are business engaged in tourism as is the case at Delphi. Accessing the view of the unique landscape of Amfissa’s olive groves, the area’s symbolic capital and the result of the labour of generations of growers, is made possible only through the tourist shops and hotels lining the road of Delphi. The revenue and the rental fee from the landscape’s view is that which is appropriated mainly by the inhabitants, not the inhabitants and the visitors, but the tourist trade businessmen.

Those examples, and that brings us to my conclusion, stress that understanding contemporary landscapes in Greece, together with the

institutions which will organise our co-existence with the landscapes, lead to multi-faceted conflicts. The negative circumstances do not predispose one as to what the support policies for landscapes may be. Sadly, we have government announcements about fast-track development of various protected areas, reneging within the framework of spatial and city planning, changes in the agencies protecting the areas, and all that points towards a negative direction. It will take, therefore, on the one hand, a progressive institutional framework for the landscape which will be implemented without compromise or hypocrisy and, on the other, it will necessitate that citizens be on the alert to mobilise and that the landscape be integrated as a collective good into what is being contended by the claims.



Οι θέσεις των 134 τοπίων της αρχικής έρευνας και οι κατηγορίες προσέγγισης. Location of the 134 landscapes studied



Αναβαθμοί στη Σίφνο • Terraces, Sifnos island



Κάρπαθος, Όλυμπος • The vernacular settlement Olymbos, Karpathos island



Η πλατεία και ο άξονας της Αριστοτέλους στη Θεσσαλονίκη • Aristotelous



Βελούχι

Velouchi mountain



Τα στενά του Νέστου • Nestos river ecological landscape



“Πανόραμα” Κερατέας
Η εξέλιξη των αυθαιρέτων

“Panorama” Kerateas
(near Athens)

The development of
illegal and self-generated
settlements



1950



1999



2009



Γέφυρα Ρίου – Αντίρριου και Κορινθιακός κόλπος • The Rio-Antirrio bridge
and the Corinthian gulf



Α.Η.Σ. Αγ. Δημητρίου, Πτολεμαΐδα • Lignite power station, Ptolemais, Kozani

greekscapes



Κυψέλη • Kypseli, Athens



Δυτική Θεσσαλονίκη • West Thessaloniki

greekscapes



Θερμοκήπια Ιεράπετρας • Glass houses intensive agriculture, Ierapetra, Crete

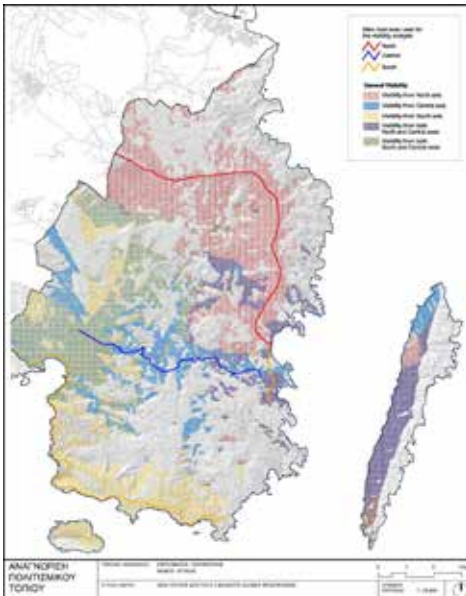
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Ανεμογεννήτριες στην Ανατολική Κρήτη • Wind power mills, East Crete



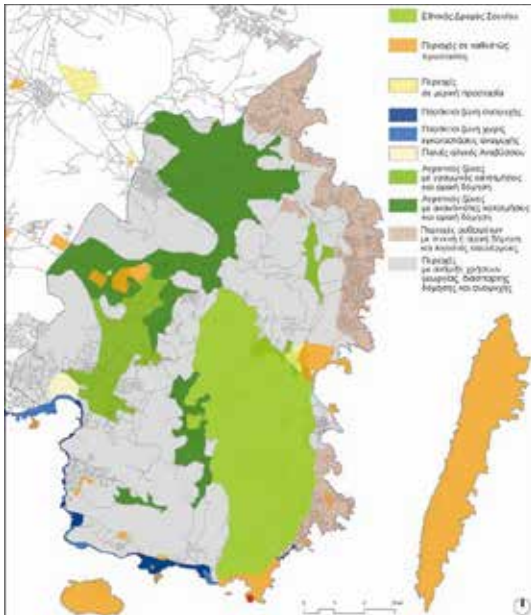
Βιομηχανική Περιοχή Κιλκίς • Kilkis industrial area, Central Macedonia



Χερσόνησος Λαυρεωτικής με Μακρόνησο και Νήσο Πατρόκλου.

Γενική ορατότητα από τους τρεις βασικούς οδικούς άξονες προσπέλασης του Λαυρίου
 κόκκινο: ο βόρειος άξονας
 μπλε: ο κεντρικός άξονας
 κίτρινο: ο παραλιακός άξονας
 ανάμειξη χρωμάτων: ορατότητα από δυο ή τρεις άξονες

Landscape visibility, Lavreotiki peninsula, near Athens. The three colors show visible areas from the three main roads



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Οι ενότητες και οι τυπολογίες τοπίων της Λαυρεωτικής όπως έχουν προκύψει από την ανάλυση και την επιτόπια έρευνα.

Landscape typology in Lavreotiki peninsula (near Athens) after analysis of landscape characteristics and field work.

greekscapes



Τα υβριδικά τοπία στις Αχαρνές: ανάμειξη χρήσεων και τύπων αστικών ιστών, ασάφεια ορίων με την Πάρνηθα, συνεχείς αλλαγές • Hybrid landscapes at Acharnes, a peripheral urban area in Athens.



greekscapes

Υβριδικά
αστικά
τοπία στη
Δυτική
Θεσσαλονίκη
με ανάμειξη
χρήσεων γης

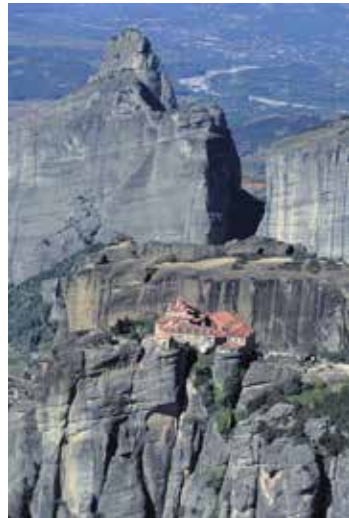


Hybrid urban
landscapes at
West
Thessaloniki
with mix land
uses

greekscapes



Φαράγγι Βίκου • Vikos gorge



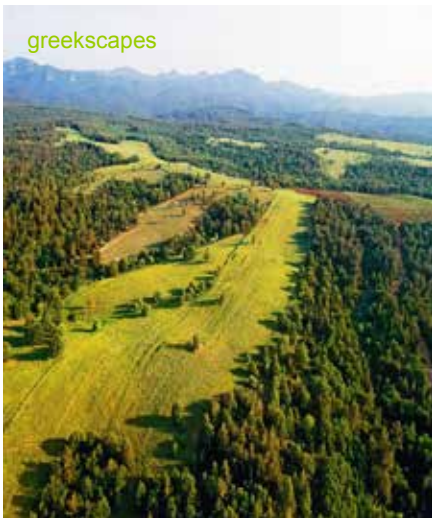
Μετέωρα • Meteora



Γεωλογικός χάρτης της Νισύρου και οι κεντρικοί ηφαιστειακοί κρατήρες
Volcano geomorphology and volcanic landscape, Nisiros island



Γεωτόπιο με στρώματα από λάβα στη Σαντορίνη • Lava landscape,
Santorini island



Ο προστατευμένος βίοτοπος της Δαδιάς, Θράκη • Dadia NATURA bio-landscape, Thrace under protection



Το λιβάδι της Νάξου: η περιορισμένη αντοχή του αγροτικού τοπίου
The Naxos pasture: an agricultural landscape under threat from tourism

greescapes



Τοπίο της υπαίθρου στη Μάνη • Mani rural man-made landscape



greeskapes

Κέντρο Κομοτηνής • Komotini town center

greeskapes



Κέρκυρα • Corfu historical town

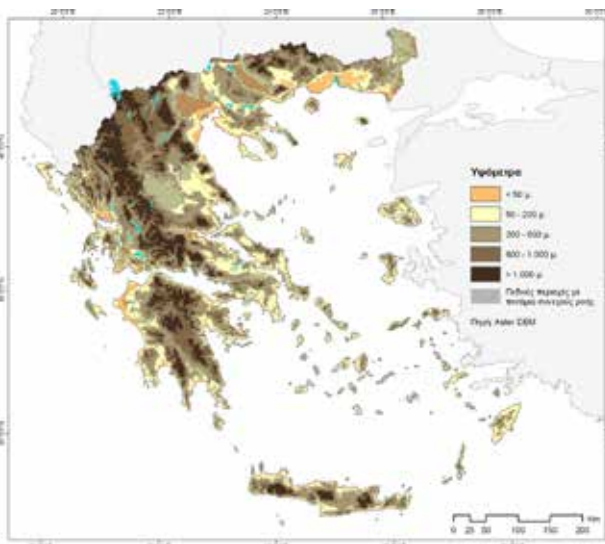


Ναύπλιο • Nafplio,
historical center



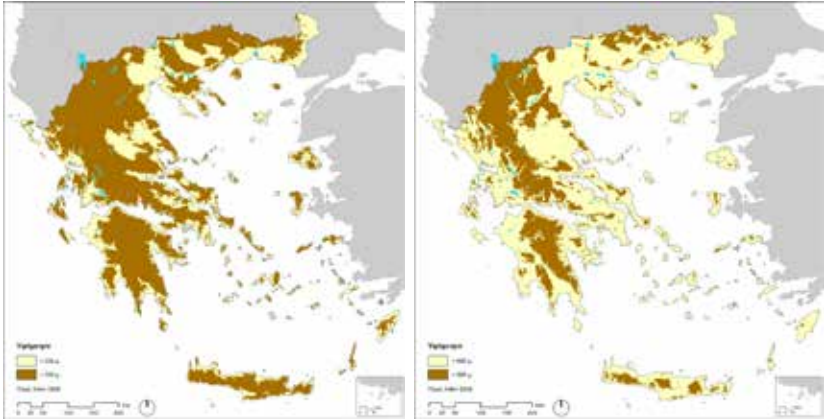
greekscapes

Λιγνιτωρυχεία Πτολεμαΐδας • Open lignite mines, Ptolemais, Kozani



greekscapes

Τα χαρακτηριστικά του φυσικού ανάγλυφου • Greek relief characteristics



Τα μεγέθη των πεδινών περιοχών έως 200μ υψόμετρο και πεδινών και ημι-ορεινών περιοχών -οροπεδίων έως 600μ υψόμετρο • Sizes of plains bellow 200 m and plains plus plateaus until 600 m

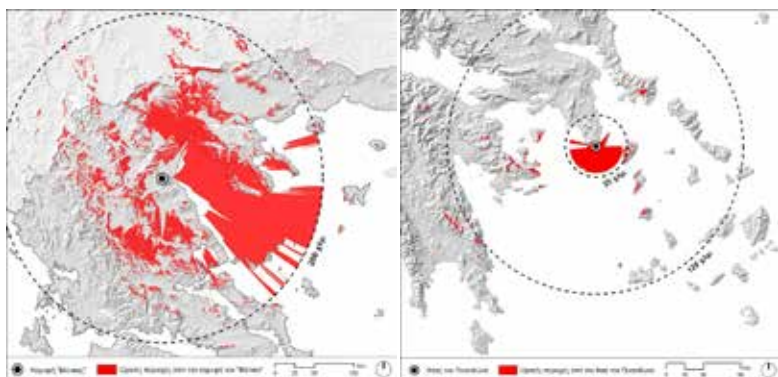


Οι ακτές στις εκβολές του Αχελώου και η ομώνυμη Λουρονησίδα
Coast line along the river mouth of Acheloos river and barrier beach



Κωπαΐδα και στον ορίζοντα ο Ελικώνας • Koropaidia plain and Elikonas mountain in the horizon

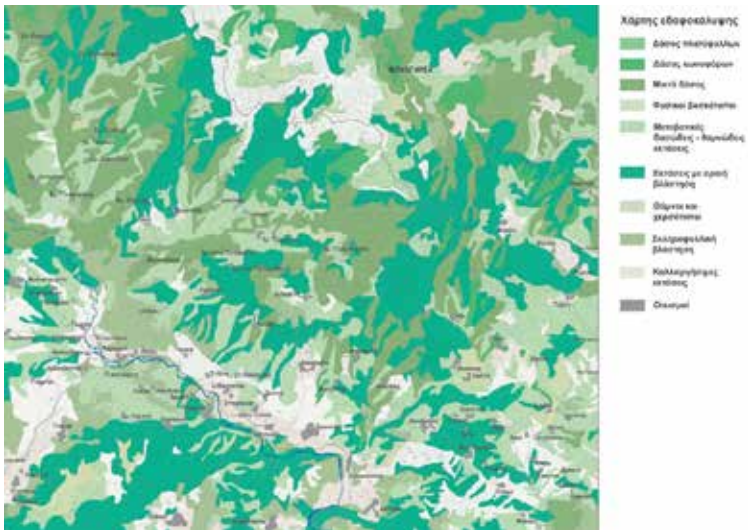
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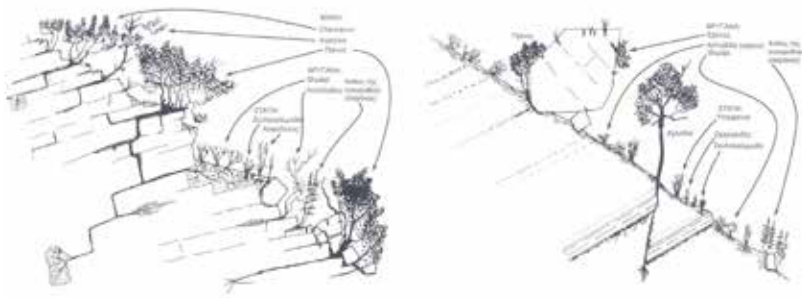
Η δυνητική ορατότητα περιοχών από τον Όλυμπο (Μύτικας 2.918μ) και από το ναό του Ποσειδώνα στο Σούνιο • Visibility from Olympus mountain (2.918m) and from cape Sounion's Poseidon Temple



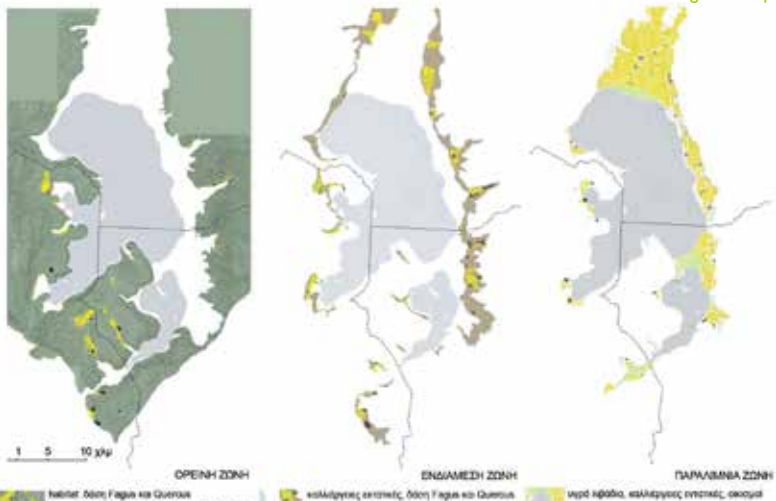
Περιοχές Υψηλής Φυσικής Αξίας • High bio-diversity areas



Οικολογία τοπίου: εδαφοκάλυψη κεντρικής περιοχής ποταμοκοιλιάδας Νέστου
Landscape ecology: land coverage, central area of Nestos river basin



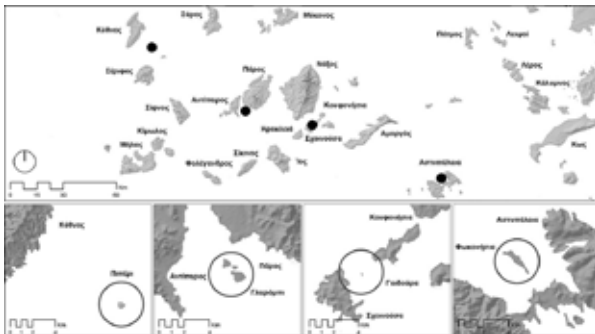
Ενδημική βλάστηση στην Κρήτη • Indigenous vegetation in Crete
Source: Rackham, Moody, 2008.



Πρέσπες, τα χαρακτηριστικά του τοπίου σε τρεις υψομετρικές ζώνες

Prespes lakes: landscape characteristics in three altimetric zones

greekscapes



Βραχονησίδες
στο Αιγαίο και
το ευαίσθητο
οικο-τοπίο
τους

Small rocky
Aegean
islands and
their fragile
ecological
landscape



greekscapes

Το οροπέδιο του Φενεού • The historical Feneos plateau in Peloponnesus



Ο Όλυμπος και τα Τέμπη κατά Α. Ortelius, 1590 • Olympus and Tempe after Ortelius, 1590



Στάνες στο Βροντερό των Πρεσπών • Stockyards at Vrontero, Prespes



Πλατεία Μιαούλη, Ερμούπολη • Miaouli sq, Hermoupolis, Syros island



Η πλατεία Τρεις Εκκλησιές στη Χώρα της Αμοργού
Three churches sq, Chora, Amorgos island



Το χωριό Κύκνος και καπνοχώραφα, Πομακοχώρια • Kyknos village and tobacco fields, Pomak's land, Thrace



Αναβαθμοί
στη Θηρασιά
Terraces at Therasia,
across Santorini



Το Δέλτα και οι βάλτοι στα πεδινά του Νέστου • Nestos delta and wetland landscape



Ο Θεσσαλικός κάμπος στην Καρδίτσα και το χωριό Φράγκο
Thessaly plain at Karditsa and Frago village



Η χιλιοκτισμένη Μύκονος • Dense tourist urbanization, Mykonos island



Αντίπαρος

Antiparos island



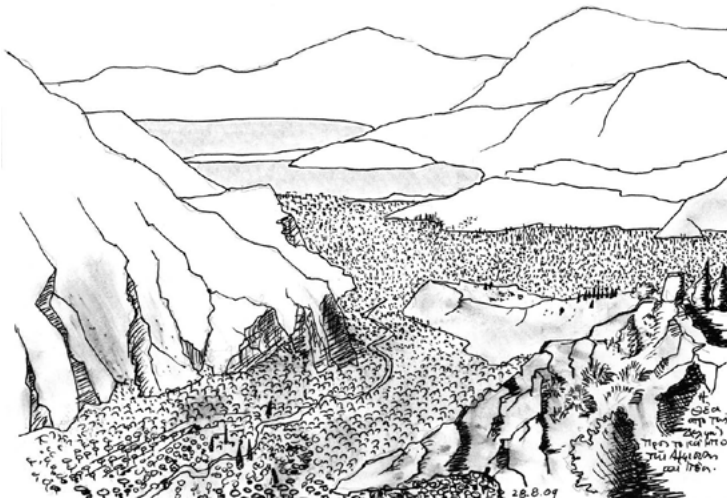
Λαγανάς Ζακύνθου
Laganas, Zakynthos island



Μάλια Ηρακλείου
Malia, Heraklion, Crete



Το μουσουλμανικό χωριό Γαλάνη στα πεδινά του Νέστου
The muslim village Galani, plains of Nestos river



Το τοπίο από τους Δελφούς προς τον Ελαιώνα της Άμφισσας και την Ιτέα
Delphi landscape towards Amfissa olive grove and Itea

Landscape for society in times of change

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Introduction: Landscape in a changing world

Changing land and other resource uses and priorities are gravely impacting 21st Century landscapes globally, and specifically in Europe, which is presently facing multiple (landscape-related) crises: credit/economic, environmental, housing, energy and resource related. Rekindling political action for the European landscape, the European Science Foundation and COST (10/2011) Draft Action Plan for the European Landscape asserts that one of the main assets of Europe's cultural identity is its great landscape diversity. A repository of culture, nature and history, landscape is always changing, reflecting the goals, values and priorities of the societies that have been shaping it, as these are imprinted on the land and conceived and enjoyed by its users, the people.

The major grand challenges facing our society are embedded in landscape: climate change, energy needs, health and safety, food security, urbanisation and migration, loss of biodiversity and cultural heritage, rural exodus, lifestyle changes... Likewise, as this essay purports to highlight, the resolution of the problems that contemporary societies face, largely rest on the landscape: 'green development', creation of employment, local (physical and cultural) resource sustainability, educational opportunities, scientific growth, tourism and recreation. At the basis of most of the social, economic and environmental issues and decisions presently facing Europe and the wider world, lie cultural uses and meanings of the land; "their spatial dimensions can be addressed through the idea of landscape, which comes into being wherever land and people come together" (ESF and COST, 2010:2). Therefore, the objective of this essay is to propose our repositioning vis-à-vis the meaning of landscape in a changing world and in building our futures in/on/through the landscape. Emphasis will be indicatively placed on the case of the Mediterranean, and more specifically, Greek landscape.

Landscape revisited

One of the oldest and most succinct definitions of landscape, “a portion of land which the eye can comprehend at a glance” (Jackson, 1984:3), refers to a visible expression of the humanised environment perceived mainly through sensory, and particularly visual, as well as cognitive processes. Furthermore, our ways of conceiving the tangible landscape (or landscape dimensions) may broadly be summarised as a) visual and b) performative/experiential. In reality, since both of the latter dimensions involve human senses and processes of cognition, they interweave in complex and multirelational ways of landscape conceptualisation.

The visual landscape dimension refers to landscape form, or structure and its objective, tangible entity to distinguish it from its intangible, perceptual and symbolic dimensions, also addressed in the European Landscape Convention. Accordingly, landscapes are created by human action and experience inscribed in place through time, enhancing and upholding human livelihoods. Moreover, this interactive (relational) landscape quality leads to the inextricability of landscape definition and landscape production/reproduction/consumption from the scale of the human body and human reach, be that landscape as home, landscape as an economic resource or landscape as an object of recreation, i.e. through the pleasure of walking. This level of landscape analysis represents the most intimate relational scale at which landscape is articulated: intricately relating the subject (observer, user or visitor) with the object of perception, intervention or pleasure (landscape) (Meinig, 1979; Rose, 1996; Nash, 1996; Appleton, 1996). Regardless of scale, then, real, perceived or imaginary landscape becomes only through its relationship with its observer. In other words, the relational dimension of landscape becomes perhaps the most significant aspect of landscape definition and articulation. We may, thus, talk about multiple landscape spatialities, the term Cosgrove employs in his discussion of the succession of landscape types in European land use and spatial design history (1998).

To sum up, landscape is not just the concept of the environment, as modified by humans (Lukermann, 1964: 171); according to the European Landscape Convention, it also encompasses an intangible, (inter) subjective perspective, people’s perception of it. Further, it is a real, contingent, embodied and unfolding entity. In recent geographical discourse, newly

emerging more than representational and enacted landscape geographies highlight the relational constitution of the landscape. Rather than landscape beheld, what is advocated in these new post-phenomenological landscape geographies is landscape inhabited and processed (Wiley, 2007; Lorimer, 2005). Relying on social processes, the landscape's existence depends upon being put to task, possessed, consumed, etc. Thus, contemporary geographical thought moves beyond naturalistic views of landscapes as neutral, external backdrops to human activities and culturalistic views of landscapes as cognitive/symbolic orderings of space, and advocates an enacted or 'dwelling perspective' of landscape constitution (Ingold, 1993).

Landscape and society in times of change

Almost all means of human life are extracted from the landscape (including the seascape), leave their variable imprint on the landscape, are sometimes called after the landscape, and are promoted through and on the basis of changeable, indispensable, multifunctional landscapes. In other words, we humans are constituted of the landscape: its historical, geographical and cultural parameters. Our landscapes recount life stories, in which we are protagonists; "we are landscape" (RECEP-ENELC, 2008). What, then, are the role and meaning of landscape for human societies and for our lives in times of change?

Despite recent advances in landscape science and technology, multifunctionality and sustainability, qualities inherent in the cultural landscape for the best part of human history, are presently endangered. Population and infrastructure pressures, forces of 'development', land-use intensification, environmental and climatic change and a multitude of other factors deploying landscape resources and the landscapes themselves induce great and irreversible losses. Besides intensive land and resource use, forces of globalisation have been impacting spatial and landscape organisation, through processes of 'a new cultural economy of space': globalisation, standardisation and simulation of landscapes (elements/dimensions); landscape deconstruction and redefinition; and the loss of pre-existing place/landscape identity (Terkenli and d'Hautesserre, 2006). The outcomes of these trends of spatial reorganisation are: formation of new types of landscapes, often disconnected from local geographies and histories, characterised by 'inauthenticity' and placelessness; commoditisation of

the landscape, in any or all of its dimensions through the emergence of a symbolic economy (Zukin, 1995); and the constant reproduction, promotion and dissemination of these changes around the world, through actual, virtual or imaginary connections and flows, via booming information technologies (Gantzias, 2012).

Landscapes around the world, old or new, highly-prized or ordinary, prominent or mundane, are calling for acknowledgment, recording, preservation, management and/or development. Some are under threat of being irreparably lost. Out of all kinds of European landscapes, this current credit economic crisis seems to be posing the greatest risk to Mediterranean ones, since southern European countries of the Mediterranean rim (Greece, Portugal, Spain and Italy) are so far most affected by it, due to economic reprioritising, exerting increasing pressures on their resources. In order to address our main concern, as to how landscape can be of use to society, in such times of crisis, we proceed on the basis of the dual constitution of landscape as a tangible or intangible entity, as presented in the previous section.

The tangible/productive landscape

Landscape is our common property and responsibility. Moreover, of all geographical entities or realms of reference, landscape is the one closest to our daily basis of survival. It belongs to everybody, and provides for a variety of uses (multifunctionality). In times of scarcity, people, especially urbanites, turn to the land (and the sea, for that matter) for survival: grow gardens, raise small animal stock, obtain firewood from wooded and natural land, fish and hunt and may even move to the countryside and engage in primary economic sector activities. The landscape is implicitly and immanently involved in all of these activities and especially vulnerable to unplanned or illegal actions, on behalf of its users and other stakeholders. As a common good, landscape is “a key element of individual and social well-being and... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone” (Committee of the Ministers of the Council of Europe, 2008: 24). This may be a double-edged sword, but also offers its stakeholders a valuable opportunity. It calls for participatory governance, catering not only to landscape sustainability, but also to covering its users’ needs in democratic, resourceful and efficient ways,

on a broadly beneficial basis, as already successfully implemented in several cases, around Europe (Jones and Stenseke, 2011).

More generally, times of crisis witness a return to the landscape for purposes of survival, as well as building a 'better life', through urban outmigration, growing community garden plots, developing sustainable energy sources, reviving (organic) agriculture, favouring alternative forms of tourism (camping, cycling, etc.)... The tangible landscape, thus, becomes a valuable resource, widely accessible and available: a solution to shortage and a medium/means of sustainable development (i.e. return to 'greener' ways of life). The 'physical' landscape provides for renewable life resources, while the 'cultural' landscape carries local knowledge and grass-roots solutions to problems of survival and well-being, handed down from generation to generation, through cultural histories and geographies. Such local practices and lay knowledge are still alive in the highly fragmented and diverse landscapes of the Mediterranean. Old family homes are often preserved in mountain villages of Greece, where rural livelihoods are starting to make a come-back, alleviating social pressures in over-crowded cities. In peri-urban areas, on the other hand, demographic needs are endangering natural or semi-natural ecosystems, through intense timbering and other unplanned resource exploitation, with no regard to the landscape. Out-of-scale, enormous wind turbines and endless photovoltaic parks have been sprouting or planned to sprout all over Greece's 'marginal' or 'non-productive' lands. On top of a deficient lay landscape conscience, then, develops a re-prioritisation of people's pursuits, to the detriment of all non-economic needs and interests. Therefore, despite its exploitation and its tremendous potential to contribute to local sustainable development, in times of such crisis, the landscape runs the risk of being relegated to the place of last priority and pilfered or destroyed.

As a promising example, landscape is quintessential to tourism; i.e. the most central activity to the tourism experience is sight-seeing, directly alluding to 'taking in' the landscape. As an image or representation of a place, landscape represents the most direct and enduring medium of contact between tourist and destination place; recorded through photography, the landscape becomes a traveller's lasting memoir (Terkenli, 2004). The inextricable link between tourism and the landscape offers brilliant prospects for the development of various forms of tourism, based on the

principles of locality and sustainability, highly compatible with Greek and Mediterranean landscapes. One may, thus, deduce the great potential for destination promotion through the tourism industry, consequently offering a sustainable and profitable economic outlet for local development, on a landscape basis. In short, all but especially alternative and special-interest forms of tourism sell landscape images, landscape services, landscape experiences and pleasures, landscape products, landscape knowledge and history, etc.

Both tangible, productive and intangible, symbolic aspects of landscape are under a severe threat of depletion, through lack of comprehensive planning and proper management, especially in cases of fragile, overextended, overpopulated Mediterranean landscapes, as in the case of Greece. Likewise, the prospects of crisis alleviation through the landscape also finds an application in the landscape's intangible, symbolic, aesthetic and pleasurable potential.

The intangible/symbolic landscape

Everything all around us is landscape. Our lives are carried out and assume their meanings through landscapes, as are our quality of life, our identity construction, everyday practices, in short, all human undertakings and pursuits. At a cultural level, we are the landscape and the landscape is us. If we are to protect and preserve our identity, we need to preserve not only our natural heritage and our historical and archaeological treasures, but also our landscape, lying at the core of our cultural constitution. We are a product, as well as the stewards of our landscapes, the repositories of our histories and culture.

At a personal level, landscape is contact, communication, introspection, exploration, pleasure, involvement. Next to the strictly visual/representational landscape dimension, perhaps the most essential component of the human-landscape relationship lies in the performative experience of a place, indicating the centrality of the human being as player and performer in the landscape. Performance entails intimacy, identification, interaction, connection, and a whole series of all other possible ways of playing out the relationship humans-landscape. The possibilities are endless for the human being and may cater to a wide spectrum of needs: meditation and spirituality, communication through landscape art, therapy and

restoration of inner balance, knowledge and education... Moreover, the enduring intensity of pleasure sought and found in landscape, since the Renaissance, expresses something profound and constant about the human condition (Daniels in Rose, 1996: 345), ‘something’ that links landscape and pleasure or attraction inextricably together. All of these dimensions of landscape are of extreme and timely relevance to societies in crisis, such as those of the Mediterranean, in need of sources of inspiration, fortitude and balance.

Consequently, if the landscape is to suffer the detrimental impacts of human activity, it also becomes the ultimate source of pleasure, re-creation and regeneration for those who have destroyed it and are condemned to live without it. Not only do we need, in such times of trial and need for reorientation, to re-assert our identities and gain our livelihoods, through our landscapes, but we may find in them spiritual shelter/retreat and a source of peace, harmony and affirmation. Furthermore, a return to and restoration of our relationship with the landscape serves in building a sounder basis for future sustainability and crisis aversion. It has been argued that children who lose contact with nature will not fight for it; with half of their time spent at screens, the next generation will be poorly equipped to defend the natural world, including the landscape, from harm (The Guardian, 19/11/2012).

For these purposes, this essay advocates the following strategies of landscape involvement: on the basis of now widely available ‘good practices’, it is imperative to develop appropriate, site-specific tools and intervention strategies targeting and managing change towards desired goals and prospects. Towards this objective, new info-communication technologies in landscape research, use and management are not only timely, but also especially conducive to adoption, especially among the younger generations taking over the task. In landscape science and policy formulation, interdisciplinarity and intersectorality remain paramount. Finally, in such precarious times, it is extremely significant to cultivate and uphold public participation in landscape governance, the only way to secure the future of our landscapes, by enlisting the landscape in overcoming crises and creating a sustainable future, while ensuring the inclusion of the landscape, in socio-economic re-prioritisation.

Concluding: from quality of life to coping with crisis

This essay focused on an investigation of the relevance and value of landscape to society, in times of crisis towards more sustainable economic growth and development, quality of everyday life, environmental and cultural preservation, tourism and recreation planning, policy formulation... This focus has emerged out of the timeliness and urgency in addressing such issues, in view of adapting an evolving landscape science, politics and practice to various crises. It is also as a requisite for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, throughout Europe, increasingly shifting its outlook from quality of life to coping with various crises. The issues mentioned above, however, also have direct relevance for many other current European Union policies, such as Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) 2014-2020, the Renewable Energy Directive, Cohesion Policy 2014-2020, Biodiversity Policy 2020 and all of which, among several others, touch on the landscape.

The preceding discussion leads to our proposal to re-engage with landscape matters, in light of new and evolving, often unprecedented circumstances, relating to both external (collective, social) and internal (personal, psychological) landscape parameters. Among these, the physical return back to the Mediterranean countryside, due to the crisis, may save and help restore the rural landscape and turn it into a medium of sustainability, development and well-being. Moreover, present-day developments dictate the investigation of new methods, strategies and tools of addressing landscape issues, at various geographical scales. Circumstances also demand more comprehensive and democratic ways of dealing with the landscape, as a collective public good, in order to secure and safeguard not only sustainable future development, but also representation, participation and multi-vocality. In all of these respects, landscapes constitute key aspects of understanding and shaping social relations, cultural identities, local economies and land-based political agendas.

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Landscape for society in times of change

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Landscape in a changing world

- The major grand challenges facing our society are embedded in landscape: climate change, energy needs, health and safety, food security, urbanization and migration, loss of biodiversity and cultural heritage, rural exodus, lifestyle changes, etc.
- Likewise, many of the solutions to these problems and challenges that contemporary societies face stem from the landscape: 'green development', creation of employment, local (physical and cultural) resource sustainability, educational opportunities, scientific growth, tourism and recreation.
- "Many of the social, economic and environmental decisions facing Europe and the wider world concern the cultural uses and meanings of the land. Their spatial dimensions can be addressed through the idea of landscape, which comes into being wherever land and people come together" (ESF, 2010:2).
- Objective: To revisit and reposition ourselves vis-à-vis the meaning of landscape in a changing world and in building our futures in/on/through them. *Case study: Mediterranean landscapes, Greece.*

Landscape revisited



- Landscape= «a portion of land which the eye can comprehend at a glance» (Jackson, 1984: 3), a visible expression of the humanized environment perceived mainly through sensory, and particularly *visual*, as well as *cognitive* processes.
- Another element? The enduring intensity of *pleasure* sought and found in landscape, since the Renaissance, by a then emerging European bourgeoisie, expresses something profound and constant about the human condition (Daniels in Rose 1996: 345), 'something' that links landscape and pleasure or attraction inextricably together.

Landscape dimensions and characteristics

- Landscape dimensions (ways of relating to landscape): a) the visual b) the relational and c) the experiential.
- As the literal or metaphorical image of a place, landscape is constituted and substantiated primarily through the human *senses* and—historically—mostly through its *visual attributes*.
- This landscape dimension refers to its form/ structure and its 'objective', tangible entity. Accordingly, landscapes are created by human action and experience inscribed in place through time, enhancing and upholding human livelihoods.





- On the other hand, inextricability of landscape definition and landscape production/ reproduction/ consumption from the *scale of the human body and human reach*— be that landscape as home, landscape as an economic resource or landscape as an object of recreation, i.e. pleasure of walking.
- This level of landscape analysis represents the most *intimate scale* at which landscape is articulated, intricately relating the subject (observer, user, visitor) with the object of perception, intervention or pleasure (landscape) (Tuan, 1979; Meinig, 1979; Rose, 1996; Nash, 1996; Appleton, 1996).
- Regardless of scale, however, real, perceived or imaginary landscape becomes only through its relationship with its 'observer'. Multiple 'landscape spatialities'.

Landscape and society...

- Not only does the extraction of all means for life come from the landscape, but also all we humans are constituted of the landscape. "*We are the landscape*".
- *What is the role and meaning of landscape for human societies and our lives in times of change?*



...in times of change

- Context: landscapes around the world, old or new, highly-prized or ordinary, prominent or mundane, are increasingly calling for acknowledgment/ recording, preservation, management and/ or development. Some are under threat of being irreparably lost.
- Forces of globalization have been transforming spatial and landscape organization, through processes of '*a new cultural economy of space*': globalization, standardization and simulation of landscapes (elements/ dimensions); landscape deconstruction/ redefinition; and the loss of pre-existing place/ landscape identity (Terkenli and d'Hautesserre, 2006).
- RESULTS:
 - a) formation of new types of landscapes, often disconnected from local geographies and histories— 'inauthenticity'/placelessness;
 - b) commoditization of landscape, in any or all of its dimensions—emergence of a *symbolic economy* (Zukin 1995); and
 - c) its constant reproduction/ promotion and dissemination around the world, through actual, virtual or imaginary connections and flows, via booming info-communication technologies (Gantzias 2012).



- Despite recent advances in landscape science and technology, *multifunctionality* and *sustainability*—qualities inherent in the cultural landscape for the best part of human history are now both endangered. Great and irreversible landscape losses.
- Current crises pose greater risk to the European/ Mediterranean landscape, due to economic re-prioritizing and social pressures for its resources.
- *How can landscape be of use to society, in such times of crisis?*

The tangible/ productive landscape

- Landscape as a common good: landscape is our common property/ responsibility. It belongs to everybody, for a variety of uses (participatory landscape governance).
- In times of crisis, a return to the landscape for purposes of survival and building a 'better life': urban outmigration; community garden plots; sustainable energy sources, a revival of (organic) agriculture; alternative forms of tourism (camping, cycling, etc).
- For instance, significance of landscape for tourism—inextricable link, brilliant prospects for various forms of tourism development, based on the principles of locality and sustainability.
- The tangible landscape is, thus, a valuable resource, widely accessible and available: a solution to shortage and a medium/ means of sustainable development (return to 'greener' ways of life).
- Under severe threat of depletion, through lack of comprehensive planning and proper management—especially in the case of fragile, overextended, overpopulated Mediterranean landscapes.

The intangible/ symbolic landscape



- First, everything is landscape. Our lives are carried out and assume their meanings through landscapes: quality of life, landscape/place/cultural identity, everyday practices.
- At a cultural level: we are the landscape and the landscape is us. If we are to protect and preserve our identity, we need not only to preserve our natural heritage and our historical/ archaeological treasures, but also our landscape, that lies at the core of our cultural constitution. We are a product of these landscapes.

- At a personal level: landscape is contact, communication, introspection, self-quest, exploration, attraction, pleasure, involvement... Landscape ~ therapy, a source of inner balance.
- All of these dimensions of landscape are of extreme and timely relevance to societies in crisis, such as those of the Mediterranean.
- Not only do we need to re-assert our identities and gain our livelihoods, through our landscapes, but we may find in them a spiritual shelter/ retreat and a source of peace, harmony and affirmation, in times of hardship.

For these purposes, it is imperative to:

1. Develop appropriate tools and intervention strategies ~ change
2. Employ new info-communication technologies in landscape research, use and management and
3. Cultivate and work very closely with public participation in landscape governance—the only way to secure the future of our landscapes.



Concluding thoughts: from quality of life to coping with crisis

- Sustainable, integrated landscape management, thus, now more urgently than ever before, needs to address, combine and connect a large number of diverse landscape uses and functions, such as ecological stability, economic viability, expression of place identity, recreational activity, historical dynamics and so on.
- This remains quite a daunting task—offering, nonetheless, exciting challenges for all related disciplines, politicians and practitioners, at all levels.
- What are harder to negotiate, however—but is our duty to achieve—are human ways of thought and action, central and foremost to any landscape change or articulation (lay *landscape conscience*): more difficult to adjust than changes in the landscape itself, especially at a time when changes are occurring at a global scale and at long-term time-frames, beyond individual grasp and local or national control.

THEME I

Using landscape as an approach to spatial planning

Utiliser le paysage comme approche de l'aménagement du territoire

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Aménagement du territoire et politique du paysage en temps de crise

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Problématique

La réunion en Grèce du Symposium international du Conseil de l'Europe de la CEMAT et de la réunion des Ateliers de la Convention européenne du paysage est une occasion opportune pour développer la thématique évoquée dans le titre de cette intervention : comment doivent être abordées les politiques d'aménagement du territoire et du paysage en période de crise. Crise profonde et multiple selon le philosophe Edgar Morin (2011). Faut-il continuer comme si cette situation de crise n'existait pas, avec les mêmes objectifs et les mêmes stratégies ? Faut-il accepter la réduction des aspirations sociales relatives à la protection de la nature ou à l'amélioration environnementale, au respect du patrimoine culturel et à la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages ? Faut-il imaginer des alternatives et mettre en pratique de nouvelles formes d'action qui garantissent les objectifs d'un intérêt général et contribuent à surmonter la crise ?

L'aménagement du territoire et les politiques de paysage sont des instruments à disposition de toutes les sociétés et de toute politeia démocratique, avec des objectifs généraux de haute portée, comme la convivialité pacifique, le bien-être et le développement durable. A partir de là, ces politiques instrumentalisées doivent s'appliquer en assumant une série de conditions et de principes qu'elles servent. De mon point de vue, le plus important est l'abandon définitif de la dichotomie idéologique qui oppose la conservation (de la nature, du patrimoine, etc.) au développement économique. Un développement économique durable ne sera possible que si l'on réduit les niveaux de consommation actuels dans les pays les plus riches, le développement est prioritairement orienté vers le maintien, la restauration ou l'amélioration des conditions naturelles et environnementales globales ; on continue de rechercher une distribution plus juste et équitable des biens

matériels et des services sociaux ; on augmente la conscience individuelle relative aux droits et aux devoirs de chacun pour soi-même et avec la société ; les pouvoirs publics compétents effectuent une juste application des normes et procédures de réglementation des comportements des individus, des entreprises et des groupes sociaux au bénéfice de l'intérêt général (Judt 2010) ; on promeut une meilleure prise en compte du cadre de vie, du territoire et du paysage grâce à l'application du principe de planification dans les actions publiques.

Ce dernier préalable constitue le point de départ de ma réflexion, car ni l'aménagement du territoire ni les politiques de paysage ne sont suffisamment inscrites et développées dans l'ensemble de l'espace européen et, encore moins, au niveau mondial.

Complémentarités et synergies entre aménagement du territoire et politique du paysage

Douze années sont passées depuis l'ouverture à la signature de la Convention européenne du paysage. Il convient d'évaluer son développement et son application, ainsi que de rappeler et d'insister sur quelques-unes des problématiques qui mettent en relation l'aménagement du territoire et le paysage. Bien que la Convention ait été ratifiée par 37 Etats et signée par trois autres, bien que son influence se soit étendue à d'autres continents et ait impulsé la préparation d'une Convention mondiale du paysage par l'Unesco, la mise en œuvre actuelle de la Convention est inégale et insuffisante. Comme l'a indiqué Adrian Phillips (2007), l'application efficace de la Convention exige une plus grande impulsion collective ou elle deviendra d'ici peu un instrument international supplémentaire, occasionnellement opérationnel. En ce sens, un plus grand engagement de l'Union européenne en faveur de ses idées, principes et propositions est primordial.

La Convention établit la nécessité de protéger, de gérer et d'aménager les paysages de tout le territoire européen en s'appuyant sur deux idées ou principes fondamentaux :

- le paysage fait partie de la qualité de vie de toutes les personnes ;
- le paysage est un précieux composant de l'identité culturelle de chaque peuple ou société.

La Convention propose également que la politique d'aménagement du territoire (au sens large incluant l'urbanisme) soit l'instrument principal de son application, tout en intégrant ses exigences et ses mesures à d'autres politiques (environnement, patrimoine naturel et culturel, énergie, agriculture, infrastructures, etc.). Dans mon rapport de 2004 pour le Conseil de l'Europe sur « Paysage et aménagement du territoire » (Zoido, 2006), j'ai examiné en détail le caractère privilégié de la relation entre ces deux politiques. Je rappellerai ici seulement les principaux arguments avancés :

- aménagement du territoire et politique du paysage partagent le même objet matériel d'attention : la totalité de l'espace géographique qui relève de leurs compétences ;
- l'aménagement du territoire dispose d'une plus grande expérience dans l'espace européen que les politiques de paysage. La Charte européenne de l'aménagement du territoire – CEMAT, Torremolinos, 1983 – célébrera ses 30 ans au mois de juin prochain ; cette expérience, même si elle est partielle et aussi insuffisante, peut être utilisée pour les politiques de paysage encore balbutiantes et hésitantes dans la majorité des pays européens ;
- aménager le territoire est un exercice obligatoire dans la majorité des Etats européens ; aux niveaux politiques de base (municipal et régional) en relation avec des mesures très concrètes et une application plus flexible et ouverte aux niveaux politiques supérieurs (national et communautaire) ; quand l'aménagement est réalisé à différentes échelles, il nécessite l'application du principe de subsidiarité. Toutes ces modalités sont aussi requises par la Convention ;
- si la politique de paysage s'intègre dans la pratique administrative et juridique de l'aménagement du territoire préexistante, elle peut atteindre plus facilement les niveaux de précision et d'efficacité indispensables ;
- l'insertion dans la pratique actuelle de l'aménagement du territoire de la notion de paysage définie dans la Convention ainsi que de ses principes et propositions peut représenter une innovation intéressante et une justification d'une politique inéluctable, bien qu'encore peu comprise socialement et considérée ou qualifiée fréquemment de technocratique.

Les définitions établies dans l'article 1^{er} de la Convention, la nécessité de prendre en considération tout le territoire (article 2) et l'accent mis sur la participation sociale principalement, étendent le cadre de référence pour gouverner le territoire conformément à ce qui a été établi par la Charte de Torremolinos en 1983. Nonobstant, l'expérience politique acquise dans l'aménagement du territoire, sa meilleure reconnaissance juridique et l'importante jurisprudence existant dans tous les pays sont autant d'arguments pour que les politiques d'aménagement du territoire et de paysage soient unies et complémentaires, tant pour les importantes synergies et bénéfiques mutuels, qu'en raison de l'insuffisance actuelle de la reconnaissance politique et juridique de la notion de paysage. Une politique de paysage mal soutenue ou transformée en un « succédané light » de l'aménagement du territoire peut conduire à un véritable recul dans la réalisation des objectifs que ces deux politiques se fixent et dans leur contribution aux plus larges objectifs d'intérêt général présents dans tout projet politique démocratique.

Orientations politiques pour temps de crise

La situation actuelle de crise environnementale, économique, sociale et politique ne doit nous conduire ni à la passivité, ni à renoncer aux principes et aux réussites déjà acquis. Comme l'ont proposé récemment les juristes regroupés dans les associations du droit de l'environnement, il convient de consolider « le principe de non régression pour ce qui concerne les droits humains et la protection de l'environnement » (2011), proposition retenue par le Parlement européen dans sa Résolution sur une « Position commune de l'Union européenne devant la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable » (Rio +20). Les crises doivent être mises à profit pour contrôler les causes qui nous y conduisent, éliminer le superflu et agir avec davantage de sagesse et de compétence. Une « nouvelle culture du territoire » consiste aussi à savoir regarder en arrière, apprécier le caractère innovant et l'efficacité des bonnes solutions précédentes et formuler des propositions d'adaptation ou d'amélioration (*Manifesto* 2006). Dans la situation actuelle, l'adjectif « nouveau » (si présent dans le marketing) devrait être accompagné de « prestigieux » et de « sage ». La consommation qui exige le renouvellement continu des

biens doit être remplacée par un mode de consommation qui apprécie la valeur de l'utile et du durable.

En temps de crise, le territoire (bien fondamental de toute société, fini et non renouvelable) ne peut être ignoré ; aucune entité politique ne doit faire abstraction de sa dimension territoriale. Cette ressource primordiale ne doit pas non plus être dilapidée, en abandonnant ses valeurs de durabilité à la spéculation ou à un bénéfice occasionnel et éphémère sur le court terme. Plus que pour sa quantité, le territoire devra être valorisé dans le futur pour sa qualité. Tel peut être le principal apport de la prise en compte du paysage à la politique de l'aménagement du territoire, car sa trajectoire historique fortement liée à l'esthétique et à l'éthique et son actuel prestige spirituel l'associent à une valorisation positive et à la qualité finale (écologique, fonctionnelle et esthétique) des formes spatiales. La société doit exiger des responsables publics qu'ils défendent, maintiennent et améliorent la qualité des territoires en tant que cadre de vie des différentes populations et de la société en général.

En Europe, il existe des exemples proches et irréversibles de ce que signifie la perte de la qualité du territoire. Les centres urbains historiques détruits ou banalisés dans les années 1960 et 1970 offrent aujourd'hui moins d'opportunités économiques que ceux qui ont été réhabilités ou bien conservés. Les espaces dénaturés, les zones humides ou marais asséchés, les forêts incendiées et les littoraux saccagés sont aujourd'hui moins rentables, peu productifs et en rien attractifs. Evidemment, ni le territoire ni sa qualité ne sont délocalisables ; sur chaque territoire la complexité des relations entre sa conformation naturelle et écosystémique, le processus de l'occupation humaine et ses attributs culturels fait que chaque paysage est unique, singulier, cette caractéristique se transformant en une valeur attractive et importante dans une époque de forte tendance à la banalisation et à l'homogénéisation des lieux.

En temps de crise, devant l'asphyxie créée par l'augmentation des besoins, il faut se méfier des solutions simples, des propositions qui sacrifient les principes moraux, les valeurs culturelles et les ressources rares à une proposition léonine d'investissement de capitaux ou de création de postes de travail, généralement décroissants en quelques mois. De telles propositions sont le plus souvent conçues au profit de la spéculation financière, en s'appuyant sur la technocratie ou l'autoritarisme. La crise rend encore plus

nécessaire la participation, le concours et l'opinion de tous les groupes sociaux et de tous les intérêts. La gouvernance territoriale participative peut être développée et approfondie en prenant en considération le paysage tel que l'entend la Convention européenne du paysage. De sa définition jusqu'à la formulation d'objectifs de qualité paysagère, la Convention soutient une notion du paysage qui souligne le lien entre les sociétés et leurs territoires. Le paysage, ainsi défini, ajoute la prise en compte des sentiments et des valeurs culturelles au triangle encore insuffisamment développé qui unit l'économie, le bien-être social et la nature.

En temps de crise, toutes les ressources sont rares. La qualité du territoire, le paysage, est une ressource particulièrement fragile qui exige une attention spéciale, car de légères et subtiles transformations peuvent considérablement contribuer à l'améliorer ou à la faire disparaître. Cela nécessite, lorsque le paysage est intégré aux politiques d'aménagement du territoire, qu'il soit pris en considération de façon complète et systématique (information, diagnostic et propositions) à toutes les échelles et niveaux politiques où s'applique cette démarche (communautaire, national, régional, local) et pour tous les types d'espaces (urbains, ruraux et naturels).

Les « Orientations » sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage (2008) exigent que les politiques du paysage soient basées sur la connaissance, l'identification, la caractérisation et la qualification de chaque partie du territoire, que pour chaque paysage identifié soient définis des objectifs de qualité paysagère, prenant en compte les aspirations de la population.

Les Etats, les régions et les localités (ou les entités qui les réunissent, aires métropolitaines, pays) peuvent et doivent définir leurs objectifs pour les paysages qui leurs sont propres et ces différents objectifs être bien reliés entre eux par ce que j'ai appelé (Zoido 2009) « un gradient inverse de relation / définition », par lequel les objectifs de plus grand intérêt général se rattachent aux objectifs plus locaux qui eux-mêmes leur apportent plus de précision dans leur localisation, leurs composantes et leurs attributs.

Une attention politique et administrative plus grande à l'égard du paysage exige de convertir l'actuel « concept juridique indéterminé » (Canales et Ochoa, 2009) en référents concrets toujours mieux définis ; les atlas, cartes et catalogues de paysage jouent un rôle primordial dans cette tâche.

Simultanément il faut savoir que les méthodes scientifiques pour aborder différentes échelles territoriales et différents types d'espaces doivent être développées avec des bases communes, mais avec des approches théoriques et méthodologiques particulières. Actuellement, la méthode britannique connue, "*Landscape Character Assessment*", diffusée et utilisée dans une grande partie de l'Europe, offre un langage de base partagé et un outil utile pour toutes les situations spécifiques possibles (Landscape, 1992). Dans mon rapport déjà cité pour le Conseil de l'Europe (Zoido, 2006), j'ai abordé avec une certaine précision l'examen des différents niveaux politiques et/ou niveaux d'échelles territoriales et je ne peux y revenir ici. Pour conclure je souhaite indiquer ce que je considère comme les importantes priorités d'actions dans les différents types d'espaces ou de paysages.

Dans les paysages urbains de la « ville consolidée »,³ il est prioritaire d' étoffer les problématiques théoriques et méthodologiques en relation avec deux questions principales :

- en premier lieu, avec la protection et la gestion de l'image d'ensemble de la ville (surtout pour celles de petite et de moyenne tailles) ainsi que des images partielles des unités caractéristiques existantes dans les grandes villes ; elles sont toutes fortement reliées à la singularité urbaine et à l'identité du lieu ;
- d'autre part, à la qualité de l'espace urbain libre et public étroitement relié avec l'habitabilité et le bien-être citoyen dans tous les centres urbains.

Les paysages périurbains, métropolitains ou d'agglomération se trouvent dans une situation d'indigence théorique telle qu'ils nécessitent qu'une réflexion intellectuelle soit menée, en particulier dans le cadre universitaire, afin qu'ils s'orientent de manière préférentielle vers l'aménagement d'infrastructures et de services.

3 Note du traducteur : dans la version originale de ce texte (espagnole), l'auteur utilise l'expression '*ciudad consolidada*', dont la traduction littérale est « ville consolidée ». En français, il n'existe pas de mot pour traduire cette expression, qui se réfère à la disponibilité des infrastructures et des services de proximité qui ne sont pas présents en territoires rurbains. Le choix a été fait de laisser la traduction littérale pour ne pas réduire le sens du terme.

Une bonne partie des paysages à dominance rurale sont partagés entre deux situations extrêmes, la désertification ou l'abandon et l'intensification productive ; à côté de cela, une autre grande partie des paysages ruraux demeurent stables bien qu'en situation de lent déclin. Pour tous, des études visant à rétablir une normalité fonctionnelle seraient conseillées en priorité ; les forêts méditerranéennes qui brûlent rendent inéluctable la réintroduction du bétail dans des proportions acceptables sur le plan écologique et économique ; sur les terres de production extensive la principale question à résoudre est l'adéquation des nouvelles techniques de culture avec le maintien de la qualité paysagère ; dans les espaces agraires de production intensive, il est indispensable d'organiser une régulation précise. Dans tous les cas, le développement de «projets d'aménagement rural et paysager» semble indispensable, c'est-à-dire une approche basée sur des connaissances scientifiques et techniques suffisantes, en accord avec les agriculteurs et les autorités locales ; en ce sens il existe des expériences notables dans plusieurs pays d'Europe, parmi lesquelles se distinguent des réalisations en France (Ambroise et al., 2000) et en Suisse (Bollinger et al., 2002).

Enfin dans les espaces à dominante naturelle (espaces protégés et autres de grande valeur naturelle), il est nécessaire et possible de faire évoluer leur appréhension et leur gestion, de façon à enrichir les approches actuellement dominantes, souvent orientées exclusivement vers la préservation des espèces et des habitats, en considérant les paysages dans leur dimension historique et scénique. Il est également prioritaire de procéder à une gestion davantage et mieux en relation avec les espaces voisins. Ces points de vue révéleront non seulement d'autres valeurs importantes rattachées à ces lieux, mais ils pourront aussi aider à leur gestion en tant qu'espaces naturels précieux et, ce qui est indispensable, permettre au public de les connaître et les apprécier.

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16th INTERNATIONAL CEMAT SYMPOSIUM

and

12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*"Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy:
Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning"
... Another way to see the territory involving civil society...*

Thessaloniki, Greece, 2-3 October 2012

AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE ET POLITIQUE DU PAYSAGE EN TEMPS DE CRISE

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Comment faire pour l'aménagement du territoire et la politique du paysage en temps de crise?

OPTIONS

- Supression.
- Action routinière.
- Réduction des aspirations.
- **Penser des options et formes d'action différentes.**



Principes et conditions

- Ne pas faire opposition entre développement économique et protection de la nature.
- Réduction des niveaux de consommation.
- Durabilité et solidarité.
- Augmentation de la conscience individuelle.
- Réglementation publique.
- Aménagement du territoire et politique du paysage soumis au principe de planification.



CEP et Aménagement du Territoire



- Principes:
 - Paysage et qualité de vie.
 - Paysage et identité culturelle.
- Instruments:
 - Aménagement du Territoire*.
 - Autres politiques.

* Paysage et aménagement du territoire. F. Zoido. Conseil de l'Europe, 2004

Aménagement du territoire et politique du paysage

Complémentarité:

- Tout le territoire est paysage.
- Échelles spatiales/niveaux politiques: gradient inverse d'obligation/précision.
- Principe de subsidiarité.
- CEP: fortes exigences de participation publique.



Aménagement du territoire et politique du paysage

Synergies:

- Aménagement du Territoire, implantation et expérience.
- Reconnaissance juridique et jurisprudence.
- Condition obligatoire liée aux niveaux politiques de base (municipal, régional).
- Application du principe de non regression.



La Politique du Paysage comme renouveau de l'Aménagement du Territoire

- **Faiblesses:**
 - Paysage, concept juridique indéterminé.
 - Jurisprudence insuffisante.
- **Atouts:**
 - Ampleur sémantique du paysage.
 - Exigence de cohérence multiple (écologique, fonctionnelle, scénique).
 - Prestige de l'idée de paysage.
 - Exigence d'une qualité formelle finale.
 - Politique du Paysage comme qualité du territoire.



Priorités en Politique du Paysage



- **Paysages urbains:**
 - Image d'ensemble.
 - Qualité des espaces publics.
- **Paysages périurbains et rurbains:**
 - Nécessité d'un cadre théorique.
 - Priorité à l'aménagement.

Priorités en Politique du Paysage

- Paysages ruraux:
 - Abandon, intensification: normalisation de la fonctionnalité.
 - Projets de paysage en milieu rural.
- Paysages à dominante naturelle:
 - Diversification du traitement scientifique.
 - Gestion liée au devenir des territoires.



Conclusion

- Aménagement du Territoire et Politique du Paysage unis et complémentaires.
- La Politique du Paysage comme renouvellement de l'Aménagement du Territoire.
- Etablir des priorités pour les échelles, les niveaux politiques et les types de paysages.
- Paysages urbains, ruraux et naturels exigent des objectifs différents et des méthodes différents.



The post-productive rural landscape as a marker of ‘quality’ and ‘tradition’

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Rural landscapes are increasingly considered as “desirable” places and spaces for our increasingly urbanised societies and a number of different outlets of modern culture demonstrate this. A typical example are advertisements that use symbols and associate them with products and lifestyles. In one typical example, the setting is a “common” rural landscape of Greece, with a small road and two old ladies walking slowly towards a settlement that appears in the background. An old motorcycle driven by another middle aged man passes them by and the man greets them cordially. The sign of the settlement appears in the foreground: “Village”. After that the setting takes us to the village square where all residents celebrate the end of the olive harvest with music, singing and dancing. Everyone is very happy to see each other and people seem to be close.

A closer look in this advertisement (and many others like this one) reveals a number of interesting issues. One of these is the consideration of an ideal “village” in an ideal countryside. Who are the people that live in this ideal countryside? And what does it look like? It is first of all a place full of people working on the land and are “in touch” with the land. It is a society of happy and close families, of “real” families with friends and neighbours who care and help each other. In short, a place “out of place” and “out of time”, that does not exist. If traditions are “invented” (Hobsbawm and Ranger, 1983), this ideal countryside is another invention that ignores the harsh realities of rural life, of poverty, inequality, hard work under all kinds of weather, “closed” societies that did not allow personal choice, inadequate, if any, health services and so on. But, in contemporary urban societies it is romanticised and taken seriously by many people and serves as an ideal and an idea.

So, one aspect of the rural landscape is that it is very much linked with tradition and “authentic”, “wholesome”, and “quality” products

and experiences in stark contrast with “modern” and “standardised” products. It is no accident that all these advertisements play exactly on this association between tradition, the rural and its landscape and quality. More on this very central issue to the discussion comes later.

The other aspect of the rural landscape is that it is very closely associated with national myths and identities. These myths and identities are again evident in many aspects of current culture. Another advertisement offers an excellent example. The setting here is the mountains of the Greek peninsula, with shepherds and “untamed” mountains, the very heart of “Greekness”. Books, TV shows, popular songs, all converge to images of typical rural landscapes that relate with Greece and its identity. These images typically include vertical elements and elevation (hills, mountains), a settlement up the slope offering protection and panoramic vistas, people working on the land (and not abandoned fields) in a past time, again with “better” societies, more friendly and helpful to each other than today.

These are some of the most important symbolic rural landscapes of Greece. What are the actual ones? There are a few typologies specific enough to encompass the variety and diversity of the Greek landscape. One profound example is that of the LANMAP pan-European landscape typology (Mücher et al., 2010) who consider landscapes as being shaped by climate, geology, geomorphology, hydrology, soils, vegetation, fauna, land use, landscape structure, and time and use climate, altitude, parent material and land use to arrive at a typology at four levels and eight, 36, 81 and 350 classes for each level. Their types for Greece are very broad and group together very different landscapes such as those of Nisyros, Serifos and Lesbos.

Another recent example (Tsilimingkas and Kizos, in press), complements the approach of Mücher et al. (2010) by including the urban geography explicitly and the coastal – islands dimension. By using three criteria: altitude, relief and land cover they yield four major landscape types and 57 sub-types:

- built-up space, which includes all settlements, industry, roads and a small strip of 500 m around major roads which is influenced heavily by the presence of these roads. Overall, nine sub-types are included of 2107 km² or 1.6% of the total area;

- coastal areas and islands, including all coastal – islands sub-types, as this feature is considered as dominant over the rest of their features. Overall, 15 sub-types are included here of 16264.5 km² or 12.4% of the total area ;
- level areas, fragmented in Greece compared to central and north Europe. All agricultural areas are included here, with the exception of island – coastal ones, along with level areas of forests and wetlands, with the exception of small areas of agricultural areas in mountainous sloping lands. Overall, 13 sub-types are included of 63093.9 km² or 48.2% of the total area ;
- mountains, where all forest areas are included, with the exception of level sub-types, along with mountainous wetlands and agricultural areas in sloping mountainous areas. Overall, 14 sub-types are included of 49333.7 km² or 37.7% of the total area.

With the exception of built-up space, the rest of the types correspond to the three “archetypal” symbolic rural landscapes of Greece:

- the mountainous settlement and forest landscapes of the shepherds, in a landscape of steep slopes and mountains, stone made houses and sheep and goats grazing;
- the hard working peasants and agricultural landscapes of the plain, in a level landscape of people working the land;
- the tourist landscapes of the islands, in a “tourist” landscape of blue seas, small settlements by the sandy beaches and friendly farmers. The posters used to advertise Greece from the National Tourism Organisation are very typical examples of this landscape, although lately some images of the first symbolic landscape appear. This is also the landscape found in most tourism guides for Greece.

In the next part of this paper, the differences between these symbolic and the actual landscapes are examined and the implications for landscape planning and management discussed.

The first issue that emerges concerns the answer to the question : “whose landscape”? The symbolic images demonstrate that some landscapes are contested by at least two broad social groups: the “urbanites”, urban populations who visit, but also imagine and consume the rural and its landscapes and the “locals”, residents of the landscapes, who live in

them, work and shape them. This is a common confrontation in urban societies today. Most of the people live in urban areas (80 % of the total population in Greece for example), but rural areas and their landscapes are more and more sought after and consumed by these urban societies. The “productive” function of rural landscapes is losing its dominant role it had in previous societies and it is now increasingly transformed into a “post-productive” space (Woods, 2010) where other functions are more important and the rural itself is a product, consumed, bought and sold. As already mentioned, rural areas and their landscapes are linked with notions such as “quality”, “tradition”, “national identity”, “relaxation” and “authenticity” among others, building on an idyllic countryside.

The planning and management of rural landscapes have to tackle these issues and find some form of compromise between the competing visions, needs and aspirations. The symbolic and idyllic rural landscapes of urban imagination may and indeed do pose challenges to policymakers and managers of these landscapes. Two examples will illustrate these challenges.

One of these examples is the diverging perceptions and attitudes towards the “forest”. In mountainous areas the intensification of Greek agriculture of the 1960’s-1970’s was not feasible and “modern” production systems were either not applicable at all or relied too much on imported and costly input. Farming was therefore marginalised or left to the elderly and “hobbyists” and the areas were abandoned (Kizos and Vlachos, in press). Along with other political (as they were the theatre of the civil war in late 1940’s which devastated local societies) and social (with a social need for occupations off agriculture and a new quality of life with “modern” infrastructure such as health, education, free time, etc.) factors, many people migrated from the area. Due to this population decline and agriculture abandonment, many mountain areas used in complex management systems that combined agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry were abandoned and not managed. As a result, forest cover increased and consumed all former fields and grazing lands. Recently, after the 80’s, mountains were rediscovered by urban populations as reserves of cultural and architectural heritage and places for relaxation and getting back ‘in touch with nature’. This has led to a different appreciation of the architectural, cultural and natural capitals of mountain areas (Tsilimigkas, 2007). Attitudes towards this enormous change are diverging: forests

are considered as a “threat” from the few remaining farmers and animal herders, since forest laws in Greece prohibit agricultural uses of forested land. But, the same forests are viewed as a “national treasure” from urban visitors, including environmental NGO’s. How should such a landscape be managed? Whose landscape values should be considered as overarching for planning and managing such a landscape? Can these different views be reconciled?

Another example is the small islet of Rineia, close to Mykonos and Delos. It is an island with few people and was farmed and managed by inhabitants of Mykonos until the discovery of Mykonos by tourists and the abandonment of local agriculture altogether. At the same time, the Archaeological Service brought similar degrees of “protection” to that of Delos (housing is prohibited on Delos and no overnight stay is allowed) and housing was severely restricted and tourism facilities prohibited. Today, its landscape is viewed and valued widely diverging by three competing groups: as a formerly agricultural landscape by locals who farmed the island and grew up there; as an “open air museum” by the archaeologists who see it as a second Delos; as an “empty space”, ripe for tourism development close to heavily infested Mykonos. Again the same questions arise: on landscape values should be considered as overarching for planning and managing such a landscape? How can such different views be reconciled?

There is of course not an easy answer to these questions. Planning so far has sought to find compromises between diverging values and attitudes (Howard, 2011). One attempt to find an answer must certainly include the dynamics of these landscapes on one hand and the symbols and symbolic landscapes they are associated with. Tsiliminkas and Kizos (in press) refer to these dynamics as landscape “mutations”, which refer to changes that may be more local and more driven by local particularities and differences and therefore affect landscapes in varying degrees, such as local policies and management actions. But, their most important feature is that they often tend to be random, unplanned and unmanaged actions that accumulate over a landscape. A characteristic example that they use is urbanisation and urban sprawl in Greece. Unlike urbanisation in general, which characterises almost all human societies in the last two centuries at varying degrees, urban sprawl in Greece “represents a spontaneous and

unplanned activity... rather than the planned urban growth of Europe” (Tsilimigkas and Kizos, in press). As these mutations refer to “processes and not merely spatial patterns” and consider “culture as a driver of landscape change” (Bürgi et al., 2005, p. 857) they should be included in planning. A possibly fruitful process should use “objective” criteria to discern between broader landscape types, but also integrate the dynamics of change and avoid ending up with “museum-type” landscapes or scenic backgrounds, but with mutating entities, subject to both objective and subjective evaluations and assessments. This does not mean that planning should endorse these processes unquestionably, but on the contrary, that plans and management objectives should consider them in the context of the values and qualities assigned to landscapes.

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*Synthesis of the Greek landscape to four major types : A1 : Mountains ;
A2 : Level areas ; A3 : Built up space ; A4 : Coasts and islands
(source, Tsilimigkas, G. and Kizos, T. (in press)*



A



B

*Ideal rural Greek landscapes from tourism posters
(source : <http://www.gnto.gov.gr/> accessed, 24/09/2012)*

The Island of Rineia : A) Satellite image of Rineia (on the left), Delos and Mykonos islands (source : Google earth); B) Pictures of Rineia landscapes (source : Panoramio)



25th April Bridge, Lisbon (Portugal)

Infrastructure, structuring of the territory and landscape

Mr Ignacio ESPAÑOL ECHANIZ

Senior Lecturer in Landscape and Infrastructure. Polytechnic University of Madrid

This presentation deals with the role infrastructures play in structuring the landscape, not only because they transform basic natural processes and order socioeconomic life and activities, but also because they take part in the community perception of its land and, thus, in its landscape character.

Infrastructures transform environmental processes to serve society demands

The rationale behind public works is to modify some natural processes to benefit society by providing a service. Civil engineering has learnt to take benefits of nature and improve them for the good of humans. Generally, it can be said that public works transform diversified natural systems (a river, a coast, a slope) into a simplified and specialised system (a reservoir, a harbour, a road) which provides a certain service in big quantities (water availability, coast refuge, linear accessibility) but little diversity since they frequently reduce capacity in other fields (a dam and a port reduce biodiversity, a road becomes a barrier to cross). Some public works take advantage of natural situations and improve them by enlarging its original capacity (natural harbour extended), others radically transform nature and its processes (dam changes rivers into reservoirs). Some even go against nature with great effort (roads on

unstable slopes or into tunnels), while others manage to live with nature with little effect on it (large bridges over ravines).

In doing so, infrastructures have allowed for the development of societies which have become quite independent from natural networks, processes and organisations, at a high consuming resource cost though. On one side, human action by public works has altered the natural balance of ecosystems, depriving them of autonomy and productivity. On the other, communities have evolved detached from the natural framework which limited their capacities in the past. Thus, it is important to be aware of the natural base of infrastructure and how they established a new system and structure. Large urban areas could not exist without complex infrastructure systems (energy, water, waste disposal); global production and consumption patterns also need public works to exist.



Dubrovnik Harbor (Croatia)

Infrastructures as support of a certain model of society

Different types of society require different types of infrastructures. Societies based on primary production require support for that production (for instance: irrigation systems, spread accessibility networks) and access networks (roads) to disperse population. Societies based on exchange and tertiary activities require good transport systems to move goods from here to there, and the best communication systems to come to exchange agreements and infrastructure support to market places. Inversely, certain types of infrastructure tend to support certain social groups and economic activities and ignore others.

A network of local selective infrastructures which serve communities (such as water or road networks) favours the displacement of local activities and

socioeconomic diversity, although service is provided at low capacities ratios. Large infrastructures providing big resources for extensive uses (such as large water reservoirs and large motorways) favour only certain places and some activities, providing services at a high capacity (water availability, mobility).

Infrastructures have the capacity of helping already running development processes. They are rarely able to “create” development out of nothing (bigger canals do not attract the rain). They promote a certain type of society by favouring some activities and some social groups. Decision-making for infrastructures is thus an important key for society shaping and development.

Infrastructures work in the pursuit of some model of society which is intended by the community (explicit or not). Finally, the degree of natural resources exploitation and the way these are used for the benefit of society (environmental public policies) is a main part of that pursued model. Landscape reveals all these relationships if it is interpreted critically and deep structures and processes are identified.

Usually infrastructures are dealt with like they were the only feasible solution to community problems, however, there are always many different possible options (other infrastructures, demand management, comprehensive planning) which imply different social and environmental benefits in the short and the long term. Planning capacities must not be ignored by the imposing appearance of public works. Short sighted views must be replaced by more responsible views on deep social and economic structures.



Ponte Vecchio, Florence (Italy)

Iconic role of infrastructures

Infrastructures are not just mere efficient artefacts, they also are the evidence of a certain way of life, and often communities recognise some public works as symbols of their identity, history and character.

The main geographic features (coasts, mountains) determined landscape at a large scale but infrastructures organise peoples' way of life on the territory, thus creating a certain approach to landscape. Moreover, community efforts to organise itself and to develop appear well represented by its infrastructures in the landscape.

As in any other cultural heritage area, the approach by communities is very selective. Not all public works are seen as cultural icons, some are preferred to others and many are completely ignored.

Infrastructure significance in the landscape has been traditionally related to the idea of progress, public works being an aesthetic category by themselves. Big spectacular infrastructures attract the attention of locals which tend to project themselves on the artefact, sensing them as positive icons of their community identity. Functional aesthetics (big steel structures, large dams pouring water flows, complex motorway junctions at different levels), especially when they show their big capacities and sizes, favour this view on a classical idea of progress.

Other minor public works, discreet and regular, can be taken as sense of community when they reveal a long lasting effort for survival and living together. These are more subtle and require a certain sensitivity. Good examples of these are related to urban public works such as water supply and sewage systems or street lighting and public fountains. Small infrastructures for the support of agrarian and other primary activities are also good examples (embankment walls, irrigation canals, paths and ways, fishing ports, mining pits).

A community approach to its public works in the landscape is selective, in permanent evolution and strongly biased by general ideals and local culture, it must be taken as a cultural resource by itself. The way a society appraises its infrastructures in the landscape shows its illusions, contradictions and self-esteem.



Millars River, Castelló de la Pla (Spain)

Infrastructures to serve landscape

Several infrastructures are carried out specifically for the benefit of landscape. Two types can be pointed out.

Many actions and works are aimed at maintaining, restoring and enhancing degraded landscapes, these need special attention. Sewage treatment plants, waste disposal systems, coastal engineering for counterbalance erosion dynamics and many others work for the benefit of landscape quality. Some works are carried out to recover landscapes such as quarries and landfill restoration, river and forest rehabilitation and many others.

These tend to be subtle in the landscape and they generally go unnoticed by the public although they are of the utmost importance for both landscape values and public awareness.

Some infrastructures and services are devised to bring attention to the landscape, promote awareness and enjoyment of its aesthetic and ethical values. Green paths, landscape roads, viewpoints, birdwatchers points, open air museums such as nature park visitor centres or archaeological parks, benefit by a direct approach to landscape promoting knowledge and awareness by leisure and enjoyment.

These special types of infrastructures work by building community awareness on landscape and its values, thus providing a solid structure on public opinion and responsibility.

Big infrastructures and infrastructure big (of a big size)

As a summary of this brief presentation on how infrastructures structure the landscape, it must be pointed out how high scale public works attract the attention of public opinion and the media. Yet, as it has been explained

previously, these are not the best examples of infrastructure efficiency in terms of economic returns, social balance and environmentally integrated benefits.

Media influence of large scale projects is unfortunately opposed to the higher efficiency of minor discreet public works which tend to serve society unnoticed. Their more touching aesthetics, effect of scale, functional significance and progress iconicity favour large public works.



Øresund Bridge (Copenhagen-Malmö, Denmark, Sweden)

Yet, these high scale investments serve to only some parts of society, generally the already most privileged, since they favour stronger economic agents, they involve large public finance resources to the detriment of other public spending activities, and serve to large outside markets and generally attract speculation. Furthermore, costs tend to involve higher environmental risks and impacts, extensive social negative impact and the concentration of collective resources in a few large projects. Public works must be appreciated in the landscape by a critical and responsible view.

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16th INTERNATIONAL CEMAT SYMPOSIUM
and
12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE
WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



*"Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy:
Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning"
... Another way to see the territory involving civil society ...*

THEME I
USING LANDSCAPE AS AN APPROACH
TO SPATIAL PLANNING



Infrastructure, structuring of the territory and landscape.

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Polytechnic University of Madrid

2nd October 2012, Thessaloniki



25th April bridge, Lisbonne (Portugal)

Infrastructure, structuring of the territory and landscape.

Contents:

1. Infrastructures transforming environmental processes to serve society demands.
2. Infrastructures as support of a certain model of society.
3. Iconic role of infrastructures
4. Infrastructures to serve the landscape.
5. Big infrastructures and infrastructure big

Mundo river and irrigation canal (Albacete, Spain)

The rationale behind public works is modifying some natural process to benefit society.



1. Infrastructures transforming environmental processes to serve society demands.

Taking benefits of nature... and improving them



Colliure harbor, (Pyrenees, France)

1. Infrastructures transforming environmental processes to serve society demands.



Fuensanta dam (Albacete, Spain)

Transforming nature and its processes...

1. Infrastructures transforming environmental processes to serve society demands.

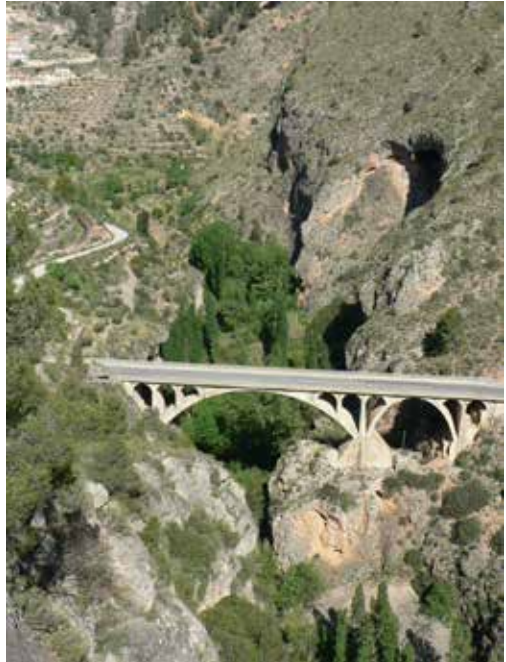


Road at Sardinian southeast coast (Sardinia, Italy)

1. Infrastructures transforming environmental processes to serve society demands.

Against nature...

Road bridge in Ayna (Albacete, Spain)



Living with nature...

1. Infrastructures transforming environmental processes to serve society demands.



Dubrovnik Harbor (Croatia)

Societies based on primary production or societies based on exchange and tertiary activities, etc., demand different infrastructures.

2. Infrastructures as support of a certain model of society



Water wheel at Villar de Felices, Ricote Valley (Murcia, Spain)

Network of local selective infrastructures serving communities.

2. Infrastructures as support of a certain model of society



Cenajo dam and reservoir (Albacete, Murcia, Spain)

Large infrastructures providing big resources for extensive uses.

2. Infrastructures as support of a certain model of society



Arco San Jorge (Madeira, Portugal)

Network of local selective infrastructures serving communities.

2. Infrastructures as support of a certain model of society

A6 urban motorway (Madrid, Spain)



Large infrastructures providing big resources for extensive uses.

2. Infrastructures as support of a certain model of society

3. Iconic role of infrastructures



Ponte Vecchio (Firenze, Italy)

Infrastructures are not just mere efficient artefacts but also the conspicuous result of a way of life and as such is often recognised by the community as a symbol of its identity, its history and its character.

3. Iconic role of infrastructures



Roman waterbridge (Segovia, Spain)

Sense of character: Identity

3. Iconic role of infrastructures

Idea of progress (symbol)

25th April bridge (Lisbonne, Portugal)



Sense of community

3. Iconic role of infrastructures



4. Infrastructures to serve the landscape.



Infrastructures and services which bring attention on the landscape, promote reflexion and enjoyment of aesthetic and ethic values.

Millars river (Castelló de la Pla, Spain)

4. Infrastructures to serve the landscape.



Building waste landfill at Hyllie (Malmoe, Sweden)

Restore and enhance the landscape



4. Infrastructures to serve the landscape.

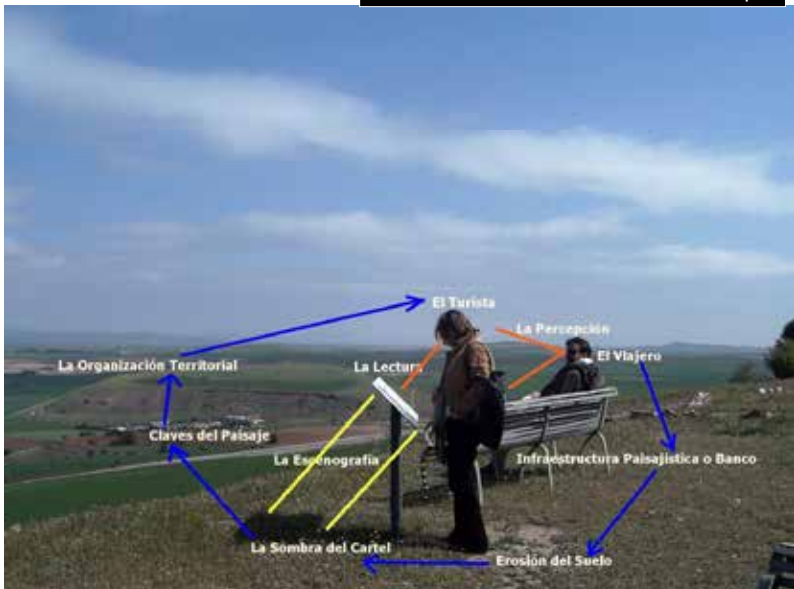
Pay attention to landscape

Belvedere San Pedro de Alcantara (Lisbonne, Portugal)

Read the landscape

Alarcos, (Ciudad Real, Spain)

4. Infrastructures to serve the landscape.



Enjoy the landscape

4. Infrastructures to serve the landscape.



La route paysagère, Parc Natural of L'Escaut (Valonnie, Belgium)

5. Big infrastructures and infrastructure big



Media influence of big
to efficiency of min

Lamp light fountain, (Paris, France)



Vasco da Gama bridge
(Lisbonne, Portugal)

5. Big infrastructures and infrastructure big



Oresund bridge (Copenhague Malmoe, Denmark, Sweden)

Aesthetics: scale, functional significance, progress icon

Service: economic best forces, financial resources, large markets, speculation agents

Costs: environmental, social costs, collective

View from the Water tower, Hylle (Scannia, Sweden)



5. Big infrastructures and infrastructure big

Aesthetics: scale, functional significance, progress icon

Service: economic best forces, financial resources, large markets, speculation agents

Costs: environmental, social costs, collective

Street fountain, (Tuscany, Italy)



5. Big infrastructures and infrastructure big



Tree road at Ainhoa (Basque country, France)

THANK YOU

THEME II

Innovatives tools incentives and projects: the national spatial planning policies

Outils innovateurs et projets : les politiques nationales d'aménagement du territoire

Chairs

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Mr Evangelos GOUNTANIS
Urban Senior Official, Service of constructions and spatial planning, Switzerland

From the Carbonia Project to the Sulcis-Iglesiente Project: the rehabilitation of the “foundation cities” and of the modern industrial landscapes

Mr Salvatore CHERCHI

President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Introduction

The Landscape Award 2011 of the Council of Europe has been assigned to the City of Carbonia, for the project of protection, conservation and reuse, which has promoted and developed in the last decade on its heritage of modern urban and industrial landscapes. Carbonia thus is added to other famous European cases, bringing the contribution of a *company town* that was an emblem of the modernisation of the 30's; a development project, based on the construction of an integrated industrial landscape, which experienced rapid growth in its first twenty years, which made it the third largest city of Sardinia, putting the city in an extreme crisis that threatened its very existence. Carbonia now seeks a new model, putting into practice a strategy of sustainable development, focusing on research (especially in the fields of renewable energy and energy efficiency) and cultural identity, based on the great icons of industrial archaeology, in a program that connects them to the rationalist foundation city.

Project Carbonia began to take shape in 2001 at the height of the new climate generated by the European Landscape Convention. The project was based on the underlying assumption that “landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes” must be treated in a unitary fashion embracing the principle of the integration of planning and sustainable management.

The project for a new mining landscape

Carbonia was not born as an isolated urban and architectural episode. On the contrary, Carbonia was, historically, the principal node in a vast territorial network, the expression of a grand 20th century landscape project for an autarchic coal district.

Since 2001, the municipality has promoted a complex program of material actions and management tools seeking to create a virtuous merger of the area's historical and industrial vocation with a more contemporary model of sustainable territorial development.

Carbonia's project is based on three highly integrated strategies

Carbonia 20th Century Patrimony: an idea/development model centred on the recovery of its modernist heritage both on urban and regional scales; its "reinvention" as a new landscape for the third millennium through sustainable co-planning. This strategy is based on the following sub-actions:

- the development of a new city plan in harmony with the Regional Landscape Plan;
- the rehabilitation of Carbonia's garden-city public spaces, monuments and urban fabric;
- the recovery of the landscape and infrastructure of the Great Serbariu Mine.

Carbonia Living Landscape Museum: the reconversion of an urban and industrial history into a contemporary cultural identity based on the community-landscape relationship, expressed in such evolved forms as the eco-museum (including a laboratory-museum of science and mining technology, of the city and mining landscape) and an open-air museum.

Carbonia Sustainability Research: an active policy pursued by the municipality to integrate the aforementioned actions – even through physical contiguity in the recovered and reused mining spaces with a research program and specialised advanced training in the fields of building and environmental sustainability and renewable energy, evidenced by the location in Carbonia of the Centre for Research on Renewable Energy based on a sustainable use of coal (Sotacarbo), the Laboratory for Materials and Energy Efficiency promoted by Sardinia Research and the University of Cagliari and other higher education and research initiatives in the field of industrial archaeology.

The recovery of the mining landscape: the new city plan in harmony with Sardinia's Regional Landscape Plan

In 2003, Carbonia rooted its new urban plan in a landscape perspective by drafting the Map of landscape and urban qualities which established the city's inalienable values and thus defined the plan invariants. Upon entry into law of Sardinia's Regional Landscape Plan, the main planning instrument (the first in Italy) that interprets and roots on more local level European policies for landscape protection and enhancement as indicated in the European Landscape Convention, the entire landscape of Carbonia and its satellite towns were designated as protected landscapes, creating the largest historic centre in Sardinia, covering an area of approximately 250 hectares.

The question regarding the widespread recovery of historical patrimony and the concerted effort to create quality on all scales and in all contexts through shared rules gave rise to the Laboratory for architectural and urban quality, a research facility established by the Municipality together with the Department of Architecture of the University of Cagliari.

The reinvention of the urban landscape: urban monuments, public space, the garden city's residential fabric

Starting in 2002, a restoration and urban renewal program for the city's main public space was undertaken. The Piazza Roma is the symbol and driving force of Carbonia's landscape recovery programme. Reduced, over the years, to a formless space, the square was given pedestrian-only access and returned to the city with a bold project that restored its role as an urban centre to become the symbol of renewed social cohesion. The buildings that surround the square were restored in the spirit of their original designs providing forms of "sustainable reuse" necessitated by new urban functions. But above all, the reinvention of public space was widespread and landscape-oriented.

The recovery of the mining landscape: the Great Serbariu Mine

The Recovery Program began with this mine in 2001 and in less than seven years completed the reconfiguration of a "new landscape of culture and sustainability".

The vast mining plain is home to two major systems located in recovered mining buildings:

- the first system regards identity and culture, which focuses on the immense and luminous *Lampisteria* (hall of lamps) – the physical location of the exchange between the city where the miners lived, and the shafts into which they prepared to plunge by taking a mining lamp – transformed into the Centre for Italian Culture of Coal, a scientific and anthropological museum, home to mining culture. In the adjacent pavilions are the Library, the Historic Archives of the Mine and the City and a new convention hall, while the Museum of the Sulcis Paleoenvironment was located in the former workshops;
- a second system is that of sustainability research and industrial development for innovation and energy efficiency. This second system refers to the “green” and clean use of coal, alternative energy sources such as photovoltaics, the structures for applied research on energy efficiency and advanced diagnostics of buildings, the Sotacarbo Research Centre and the Laboratory for materials and energy efficiency of Sardinia Research-University of Cagliari. This essentially form the nucleus of a new “cluster of clean energy and sustainability” that derives from the coal industry as an alternative to the model of social/economic and landscape/territorial development for the third millennium.

The new urban landscapes of art: the metaphysical rationalist city and its reinterpretation as a landscape for contemporary art

Like all the landscapes that have gone through a crisis that has threatened their very existence in life, the identity of Carbonia is not an ontological given that is taken for granted: there is still an unbridgeable gap between its mining history and today’s current post-industrial era which must be filled by new contemporary interpretation and re-signification. One of Carbonia’s most extraordinary potentials was expressed in Piazza Roma: its willingness to become a city of contemporary art. The “metaphysical square of power” is now home to a large stone sculpture by Italian artist Giò Pomodoro, a marble tribute to the city entitled “Fragment of a void”, a large abstract sign overlooking a pool evoking a historical fountain that originally concluded the City Hall *parterre*.

This first experiment led to a project regarding the interaction between art and the city. Aside from the piece by Pomodoro, other artists were called upon to intervene on the city's renovated spaces. The works of these artists are, first of all, signs of a new identity located in the places and spaces of the modern city in an attempt to build a new cultural landscape for the 21st century

Open air museum, eco museum: itineraries through the landscapes of the rationalist city and its mining areas

Carbonia was recognised as a city-museum, not only in the sense of preserving its memory, but also in a contemporary and active sense as a Cultural Laboratory of Modernity. In this light, the city's Eco-museum, with its sections on the Anthropology of Work, Architecture and the City housed in the Lampisteria, is continuously implemented by the anthropological research group, the CICC and its Scientific Committee, Department of Architecture of Cagliari.

But Carbonia, as the protagonist of a great landscape design project, does not limit the interpretation of its historic memory to the museum's rooms. CIAM, the Open-Air museum of the Modernist itineraries, is the most emblematic manifestation of this active vision of culture, which seeks to involve all inhabited space, to convey the depth and quality of its historic and cultural landscape with a sustainable, "zero impact" exhibit.

Ports and mining harbours of the Sulcis

The Project Carbonia can still become a lever for further and more significant retraining programs on a large scale (the entire Sulcis-Iglesiente land) of the foundation cities and of the mining landscapes, in an evolutionary sense to rethink the "development model" of the province.

The two "big landscapes" of this area:

- the industrial heritage landscape, and
- the coastal landscape,

are the base of the Mine's Coast project, now in progress.

The Mine's Coast is a unique site that the recovery of historic mining harbours can make accessible, while at the same time contributes:

- to rehabilitate and preserve a cultural heritage and a wealth of facilities and equipment that is designed, in the absence of intervention, to a rapid decline and extinction;
- to organise the system of mining harbours, that can offer an outstanding use from the sea and at the same time act as a point of access from the inner territory.

The Project of the mining coast can meanwhile be based on four exceptional “icons” of the relationship between the industrial heritage, the mining culture and the sea:

- the large mining buildings on red rocks;
- the important mining harbour of Masua – Porto Flavia;
- the harbour of Cala Domestica, the environmental and cultural jewel of the coast;
- Buggerru, a small mining town close to the port.

At the same time, the system of the smaller islands of Sulcis, with its port cities bordering the “inland sea”, constitute an exceptional landscape and cultural resource that needs to be upgraded with a great program for the enhancement of ports and simultaneously redefine the waterfronts of S. Antioco, Calasetta, Carloforte and Portoscuso.

In summary, the intervention program leverages these extraordinary landscape qualities to promote:

- the re-development and revitalisation of port cities and their waterfront;
- the establishment of an integrated system of ports and transport;
- a large remediation of environmental degradation elements that make up the negative legacy of the great mining and industrial history of the area.

These projects on harbours and ports of Sulcis-Iglesiente are now at an advanced stage of development, in partnership with the University of Cagliari and the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering and Architecture.

CARBONIA COAL COMPANY TOWN



CARBONIA. COAL COMPANY TOWN IN 1940



CARBONIA. THA COAL COMPANY TOWN TODAY
The foundation city



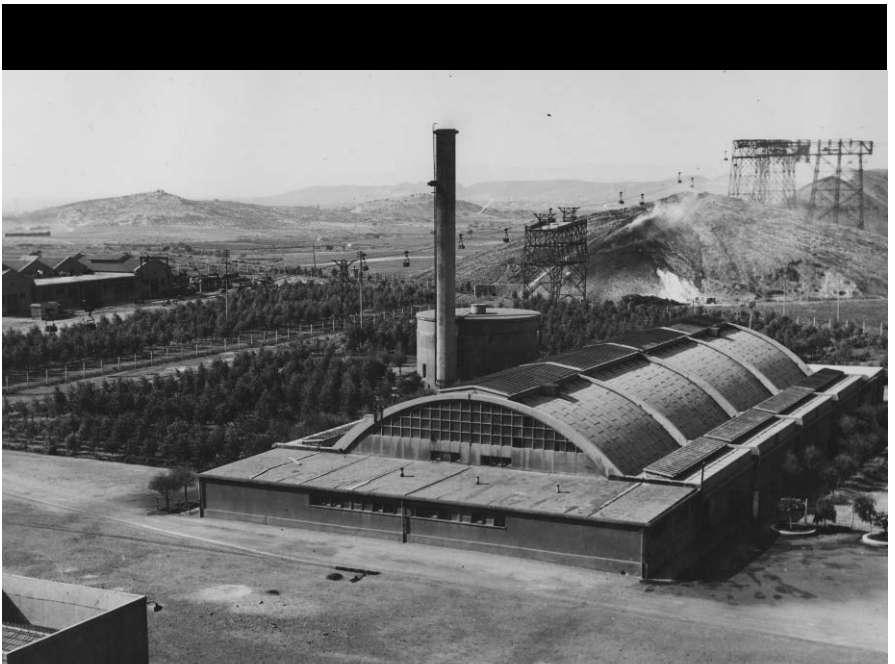
THE GREAT MINE, SERBARIU



**THE NEW URBAN PLAN OF
CARBONIA.**

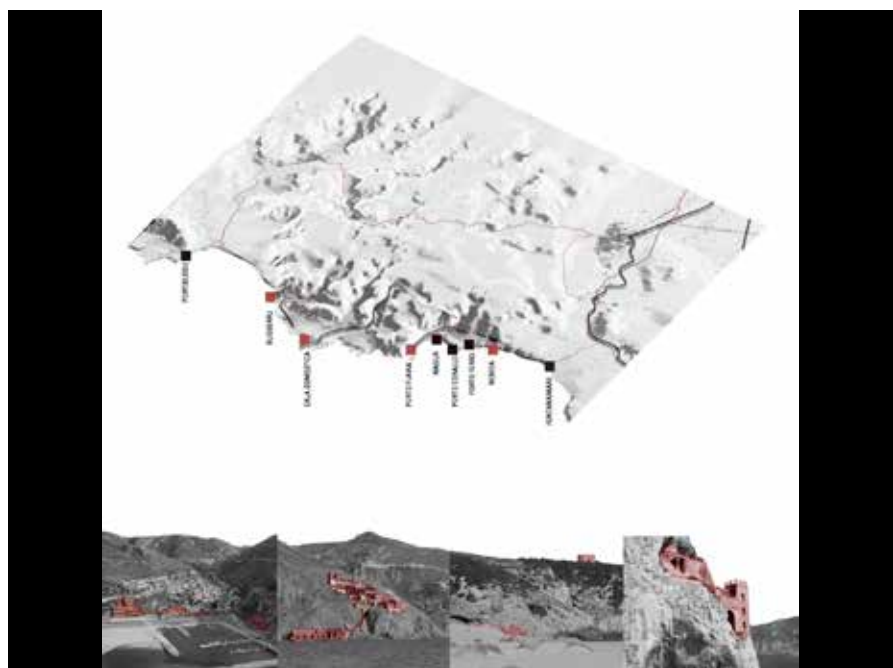
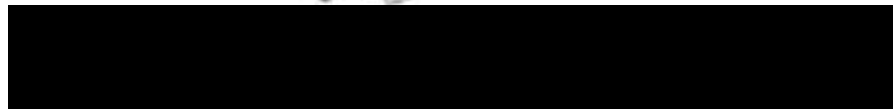
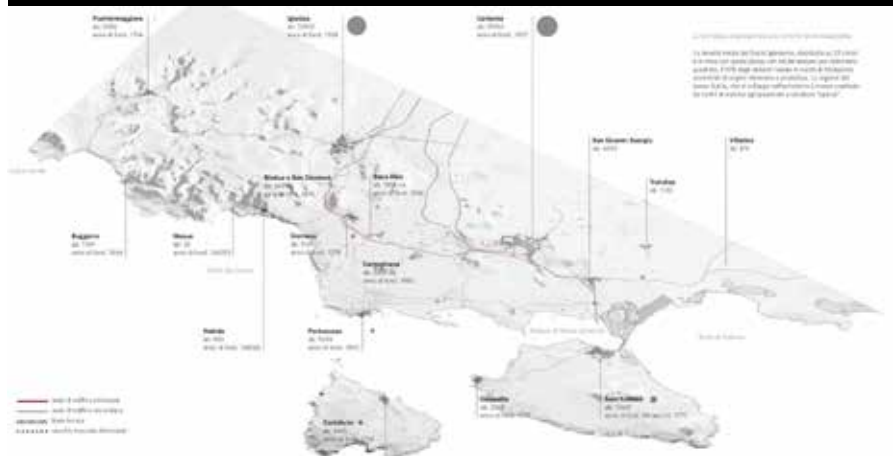
**THE MAP OF LANDSCAPE
AND URBAN QUALITIES.**

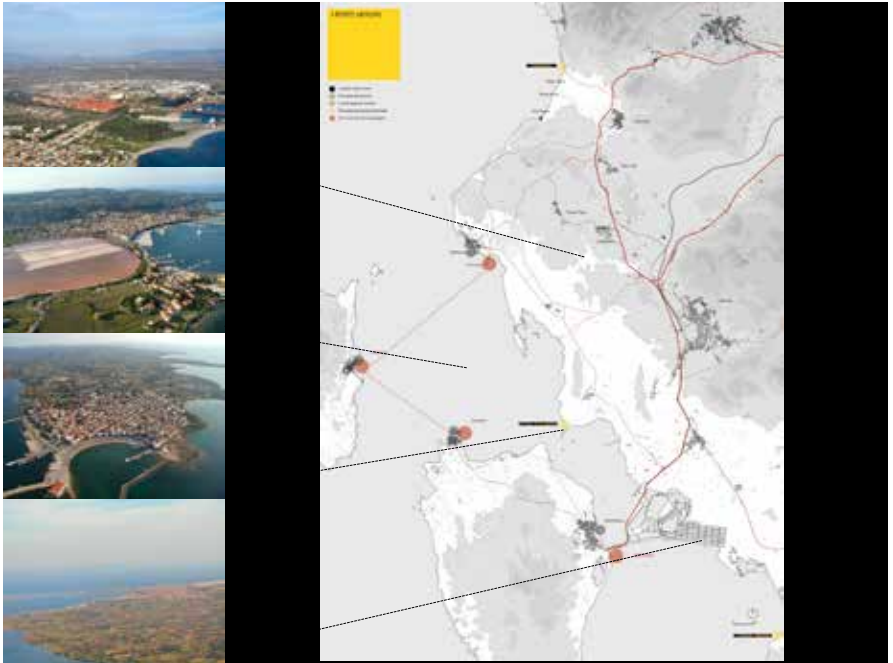












L'expérience de Carbonia, Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2010-2011

M. Mauro ESU

Conseiller, Président du Comité du patrimoine et de l'urbanisme de Carbonia, Italie

Une fondation nouvelle pour Carbonia

D'abord permettez-moi de remercier vous tous. Je le fais également de la part du Maire de la ville de Carbonia, M. Giuseppe Casti, qui aujourd'hui ne peut pas être ici. Je vous remercie pour votre hospitalité et pour nous permettre de rapporter notre expérience. Depuis plusieurs années, nous avons noué des rapports avec des nombreuses villes européennes qui ont démarré des projets de récupération et de reconversion des espaces urbains et industriels. Nous sommes engagés à resserrer des relations culturelles et des collaborations dans toute l'Europe. Cette journée est donc très importante pour nous.

L'histoire économique et industrielle de Carbonia est pour différentes raisons unique. Mais on peut dire qu'il s'agit surtout d'une histoire humaine, laquelle trouve aujourd'hui beaucoup de témoignages dans la mémoire de la collectivité et dans l'identité complexe de ses lieux, comme les espaces urbains, les places, les auberges des ouvriers et, certainement, les structures et les bâtiments de la Mine de Serbariu, où l'on a extrait le charbon pendant plusieurs années.

Carbonia est un joyau de l'architecture rationaliste, mais c'est aussi une « Ville non terminée » : la réalisation des projets originels a été interrompue par la guerre et la crise de l'activité extractive. Au moderne et rationnel dessin de la ville de fondation a succédé la construction des nouveaux quartiers dans les années soixante-dix et quatre-vingt quand, avec le développement du pôle métallurgique de Portovesme, la ville a connu une nouvelle étape de croissance.

Carbonia, qui compte aujourd'hui environ 30 000 habitants, et qui dans les années de majeure expansion en comptait 50 000, peut être considérée la capitale « inachevée » d'une circonscription minière mise en liquidation. Mais l'investissement initial a été tellement important que cette mise

en liquidation n'a pas permis de démanteler son armure urbaine et son rôle dans le territoire.

Aujourd'hui la ville et le territoire du Sulcis Iglesiente sont en train de vivre une période de transition qui s'avère encore plus difficile à cause de la profonde crise économique des activités productives, y compris celles de la zone industrielle de Portovesme qui, depuis le début des années soixante, ont représenté la seule réponse à la clôture de l'activité extractive devenant une des plus importantes réalités productives en Italie pour l'aluminium et le zinc.

La ville garde son empreinte de ville industrielle, mais ses bases économiques et sociales sont absolument changées. Le secteur tertiaire s'accroît et Carbonia est devenue une « ville de services ». Mais le travail reste une question urgente. Le territoire cherche des solutions pour surmonter la monoculture industrielle et veut mettre en valeur toutes les possibilités de richesse et de développement.

En d'autres termes, nous nous mettons à un nouveau défi, c'est-à-dire ne pas se faire écraser par la situation critique, par les seules initiatives de restriction mais plutôt, tandis que nous essayons de sauver l'installation productive existante, nous sommes en train de mettre en place de conditions propices à des nouvelles opportunités économiques.

Et c'est surtout dans ce contexte de crise et de transition – de recherche d'un nouveau modèle de développement et de relance du rôle de la ville dans le territoire – que notre stratégie de planification urbaine s'est développée à travers les actions de reconversion de la ville et la rédaction d'un nouveau Plan d'urbanisme. Dans les derniers quinze années ces aspects ont allé de pair : d'un côté l'étude des nouvelles règles et un nouveau projet de développement urbain, de l'autre côté la mise en train des importants investissements de récupération et de renouvellement urbain, non seulement des quartiers et des places, mais aussi des espaces et des édifices de la Grande Mine de Serbariu.

Le premier choix de l'Administration municipale a été celle du partenariat avec l'Université de Cagliari et en particulier le Département d'architecture. L'Université a donné un apport décisif en matière de consultation générale sur la planification urbaine et dans la mise au point des projets principaux. Et, tandis que la municipalité s'assurait un apport culturel nécessaire aux opérations de restauration, de conservation et de remise en fonction des

espaces, la ville devenait pour l'Université un laboratoire extraordinaire d'étude et de recherche.

Ensuite, la collaboration avec la Région Sardaigne, le Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles de l'Italie et la Province de Carbonia-Iglesias a été évidemment indispensable.

Etablir des rapports et des collaborations avec plusieurs réalités, maintenir un fort lien entre l'opération culturelle et celle de la récupération urbaine et environnementale, la grande participation des citoyens dans toutes les phases ont été tous des éléments décisifs afin de soutenir les opérations réalisées. Aujourd'hui, en poursuivant les plans de reconversion, ces facteurs demeurent cruciaux.

La reprise et la réhabilitation de la Grande Mine de Serbariu a signifié la récupération non seulement d'un terrain dégradé et laissé à l'abandon mais aussi de la mémoire et d'un patrimoine culturel qui risquait de se perdre. Ce n'est pas un hasard si de pair avec les actions de rénovation de la mine, la ville a été animée d'un sentiment de participation très fort se manifestant dans l'engagement des associations de volontariat, des associations de mineurs et des écoles de la ville dans une opération de récupération de témoignages humaines, de recherche historique, de repérage du matériel et des outils de travail.

Aujourd'hui la mine se présente comme un centre culturel complexe qui accueille le musée du charbon, le Centre italien de la culture du charbon (CICC) et une galerie souterraine qui peut être visité. A cela s'ajoute le Centre de documentation sur l'histoire local, le Musée paléontologique et le Centre pour le développement des énergies douces de la « Sotacarbo ».

Faire de la « Ville du XX^e siècle », de sa structure urbaine rationaliste, un point central pour le relance de la ville vers l'avenir est pour nous un pari sur lequel nous sommes en train de nous donner à fond. Le fait d'avoir reçu le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe non seulement nous donne beaucoup de satisfaction mais nous encourage à continuer. Quand on reçoit une distinction d'une telle envergure, on se sent investi d'une grande responsabilité : poursuivre, continuer avec les bonnes pratiques et établir des méthodes et des instruments afin que ce que nous avons fait ne soit pas seulement un événement mais le début d'une nouvelle phase pour la ville.

Pendant que les opérations de reprise et de reconversion sont encore en cours, la réflexion et les actions sur lesquelles on travaille actuellement, avec le soutien de l'Université de Cagliari et du Ministère pour les Biens et les Activités culturelles (sans lesquels nous n'aurions pas pu rejoindre de tels résultats et desquels nous avons encore grand besoin), sont partie du renforcement d'une grande opération culturelle.

En réfléchissant sur le chemin que nous avons parcouru et sur toutes les choses que nous devons encore faire, nous sommes de plus en plus convaincus que la Convention européenne pour le paysage représente pour nous un véritable Programme politique. Les concepts et les principes de cette jeune Convention, qui commencent à se réaliser, à alimenter des projets et des pratiques en Europe, se présentent aux communautés locales comme une boussole. Dans les prochaines années on verra combien et comment elle s'affirmera dans les Etats Parties.

A partir de l'expérience en cours dans la ville de Carbonia, on peut soutenir que le nouvel concept de paysage, exprimé dans la Convention, outrepassé les énonciations abstraites et devienne un outil d'action. Un paysage conçu comme un projet de société, comme idée de communauté et de participation, comme base politique pour une idée d'avenir.

Nous voudrions que les espaces qui étaient autrefois lieux de travail, lieux de grande douleur puissent devenir, aujourd'hui, le siège d'une grande opération culturelle et le siège permanente de Master universitaires et de sections spécifiques en urbanisme, environnement, architecture. Nous voudrions aussi qu'ils puissent accueillir des conférences et des réunions internationales comme la onzième Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage qui s'y est tenue le 4 et 5 juin 2012.

Vous pouvez bien comprendre combien ces objectifs sont prenants et ambitieux pour une petite municipalité de la Sardaigne et combien il est important de garder chez les gens, les citoyens de Carbonia l'esprit de partage et de participation, dans un moment où l'on vit l'une des plus dramatiques crises économiques et de l'emploi, que malheureusement vous connaissez bien aussi ici en Grèce. Et surtout combien il est important de garder les rapports et les collaborations qui nous aident dans ce parcours.

Avoir une lecture claire et culturellement forte de ce que « nous avons entre les mains » en nous occupant de Carbonia a été fondamental, et il le

reste toujours. Je fais référence tout d'abord au travail fait sur la rédaction du nouveau Plan d'urbanisme et de la façon dans laquelle il doit avoir une application. On devait travailler sur une ville qui, même si était considérée une « ville non terminée » soumise à des changements qui en ont modifié, aussi négativement, la structure architecturale originelle, elle reste une ville signée par les plus importants architectes de l'époque. On peut la définir comme une œuvre à plusieurs voix, de haute valeur historique et culturelle. D'ailleurs, la ville demandait et demande aujourd'hui un nouvel essor. Elle ne veut pas être un musée statique, un lieu intouchable. D'ici la nécessité d'agir et faire en sorte que les espaces soient vécus, partagés et, où il sera possible, adaptés aux nouvelles exigences.

Vous comprenez combien ce travail, objet de débat et de confrontation d'opinions, est délicat et difficile à gérer dans ces derniers temps de grave crise économique. Et combien il est indispensable de réalimenter constamment le point d'équilibre entre l'activité normative et la gestion quotidienne de la vie administrative : d'un côté les nouvelles exigences d'une ville qui a beaucoup changé d'un point de vue économique et sociale, de l'autre côté la nécessité de garder et de poursuivre les projets de musée à ciel ouvert du rationalisme architecturale, dans une ville qui a aujourd'hui un nouveau rôle dans le territoire.

On a essayé d'imprimer cet effort et cet essai de médiation dans le nouveau Projet urbain (PUC), fondé sur une Carte des qualités architecturales et urbaine (2005), qui veut harmoniser le souhait de conservation avec les exigences progressives et essentielles d'une ville qui désire progresser. Une ville où la culture, l'histoire et la protection de notre patrimoine urbain doivent coexister avec les nouveaux objectifs de développement économique et social. Ces principes ont été et sont à la base des actions de reconversion urbaine et de récupération.

Il est également de notre devoir de trouver les stratégies pour augmenter les bénéfices face aux frais et, surtout dans l'administration de certaines structures récupérées, pour faire participer les particuliers aux investissements et à la gestion. Il faut donc faire en sorte que les structures augmentent leur propre capacité de produire des revenus. En ce sens, il faudra amplifier la promotion et exploiter au mieux le réseau du Parc géo-minier dont nous faisons partie afin d'exporter le « produit » d'une manière efficace.

Dans ce contexte, on peut citer le développement du projet CIAM, l'acronyme de «Carbonia, les Itinéraires de l'architecture moderne», c'est-à-dire un projet qui se présente en forme d'exposition muséal à ciel ouvert. Il s'agit d'un parcours signalé par des éléments illustratifs et explicatifs, situés dans plusieurs rues, places et bâtiments monumentaux de la ville, qui promeuvent le ressaisissement de l'identité historique et culturelle des citadins de Carbonia et suscitent la curiosité des visiteurs, des touristes et des spécialistes.

Nous souhaitons poursuivre le travail fait pendant ces années et faire en sorte que nos ressources matérielles et immatérielles favorisent l'essor économique, la croissance pour la ville et le territoire, en ouvrant une nouvelle phase qui tienne compte des transformations de l'Europe et du monde où l'on agit. En particulier, notre objectif principale est celui de contribuer à la création des opportunités de bien-être et d'améliorer les conditions de vie des nos citoyens.

Encore une fois, merci à vous tous.

Crises, paysages, bien-être

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16th INTERNATIONAL CEMAT SYMPOSIUM

and

12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Yves LUGINBÜHL

Directeur de recherche émérite au CNRS

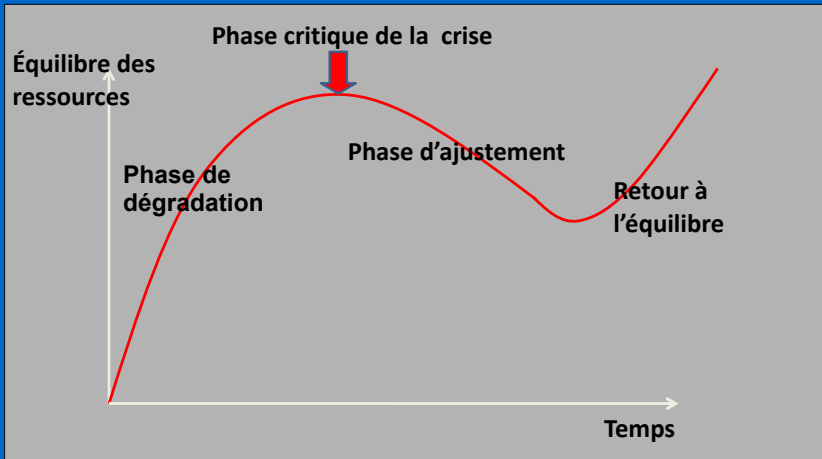
UMR LADYSS, Paris

L'histoire du paysage au rythme des crises

- Les transformations du paysage européen sont marquées par les grandes crises qui ont touché les sociétés :
 - Crises politiques, économiques, démographiques, écologiques
 - Mais aussi crises des valeurs des paysages
- 1^{ère} grande crise : 14^{ème} siècle
- 2^{ème} grande crise : 18^{ème} siècle
- 3^{ème} grande crise : fin 20^{ème} et 21^{ème}

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Le processus de crise



Crises, paysages, bien-être

Où se trouve le bien-être ?

- Phase de dégradation : déclin du bien-être
- Phase critique de la crise : bien-être minimal
- Phase d'ajustement : recherche des facteurs favorables au bien-être
- Phase de retour à l'équilibre : vers le bien-être

- **Mais** : bien-être relatif au contexte de l'époque
 - Bien-être social \neq bien-être individuel
 - Selon les conditions de répartition des richesses

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Crise du 14^{ème} siècle

- Péjoration climatique
- Guerre de Cent ans
- Peste noire (1348)
- Système économique à bout de souffle
 - Croissance démographique exceptionnelle
 - Défrichements aux dépens de l'élevage
 - Populations fragilisées par une alimentation déficiente en protéines

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Effondrement des sociétés européennes

- Chute démographique spectaculaire :
 - plusieurs grandes villes perdent 50% de leur population en quelques mois
 - 1300 villages anglais disparaissent
 - arrêt brusque du développement
- Phase d'ajustement
 - agronomes en faveur du développement de l'élevage (Pietro de Crescenzi, Alamani, Olivier de Serres...)
 - Attaques de + en + répétées des pratiques collectives et du droit coutumier

La Renaissance

- Phase d'ajustement :
 - Agronomes contre les usages collectifs
 - Et favorables à la propriété individuelle du sol
 - Progrès de l'élevage spéculatif pour une alimentation plus riche
- Premières enclosures en Angleterre (actes privés)
- Grands projets d'aménagement du territoire
- Investissements des banques et grandes familles patriciennes (naissance du capitalisme)

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Apparition du terme paysage

•Pays de langue latine

.Paisaggem 1548

.Paysage 1549

.Paesaggio 1552

.Paisaje 1552 ?
ou 1708

•Pays de langue anglo-saxonne

•Lantscap 1462

•Landschaft VIII^o s.(?)
ou 1480

•Landscape ou landskipe
1598

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Lantscap

- Trois significations :
 - > Partie de pays que l'on voit d'un seul coup d'oeil
 - > Petite contrée (district de la Frise)
 - > Pays d'abondance (vette lantscap)
- Terme peut-être dérivé de Landschaft, associant Land à Schaft + gouvernance d'un district (droit coutumier)
- Équivalent à la traduction du latin clima, = contrée, région
- Lui-même dérivé du terme grec κλίμα = climatos signifiant terrain incliné

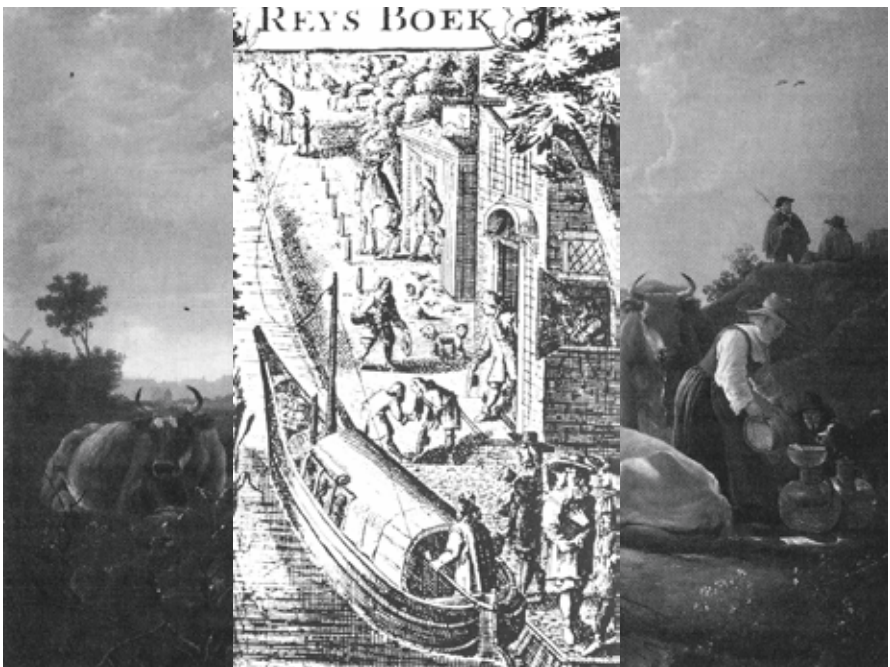
Crises, paysages, bien-être

Lantscap = projet territorial (NL)

- Colonisation des marais maritimes = polders
- Objectif :
 - accroître le territoire
 - produire du fourrage
 - maîtriser la mer
- Conforter la puissance économique des Pays-Bas
- Investissements des banques hollandaises et des pouvoirs princiers dans le projet
- Politique volontaire d'immigration (participation de corps de métiers aux travaux des polders)

Crises, paysages, bien-être





Modèles paysagers

- Modèles empruntés à l'Antiquité
- Modèle pastoral ou bucolique :
 - Virgile et Bible (*Psaume 23, Cantique de David* : « *L'Eternel est mon berger : je ne manquerai de rien. Il me fait reposer dans de verts pâturages, Il me dirige près des eaux paisibles. Il restaure mon âme, Il me conduit dans les sentiers de la justice, A cause de son nom. »*)
 - mis en œuvre à travers les progrès de l'élevage
 - symbolique des verts pâturages

Modèle du pays de cocagne :

- L'abondance des fruits de la nature

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Quel apport du lantscap au bien-être ?

- Accès sans doute favorisé à une meilleure alimentation
- Mais très inégalitaire
- Notion de bien-être peu mise en œuvre pour l'ensemble des populations
- Progrès très mal partagés
- Système politique non démocratique
- Populations soumises à des prélèvements de taxes et impôts très élevés
- Misère encore généralisée

Crises, paysages, bien-être



Autres exemples en Europe

- Italie : nombreux projets territoriaux
 - > Venise et le projet de Sabbadino (16ème siècle)
 - > Lombardie et Toscane : projets des grandes familles patriciennes (Sforza, Médicis...)
- Angleterre :
 - enclosures privées (à partir du 13ème siècle) puis publiques (Parliamentary Enclosures Acts de 1750 à 1850) : privatisation systématique des *commons* et développement des prairies (révolution fourragère)
 - Modèle de la pastorale arcadienne dans les parcs anglais



Crise du 18^{ème} siècle

- Crise politique :
 - > Remise en cause de l'absolutisme monarchique
 - > Développement de la propriété individuelle du sol
- Crise économique :
 - > Effondrement du système économique féodal
- Phase d'ajustement :
 - > Productivisme agricole et industriel
 - > Renforcement des pouvoirs étatiques centraux
 - > Développement du libéralisme politique et économique

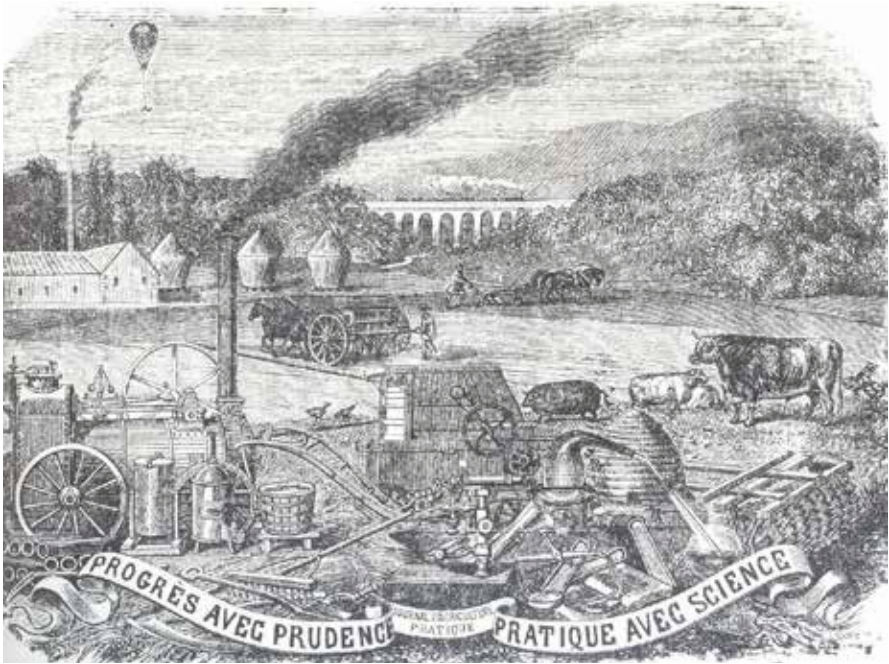
Crises, paysages, bien-être

Sublime et pittoresque

- Sublime : accomplissement du rêve prométhéen de l'homme
 - > Théologie scientifique = laïcisation de la nature
 - > Victoire de l'homme sur sa peur de la nature
 - > Conséquence : forcer la nature, aller plus vite qu'elle (machine à vapeur, fin de la jachère)
 - > Productivisme, exode rural
- Pittoresque : ce qui émeut les premiers touristes dans les paysages, digne d'être peint
 - Sites charmants
 - Paysages traditionnels
 - Tourisme sélectif (Alpine Club, Touring Club...)

Crises, paysages, bien-être





Bien-être ?

- Amélioration matérielle des conditions de vie
 - Accès à une meilleure alimentation
 - Liberté de circuler, de commercer, de s'exprimer (relatives?)
 - Fortes inégalités sociales persistantes
 - Développement de l'individualisme, mais aussi du collectivisme
 - Naissance du droit du travail
 - Syndicalisme
- Transformations radicales des paysages agraires et naissance des paysages urbains et industriels

Crise du 21^{ème} siècle

- En réalité, débute fin 20^{ème} siècle avec l'émergence des préoccupations à l'environnement.
- Crise politique : désaffection de la société civile à l'égard du monde politique
- Crise économique : globalisation des flux commerciaux et financiers
- Crise écologique : prise de conscience des enjeux écologiques planétaires, changement climatique, érosion de la biodiversité

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Fin des paysages agraires

- Le paysage n'est plus la campagne
- La campagne s'efface devant la nature :
 - effets des crises alimentaires (ESB, fièvre aviaire...)
 - et du productivisme (pollution, étalement urbain...)
 - assimilation de la dysharmonie paysagère à la dysharmonie sociale
- Paysages rêvés : le grand nord, la savane africaine, l'Amazonie
 - paysages non dégradés par les turpitudes humaines
 - où la nature est éternelle

Crises, paysages, bien-être

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Nouveaux modèles paysagers

- Pittoresque écologique :
 - scènes animales où la loi de la nature règne
 - parcs et réserves, grands sites patrimoniaux
- Pittoresque nostalgique :
 - paysages de la vie quotidienne des peuples lointains et menacés de disparition
 - paysages traditionnels
- Paysage de la modernité
 - Centre commercial
 - Le paysage moderne existe-t-il vraiment ?

Évolution de la pensée du bien-être

- Le PIB ne suffit plus à évaluer le bien-être
- Paysage et bien-être individuel :
 - Bien-être corporel : les sens humains comme moyens d'évaluer le paysage
 - Bien-être spirituel :
 - attachement à son paysage, œuvre collective dans laquelle chaque individu se reconnaît
 - reconnaissance de la place de l'individu dans les décisions d'aménagement du territoire
 - rôle des cultures de la nature
 - la jouissance des plaisirs de la nature
 - Bien-être matériel :
 - Paysage = construction assurant la production des biens dans le long terme
 - Et accès égalitaire

Évolution de la pensée du bien-être

- Paysage et bien-être social :
 - Conditions assurées
 - du vivre ensemble,
 - du partage de l'accès aux ressources
 - Intérêt porté par les pouvoirs publics à la qualité du cadre de vie
- Difficulté de séparer bien-être individuel, bien-être social, bien-être corporel, bien-être matériel et bien-être spirituel
- Le paysage offre la possibilité de les articuler, il est lui-même le produit de l'interaction du matériel et de l'immatériel

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Crise et bien-être

- La crise est l'aboutissement de processus qui transforment les paysages :
 - Recherche des gains de productivité qui touchent autant paysages ruraux qu'urbains :
 - Agrandissement des parcelles, disparition des structures arborées, pollution des nappes phréatiques...
 - Priorité à l'automobile, réduction des espaces publics, augmentation du prix du foncier, éloignement des foyers modestes de quartiers réservés à des commerces de luxe...
 - Ghettos sociaux, délinquance, violence...
 - Recherche du profit immédiat et logique de la vitesse :
 - Prédominance des transports routiers sur les transports ferroviaires
 - Agriculture hors sol, développement des cultures sous serres, problèmes des pesticides...

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Crise et bien-être

- Disparition des cultures de la nature au profit de cultures techniques et du virtuel :
 - Perte des cultures empiriques du milieu naturel, remplacement par la technologie
 - Décalages entre ceux qui savent et ceux qui ne savent pas
- Difficulté de la mise en œuvre de la participation citoyenne :
 - Méfiance à l'égard du débat consommateur de temps
 - Confusion entre participation et décision
- Tendance à la monétarisation des biens non marchands
 - Le paysage a-t-il un prix ou une valeur symbolique, affective, esthétique qui ne se comptent pas en Euros ?
 - Le bien-être ne se marchande pas

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Les facteurs du bien-être

- Facteurs négatifs :
 - Crise politique : perte du sens de l'utilité du citoyen et de confiance dans la démocratie ; la crise avive la crainte de ne pas pouvoir peser sur des processus planétaires lointains
 - Crise sociale : prise de conscience de l'accroissement des inégalités ; sentiment de perte de la dignité humaine
 - Crise économique : limite de l'usage des ressources
 - Crise écologique : craintes des atteintes à la santé, de perte de la qualité alimentaire, sentiment catastrophiste
- Relation avec le paysage :
 - Peur de ne plus pouvoir agir sur son cadre de vie
 - Inégalités présentes dans les disparités paysagères
 - Mal-être ressenti dans le bruit, la pollution, la perte de qualité de l'alimentation, la peur des aléas climatiques...

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Les facteurs du bien-être

• Facteurs positifs :

- Crise politique : la crise incite à la participation à l'aménagement des paysages qui réinscrit le citoyen dans l'action de proximité
- Crise sociale : la crise favorise la recherche de nouveaux liens sociaux dans le bénévolat et le milieu associatif dans l'action pour l'amélioration du cadre de vie
- Crise économique : autre forme de croissance dans un contexte de pénurie des ressources
- Crise écologique : contre la crise, mobilisation dans les mouvements écologistes, recherche de qualité alimentaire, développement des alternatives de production alimentaire

• Tendance forte dans de nombreux pays :

- Passage de la contestation d'équipements mal acceptés
- à l'élaboration commune de projets d'aménagements paysagers

Crises, paysages, bien-être

Émergence de la participation

- Repli sur le local : refuge contre la mondialisation sur laquelle on ne peut peser
- Actions de proximité :
 - > expériences multiples en Europe et dans les Amériques
 - > passage de la contestation d'équipements à l'élaboration de projets de paysage (exemple de la Vénétie : 253 *comitati* civils)
 - > très grande diversité des expériences (écologiques, artistiques...)
 - > renouer avec la responsabilité citoyenne

Crises, paysages, bien-être

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Changeons la pensée du paysage

Ne soyons plus seulement spectateurs des paysages

Ne laissons pas se poursuivre les transformations
actuelles

- Soyons acteurs, sur la grande scène européenne des paysages, pour le bien-être de tous
- Nous sommes tous des êtres géographiques et sensibles

Crises, paysages, bien-être



Merci pour votre attention...

The Umbria Landscape Charter, the rights of landscape: a new commitment for their recognition and safeguard

Ms Anna DI BENE

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I greet all the participants and thank Madame Déjeant-Pons for inviting me to this Meeting of the Workshop of the Council of Europe on the methodologies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

I will introduce a new initiative, building on the principles of the European Landscape Convention, which is aimed at new methods for the protection and management of the landscape of Umbria.

The project idea originated from the efforts in Umbria. The Superintendence for the architectural and landscape directed by myself, wanted to be put in place as part of the celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of the unification of Italy.

We wanted to draw attention to a major player in the history of Italy, its territorial unification that is the landscape, in this case, the Umbrian landscape.

We can represent the landscape in many ways, with words in poetry, essays, fiction, and especially with images in art, views of the nineteenth-century painters who at that time represented a large part of the Italian landscape, in Umbrian artists such as Corot, Turner, Gandini, pictorial images returned by some of the most beautiful and characteristic of Umbria, allowing us today to admire landscapes of the period through the painting which at that time was the only way to “photograph” reality. We have chosen to talk about landscape, its history and course of human history through photographic images. The exhibition is based on archival documents, dating from the second half of 1800, on the photographic landscape of Umbria and of these areas, taking a shot of the current state, as well as documenting, in a perceptually immediate effect that the measures for processing and/or protection led and heritage landscapes.

Photographic comparisons emerge from both of those places that have preserved in the landscape quality natural and cultural values that characterise and have been recognised by successive orders of protection, and both the existence of the phenomenon of constant and sometimes slow tampering of the landscape protection, which is difficult to manage even in the light of evolving regulatory framework.

We wanted to leave the task to the pictures to indicate and explain the changes that symbolically represent the history of the Umbrian landscape, in which the community took part in helping to determine the outcomes that we find today in good or bad conservation of the landscape.

The staging of this exhibition was preceded by a cognitive process that landscape architects of the Superintendent have developed, identifying the critical actions or best practices that over time have led to changes in the territory. From this methodological reflection has revealed the need for a collective moment of reflection, which is vital to start the next phase of cooperation with local institutions through dialogue between different systems of public administration, which, while characterised in performing different activities, all contribute to the achievement of a policy of protection for “active” landscape in the light of fundamental constitutional principles and in accordance with the priority rules of the Code of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape, as well as the actions and principles of the European Landscape Convention. To do this, we wanted to complete the work, with the signing by the institutions and local authorities and with the President of the FAI, a commitment and planning for the Protection of the Landscape of Umbro.

The Landscape Charter identifies new actions for the recognition of the things that for us are the “rights of the landscape”.

The theme that we wanted to bring to the attention of local institutions and associations is to replicate grouped towards the landscape a kind of guide that, in analogy to the Restoration Charter of 1972, such methods to be used for those who design and/or implement interventions for territorial transformation.

In assuming a breakdown of operating modes that can be instructions for a series of actions aimed at land management compatible with the landscape, are borrowed from the European Landscape Convention’s innovative principles and procedures as well as data contained by the

provision of the law of the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, are the basis for the formulation of the index operation of the Charter of the Landscape:

- knowledge of landscape, identification and qualification. The knowledge of landscape is the first and fundamental aspect for the correct identification of the possible choices of action and will have to constitute the common heritage of all parties concerned. The landscape report is the regulatory tool that places the knowledge of landscape at the base of each regional planning;
- development of quality objectives of landscape. Based on the classification of landscape, made as a result of the acquired knowledge of characteristics of each individual area, defines the characteristics of the objectives of quality and compatible interventions;
- implementing quality targets of landscape in planning at different levels and identified interventions. In accordance with the *Codice per I Beni Culturali e del Paessaggio*, in collaboration with local public administration, works for various reasons at different levels of responsibility for planning;
- criteria to transpose the *Carta del Restauro* to landscaping, in reference to the measures of safeguard, prevention, maintenance and enhancement. These actions may be part of interventions consistent with planned quality target prevention. This monitoring over the peculiarity of the landscape is to be carried out in collaboration with local public administration, to prevent degradation;
- maintenance: a set of activities relating to the manner, timing and locations of interventions as necessary for the maintenance of quality standards that will be the subject of a special plan for landscape maintenance. This plan sees the involvement of public and private figures involved in various capacities in accordance with procedures to be agreed with the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (*Superintendent*);
- enhancement: definition of the limits of intervention, consistent rules and methods of use and accessibility, to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the landscape;

- training of technicians P.A., local designers and technicians. Establishment of specific programs of information and training for technical personnel at all levels of government and all sectors, private sector professionals and the public whose activities affect the landscape. The establishment of certified courses that professionals are required to attend, otherwise it will not enable the design of interventions to transform the landscape.

The Landscape Charter finds its implementation in the relationship planning between the Superintendent and the region. This report is based primarily on the principles of cooperation and subsidiarity. Cooperation, namely the balanced relationship that is established between the different institutional systems that manage the territory, in order to achieve common objectives aimed at improving the quality of life, has marked the relationship with the region to define the new landscape plan. While the new methodology that is being defined to dictate rules of shared management of territorial changes is based on the principle of subsidiarity, leaving the application of a regulatory framework consisting of address and binding rules for the social and political levels that are closer to the issues that you need to address, in this case the local authorities which are responsible for the management of municipal landscapes.

Le paysage, clé d'entrée pour un développement durable des territoires de l'après pétrole

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Les travaux présentés depuis douze ans lors des Réunions des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage montrent l'extrême diversité des paysages européens due autant à la variété des conditions naturelles qu'aux projets imaginés par chaque société pour envisager son avenir. Cette diversité et la qualité des solutions trouvées constituent un capital paysager d'une grande richesse écologique, économique et culturelle qu'il convient de protéger et de faire fructifier.

Cela ne va pas de soi. Durant la seconde partie du XX^e siècle, un déménagement des territoires s'est effectué dans la plupart des pays d'Europe transformant des populations essentiellement rurales en populations citadines. Le lien culturel au paysage tel qu'il était vécu par les paysans s'est alors profondément modifié. Le paysage, lieu de vie et espace de production, portait la fierté de ceux qui avaient su l'aménager, l'organiser en profitant au mieux de l'ensemble des ressources naturelles qu'il recelait. La toponymie de certaines régions exprime les valeurs esthétiques des sociétés rurales (Beau Pré, Bellecombe, Le Pré Coquet, Beaujolais...).

Progressivement, le paysage va changer de statut. D'acteurs qu'ils étaient, les nouveaux citadins deviennent progressivement des spectateurs, plutôt nostalgiques, d'un espace rural sur lequel ils n'ont plus prise. Pour autant, ils n'éprouvent pas d'affection particulière pour les espaces à vivre urbains qui leur sont proposés dans des cités de logements collectifs.

Le pétrole pas cher est au cœur de cette mutation. De nouveaux modèles d'aménagement des villes et des campagnes vont se généraliser sur tous les territoires pour valoriser au mieux les nouvelles énergies, les nouveaux matériaux issus des ressources fossiles bon marché et importées. La ville se restructure au service de la voiture, les campagnes au service des tracteurs. En dehors des paysages remarquables protégés, les nouveaux aménageurs, centrés sur leurs objectifs techniques, n'ont plus besoin de

porter une attention particulière aux singularités de chaque territoire. Cette connaissance devient inutile. Avec la mécanisation et la puissance des engins, les ingénieurs des ponts et chaussées ou du génie rural, les urbanistes, les chefs d'exploitation agricole, font la preuve qu'il est largement possible de s'affranchir des caractéristiques paysagères de chaque territoire pour circuler plus vite, offrir plus de confort dans les logements, augmenter la production alimentaire. Chacun, dans les zones qui lui sont confiées, impose sa propre logique fondée sur des modèles techniques qui se répandent partout. Le paysage devient la résultante subie de cette accumulation d'interventions qui s'entrecroisent sur un même territoire et dont aucune ne se pose la question de la qualité du paysage qui va en découler.

Il aurait fallu une grande chance pour que ces paysages contemporains qui n'ont pas bénéficié d'un minimum d'attention soient reconnus pour leur qualité.

Les critiques sur ces nouveaux paysages ne se sont pas fait attendre. Entrées de villes aux zones d'activité anarchiques, urbanisme simpliste dans les banlieues, remembrements agricoles radicaux, enrésinement systématiques des vallées délaissées en montagne, installations touristiques de masse... dès les années 1960, tous ces aménagements ont été fortement dénoncés par une partie du public et des habitants qui voyaient leur cadre de vie ou de loisir se dégrader. A ces impacts visuels est venue se rajouter l'observation des conséquences négatives de ces modifications sur les différentes composantes de l'environnement (eau, sol, air, biodiversité, climat).

Les premières réactions se donnaient pour objectif de protéger le maximum de paysages contre toute modification, mais ce point de vue défensif ne pouvait convaincre le monde des aménageurs chargé d'organiser les nouveaux territoires.

L'idée de porter une ambition plus forte pour le paysage et de l'envisager comme l'expression visuelle des projets d'une société a été progressivement remise à l'honneur. Introduire de la qualité dans les nouveaux paysages permettait de dépasser l'opposition stérile entre protecteurs et aménageurs, l'expérience des uns pouvant servir au travail des autres. Pourtant, pour beaucoup cela consistait à intégrer le paysage comme une nouvelle contrainte. Ainsi, en France, les différentes lois et réglementations

concernant l'aménagement des territoires ont inscrit le paysage comme un des thèmes à prendre en compte de manière à ne pas dégrader le cadre de vie des populations voire même à l'améliorer. Cependant cette vision restait le plus souvent extérieure, on agit sur le décor, sur certains détails, sans remettre en cause les conditions qui ont conduit à la banalisation des territoires.

Pourtant, les différentes crises économiques, écologiques et sociales qui émergent dans ce début du XXI^e siècle devraient redonner à la question du paysage un rôle central dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire. L'augmentation rapide du coût du pétrole, les révélations des scientifiques dénonçant l'usage des énergies et matières fossiles comme cause essentielle du réchauffement climatique et la diminution inquiétante de la biodiversité ont fait prendre conscience que le mode de développement qui a prévalu pendant un petit siècle ne pourra être poursuivi. Par réaction aux conséquences de la mondialisation des échanges et de la concentration des capitaux, de nouvelles dynamiques émergent fondées sur la valorisation des potentiels naturels et humains de chaque région.

Il est temps de retrouver le chemin d'un développement durable des territoires. Chaque région possède des atouts qui ont été négligés tant que le pétrole bon marché les rendait obsolètes. Comment réorganiser les territoires de façon à ce qu'ils permettent de développer en quantité et en qualité des productions alimentaires, de l'eau, des énergies et matériaux de construction renouvelables, une riche diversité animale et végétale, des espaces à vivre agréables, tout en limitant les risques naturels ? Pour répondre à ces enjeux, et pas seulement à la question du cadre de vie, les approches paysagères retrouvent tout leur intérêt. Elles s'appuient sur l'expérience partagée par les habitants de nombreuses régions d'Europe qu'il est possible de joindre l'utile à l'agréable, de relier le Beau et le Bon, elles sont une clé importante pour contribuer localement à la résolution des problèmes globaux.

La Convention européenne du paysage indique que la gestion des paysages « comprend les actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à entretenir le paysage afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations induites par les évolutions sociales, économiques et environnementales ». Il s'agit donc de s'appuyer sur les singularités de chaque paysage pour « guider » les aménageurs dans leur recherche de

solution techniques tout en les faisant participer au besoin « d'harmonie » du cadre de vie réclamé par les populations.

Il n'est pas raisonnable de penser qu'il serait possible d'agir en faveur d'un développement durable des territoires dans un cadre spatial organisé pour un développement fondé sur l'usage immodéré d'énergies fossiles. En agriculture par exemple, il n'est pas possible de mettre en place une agriculture «écologiquement intensive» sans recomposer l'espace de production en limitant la taille des parcelles, en réintroduisant de la diversité biologique au service la production grâce aux bandes enherbées, aux arbres champêtres, en relocalisant cultures et élevages. De même «recomposer la ville sur la ville» demande d'abandonner les anciens modèles spatiaux de développement urbain mis en œuvre ces 60 dernières années au service des toutes automobiles et de la maison individuelle.

En France, le « Collectif de(s) paysage(s) » qui regroupe des organismes en charge de la protection, de la gestion ou de la création des paysages a ainsi préparé en 2010 une rencontre nationale pour présenter des démarches mises en œuvre par différentes structures pour renforcer les dynamiques de développement durable de territoires. Que ce soit à l'échelle d'une exploitation agricole, d'un bassin versant, d'un document d'urbanisme, d'une politique départementale de développement durable, les démarches paysagères qui ont été impulsées ont fait la preuve qu'elles étaient particulièrement utiles pour rassembler des compétences, mobiliser des acteurs et imaginer des solutions tenant compte à la fois des besoins, des envies, des savoirs exprimés localement et des caractéristiques du territoire.

Parmi les leçons tirées de ces présentations, on peut souligner que:

- les approches spatiales poussent à observer les conséquences des actions de chacun sur un territoire, elles ouvrent sur de nouvelles solutions mieux adaptées au contexte local. Les visites, l'usage des outils visuels, de la cartographie prônée par les paysagistes ont été de ce point de vue jugés comme un appui essentiel ;
- le paysage rassemble dès que des élus territoriaux engagent des démarches de terrain permettant à chacun de faire partager ses savoirs, ses envies dans la façon d'organiser l'espace pour qu'il produise de la richesse et du bien-être. Le paysage est l'affaire de tous ;

- les études paysagères favorisent l'appropriation de la connaissance des richesses écologiques, économiques et culturelles d'un territoire, trop souvent négligées. Le paysage est l'expression visuelle de ce capital. Il mérite d'être organisé de façon à ce que chacune de ses composantes puisse fructifier de façon durable ;
- la notion de zonage attribuant à chaque espace une fonction unique a été systématiquement remise en cause. Une parcelle agricole doit pouvoir fournir des produits alimentaires, de l'eau propre, un minimum de biodiversité et un cadre de vie attrayant. De même, l'espace urbain doit fournir aux habitants des cités les mêmes aménités que celles qu'ils recherchent en revenant s'installer dans les campagnes sur des terres conquises à l'agriculture. Dans une logique de développement durable, la notion de multifonctionnalité des territoires trouve son pendant spatial dans le multi-usage des sols.

Du point de vue administratif et législatif, un gros effort reste à faire pour que cette façon d'envisager le paysage remplace celle qui le considère encore trop souvent comme une contrainte fondée sur des appréciations essentiellement subjectives. Envisagé comme fil conducteur pour un développement durable des territoires, le paysage doit être réorganisé à la fois comme un espace de productions multiples à valoriser et comme le cadre de vie des populations pour répondre à leur besoin d'harmonie.

12° ateliers de la convention européenne du paysage 2-3 octobre 2013
Le paysage fil conducteur pour un développement durable des territoires de
l'après pétrole



La Fresque du Bon Gouvernement Ambrogio Lorenzetti 1350
Régis AMBROISE
ministère de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire et de la pêche



La Fresque du Bon Gouvernement Ambrogio Lorenzetti 1350



Détails de la fresque du Bon Gouvernement



Détails de la fresque du Bon Gouvernement



Détails de la fresque du Bon Gouvernement



Transportation des terres arables et des fruits, vides de la France.



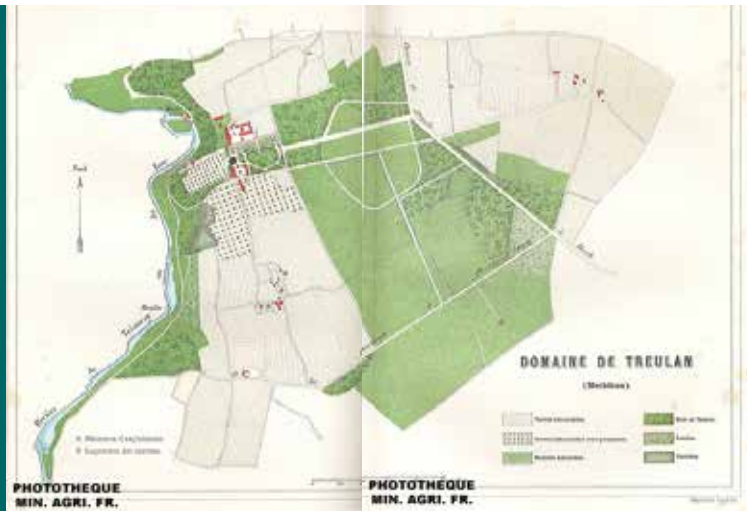
Fertilité des montagnes arides, des terres incultes et repopulation des vides de la France.

Le projet agronomique et paysager pour la France du XIX^e siècle

Projet politique : donner la terre aux paysans

Projet agronomique : mise en cultures des friches, polyculture élevage, suppression de la jachère

Projet paysager : l'harmonie du paysage doit refléter l'harmonie sociale et la richesse joindre l'utile à l'agréable



Le projet agronomique à l'échelle d'une exploitation 1857

organiser le territoire pour valoriser au mieux les ressources naturelles locales (eau, sol, animaux, arbres, terres) grâce à de nouvelles pratiques agricoles



Le projet paysager 1857



LES COTEAUX DU VESINET C. PISSARRO 1871



BELLECOMBE HAUT-JURA



**PEINTRES PAYSANS DE LA REGION DE GRUYERE
MONTEE A L'ALPAGE**

Bocage haies hautes



Open-fields

Bocage haies basses



Steppe

Bocage lithique



Marais



Combe



Vallée



Terrasse



Exemples de structures paysagères



LES ENJEUX PAYSAGERS ACTUELS



Simplification des systèmes et spécialisation régionale
Banalisation du paysage



Déprise agricole et plantations forestières
Fermeture du paysage



Urbanisation des campagnes
Brouillage du paysage



Un choix technique sans lien au territoire



Un terroir menacé



Un paysage labellisé



Vignoble d'Irouléguy



**Réorganiser le parcellaire des exploitations au service d'un développement durable de l'agriculture et des territoires
bandes enherbées, taille des parcelles, choix des cultures...**



Agroforesterie

Approche multiusage du paysage



Projet agricole et paysager contemporain
Mise en valeur des chemins



Fig. 126. — Vendanges au Grand-Cormier.

**Le paysage est le résultat d'une pensée paysagère
agronomique**



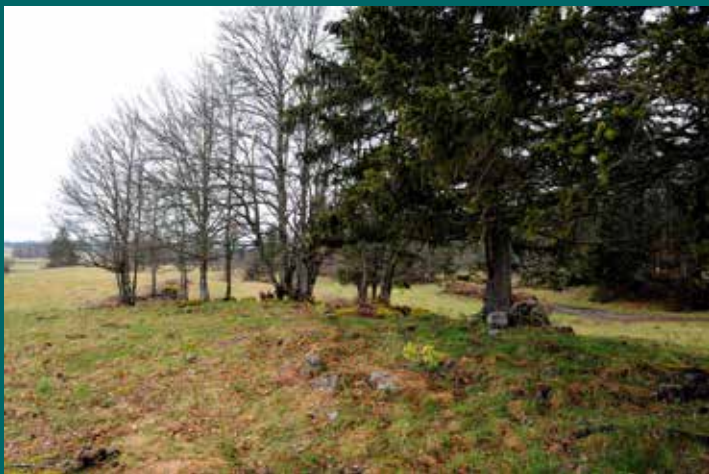
Approche territoriale du paysage



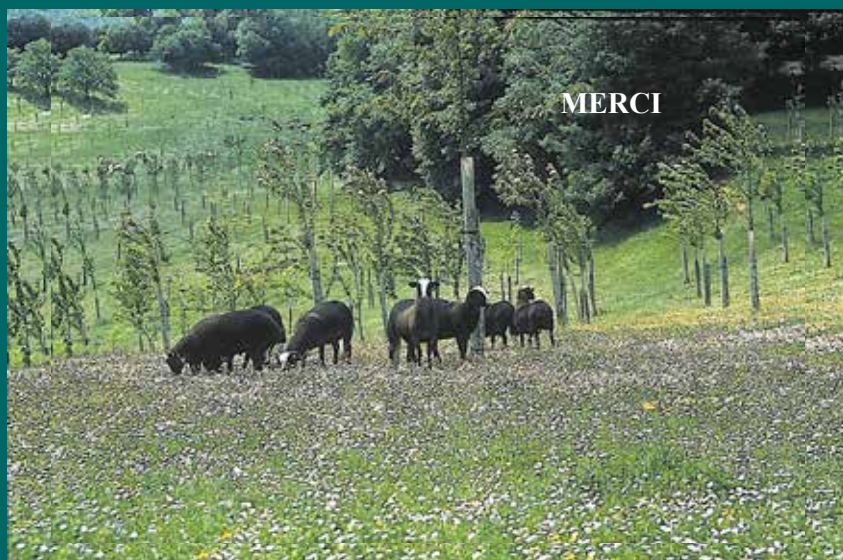
Un projet technique en phase avec les enjeux du territoire



Approche agronomique du paysage



Approche agronomique du paysage
Tirer parti des spécificités naturelles des territoires



Photos : R.Ambroise, J.J. Kelner, V. Motte, R. Sauvaire, S. Thierry, M. Fropier
Dessins : F. Bonneaud

An initiative from Landscape Architects for a draft Landscape Act in Bulgaria

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Mr Rosen GURKOV

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Report for a Draft Landscape Act

Prepared by the Commission on the regulations of the Association of Landscape Architects in Bulgaria

Reasons for the proposal of law

1. Public interest and concern for achieving sustainable development of landscapes in Bulgaria should be based on a correct balance between social needs, economic activity and environment. The landscape is a key component of the European natural and cultural heritage and contributes directly to human welfare worldwide. The determination of the European identity of Bulgaria and the formation of the nation's cultural values are necessarily associated with a legislative definition of the planning, conservation and management of landscapes in the country.

2. Bulgarian landscape should be given the necessary importance through adequate law because it is an important part of the quality of life of all people, it has a direct impact on the development of the urban environment, national heritage, tourism development in large complexes and in rural areas, optimisation of infrastructure projects.

3. Bulgarian State must take legislative action focused on decisively ending the devastating human impacts on the environment in recent decades and to launch a long-term program to change in order to further improve the quality of living of the population.

4. In our legislation there is no special law on the management, conservation and planning of landscapes, parks and green spaces. Although the LSP has some useful provisions, their implementation is poor, and in many cases they do not apply at all.

The application of the European Landscape Convention and the integration of existing legislative measures in a coordinated law are extremely pressing to date. An updated legislation in this area would provide a legal basis for planning a balanced and sustainable development of our urban and non-urbanised areas, construction and technical infrastructure, protected areas and cultural heritage. It would provide financial resources and employment at national and local level.

5. The proposed law will facilitate the application of Art. 15 and Art. 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria.



Based on the above, as well as the European Landscape Convention signed by Bulgaria (promulgated by SG/issue 22 of 15.3.2005) and ratified by a law passed by the 39th National Assembly on 13.10.2004, and also in implementing the Recommendations for (ISCO-08) imposed by the European Commission of EU Regulation, the new Classifier of Occupations of 2011 and the requirements of the “Natura 2000”, there is a serious urgency for the adoption of the proposed law.

Purpose

The main purpose of the bill is to provide a better quality of living through the conservation, maintenance and sustainable development of landscapes in Bulgaria. It is the result of widescale consultations among the Landscape Architects. Furthermore, it is an expression of the sound concerns of the population regarding the negative trends in the natural landscape, parks, urban areas and green spaces, and normal desire to protect them. The bill is the response to the need for sustainable use of natural resources through planning the level of human intervention as well as already existing settlements and local infrastructure and in areas unaffected by man. The legislative definition of landscape as an essential component of the human environment, as an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage is essential for the future of the country.



As public importance, basis of human life and responsibility towards future generations, the landscape should be protected, maintained and developed, and when necessary to be recovered in a way providing long-term:

1. diversity, identity and aesthetics of the Bulgarian nature;
2. productivity and functioning of ecosystems;
3. opportunity for regeneration and sustainable use of natural resources;
4. reduction of the negative effects of anthropogenic factors on environment.

Financial and other resources necessary for implementation of this law

Funds for the implementation of this law should be provided from the budget of the ministries and municipalities, as administrative bodies applying provisions of the law as follows:

1. From the ministries' budget:
 - Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works – 2 positions
 - Ministry of Environment and Water – 2 positions
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Food – 2 positions
 - Ministry of Culture – 2 positions
 - University of Forestry – 1 position
 - Association of Landscape Architects – 1 position
 - Chamber of Landscape Architects – 1 position



2. From municipal budget:
 - Association of municipalities – 1 position
 - Chief Landscape Architects – 10 positions
 - Municipal landscape expert councils – with order of the Municipal Mayor when necessary.
 - Landscape units – integrated with local landscape administration.

Expected results

The results to be achieved by this law are:

1. Bringing Bulgarian legislation in line with the requirements of EU legislation, relevant laws of its member States and especially the forthcoming adoption of the Schengen area;
2. Sustainable development of Bulgarian landscapes and improvement of quality of life by creating better living environment today and with care for future generations;
3. Creating employment opportunities through conservation, planning, construction, management and maintenance of landscapes in the country;
4. Definition of landscape as a primary factor affecting the welfare of the population and the European identity of Bulgaria;
5. Education of conscious behavioural habits in every Bulgarian related to the purposes and principles of landscape conservation and care for its sustainable development;
6. Increasing the working capacity and improve the health status of populations as a result of maintaining a better environment, and development of recreation and sport as landscape elements;
7. Improving the ecological status of Bulgaria and its microclimate through absorption of dangerous anthropogenic emissions into the atmosphere by plants in the landscape, reducing noise in populated areas, creating habitat for birds and other small animals.

Compliance with European legislation

With this law Bulgaria will enter in synchronisation with European legislation and will fulfil its obligations under the signed European Landscape Convention (promulgated by SG/issue 22 15.3.2005) and ratified by a law passed by the 39th National Assembly of 13.10.2004. Our country will also regulate the application of ISCO-08 imposed by EU regulation. The landscape act is based on the principles of the Law on Protection and Development of the Landscape (Landschaftsgesetz NRW) and “Natura 2000”.



Chapter one – General provisions

Section I – Scope and application of the law

Art. 1. This Law regulates public relations connected with:

1. Management and building landscape and all the territories included in it;
2. Planning the landscape as a national treasure;
3. Preservation, extent and manner of human intervention in different types of landscapes throughout the country to improve the quality of lives;
4. Control and preservation of different landscapes;
5. Implementation of administrative criminal liability for unauthorised use of the landscape;

6. Establishment and functioning of national bodies (state, municipal, professional and Chamber of Landscape Architects) for the management, planning, preservation and maintenance of landscape;
7. Creating strategies and programs for planning, design, development and preservation of the landscape;
8. Regulating the collection and access to information on the landscape structure of the territories;
9. Regulation of landscape zoning and planning of the territories;
10. Regulation of economic organisation of activities related to the landscape;
11. Formulation of rights and obligations of the state, municipalities, companies and individuals in terms of the landscape of Bulgaria;
12. Identifying the specific qualities of the landscape;
13. Improvement of the landscape;
14. Park planning and urbanisation of the urban and non-urban areas;
15. Implementation of international and European commitments and synchronisation with European norms on the landscape, taking into account that quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource.

Art. 2. Basic objectives and principles of nature conservation and landscape management:

1. Regulation and promotion of sustainable development;
2. Restoring and improving the quality of the landscape in urban and rural environment;
3. Integrating landscape conservation policy in sector and regional policies for economic development and quality of life of citizens;
4. Access to justice in matters relating to landscape;
5. Avoiding permanent damage to the ecosystem and landscape by exploration activities, mining and excavation and backfill works;
6. As part of the ecosystem, wildlife and plants and their co-existence and links should be preserved in their natural and historical diversity of species. Their biotopes should be protected, maintained, developed or restored;

7. In populated areas available natural resources such as forest, protective forest belts, shrub plantings, roadside plantings, biotypes, water bodies or surface water, ponds, and other environmentally significant micro and macro structures should be preserved and developed;
8. In planning the located in the area permanent building structures, roads, energy transfer networks and similar projects the natural landscape structures should be taken into account. Roads, energy transfer networks and similar projects should be formulated in such a way as to minimise the intervention in the landscape;
9. It is necessary to preserve the landscape in its diversity, beauty and because of its importance as a place for rest and recreation of people. Its characteristic elements and structures should be preserved or developed. It is necessary to avoid distortion of the landscape for leisure and recreation. Areas with suitable quality and position should be protected and where necessary maintained, planned and preserved or made available for recreation purposes. Mostly, near urban areas enough space for recreation should be provided. For the purposes of this Act leisure activities shall include natural and landscape compatible outdoor sports activities;
10. If not renewable, natural resources must be spared and exploited economically friendly. Exploitation of renewable natural resources is given special attention, they should only be used so as to maintain their sustainable existence;
11. Soil should be maintained so that they can perform their functions in the ecosystem. Natural or naturally dense vegetation cover and coastal vegetation should be preserved. For soils that are not used for agricultural or forestry purposes or gardens whose vegetation cover has been removed, suitable for the area development of vegetation should be implemented;
12. Soil erosion through landscape measures should be reduced and stopped;
13. Historic landscapes and landscape areas and immovable cultural sites should be preserved in their authentic form;
14. Common understanding of goals and objectives for nature conservation and landscape care is encouraged by appropriate means. In the conservation of nature measures and landscape care timely exchange

of information between stakeholders and the interested public should be ensured;

15. All citizens and organisations have rights to protect the landscape, as well as obligations to do so.

Art. 3. Landscape components are:

(1) Natural:

1. Abiotic: geological base, topography, climate, water and soil cover;
2. Biotic: flora and fauna;

(2) Anthropogenic:

1. Construction volumes, buildings, facilities;
2. Infrastructure and engineering underground and overhead networks, communications and facilities;
3. Urbanised areas and spaces;
4. Agricultural plantations;
5. GMOs - genetically modified organisms.

Art. 4. Every Bulgarian citizen must contribute to the objectives and principles of environmental and landscape care according to their personal abilities and act so that their behaviour is not detrimental to and does not damage nature and landscape to an extent greater than inevitable under the circumstances.

Section II – Upbringing, education, information and cooperation

Art. 5.

(1) Awareness of the responsibility of people for caring attitude towards nature and landscape should promote and encourage responsible use of natural resources. General understanding of nature and the environment should be improved through education, information and educational institutions at all levels. This is true for the proposals on:

1. Importance of nature and landscape for society;
2. Tasks of protection and degree of human intervention in the landscape and its consequences in the future;
3. Fundamentals of ecology and ecological relationships;
4. Legal basis for nature and landscape conservation;

5. Consideration of landscape as an essential component of the human environment;
 6. Multidisciplinary training programs in management policy, planning and protection for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
 7. School and university courses that in relevant subjects address the values connected to landscapes and issues regarding its management, planning and protection;
- (2) Cooperation at local, regional, national and European level to improve the effectiveness of measures taken under the European Landscape Convention, and in particular:
1. Providing mutual technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through gaining and exchange of experience and results of research projects;
 2. Support the exchange of landscape specialists, in particular for the purposes of training and information;
 3. Exchange of information on all matters related to this Act;
 4. Promoting cross-border co-operation at local and regional level and, where necessary, prepare and implement joint programs for the landscape.

Chapter two – Public policy and management bodies, landscape planning and conservation

Art. 6. The state policy on landscape management, planning and maintenance is carried out by the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works through the National Landscape Council.

Art. 7.

(1) For discussion and decision making on key issues of landscape a National Landscape Council (NLC) is established to the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works.

(2) The National Landscape Council includes representatives of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Culture, University of Forestry, Union of Landscape Architects and the Association of Municipalities.

(3) The National Landscape Council assists the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works in:

1. Implementation of state landscape policy;
2. Solving problems of high public importance connected with landscape.

(4) The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works shall appoint a landscape architect as president of the National Landscape Council and a second – as coordinator in/for the Ministry of the activities related to landscape.

Art. 8. The Minister of Agriculture and Food, Minister of Environment and Water and Minister of Culture shall each appoint one landscape architect as representative of the relevant ministries in the National Landscape Council and one in their subordinate ministries to coordinate the management, planning and conservation of landscape.

Art. 9. The state policy on landscape management, planning and conservation is integrated into sectoral policies – construction, transport, energy, agriculture, tourism, ecology, culture, education, and healthcare industries, and is implemented by the competent authorities under this Act.

Art. 10. (1) Competent authorities under this Act are:

1. The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works;
2. The Minister of Agriculture and Food;
3. The Minister of Environment and Water;
4. The Minister of Culture;
5. President of the National Landscape Council;
6. Expert Landscape Councils;
7. County Governors;
8. Chief Landscape Architects;
9. Union of Landscape Architects;
10. Chamber of Landscape Architects;
11. Mayors of municipalities, and in cities with district administrations district mayors;
12. Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water.

Art. 11.

(1) In municipalities with population over 100 thousand people chief landscape architects are appointed through a competition, as civil servants for a period of 4 years and not more than two consecutive terms.

(2) If necessary, municipalities with populations under 100 thousand may appoint additionally chief landscape architects for the municipality, as civil servants.

Art. 12.

(3) In municipalities with a population of 50 thousand to 100 thousand people, landscape architects are appointed on the position of “Head of Department”.

(4) The chief landscape architects have a veto in the municipal expert councils.

The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works:

1. Develops together with the National Landscape Council (NLC) the policy and strategy for management, planning and conservation of landscape in the Republic of Bulgaria;
2. Through the National Landscape Council carries out monitoring in the field of landscape planning;
3. Controls the condition of landscapes in the country;
4. Coordinates the supervisory powers of other bodies of executive power with regard to the landscape;
5. Issues orders, authorisations, instructions and approve methods together with relevant executive authorities, the Union of Landscape Architects and the Chamber of Landscape Architects;
6. Provides collection and provision of information about the landscape;
7. Prepares a five-year report on the landscape in Bulgaria;
8. Carries out other activities related to management, planning and landscape conservation in Bulgaria.

Art.13.

(1) The National Landscape Council of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works implements the management of the monitoring of landscape system.

(2) The National Landscape Council assists the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works.

(3) The National Landscape Council is managed and represented by a chairman.

(4) The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works approves the Rules of Organisation and Procedure of the National Landscape Council.

Art.14. Competent to undertake the provided by law activities and operations pursuant to their powers are:

1. On the territory of one county – the chairman of the National Landscape Council or the governor;
2. On the territory of municipalities with population over 100 thousand people, the chief landscape architect or the mayor, in cities with district division – the district mayor;
3. On the territory of the municipalities not included in item 2, Expert landscape councils or the mayor.

Art. 15. The county governors:

1. Ensure the implementation of the landscape policy in the region;
2. Coordinate the work of the executive authorities and their administrations in the region regarding the implementation of state landscape policy;
3. Coordinate the implementation of landscape policy between the municipalities in the region.

Art. 16.

(1) Municipal mayors:

1. Inform the public about the state of the landscape as required by law;
2. Control the construction, maintenance and landscape management in the urban environment and biodiversity conservation of landscape and natural and cultural heritage by coordinating their actions with municipal landscape expert councils, chief landscape architect of the county or the National Landscape Council according to the importance and the territorial scope of the developed landscape area;
3. Organise the activity of landscape units created by a decision of the municipal council to the municipality, including on public basis, which may issue acts of administrative violations;

4. Appoint officials who may issue acts for the establishment of administrative violations under this Act;
 5. Exercise other powers provided by law, in relation to landscape.
- (2) Officials in the municipal administration implementing the activities of landscape management must possess the necessary professional qualifications.
- (3) Mayors of municipalities may assigns the functions under par. (1) to mayors of mayoralties and mayors of districts.

Art. 17. The Chamber of landscape Architects (CLA).

1. The Professional association of landscape architects with design qualifications for planning and investment design, is the Chamber of Landscape Architects (CLA) (Prom. of Art. 2 of LCAEID (Amended - SG. 28 of 2009)).
2. The types of design capacity and design experience is determined according to the Law on Chambers of Architects and Engineers in Investment Design (LCAEID);
3. Bodies of Management and Budget of CLA are established in compliance with the LCAEID.

Art. 18. State, municipal and professional organisations provide each other information and cooperation on the management, planning, conservation, construction and maintenance of landscape.

Chapter three – Landscape structure of territories

Art. 19. Landscape zoning aims at unifying the administrative and legislative approach to landscape development in the territories under this Act and the existing legislation in the country. It is based on the principle of relative homogeneity and territorial integrity of natural and anthropogenic components of the landscape.

Art. 20. Typological classification of landscapes is done to differentiate landscapes according to their standard environment qualities in terms of operability and visual impact and to create a uniform system for evaluating them.

Art. 21.

(1) Landscape development plans are an integral part of the process of planning and territory management.

(2) Park development and Public Works are part of landscape planning.

Art. 22.

(1) In accordance with the levels of development of the National Comprehensive Development Scheme (NCDS) landscape development plans (LDP) at national, regional and local level must be developed as well.

(2) Specific requirements for the content of the LDP are defined in an ordinance issued by the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works.

Art. 23.

(1) LDP at national level (NLDP) is a professional development scheme for landscape architects in the country.

(2) The main objective of the National landscape development plan is a complex development of the landscape in the country, coupled with functional and integrating systems of NCDS, establishing a mechanism forming part of the legislative and regulatory basis of NCDS, for practical realisation of this complex development connected to the harmonious development of the landscape and full environmental conservation at the maximum account of natural laws.

(3) The objectives of the NLDP are as follows:

1. Determining the adequacy of the landscape with regard to the systems of NCDS;

2. Determination of the permissible load of the landscape and its most appropriate suitability for individual systems of NCDS;

3. Determination of degradation of the landscape as a result of human activity in terms of its timely removal and reconstruction of damaged areas;

4. Regulation of complex human activity on the landscape of the country by creating strategies and programs for its planning, conservation and development.

Art. 24.

(1) National landscape plan shall be developed in two phases.

(2) National landscape development plan is created for a forecast period of 20 years and is the basis for updating the National Regional Development Strategy (NRDS).

Art. 25.

(1) The National landscape development plan includes text and graphic materials made on the basis of the assignment in accordance with Art. 119 of the Law on Spatial Planning.

(2) The text materials contains: landscape analysis, landscape synthesis, landscape assessment and landscape proposal in accordance with Art. 29 of this law.

(3) The graphic materials illustrate the analysis and proposals under par. (2).

Art. 26. At the regional level regional landscape development plans (RLDP) are developed for:

1. areas with specific natural and anthropogenic formations;
2. areas of technical and building infrastructure (roads, power lines, communications facilities, oil and gas pipelines, landfills, railroads, irrigation facilities etc.);
3. areas containing significant natural resources or areas of cultural and historical heritage.

Art. 27. At local level detailed landscape development plan (DLDP) are developed on the territory of one or more adjacent municipalities.

Art. 28. Landscape development plan shall be developed based on the graphic materials including: cadastral, topographic and forest maps, approved by the Law on Cadastre and Property Register, and other specialised maps for specific landscape components.

Art. 29. Preparation of landscape plans includes four stages: landscape analysis, landscape synthesis, landscape assessment and landscape proposal.

(1) Landscape analysis represents homogenisation of existing data on the properties of the landscape components on a specific territory and selection of diagnostic indicators for assessment of each component of the landscape. Priority is given to those that determine the structure and those that give the appearance of the landscape.

(2) Landscape synthesis integrates related types of landscape on the respective territory and creates a global articulation (regionalisation) in the territory, which makes it possible to develop and propose principal solutions to improve the condition of the landscape. Each region is characterised by certain specific types of groups that are its features. Thus the typification and regionalisation obtained by synthesis are the basis for information in the next stages of planning the landscape.

(3) The landscape assessment allows to consider what are the possibilities of landscapes in the studied area and whether they can perform their socio-economic and environmental functions.

(4) The landscape proposal incorporates the development of recommendations for the conservation and optimum spatial development of landscapes, and also determines the most rational use of natural resources. It represents a specific design proposal for the development of territories in the future and indicates ways of solving existing environmental problems and even of enhancing the ecological functions of landscapes.

Art. 30. Landscape planning is inextricably linked to spatial planning, urban planning, land management and forest management.

Art. 31. The connection of landscape planning with spatial planning is implemented at all levels and stages of work in preparing landscape development plans:

1. For the collection and systematisation of the required output information about the territories;
 - a. in the analysis of all natural and anthropogenic components of the landscape;
 - b. in the development of several options and prognosis for complex spatial development based on functional and spatial organisation of all systems and subsystems;
 - c. in comparison and selection of an optimal development option;
 - d. in the updating, revision and improvement of plans.

Art. 32. The connection of landscape planning with urban planning is implemented in solving major urban problems:

1. Selection of sites for construction and development of settlements and territorial complexes ensuring at the same time optimal comfort and environmental protection of natural and cultural values;
2. Planning and development of suburban areas in accordance with the requirements for storage of agricultural and forestry fund and providing places for short rest;
3. Harmoniously linking settlements in the landscape and positioning them in nature;
4. Development of an integrated landscape system from urban and suburban parks and recreation areas for short rest;
5. Formation of the spatial structure of settlements and their silhouette by linking the urban and natural spaces and accents;
6. Solving the communication links in urban environments;
7. Studying the impact of urbanisation processes on landscape and eliminating the negative impact of occurring environmental changes on settlements.

Art. 33. The connection of landscape planning with land planning is carried out in developing proposals for implementing specific development activities in agricultural landscapes:

1. Determining the functional structure of agriculture, depending on topography, soils, climate, physical infrastructure, etc.;
2. Building a complete landscape system of agricultural areas by integrating the areas occupied by permanent agricultural crops in the consolidated massifs, alley plantations along rural roads and construction of a system of forest protection belts;
3. Building an irrigation system of canals and facilities in accordance with their environmental and aesthetic impact on landscape;
4. Designing the routes and technical infrastructure sites;
5. Creating belts of insulating vegetation around livestock farms, farm yards, warehouses and buildings and their commitment to harmonious environment;
6. Determining the amenities in appropriate areas near small dams and watercourses, existing woodlands, historic sites, etc.

Art. 34. The connection of landscape planning with forest planning is carried out in the planning of multipurpose use of forest resources and their timely reproduction.

(1) Landscape plans for the forest fund sites include landscape and forest studies that are the basis of the so-called “landscape description”.

(2) The analysis of data from landscape development plans and landscape description serve for:

1. The effective protection of forests as an important raw material and natural resources for the country;
2. Use of specific functions of forests and soil conservation, water protection, climate-regulating, sanitary, recreational and aesthetic, for the conservation of environment;
3. Increasing the productivity of forests by improving their composition and the provision of extended reproduction;
4. Determining the prospects for control and management of forests for economic and recreational needs depending on their purpose and status.

Art. 35. According to their main purpose, as defined by (NCDS), landscapes in the country are: urban landscapes (settlements and settlement formations), agricultural landscapes, forest landscapes, protected landscapes and degraded landscapes.

Art. 36. The specific purpose of the landscape is determined by a detailed landscape development plan (DLDP) and can be:

(1) In urban landscapes according to the predominant function of the territory – for habitation, for complex public service, labour, recreation, traffic and transportation, technical infrastructure, for special sites, etc.;

(2) In agricultural landscapes – circular crops, perennial plantations and uncultivated lands;

(3) In forest landscapes depending on the prevailing functions – for protection, for special and industrial tree plantations;

1. Implementation of multipurpose forest management is achieved primarily through optimal coordination of business with recreational functions;
2. At the development of special purpose forests to enhance their role in shaping and protecting the environment and their recreational functions;

3. When on the same area special purpose forests of different categories are declared, for their development the requirements of the category with the most strict regime will be observed;
4. In developing a plan for the structure of a specific forest landscape, the following factors will be the subject of research and analysis:
 - a. existing forests;
 - b. availability of land with soil suitable for afforestation;
 - c. slope of the terrain and orientation of the slopes;
 - d. slopes, watercourses, water collection areas, which need vegetation cover and erosion protection;
 - e. wind protection of open areas exposed to prevailing winds;
 - f. visual disturbances in the landscape that can be covered with vegetation;
 - g. uncultivated and devastated lands that can be recovered and reclaimed through afforestation.
5. After analysis and evaluation a system of specific measures for improvement, restoration and conservation of forest landscapes is proposed in the landscape development plan.

(4) In protected landscapes:

1. Depending on the categories of protected areas for reserves, national parks, natural landmarks, for managed reserves, for natural parks, protected areas;
2. Depending on other categories of sites with protected status for beaches, dunes, water sources with sanitary protection zones, water areas, wetlands, protected coastlines and protect sites of cultural heritage (archaeological reserves, certain areas or land properties in settlements with cultural-historical, ethnographic or architectural significance);

(5) In damaged landscapes for restoration and reclamation of quarries, mines, dumps, mill tailings ponds, landfills, landslides, erosion...

1. Landscape development plan defines activities for restoration of open spaces in compliance with requirements for environmental comfort and aesthetic harmony.

Chapter four – Landscape planning, investment design and construction of territories

Section I – Landscape planning

Art. 37.

- (1) The requirements for the development of the landscape are determined by the landscape development plans.
- (2) Areas of particular spatial protection, including areas with specific characteristics defined under certain laws, may acquire a special regime of planning and control of the landscape.
- (3) In areas and parts thereof, specified by the provisions of this Act, a landscape development plan may establish a regime of preventive development protection, to keep their actual use without compromising the quality and condition of the landscape.

Art. 38.

- (1) The preparation of landscape development plan (LDP) is supervised by landscape architects with Master's degree in major "Landscape architecture", with work experience of not less than five years gained after graduation and full architect's capacity.
- (2) RDLP and DLDP are prepared in parallel with the preparation of General Development Plan (GDP) and Detailed Development Plan (DDP).
- (3) For the development of the LDP specialists from different fields relevant to the landscape and with appropriate expertise can be invited.

Art. 39.

- (1) The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works issues an ordinance for the norms for different types of landscape areas.
- (2) Specific standards under par. (1) are adopted by the National Landscape Council on a proposal by the competent authorities under Art.10 and before the approval of landscape development plans. The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works approves or refuses to approve the decision of the National Landscape Council by an order promulgated in State Gazette. The order shall be final and binding on local authorities.
- (3) Specific rules and regulations relating to state defence and security shall be determined in an ordinance of the Minister of Regional Development

and Public Works, the Minister of Defence, the Interior Minister and the Chairman of State Agency “National Security”.

(4) In order to maintain the natural balance and admissible antropogenic load of the territories, construction is carried out in accordance with the standards for necessary land under the ordinance in par. (1).

(5) For areas requiring cultural and historical protection the setting of specific rules and norms under par. (2) is mandatory. They are adopted by the National Landscape Council which shall include representatives of the Ministry of Culture and National Institute of immovable cultural heritage.

Art. 40. Integral part of the general and detailed development plans are the LDPs at the appropriate level, according to Art. 38, par. (2).

Section II – Investment design

Art. 41.

(1) Part “Landscape Architecture” is a compulsory part of the contents of the documentation in the investment design for all categories of sites.

(2) All project components must be brought in accordance with the approved landscape development plans, general development plans and detailed development plans.

(3) The technical and working projects in part “Landscape architecture” shall be coordinated and approved by the landscape architect of the municipality (region). The coordination of investment projects included verification of compliance with the provisions of the landscape development plan, general development plan, the detailed development plan and the rules and regulations for design.

Art. 42.

(1) Investment projects in part “Landscape architecture” can be made in the following phases:

- conceptual design;
- technical design;
- detailed design (executive drawings and details).

(2) All project materials (text and graphics) of the investment projects are signed by the designer and, where necessary, by the person who has

made the assessment for compliance, by the developer and the design engineer with full design capacity for part “Construction”.

(3) The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works issues an ordinance for the scope and content of investment projects in part “Landscape Architecture”.

Art. 43. Projects in part “Landscape architecture” to the investment design and development planning are coordinated by the landscape architects of the respective municipalities, counties or ministries depending on their scope.

Art. 44. Investment projects for which a building permit is issued shall be coordinated and approved in the order of the Law on Spatial Planning.

Art. 45. Projects in part “Landscape architecture” are made only by landscape architects with design qualifications and a Master’s degree in “Landscape architecture”.

Art. 46. Refusal to coordinate a preliminary investment design can be made only in conformity with law.

Art. 47. The design documentation in part “Landscape architecture” may include pre-project feasibility studies – analysis, evaluations, opinions, and projects for: conceptual solutions, spatial layout, park planning and infrastructural development; dendrology projects, ornamental flooring, vertical planning, irrigation systems, tracing drawing of the landscape elements.

Art. 48. All parts of the approved investment projects shall be coordinated and approved by the relevant competent institutions.

Art. 49. In the event that within one year of approval of investment projects the developer has not filed a request to obtain a building permit, the project will become void.

Section III – Construction of part “Landscape architecture”

Art. 50. The implementation of an investment project containing part “Landscape architecture” is performed by landscape architects with Master’s degree in “Landscape architecture” or secondary education in the specialty.

Art. 51. For each site a file is created with the documents concerning the organisation and implementation of the project in part “Landscape architecture”, and the file is kept by the developer of the site.

Art. 52. No permission for use and/or certificate of commissioning a site will be granted where part “Landscape architecture” of the investment project is not implemented.

Section IV – Participants in the construction of part “Landscape architecture”

Art. 53.

(1) The Contractor shall appoint under a contract technically qualified persons with the necessary qualifications to carry out technical management of the sites under Part “Landscape architecture”.

(2) Technically qualified persons are those who have received diplomas from accredited university with qualification “Landscape architect” and experience in the specialty of not less than 3 years, regardless of the site category.

(3) In cases not included in this Article technical competence may be recognised for a foreign person under the conditions of reciprocity established in each separate case, who has a diploma legalised in due order, and meets the requirements of this Act.

(4) When the project is implemented by the developer, he is obliged to provide a technical manager – a Landscape architect.

Chapter five – Administrative measures and penalty provisions

Section I – Compulsory administrative measures

Art. 54. For prevention and termination of administrative violations under this Act and their harmful consequences the competent authorities or persons authorised by them impose compulsory administrative measures under Art. 55.

Art. 55.

(1) The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works:

1. Stops orders of central agencies, county governors or the Directorate for National Construction Supervision, which are in violation of this Act;
2. Suspends implementation of the LDP, GDP, DDP and projects approved in violation of this Act;
3. Controls in compliance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations for its implementation the management, planning, conservation and landscape design.
4. Designates an authority to exercise control on the observance of law and implementing administrative and penalty activities.

(2) The National Landscape Council controls the landscape development activities of county administrations, regional directorates, directorates of national parks, municipal administrations and other agencies and in case of established violations of this law notifies the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works for their suspension.

(3) The Directorate for National Construction Supervision:

1. The Head of the Directorate for National Construction Supervision or his authorised officials shall monitor compliance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the planning, conservation, and landscape design.
2. The Head of the Directorate for National Construction Supervision or his authorised officials shall stop construction, parts thereof or individual construction works carried out in deviation from the approved construction documents or made in violation of the LDP and give permission for continuing after the removal of violations and payment of the fines and property penalties;

(4) County governors:

1. Stop orders of local authorities and local administration and the territorial units of the central executive administration in the region that are in violation of this law.
2. Ensure the conservation of landscapes, parks and landscape systems owned and refer violations other executive authorities.

(5) The Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water shall monitor the conservation and preservation of landscapes, landscape systems,

parks, green areas and vegetation outside the territories of settlements in protected areas and habitats.

(6) The Directorates of National and Nature Parks supervise their territory to protect the landscapes and their components according to their competence, in cooperation with Regional Inspectorate for Environment and Water (RIEW).

(7) Municipal administrations:

1. Protect the landscape, landscape systems of settlements, parks, forest parks, green areas and vegetation, public works elements and park furniture in them through the landscape units, specialised agencies and departments to them.
2. Supervise the implementation of LDP, approved investment projects, construction permits, set building lines and levels as well as compliance with existing regulations on spatial planning.

Section II – Administrative violations and sanctions

Art. 56. A fine of BGN 100 to 500, if the act does not constitute a crime, is imposed on an individual, who prevents performance of duties of the officials under this Act and regulations for its implementation.

Art. 57.

(1) A fine of BGN 100 to 1000, if another law does not provide a more severe penalty, is imposed to an official who:

1. Coordinates, approves or issues construction documents in violation of this Act, the regulations and the current landscape plans;
2. Requires as conditions for coordination and approval of an investment project or for issue of construction permit documents that are not required by this Act or any other regulation;
3. within a period specified by regulatory Act fails to rule on the request for coordination, approval, preparation or issuance of construction documents, blueprints, visas and other design; fails to perform inspections or other technical services; fails to answer the complaint, fails to forward the request respectively complaint to the competent authority;
4. Fails to fulfil or performs poorly or untimely duties assigned under this Act, regulations and decisions and regulations based on them.

Art. 58. A fine of BGN 1000 to 5000, if another law does not provide a more severe punishment, is imposed to every inspecting administrative authority (state or municipal), if it approves a project or construction site not complying with the requirements of this Act or any other person with no qualifications to exercise such control.

Art. 59.

(1) A fine of BGN 1000 to 5000, if another law does not provide a more severe penalty, is imposed to an official who:

1. Fails to take timely measures to prevent unlawful construction, for suspension or removal of illegally performed construction works or to remove the effects of other distortions in the landscape;
2. Authorises, allows connection or connects external networks and technical infrastructure facilities to an illegal construction site or a construction with no permit for use, except in cases where a legislative act allows temporary connection;
3. Fails to fulfil or performs poorly or untimely duties assigned under this act, acts for its implementation and other rules and regulations for the design and construction, as well as decisions and regulations based on them.

Art. 60. A fine of BGN 1000 to 5000, if another law does not provide a more severe penalty, is imposed to:

1. Natural person or legal entity – a building contractor who performs works without approved project in part “Landscape architecture”, issues or coordinates construction documents in violation of this act, its implementing acts and other rules and regulations for the design and construction, and the valid development plans;
2. Natural person or legal entity – a building contractor who does not fulfil the project in part “Landscape architecture” or modifies the project without the express consent of the designer;
3. Natural person or legal entity who, in one way or another does not comply with this Act and causes disturbance in landscapes.

Art. 61. A fine of BGN 3,000 to 8,000, if another law does not provide a more severe punishment, is imposed to a natural person or legal

entity – building contractor who carries out construction works without approved project in part “Landscape architecture”.

Art. 62. A fine of BGN 500 to 1000, if another law does not provide a more severe punishment, is imposed to anyone who burns, damages, destroys or maintains with banned chemicals low vegetation and soil cover in field plots, slopes, uncultivated areas or alongside streets and roads.

Art. 63. A fine of BGN 5,000 to 10,000 is imposed to anyone that takes any measures or actions that lead to or may lead to a significant or lasting harm or destruction of protected biotopes or landscapes.

Art. 64. The construction of a site will be suspended in case of missing project in part “Landscape architecture”, till the removal of the omission within a year. If the omission is not removed within the set deadline, construction should be demolished at the expense of the offender.

Art. 65. Committing repeated violations.

1. In case of systematic violations carried out by the Landscape architect of the municipality (region), established by acts issued by the municipality, the Mayor may deprive the offender of the right to occupy the position at the municipality (region) for up to 1 year;
2. For repeated violations committed in contravention of this Act, committed by a natural person or legal entity, established by acts issued by the municipality, second reports of findings are issued with threefold increase of the sanctions.

Art. 66. Establishing violations.

1. The establishment of violations under this Act, the issuance, appeals and execution of penalty decrees shall follow the procedures of the Administrative Violations and Sanctions Act, unless this Act provides otherwise;
2. Violations of this law shall be established by an act of a controlling authority of the municipal or state administration;
3. A penal decree imposing a fine of up to bgn 200 inclusive, is not subject to appeal.

Art. 67.

(1) Municipalities create Landscape System Funds, which accumulate funds from local fees and fines, and other acts related to the implementation of this law.

(2) Funds from the Landscape System Fund shall be used for conservation, development, restoration and maintenance of the components of the landscape within the respective municipality.

Chapter six – Transitory and final provisions

Section I – Additional provisions

§ 1. For the purposes of this law:

1. “Landscape” means a dynamic complex of territories whose specific character and elements is the result of the actions and interactions of natural and/or human factors;
2. “Landscape policy” means the application by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and legislative actions that allow the taking of specific measures aimed at protecting, managing and planning landscapes;
3. “Landscape protection” means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of the landscape justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;
4. “Quality of the landscape” means for a specific landscape the competent landscape professionals or public authorities to comply with the aspirations of the public with regard to the characteristics of the surrounding landscape;
5. “Landscape management” means a set of actions with a view to sustainable development to ensure permanent upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and balance changes caused by social, economic and environmental processes;
6. “Landscape planning” means forward-looking actions to research, design, improve, restore or create landscapes;

7. “Landscape system” means a structural unit of territories, open areas, surrounding areas in urban and rural environment, which are the subject of landscape planning. A specific integrated entity of the territories formed under the influence of natural and/or anthropogenic factors;
8. “Landscape architecture” means a specialty whose object is the management, planning, conservation, construction, and maintenance of the landscape system and its elements, some of which are park development and Public Works. An element of landscape architecture and related professionals is the development of the entire surrounding area beyond the buildings and facilities, and places provided for landscape design in the very buildings and facilities (roof gardens, terraces, etc.).

Section II – Final provisions

1. Persons appointed as President and coordinator of the National Landscape Council and the chief landscape architects must have a university degree in “Landscape architecture” – Master’s degree with professional qualification “Landscape architect” or “Landscape engineer” for those graduated before 1994, full design capacity and experience in the specialty of at least 10 years, gained after graduation.
2. The project in part “Landscape architecture” incorporates current concepts and terms: park planning, landscaping and gardening, as it replaces the current part “Park planning and urbanisation” in Regulation 4 issued pursuant to the SPA.
3. Landscape architects are professionals who can design, build, manage and conserve landscapes and their components within the meaning of this Act.
4. The implementation of this Act is assigned to the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works.
5. This Act shall enter into force six months after its promulgation in State Gazette.

The proposed draft law is based on the European Landscape Convention (promulgated in SG/issue 22 of 15.3.2005) and ratified by a law passed by the 39th National Assembly on 13.10.2004.

Civil society and landscape

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Civil society & landscape



What is CIVILSCAPE?



CIVILSCAPE – a network

- Civil society network founded in Florence 2008
- CIVILSCAPE is an international association of 67 civil society organizations in 24 European countries.
- The member are non-governmental organisations (NGO) which dedicate their work to landscape protection, management and planning, according to the “European Landscape Convention”
- .



CIVILSCAPE - Objectives

- **promotes** the ELC and awareness raising for landscape
- **informs** about civil society activities and fosters the exchange between stakeholders
- organises **projects** on European Level
- **supports** implementation of the ELC
- **lobbies** for civil society and their activities related to the ELC





Civil society & landscape



Scientific background:
a social constructivist approach
to landscape



Social construction of landscape

- Landscape cannot be understood as a given object but rather as a socially defined construct of human consciousness.
- In the process of socialization human beings learn to apprehend what may be designated as landscape.
- Moreover, they learn the connections in which these designs apply without losing social acceptance when misdoing.



Four dimensions of landscape

- 1) The **societal landscape** “as a socially defined object and ensemble of signs” (Hard 2002[1987]: 233) and hence as a societal store of knowledge (Berger/ Luckmann 1966) on the arrangement and interpretation of **objects and symbols into landscape**. This also gives rise to the stereotypes taking effect in concrete individual construction processes.



Four dimensions of landscape

- 2) The **individually updated societal landscape** as a personal reconstruction based on societal ideas of landscape.
- 3) The **appropriated physical landscape** as those objects in space that are concretely relied upon for the construction of the societal landscape and its individual updates.



Four dimensions of landscape

- 4) The **physical space** as a theoretical conceptualisation of the spatial-relational arrangement of things in general, irrespective of whether they are relied upon for the social and/or individual construction of landscape or not.



Appropriated physical landscape

- is created by the **dictates** of economic necessity,
- **modified** by social enforced norms and values,
- within the **limits of political will**,
- manifested in the **legally permitted**.
- The result: landscape is created by physically manifested spatially-social by-effects of the action of differentiated **quantity of power**.



Landscape socialization

of layman is divided

- a) the **native landscape**
- b) the **stereotypical landscape**

The native landscape need not be (stereotypically) **beautiful**, but **familiar**.

The **change in native landscape** is often reconstructed as a home loss.

But native landscape is subject to **inter-generational change**.



Civil society & landscape



Governance and government in postmodern times



Politics and Postmodernity

- **Asymmetry** of political problems and political viability.
- Displacement of politics in the competition for power, law and fundamental questions of social order "in favor of economic, legal, scientific, media and **dramatic and symbolic-aesthetic discourses**" (Jain 2000: 423).
- Reversal of policy, "**in system external 'constraints'**" (Jain 2000: 423)



Politics and Postmodernity

- End of modern politics, morals "should be designed and **implemented in human behavior**" (Bauman 2009: 16).
- The modern belief, moral individuals could be due to "**training and drill**" (Bauman 2009: 54) bring legal regulations is socially deconstructed.



Politics and Postmodernity

- Postmodern understanding, "according to which it must be the moral qualifications of the people who contrives in remarkable ways to shape societies and against all odds it - to **secure survival** - more or less happy" (Bauman 2009: 54).



Governance-Types

- **Market:** volatile, based on prices, exclusion criteria: lack of economic capital
- **Network:** long-term structures, based on trust, an exclusion criterion: lack of social capital
- **Hierarchy:** durably structured, based on instructions, based exclusion criteria: lack of cultural capital



Inherent Logic

Calculi of the conservation of the matrix stereo-typed home in networks of regional development:

- **Long-established people:** the maintenance and development of an assignment system of social status based on the long-established awareness.
- **Policy:** securing control over a uniform imagined territory.
- **Regional developers:** maintaining social recognition by the policy, with the result of resource generation.



Problems

of a rise in the **importance of networks** in regional development

- Loss of influence by the **elected government**,
- **Erosion** of democratic participation opportunities,
- Systematic **exclusion of minors in power**,
- Enforced **community-building**.



Civil society & landscape



Examples



Biosphere Reserve Bliesgau

- Difficult starting situation: Land use conflicts, aversion to the 'protection of nature', subject of political profiling
- Konsequent participation of the population (ca. 250 participation events)
- Integration of the municipalities: municipal union manage the biosphere reserve
- Scientific framework
- **today: no significant opposition**



Stuttgart21

- Re-construction of railway station including the hole railway infrastrucatur of Greater Stuttgart
- Symbol of failed participatory process with in deep poltical changes
- Adaption of the planning within an intensive, second participatory process
- **Direct decission process adopts the plan** for this 4.6 billion EUR project



Fehmarn Belt Bridge

- Plan and international treaty to cross the Fehmarn Belt between Denmark and the German Island Fehmarn
- Harsh protest by the population of Fehmarn brings the project close to its political end
- Mediation process was setup: first time an NGO is organising this mediation process (SHB, CIVILSCAPE member)



Hydro Power Station Atdorf

- Pumped Storage Hydro Power Station Atdorf as the biggest storage facility for electric power and will be a corner stone of the new energy mix in Central Europe
- 100 events followed by a round table process before the formal building decision
- The investor (RWE) spend around 1 million EUR on the process
- **Wide public acceptance for the project**



Civil society & landscape



Consequences



Consequences

from the constructivist perspective

- Transition from exclusivist to inclusive thinking (Sloterdijk 1987),
- Approval of contingencies,
- Equal consideration of appropriated physical landscape and social landscape,
- Increased involvement of citizens and especially minors in power.
- Perception of European policy and idea.



Spatial Planning and Landscape: Opportunities and challenges

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The implementation of the European Landscape Convention requires a consideration about the relationship between its principles and the principles and tools of the sectoral policies that can implement it. One of the most important is related to territorial government: its tools generally operate on the entire territory and, potentially, can contribute to the achievement of part of the landscape quality objectives. However, there are some issues regarding the mutual understanding between the point of view of the territorial approach and the one of landscape, and there is a need to develop appropriate tools.

Spatial planning and landscape

The Council of Europe, in the framework of its activity to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) has dedicated two Workshops to the relationship between “spatial planning” and “landscape”: the first, held in Piestany, in 2008 (Council of Europe 2008) and the second in Thessalonika in 2012 (Council of Europe 2012), besides other local workshops⁴. They dealt with the relationship between landscape and policies related to the “territorial development” and their tools (“spatial planning”). The fact that the topic has been dealt with for two times in a total of 12 workshops, promoted since 2000 to date by the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, shows its importance and its still insufficient development and testing, in particular as referred to: differences, but also convergences between the territorial and the landscape points of view, the historical and actual peculiarity of the two points of view, the non-superimposability and total integration with each other, weather for purposes and tools, issues and potentials of integration.

⁴ Yerevan (Council of Europe 2004a); Moscow (Council of Europe 2004b); Tulcea (Council of Europe 2004c).

The Council of Europe has dealt for long time with the topics related to the territory through the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning (CEMAT). The CEMAT's documents help to focus the meaning of the point of view nowadays underlying the concept of "territory" and the activities and actions related to it.

The term "territory" is strictly bound to the concept of "development": "Territorial development is a comprehensive concept also used as an objective of public policies ('territorial development policy'). This comprehensive character results from the fact that it does not aim only at economic growth in the respective regions, but also at sustainability in its economic, social, environmental and cultural aspect." (item "Territorial development", CEMAT 2007).

The activities related to the "Territorial development", even in its changes over the past fifty years, include the culture and the practice of the discipline of the use of physical space,⁵ at different administrative levels. Its operational tools can be: regulations, incentive, contractualisation and management; they should imply monitoring. "Spatial planning" is one of the essential tools: "Regional/Spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. It is at the same time scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed toward a balanced regional development and the physical organisation of spaces according to an overall strategy": it states the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (CEMAT, Torremolinos Charter, 1983), adopted by CEMAT.

The territorial development policies tools, in particular "spatial planning", are widespread in every European State: it is part of the basic culture of each citizen, not only of experts and administrators, the knowledge that the territory changes are regulated by norms, guidelines and other specific tools; they are widespread at all administrative levels and are generally applied within the territory, even with notable changes from country to country. The activity and the disciplines of the spatial planning

5 See "Space. Form and dimension": "There are various concept of space: social space, physical space (the continuum to which the laws of physics apply), architectonic space, abstract space, and absolute space" (Vroom 2006, p. 298)

have undergone changes in terms of purposes, subject of interest, since the nineteenth century⁶ (when they were born in Europe as a discipline sector and when operative tools were defined and spread) to date: “ In the period of strong growth in the post-war decades, the main tasks of public policies for territories were to guide the growth process by land-use regulation, provision of infrastructure and the use of incentives to attract investment (the related policy concepts were ‘territorial planning’, ‘aménagement du territoire’, ‘Raumordnung’, ‘Ordenacion del territorio’, ‘pianificazione territoriale’, etc.), but developing the territory has become a generalised priority in order to provide employment and services, and reduce the territorial imbalance” (CEMAT 2007, p. 303). The object of interest has moved from the city (disciplines known as “town planning” or “urbanism”), that still remain prevailing, to the entire territory. The disciplines are articulated in sectors aimed at dealing with the economic, social aspects and effectiveness of the localisation choices and organisation of the urban and extra-urban functions, such as residence, production, commerce, mobility, tourism and recreation, etc.; in the operational tools, they developed procedural, regulation and guidelines aspects; they partially dealt with the topic of the town form control, in some period and moments of the disciplinary history, through meetings and conflicts with the architecture disciplines. The topics of environment and ecology, acknowledged and used in their specificity, have been more and more accepted, in particular since the 1970s, as an important contribution to define territorial “sustainable” choices, in the classic meaning of the term, i.e aware of the existing interrelationship between economy, society and environment (Brundtland 1987). Recently, even the topics related to participation became the object of its interest, not just seen as involvement of interested parties in a formal consulting process of the populations on the occasion of territorial planning, that is already widely practiced and regulated, but also as social participation to the choices.

6 Urban planning, as regulatory activities for the organisation and growth of the city, has its origins far more old, but especially during the nineteenth century it is generally recognised the development and the codification of tools and disciplines designed to define shared regulations of urban development and, later, territorial development .

The landscape point of view, considered in all its aspects, naturalistic as well as cultural ones as defined by the European Landscape Convention, generally does not have so consolidated and widespread operative tools as the ones of the spatial planning⁷, even with the differences existing in each European State (Germany, France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom...)⁸. In the 20th century, the theoretical disciplines related to the landscape, have worked to redefine the concepts and analytical instruments of the landscape (differences among the concepts of territory, environment, landscape, relationship between geography, human sciences, earth science...), while the technical disciplines have attended an evolution from the art of gardens to a wide articulation of topics and work scale (from landscape planner to public park and recreation designer, from private gardener to environmental and ecological planner, etc.)⁹. At present, the second ones work at various levels in the planning and management of transformations, for the territorial government bodies, not only in the design of collective places (urban parks, etc.). They deal with both ecology and environment, that is the relationship with nature, as well as essential topics such as culture, memory, cultural heritage, population identity, as well as, furthermore, topics such as design of the formal quality of places. The disciplinary and operative articulations are multiple. The point of convergence is the awareness to work on what can be considered the existing resources, both of environmental and cultural kind: landscape as interaction between the work of men and nature. Furthermore, the concept of landscape stresses the character of common good of space, that has environmental and cultural qualities (strengths, weaknesses, risks and potentials); it opens decisively to the

7 For a comparison between the tools of the spatial planning in Europe see Baudelle, Guy, Mérenne-Schoumaker (eds). 2011; Newman, Thornley 1996; Booth, Breuillard & others 2007; European Commission 1997. For the landscape, in its wider meaning given by the European Landscape Convention, see Scazzosi 1999 and Scazzosi 2001.

8 Germany has a clear landscape planning structure at all administrative levels, that interacts in the same way with the one of the spatial planning: it deals rather and above all only with environment and ecology. France, among various tools for a landscape policy, has set the obligation to introduce the landscape topics in the territorial planning. Indeed, Art. 3.1 of the Loi paysage 1993 sets various changes to the Code de l'urbanisme, therefore: « *Les plans d'occupation des sols doivent, à cette fin, en prenant en compte la préservation de la qualité des paysages et la maîtrise de leur évolution...* » (Loi paysage 1993, Art.3). See also Scazzosi 2001.

9 Luginbühl 2012; Vroom 2006.

practice of the populations participation to the choices of transformation and management of places as a right, opportunity and responsibility.

As it generally happens when new topics arise, the disciplinary borders of the territorial development and landscape are being redefined, both in terms of handled topics and of operative tools: in this moment “The distinction between the domain of landscape architecture and that of planning and urban design is becoming blurred”.¹⁰

Moreover, in the considerations arisen from the Workshop organised by the Council of Europe, the essential role, even if not unique, of the spatial planning for the landscape quality has been pointed out: «*L'aménagement du territoire (spatial planning) est un acteur clé de la qualité paysagère, à tous niveaux... C'est donc l'aménagement du territoire qui peut – et doit – apporter un aide substantielle à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie... Orienté vers le développement durable*». ¹¹ The link exists wheter or not the administrative competence of the spatial planning is or is not responsible for landscape policies as well: «*ce rôle est encore renforcé par le fait que beaucoup de législations nationales attribuent à l'aménagement du territoire le mandat de favoriser le développement de la qualité du paysage, au même titre que de favoriser le développement de l'économie nationale*». ¹²

In a moment in which the bodies of international cooperation in Europe (Council of Europe and European Union) are setting new targets for the territory management and the landscape topic is setting the objectives of the quality of all places (European Landscape Convention 2000 and related implementation documents), it would be very useful to go beyond the sectorial nature and sometimes scepticisms, in order to establish a constructive relationship between territorial development experts (territorial economist, spatial planners...) and landscape experts (geographers, landscape planners, landscape architects...) to discuss, together with the other actors, about the interactions between the two conceptual points of view and, in detail, the possible operative synergies.

10 Vroom 2006, p. 14.

11 Buergi E., in Council of Europe 2004a, p. 91.

12 Buergi E., in Council of Europe 2004 p. 91.

The European purposes of the spatial planning in the past and today

In the last decade, the interest of international bodies for the territory and the territorial policies has increased in Europe, in particular by the European Union (27 Member States), while the Council of Europe (47 Member States), had worked on it since the 80's, with a role based on methods of orientation and involvement of the States on a voluntary operative engagement.

In particular, at the Council of Europe level, Council of Europe adopted: the Torremolinos Charter (1982); the Guiding Principles for the Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (2002). CEMAT (specific commitments on spatial development of the Council of Europe) adopted: the Ljubljana Declaration on sustainable territorial development (2003); the Lisbon Declaration on networks for sustainable spatial development (2006). Are of great importance the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent – Recommendation Rec (2002) 1.

At European Union level, European Union, Ministers responsible for spatial development defined: the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999); The Tampere Action Program (1999); the Territorial Agenda of the EU or Leipzig Charter (24-25 May 2007) regarding town development and territorial cohesion; the 1st Action Programme for the implementation of the Territorial Agenda (2007). The Territorial Agenda of the EU (adopted by the Ministers responsible for spatial development in May 2007) has these aims: promote economic growth and employment (Lisbon Strategy); promote sustainable development (Gothenburg Strategy); strengthen the European Social Model in global context; promote a new understanding of “territorial governance”; dialogue between economy, science and administration. Future tasks are: strengthening territorial

cohesion and new challenges are: strengthening regional identities and making better use of territorial diversity.¹³

Today, all have the aim of strengthening the global competitiveness, territorial cohesion and sustainable development of all regions of Europe: the topic of places quality is put in relation with the essential aims of the Council of Europe (democracy) and of the European Union (competitiveness, environmental balance and overall well-being, democracy development).

In particular, both the Council of Europe and the European Union converge about the concept of “territorial cohesion” in the documents related to territory: it is an overarching purpose of development in the “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent” of the Council of Europe CEMAT (2002) and in the Lisbon Treaty of the European Union (2009, art. 174). Although widely used, the concept does not have any official definition: “Although it is included at the highest level in official documents, the concept of territorial cohesion has so far not been officially defined”. It is imperatively linked to economic and social purposes. One of its definition has been given in the CEMAT Glossary: “It is generally considered to complement the objectives of economic and social cohesion, and aims at promoting harmonious and homogeneous development of an entire territory”. In particular, “There is wide agreement that territorial cohesion is a multi-dimensional concept with at least three main components: territorial quality (the quality of the living and working environment; comparable living standards across territories; similar access to services of general interest and to knowledge); territorial efficiency (resource efficiency in energy, land and natural resources; competitiveness of the economic fabric; attractiveness of the territory; internal and external accessibility; ability to resist de-structuring forces related to globalisation; territorial integration and co-operation

13 Before the Agenda 2007 the issues were: “genuinely equal access for all residents of an area to basic services (sanitation, schools, welfare, recreation) recognised as individual and/or social rights in national, European and international standard-setting instruments; equivalent accessibility to the various transport and communications facilities, to knowledge, to the above-mentioned services and to economic employment and/or business opportunities and resources; residents’ access to the natural environment and the possibility of enjoying nature undisturbed. Fundamental objectives were: balance socio-economic development of the regions; improvement of the quality of life; responsible management of natural resources and protection of the environment; and rational use of land”.

between regions); territorial identity (presence of “social capital” and ability to develop shared visions of the future; local know-how and specificities; productive “vocations” and competitive advantage of each territory)”¹⁴ (item “Territorial cohesion” CEMAT 2007).

The concept of “development” is no rather identified with a material measurement of the economic growth (competitive efficiency and distribution equity), but also with the achievement of other benefits and values that favour the physical as well as psychological well-being of people in a society capable of self-organisation and of providing itself and maintaining common goods (environment, landscape, culture).

The concept of “sustainability” is adapted to Europe and the concept of landscape developed by the European Landscape Convention contributes to it (landscape as “the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”, Art. 1). To the three classic pillars (economy, environment, society), CEMAT, in its “Guiding Principles”, defined in 2000 and made official in 2002, adds a fourth pillar, the “culture”, coherent with the defence and enhancement of the cultural and identity differences among the different European areas: “Believing that social cohesion... has to be accompanied by sustainable spatial development policies that bring the social as well the economic requirements to be met by the territory into line with ecological and cultural functions” (CEMAT 2002). At world level, in 2001, the Unesco, in its Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity declares that Cultural diversity “Is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence” (Unesco 2001).

The quality of places is accepted as a strategic condition for the development: “Our cities possess unique cultural and architectural qualities, strong forces of social inclusion and exceptional possibilities for economic development. They are centers of knowledge and sources of growth and innovation. ... In the long run, cities cannot fulfill their function as engines of social progress and economic growth as described in the Lisbon Strategy unless we succeed in maintaining the social balance within and among them, ensuring their cultural diversity and establishing

¹⁴ See item «Territorial cohesion» CEMAT 2007 and Camagni 2012.

high quality in the field of urban design, architecture and environment” (European Union, Leipzig Charter 2007).

The participation of populations and stakeholder is considered essential: “The involvement of economic actors, stakeholders and general public is essential” and moreover, such policy “involves actors outside the administration and enables citizens to play an active role in shaping their immediate living environment” (European Union, Leipzig Charter 2007).

The spatial planning is influenced by that: “the complexity and scope of spatial planning objectives and instruments today require clarification of their links with other policies, firstly to give spatial coherence to policies establishing the basic principles of any society, such as identity (culture, heritage), well-being (health, education, social welfare), environment quality (nature, environment) and secondly to co-ordinate sectorial policies affecting territory (in particular agriculture, transport and communications infrastructure, industry, energy and mines)”¹⁵

Even by just reading the international documents of the Council of Europe and of the European Union, it is clear that many purposes are common both to people dealing with spatial planning and to people dealing with landscape: In particular, this is the case of the focus on the population well-being, on the quality of places as part of such well-being; but also on the governance and participation of the populations to the choices and management activities of their places.

It is even true that the primary point of view of the two disciplinary and operative visions remains different.

The spatial planning, even in the strong differences existing among the countries, and often among the regions in the same country, is aimed mainly at defining the uses of the space and to consider above all the economic and social aspects that this implies, even with all the articulations that such topics have developed today regarding the concept of quality. The concept of territory has been and is used to define the spatial limits related with laws and legal rules.

The landscape instruments, whether dealing with ecologic aspects, culture and identity of the populations and places, start by considering the existence of resources (environment and ecology) and cultural specificities of

15 Zoido 2006.

populations (historical and recent); they focus, moreover, on the importance of the physical characters of places, at the various scales and for the aspects of both form and matter. They set themselves purposes and tools in order to find the inevitable transformations on their respect and enhancement.

Operative issues: actions and its instruments

In the spatial planning in Europe, the landscape has found a place, initially identifying areas of “outstanding” interest, similarly to the policies related to nature protection that resulted in the identification of protected areas, of different size and purposes (natural reserves, natural parks, etc.). Since the 90s and with a decisive acceleration after the definition of the European Landscape Convention in 2000, methods of approach to landscape have been developed, which take the entire territory into account, therefore also the spaces that European Landscape Convention defines as “everyday” and “degraded” (European Landscape Convention, Art. 2).

The target set by the European Landscape Convention, to achieve a quality of all places, gives rise to search policies for the landscape aimed at the entire territory, by defining specific tools (in particular landscape plans at various administrative levels) and/or the introduction of landscape planning within the spatial planning.

The Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2008) promoted by the Council of Europe address and support the administrations to develop landscape policies by applying the European Landscape Convention: the document widely stresses the relationship between ordinary territory and landscape planning and the importance to consider the entire territory as a topic to focus on. In particular, it is necessary « *un processus systématique de planification paysagère, adaptée aux différents niveaux, du national au local, et appliqué à tout le territoire, y compris les espaces urbains et extra-urbains* ». The tools can be specific landscape plans or they can establish « *l'introduction systématique de la dimension paysagère dans les instruments de planification ordinaire du territoire aux différentes échelles...* ». In any case: « *Toute planification du territoire doit intégrer la dimension paysagère* » (Council of Europe Guidelines 2008).

From an operative point of view, the Guidelines stress the fact that the landscape implies, specific points of view, analytical tools and objectives:

« Il est important qu'il y ait des études spécifiques pour la connaissance paysagère des lieux, et une définition de plans d'action ». They « devraient concerner soit la protection des caractéristiques des lieux qui sont déjà reconnus comme étant de grande qualité, soit la gestion ordinaire des lieux, soit les projets de requalification et de réhabilitation »¹⁶ (Council of Europe, Guidelines 2008). It is possible to create considerable synergies between the spatial planning culture, tools and practices and the landscape concepts and practices. It is necessary a regular consideration of landscape in scientific and technical studies, that should be part of each and every cognitive and action process of the spatial planning, at all levels.

Among the various field of possible actions for the landscape, the matter of interest here is not properly the planning and arrangement of the urban and extra-urban designed open spaces (public parks and collective spaces of different size and form), nor the natural parks management (natural parks, etc.), but rather the consideration of the entire space as landscape. Recent considerations are highlighting the need of new technical skills: the landscape quality stakeholders requires not properly creative « *paysagiste concepteur* », similar to architects and designer, but rather landscape expert, able to mediate between interests and points of view, but also to find implementation tools (« *paysagiste médiateur* ») (Luginbühl 2012); in fact, such figures exists also in the training of *spatial planners*.

Landscape quality and territorial quality

As it is known, the European Landscape Convention identifies as specific stages of each landscape policy: the “knowledge” of landscapes, based on “identification and assessment” (Art. 6 C) and the definition of “landscape quality objectives” (Art. 6 D). Such preliminary activities flow into general policies: “Implementation. To put landscape into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape” (European Landscape Convention, Art. 6 E).

16 Orientation pour la mise en oeuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3, adopté le 6 février 2008, Annexe I. Exemples d'instruments utilisés pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage. 1. Planification paysagère: plan et elude du paysage autonomes ou integration du paysage dans la planification ordinaire du territoire.

The European Landscape Convention is not detailed in the method to be followed for identification and assessment of landscapes. The Convention is also imprecise about the landscape quality objectives, but fairly it leaves to the operators the task to define the instruments, according to the needs, the growth of processing, the exchange of experiences (Art. 6 C.2). The Convention thematic Workshops managed to explain and to find examples about the meaning of “identification”, “assessment”, “landscape quality objectives” and of the indicators that can be used to define them.¹⁷ They did not do enough about the relationship between landscape description and the instruments for the action, general as well as sectorial ones, for each of the landscape quality objectives are specified and organised.

Through the debate on the definition of indicators, it is possible to try to clarify the meaning of landscape quality and what could be its indicators: because “The debate on the definition of ... indicators is active through Europe, but yet remains unsolved”. The indicators shall allow to: “to allow periodic monitoring of the development and state of the landscape, the people’s satisfaction with their landscape and the effectiveness of public and private initiatives for the improvement of landscape”.¹⁸ The landscape observatory of Catalonia has defined five essential purposes to measure the landscape status, its evolution and policies: “the state of the landscape, its evolution, the effectiveness of the public policies, the behavior of society in relation to the landscape, the degree of landscape satisfaction”. The “state of the landscape” includes ecologic, as well as cultural values.

The Observatory has conducted research related to landscape indicators used both by administrative government institutions in Europe and in the academic framework: the research has pointed out a wide variety both in the landscape conceptualisation as well as in the definition of indicators. This is due to the relative newness of the concept of landscape, as matures in the latest decades and set forth by the European Landscape Convention: the issue related to the indicators is at a plain stage of conceptual, regulatory and technical development.¹⁹ In particular it appears that the major part

17 Council of Europe 2006; Observatori del Paisatge 2009.

18 Sala P., Landscape and Good governance. The example of Catalonia. In: Council of Europe 2008, p. 110.

19 Sala P., Indicator de paisatge, in: Observatori del Paisatge 2009a, p. 116.

of the landscape indicators available at the moment are indeed indicators used to maintain the biodiversity and for a “sustainable” development, in its classical meaning, that is aimed at the safeguard of ecosystems and at the reduction of the impacts that human activities generate. Therefore, they have spatial specificity, that is an environmental one and not a sufficient landscape character, as “*no aborden directament la manera de percebre el paisatge que tè una societat*”. The indicators aimed at addressing such second issue should be linked to the «*ús social del paisatge, a les sensacions que ens transmet, al grau de satisfacció que ens produci un determinat paisatge, al coneixement que en tè la societat o al valor econòmic que li atribueix, aspectes tots ells que la població considera importants i que depenen de percepcions collectives*». ²⁰ Despite the notable commitments made by the landscape ecology, the topics dealt with by these disciplines remain limited within life sciences, and cannot fully embrace the contributions and the cognitive and methodological heritage of the human disciplines, and still without an equal and fruitful collaboration and interrelation relationship taking place.

Catalonia has defined its landscape indicators based on the European Landscape Convention principles, considering the landscape both as a physical fact as well as a representation that is made of the populations, by analysing their natural, cultural, individual and social character. They are: “1. Transformation of the landscape, 2. Landscape diversity, 3. Fragmentation of the Landscape, 4. Economic value of the landscape, 5. Knowledge of the landscape, 6. Landscape satisfaction, 7. Landscape sociability, 7. Landscape communication, 9. Public and private action in the preservation, management and planning of the landscape, 10. Application of the instruments of the Landscape Act [of Catalonia]”. ²¹ They are indicators related to the status and the running evolution of physical phenomena: for example, trend and homogenisation or heterogenisation of places; splitting of its “continuity” or “coherence” that is used in a wider sense (the concept of splitting has an ecologic origin), but also in terms of landscape (structure and facilities that are superimposed with logics that are completely extraneous and extern to the characters of the

20 Among the existing ones, there are: Indicators for the landscape assessment (Netherland), the English indicators of landscape tranquillity (Tranquillity Maps) and of the rural landscape quality (Country Quality Counts).

21 Sala P. in: Observatori del Paisatge 2009 a, p. 124 and following.

places), social (for example if the social use is prevented), visual (role of a scenic background, of an horizon line); changes in the structure and in the visual characters, etc.

Regarding the territorial quality, the territorial policies have basic targets related to the economic and social action framework as conducted by the public sector and they are aimed “at influencing the future distribution of activities in space. It [spatial planning] is undertaken with the aims of creating a more rational territorial organisation of land uses and the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect environment, and to achieve social and economic objectives: it is about “spatial impact of other sectorial policies”, “distribution of economic development”, “market forces”, “land and property uses” (European Union 1997). A comparative analysis, conducted in the framework of an European exchange of information related to the economic and social matter, highlights the variety of models that are “closely related to the idea of spatial planning”. The term spatial planning refers indeed to the wide range of tools “to describe the particular arrangements to managing spatial development which apply in their territories”: they not only have different names, but also different meanings, so that ambiguities and misunderstanding could arise in the International debate (“*aménagement du territoire*”, “town and country planning”, “*Raumordnung*”, “*ruimtelijke ordening*”, etc.) (European Union 1997, p. 23). Some cultural, operating and administrative traditions deal in part with some aspects related to the contemporary concept of landscape (as for example, the quality of the places’ form). The spatial planning remains therefore primarily linked to the “promotion of social and economic cohesion and greater competitiveness within the Community” (European Union 1997, p. 23; Baudelle, Guy, Mérenne-Schoumaker 2011).

Advantages and criticalities of the link between spatial planning and landscape

The landscape planning tools as far defined and used in the various countries that refer to the European Landscape Convention (at the same time coherent with the various cultures, regulations and administrative

structure of each country),²² have still had a generally modest impact. It can be agreed upon the point of view of Yves Luginbühl, who analyses the Italian and French experiences of large scale landscape planning: *« Pour les plans de paysage italiens, comme pour les français, un constat s'impose: il est très difficile d'affirmer qu'ils ont été efficaces en termes d'action. Les textes sont le plus souvent des déclarations d'intention, qui peuvent être inscrites dans des chartes ou des programmes précis, mais rien ne dit que toutes les opérations programmées ont été réalistes; il manque cruellement un volet d'évaluation des actions entreprises. »* (Luginbühl 2012, p. 349). Even if regular comparative studies lack, in-depth analysis dedicated to the relationship between landscape and spatial planning conducted by the Council of Europe Workshops²³ show that the activities to identify and qualify landscapes are much developed and tested in Europe, much more than the modalities of application of such knowledge in action, in particular as far as spatial planning goes. Moreover, the activity for landscape, inspired by the European Landscape Convention, has so far developed experiences and considerations regarding the activities of understanding and qualifying places,²⁴ rather than implementing action tools.

To link the landscape quality purposes to the spatial planning provides a legal instrument of action for their implementation, spread at different

22 and related to the different aspects of the concept of landscape, such as environmental and cultural ones.

23 See the Reports about the application status of the European Landscape Convention by the Council of Europe at the Conferences of States, as well as at the thematic Workshops held between 2000 and 2012 (www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp)

24 The geographic culture has produced in Europe above all many Atlases to read the landscape (France, Netherlands, Spain, etc.) and similar tools (as for example in Italy, the preliminary studies of some regional landscape plans, among them Tuscany, Lombardy, Puglia, Umbria). Such tools offer a wide framework for the descriptions of characters and the assessment of places quality (“identification”, “characterisation” and “assessment”, Art. 6 of the ELC); some of them, in particular recently, develop a more reduced part, that defines the general “landscape quality objectives”. One of the distinctive characters of such tools is the issue of communication not only to experts, but also to a wider potential group of users, according to one of the basic principles of the landscape policy as promoted by the ELC, that is the participation of the population to know-how and decisions: for this purpose, easy graphic and iconographic communication tools are used (photos, design, maps, graphic focus, etc.) as well as tools to enable an easier access to information (via internet, etc.).

levels and provided with administrative structures. “The definition of landscape quality objectives for landscapes previously identified and assessed (ELC, Art. 6 d) and their inclusion in spatial developments plans provides a good opportunity of giving legislative force to these objectives”. In fact: “in the domestic legal systems of most European states, spatial planning instruments – principally those for the smallest spatial scale and lowest political levels – provide mandatory standards” (Zoido 2006). In such process, the identification of landscape quality objectives is in some way facilitated: “there is a feedback process, with planning work facilitating better selection of landscape quality objectives” (Bertrand de Montmollin, in Council of Europe 2006, p. 65); in other words, the knowledge of characters and the operational modalities of potential implementation tools contributes to articulate the landscape quality objectives also according to the characters of tools. Moreover, the understanding of the characters and quality of landscapes can support the territorial policies that aim at landscape quality, if it is integrated with its cognitive modalities.

There have been different initiatives to link the spatial planning with the landscape, as for example in France with the *Loi Paysage* of 1993, establishing the regular introduction of the landscape topic into the ordinary territorial planning, beside the definition of specific plans and tools, or Catalonia, where a specific law has been created.

Moving from knowledge to action for the landscape quality by using the tools of spatial planning, some issues arise and need to be addressed and highlighted to find operational solutions.

Some examples of Italian cases seem to be useful

In Italy, the founding law regarding landscape, the *Codice dei Beni culturali e del Paesaggio* (2004) (Code of cultural heritage and landscape) allows the introduction of the regional landscape plan (PPR) into the regional territorial planning (PTR). Various regional administrations have equipped themselves in the latest years in order to review the previous regional landscape plans, that started in 1985 with the national law 431/1985, establishing a compulsory landscape planning by the Regions and that, in general, has been interpreted as identification and protection of areas of particular interest. Today, it is possible to talk about regional landscape

plans of second generation, as they consider the whole territory from a landscape point of view (in course of advanced development are the plans for the Italian regions of Umbria, Emilia-Romagna, Puglia, Piedmont; recently, the plans for Sardinia and Lombardia have been integrated). In the case of Lombardia, the landscape plans task is: to provide specific analysis about the landscape characters,²⁵ recently integrated with interesting analysis out the dynamics and the issues of landscape;²⁶ to define landscape quality objectives; to develop guidelines for the territorial policies of some areas (for example lakes, mountain) and sectorial policies (energy, historical road, etc.); to spread good practices. Its operational tools are: the assessment of project quality at the end of the planning process (“landscape assessment of changes”, similar to existing instruments in France, Spain, United Kingdom), the use of European tools such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the establishment of landscape Commissions in all municipalities in order to assess the projects, raising the awareness of professional experts and of the administrations with short courses. It has no regulatory operational tools or actions. In theory, the landscape plan of Lombardia fulfils many of the European Landscape Convention Guiding principles.

The Lombardia regional spatial plan (PTR) and all other legislative and regulatory tools of the territorial policies linked to it (lower level territorial planning) shall refer to cognitive contents and address contents of the landscape plan in order to implement them. Some experiments in this field have been conducted, although with uncertain results. The INTERREG project “LOTO - Landscape opportunities for territorial organisation” (LOTO 2005; Rossi, Scazzosi 2010) has developed a landscape description methodology to introduce such knowledge into the spatial planning. Among the relapses of the project, the Lombardia Region has introduced for the

25 In the case of Lombardia, the regional landscape plan develops above all the aspects related to the understanding of the cultural action of the mankind, leaving the environmental topics to other competencies and other regional tools.

26 Lombardia Region (2010): “*Principali fenomeni di degrado e compromissione del paesaggio e situazioni a rischio di degrado*”, Regione Lombardia: http://www.regione.lombardia.it/cs/Satellite?c=Redazionale_P&childpagename=DG_Ambiente%2FDetail&cid=1213405422069&packedargs=NoSlotForSitePlan%3Dtrue%26menu-to-render%3D1213394164263&pagename=DG_QAWrapper

implementation of its Law 12/2005 “*Legge per il governo del territorio*” a specific attachment with guidelines to introduce some landscape aspects into the studies for the territorial planning at municipal level. After seven years, a test²⁷ regarding the initiative results has given a less reassuring outcome: serious lack in the landscape description, in the congruence between the landscape characters and regulatory decisions related to the territorial topics (uses of the soil), in the technical training of plan drafting groups, in the consideration of the topic of landscape quality as a development chance rather than a bureaucratic fulfilment, in the population participation to the decisions, beside the typical consolidated forms of the territorial planning. Moreover, in Lombardia, the strong economic role that the extension of building areas plays in the support of the financial resources of the municipal local bodies, contributes to drive municipalities to put the ordinary landscape quality topic on the background respect to the perspective not to be able to maintain the actual levels of welfare (social services, health, education, etc.). The choices of the economic and territorial policy of the Region, since the 1990s to date, have considered the territory above all as a resource to satisfy the productive needs and the needs to establish a rich and dynamic economy and society.²⁸

Which spatial planning for which kind of landscape quality objectives?

A key question arose during one of the Council of Europe Workshops: “*Existing kinds of planning: what landscape functions do they reflect?*”.²⁹ The relationship between the spatial planning and landscape assumes inevitably different modalities according to the characters that the spatial planning has matured in each country and according to the tradition and implementing practice of the landscape in each country, going back to the general common principles of the European Landscape Convention, but also taking into account the previous landscape culture of each country, the conceptual evolution in progress, the training of experts of spatial

27 Research Institute Eupolis (Istituto superiore per la ricerca, la statistica e la formazione di Regione Lombardia), 2012.

28 See PTR documents.

29 Drozdov Alexander, Integration of the landscape concept into spatial (territorial) planning in Russia. In: Council of Europe 2008, p. 77.

planning and landscape, the sensitivity of administrators and populations. Within such framework, some general notes can be identified:

- To base part of the choices of spatial planning on the characters of landscape as identified by the landscape surveys. The administrative boundaries on which the spatial planning leans (national, regional, intermunicipal, municipal) do not correspond, in general, to the landscape units that can often be “transboundary”. For example, the policies aimed at a more rational use of the soil and at the urbanisation control, will have different answers not just by using only indexes that describe territorial phenomena (metropolitan areas, urban polarities, infrastructures, etc.), but rather by intertwining also the landscape specificities (for example, different answers shall have the topic of rational soil use in small urban areas respect to marginal urban areas towards the rural territory and, moreover, respect to touristic areas on the mountain, on lakes...);
- To articulate the landscape quality objectives for the spatial planning tools. The definition of landscape quality objectives is to be introduced in goals and and sectoral actions: on the one hand, they should be coherent with the definition of the general objectives, on the other hand, they should be organised in more specific objectives linked to the activities and tools of the sectoral policies implied in the landscape and territorial transformations. Indeed, even the sectoral tools shall develop specific instruments and integrate and modify their own ones in order to satisfy such purposes:³⁰ “In decision making, ‘ objectives’ refer to concrete alternatives outcomes fitting in a general goal... Thus, setting-up well-defined goals is the first important step. These can be Leitbilder, or normative planning goals ” (Antrop 2006, p. 27);
- To integrate and partially modify the cognitive tools of the spatial planning. If the landscape policy is mainly based on the identification of areas and exceptional elements to be protected, as it is the case in various European countries, it is almost inevitable that the concept of assessment (qualification in the French version) and of “landscape

³⁰ For example, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) can even provide answers related to the landscape, if it considers this as one of its indirect purposes (for example, the maintenance of ancient olive trees for reasons linked to their historical, symbolic meaning and to the definition of attractive forms of the landscape).

quality” are understood and translated with the term “value” and indicators and assessment methods are defined in order to establish a priority scale, rather than assess the meanings that the places have for the populations, and to point out, on a regular basis and everywhere, even the lack of quality and the need of a good management of ordinary places. “An important linguistic confusion should be noted here. The English concept “qualities” refers more to properties than values. It is often translated in other languages meaning ‘values’ in the sense of ‘good’ or ‘bad’ or ‘better’ or ‘worse’” (Antrop 2006, p. 26). An interesting experience of the Lombardy Region is related to its upgrading of the PPR – Regional Landscape Plan (2010) and concern all the territory. It presents a precise research at regional level (texts and maps) related to the “Main phenomena of degradation and endangerment of the landscape and situations at risk”. In this activity, the region defines not just the quality indexes, but rather indexes of lacking quality. It defines the concepts of “pollution” and “endangerment” of landscape, linked to the “loss, waste of natural resources and cultural, historical, visual, morphological and testimonial characters”, that interact with the qualities of “relevance” and “integrity” that can still be recognized as landscape characters.³¹ It is not just a question of “trivialisation, impoverishment and loss of the historically assumed character of the landscapes”, but also of “failed achievement of a new qualitatively meaningful condition in terms of habitability of places,... strictly linked to the enrichment and/or the enhancement of their naturalistic, artistic-cultural and aesthetic heritage (durable and

31 It is partially dealt with by the text of the national “Landscape report”, that at the note presents a list of landscape modifications and alterations, inspired by ecological concepts, by adapting and integrating them also for the cultural characters and the ones of the social perception and for the formal ones (DPCM 12/12/2005, *Relazione paesaggistica. Allegato tecnico*, note 8).

therefore transmissible)” (Lombardy Region 2010).³² The Lombardy Territorial Plan should use such knowledge of landscape quality to integrate the territorial policies related to the soil use, economic and social development as appropriate with the related aspects regarding landscape quality of places;

- To integrate and adapt some operational tools of spatial planning. The tools on which spatial planning is based and are still used in it, even if they have been modified in the meanwhile, reflect its ‘historicalised’ purposes: see for example, the use of land-use planning and of zoning as a basic instrument of the spatial planning, that uses two-dimensional cartographic representation forms for areas, completing them with regulations related to such uses. “Initially, spatial planning was essentially economic in orientation. Although it is now less exclusively so, it cannot rule out this aspect. The important ties between spatial planning

32 Five main categories of causes have been identified and have left or are producing landscape pollution and endangerment phenomena: “Hydro-geological disorders and catastrophic and dismal events; urbanisation processes, creation of facilities, practices and urban uses; rural and zoological production transformations; under-use, dismiss and abandoning (both of open and built areas)”. It is interesting to note that the consideration here is not environmental, but points out the effects linked to the morphological quality, places livableness, effects on the population identity: “urbanisation processes” that cause damage to the identity characters and remarkable disorder, not just physical one; “aesthetic” trivialisation, as well as ecosystem and functional trivialisation of phenomena linked to the rural and zoological production; serious neglected conditions and negligence linked to the under-usage; abandoning and dismiss of, for example, tertiary and commercial areas (as for technology obsolescence, reduced economic yield, unbalance in the costs/benefit ratio, etc. not just for extracting activities, indeed already foreseeable). The mapping regards the entire Region and identifies: skiing areas to logistic-industrial or commercial areas, historical cores with loss of recognisability, destructuring areas, abandoned forest areas and rural areas, etc. The concept of “detractor” has been introduced, as distinguished between “absolute” (as a non-managed landfill) and “relative” (an element that, even of intrinsic quality, is in conflict with the context in terms of position, size, etc.). The survey is very useful and waits for a more detailed scale. In the Lombardy case, the researches have been conducted by experts and no tool has been introduced to better understand the social perception of the places by the populations. In the case of other Italian regions, that are reviewing the Regional Landscape Plans (in particular Umbria and Puglia), tools to identify symbolic significant places (classic iconographic tools, such as painters, videos, postcards, etc.) and to enhance the collaboration of the population for their identification (in forms of IT participation) have been introduced.

and economic processes call for different knowledge and approaches depending on the political level and spatial scale” (Zoido 2006 p. 60). Such tool has indeed a strong influence on the spatial quality of the landscape transformations: it is a recurring topic in the history of the territorial planning tools, that has had periods of great interest for the composition characters of places, in particular of the city. Today, there are examples and tests all over Europe mainly related to the safeguard of the landscape characters of city centres and the relationship between historical architectures (churches, castles, etc.) and related contexts: in particular there is a wide experimentation regarding the safeguard of the visual relationship between the landscape elements (see Paris, Bern, etc.)³³, and also outside Europe (see for ex. the Tokyo plan³⁴ and the “form-based code” in US). The regulations are completed by images that describe through maps, designs and photos the actual characters of the places and the regulation aims. Among part of the spatial planners, there is a debate in progress regarding their regulatory language (at least in the countries where this tool is used)³⁵ in order to

33 See also: Scazzosi 1999; Scazzosi 2001.

34 Miyawaki 2010;

35 See the division in “The legal and administrative “families” of Europe” (British, Napoleonic, Germanic, Scandinavian, East European), with a notable difference above all between the British area and the rest of Europe (Newman, Thornley) 1996.

find effective ways to manage part of the formal aspects.³⁶ Regulation texts, representations and maps should be integrated and adapted to achieve landscape quality objectives for all the territory, but also to communicate them to the different stakeholder and people and, at the same time, to raise awareness (sensibilisation);

- To experiment a language adequate to the regulatory tools. A significant case, regarding not only the city, but also wide landscape portions, is represented today in Italy by the “Landscape heritage areas”, outstanding landscape areas, preserved by the law of the state and the regions and for which the National law establishes that the public administrations provide specific compulsory “use prescriptions”. A critical use and an integration of codified languages of the spatial planning and in particular of the zoning, should contribute to manage the landscape quality, in particular through the regulation of spatial characters (form and materials) of the landscape transformations. Some issues about the effectiveness of the tools to integrate the ones of raising awareness, participation and orientations, remain open.

36 An example can clarify: it is related to the Territorial Plan of Bergamo 1969 (Giovanni Astengo): “The building index, i.e. the amount that can be built on each parcel of land declared by the building plan, shall be expressed using two parameters: the height of buildings and the ‘coverage ratio’”. This regulatory solution is different from the “most [of the plans], not only in Italy [because they] defines the buildability in terms of cubic meter per square meter. Between the two expressions, there is a fundamental difference. In the first case it has to do with magnitudes as the height of the building and the portion of the land that is left free by the same”: they “have, as well as an economic sense, and above all an architectural significance. In the second case, with a magnitude that has a meaning almost exclusively economic, contributing in a special way in determining the market value of the land”. (Original text: “*Nel piano di Bergamo gli indici di edificabilità, le quantità cioè che possono essere costruite su ogni porzione di terreno dichiarato edificabile dal piano, sono espressi ricorrendo a due grandezze: l’altezza degli edifici e il rapporto di copertura*”; la “*maggior parte [dei piani], non solo in Italia, definisce l’edificabilità in termini di metro cubo per metro quadrato. Tra le due espressioni vi è una differenza fondamentale. Nel primo caso si ha a che fare con grandezze come l’altezza dell’edificio e la quota del terreno che dallo stesso viene lasciata libera, che hanno, oltre a un significato economico, anche e soprattutto un significato architettonico. Nel secondo, con una grandezza che ha un significato quasi esclusivamente economico, concorrendo in modo precipuo nel determinare i valori di mercato dei terreni*” (Secchi, 2001, p.128).

Conclusions

It is important that those who act in the framework of the spatial planning accept the challenges and chances given by the landscape in terms of quality of places, but without pretending to solve the issue just with their traditional cognitive approaches and their consolidated operational tools, but also accepting and promoting an interdisciplinary and infra-disciplinary collaboration among experts and all the other actors of landscape.

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La politique du paysage en Grèce à travers les mécanismes de l'aménagement du territoire

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La protection du paysage en Grèce

La Grèce a un patrimoine historique, culturel et environnemental particulièrement important, qui est souvent très menacées. L'interaction diachronique de facteurs naturels et humains crée une variété extraordinaire des paysages, et, en même temps, une pléthore d'espaces de valeur. Ces paysages ne sont pas statiques mais en constante mutation. La mutation du paysage hellénique a été intense, surtout dans les années 60 et 70, période pendant laquelle on a assisté à des constructions intensives. Ces changements ont souvent contribué à la dégradation du paysage (Gourgiotis, Tsilimigkas, 2011).

La plupart du temps, la protection de certains paysages a un intérêt historique ou esthétique. La législation hellénique a incorporé depuis les années 50 la notion de la protection du paysage. Malgré cette prise en compte par la législation de la valeur du paysage, la mise en place d'un cadre en faveur de sa gestion n'est pas assurée d'une manière systématique et cohérente. En conséquence, des transformations spatiales « spontanées » ont conduit à une dégradation environnementale et esthétique de nombreux

espaces. La Convention européenne du paysage, telle qu'adoptée par la législation hellénique depuis 2010, constitue une base stratégique pour reconnaître l'importance de la protection du paysage et la nécessité de préparer un cadre de planification au niveau national.

Plus précisément, le premier instrument institutionnel qui reconnaît l'importance du paysage et entreprend sa protection est la Loi 1469/1950 pour la protection des bâtiments et des ouvrages d'art, après 1830, à travers la notion des paysages de qualité spécifique. Ainsi plus de 400 paysages de qualité spécifique ont été identifiés. Puis, avec la Loi 996/1971 des parcs nationaux, forêts esthétiques et monuments de la nature a été introduit le concept de « forêts esthétiques » en raison de protection du patrimoine naturel.

En 1975, la révision de la Constitution hellénique a renforcé la protection de l'environnement et du paysage. Plus précisément l'article 24 de la Constitution prévoit la protection de l'environnement et du patrimoine, qui fait partie des obligations de l'Etat et donne aussi des orientations en matière d'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme (Giannakourou 1999). Par ailleurs, la notion du paysage protégé a été élargie et complétée, couvrant à la fois des éléments de l'espace naturel et humain par la Loi pour la protection de l'environnement (Loi 1650/86) (Vladou, 2010).

Dans le Règlement de la construction, la Loi 2831/2000 est définie comme une partie intégrante du cadre de la protection de l'habitat traditionnel et des bâtiments classés, l'espace environnant. Est ainsi mis en exergue le besoin de la protection du patrimoine architectural et de l'espace naturel. De cette façon, est souligné le besoin d'avoir une vision globale pour l'environnement. La Loi 3028/2002 pour la protection des antiquités et du patrimoine, en vertu de laquelle les monuments ainsi que leur espace environnemental sont protégés, suit la même logique (Ministère de l'environnement de l'énergie et des changements climatiques, 2011).

Malgré ces efforts législatifs, on constate qu'une gestion efficace du paysage nécessite une politique globale et cohérente, qui couvre l'ensemble du territoire national. Les outils institutionnels mentionnés ci-dessus déterminent la nécessité de protéger le paysage. Il est vrai que le paysage fait l'objet de plusieurs politiques de protection, mais le besoin de la mise en place d'une politique globale et efficace de gestion du paysage est plus que jamais d'actualité.

La protection du paysage à travers le Cadre spécial de planification spatiale et de développement durable des sources d'énergies renouvelables (SER)

La dynamique avec laquelle se développent les sources d'énergie renouvelables les dernières années a conduit à la fois au changement du «paysage» énergétique avec le renforcement du rôle de SER, et a un impact assez important sur le paysage proprement dit, en raison du volume et de la taille des installations de ces projets.

De façon indicative, l'objectif pour la Grèce concernant la capacité d'installation de parcs éoliens est de 4.000 MW pour 2014 et de 7.500 MW en 2020 (Ministère de l'environnement de l'énergie et des changements climatiques, 2010).

L'augmentation significative de l'installation de parcs éoliens en combinaison avec l'absence dans les plans d'aménagements locaux et régionaux de lignes directrices concernant l'implantation des projets, a créé une série de problèmes et de retards à la délivrance de permis, aux financements des projets, de la bureaucratie et de l'insécurité pour les investissements.

On a également observé un déficit dans la protection de l'environnement naturel et humain, car cette augmentation des demandes d'installation de parcs éoliens a révélé un «conflit» entre les espaces qui avaient un potentiel éolien exploitable et des espaces qui avaient un intérêt écologique et paysager, qui souvent étaient les mêmes.

Ce conflit n'a pas été facile à surmonter afin de parvenir à un développement spatial équilibré, du fait que les schémas d'aménagements et la législation pertinente ne tenaient pas compte des caractéristiques des éoliennes et des critères environnementaux et spatiaux nécessaires pour leur implantation.

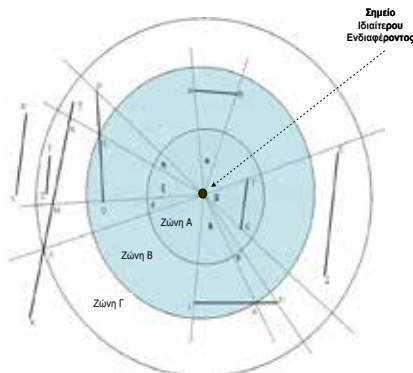
La solution à ces problèmes a été donnée par l'adoption du «Cadre spécial pour l'aménagement du territoire et du développement durable pour les énergies renouvelables» (SER), outil d'aménagement du territoire qui détermine à l'échelle nationale des principes, des orientations et des règles générales qu'un projet d'énergie renouvelable doit respecter. Ceci permet de connaître d'avance les espaces desquels est exclu un projet de SER, les régions appropriées à de tels projets, ainsi que les conditions en matière d'aménagement du territoire qu'un projet doit respecter. Il

donne notamment des orientations sur les distances à respecter entre le lieu d'installation du projet et des activités avoisinantes, sur la densité maximale d'éoliennes permise par collectivité municipale – capacité de charge, sur les règles d'intégration au paysage.

Ainsi, est obtenue la promotion de la production d'énergie électrique, ainsi que l'atténuation des impacts négatifs à l'environnement et au paysage. Plus spécialement, l'établissement de ces orientations et critères de façon claire, devraient agir de façon catalytique sur l'accélération des rythmes d'introduction d'énergie verte à l'ensemble de la production de l'énergie électrique en Grèce, par le moyen de la simplification et de la systématisation des conditions qu'un projet doit respecter en matière d'aménagement du territoire.

Plus spécifiquement, il est vrai que les parcs éoliens ont un impact fort sur le paysage et génèrent potentiellement des impacts sur leur environnement immédiat (portée de l'ombre, impact sonore, conflit d'utilisation de sol, etc.). La méthodologie des cercles qui a été adoptée prévoit:

- l'identification des « espaces d'intérêt particulier » à partir desquelles il y a un contact visuel direct avec le parc éolien ;
- la catégorie de l'espace national où le parc éolien est situé, selon la hiérarchisation prévue : espace à priorité éolienne (EPE) et espaces de convenance éolienne (ECE), îles et bassin athénien, espace maritime et îlots inhabités ; la distance maximale entre les éoliennes et les « espaces d'intérêt particulier », varie selon la catégorie de l'espace et est divisée en 3 zones (A, B, C) ;



- l'interférence optique des éoliennes, exprimée en densité maximale admissible par zone (A, B, C) ou en capacité d'accueil de l'horizon visuel. Ceci est évalué en tenant compte de deux critères : 1^{er} critère, le nombre des éoliennes par km², dans les zones B et C ; 2^e critère, uniquement applicable si le premier critère concerné ne vise pas la pondération visuelle par zone (A, B, C.). Il s'agit de la quantité d'éoliennes qui se trouvent dans l'horizon visuel d'un observateur à 3600, situé sur un espace d'intérêt particulier. Pour évaluer ce critère, les éoliennes, y compris la distance réelle ne dépassant pas les 500 mètres, sont reliées d'une part entre elles et d'autre part avec l'espace d'intérêt particulier et de cette façon on calcule l'angle en degré.

Le Cadre spécial de planification spatiale et de développement durable des ressources d'énergies renouvelables est un exemple de planification spatiale à l'échelle nationale qui tente de mettre en place des règles d'aménagement du territoire, des principes et des orientations pour la promotion de la production d'énergie électrique, l'atténuation des impacts négatifs à l'environnement, en même temps que de contrôler les impacts de parcs éoliens au paysage.

Mrs Aphrodite SOROTOU

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Towards a National Strategy for the protection, management and planning of Greek landscapes

Thankfully, the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change recognised the significance of landscape issues and soon after the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, it established a National Landscape Committee, entitled to advise the Minister and to propose a National Strategy for the protection, management and planning of Greek landscapes.

Initially, the main objective for the development of this strategy was the proactive contribution of the landscape studies (assessment, management and planning) into the Greek planning system in a way that the stewardship of the landscape would be secured. Relatively quickly it became apparent that such an approach could be even more effective if the landscape studies themselves were incorporated in the existing Greek spatial planning studies. Of course, this has been posing many challenges both on a theoretical and on a methodological basis.

Evidently, as has probably happened in other cases, the landscape concept has not necessarily been understood as in the text of the European Landscape Convention, not only amongst the Greek public but also amongst its policy makers and planners. As a result the inclusion of this new aspect has been viewed with great scepticism and ambiguity. Needless to say, that there is a long way to go until planners themselves are convinced of the advantages of the inclusion of the landscape objectives into their work. However, the key argument of this whole process is that landscape can provide an integrative framework for wider practices for spatial planning (Selman 2006, p. 2), and, by serving as a means to public participation, for achieving spatial justice.

In order to accomplish the above, all landscape methods that will be adopted or developed will become integral parts of the Greek planning system based on five key principles:

- the integrated view of nature and culture as two interrelated components continuously interacting in space and time. This is understood in exactly the same way as in the European Landscape Convention;
- the multiplicity of landscape values either produced by the nature and culture interaction or attributed by the agents who create and/or enjoy it;
- the dynamic character of the landscape;
- the need to provide proactive tools for landscape management and planning that apply to the whole territory (degraded and everyday) and not only to the outstanding landscapes; and,
- the importance of public participation as a tool for the involvement and the co-responsibility of the Greek society as a whole for the protection, management and planning of their landscape. Simultaneously, the cooperation amongst the various agents involved whether they are scientists, policy makers or the general public is imperative.

The National Strategy will involve three major levels of study (each one corresponding to the current Greek planning scales):

The National Scale (1:250,000)

At national scale, a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) will be conducted in order to develop a national typology of Greek landscapes (i.e. to identify and characterise landscape types and areas for the whole country). The LCA will be developed by analysing a series of basic datasets (concerning inter alia physiographic and natural elements, land uses and settlement patterns), the results of which will be cross-tested and refined through selected field surveys. Public consultation with key stakeholders and an interactive web-based application open to the general public will provide the necessary input for the refinement of the management and planning proposals.

The Regional Scale (1:250,000)

Work at the regional scale (same scale as the national one) involves the identification of landscape areas of international, national and regional importance for each of the 12 regions of the country. The process has been fully integrated into the framework of the revision of the respective spatial plans, currently underway. It has been designed as a first, pilot approach to landscape appraisal in the Greek planning system. Public

consultation will take place at the level of key stakeholders and of the elected representatives in the regional councils.

The Local Scale (1:50,000)

The methodology for the local scale, which is considered as the most appropriate level for conducting LCA studies, is still under development. Each local spatial plan is envisaged to incorporate a fully integrated LCA; this will analyse physiographical and natural factors, land cover, elements of the historical and cultural dimensions of the landscape; and, it will provide a set of visibility studies, identify recent dynamics, trends and factors for change. The scope of the assessment will exceed landscape characterisation, to include landscape evaluation, definition of quality objectives, establishment of management and planning proposals, development of an action plan for implementation of the local landscape strategy and definition of follow-up indicators for monitoring its implementation.

At this scale the involvement of the public plays a major, if not the most significant, part. The process of consultation will aim to democratise decisions, in order to allow the voices to be heard of all those, whose quality of life could be affected by development decisions. It will contribute to sustainable land use management and promote a type of governance which takes both individual rights and collective beliefs into account. In practice, emphasis will be placed on the local perceptions and the values attributed to the landscape, and local communities will be asked to provide input for the identification of threats and opportunities. In this way, consultation will develop at various levels; indicatively, direct interviews, open seminars and/or a web-based inventory.

Conclusion

In principle, each of the levels will address a series of territorial and development issues at the corresponding scales (urban development and land use, energy and water management, tourism pressures, transport and infrastructures, etc.), with a view to secure the stewardship of the landscape. However, as we know for a fact, the results of this endeavour will also depend on external factors. Limited available finances, rapid on-going development trends and pressures (see fast track procedures),

and potential lack of commitment from the regional or local governments, may jeopardise the successful completion of the strategy.

Integrating the landscape aspect in the Greek planning system poses, in any case, a major methodological challenge, as it constitutes a completely new approach, for which there is still little experience in Europe. Nevertheless, it is a key element in promoting spatial justice in policy making, through open, democratic procedures. It is hoped that the result of this effort will be an in-depth knowledge, analysis and reflection on the diversity of landscapes of Greece.

The National Strategy does not seek to design the future landscape of Greece, but to proactively indicate the trends which need immediate consideration; it will serve as an instrument for sensitisation, education and awareness of the public; it will propose strategic lines, specific directives and priority actions aiming above all to improve the quality of the landscapes and, consequently, the quality of life of the people.

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La politique du paysage en Grèce a travers les mécanismes de l'aménagement du territoire

Integrating the study of landscape in the Greek spatial plans and policies

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La protection du paysage en Grèce

- ▶ La mutation du paysage hellénique était intense surtout dans les années 60 et 70, qui était une période d'intense construction et de croissance du bâti. Ces changements, ont souvent contribué à la dégradation du paysage.
- ▶ La législation grecque a incorporé depuis les années 50 la notion de la protection du paysage.
- ▶ Des transformations spatiales «spontanée» ont conduit à une dégradation environnementale, esthétique de nombreux espaces.
- ▶ Le premier instrument institutionnel qui reconnaît l'importance du paysage et entreprend sa protection est la loi 1469/1950 pour « *la protection des bâtiments et des ouvrages d'art, après 1830* », a travers la notion des *paysages de qualité spécifique*.

La protection du paysage en Grèce

- ▶ La loi 996/1971 des « *parcs nationaux, forêts esthétiques et monuments de la nature* » a été introduit le concept de « *forêts esthétiques* » pour de raison de protection du patrimoine naturel.
- ▶ En 1975 la révision de la Constitution Hellénique a renforcé la protection de l'environnement et du paysage.
- ▶ La loi 1650/86 « *pour la protection de l'environnement* », a élargie et complété la notion du paysage protégé, couvrant à la fois des éléments de l'espace naturel et humain.
- ▶ Par le règlement de la construction, loi 2831/2000, est mis en valeur le besoin de la protection du patrimoine architectural, et de l'espace naturel.
- ▶ La protection du patrimoine architectural, de l'espace naturel et des monuments historiques sont mis en valeur par le règlement de la construction, loi 2831/2000 et par la loi pour « *la protection des antiquités et du patrimoine* » loi 3028/2002.

- ▶ Une gestion efficace du paysage nécessite une politique globale et cohérente dans le temps, couvrant l'ensemble du territoire national. Les outils institutionnels mentionnés ci-dessus déterminent la nécessité de protéger le paysage. Il est vraie que le paysage fais l'objet des plusieurs politiques de protection, mais le besoin de la mise en place d'une politique globale et efficace sur la gestion du paysage est plus que jamais d'actualité.

La protection du paysage à travers le «*Cadre Spécial de Planification Spatiale et de Développement Durable des Sources d'Énergie Renouvelable (SER)*»

- ▶ Changement du «paysage » énergétique par la dynamique du développement des SER.
- ▶ L'objectif pour la Grèce concernant la capacité installée des parcs éoliens est 4.000 MW pour 2014 et 7.500 MW en 2020.
- ▶ L'absence dans les plans d'aménagements locaux et régionaux des lignes directrices concernant l'implantation des projets, a créé une série des problèmes et des retards à la délivrance de permis, au financement des projets, de la bureaucratie et de l'insécurité des investissements.



Cadre Spécial pour l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Durable pour les Énergies Renouvelables (SER): Solution aux problèmes de l'implantation des SER.

- ▶ Un outil d'aménagement du territoire, qui détermine, à l'échelle nationale, des principes, des orientations et des règles générales, qu'un projet d'énergie renouvelable doit respecter.
- ▶ Il donne des orientations sur:
 - les distances du lieu d'installation du projet par rapport aux utilisations de sols et des activités avoisinantes,
 - sur la densité maximale d'éoliennes permise par collectivité municipale - capacité de charge,
 - sur les règles d'intégration au paysage.



Les parcs éoliens : impact fort sur les paysages

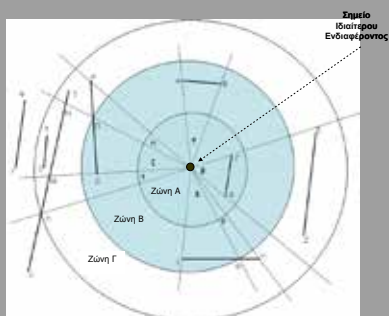
La méthodologie qui a été adopté par ce *Cadre Spécial de SER, prévoie :*

- L'identification des «espaces d'intérêt particulier» à partir desquelles il y a un contact visuel direct avec le parc des éoliens.
- La catégorie de l'espace national où le parc éolien est situé, selon la hiérarchisation prévue par le *Cadre Spécial de SER* (Les Régions à Priorité Eolienne (RPE) et les Régions de Convenance Eolienne (RCE), les îles et le bassin Athénien, l'espace maritime et les îlots inhabités).
- La distance maximale entre les éoliennes et les «espaces d'intérêt particulier», qui varie selon la catégorie de l'espace et elle est divisé en 3 zones (A, B, C).



L'interférence optique des éoliennes, exprimée en densité maximale admissible par zone (A,B,C) ou en capacité d'accueil de l' horizon visuel. Ceci est évalué en tenant compte des 2 critères:

- 1^e critère : le nombre des éoliennes par km², dans les zones B et C,
- 2^e critère : s'applique uniquement s'il n'est pas satisfait le premier critère concerné la pondération visuelle par zone (A, B, C). Il s'agit de la quantité d'éoliennes qui se trouvent dans l'horizon visuel d'un observateur en 360°, situé à un *espace d'intérêt particulier*. Pour évaluer ce critère, les éoliennes, y compris la distance réelle ne dépassant pas les 500 mètres, sont reliées d'une part entre elles et d'autre part avec l'*espace d'intérêt particulier* et de cette façon on calcule l'angle en degré.







Towards a National Strategy for the protection, management and planning of the Greek landscapes

- Establishment of a National Landscape Committee,.
- Design of a National Strategy for the protection, management and planning of the Greek landscapes.
 - Incorporation of the landscape aspect in the Greek Spatial Plans because landscape can provide an integrative framework for wider practices for spatial planning and, by serving as a means to public participation, for achieving spatial justice.
- Landscape is understood differently amongst the Greek public and amongst its policy makers and planners.
- Ambiguity and scepticism.
- Difficult to convince planners of the advantages of the inclusion of the landscape objectives into their work.



Principles of the strategy



- ▶ Integrated view of nature and culture
- ▶ Multiplicity of landscape values
- ▶ Dynamic character of the landscape
- ▶ Proactive tools for the whole territory
- ▶ Importance of public participation



Landscape in the Greek Planning system

National scale (1: 250,000) – separate procedure

Identify and characterise Landscape Types and Areas for the whole country
Public consultation with key stakeholders and an interactive web-based application open to the general public

Regional scale (1: 250,000) – Regional Spatial Plans

Identification of Landscape Areas of International, National and Regional importance for each of the 12 Regions of the country
Public consultation at the level of key stakeholders and of the elected representatives in the Regional Councils.

Local scale (1:50,000) – Local Spatial Plans

landscape characterisation, evaluation, definition of quality objectives, management and planning proposals, action plan and follow-up indicators
Public participation as one of the most important parts of the study



Conclusions

- ▶ Each of the levels will address a series of territorial and development issues at the corresponding scales.
- ▶ A series of external factors may jeopardise the successful completion of the strategy.
- ▶ Integrating the landscape aspect in the Greek planning system poses, a major methodological challenge.
- ▶ Proactively indicate the trends that need immediate consideration; serve as an instrument for sensitisation, education and awareness of the public; propose strategic lines, specific directives and priority actions aiming above all improve the quality of the landscapes and, consequently, the quality of life of the people.



ARMENIA / ARMENIE

Information on implementation concepts of national landscape policy of the Republic of Armenia

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By ratifying the “European Landscape Convention” (ETS No. 176) on 9 May 2004, the Republic of Armenia has assumed the obligation of protecting, managing and planning of natural and man-made landscapes.

The implementation of National Landscape Policy of the Republic of Armenia pursues a goal of establishing necessary prerequisites for sustainable development based on well-balanced and harmonious interactions between the needs, the economic activity of the society, and environment in compliance with the ideology of European landscape policy.

With the development of civilisation a significant part of landscapes is formed under various impacts of human factors.

In fact, landscapes reflect all the achievements and shortcomings of human activity, thus creating a unique picture of the Earth, and express the value system of the people as well as promote or inhibit economic growth.

Within the framework of the ideology of sustainable development, the European Landscape Convention introduced itself as a “new philosophy” related to landscapes. The Convention is based on the simple idea according to which the quality of human life is directly dependant on the quality of the surrounding environment and, consequently, not only valuable natural landscapes, but also everyday environment, deserted and degraded areas are important.

In fact, being based on the ideology of harmonisation of natural and man-made environments, and discovering ways of preventing negative anthropogenic impacts on the landscape, the Convention may be considered as an efficient tool for achieving the goals of sustainable development.

Taking into consideration the small size of our country, its geographical location, energy resources and the lack of exit to the sea, as well as the

limited amount of land suitable for settlement and agriculture and, in the meantime, particularly rich cultural and natural heritage, it is especially important to properly evaluate and promote resources available for endogenous development, creating harmonic urban and rural environments, i.e. well-groomed and attractive landscape. This idea completely coincides with the main goal set before the urban development, which is legally defined as “Creation of environment favourable to life”.

Thus, in order to avoid negative impacts on landscapes caused by economic development it is important to extensively introduce interconnected operations of protection, management and planning of landscape in the country in compliance with European standards by developing landscape policy and using up-to-date methods of spatial and landscape planning.

The process of implementation of the Convention in Armenia

During the recent years a number of consistent steps have been taken in Armenia towards discovering landscape problems, analyses, and providing basis for national policy. Phase activities have been prescribed by the relevant legal acts, including :

- Inter-ministerial Committee has been established to coordinate the implementation of European Convention in Armenia based on the Decree of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N° 650-A, dated 31 July 2009;
- “List of measures on fulfilling obligations assumed by the Republic of Armenia emanating from European Landscape Convention” has been approved by the Republic of Armenia Government Decree N° 308-N, dated 24 March 2011;
- “The Republic of Armenia National Landscape Policy Implementation Directions” has been approved by the Protocol Decree N° 45 of the Republic of Armenia, dated 17 November 2011;
- by the Decree of Civil Service Council N° 952-A, dated 12 December 2011, addenda have been made to the civil service trainings with the purpose of including landscape problems. The requirement concerning the knowledge of the Convention has been added into the job descriptions of relevant civil servants;

- the Decree N°164-N on “The Republic of Armenia Landscape Prize Award” has been approved by the government of the Republic of Armenia on 16 February 2012;
- the Republic of Armenia Government Decree N° 807-A, dated 28 June 2012, on “Approval of sketches and description of the Republic of Armenia Landscape Award, i.e. Diploma and Statuette”;
- “The Republic of Armenia Strategy for Landscape Protection, Management and Planning” has been approved by Protocol Decree N° 29 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, dated 19 July 2012;
- Legal acts regulating the elaboration of spatial planning documents have been supplemented by provisions related to landscape organisation issues;
- Methodological manual of “Instructions for development of “Landscape management” section in Spatial Planning documents” has been developed and published.

The aforementioned legal acts have been developed based on the directive “Priority Areas of Implementation of European Landscape Convention” (CM/Rec(2008)3).

A few words about the above-mentioned Committee :

- representatives of all parties interested in landscape problems, i.e., State and local governments, scientific, educational institutions and NGO’s have been included in the Inter-ministerial Committee coordinating the implementation activities of European Landscape Convention in the Republic of Armenia, established by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia;
- based on the same decree the Ministry of Urban Development of the Republic of Armenia shall be responsible for the implementation of the Convention;
- the large size of the Committee enables to establish both horizontal and vertical co-operation ties around landscape problems by avoiding the risk of disconnected or even conflicting approaches in the functions performed by institutions. The Committee is an effective consultative platform for implementation of mutually agreed activities;
- the Committee prepares Convention Implementation Reports every six months and submits to the Prime Minister.

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Paysage et aménagement du territoire en Wallonie

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Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire, de l'urbanisme et du patrimoine et de l'énergie, Service public de Wallonie, Région Wallonne

La Région wallonne, ou Wallonie, couvre une superficie de 16 844 km², soit plus de la moitié de la Belgique. La Wallonie a une population d'environ 3 500 000 habitants, répartie inégalement au sein de 262 communes.

La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en Wallonie relève de plusieurs autorités. En effet, depuis les lois spéciales de réformes institutionnelles de 1980, la Belgique est régie par trois niveaux de pouvoirs : l'Etat fédéral, les Régions et les Communautés. La plupart des compétences concernant directement ou indirectement le paysage sont aujourd'hui du ressort régional. Il s'agit notamment de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme, du patrimoine, de l'environnement et de la conservation de la nature, des richesses naturelles, de la politique de l'eau et de l'énergie, des travaux publics, des transports, du logement, de la politique agricole, du tourisme...

Par contre, les compétences enseignement et culture dépendent des Communautés de langue (française et germanophone).

La Région wallonne a ratifié la Convention européenne du paysage le 20 décembre 2001. La Convention est en vigueur en Belgique depuis le 1^{er} février 2005.

Bien qu'aucune législation ne soit spécifiquement consacrée au paysage en Wallonie, cette préoccupation est présente depuis longtemps dans des textes réglementaires relatifs notamment au patrimoine ou à l'aménagement du territoire.

Ainsi, la loi organique d'aménagement du territoire et d'urbanisme, promulguée en 1962, a été suivie de la réalisation d'inventaires des sites qui ont servi de base à la désignation de zones d'intérêt paysager dans les plans de secteur (principal document réglementaire d'affectation du sol).

Plus récemment, plusieurs décisions du Gouvernement wallon montrent une mobilisation accrue autour de la problématique paysagère.

En effet, depuis le 27 novembre 1997, date à laquelle le Code wallon de l'aménagement du territoire, de l'urbanisme, du patrimoine et de l'énergie (CWATUPE) a été profondément modifié, la notion de paysage a été introduite à l'article premier de cette législation dont le 1^{er} paragraphe stipule « Le territoire de la Région wallonne est un patrimoine commun de ses habitants ».

La Région et les autres autorités publiques, chacune dans le cadre de ses compétences et en coordination avec la Région, sont gestionnaires et garants de l'aménagement du territoire.

Elles rencontrent de manière durable les besoins sociaux, économiques (de mobilité), patrimoniaux et environnementaux de la collectivité par la gestion qualitative du cadre de vie, par l'utilisation parcimonieuse du sol et de ses ressources (par la performance énergétique des bâtiments) et par la conservation et le développement du patrimoine culturel, naturel et paysager.

Cet article premier définit la philosophie de la législation et les principes qui doivent guider toutes les interventions sur le territoire de la Wallonie : subsidiarité et développement durable.

La Région et les pouvoirs locaux sont les gestionnaires et les garants de l'aménagement du territoire wallon en ce compris le paysage.

De par cette législation, une série d'outils sont à la disposition des autorités pour la prise en compte du paysage. On peut citer le Schéma de développement de l'espace régional (article 13), le Schéma de structure communal (article 16), le Plan communal d'aménagement (article 49) et bien évidemment le permis d'urbanisme (articles 84, 127 paragraphe 3).

Ces outils sont toutefois peu efficaces, voire inutiles, en l'absence de sensibilisation, de formation, d'éducation et de connaissance en matière de paysage.

C'est pourquoi, la Wallonie a depuis quelques années, beaucoup investi dans ces différents registres répondant ainsi au prescrit de l'article 6 de la Convention européenne du paysage.

En matière de sensibilisation, la réalisation d'une brochure intitulée « Pour une meilleure prise en compte des paysages » avait trois objectifs

opérationnels : sensibiliser, informer, responsabiliser les divers acteurs, notamment les communes :

- sensibiliser, c'est susciter le questionnement, éveiller l'intérêt. Il faut donc montrer les paysages, montrer comment ils évoluent, montrer que ces évolutions ne doivent rien – ou presque – au hasard mais sont sous tendues par diverses logiques parfois concurrentes ;
- informer, c'est donner au lecteur l'ensemble des éléments clés face au sujet traité, répondre aux questions que l'on a suscitées et ouvrir les pistes vers les ressources existantes : informatives, techniques, administratives et autres ;
- responsabiliser, c'est établir, prouver que chaque acteur peut jouer son rôle non pas passivement, mais activement, en déterminant l'évolution souhaitée du paysage relevant de sa compétence plutôt qu'en subissant des changements dépourvus de perspective.

Trois questions principales ont structuré la présentation de la brochure :

- qu'est-ce que le paysage et que remarquons-nous de particulier en Région wallonne ? Ceci est abordé dans la première partie : « Percevoir et connaître le paysage » ;
- qui agit sur les paysages et comment ? La seconde partie du guide est donc intitulée « Les acteurs du paysages » ;
- quels sont les principaux outils au travers desquels des actions influentes peuvent être menées ? La question est traitée dans la troisième partie : « Des outils du paysage ».

En matière de connaissance, l'opération d'identification est terminée et les résultats publiés dans un document intitulé « Les territoires paysagers de Wallonie ».

Pour caractériser la grande diversité des paysages wallons, il a été décidé de les regrouper en entités territoriales homogènes : « les territoires paysagers ». Au départ de « l'unité paysagère », portion de territoire embrassée par la vue humaine du sol et délimitée par des horizons visuels perceptibles du cœur de l'unité, même en s'y déplaçant, un « territoire paysager » consiste en une agrégation de plusieurs unités paysagères possédant des caractéristiques similaires.

L'échelle de travail est le 1/50 000^e. Elle permet d'appréhender la Wallonie dans son entièreté tout en restant suffisamment fine pour une analyse relativement détaillée.

L'identification des territoires paysagers a été réalisée en trois temps : au départ du relief, ensuite de l'occupation du sol et enfin des caractéristiques de l'habitat. Ce travail de cartographie a conduit à subdiviser la Wallonie en 79 territoires paysagers.

Au-delà de ces 79 territoires, des sous-territoires ou « faciès » sont différenciés quand de légères variantes paysagères sont observées au sein d'un territoire. A l'inverse, les territoires et faciès paysagers ont été regroupés en 13 « ensembles ».

Cette première approche a été suivie d'une opération de qualification et de gestion concrétisée par la collection des Atlas des paysages de Wallonie réalisés à l'échelle de travail du 1/20 000^e pour chacun des 13 ensembles paysagers. Trois ensembles ont déjà été publiés, un quatrième est prévu pour la fin de l'année.

Ces ouvrages se veulent accessibles à un large public, depuis le simple citoyen curieux ou amoureux de sa région jusqu'aux décideurs politiques, en passant par les gestionnaires du territoire et les acteurs associatifs.

Les Atlas des paysages de Wallonie comportent quatre grandes sections :

- une introduction générale à l'évolution des paysages en Région wallonne, identique pour tous les volumes ;
- ensuite, l'évolution du paysage de l'ensemble étudié est présentée de manière plus spécifique en mettant en évidence des thématiques ou des pressions particulièrement présentes au sein de cet ensemble paysager.

Une autre partie est consacrée à la définition d'aires paysagères au sein de l'ensemble. Chaque aire est décrite selon ses particularités, les enjeux dont elle fait l'objet et des pistes d'action sont évoquées.

Enfin, en conclusion, des enjeux globaux sont identifiés et analysés afin de dégager des pistes d'action. Le paysage est visuel, l'atlas est donc abondamment illustré par des photographies, des cartes, des schémas..., afin de guider avec pédagogie le lecteur et de lui permettre de percevoir les variations d'ambiance entre les différentes aires.

L'Atlas des paysages de Wallonie est donc un outil de compréhension du paysage, de son évolution et des enjeux dont il est l'objet. C'est un document de référence et d'orientation, sans valeur réglementaire, visant à susciter ou permettre une harmonisation des décisions d'aménagement.

En matière de formation, les conseillers en aménagement du territoire et urbanisme qui travaillent dans les communes et qui sont subventionnés par le Gouvernement wallon (CWATUPE article 12 § 6°) ont l'obligation de suivre sept journées de formation chaque année. Divers modules thématiques leur sont proposés dont un consacré aux paysages et intitulé « La dimension du paysage dans l'aménagement du territoire ».

Les objectifs pédagogiques sont :

- exposer les notions théoriques et le « jargon paysager » ;
- apprendre à analyser des paysages (outils cartographique, photos...);
- prendre en compte le paysage dans les pratiques d'aménagement du territoire (remise d'avis et traitement des permis d'urbanisme).

Les points forts de la formation sont :

- une approche pluri-thématique (juridique, économique, historique, sociologique...);
- des études de cas : chaque conseiller peut apporter un dossier qui sera analysé en atelier ;
- des visites de terrain.

Enfin, comme le paysage est la résultante de toutes les interventions sur le territoire, une brochure destinée aux citoyens désireux de construire ou de modifier leur habitation a été réalisée en partenariat avec différentes structures locales. Cette publication intitulée « Construire le paysage de demain » est déclinée, à partir d'une base commune, selon les particularités des territoires des différents partenaires.

Voulue comme un outil de dialogue entre les techniciens communaux et les futurs constructeurs, elle pose sept questions basiques :

- pourquoi choisir une bonne orientation pour son projet ?
- pourquoi réfléchir à l'implantation de son projet dans la parcelle ?
- pourquoi implanter son projet par rapport au bâti existant ?
- pourquoi adapter le projet à la pente du terrain ?
- pourquoi harmoniser le projet avec l'architecture existante ?
- pourquoi lier son projet à la rue ?

– pourquoi aménager les abords ?

et tente, à l'aide de croquis et conseils, d'y apporter des réponses.

En dehors de la législation d'aménagement du territoire, d'autres outils prennent aussi en compte le paysage et sa gestion : Plan communal de développement de la nature, Programme communal de développement rural, Charte paysagère des parcs naturels...

Pour plus d'informations consulter le site : <http://mrw.wallonie.be/dgatlp/dgatlp/>



Wallonie

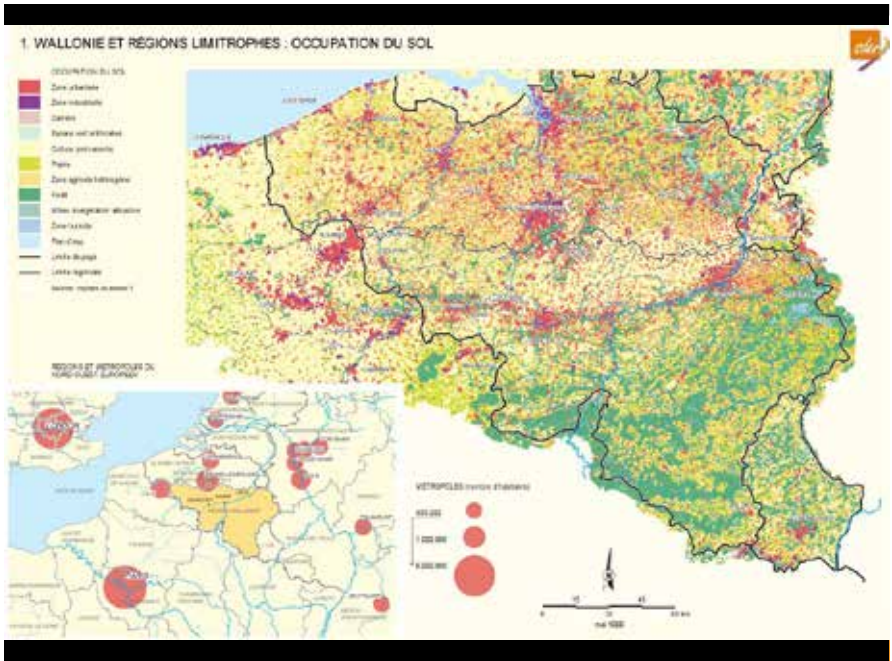


Service public
de Wallonie

Paysage et Aménagement du territoire

12ème réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de
l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la convention
européenne du paysage
Thessalonique 2-3 octobre 2012

Mireille DECONINCK
Dr. Sc. Géographiques
Attachée
mireille.deconinck@spw.wallonie.be



Contexte géographique

Superficie: 16.844 km²

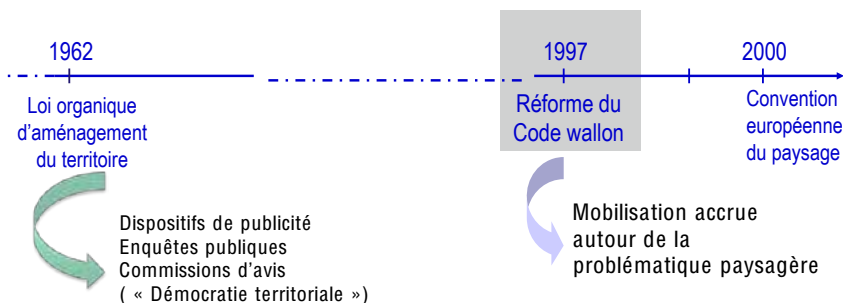
262 communes

Population: ± 3.500.000 habitants
répartie de manière inégale sur le territoire

Densité de population: ± 208 hab/km²

Un réseau de communication assez dense





Article 1^{er} §1 (philosophie)

« Le territoire de la Région wallonne est un patrimoine commun de ses habitants.

*La Région et les autres autorités publiques, chacune dans le cadre de ses compétences et en coordination avec la Région, sont gestionnaires et garants de l'aménagement du territoire. Elles rencontrent de manière durable les besoins sociaux, économiques, (de mobilité), patrimoniaux et environnementaux de la collectivité par la gestion qualitative du cadre de vie, par l'utilisation parcimonieuse du sol et de ses ressources, (par la performance énergétique des bâtiments) et par la conservation et le développement du patrimoine culturel, naturel et **paysager**. »*



Différentes échelles de planification

SDER : Schéma de Développement de l'Espace Régional

PS : Plan de secteur

SSC : Schéma de Structure Communal

PCA : Plan Communal d'Aménagement

où le paysage est pris en compte



Mais aussi dans les permis...

Article 127 du CWATUPE

...

§ 3. Pour autant que la demande soit préalablement soumise aux mesures particulières de publicité déterminées par le Gouvernement ainsi qu'à la consultation obligatoire visée à l'article 4, alinéa 1er, 3°, lorsqu'il s'agit d'**actes et travaux** visés au § 1er, alinéa 1er, 1°, 2°, 4°, 5°, 7° et 8°, et **qui soit respectent, soit structurent, soit recomposent les lignes de force du paysage**, le permis peut être accordé en s'écartant du plan de secteur, d'un plan communal d'aménagement, d'un règlement communal d'urbanisme ou d'un plan d'alignement – Décret du 20 septembre 2007, art. 16, 2°



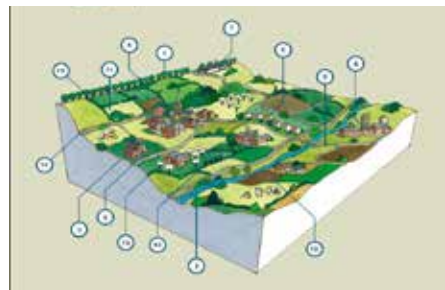
Connaissance



Atlas des paysages de Wallonie

- ↳ Ce n'est pas un atlas au sens « classique » (cartographie et description)
- ↳ outil de *compréhension* du paysage, de son *évolution* et des *enjeux* dont il est l'objet
- ↳ à terme, les 13 ensembles paysagers seront couverts par un atlas

L'atlas est un document de *référence* et d'*orientation*, sans valeur réglementaire, visant à *susciter ou permettre une harmonisation des décisions d'aménagement*



Formation

Conseillers en aménagement du territoire et urbanisme (CATU) au niveau communal

Subventionnés par le Gouvernement wallon

Obligation de suivre des journées (7) de formation chaque année

↳ divers modules thématiques, dont un consacré aux paysages depuis 2010



La dimension du paysage dans l'aménagement du territoire

Programme des 5 jours

J1 - Introduction théorique sur la notion de paysage et exercices de lectures paysagères

J2 - En amont: connaissance des paysages et initiatives proactives

J3 - En aval: réparation / amélioration de paysages dégradés et traitement des permis

J4 - Canevas d'appréciation paysagère et atelier

J5 - Visite de terrain et atelier

Points forts de la formation

- Etude de cas : chaque conseiller peut apporter un dossier
- Mise en avant du volet protection / gestion proactive du paysage
- Visites de terrain
- Approche pluri-thématique (juridique, économique, historique, sociologique,..)



CONSTRUIRE LE PAYSAGE DE DEMAIN EN ENTRE-SAMBRE-ET-MEUSE

Le projet de construction ou de rénovation d'un bâtiment est un acte de création. Il s'agit de créer un espace de vie, de travailler avec les habitants et de créer un lien entre le bâtiment et son environnement.

Le guide a pour ambition de suggérer des pistes afin de permettre le cadre de vie dans lequel évolueront les habitants.

7 QUESTIONS CLÉS POUR MEILLEUR SON PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION OU DE RÉNOVATION

- Pourquoi choisir une habiter ou location pour son projet ?
- Pourquoi réfléchir à l'implantation de son projet dans la parcelle ?
- Pourquoi implémenter son projet par rapport au bâti existant ?
- Pourquoi adapter le projet à la pente du terrain ?
- Pourquoi harmoniser le projet avec l'architecture existante ?
- Pourquoi fixer son projet à la rue ?
- Pourquoi intégrer les arbres ?

avec SAMBRE
DEPARTEMENT

Les actions de l'État, de l'Union européenne et de la Région de Wallonie sont financées par le Fonds de Développement Rural de la Région de Wallonie.

CONSTRUIRE LE PAYSAGE DE DEMAIN

Le projet de construction ou de rénovation d'un bâtiment est un acte de création. Il s'agit de créer un espace de vie, de travailler avec les habitants et de créer un lien entre le bâtiment et son environnement.

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CONSTRUIRE LE PAYSAGE DE DEMAIN DANS LA SCHEUTLAND


Le projet de construction ou de rénovation d'un bâtiment est un acte de création. Il s'agit de créer un espace de vie, de travailler avec les habitants et de créer un lien entre le bâtiment et son environnement.

Le guide a pour ambition de suggérer des pistes afin de permettre le cadre de vie dans lequel évolueront les habitants.

CONSTRUIRE LE PAYSAGE DE DEMAIN ET DANS LA SCHEUTLAND


Le projet de construction ou de rénovation d'un bâtiment est un acte de création. Il s'agit de créer un espace de vie, de travailler avec les habitants et de créer un lien entre le bâtiment et son environnement.

Le guide a pour ambition de suggérer des pistes afin de permettre le cadre de vie dans lequel évolueront les habitants.



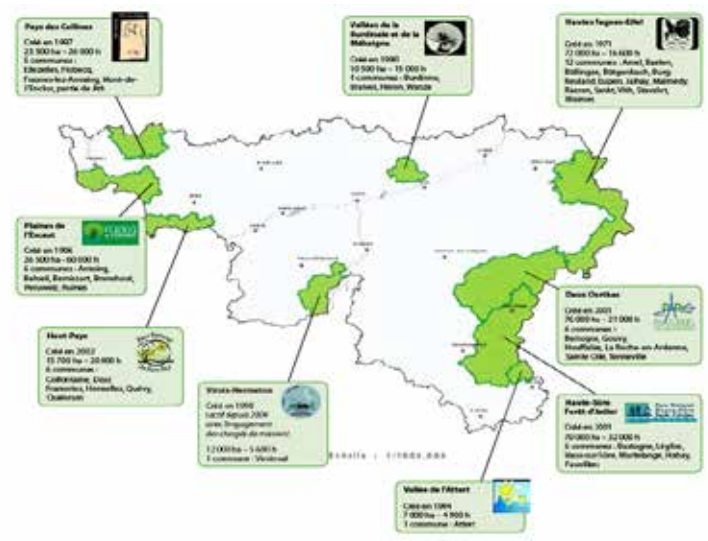
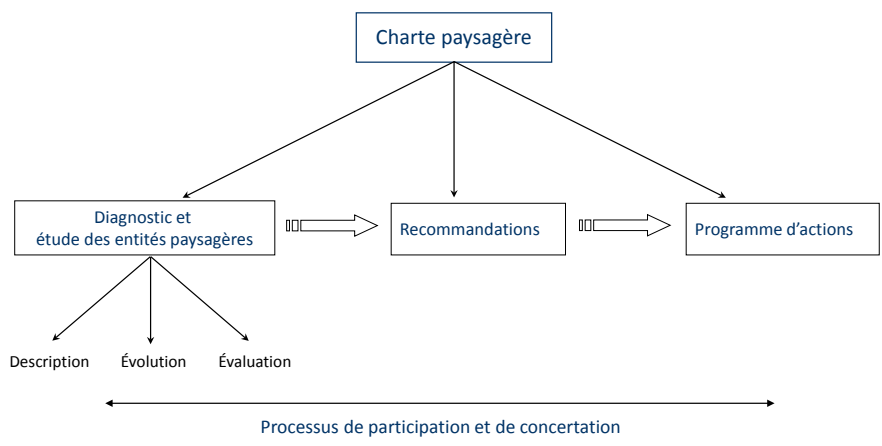
Le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie d'aménagement du territoire est aussi présent dans d'autres législations

Exemple : Nature / Parcs naturels



Le décret sur les parcs naturels du 03/07/2008
impose désormais la réalisation d'une charte
paysagère qui fait partie intégrante du plan de
gestion du parc naturel





Merci pour votre attention



BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Landscape policy in Flanders

Ms Sarah de MEYER

Policy Officer, Department of Spatial Planning, Housing and Immoveable Heritage, Flemish Region

Since the gradual federalisation of Belgium started in 1970, landscape protection and management became the authority of the regions in 1976. As a representative of the Flemish Region I would like to inform you about the policy on landscape care in Flanders. Given the theme of these Workshops I will briefly discuss the way in which the current spatial planning policy integrates the element of landscape. Above all, however, I will demonstrate how Flanders also feels the need to develop a more transversal landscape policy in the future, as set out in Article 5 of the European Landscape Convention.

From a sectoral policy...

Currently, the landscape policy in Flanders is merely fleshed out on a sectoral basis by the immovable heritage policy area. To that end the policy mainly uses 2 instruments: the Landscape Atlas and the Flemish Parliament Act on the protection of landscapes.

The Landscape Atlas is the inventory of the relics of the traditional landscapes of Flanders. The inventory indicates 381 valuable landscapes – the so-called “anchor places”. These “anchor places” include a wide variety of types of landscapes and differ extensively in dimension (from some acres to almost 4.000 hectares). The inventory project did not cover the total surface area of Flanders as it ignored the urban areas. Although the Atlas is a unique instrument, it cannot be considered as a landscape characterisation. It cannot be compared with the *Atlas des paysages* of the Walloon Region.

The second important policy instrument is the Flemish Parliament Act of 1996 on the protection of landscapes. The Flemish Parliament Act was modified twice under the impulse of the Landscape Convention. In 2001, the Flemish Parliament Act was extended to include measures for general

landscape care. In 2004, a new protection instrument was introduced. As a result, it is now possible to grant legal status to the anchor places from the Landscape Atlas and to subsequently enter them as heritage landscapes in the spatial plans. Specific regulations can then be drawn up for the heritage landscape which form the legal framework for the future organisation and use of the area. These regulations include provisions which offer guarantees for the maximum preservation of landscape values and features, or provisions which define how certain works or actions can be integrated at landscape level.

The main objective of the Flemish Parliament Act on the protection of landscapes is thus to protect and manage landscapes that are valuable in terms of cultural history. Since 2004, this is primarily done through the spatial planning instruments. In spatial implementation maps at regional level, heritage landscapes are marked as an overlay above areas that are destined for agriculture, nature, forestry, recreation or open space areas with cultural and historical value. Although the Flemish Parliament Act on the protection of landscapes also provides for measures for general landscape care, no coherent policy could be conducted so far with regard to the landscape in the Flemish Region. This immediately highlights a first problem.

The Flemish landscape definition differs from the European definition. According to the European definition landscape means “an area as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. According to the Flemish definition landscape is “a demarcated surface area characterised by low density development and mutual cohesion, the manifestation and cohesion of which are the result of natural processes and societal developments”. The Flemish Parliament Act regards the landscape as a ‘delimited area’ in which zones are mainly delineated on the basis of their cultural/historical value and to which management and protection measures are then applied. The meaning which the Act gives to the concept of landscape is therefore narrower than the definition in the Convention. Here, “landscape” as a concept is regarded as the space itself and not as a valued component of the physical environment. It is about the social environment of man and the quality thereof.

In addition, the aspect of landscape has up until now hardly been taken into account in the spatial policy. Yet, the spatial policy starts from the principle of sustainable spatial development. Spatial capacity and spatial quality are key concepts in this. However, in practice, spatial policy seems to be strongly oriented towards the use of space. Space is mainly approached from a functional and quantitative point of view. So far, the pursuit of increased spatial and landscape quality has not been a policy priority, despite its inclusion as a core objective in the Spatial Structure Plan for Flanders. It is problematic that the Spatial Structure Plan for Flanders does not contain any regional development perspectives with respect to the landscape. At the provincial and municipal levels as well these development perspectives, if there are any, they are insufficiently concrete. Apart from a number of exceptions, the landscape still plays a very subsidiary role in spatial decision-making and planning.

Landscape care fleshes out the way in which the identity of an area is to be preserved and managed and can therefore lead to an adjustment and fine tuning of functions or activities. From the point of view that general landscape care is the quality assurance of spatial planning, the landscape should play a much more decisive role in any spatial decisions that are taken.

...towards a transversal policy

The further impoverishment of the Flemish landscape shows that there is a need for a renewed spatial policy. This renewal implies a re-orientation from a more functional spatial planning towards a more integrated spatial planning. For the aspect “landscape” (according to the holistic approach) to be integrated into the planning system, it is vital that the landscape values are considered as well. This integration is only possible through co-operation and co-ordination between the sectors on the one hand, and the different levels of government on the other. Ideally, the landscape is equally considered in each of the policy areas.

The fact that the Council of Europe points out the lack of attention to landscape values and spatial quality in spatial decision-making and planning is therefore justified. The Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for spatial/regional planning recommends for the future landscape policy to be above all active and oriented towards

implementation. More strategic and selective policy-making allows the various levels of government to draw up action plans or programmes for specific landscape units and to shape landscape planning in Flanders. The idea is to develop active landscape planning at the Flemish and local levels, on the basis of strategic policy-making, which makes suitable management of the landscape or a spatially and historically justified territorial development possible.

Rather than a new planning instrument, landscape planning includes a methodology or an informal process which requires only a limited or even no legal procedure or continued effect. Through landscape planning a general reference framework can be offered which defines development perspectives or landscape quality objectives and makes them known from the early stages of the spatial planning process. However, this must be preceded by a landscape characterisation covering the whole area.

The landscape plan represents some sort of structural vision on landscape development and gives the different policy levels something to build on when making spatial policy choices. It is essential that, as a vision document, the landscape plan goes hand in hand with implementation – oriented instruments. The French instruments may serve as a source of inspiration in this respect: the *Charte de paysage* as cooperation agreement and the *contrat de paysage* for project funding.

In this context reference can be made to the useful contribution of the municipal nature development plans (especially in the 90's) to the site-specific nature policy. The municipal nature development plan laid down objectives and action plans to achieve these goals. This could include general actions, such as a stricter licensing policy for levelling works, as well as more concrete actions, such as drawing up management plans or promoting the layout of small landscape elements. By analogy with this a (municipal) landscape plan may, for example, set out the main lines for spatial policy choices, and monitor developments.

Conclusion

Through landscape plans an active landscape planning can be set up on the basis of a strategic policy, which fits in with the principle of subsidiarity. Landscape plans translate the policy vision on landscape development into an implementation-oriented action programme and concrete measures. Further implementation of the European Landscape Convention will still take some effort.

Landscape Policy in Flanders

2-3 October 2012

Sarah De Meyer
Flanders Heritage Agency



From a sectoral policy

...



Immoveable Heritage

- Landscape Atlas - 2001
- Flemish Parliament Act on the protection of landscapes – 16 April 1996

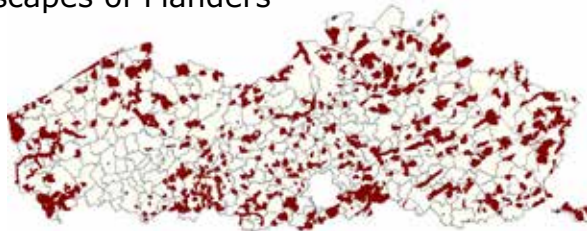


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3

Landscape Atlas 2001 - Marc Antrop

- inventory of the relics of the traditional landscapes of Flanders



- 4 types of relics
anchor places / zones of relics / line relics / point relics

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4

Flemish Parliament Act on the protection of landscapes

- 2001: measures for general landscape care
- 2004: heritage landscapes in spatial plans

anchor place selected from the Landscape Atlas



preliminary designation as anchor place



definitive designation as anchor place

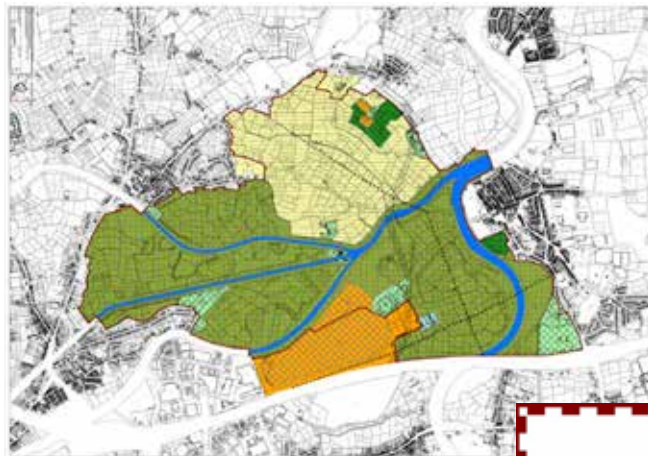


delineation as heritage landscape in spatial plan

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5

1st heritage landscape at regional level "Zennegat en Battenbroek"



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Definition of landscape

Article 3 – Flemish Parliament Act

a demarcated surface area characterised by low density development and mutual cohesion, the manifestation and cohesion of which are the result of natural processes and societal developments.

versus

Article 1 – European Landscape Convention

"landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors

Lack of landscape quality objectives

- Sustainable spatial development
Spatial capacity / Spatial quality
- A functional and quantitative approach dominates in planning practice
- The Spatial Structure Plan of Flanders contains no regional development perspectives for the landscape

Consideration

general landscape care



= quality assurance of spatial planning

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9

... towards a transversal policy

2

Recommendation (2002) 1

CEMAT Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development

“Spatial development policy can contribute to protecting, managing and enhancing landscapes by adopting appropriate measures, in particular by organising better interactions between various sectoral policies with regard to their territorial impacts”.

Landscape planning

- new methodology
- general reference framework
- informal process
- landscape characterisation
- landscape quality objectives

The landscape plan

- Vision on landscape development
- Implementation-oriented instruments

e.g. *chartre de paysage*

e.g. *contrat de paysage*

- Strategy +
action programme



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE ET HERZÉGOVINE

Landscape as an important factor in spatial planning

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General information about protected landscape in Bosnia and Herzegovina

According to domestic legislation definition of protected landscape is: “Landscape is a land or maritime area formed by the action of nature and man with extraordinary aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with large shifts in biological diversity”.

Specific groups of landscapes and ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina are recognised as the following:

- high mountain landscapes;
- refuge-relict landscapes of canyons, cliffs and steep slopes;
- landscapes of karst fields and
- wetlands of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Environmental protection represents one of the most important and most complex activities affecting more or less all organisations of human society. Laws and regulations in the domain of environmental protection define and regulate the protection of all natural resources and the activities having a direct or indirect impact on the environment through sectorial operation policies. The constitutional organisation of Bosnia and Herzegovina also defines the environmental protection policy-making, but on the other hand there are several levels of responsibilities and bodies that regulate them:

1. The State of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations);
2. The entities:
 - Republika Srpska;

- the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology;
- the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- the Federation Ministry of Environment and Tourism;
- Cantonal ministries (10 cantons/different ministries in the cantons);
- Municipalities;

3. Brcko District (public-utility sector).

What is apparent from this summary is a highly complex administrative structure in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the lack of those professional institutions that are not established, but that would otherwise regulate the environmental protection matters. There is no single agency at the state level competent in the issues of nature protection. However, the establishment of an environmental protection agency was a subject of discussions between the entities. The establishment of the Environmental Management Committee between the two entities did not yield any anticipated results.

The absence of the adequate institutions (agencies) dealing with and regulating the environmental protection issues at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also the absence of those institutions at the level of the entities and at lower levels of government, pose a particular problem of incoherence and incompatibility of the sectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation and activities.

Even though Bosnia and Herzegovina has not yet adopted a national strategy and an action plan for the protection of biological and landscape diversity, there are still a number of scientific and professional activities going on in the country to support global targets in the protection of biological diversity. For the most part these activities are a result of a decade long guidance and orientation in the higher education, which is developing some broad taxonomic knowledge about all groups important for Bosnia and Herzegovina's biological diversity.

Protected landscape “Bijambare” and spatial planning

Currently, there are two areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are protected as the Protected Landscape/Seascape Category and both of them are situated in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Bijambare and Bentbaša). The protected area was declared as Category V of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – Protected Landscape, which is intended to preserve the landscape, scientific research, environmental education, and recreation and tourism in all seasons of the year. Depending on the degree of protection, within the area of protected landscapes, there has been set three protected zones: protected zone first (nucleus) includes “Bijambare” and their environments which represents the area of the highest value which must remain fully intact.

These areas are managed on the basis of zoning and the Management Plan with separate regulations enacted by the internal acts of the institution managing the particular area. Recreational use of these spaces is allowed on the condition that it is not detrimental for natural values of the protected area. This category protects 515.06 ha out of the total territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Negligence, ignorance and autocratic attitudes of individuals and socio-political communities have led to a general degradation of space and natural landscapes.

The highest effects on ecosystem’s and landscape’s diversity have the following pressures (from the national level):

- construction of full infrastructure (construction of traffic network; construction of power facilities/hydro-accumulation, power plants, power transmission, pipelines, gas lines etc.; construction of water supply facilities/catchment areas, trenches, dam lakes, retentions, dams);
- agricultural activities (amelioration, replotting, exhausting of habitats by monoculture, use of pesticides and fertilisers);
- uncontrolled urbanisation and ruralisation;
- disharmony between development goals by sectors.

Beside pressures that have an effect on the local, i.e. national scale, present are also global pressures:

- growth of human population;
- unsustainable use of resources;
- climate changes;
- conversion of habitats;
- desertification;

- usage of GMO's;
- spreading of invasive species;
- poor agreement's implementation;
- low public awareness level on global scale.

In order to preserve and protect landscape, Spatial Plan has been made for the special features of protected "Bijambare".

The implementation of the Plan should be subject to applicable legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Canton Sarajevo in the field of spatial planning, environmental protection, environmental protection, construction, water protection, protection of forests and forest land, farmland protection, transport, energy, air protection, protection against noise and all other laws that in any way govern relations in the field of spatial planning and environment.

Decision of implementation of the Spatial Plan of the protected landscape "Bijambare" defines the area of the protected landscape, the basic purpose of the space, the zone of protection, natural heritage protection, safeguards the rights of persons with reduced physical abilities, the conservation of natural disasters, natural and technical disasters, waste management, urban – technical requirements for building construction and land development, a program of measures of physical planning, implementation measures, the conditions and maintenance of the premises other provisions that regulate relations in space.

The main objectives in the preparation of spatial plan for the protected landscape of Bijambare should be:

- maximum promotion to the category of protection of objects of natural heritage "protected landscape";
- comprehensive protection implemented to the total area concerned, in order to maintain the diversity of landscapes and habitats;
- to protect diversity avoiding possible pressures on existing systems in terms of water and air pollution, exploitation of natural resources, change and habitat fragmentation, etc.;
- using conditions and visiting programs of protected landscape to be determined in accordance with the exact degree of protection of natural and cultural values, and specific architectural intervention

in the area to be specified in accordance with the established limits and safeguards;

- protected landscape to be integrated into wider environment in order to create a unique tourism and the development of complementary activities (mutual interaction);
- to establish a new high-quality and adequate tourism concept and proper management in accordance with environmental protection and landuse, based on comprehensive spatial-functional program;
- in accordance with the legal options to seek maximum limit activities that would endanger the value of protected landscapes, and in particular water resource;
- to establish permanent monitoring of natural resources in all segments through a system of permanent plots in ecosystems with the greatest biological and ecological significance and ecosystem with the highest level of threat;
- to regulate the movement of vehicles according to the measures laid down by zones of protection.

Taking into account the specific characteristics and constraints of the protected areas, as well as the strategic orientation of development of the Sarajevo Canton, protected landscape Bijambare development should be based on the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations. It is a process that creates harmony of resources exploitation, direction of investments, the direction of technological development and institutional changes to the current and future needs. The natural resources of the protected area and built capacities are factors of its development.

Possible areas for development are:

- tourism;
- recreation and sport;
- scientific research;
- ethno crafts.

Social infrastructure facilities to complement the tourism offered by the region. Considering the restrictive conditions of use Bijambara space,

orientations are primarily in the utilisation of the existing building stock by changing the existing building purposes, and a smaller building of tourist facilities, all in accordance with the safeguards established by law, sanitary measures, protection of springs and streams, and available quantities of drinking water which are very limited.

Accommodation capacity could be planned but on a small scale within the existing structures when building new ones. In addition to the restaurants in the capacity of accommodation facilities, new facilities may be restaurants with traditional food, which could be located in the group of holiday houses and existing residential houses.

Through appropriate measures, traffic should be regulated to allow visitors access to motor vehicles in accordance with the planned capacity and conditions of control and management, and all the safety measures as defined in the Law of the protection.

Due to contemporary events and relationships in space, without any harmony between man and nature, without any feeling for the spiritual needs of the population, there is a degradation of the landscape. Certain elements of the natural landscape are highly sensitive to changing the original purpose and requires a lot of knowledge, skill, and experience that they could be used in a modern way.

Because of all that was mentioned above Spatial Development Strategy must enable the preservation and protection of valuable landscape and the restoration and recovery of abandoned and degraded landscapes.

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

The aims of operational programme regional development and operational programme environment of the Republic of Bulgaria

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Pr “Master Plan for Central Region of Bulgaria”

The operational programme “Environment” is one of the seven operational programmes developed under the National Strategic Reference Framework of Republic of Bulgaria.

Through improvement and development of the basic environmental infrastructure, the operational programme would contribute to the implementation of the strategic vision for Bulgaria, set by the National Strategic Reference Framework for the period 2007-2013, namely (NSRF) by 2015 Bulgaria should become a dynamic, competitive and accessible EU country with high quality of life, incomes and social awareness.

The Operational Programme (OP) is based on the goals and priorities of EU environmental policy and reflects the international environmental commitments that Bulgaria has undertaken, as well as both the commitments undertaken to the EU in the pre-accession period, and the specific national interests. The OP is prepared in accordance with the principles, formulated in the basic national documents for sector environment.

The OP supports the achievement of the following mid-term strategic goals of the Bulgarian National Strategic Reference Framework for the period 2007-2013:

- strengthen the competitiveness of the economy to achieve high and sustainable growth;
- develop human capital to ensure higher employment, income and social integration.

To achieve these mid-term goals Bulgaria needs to focus on four strategic priorities, first of which being the priority of “improving basic infrastructure”. The present OP shall contribute mainly to this strategic priority of the NSRF by investments mainly in environmental infrastructure

that would aim at supporting the growth of the economy and providing better quality of life.

The OP “Environment” (OPE) is developed in the framework of the Convergence objective of the European Community and will be implemented with the financial support of the European Union (through the Cohesion Fund and the European Regional Development Fund).

The entire programming process has been organised and led by the Managing Authority (MA) of the OP, the “Cohesion Policy for the Environment” Directorate within the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The overall activity of the Ministry of Environment and Water is under the management of the Minister for Environment and Water. He is responsible for the implementation of the state environmental policy. The Minister manages, coordinates and controls the development and the implementation of state policy in environmental protection, prevention and use of water and earth resources. He realises his competences pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act and other relevant Acts and regulations.

The OP “Environment” has been prepared in full compliance with the partnership principle, actively involving all administrative and socio-economic partners, such as representatives of line ministries, the National Statistical Institute, the National Association of Municipalities in Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Association of Municipal Environmental Experts, as well as representatives of regional administrations, the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of the disadvantaged people, the environmental NGOs, the syndicates, the Bulgarian Academy of Science, etc.

Every third year of the programme implementation, no later than 15 April, the MA of OP “Environment 2007-2013” prepares a special report on monitoring and control over programme implementation, including measures for prevention, reduction or the best possible elimination of presumable negative impacts from the programme implementation. The monitoring and control on the environmental impact is performed on the basis of a set of indicators for environmental impact, included in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) statement, as follows:

- for Priority 1: quality of surface water; quality of underground water; quality of drinking water; quality of discharged waste water; quality of treated waste water; quality of non-treated wastewater;
- for Priority 2: the total municipal waste generated; collected municipal waste; recycled municipal waste; treated waste according to the type of treatment or composting, sorting and separation; recovery of municipal waste; capacity of landfills, in compliance with the legislative requirements; recovery of industrial and hazardous waste;
- for Priority 3: protected endangered species; protected zones of Birds' Directive; protected habitats; protected areas of Habitat Directive.

For the purposes of implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC, the National programme has for its priority the construction of urban waste water treatment plants, developed by the Ministry of Environment and Water, which aims at setting priorities for construction of Urban Waste Water Treatment Plants (UWWTP) at watersheds for all settlements in the country with more than 10 000 PE.

- relevance of the proposed strategy and hierarchy of priorities – the assessment results demonstrate that the proposed strategy is well fitted to the needs and broadly accepted;
- as a variant to the existing strategy of OPE, it should be proposed to incorporate the activities concerning construction of drinking water infrastructure within priority 1 of the OPE instead in the OP “Regional development”. By adopting this variant, all activities regarding the water sector will be concentrated in the OPE and the whole responsibility will be transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW). Thus, an integrated water management enabling straightforward managerial schemes and increased accountability could be assured;
- in the first 2 priorities of the OPE, it seems, based on the typology of actions, that no care has been taken for strengthening the technical and managerial capacities of key Ministries and operators (municipalities, water supply and sewerage companies etc.). This omission could severely undermine the sustainability of the infrastructure.

Therefore, the following are proposed:

- include in the actions of the first two priorities studies for assessing the technical and managerial needs and estimating the respective cost of training;
- include in the actions of the first two priorities the above mentioned training activities and reserve the budget required for their implementation.
- an additional risk concerning the second priority, as explicitly referred in the Strength Weakness Opportunities Threats (SWOT) analysis, is the negative public attitude towards construction of waste treatment facilities. Therefore, it is proposed to carry out a timely public awareness campaign for highlighting the necessity of new, modern and safe landfills and their benefits in comparison with the illegal dumpsites;
- in order to assure an acceptable trade-off between transport infrastructure on the one hand and environmental protection on the other hand, especially regarding NATURA 2000 areas, a close and constructive cooperation between the responsible Ministries for OP “Environment” and OP “Transport” is necessary. This cooperation is established and maintained through the Project Selection Committee of OP “Environment” and by joint efforts of the responsible Managing Authorities. This cooperation is of crucial importance by the elaboration and approval of the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) of major transport infrastructure works.

With regard to the evaluation and recommendations made for the “Strategic objectives and priority axes” of the OP all activities regarding the water sector for the settlements above 2000 PE are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) and OPE. Components related to construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of water supply and sewage connections and sections, connecting the main networks to separate objects of economic and social infrastructure, fall within the scope of the priorities and operations of OP “Regional development”. Moreover, actions for strengthening the technical and managerial capacities of key Ministries and operators are included in priority 4 of the OPE.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of operational programme “Environment 2007-2013” was conducted in compliance with the requirements of chapter six of Environmental Protection Act and Ordinance of the conditions and the order for implementing ecological assessments of plans and programmes, which reflect the requirements of

the Directives 2001/42/EC. SEA is conducted as a part of the evaluation of the programme, in compliance with the guidelines of the European Commission and the requirements of the competent authority in Republic of Bulgaria for Environmental Assessment.

The main conclusion of the final report on SEA is that after incorporating activities related to water supply as part of priority 1 of the operational programme, the strategy of OP “Environment” is optimal and there are not any comparative alternatives to the strategy. The implementation of the programme will contribute to the positive impact on the environment with benefits to the quality of life of the population and preservation and restoration of the biodiversity.

On the basis of SEA statement and in order to ensure prevention, reduction and the elimination as much as possible of the presumable negative impacts of programme implementation, the MA of OP “Environment 2007-2013” applies the following measures:

- projects, applying for financing from the operational programme, which require EIA/SEA shall be approved only after positive statement on EIA/SEA and taking into account the recommendation of the conducted assessment;
- for the assessment of projects under priorities 1 and 2, the location of facilities shall be suitably defined, taking into account their distance to settlements, facilities subject to health protection, territories with significant environmental importance, benefits and costs;
- for the design of the facilities under priorities 1 and 2, the beneficiaries should take into account the borders of the cultural monuments and their guarded areas, as well as all territories protected by a special law;
- in the implementation of the programme priority shall be given to construction of Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTP) in settlements, as well as to activities for reduction of water losses of the water supply network and for improvement of the quality of drinking water;
- with regard to projects concerning landfills, the possibility for construction of facilities for pre-treatment before disposal shall be explored, with a view to the possibilities of utilisation of waste;
- during construction of facilities, within the framework of projects under the operational programme plans for minimisation of negative

impacts (noise, dust) shall be required that shall be implemented by the relevant contracting authorities (contractors).

With a view to ensure prevention, reduction or the best possible elimination of presumable negative impacts from the implementation of OP “Environment 2007-2013”, the MA shall include the relevant measures from the SEA statement into the system of criteria for project selection and shall apply them during the process of assessment and selection of operations for financing. The implementation of the above-mentioned measures shall be taken into account.

Pursuant to the Water Act currently in force, the responsibilities of the remaining competent authorities are as follows:

- Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works – responsible for the water-supply and sewerage systems and facilities in settlements and for protection against water-related damage and loss within the limits of settlements the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works exercises the rights of state ownership in the water companies wherein the state holds a share of the capital exceeding 50 %;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply – responsible for irrigation and land-reclamation systems and facilities and for protection against water-related damage and loss beyond the boundaries of settlements;
- Ministry of Economy and Energy – responsible for hydro-energy systems and facilities;
- Ministry of Health – responsible for the exercise of monitoring and control on the quality of surface water intended for drinking and household use, as well as of bathing water;
- the commercial water supply and sewage companies (WSSC) operate the facilities.

The municipal administrations play an important role in the implementation of the environmental policy in the water sector. Their main tasks include: construction, maintenance and proper operation of the sewage networks and the facilities for UWWTP:

- construction, maintenance and operation of the water industrial systems under art. 19, item 4 of the Water Act;

- the construction and registration of small facilities for individual water use from the ground waters on the territory of the municipality.

Water supply and sewage companies (WSSC) are responsible for the activities related to the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities (at the sources of drinking water, DWTP, pumping stations, water reservoirs and water supply network) and the sewerage networks (for waste water collection, treatment and discharge). There are 49 WSSC in the country. Twenty nine of them are regionally based, delivering services to a specific district centre and several municipalities. The rest of the companies provide services in a single municipal area.

The draft National Strategy for the management and development of the water sector has been developed under the Water Act. Long-term objectives of the strategy are guaranteed water provision for individuals and businesses, improve efficiency in consumption, and reduce the risk of flooding and maintaining the level of water in the country. The horizon of the document is 2035. It provides a clear definition of the responsibilities of ownership and institutions for each water facility in the country.

Operational Programme Regional Development Priorities

Operational Programme “Regional Development” (OPRD) aims at practical implementation of Priority 4 of the National Strategic Reference Framework “Balanced Territorial Development” and outlines the main areas for which Bulgaria is to receive funding by the European Regional Development Fund.

Generally the programme aims at improvement of the social-economic environment in the six regions at Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistic (NUTS) II level, i.e. surmounting their underdevelopment in comparison with EU regions on one hand, and limiting intra-regional disparities on the other.

For this purpose the operational programme includes a broad set of measures, from infrastructure to preservation of the cultural heritage, that recognises general tendencies as well as specificity of different city areas. Support is to be provided to projects of major urban centres with potential for economic growth and social inclusion, and to their neighbouring and peripheral areas that lag behind in the overall development of the region.

Cooperation between different municipalities is of importance as it will guarantee integrated and sustainable development.

The objectives of the programme are implemented by support of operations included in five Priority Axes:

Priority axis 1: sustainable and integrated urban development;

Priority axis 2: regional and local accessibility;

Priority axis 3: sustainable tourism development;

Priority axis 4: local development and co-operation;

Priority axis 5: technical assistance;

Priority axis 3: sustainable tourism development rationale.

Tourism is perceived as one of the priority sectors of the Bulgarian economy. The selection of the priority corresponds to the National Regional Development Strategy, which strives to achieve dynamic and balanced development of the individual NUTS II regions and looks at tourism both as a tool for “preserving and valorising of natural and cultural heritage” and for “strengthening the urban-region relations and enhancement of socio-economic cohesion”.

The analysis of Bulgarian tourism development shows that in comparison with the competitiveness, quality and diversification of services of recognised destinations at international market, Bulgarian tourism takes the average level towards the developed tourist countries. This necessitates:

- purposeful and controlled exploitation of all cultural, natural, geographic, socio-economic and other resources in compliance with the recommendations of the world organisations (UN, World Tourism Organisation), European Commission documents and other institutions. This concerns the preservation of the environment, preservation and development of the cultural and historic heritage, traditions, natural resources;
- development of the tourist-related national, regional and local infrastructure for development of the various forms of tourism – seaside, skiing, cultural, ecological, rural, spa and balneology tourism, as well as development of human capacity in the field of tourism;

- effective marketing and advertising of Bulgarian tourism and an established image of Bulgaria as a destination, offering diverse viable and attractive tourist products in the field of sustainable tourism.

The country relies and will continue to rely further on both the seaside and skiing tourism. The new untraditional tourist products (cultural, ecological, health, adventure...) have the potential to become an alternative for better exploitation of the local resources of a specific territory, thus adding higher value, economic benefits and a sustainable approach. They are necessary both for the seaside and skiing tourist regions, as well as for the remaining less developed tourist regions within the country.



CROATIA / CROATIE

The landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning in Croatia

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Introduction

By adopting the European Landscape Convention, Croatia has undertaken to take care of its own landscapes. According to the obligations under this document, in Croatia it is necessary to develop a landscape protection system which would be based on landscape identification, classification, evaluation, protection and management. Landscapes and their protection should not be viewed through potential limitations, although these exist to a higher or smaller extent, but through the effects that can be brought about in spatial and economic development. Landscape quality increases the value of land and real estate, and contributes to housing and living quality. Therefore, investments into landscape restoration and maintenance are small as compared to the values that can be achieved.

Legal protection of landscapes

In 2000, the Republic of Croatia was among the first countries to adopt the European Landscape Convention. The Act on the ratification of the European Landscape Convention was adopted in 2002. Despite having signed the Convention and adopted the Act, there is no basic document, no single law on landscapes, but landscape protection issues are addressed sectorial, from the aspect of several disciplines and legal frameworks. In investigations within nature science mainly nature components are considered, in social the perceptive, and in technical the aesthetical and visual landscape features. A reason therefore is also the lack of

coordination in the terminology and meaning of the various terms used for landscape (in Croatian: *krajobraz*, *krajoblik*), consequently reflected in legal and institutional frameworks.

Landscapes as a spatial entity and type of cultural heritage have been recognised in the Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Heritage, in which among types of immovable cultural heritage also landscape or a part of it containing historically characteristic structures witnessing of human presence in space is listed.

Although in the Nature Protection Act landscape is not explicitly referred to, nevertheless valuable parts of Croatian territory are recognised, in which in addition to natural elements cultural elements are also present and to a large extent preserved. By type they are divided into several categories: nature park, regional park, an important landscape, and a park landscaping monument, which, belonging to the Unesco category of cultural landscape designed and created intentionally by man.

Towards the Environmental Protection Act, landscape constitutes – besides air, water, sea, soil, flora and fauna – one of the environmental components. Since landscape values have been recognised exclusively as environmental components, it follows that the foreseen protection is also determined and based exclusively on the environmental approach.

In the Physical Planning and Building Act the term landscape is used, and described as an area as perceived by the human eye, and which is characterised by the predominant presence of natural elements. The Act on the ratification of the European Landscape Convention refers to spatial planning as an interdisciplinary activity to manage the spatial dimension of sustainability, pointing out spatial protection and preservation of environmental quality while retaining the identity of the space. Landscape is mentioned in the context of procedures for developing and adopting physical planning documents. The structure and content of physical planning documents of all levels is governed by the ordinance on the content, criteria for map projections, required spatial indicators and the standards of physical planning studies. Landscape includes particularly valuable natural landscape, cultivated landscape, protection areas along particularly valuable or sensitive urban and rural entities, spots and stretches of panoramic values and views of landscapes and settlements.

Landscape issues have been covered by the physical planning system of the Republic of Croatia since the late 1990's, not as a strategic orientation, but as an element of value and limitation in spatial planning. The Physical Planning Strategy and Physical Planning Programme of the Republic of Croatia (1997, 1999) have recognised and emphasised the role of landscape in physical planning. In the Physical Planning Strategy (1997) a landscape regionalisation of the state territory was carried out in terms of its natural features. The territory of Croatia was analysed in terms of three natural components (relief, waters and vegetation) and divided into sixteen landscape regions. In the methodological approach the indicated classification is not harmonised with the current LANMAP classification.

Current status and problems

The quality and variety of Croatian landscapes is well-known, and therefore identification and characterisation of landscapes is of utmost necessity, since without it spatial development cannot be considered and planned. The recognisability and variety of landscapes are an essential factor of visual perception and they are a component of its spatial identity. In the relatively small territory of Croatia with its varied geomorphologic and microclimatic features different landscape types have been generated comparable to European regions of Mediterranean and Central European countries.

Similarly, as in other European countries, there are few landscapes which are preserved in their natural conditions without anthropogenic impacts, such as the highest mountain peaks of Velebit and partly the Adriatic coast – areas which are not developed nor shaped through human activity. These singled out areas are protected as nature reserves or natural parks. However, most of the territory has been shaped and developed by man in a historic continuity of several thousand years.

Over the past decades the landscapes of Croatia have been undergoing essential changes conditioned by political, economic, social and property-related requirements and interests, primarily in the form of an explosion of construction. Currently landscapes of the Adriatic coast are most interesting in terms of construction, and therefore they are also the most threatened area. These changes modify the former landscapes in a radical manner.

Numerous historical villages, small towns and even entire micro-regions, particularly open-sea islands, have preserved their landscapes, which also today are marked by the image of traditional ways of life and building. Separation from symbiosis with nature based on consideration and interaction, with a number of activities which are no longer at one with nature, has caused lack of balance and disappearance of traditional harmonious landscapes. Abandoning the former way of life, departure from old houses and settlements is an essential topic in many Croatian areas, particularly in mountain regions and on islands.

On the other hand, major demand is expressed for construction of tourism and economic zones. Omnipresent processes of touristification are not preceded by appropriate investigation, nor by the development of spatial plans of wider areas in which features would be evaluated and landscape values protected. Spatial development is left to decision-making by the local and self-government (counties, towns and municipalities) on the basis of spatial development plans. Numerous investors intending to build tourism and economic zones often occupy valuable agricultural land and the most beautiful and visually most exposed areas of the marine coastal zone.

Landscape is still viewed in sectorial terms, from different professional aspects and in a mutually non-interconnected manner and exclusively through natural components, whereas the indispensable interdisciplinary and integrated approach is lacking. Such an approach is enabled by spatial planning.

Landscape and spatial planning

Implementation of landscape protection can be established through physical-planning and urban planning documentation. Following the requirements and recommendations from spatial plans of counties, as well as lower-tier plans (spatial plans of areas of special purpose, spatial plans of towns/municipalities, urban plans of historical settlements) the system as well as the obligation is established of a more detailed analysis and protection of landscape features, in line with the level of the physical-planning document.

Spatial plans of counties, towns and municipalities mostly view landscape from the aspect of natural values and biological diversity without however

taking into account issues of landscape protection and conservation. Only few counties on the continental part, like Zagreb, Sisak-Moslavina and Koprivnica-Križevci, in early 2000 recognised the significance of landscape and carried out a previous evaluation of their overall county territory. Following the carried out evaluation, guidelines and recommendations were also given for landscape protection in lower-tier plans, with criteria for potential opening of new building areas, the conservation of the identity of landscapes and their respective surroundings. Unfortunately, such a methodology of evaluation of landscapes has not been carried out for the Adriatic coast. The City of Zagreb is the first administrative unit – at the county level – which in 2010 carried out the typological classification – characterisation of landscapes according to the LANMAP methodology for purposes of the Development Strategy of the city. Characterising landscape types of Zagreb city area had produced a map of the landscape types which were identified on the basis of natural and anthropogenic elements, taking into account data about built up area characteristics, agricultural typology, historical importance, etc.

General landscape types are classified and described on the basis of their essential features and specific characteristics. Within the area of the city of Zagreb it had determined six general landscape types. They were analysed and evaluated by key characteristics, visual, historical and ecological character, visual and landscape sensitivity, landscape character strength and development pressures, which formed the basis for development of guidelines for planning and management strategy. The main goal was to identify landscape types and areas in order to base the city's development on the recognition of landscape specificities that contribute to the preservation of its identity. This should enable the Zagreb-City Development Strategy to develop methodologies for landscape character protection within the process of city urban planning and management.

In order to manage landscape values in a more effective manner and to make use of the entailed possibilities for spatial and economic development, it is necessary to achieve through spatial planning the set targets in line with the European Landscape Convention. Therefore, the following has been proposed:

- to develop landscape plans (studies) for the territory of Croatia, i.e., for counties, towns and municipalities, in particular for the Adriatic

coast. The landscape plan shall be included in the nomenclature of spatial and urban plans, and covered by the ordinance on criteria and methods of development of spatial plans ;

- for purposes of the landscape plan the evaluation of space shall be carried out in terms of landscape protection, or conservation and improvement of its natural and cultural components. For landscapes of exceptional value (international, national and regional significance) which are protected according to the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, use and management programmes shall be developed.

Conclusion: future activities

This review of landscape issues can serve as an incentive to establish a more serious approach to the topic of protecting the landscape as human living and working environment, or to the preservation of landscape diversity as part of the national identity. By establishing the status of protection and systematic support within state institutions for sustainable landscape development the process of landscape protection requires the following steps :

- development and adoption of the Landscape Map of Croatia, in which landscape types are to be established and guidelines set for use, protection and improvement;
- identification of landscapes, particularly valuable cultural landscapes, on the basis of professionally and scientifically determined evaluation criteria and adoption of decisions on their protection within legal regulations;
- development of plans for the protection of cultural landscapes. Identification and planned protection of particularly valuable landscapes does not mean preventing their development, on the contrary landscape potentials can be used for the development of, e.g. selective forms of tourism based on the potentials of cultural and natural heritage, especially the ethnological and industrial heritage, ecological agriculture, renewable energy sources, etc.

A sectoral and non-coordinated approach to landscape issues is no longer sustainable nor acceptable. Planning in the landscape and landscape planning is part of spatial and urban planning which has to take much more

into account specific landscape features and values. Spatial development has to contribute to the protection, management and improvement of landscapes through application of appropriate measures, in particular through better interaction among various sectoral policies and stakeholders, and landscape shall be included into regional and urban policies. It is indispensable to develop as soon as possible appropriate methodological forms, subordinate legal documents and guidelines, including regional authorities and local communities to protect and preserve landscape as the identity of Croatian territory.



LANDSCAPE AS A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING IN CROATIA

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16th INTERNATIONAL CEMAT SYMPOSIUM and 12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION "Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning"
Thessaloniki, Greece, 2-3 October 2012



LANDSCAPE PROTECTION LANDSCAPE AS VALUE AND RESOURCE

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LEGAL PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES: 2000 EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION 2002 ACT ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



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LEGAL PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES:

2000 EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

2002 ACT ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

LANDSCAPE = KRAJOLIK, KRAJOBRAZ



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- **ACT ON THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**
landscape - contain historically characteristic structures witnessing of human presence in space



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- **NATURE PROTECTION ACT**

nature park, regional park- *a large natural or partly cultivated area*

important landscape - *a natural or cultivated tract of land*

park landscaping monument - *an artificially shaped space distinguished by aesthetic, stylistic, artistic, cultural-historical, ecological or scientific value*



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- **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT**

environmental components: air, water, sea, soil, flora, fauna and landscape

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- **PHYSICAL PLANNING AND BUILDING ACT**

landscape a certain area as perceived by the human eye, the identity of which results from the interaction of natural and/or human factors and which is characterised by the predominant presence of natural elements

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- **ORDINANCE ON THE CONTENT, CRITERIA FOR MAP PROJECTIONS, REQUIRED SPATIAL INDICATORS AND THE STANDARDS OF PHYSICAL PLANNING STUDIES**

particularly valuable natural landscape, cultivated landscape, in terms of shape and form valuable areas of urban and rural entities, protection areas along particularly valuable or sensitive urban and rural entities, spots and stretches of panoramic values and views of landscapes and settlements

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THE PHYSICAL PLANNING STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (1997) THE PHYSICAL PLANNING PROGRAMME OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (1999)



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LANDSCAPE REGIONALISATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

16 landscape regions (relief, waters, vegetation)



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN strategy for spatial planning"



LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY



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NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



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- CHANGES OF LANDSCAPES BY POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND PROPERTY-RELATED REQUIREMENTS AND INTERESTS
- EXPLOSION OF CONSTRUCTION



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PROCESSES OF TOURISTIFICATION DEVASTATION THE LANDSCAPE - LOSS THE IDENTITY OF SPACE



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LANDSCAPE IS VIEWED IN SECTORALL TERMS, FROM DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS LACKING INTERDISCIPLINARY AND INTEGRATED APPROACH

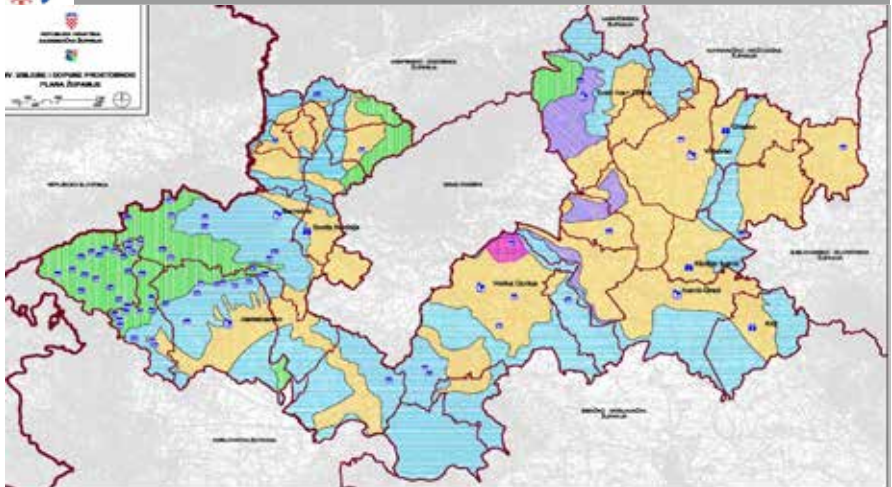


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IMPLEMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE PROTECTION CAN BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH PHYSICAL-PLANNING AND URBAN PLANNING DOCUMENTATION:

- spatial plans of counties, spatial plans of areas of special purpose,
- spatial plans of towns/municipalities, urban plans of historical settlements





DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION – CHARACTERISATION OF LANDSCAPES



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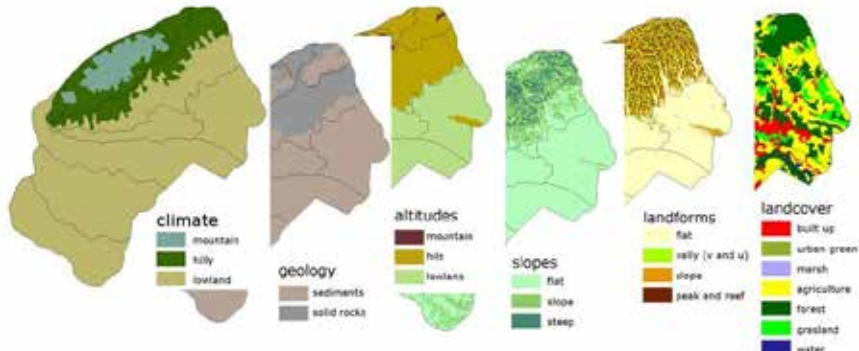


GOALS:

- to identify general landscape types and evaluate its significance and sensitivity
- to analysing of forces for change and develop strategic guidelines for protection of landscape character

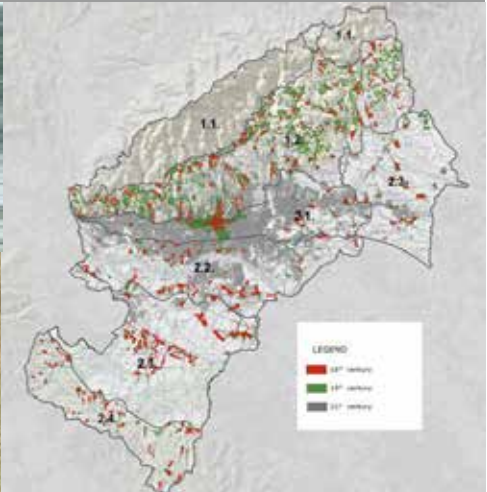
APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

INPUT DATA PREPARATION



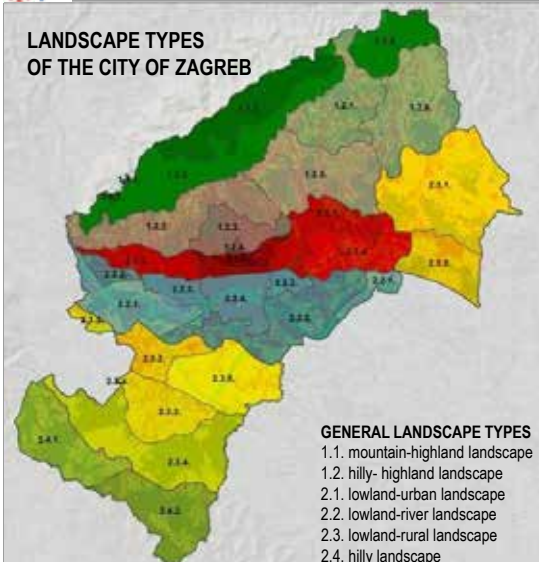
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APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY INPUT DATA PREPARATION – HISTORICAL ASPECT



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LANDSCAPE TYPES OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB



- GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES**
- 1.1. mountain-highland landscape
 - 1.2. hilly- highland landscape
 - 2.1. lowland-urban landscape
 - 2.2. lowland-river landscape
 - 2.3. lowland-rural landscape
 - 2.4. hilly landscape

LANDSCAPE TYPES

- 1.1.1. mountain forest landscape
- 1.1.2. highland forest landscape
- 1.2.1. hilly rural landscape
- 1.2.2. hilly semi-urban landscape
- 1.2.3. hilly urban central landscape
- 1.2.4. hilly urban historic landscape
- 1.2.5. hilly rural-urban landscape
- 1.2.6. hilly rural landscape
- 2.1.1. lowland semi-central landscape
- 2.1.2. lowland urban historic central landscape
- 2.1.3. lowland urban central landscape
- 2.1.4. lowland suburban landscape
- 2.2.1. river semi natural peripheral landscape
- 2.2.2. river suburban landscape
- 2.2.3. river urban semi-central landscape
- 2.2.4. river urban central landscape
- 2.3.1. hilly semi-rural landscape
- 2.3.2. lowland rural-urban agricultural landscape
- 2.3.3. lowland rural agricultural landscape
- 2.3.4. lowland rural forest landscape
- 2.3.5. lowland semi-rural landscape
- 2.4.1. lowland rural forest landscape
- 2.4.2. hilly rural forest landscape

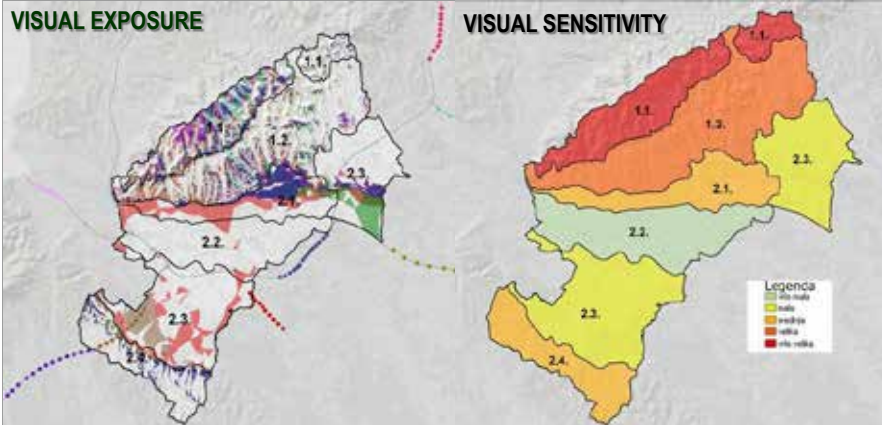
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- EVALUATION** - LANDSCAPE CONDITION, STRENGTH OF CHARACTER,
- NEGATIVE CHARACTERISTICS,
- VISUAL SENSITIVITY, GENERAL SENSITIVITY
- LANDSCAPE VALUE

VISUAL EXPOSURE

VISUAL SENSITIVITY



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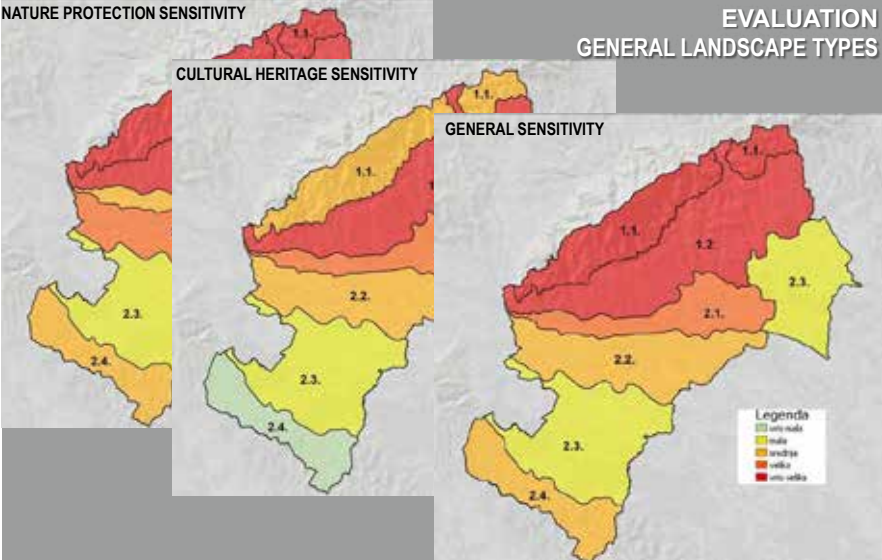


NATURE PROTECTION SENSITIVITY

CULTURAL HERITAGE SENSITIVITY

GENERAL SENSITIVITY

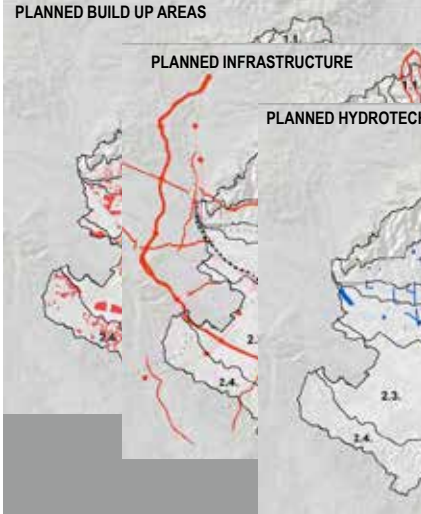
**EVALUATION
GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES**



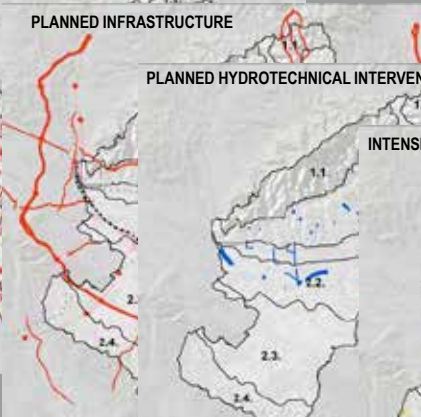
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PLANNED BUILD UP AREAS



PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE



PLANNED HYDROTECHNICAL INTERVENTIONS



INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE



FORCES FOR CHANGES

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RESULTS

1. Condition and sensitivities of landscape character areas
2. Landscape planning policy framework
3. Recommended use of *Strategy for Landscape Character Protection of the City of Zagreb*
4. General strategic guidelines and recommendations
5. Recommendations for further activities
6. Strategically important areas for City Green System



STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT AREAS FOR CITY GREEN SYSTEM

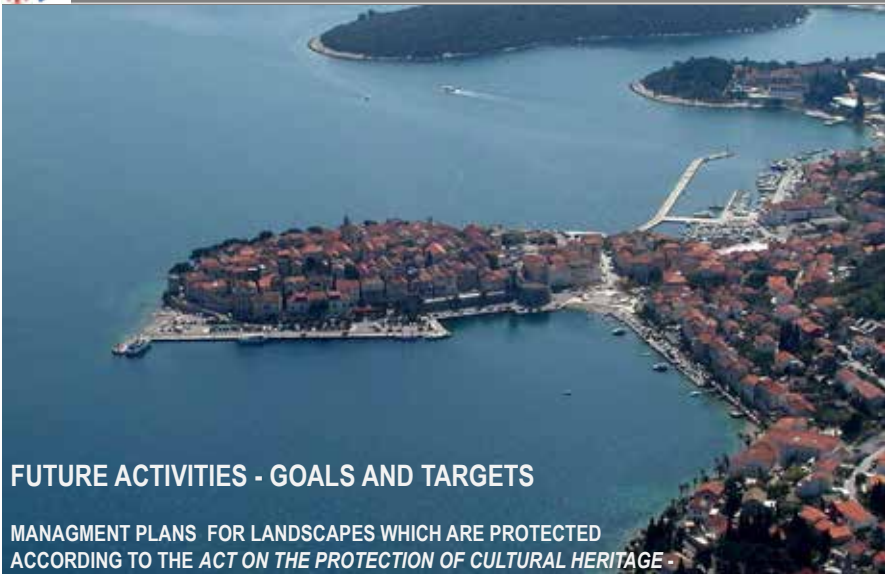
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FUTURE ACTIVITIES - GOALS AND TARGETS

**TO DEVELOP LANDSCAPE PLANS (STUDIES) FOR THE TERRITORY OF CROATIA,
FOR COUNTIES, TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES**

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FUTURE ACTIVITIES - GOALS AND TARGETS

**MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR LANDSCAPES WHICH ARE PROTECTED
ACCORDING TO THE ACT ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE -**

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FUTURE ACTIVITIES - GOALS AND TARGETS

- LANDSCAPE MAP OF CROATIA

- PLANS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



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PLANNING IN THE LANDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IS PART OF SPATIAL AND URBAN PLANNING – TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES AND VALUES



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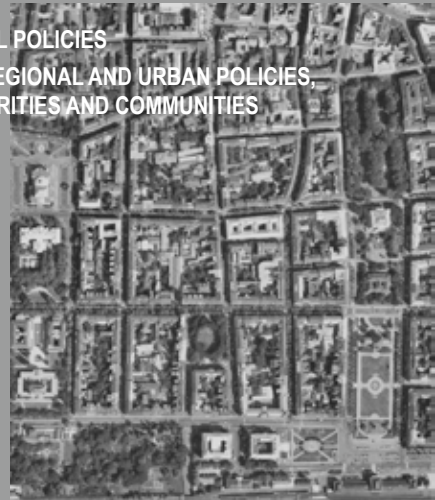
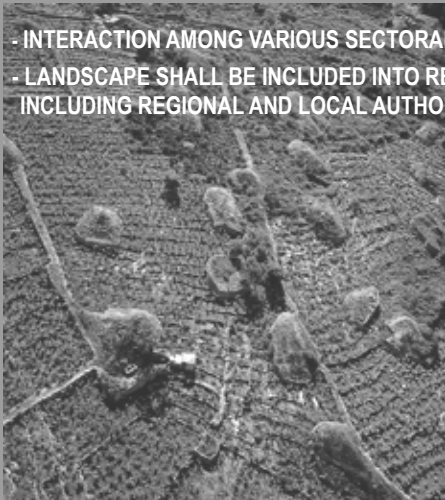


PLANNING IN THE LANDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE PLANNING IS PART OF SPATIAL AND URBAN PLANNING – TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES AND VALUES



FUTURE ACTIVITIES - GOALS AND TARGETS

- INTERACTION AMONG VARIOUS SECTORAL POLICIES
- LANDSCAPE SHALL BE INCLUDED INTO REGIONAL AND URBAN POLICIES, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITIES



CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Spatial planning in the Czech Republic

Ms Hana MACHOVA

Officer, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry for Regional Development

Mr Petr LEPESKA

Officer, Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry for Regional Development

I would like to thank the Council of Europe and Greece for organising the 16th International CEMAT Symposium. It is a great honour for me to be able to deliver information about spatial planning in the Czech Republic. Spatial planning in the Czech Republic is regulated by the Building Act. The Building Act results from a rich tradition of spatial planning, which has been developed in the Czech Lands in the first half of the 20th Century. The Building Act cultivates the principles of this tradition and adjusts them according to current needs and conditions of spatial development in the context of European cooperation.

Spatial planning ensures sustainable spatial development by means of efficient area usage and area spatial disposition with the aim of reaching concordance of public and private interests. It is in the public interest that spatial planning should protect and cultivate natural, cultural and civilisation values of its territory, including architectural and archaeological legacy and legacy of urban planning. At the same time, it creates a background for sustainable development of the territory, which lies in a balanced relation of conditions for a favourable environment, for economic development and for the coherence of the community of the territory's inhabitants. It also meets the needs of the present generation, without threatening the living conditions of future generations. The main means to achieve these assigned spatial planning goals is the publicly discussed and approved planning documentation. Spatial planning coordinates various intentions within the territory and protects public interests by considering standpoints put forward by relevant state administration authorities.

The tasks of spatial planning in the Czech Republic are mainly to:

- ascertain and evaluate the state of the territory, its natural, cultural and civilisation values;
- determine the concept of area development with respect to the values and conditions of the territory;
- check and evaluate the need for changes within the territory, public interest in their implementation, their benefits, problems, risks with respect to public health, environment, geological structure of the territory, impact on public infrastructure and on its economical usage;
- determine urban planning, architectural and aesthetic requirements on spatial usage and on area spatial disposition and its changes;
- create conditions within the territory for the reducing of the danger of ecological and natural disasters and for the removal of their consequences in a nature-friendly manner;
- determine conditions for the renewal and development of the settlement structure and for quality housing;
- check and create conditions for economical spending of resources from public budgets for changes within the territory;
- create conditions for the protection of the territory against the negative impacts of the projects within the territory and to propose compensation measures.

The basic spatial planning tools in the Czech Republic are the planning documents, the spatial development policy, planning documentation and planning permission. A significant progress in the development of spatial planning in the Czech Republic was the introduction of the mandatorily procured spatial planning tool – planning analytic materials. The planning analytic materials consistently ascertain, monitor and evaluate the territory's state and serve as a background for the procurement of planning documentation.

One of the spatial planning tools is the spatial development policy. The spatial development policy resolves spatial planning on the national level: it serves the coordination of planning activities of regions and municipalities and the coordination of resort concepts with a projection to the territory. The spatial development policy is mandatory and binding

for the planning documentation, the scale of the illustrative diagrams is 1:500 000. This document determines the requirements for the instantiation of spatial planning tasks in international, cross-border, national and trans-regional context, it determines the strategy and basic conditions for the fulfilment of these tasks and it constitutes the national spatial planning priorities for the ensuring of the territory's sustainable development. The spatial development policy delineates areas with increased demands for changes within the territory, significant areas with specific values and with specific problems and also corridors and spaces of transport and technical infrastructure. For the delineated areas, corridors and spaces, criteria and conditions for decision-making on the possibilities of changes in their usage are being assigned. Within the framework of this document, the interests of nature and landscape protection are respected and also the relation to the environment, particularly in terms of the setting of national spatial planning priorities for ensuring a sustainable development in the territory. The spatial development policy is updated every four years.

Among the basic types of planning documentation there are the development principles. The development principles are mandatorily procured for the territory of a region. There are 14 regions in the Czech Republic. The development principles are mandatory and binding for local plans and for regulatory plans, the scale of the development principles is 1:100 000. This documentation determines the requirements for effective and economical organisation of the region, it resolves regional contexts, determines important development areas, regional corridors of transport and technical infrastructure and regional territorial systems of ecological stability. Part of the development principles is also the evaluation of the impacts on the sustainable development of the territory. The development principles are updated every two years.

Other types of planning documentation are local and regulatory plans, procured for the administrative district, but municipalities are not obliged to procure them. There are 6250 municipalities in the Czech Republic. Above all, thanks to subsidies from public funds, the majority of municipalities procure the spatial plan. The local plan is issued in the scale 1:5 000 and it is binding for further planning and decision-making within the territory. It determines the basic concept of spatial development within a municipality, the protection of its values, its spatial layout, landscape

disposition and the concept of public infrastructure. The local plan is updated every four years.

Further, we procure the regulatory plan for a selected part of the municipality, which determines detailed conditions for the use of land, for the placing of buildings and their spatial layouts, for the protection of values and of the character of the area and for the creation of a favourable living environment.

The fulfilment of the basic mission of spatial planning, that is, the coordination of intentions and interests in space and time, including the complexity and continuity of this activity, provides the public administration with a unique and in other way irreplaceable tool for regulating and achieving of sustainable development in the territory.



SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

16th CEMAT Symposium, Thessaloniki, 2nd October 2012



SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Building Act No. 183/2006

- Tasks of spatial planning
- Spatial planning tools:
 - **Planning documents**
 - **Spatial planning policy**
 - **Planning documentation** (development principles, local plan and regulatory plan)
 - **Planning permission**



MINISTERSTVO
PRO MÍSTNÍ
ROZVOJ ČR

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Scale 1:500 000

Corridors of transport infrastructure



Areas with specific problems/values



Development corridors and areas



TransEuropean corridors



MINISTERSTVO
PRO MÍSTNÍ
ROZVOJ ČR

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

Scale 1:100 000

14 Regions

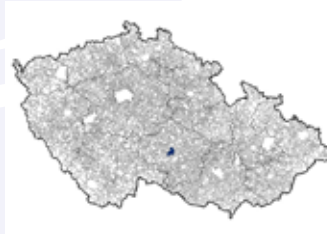




LOCAL PLAN

Scale 1:5 000

6250 Municipalities



REGULATORY PLAN

Scale 1:1 000

voluntary
for selected part
of the municipality



ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Spatial planning in Estonia

Mrs Maila KUUSIK

Advisor, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of the Interior

According to the Estonian Planning Act, valuable landscapes are identified in county plans and local comprehensive plans. Planning should establish the conditions of use and, upon necessity, also the protection of valuable landscapes. County plans addressing valuable landscapes were drawn up over the years 1999-2005. For this purpose a methodology was put in place, likewise usable for identifying valuable landscapes in local comprehensive plans.

County plans dealt with cultural landscapes in the main. Proceeding from the methodology, the historical and cultural, aesthetical and natural value as well as recreational potential of cultural landscapes was assessed. The plans were created in cooperation with local communities and local governments to determine the identity value of the landscapes and create awareness of the value of the landscapes and the importance of their sustainability in general.

Since the county plans have become effective the most important task has been the integration of county plans into local comprehensive plans. This enables specification of the boundaries of valuable landscapes and conditions of use attributed to the areas. Local governments can also identify the landscapes that are valuable for the local community and reach agreement on the conditions of their use through involvement of local inhabitants in the planning process.

According to the Nature Protection Act it is also possible to form separate landscape protection areas in Estonia, with the main aim of preservation, protection, research and presentation of landscapes as well as regulation of their use. To achieve these objectives, landscape protection rules are drafted.

In the urban environment or in more densely built up areas, for example in small Estonian towns, it is possible to identify designated built-up areas of cultural and environmental value on the basis of the Planning

Act. These areas are characterised by a similar planning structure and spatial build-up, traditional or typical types of buildings, representative greenery or small forms, but primarily the completeness of the built environment. Whole manor complexes, sets of wooden houses from the 1930's, parts of garden-towns, residential areas from the 1970's and 1980's, etc. may be given as examples of designated built-up areas of cultural and environmental value in Estonia, established with comprehensive plans. Designated built-up areas of cultural and environmental value are supplied with building conditions that ensure preservation of the structure, completeness and scale of the built environment in the area. Conditions set for the area prescribe to what extent and where to foresee new buildings and how to renovate the existing buildings. The term "designated built-up areas of cultural and environmental value" was introduced in the Planning Act on 2003, preceded by several pilot projects in towns of varying size. As a result of the pilots a methodology for designating built-up areas of cultural and environmental value in the urban environment was prepared in 2004. The objective of the designated built-up areas of cultural and environmental value is not protection of these areas but rather preservation and the keeping of values as well as balanced development of the areas while considering the values. Designated built-up areas of cultural and environmental value can also be identified with detailed planning but often the planned areas are too small to fulfil the aim of an area defined as environmentally valuable – to preserve the structure and completeness of the area.

According to the Heritage Protection Act, heritage protection areas can be established in Estonia. There are 12 of them at present and they are mainly focused on towns and settlements in character. Their own statutes are drawn up for these areas and construction activities that are to be coordinated with the Heritage Protection Board.

FINLAND / FINLANDE

Landscape actions in Finland

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ

Senior Advisor, Responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment

Mrs Tuija MIKKONEN

Senior Specialist, Ministry of the Environment

We have picked out a few major actions, which we will examine by highlighting some key words contained in articles of the European Landscape Convention.

Inventories of landscape areas

Article 6 of the Convention requires us to identify landscapes throughout our countries and analyse their characteristics.

Our approach to that task in Finland is to make inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas.

These landscape areas were defined by the government for the first time in 1995. They are typical and representative rural landscapes with many cultural and natural values such as open cultural landscapes, traditional buildings, and biodiversity. Finland's Land Use and Building Act includes regulations on special land use objectives, with the requirement that landscape areas must be incorporated into regional plans and also into local master plans.

The Ministry of the Environment has now started a new project to update all information on landscape areas. The project will last six years and, as a new enhancement, regionally valuable landscape areas will also be included. Our aim is to encourage public participation. We are devoting a lot of effort to information campaigns and many newspapers and TV channels have already publicised their own stories about the work on updating the list of valuable landscape areas.

The regional Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment are responsible for the practical work on the inventories.

This guarantees that all regions in Finland are included in the inventories, which should be finished in 2015.

The European Landscape Convention in the North Calotte Area Municipalities

Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention suggests that we engage in “transfrontier cooperation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes”.

The North Calotte Area covers the very northernmost parts of Finland, Sweden and Norway, in other words, the provinces of Lapland, Norrbotten and Finnmark. This whole region is a very special part of our three nations for many reasons. One of the most important reasons is that it is the Sámi peoples’ home region, where they are still maintaining their traditional culture and livelihoods. One could call Sámi traditions a connective cultural force between these neighbouring countries. This is something very distinctive and remarkable in the whole of Europe.

Last year, Finland, Sweden and Norway together organised a Conference in the Inari municipality in Finnish Lapland. The focus of the Conference was to elaborate how the European Landscape Convention could be implemented in the North Calotte Area municipalities.

The Conference was the first, but very promising, step in transfrontier cooperation on landscape issues in northern Europe. Participants came from all the regions, municipalities and Sámi parliaments in each country. The keynote speakers represented the Council of Europe, France, the Netherlands, the Catalonia Region of Spain and Uniscape.

The North Calotte Area municipalities all have their own partly divergent methods and practices in landscape management, based on each country’s legislation and land use processes. The connective factor is that all the municipalities and inhabitants exhibit great interest in preserving and protecting their environments and in maintaining and increasing the attractiveness of the area. The landscape is viewed as one of the most significant alluring factors which cannot be lost, given that tourism, besides the traditional livelihoods, such as reindeer herding, is a very important livelihood in the area.

One of the results of the Conference is the initiative to set up a permanent Working Group for Landscape Cooperation in the North Calotte Area. The primary task for that cooperation is to promote and develop landscape policy in the area.

The Conference report has recently been published, and you can find it at this internet address. I also have a copy of the publication with me if anyone would like to see it.

National Cultural Environment Strategy

The 6th Article of the European Landscape Convention underlines the importance of “increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”.

In 2011, the new Finnish coalition government of six parties from the very left to the right wing wrote one very important line in its Government Programme: “The Government will prepare world heritage and cultural environment programmes”. Of course, this line did not appear in the programme by itself. It was the result of long and hard, joint work between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Education and Culture. Since March 2012, a Working Group under the leadership of the Ministry of the Environment has been preparing the proposal for the Strategy.

This is the first time that a national cultural environment programme is being prepared in Finland. The overall objective of the Strategy is to establish the preconditions for a comprehensive policy on the cultural environment. Another important objective is to enhance the national implementation of international treaties, such as the European Landscape Convention.

A starting point of the Strategy is to see the cultural environment, as defined in Finland, as a totality comprising cultural landscapes, the built environment, archaeological heritage and semi-natural habitats. The working group also emphasises that the cultural environment is formed by different kinds of elements of our everyday environment, as it is said in the 2nd Article of the European Landscape Convention: “It concerns

landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes”.

The Working Group is stressing two focal points in its proposal for the strategy. First, the cultural environment should be seen as a positive and valuable entity, not a burden. Secondly, everybody has the right to enjoy our cultural environment. Accordingly, everybody has responsibility for it.

The cultural environment field has many actors, among which the responsibilities will be shared. The Working Group regards the Government and the authorities as key actors offering the tools and facilities for people and other bodies to take care of the cultural environment. But as the 6th Article of the European Landscape Convention underlines the importance “to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations...” the Working Group also stresses the importance of grassroot activities and the work done by NGOs. Furthermore, as we all know, money and economic frameworks form the practical preconditions for cultural environment actions. Therefore, the Working Group aims at building new ways of integrating economic gains and cultural values. This is not an easy task, to say the least.

The proposal for the National Cultural Environment Strategy will be completed in May 2013, at which time the Working Group’s duties will end, and the proposal will be handed out to the Government.

For further information :

<http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=6054&lan=en>

www.ymparisto.fi/kulttuuriymparistostrategia

<http://www.landsbygdslandskap.fi>



Ympäristöministeriö
Miljöministeriet
Ministry of the Environment



ELC in Finland

Tapio Heikkilä
&
Tuija Mikkonen

ELC, Article 6

”to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory”



Inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas



3

Inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas

-Historically and culturally important areas

- Management by agriculture & land use planning

-156 areas listed 1995

- updating 2010-2015

- MoE coordinating, all provinces participating



4



ELC, Article 9
"encourage transfrontier co-operation"



Implementing ELC in the North Calotte Area Municipalities



7

Implementing ELC in the North Calotte Area Municipalities

-Finland, Sweden, Norway

-Conference in Inari,
Finnish Lapland, 9/2011

-International, regional &
local level

-Landscape as a
significant factor

-Report published:

<http://www.doria.fi/handle/10024/77529>



8



ELC, Article 6
" to increase awareness among the civil society"



National Cultural Environment Strategy

The Government Programme 2011:

”The Government will prepare world heritage and **cultural environment strategies.**”



11

National Cultural Environment Strategy

1. Cultural environment is a positive and good thing, not a burden

→ **Value**

2. Everybody has right to **enjoy** the cultural environment

← → Everybody is **responsible** for the environment



12

National Cultural Environment Strategy

- The Government - facilities and tools
- Civil society: grass root level and NGOs
- Business: how to integrate economic gains and cultural values





FRANCE

Présentation d'outils innovants en matière d'aménagement du territoire : la démarche participative

Mme Aurélie FRANCHI

Chargée de mission paysage, Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie

L'Etat français a lancé en 2011 un appel à projet destiné aux parcs naturels régionaux, qui a permis de financer 12 projets « innovation-capitalisation-transfert » sélectionnés pour leur caractère innovant et reproductible hors du territoire des parcs. L'une des thématiques de cet appel à projet concernait la maîtrise quantitative et qualitative de l'urbanisation.

L'un des projets financés émane de cinq des Parcs naturels régionaux de la Région Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur. Il s'agit de trouver, grâce à cette expérimentation, une nouvelle méthode d'action pour lutter contre la dégradation et la banalisation des territoires et des paysages. Ce projet prévoit une large participation des acteurs du territoire, des habitants et surtout des entreprises et propriétaires privés pour traiter les paysages dégradés. L'objectif est donc de mettre en place un partenariat entre les acteurs publics et privés pour élaborer, à partir d'un diagnostic partagé, un programme d'actions.

En effet, ces cinq parcs, pour lesquels l'activité touristique est souvent l'activité principale, sont caractérisés par des problématiques d'absence d'aménagement concerté, de dispersion de l'habitat avec la création de zones pavillonnaires, de dégradation des entrées de villes, d'installation ou d'implantations « sauvages » d'activités en sites contraints (fonds de vallée ou points de vue)...

Le projet s'étend sur 18 mois. Chaque parc a choisi une problématique de dégradation des paysages, illustrée sur un site choisi en accord avec les élus des communes concernées.

La première étape du projet consiste en la réalisation de diagnostics participatifs : l'objectif est d'appréhender les enjeux du territoire par une lecture de paysage, d'identifier les causes, les acteurs, les évolutions possibles et de mieux définir le périmètre pertinent d'étude. Cette phase de diagnostic associe la population dans le cadre d'une démarche participative qui permet de sensibiliser des acteurs locaux, de recueillir le ressenti et de comprendre le fonctionnement du site.

Pour faciliter ce diagnostic, plusieurs outils participatifs sont utilisés, et notamment : en salle, des gommettes de couleurs permettent aux individus de situer sur carte ce qui leur est essentiel/superflu, hospitalier/inhospitalier, ce qu'ils aiment ou n'aiment pas. Certains exercices sont collectifs, ce qui permet d'initier des discussions entre les participants...

Sur le terrain, deux appareils photos jetables permettent aux participants d'illustrer ce qu'ils aiment / ce qu'ils n'aiment pas. Par transparence sur une plaque de plexiglass, les participants dessinent ce qu'ils voient et aiment ou n'aiment pas...

Des enquêtes et des entretiens sont également menés auprès des acteurs locaux (élus, acteurs des parcs, professionnels de l'accueil touristique, commerçants, restaurateurs, hôteliers, propriétaires de campings, agriculteurs, habitants) : quels éléments impactent le plus les paysages du site ? Quels sont les principaux enjeux pour préserver les paysages des sites ?...

Un concours photo est organisé sur ce qui plaît ou déplaît dans le territoire ; il aboutit à une journée d'animation qui recueille les avis des habitants et des usagers sur ce qu'ils aimeraient voir évoluer sur le site concerné. Un bureau d'étude proposera ensuite des photos-montages pour illustrer les souhaits du public.

Ces diagnostics participatifs feront l'objet d'une compilation en octobre 2012 et permettront d'enrichir la phase d'étude suivante. Pour chaque site, des professionnels de l'aménagement s'appuieront sur cette démarche participative et, en concertation avec les acteurs publics et privés concernés, identifieront les freins et leviers et proposeront les opérations à réaliser sur les domaines public et privé pour la requalification du site. Ceci permettra d'évaluer la volonté des divers acteurs de mener à bien les opérations de requalification (quels sont les facteurs bloquant tout projet

de requalification, quels sont les critères qui incitent les acteurs publics/privés à réaliser ces opérations de requalification...).

Par la suite, une réflexion sera menée sur la procédure à mettre en place pour inciter les acteurs publics et privés à participer au traitement des « points noirs paysagers », de sorte que ce dispositif administratif et financier soit généralisable à d'autres territoires.

Une démarche participative de lutte contre la dégradation du paysage

Aurélie Franchi

Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages

2 octobre 2012



Credit photo : Ansel Boussou/MEDE

Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Un appel à projets national

- Lancé en **2011** par l'État
- Doté de **1,5 millions d'euros**
- Destiné aux **Parcs Naturels Régionaux**
- Sujet : maîtrise quantitative et qualitative de l'**urbanisation**
- Modalités : financement de **12 projets** de recherche et d'expérimentation
 - Innovants
 - Reproductibles en dehors du territoire des parcs



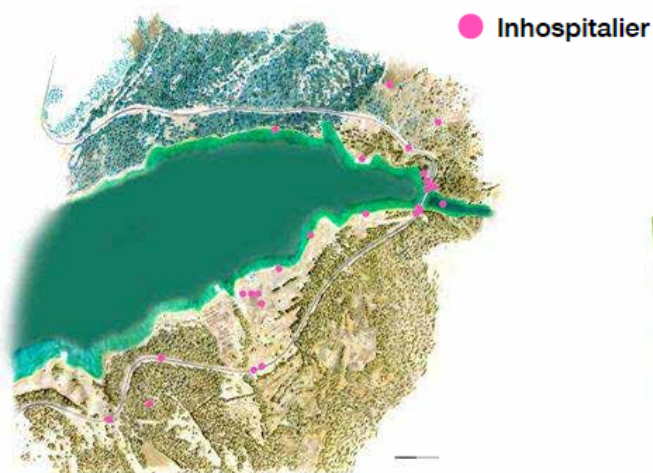
Le projet de lutte contre la dégradation des paysages

- Un projet commun à **5 Parcs Naturels Régionaux** du sud-est de la France
- Une qualité paysagère qui contribue à la **notoriété** de la région (tourisme)
- Les **problématiques** :
 - Absence d'aménagement concerté
 - « Mitage » du territoire
 - Dégradation des entrées de ville
 - Sites contraints (fonds de vallées,...) => occupations « sauvages »
 - Nécessaire gestion économe de l'espace
- Chaque parc identifie un thème d'étude ainsi qu'un site représentatif d'un « **point noir paysager** », support du projet participatif.



3

Carte à gommettes



4

« Plexi-Diag »



5

La suite du projet : à partir d'octobre 2012

- **Démarche participative** pour identifier les évolutions souhaitées par les acteurs et les habitants
- **Photomontages** pour illustrer ces propositions
- Bureau d'étude : proposition d'**opérations à réaliser** et identification des freins / leviers
- Réflexion sur la mise en place d'un **partenariat public-privé** pour la mise en œuvre des actions de requalification paysagère
- Synthèse de la démarche : définition d'une méthode reproductible



7

Rapporteur

The European Landscape Convention and CEMAT (spatial planning) are complementary

Mr Audun MOFLAG

Former member of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Norway

During this session the interventions were given by Wallonia, Flanders, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France and Greece. Written papers are received also from Armenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The speakers presented a long range of interesting experiences and points of view. Member states should report the experiences and reflections concerning the implementation of the European Landscape Convention to the new Council of Europe Information System. In the following the presentations are considered in view of the articles of the Convention and the discussion of the morning session.

The landscape constitutes our living environment and our societies. At the same time it is also habitat for flora and fauna, and important for biodiversity. Landscape is therefore not just some pretty countryside we look at – we live our lives in the midst of the landscape.

Our perception of the landscape goes far beyond the visual aesthetics – ugly or beautiful. We perceive the landscape by all our senses – eyesight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. We can like it, or not.

This is in turn giving rise to emotional associations and personal identity: like sense of belonging, pride, self confidence, security, recreation and coping with stress.

Not only does the landscape stimulate our senses. In any given situation, the landscape is also presenting physical opportunities and obstacles, influencing where we may move about and what we happen to experience along our way.

So, the landscape is of great significance for our everyday life, development of identity and attractiveness of our communities. This fact works two ways. A degraded landscape may impair the quality of life of its citizens, causing accumulation of social problems: in a living environment that is

no longer attractive, those who can afford it move out. The less resourceful do not have this option and stay behind. As the neighbourhood deteriorates further it attracts people with even less resources and turns into a downward social spiral.

The European Landscape Convention provides a systematic approach to make use of the landscape qualities

The European Landscape Convention applies to the entire national territory, including the cultural and natural heritage. It is covering natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

The characteristics of the various landscapes are to be identified and assessed. This adds a new dimension to the territory, not only of geology, vegetation or habitats for flora and fauna, etc. We also get an image of the qualities of the territory as a human environment and for the development of our communities.

By careful spatial planning we can release these assets: we may take advantage of the landscape qualities in our existing communities – urban or rural. And we may create new, attractive landscapes in our future communities.

In either case, landscape quality issues are likely to trigger active involvement and cooperation by the citizens. Active citizens also bring new life to the political debate and increase the scope of feasible actions.

Article 4 – Division of responsibilities

At central government level the responsibility for landscape is usually split between many ministries. There is a long history of work on landscape and many approaches to the term “landscape”. Historically the term is associated with rural or natural scenery of outstanding beauty, like the romantic paintings of the 19th century.

The European Landscape Convention, however, includes all sorts of landscapes – of outstanding beauty, quite ordinary and degraded. The responsibilities for its implementation should reflect that. This may be difficult in the central government organisation. It is made up of strong vertical sectors – that may not have the tradition or political incentive

of close co-operation with others. Still, there are positive examples of integrated committees in several member States.

A permanent landscape group is initiated in the North Calotte Region for transfrontier cooperation between Finland, Sweden, Norway and possibly Russia (Sami project).

Article 5 – General measures

The legal framework is progressing in many member States, including public participation requirements.

There is gradually more emphasis on landscape, entailing proper use of space and protection of heritage, and allowing rejection of activities not in keeping with the landscape. Widespread touristification and private investments in the most beautiful and visual spots is a frequent problem.

Policies may have changed from a sectoral landscape policy in the shape of an inventory of traditional relics to heritage landscapes in spatial plans. But due to lack of landscape quality objectives, landscape still plays an insufficient role. Other participants report problems of not having a common law, sectoral approach and lack of coordination.

Article 6 – Specific measures

In the awareness-raising, focus is being turned from prohibits to positive attitudes. Heritage should not be considered as a burden, but as a positive and valuable asset that everybody has a right to enjoy.

Some member States educate advisers in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, providing modules of theory and practical training.

Systems of identification and analyses of landscape qualities

Atlases is a common tool and reference document in understanding the landscape. The landscape maps also give inventories of historically and culturally important areas.

Few member States are dealing with the sea landscape.

Socio-economic management is difficult. New methods for dealing with degraded landscape and housing complexes are emerging. The public participation methods include “like – don’t like” investigations.

Systems of planning that absorbs the landscape qualities

There are many examples of planning systems in general. Concrete examples include:

- development of plans for particularly valuable landscapes;
- methodology for combining wind turbines and landscape concerns – locations and rules for the integration into the environment.

Local spatial plans are the main field for implementation, including landscape integration and involvement of the public/local perception.

Tools for the whole landscape, not only the outstanding, and for the design of the future landscape are missing.

Paradox

Many member States report policies on the protection of heritage. There are however, no reports on policies for new and attractive landscapes for the future.

The landscapes and heritage we are protecting today were created by people living before us – sometimes hundreds of years ago. What we ourselves are creating today is going to be the heritage for people living after us – in future generations. Will these people want to protect what we have achieved?

THEME III

Landscape, spatial planning and public participation

Paysage, aménagement du territoire et participation publique

Chairs

Mrs Mireille DECONINCK

*Officer, Departement of Regional Planning,
General Directorate of Spatial planning, Housing and Heritage and
of Energy, Public Service of Wallonia, Region of Wallonia, Belgium*

Mr Ion SAGIAS

Deputy Ombudsman of Greece

Landscape: the role of the Ombudsman

Mr Ion SAGIAS

Deputy Ombudsman of Greece



- **The Greek Ombudsman** is an independent authority that investigates “...*individual administrative acts or omissions or material actions of public sector bodies which violate rights or infringe upon legal interests of persons or legal entities*”.

- **The Quality of Life Department** deals with complaints concerning the protection of natural and urban environment and, in general, investigates cases involving land use, urban planning, public works and construction of small & large scale projects

- Mediation as a form of public participation
- **Ex post/ad hoc:** reports on malpractice/ planning failures- enables co-operation, facilitates dialogue between government bodies.
- **Ex ante/proactive:** legislative proposals/ special thematic reports based on case studies- can lead to structural change in governance regime.

- **The Quality of Life Department** handled in the period 2000-2011 ~ 18.000 complaints.
 - ~ 15% related to illegal construction
 - ~ 10% related to major projects monitoring
 - ~ 6% related to building permits/location_of major activities

Legal framework



In Greece, degradation of the landscape is in stark contrast to the great number of the existing legal instruments. The Greek law had always responded to the feasibility and necessity of nature conservation, not only in the sense of the natural environment (flora, fauna, forest vegetation, geomorphic formations), but also for aesthetic reasons (aesthetics, mental health and relaxation) and for the benefit of national economy (tourism) and culture.

Ombudsman & Landscape protection



Although the legal framework that makes direct reference to the protection of the landscape is sparse, there are provisions in other laws that their proper implementation contributes to the overall protection of the landscape.

The Ombudsman handles those cases with this notion in mind.

But action should be taken towards the modification or improvement of the legislative framework in order to assure the compliance of this framework with the laws involving the protection of the landscape.

Of the dozens of issues related to the protection of the landscape the placement of any construction on the lot and the landscaping of the surrounding area is one of the most important. The relevant provisions -that have been enacted for the urban areas- are also applicable to non-urban areas, thus allowing landscaping with no relation to the current slope of the ground, the geology and soil characteristics, or the landscape formation prior to the intervention (terraces, stone walls, rocks, vegetation, streams etc).



The intervention on the landscape is worsening due to incomplete checks/monitoring by the relevant authorities when issuing building permits and is attenuated by the ex-post legalization of the significant alteration of the landscape. This legalization according to the Ombudsman is detrimental to any serious planning attempts.



Examples





In these buildings the first floor was supposed to be the basement. The owners tried to get permit to landfill the surrounding area. This could have changed the landscape. The main reasons for constructing this way is either because the level of the underground water is too high, or by building higher they have a better view, thus maximizing the value of the construction.



In this case they raised the ground level in order to make the construction easier and to provide nice view of the sea to all the buildings. The lot under this one belongs to the same construction company. The authorities did not properly examine the submitted drawings/plans. In the pictures you can see the massive supporting walls.



For the construction of this building they destroyed a rock formation and used those rock for protecting the house from the sea waves. Part of the building is build on public ground. They also tried to change the official map of the shoreline to assure the “legal” occupation of the beach.

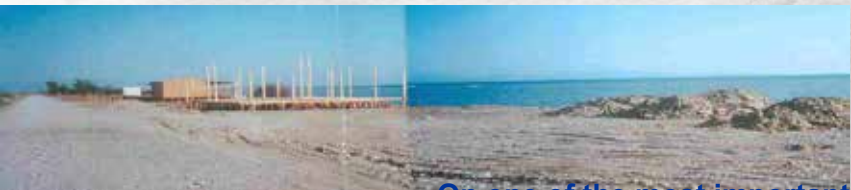


In this case two brick factories illegally dug areas around two lakes for clay (6-10 meter below the ground level. Those places either became “lakes” since there was no study for rehabilitation, or used as dump areas, polluting the environment.





A wetland in a NATURA 2000 protected area was drained and land filled. It was sold as lots for constructing summer houses. After the Ombudsman's intervention the building permits were revoked and the prosecutor pressed charges on the company and the engineers.



Construction on the land filled areas

On one of the most important wetlands of Greece waste from house demolitions was dumped and this led to the expansion of the dry land against the wetland. The land filled areas were sold by the Hellenic Public Real Estate Corporation.



Proposed construction of a hotel complex within the NATURA 2000 protected area of Antiniotis wetland.

Illegal construction on the shore with massive supporting walls with permits to operate as a “rooms to let” tourist enterprise and as a restaurant.





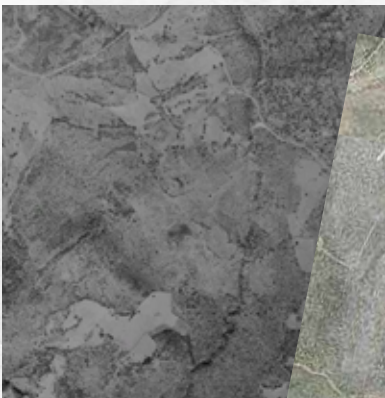
Land filled expansion dock of a restaurant on the shore, that tried to legalize the construction.



Building permits on the shoreline that completely destroyed the coast.



Roads constructed for accessing summer houses. House construction does not follow the rules for proper landscaping the surrounding area.



Roads constructed in order to sell land for constructing summer houses with no study and permit.



Une approche globale du territoire : le paysage

M. Bernard LASSUS

Architecte paysagiste, Grand Prix national du paysage, France

Le formidable mouvement entraîné par la production industrielle s'identifie à la dissociation de l'objet de son contexte. La série le rend disponible et donc international. Cette hypothèse me paraît être une des explications au sacrifice du paysage. Ne fallait-il pas le sacrifier au nom de la productivité? Mais justement qu'entend-on par Paysage par rapport à l'objet? Il me faut donc faire une hypothèse en rappelant une visite à Stockholm.

Longeant un quai du port, je fis subitement un bond en arrière : émergeant d'une masse végétale des fractions de bâtiments, que je croyais discerner au loin à l'horizon du port, s'étaient matérialisées, là, subitement, devant moi, un long et puissant bateau de guerre... grâce au camouflage dont ce navire était recouvert. Ce que j'avais cru jusqu'alors réservé à l'armée de terre : le motif d'une tenue de parachutiste, surtout verte mais parsemée aussi de marrons que zébraient quelques noirs, s'était agrandi jusqu'à envahir la totalité du bateau.

J'ai alors ressenti ce qu'était un paysage : la prise subite de toutes ces fractions de diverses couleurs, maisons, usines ou arbres, en un ensemble rendant possible à tout moment l'insertion de nouveaux objets sans que cet ensemble en fût lui-même modifié et sans que ces objets pussent être reconnus. En un seul mouvement, non arrêté par l'identification précise de tel ou tel objet, la lecture du vaste horizon, en toute son étendue, avait été rendue possible par l'assemblage, sans faille, de multiples fractions dissociées, momentanées, d'objets dont elles étaient d'un autre côté parties intégrantes. N'était-ce pas cela « le paysage »? Et en ce cas précis, celui du camouflage à dominante végétale de la marine suédoise, horizon du port de Stockholm. Le déplacement de cette tenue de parachutiste au bateau de guerre s'explique par la conformation de la côte suédoise en fjords. Au mouillage, leurs bateaux de guerre doivent donc être plus terre que mer. Retenons ici que le paysage est un ensemble de fractions, dissociées des objets qui le composent.

Depuis le 16 juillet 1969, en un instant, Aldrin ayant posé son pied sur la lune, notre monde ne pouvait plus être envisagé que comme un « jardin

de paysages» alors que nous savions qu'il n'évolue que vers la décharge ou la friche. Ce qui pose en d'autres termes l'opposition urbain/rural et nous a fait retrouver les démarches d'équilibre de continuum entreprises dès la fin du XIX^e siècle par les urbanistes allemands sur la ville comme paysage total ou les systèmes de parcs de Jean-Claude Forestier et de Frédérick Law Olmsted à New York, à Montréal ou à Boston et d'en poursuivre la thématique.

Parfois, une intervention même très légère, infime, peut remettre en cause la lecture habituelle d'un lieu. Mais minimale, n'implique pas obligatoirement sa légèreté mais une intervention appropriée. Appropriée dans la démarche du durable implique qu'il convient de reconsidérer la notion habituelle d'approche fonctionnelle en usage qualitatif.

La démarche d'« intervention minimale » est décomposée en diverses phases dont la première est devenue « l'analyse inventive ». Aujourd'hui, je peux la formuler ainsi : cette démarche consiste à dépasser l'ignorance première, en vue d'approcher le site dans sa singularité, sa richesse, son histoire, ses potentialités...

D'abord en adoptant « l'attention flottante » pour s'imprégner, au cours de longues visites à diverses heures du jour et par tous les temps, du site, de ses alentours et « faire l'éponge » de sol à ciel jusqu'à presque l'ennui. Puis peu à peu chercher des points de vues préférentiels, déceler les micro-paysages, les perspectives qui les lient, repérer, tester les échelles visuelles et tactiles... tout en plongeant dans les archives et découvrir ses lieux-dits, ses contes, ses histoires... Puis analyser l'existant et découvrir dans l'usage même des lieux ce qui a été occulté par l'usure du quotidien, et, est en train de disparaître et s'il conviendrait de s'en ressouvenir ? Souvent, nous ne savons pas suffisamment ce que ces substitutions nous enlèvent, peut-être à jamais, et ce que l'intervention nous apporte vraiment.

Il nous faut, tout autant, amener au visible les traces des nouvelles pratiques, non encore identifiées : ainsi du visible, à du visible et à l'évident.

Chaque cas, particulier, implique d'initier des approches spécifiques. Celles-ci sélectionnées, précisées peuvent devenir de nouvelles orientations.

L'analyse inventée, n'est-elle pas déjà d'être dans le « projet »...?

L'intervention du paysagiste, n'a plus maintenant pour objet « d'apporter sur », ce qui était la démarche habituelle au temps de la conquête, du temps de l'au-delà de l'horizon de Cook et des Modernes.

Le 16 juillet 1969, nous sommes passés de la conquête visuelle à la gestion tactile.

L'analyse inventive fait partie de la transformation de la démarche d'aménagement issue de cette mutation.

A la conquête horizontale périmée, cette analyse aide à l'émergence des strates de l'activité humaine, c'est-à-dire de la profondeur des lieux. Perpétués, révélés, les divers éléments qui en constituent le processus, sont infléchis par les orientations qu'elle a également suggérées. Les nouveaux éléments s'y entrelacent progressivement en un mouvement non répétitif. Cette démarche paysagère entraîne une inflexion du processus de l'évolution ordinaire des lieux.

N'est-ce pas aussi une introduction à un art de la transformation ?

Revenus pour un moment dans un mesurable sensible, il nous faut enfin prendre soin : de l'eau, de l'étroit ruisseau qui file entre la prairie et l'orée du bois, qui doit être buvable et permettre de se désaltérer, essoufflés au cours d'une promenade.

Le maintien des potentialités du lieu, de tout ce qui peut en surgir (objet ou état momentané), c'est le « substrat », un patrimoine dynamique que l'on peut rétablir s'il est dégradé ou élargir à d'autres possibles.

Après avoir exploré les rêves les plus précis ou les plus flous portés par la collectivité sur ces lieux, considérés moins vacants qu'ils ne le paraissent, on peut alors revenir au substrat, en reprendre le processus et le sens maintenant inclinés par les hypothèses d'activités choisies. Puis, il convient d'envisager ce qu'il est nécessaire de creuser ou d'élever de nouveau : le tout formant le « support » dans la perspective de ce que les lieux ont déjà suscité par leurs divers vécus et vont susciter à l'avenir. « L'apport » envisagé ne peut pas être celui introduisant une dégradation, trop courante aujourd'hui, mais celui d'une valorisation.

N'est-ce-pas l'instant d'évoquer l'introduction du terme « global » ?

Il implique que l'on tente de poser les termes d'une approche des problèmes déjà évoqués ici, c'est-à-dire ceux dont il nous paraît maîtriser les techniques mais aussi ceux dont nous savons qu'ils existent, qu'ils se posent mais que nous ne maîtrisons que partiellement ou que nous devinons. Global nous indique que le territoire est une entité.

L'approche globale rend indispensable de ne pas traiter chaque facteur, chaque discipline selon le même dénominateur commun mais d'assurer leur prise en compte. La grande difficulté qui nous attend à laquelle nous sommes confrontés est justement de mener cette démarche difficile mais vitale.

La demande de paysage, si présente aujourd'hui n'est-elle pas un substitut aux « lendemains qui chantent » et à la déterritorialisation sous ses diverses formes, que ce soit l'abandon des pays ou le vertige du virtuel qui implique qu'il ne suffit plus d'être « de là » comme certains aujourd'hui le revendiquent passionnément mais d'« être bien là », que ce soit l'ancien « de là » ou le nouveau « être là ». La nouvelle émergence des lieux que cela implique, se recouvre pour l'instant du mot paysage, qui représente une interaction équilibrée entre tactile, sonore, olfactif et visuel, ce qui correspondrait d'ailleurs mieux au terme d'ambiance et même d'ambiances successives.

Nos sociétés manquent d'aménagements paysagers aux significations disponibles à des fréquentations multiculturelles au sens de « dont on peut disposer ». Mais ici ou là, par exemple les ponctuations de l'espace, auxquelles ces rôles peuvent être confiés, peuvent être ici claires ou ambiguës pour les uns ou pour les autres, là un peu moins ou un peu plus, et toutes des incitations à l'imaginaire. Ces appels à l'interprétation – répétons-le – peuvent être, ici, clairs pour certains et ambigus pour d'autres, plus loin inversement et, ailleurs, ambigus pour tous. D'où la suggestion de « *fractions d'espace au sens indéterminé* », mais ceci implique qu'elles se situent dans une succession rigoureuse où les logiques sensibles basiques sont soigneusement organisées et diversifiées avec, en conséquence, l'introduction d'instantanés de ruptures.

Participation à l'aménagement du territoire

M. Joseph SALAMON

*Directeur de l'Organisation du Pôle espace et paysage,
Cergy-Pontoise, France*

PARTICIPATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING
DR. JOSEPH SALAMON, ARCHITECT URBAN PLANNER, FRANCE
16th INTERNATIONAL CEMAT SYMPOSIUM - GREECE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE - 16th CEMAT SYMPOSIUM - 2, 3 october 2012, Thessaloniki, GREECE



Joseph SALAMON
Architecte Urbaniste OPQU
Docteur en Géographie Aménagement Urbanisme

PARTICIPATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING **LA PARTICIPATION CITOYENNE EN** **URBANISME, AMENAGEMENT ET PAYSAGE**

THEME III - LANDSCAPE, SPATIAL PLANNING AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
16th INTERNATIONAL CEMAT SYMPOSIUM
12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION - Thessaloniki, Greece, 2-3 October 2012

Diplômé en Qualité
Environnementale
Directeur du pôle
Organisation de
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Communauté
d'agglomération
de Cergy-Pontoise
Professeur Associé,
Université Paris 8

PLAN DE LA PRESENTATION

- **ETAT ACTUEL DE LA PARTICIPATION CITOYENNE EN URBANISME ET EN PAYSAGE**
- **PRINCIPAUX ENJEUX DE LA PARTICIPATION CITOYENNE EN URBANISME ET EN PAYSAGE**
- **METHODE SCIENTIFIQUE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION DE LA PARTICIPATION CITOYENNE EN URBANISME ET EN PAYSAGE**



1 ETAT DES LIEUX

■ **ETAT DES LIEUX**

Évolution de la participation citoyenne dans l'élaboration des projets urbains. Plusieurs villes européennes se sont lancées dans des démarches participatives visant à construire leur paysage avec les acteurs locaux, en particulier avec leurs habitants.





1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE

Participation obligatoire

Réglementations : Lois concernant l'urbanisme (loi SRU 2000)
et lois sur la démocratie participative (conseils de quartier...2002)



Participation ponctuelle reliée à un projet particulier

- Concertation préalable
- Enquête publique
- Débat public
- Référendum local



1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE

Participation obligatoire



Participation permanente non reliée à un projet particulier

- Conseils de quartier
- Conseils de développement
- Associations locales





1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE

Participation facultative

Chartes (charte de la participation), ateliers de concertation, réunions publiques....



DOCUMENTS CADRES

Chartes de la participation



1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE

Participation facultative



DOCUMENTS OPERATIONNELS

Guides méthodologiques



1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE
Participation facultative



1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE
Sujets diversifiés **Place publique (Lyon)**





1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE

Sujets diversifiés

Projet urbain et paysager (Jouy-Le-Moutier- Cergy Pontoise)



1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE

Sujets diversifiés

Reconversion industrielle (Villeurbanne et Vaulx-en-Velin)





1 ETAT DES LIEUX

CADRE DIVERSIFIE

Sujets diversifiés Gestion forestière (Cergy Pontoise)



2 ENJEUX - QUESTIONS

PLUSIEURS QUESTIONS

Ces différents processus participatifs engagent plusieurs acteurs avec des compétences et des attentes différentes : Élus, Habitants, Experts...



Or cette différence au niveau des compétences et des attentes de chaque acteur pose souvent problème chaque fois qu'on engage un dialogue

2 ENJEUX - QUESTIONS

PLUSIEURS QUESTIONS



AVEC QUI SE CONCERTER ?

POURQUOI SE CONCERTER ?

COMMENT SE CONCERTER ?

QUAND SE CONCERTER ?

QUEL DEGRE DE PARTICIPATION ?

QUELS MOYENS ET DISPOSITIFS ?

DANS QUEL CADRE SE CONCERTER ?

3 METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

UNE APPROCHE BASEE SUR 3 TEMPS

1. Évaluation des actions préalables au débat public
2. Évaluation des modalités de participations ainsi que des modes d'interaction lors du débat public ;
3. Évaluation des actions et des impacts postérieurs au débat lui-même.





3 METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

1. Evaluation des actions préalables au débat public

Critères	Exemples d'indicateurs
1.1. Objectifs du débat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence d'objectifs clairs - niveau, clarté et accessibilité des informations transmises
1.2. Portage politique du débat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence d'un référentiel local de concertation comme une charte de la participation - existence d'une délibération locale sur la participation citoyenne - création de conseils de quartier - existence de services techniques ou de personnes dédiés à la participation au sein de la collectivité
1.3. Modes de sélection des participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - degré d'ouverture de la sélection : le public cible - échelle de sélection des participants (quartier, ville, agglomération) - nombre d'annonces dans des journaux locaux - types et contenu des publicités d'accès : journaux, affichages en mairies, envoi postal... - fréquences et dates d'annonces par rapport au début du débat



3 METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

2. Evaluation des modalités de participation, des modes d'interaction

Critères	Exemples d'indicateurs
2.1. Nature du public : niveau de pluralité	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nombre d'associations participant au débat - diversité du statut social et géographique des participants : riverains, usagers, salariés... - nombre de personnes défavorisées, vulnérables, sans voix : personnes âgées, jeunes, personnes d'origines étrangères, étrangers, handicapés... - nombre de personnes appartenant à des partis politiques différents (l'opposition)
2.2. Egalité, sincérité et liberté des participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - symétrie de la parole - tolérance et respect des idées de chacun - temps de parole donné à chacun des participants - nombre de personnes neutres - prises de positions sans contraintes et possibilité d'opposition d'idées
2.3. Temps du débat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date de démarrage du débat - durée totale du débat - temps de réflexion, d'information et de construction des arguments

3 METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

2. Evaluation des modalités de participation, des modes d'interaction

Critères	Exemples d'indicateurs
2.4. Diversité des dispositifs et des outils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nombre de réunions publiques - nombres d'ateliers de concertation - nombre de personnes exprimées sur un cahier d'expression libre - nombre d'expositions - existence d'un site Internet - application de procédures juridiques obligatoires ou facultatives
2.5. Accès à l'information – pédagogie - Compétences des participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nombre de lieux et de personnes dédiés à l'information - horaires d'accès à l'information - disponibilité des professionnels - publication des informations sur Internet - visites de sites - connaissances des lois et des procédures - connaissances des objectifs, enjeux, plannings et coûts des projets - existence d'ateliers pédagogiques

3 METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

2. Evaluation des modalités de participation, des modes d'interaction

Critères	Exemples d'indicateurs
2.6. Place de l'argumentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence d'un débat - existence de plusieurs propositions
2.7. Niveaux de la participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - outils d'information (lettre d'information) - outils de consultation (questionnaire) - outils de concertation (atelier de débat) - outils de co-décision (référendum)
2.8. Lieux de la participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lieux officiels : mairie, mairie annexe... - lieux techniques : services techniques - lieux dédiés : maison de projet - lieux de proximité : maison de quartier, gymnase d'école...
2.9. Initiatives citoyennes spontanées	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nombre de réunions préparées sous l'initiative de la société civile sans la collectivité - nombre de documents et de productions écrites produites par la société civile



3

METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

2. Evaluation des modalités de participation, des modes d'interaction

Critères	Exemples d'indicateurs
2.10. Animation neutre du débat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - temps de répartition de la parole - critères de sélection des animateurs - nombre d'animateurs extérieurs à la collectivité et non reliés aux projets
2.11. Dimension et contenu politique et technique du débat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence d'un débat politique sur le sens du projet et sur les idées politiques qui le sous-tendent, ainsi que sur ses objectifs et son programme - existence d'un débat technique sur l'habiter du projet et sur ses détails techniques de forme, de coûts et de fonctionnement



3

METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

3. Evaluation des actions postérieures au débat public

Critères	Exemples d'indicateurs
3.1. Impact sur la décision sur la délibération	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nombre d'éléments du produit du débat pris en compte dans la décision - décision prise uniquement par les élus - décisions selon le vote - existence d'un référendum local
3.2. Impact sur le projet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modification, évolution de la forme du projet - évolution du coût du projet - éclatement ou modification des délais et du planning du projet

3 METHODE GLOBALE D'EVALUATION

3. Evaluation des actions postérieures au débat public

Critères	Exemples d'indicateurs
3.3. Impact sur les participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reconnaissance sociale acquise à l'issu du débat - apprentissages mutuels lors des débats - constitution de partenaires pour d'autres projets - constitution de nouvelles associations ou renforcement des conseils de quartier et des associations locales - évolution des pratiques urbaines et politiques des acteurs - passage au statut politique de quelques habitants
3.4. Impact sur la méthode : rapport entre débat organisé et débat spontané	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pourcentage d'actions de débats produites hors du cadre officiel (de bas en haut) par rapport aux actions produites dans le cadre d'une démarche institutionnelle (de haut en bas) - complémentarité ou divergence entre débat organisé par les collectivités et débats organisés par la société civile - respect des outils et des objectifs du débat

MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION...



Landscape and civil society : towards new forms of participation

Mr Pere SALA I MARTI

Coordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain



Landscape and civil society.
Towards new forms of participation

Pere Sala i Martí. Coordinator of the Landscape Observatory





Public **participation** is defined as the intervention of citizens in public affairs, either individually or collectively



The aim of public participation is for political decisions to be made with an awareness of the values and the interests at stake, with the aim of achieving social consensus around a common good – in this case, landscape – as defined through dialogue





Participation is a demand coming out of an increasingly diverse and complex society



These challenges oblige us to be more innovative in our methodology, and more open to new forms and new tools for citizen participation and territorial planning.





We are not yet sufficiently aware of the enormous potential of the social networks in landscape participation



Let's Instagram Catalunya: instagram.catalunya.com





The diversity and complexity of society is mirrored in our landscape policies



Landscape is largely a social construct that we construct and appreciate from different perspectives, which do not always overlap





It is not possible to plan and manage the landscape without incorporating citizen participation



The current climate of disaffection within society towards conventional political structures has produced a rift, which is aggravated by the economic recession





However, landscape can become an excellent way of reducing this rift



Some participation experiences in landscape management and planning

Government of Catalonia



Landscape catalogues

Local administration



Landscape charters



Landscape plan for Granollers



Transborder landscape plan

Civil society



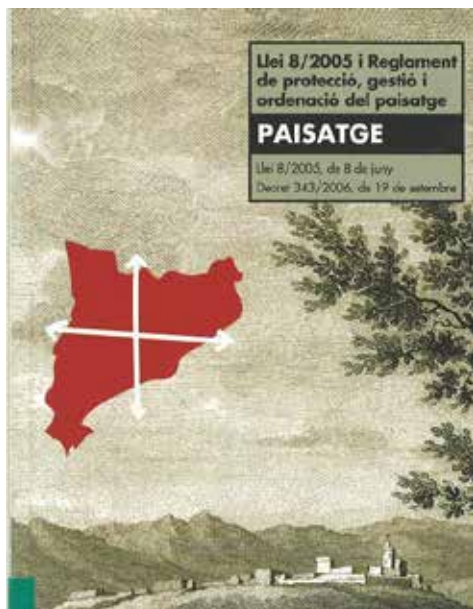
Wikipedia



Priorat



Land Stewardship Network



The nature of the Landscape Law of Catalonia encourage participation:

The spirit of the Landscape Law is positive, rather than limiting or penalising, which makes it acceptable to all parties.



The nature of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia fosters participation:

Is open to creative and imaginative initiatives

Is able to move with a certain agility and independence

Acts as a bridge between civil society and the administration



Some citizen participation experiences in landscape management and planning

Government of Catalonia



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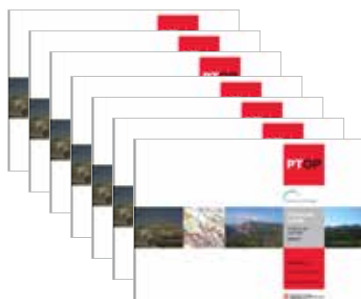
Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia

Act 8/2005 of 8th of June for protection, management and planning of the landscape in Catalonia:

“Documents of a descriptive and prospective nature which define the various types of landscapes in Catalonia, identify their values and state of preservation and propose the quality objectives which need to be met.”



Seven Landscape Catalogues for seven Territorial Zoning Plans





Objectives pursued with participation

To **implicate society** in identifying and assessing the landscape, and in defining the aims of landscape quality

To remind citizens that they have a **right to a quality landscape**

To **understand people's perception** of the landscape, especially in its intangible aspects (sense of place, sensations and emotions produced by a certain landscape)



The lack of any unanimously recognised participation methodology in the field of landscape made our process into something experimental, under permanent construction



Telephone/personal survey

Identificació geogràfica:

Observatori del Paisatge





Estudi d'opinió sobre la percepció i vivència del paisatge a la Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, 2007

PROPIEDAT I/RESIDENCIACIÓ

Comarca:

Municipi:

AMPLIACIÓ DE LOCALITAT

Subbarri (opció a Barcelona):

Barri (opció a Barcelona):

PROPIEDAT D'EXTRANEJOS

Tipus: Home Dona

Edat:

Lloc de naixement: Català Fora d'Espanya

Cada de pagament (Barri del)

Tipus de pagament:

RESIDENCIACIÓ



On-line questionnaire

Observatori del Paisatge

PARTICIPACIÓ CIUTADANA EN ELS CATÀLEGS DE PAISATGE

Comarques Gironines

4. Qüestionari d'unitat de paisatge: Valls d'Olot

Les valls d'Olot ocupen l'espai central de la comarca de la Garrotxa, protegides pel seu Pla de Valls i són el centre urbà principal per una zona vegetada forestal i les seves valls i plans a grans característiques alpin properes. El turisme d'excursió que té l'origen a Sant Joan de Vilatorrada de la zona, tant des del nord, com des del sud, són també un dels principals punts de partida de l'activitat turística i del turisme de paisatge.

MAPA FOTO

Conèixeu aquest paisatge?

Reconèixeu aquest indret?

Si més enllà per a aquesta unitat de paisatge de Valls d'Olot, en proposeu un altre?

Sí No



Interviews to stakeholders



Focus groups



Workshops with stakeholders/individuals



Observatori del Paisatge

Information, communication & feedback

The whole process is accompanied by information and communication efforts:

- Calls for participation
- Publicity of internet participation
- Information meetings in several towns
- Participation mailbox
catalegsdepaisatge@catpaisatge.net
- Feedback of the results of the process



Observatori del Paisatge

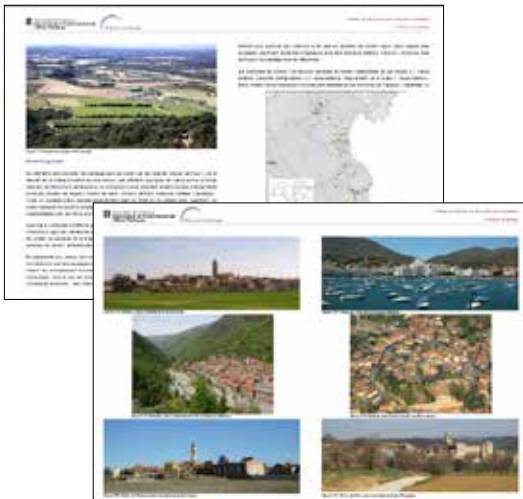
Influence of the participatory process

Identification of Landscapes. The Catalan Landscapes Map



Influence of the participatory process

Identifying landscape values

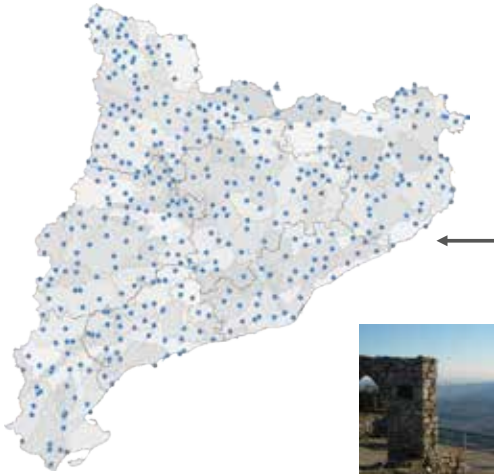


Values:

- Aesthetic
- Ecological
- Historical
- Social use
- Spiritual
- Symbolic and identity

Influence of the participatory process

Principal routes and viewpoints from which the landscape can be observed



Public participation



Influence of the participatory process
Landscape dynamics





Landscape quality objective:

Entrances to urban areas that are orderly and designed in accordance with the surrounding landscape, recovering tree-lined promenades and structuring them as a characteristic feature of the landscape



www.catpaisatge.net/eng



Some citizen participation experiences in landscape management and planning

Government of Catalonia



Landscape catalogues

Local administration



Landscape charters



Landscape plan for Granollers



Transfrontier landscape plan

Civil society



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Land Stewardship Network

Landscape charters

Landscape charters are **voluntary instruments setting out agreements between the agents in an area** (administrations, social and economic stakeholders, etc.) in order to promote landscape actions and strategies



Carta de paisatge de l'Alt Penedès



Carta del paisatge de l Priorat

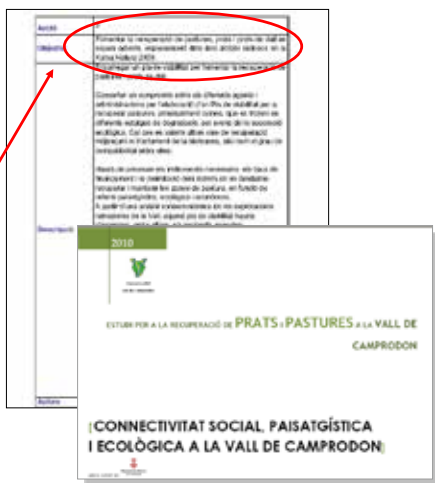
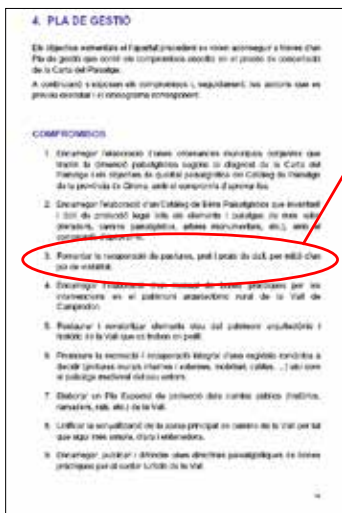


Carta del paisatge de la Vall de Camprodon



Landscape charters

An example of agreement



Social, landscape and ecological connectivity in the Camprodon Valley



The participation in a Landscape Charter needs...

A strong leadership

A clear **consensual road map** shared by all the agents involved

A high level of **commitment** from all parties

Perseverance from the local agents and authorities in carrying out the tasks involved



Landscape Plan for Granollers

Granollers, més de 60.000 paisatges
Cada persona té el seu paisatge

Digues com vols el teu!

Granollers, més de 60.000 paisatges
Cada persona té el seu paisatge
Digues com vols el teu!

Documentació del Pla

- Pla de Paisatge - Fase 1
- Pla de Paisatge - Fase 2
- Pla de Paisatge - Fase 3
- Annex 1. Carta de colors

Amo el lema: "Cada persona té el seu paisatge. A Granollers n'hi ha més de 60.000... Com vols el teu?". L'Ajuntament ha iniciat el Pla d'Implicació amb el Paisatge de Granollers per donar la ciutadania de Granollers per prendre part en les decisions i accions que afecten l'evolució del paisatge del municipi.

Aquest procés ha de tenir perquè cadascú de nosaltres coneguem i formem nostre el paisatge de Granollers. També hi podrà de la seva i contribuir a generar propostes per millorar la qualitat dels nostres paisatges.

www.granollers.cat/urbanisme/pla-paisatge-granollers





On-line questionnaires from the website



Primary school pupils to fill out a "family debate notebook"



Participation workshops for associations and agricultural, industrial, commercial, and educational communities

www.granollers.cat/urbanisme/pla-paisatge-granollers



Transfrontier Landscape Plan





Cerdana Valley is a clearly recognisable landscape unit in both the Languedoc-Roussillon *Atlas des Paysages* (France) and in the Pyrenees Landscape Catalogue (Catalonia)

Catàleg de paisatge de l'Alt Pirineu i Aran (2012)



Atlas des paysages du Languedoc-Roussillon (2008)



How to involve the social agents and economic sectors in the improvement and management of a cross-border landscape?



Some citizen participation experiences in landscape management and planning

Government of Catalonia



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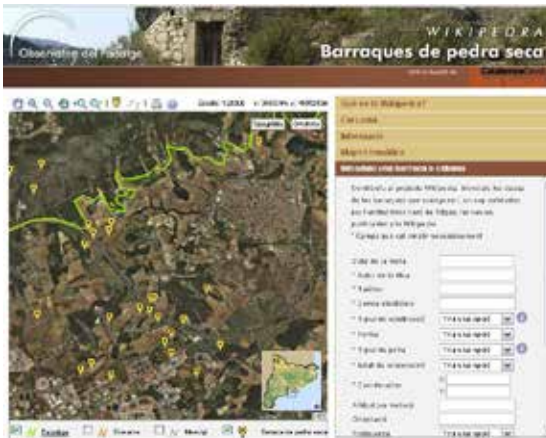
Wikipedra. The portal of dry stone in Catalonia



WIKIPEDRA avails of the opportunities offered by the new reality of digital communications



Wikipedra. The portal of dry stone in Catalonia



Database of dry stone huts and shelters in Catalonia

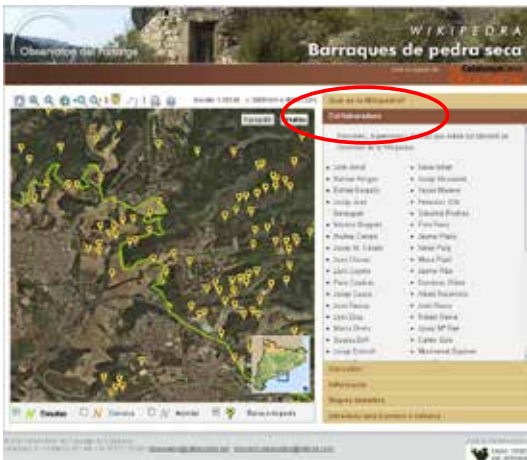




Both the initiative itself and its daily functioning stem exclusively from civil society



Wikipedra. The portal of dry stone in Catalonia



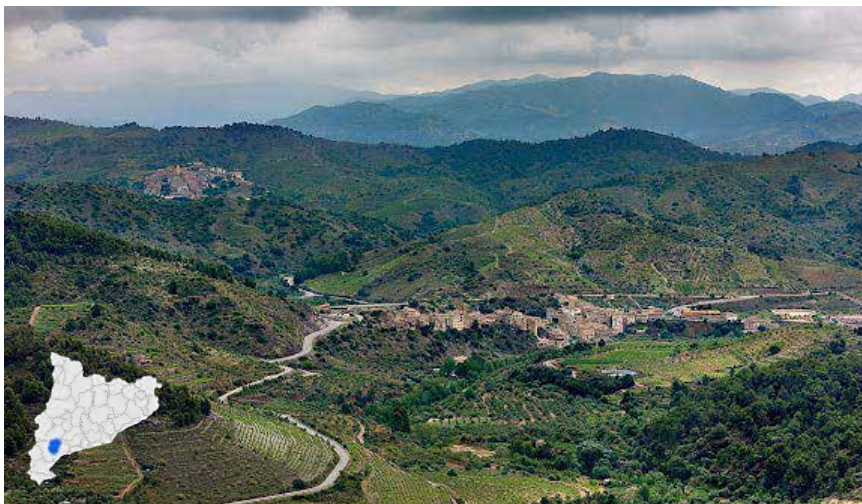
In its year of existence, Wikipedra has made an inventory of **more than 7.700** dry stone huts and shelters.

30 new dry stone huts every week in the database

The information thus gathered has been used for both **local landscape policies** and for **heritage and tourism policies**



Priorat County



Largely rural County that, until a few years ago, was suffering from depopulation and impoverishment



Priorat County



The recovery of local identity and sense of belonging is an essential step for changing the course of the social and economic dynamics of Priorat County



Priorat County



An example of an intelligent community that, as a result of some social initiatives, has been able to re-invent itself by working towards quality of the territory



Priorat County



Civil society have all played an active role in the extraordinary transformation



Land Stewardship Network



www.custodiaterritori.org



Land Stewardship Network



In Catalonia, 80% of the land is in the hands of private owners: This makes it essential to involve owners and users in the conservation and management of the landscape heritage

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To sum up...



We must try out new, creative, flexible forms of participation, led by civil society on a regular basis



To sum up...



It is possible to use landscape in order to meet to the new global and local challenges facing us today



To sum up...



Governance: Who does what and at what level regarding the landscape?



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Public participation : integrating the past, present and future landscape

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Introduction

We are archaeologists based in Scotland, United Kingdom.³⁷ We have between us a wide range of experiences working in different sectors including universities, governmental agencies, the private sector and charitable organisations. We believe that fulfilling our duty to the public – by increasing knowledge and understanding and promoting sustainable and just development – requires truly collaborative work with colleagues in other disciplines and sectors, and it requires truly collaborative and inclusive engagements with the public.

We believe that the past landscape is relevant today and can be utilised for the common good, impacting positively in social, cultural, environmental and economic terms and helping to shape strategies for future landscape protection, management and enhancement.³⁸ And, furthermore, we believe that the past of landscape is something that engages moves and inspires

37 Brophy and Dalglish – Archaeology, School of Humanities, University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK ; Leslie and MacGregor – Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow, Scotland, UK.

38 CEMAT 2000 Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent.

people.³⁹ These qualities are vitally important for territorial democracy and for sustainable development – the past is more than a narrow and isolated matter of heritage conservation. Our approach is to use the past of landscape in a forward-thinking manner, as a foundation from which to work towards the high quality landscapes of tomorrow⁴⁰ and as a catalyst for public participation in landscape governance.

In this paper we will argue that active engagement with the past aspect of landscape is a powerful means of empowering people. To realise the potential of this engagement, it is necessary to characterise the past in a particular way: not simply as the archaeological and historic remains it has bequeathed us, but also in terms of the dynamic biography of human – landscape interaction which has led to the present and the complex and dynamic relationships that people today have with the past.⁴¹ Seeing the landscape through the lens of its biography, and through the present-day meanings and values attached to the past, provides deep knowledge and understanding and a critical perspective on the present. This knowledge, understanding and perspective can underpin participation in the development of strategies and plans for future sustainable development.

This is not, then, about the study of the past as an end in itself, carrying out expensive archaeological fieldwork to populate databases and specialist academic books and journals. Nor is it a matter of the blind preservation of archaeological monuments in the landscape at the expense of all else. Rather, it is about making sense of traces of the past in the present and the influence of a landscape's history on its current character and possible future directions. It is a matter of our relationship with the past in the present: how have past processes and actions led to the circumstances of the present and how do we respond to those circumstances? This approach sees the past as a 'ubiquitously embedded property' of landscape – the past is experienced today not just through its material remains but as 'remanence' (i.e. as the on-going influence of processes which began in

39 Simpson, F and Williams, H 2008 Evaluating community archaeology in the UK. *Public Archaeology* 7.2, 69-90.

40 Council of Europe 2000 European Landscape Convention.

41 E.g. as expressed by the Council of Europe Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005).

the past but which remain relevant in the here and now).⁴² Understanding the impact of the past on the present and acting to sustain or re-direct the historical trajectory of a landscape requires the empowerment of the public, through participatory projects and exercises embedded in spatial planning and other processes. Participation is the only way to characterise and understand the impact of the past – whether physical, cultural, social, economic or emotional – on people’s lives today. Our argument is that by engaging with the past of the landscape in this way, we can better achieve positive futures for landscapes, people and communities.⁴³

We believe that the past of landscape can play a significant role in the way that people engage with, use and understand the landscapes that shape their lives. Indeed we would argue that it is impossible to participate fully in the formulation of visions for future landscapes and in the processes through which landscapes are protected, planned and managed without a depth of understanding about the landscape’s development. By looking to the development of environment/human interactions through time, we are able to generate an understanding of the dynamic and mutable nature of landscapes, places and spaces. The landscape is an entanglement of past and present, resulting both in distinctive material forms and in diverse social, cultural, economic and environmental circumstances. An informed understanding of this entanglement can reveal to people the character of the landscape, the reasons for its current state and its dynamic and changing nature. Co-production of this understanding and of the perspective it brings has the potential to support active participation of individuals and communities in the formulation and delivery of future aspirations and strategies for the landscapes of Europe. Here, the boundary between professional and layperson is transcended, as expertise concerning the past is mobilised to support evidence-based dialogue between stakeholders about landscape character, values, aspirations, plans and actions.⁴⁴

42 Dobson, S and Selman, P 2012 Applying Historic Landscape Characterisation in spatial planning: from remnants to remanence. *Planning Practice and Research* 27.4, 459-474.

43 See for instance Council of Europe 2000 European Landscape Convention Articles 1f, 5c and 5d, and also the Council of Europe’s Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005).

44 Dobson, S and Selman, P 2012 Applying Historic Landscape Characterisation in spatial planning: from remnants to remanence. *Planning Practice and Research* 27.4, 459-474.

In short, we believe that participatory engagement with the past of landscape can help deliver the successful and meaningful implementation of the European Landscape Convention and contribute to the CEMAT objective to move towards social cohesion and territorial democracy through spatial development policy.⁴⁵

So, why is the past of landscape important?

For some, the past of a landscape can be reduced to the material traces of past human activity: archaeological and historic monuments and structures, elements and features. Some of these material traces are clearly visible within the landscape: the ruins of buildings, ancient woodland plantations, megaliths, industrial remains, designed landscapes and so on. Others are less obvious: subtle earthworks, buried walls and ditches, scatters of worked stone or broken pottery on the surface of a field. Such archaeological remains are in some cases subject to legal protection, and this is generally site- or monument-based, singling out particular features in the landscape for attention.

There are other aspects of the past that are equally important, but less easy to disentangle from the landscape, including such things as long-established route ways, historic field boundaries which are still in use today, settlements whose historic character is evident in their street plan or architecture and so on. These historic characteristics originated in the past, but still impact on how people move through, organise, control, manage and work the land today; they enable and constrain action in the present and, in this way, the past continues to condition life today.

Landscape is not simply a matter of material things.⁴⁶ The European Landscape Convention defines landscape as ‘an area, as perceived by people’ and embedded within the landscape are memories, stories, identities, emotions, preferences, dislikes, myths and misconceptions; in many cases these relate to the past, or to a perceived past. Places within the landscape can take on multiple meanings depending on the level of engagement we have with them. For instance, a field with prehistoric standing stones

⁴⁵ Council of Europe 2000 European Landscape Convention and CEMAT 2000 Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent.

⁴⁶ See for instance ESF-COST 2010 *Landscape in a Changing World: Bridging Divides, Integrating Disciplines, Serving Society*. Science Policy Briefing 41.

may mean one thing to the expert archaeologist, but something entirely different to the farmer trying to plough, the children playing amidst them, or the story-teller in the nearby village. The character of places is shaped as much by what people think about them as it is by their physical form and material character.



Figure 1 : Past, present and future.

The photograph shows a Bronze Age standing stone at Carse Farm, Perth & Kinross, Scotland. This prehistoric feature has persisted into the present and now forms an active part of the modern landscape – a landscape which is actively farmed and which continues to develop: the mechanical excavator in the background is digging a borrow pit relating to the construction of a major overhead power transmission line.

Archaeologists are interested in how the landscape came to be. But we are also interested in how peoples' perceptions of landscape have changed through time and, in particular, how the past of the landscape is perceived today.⁴⁷ Making sense of the past, and its dynamic nature, therefore involves interrogating the archaeological record and the features of the landscape as it is today, but it also needs to draw on the experiences and engagements of the communities who inhabit the landscape. Engaging with the past of the landscape – in other words, the dynamic story of

47 For current theoretical perspectives on landscape in archaeology, see Bender, B (ed) 1993 *Landscape, politics and perspectives*. Oxford: Berg and Johnson, M 2007 *Ideas of landscape*, Oxford: Blackwell.

the landscape which culminates in the present – is a necessary part of coming to know the landscape in an informed way.

Developing this critical historical perspective on the landscape provides a solid basis for participating in the work of protecting what is valuable, managing change and planning for improved, better quality landscapes in the future. To understand the present character of the landscape and to contribute effectively to the development of plans for its future, you need to understand the landscape's biography.⁴⁸ How has it come to be the way it is? Have the landscape and our relationships with it developed in good ways or bad? Which characteristics of this historical evolution would we wish to maintain? What can be allowed to change without affecting the landscape's key values? What needs to change to create a higher quality landscape? All of these questions are easier to approach from an understanding of the past, and developing a historic perspective positions people to contribute effectively, as citizens, to the future protection, management and planning of the landscape.

Efforts to achieve meaningful participation are often challenged by barriers which make it difficult for people to engage, such as a lack of knowledge, understanding, confidence and skills. How might this be mitigated? One potential outcome of the participatory co-production of the landscape's dynamic historical biography is the creation of confident individuals, more fully informed about the character of familiar landscapes and also able to collaborate in determining that character. Exploring the past is a compelling way to draw people into participatory engagement with landscape more generally.

The key, surely, to engaging the public with the importance of landscapes, and the ethos of the European Landscape Convention (and the Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society), is to collaborate

48 Kolen, J 1995 Recreating (in) nature, visiting history. Second thoughts on landscape reserves and their role in the preservation and experience of the historic environment. *Archaeological Dialogues* 2, 127-159; Kolen, J & M Witte 2006 A biographical approach to regions, and its value for spatial planning. In van der Knaap, W & A van der Valk (eds) *Multiple Landscape. Merging Past and Present*, Wageningen: International Study Group on Multiple Use of Land ISOMUL, 125-147; Baas, H, Groenewoudt, B & E Raap 2011 Public Participation and the Role of NGOs and Local Authorities in the Protection, Management and Development of Cultural Landscapes in the Netherlands. In Jones, M & M Stenseke (eds.) *The European Landscape Convention: Challenges of Participation*. Dordrecht: Springer, 45-66.

with people in making sense of the landscape – its features and patterns, its processes and functions, its connections or disconnections, its values. If those with an interest in a landscape can develop a better understanding of the dynamic relationships that have defined the landscape through time – its social and economic, ecological and human ecological relationships – then they can gain a clearer understanding and appreciation of the landscape around them today, empowering them to collaborate as citizens in deciding how to deal with change going into the future. This long-term perspective is fundamentally important.

Putting theory into practice

It is clear that traditional methods of landscape characterisation can only get us so far in this respect. While they do encourage a long-term perspective, and result in datasets and even narratives that can be utilised by the public, these are often specialist documents and they rarely take into consideration the opinions of local inhabitants, landowners and land managers, business owners, workers, tourists and other stakeholders. So, firstly, let us be clear that we are not advocating spending large amounts of money on large-scale data-gathering archaeological fieldwork. Such work would not of itself achieve better participation. We are also clear that engagement of the public with the past of landscapes needs to extend beyond the context of particular development proposals and the changes they might entail. Within such short-scale, reactive and confrontational contexts, public engagement is contingent on professional advice and data gathering and it is often limited to yes/no positions in relation to a specific proposed change. Those members of the public who do engage in such proposal-specific planning debates are generally only those directly affected and they tend not to be those who are constrained by the various barriers discussed above.

Our proposal is to embed participation in the characterisation and evaluation of the landscape's historical biography, as a solid basis for participation in the generation of Landscape Quality Objectives (LQOs), strategic plans and related actions and measures.

Archaeologists now have well-developed and planning-relevant tools which we can draw on to guide us here. Some countries already have well-developed landscape-scale, character-based approaches to the

historic landscape. Such historic characterisation methods – usually employing a combination of desk-based research and ground-truthing fieldwork—provide a foundation for landscape planning by systematically identifying, describing and mapping the distinct and recognisable elements and patterns of the historic landscape and by assessing the landscape’s perceptual character and its historic evolution. Examples here include Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) and LANDMAP, all developed in the UK (with HLC since having been adapted to other contexts).⁴⁹ They include the Dutch “landscape biography” approach⁵⁰ and various approaches developed elsewhere (e.g. in Denmark, Slovenia, Belgium and France) and through specific European projects (e.g. ‘Eucaland’).⁵¹

These approaches seek to develop understanding of the historic and dynamic nature of landscape change and they aim to do so in a way which is relevant to landscape protection, management and planning processes. However, they lack a participatory element, limiting their effectiveness as landscape assessment tools and their potential contribution to participatory landscape governance. Conversely, where landscape planning systems do include a general requirement for participation (e.g. in Germany or in Catalonia, Spain) there is often a less-than-optimal engagement with the historical aspects of landscape. In general terms, then, there is a disconnection between processes of historic landscape characterisation and evaluation, on the one hand, and processes of participation, on the other. This disconnection weakens both processes. Creating a participatory and collaborative approach to the historic landscape and embedding it in landscape protection, management and planning work has great potential for supporting participatory engagement in landscape planning more generally. This is not participation with the aim of better protecting the historic landscape; it is engagement with the historic landscape as a means of achieving better participation.

49 See www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/englands/character; www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation; <http://hla.rcahms.gov.uk/>; <http://landmap.cw.gov.uk>.

50 See Kolen 1995; Kolen & Witte 2006 (footnote 12 above).

51 www.eucalandproject.eu/

As far as we are concerned, there is no mature model of the process we are proposing. There are, however, examples of recent initiatives in our own locality which clearly point in the right direction.

For instance, in the village of Neilston, near Glasgow in Scotland, a group of active citizens in collaboration with the local authorities, local businesses and various experts have outlined their vision and aspirations for future development of the village and its surroundings in the Neilston Town Charter. Crucial to this process has been an awareness of the history and development of this townscape, the villages “collective memory and beginnings as an agricultural and weaving settlement”.⁵² The Charette format adopted here drew on the sense of place inherent in this village, and was driven by an understanding of what was valued by the local community, what should be maintained, what could be changed, and how changes sympathetic to the historic character of the landscape could improve spaces and route ways and revitalise businesses. This inspiring example demonstrates that participatory engagement with the historic biography and character of a landscape can lead to better participatory engagement with spatial development policy, leading to positive outcomes. The Charter produced by this collaboration encapsulates a vision for the village and its surroundings, forming a resource which can be drawn on in planning and other decision-making contexts.

A currently very active example is Govan, which is now a district within the city of Glasgow but which has a far longer history as an independent settlement on the River Clyde. Govan’s biography has many chapters, including its early medieval life as an important religious and political centre and, in the 19th and 20th centuries, its life as a world-renowned centre for shipbuilding and heavy industry.⁵³ As a consequence of this highly specific time depth, the people of Govan have a strong sense of their independent identity as Govanites and a strong attachment to the physical place, combining together, wittingly or unwittingly, to create a very unique *genius loci*. In common with many inner-city areas in which communities were formed around industrial hubs, which are now

52 http://www.scottishrenaissancetowns.com/downloadpages/placeplanning_assets/neilston_charter.pdf, foreword. See also <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/01/18134802/1>

53 Dalgligh, C & S T Driscoll 2009 *Historic Govan. Archaeology and Development*. York: Council for British Archaeology & Historic Scotland.

defunct or much depleted, Govan has, in more recent decades, become synonymous with familiar long-term social problems and it has seen steady deterioration in, and neglect of, the physical fabric of its built environment.

However, a disparate group of people within Govan, comprising both local inhabitants and organisations and various professionals from further afield, including artists, architects, actors, archaeologists and many more besides, have come together in loose affiliation to effect an autochthonous revisioning of the spirit of the place, as a springboard and a mechanism for achieving better futures for the people of Govan.⁵⁴ At the very heart of this on-going process is Govan's landscape past, both its physical remains and the remanence of its past lives and incarnations. Govan's past is, at one and the same time, the inspiration, the starting point, the touchstone and the guiding light for physical, spiritual, emotional, social and economic visions of a better future. The approach so far adopted has emerged from the people of Govan and from their collaborations with professional experts, and it will only succeed with continued public participation at the core. This approach encourages and supports multi-vocality and an action-oriented approach to problem solving, linked by a common goal – a better future for Govan and its inhabitants. Knowledge of and care for Govan's past amongst the people responsible for this movement will also continue to be a fundamental driver, the very bedrock even, of emergent, tangible alternative planning visions to official schemes and proposals.

54 <http://waterrow.org/>; <http://www.aboutuswithoutus.com/>



www.waterrow.org

We believe that, as in the past, Water Row holds the key to Govan's next Era of Greatness. This era can only grow from creativity and resilience within Govan. We ask that Glasgow City Council postpone their plans for Water Row to enable local initiatives time to grow together and reach their potential for Govan.

GET INVOLVED...

WHAT DO YOU WANT FOR WATER ROW?

- a boat building yard..community centre
- public garden..heritage centre...
- a meeting place..sports facilities...
- workshops..a Govan museum...

Show People entertaining..
Something else?

OR A CARPARK!

www.waterrow.org

 follow twitter conversation: @Water_Row



Figure 2: This flier represents the adoption, by the Govan community, of a strategy of positive action to make their voice heard in local planning decisions. The image is of Water Row and the adjacent open ground. On the left, in the background, stands the new Riverside Museum, designed by Zaha Hadid and forming the centrepiece of a major investment in the area by the city – a development from which Govan is separated by the river Clyde.

This activity has focused on particular issues within Govan, particularly those surrounding plans for the future of public space in the district and for the re-invigoration of historic spatial and social connections which have been damaged in the more recent past. For example, official proposals to turn a large and semi-derelict open space at the centre of Govan into a car park (for subway commuters bound for elsewhere in the city) have been met with dismay by a wide ranging group of people within Govan (see Figure 2).⁵⁵ This is not least because of the shared recognition that this location was historically a vibrant and significant place, key to Govan's vitality. This space was the location of a medieval open-air assembly site and of Govan's market – a long-standing place of gathering and social interaction. The space lies on the south bank of the River Clyde and it contains Water Row – an ancient route way leading from Govan down to an important crossing which linked the south bank of the river with the north, and thus linked the river's communities and economic interests. Knowledge of the historical biography of central Govan – its layout and features, its past social and economic life, its connections with other places nearby – has underpinned the generation of a plethora of new ideas for how this space might be developed to stimulate a similarly vibrant future by reclaiming and building upon that past significance. The purpose here, inspired by the landscape's past, is to envisage a more positive future where the landscape is more connected and where its development is closely tied to the realisation of locally-relevant social, economic and cultural aims.

The Govan experience demonstrates that engaging with (and knowing) the past can be empowering, providing people with the knowledge, understanding and insight to actively encourage participation in the formation of spatial development proposals. Crucially, where it has happened, participatory engagement with the past aspect of the landscape has really helped achieve participation in more general terms.

55 Manley, T 2012 Doomster Hill. *Urban Realm* 3.10, 20-23 (http://www.urbanrealm.com/features/363/Doomster_Hill.html).



Figure 3 : Participants in a public art event called “Nothing about us is for us without us” (<http://www.aboutuswithoutus.com/>) use “obsolete technology to hurl language across Glasgow’s River Clyde”. In this image, people on the Govan side of the river are shouting to people on the other side – acknowledging and symbolically reviving the historic connections between the north and south banks.

Conclusion

In this paper we have outlined our vision: public engagement with the historic biography of a landscape, and professional public co-production of that understanding, can stimulate the creation of strategies to deal with and effect landscape change in the present and future. We have discussed the importance of empowering communities to be proactive in their engagements with landscape – this is not simply a case of the expert educating the public and, thus, filling some perceived gap in public knowledge; it is a case of the expert working with others, facilitating evidence-based dialogue between stakeholders and collaboratively producing historically-inspired and informed visions and plans. A number of on-going initiatives to characterise the past of landscapes in the present were highlighted, and we also gave examples of local communities in and around Glasgow that have been doing this kind of thing for themselves in collaboration with a range of experts, including archaeologists, planners and others. Crucially, these kinds of engagements can draw on existing models and methodologies,

although we would argue that we can improve on current practice by combining archaeological and heritage management characterisations of dynamic landscapes with informed, meaningful public participation. Through this, people will become more engaged in their landscapes, places and spaces and, as citizens, in the decisions affecting them.

In this spirit, alongside our on-going work in our own local context, we have been working with others to develop and implement initiatives and projects that put this vision into action. This includes the launch of a European Network for Archaeology and Integrated Landscape Research, in Helsinki in September 2012.⁵⁶ This action-orientated network will actively encourage and support projects that move beyond archaeology, and widen participation, in line with the aims and objectives we have set out in the paper.

The spirit of this Network draws on our full agreement with the statement that landscape “comes into being wherever land and people come together”⁵⁷ and we would also argue that landscape is where the past, present and future of people come together. The implementation of the European Landscape Convention should be the concern of archaeologists precisely because the European Landscape Convention is concerned with the future of landscape heritage and culture, and of the relationships which have developed, through time, to form the landscape. We would argue that those concerned with the present and future of landscape, with landscape changes and challenges, should take note of the past of landscape and of its potential as a route to public participation in general terms and as a basis for achieving more effective and widespread landscape citizenship.

⁵⁶ See our website for an overview :

<http://www.gla.ac.uk/schools/humanities/research/archaeologyresearch/groups/heritagephilosophypractice> ; the session at the EAA Conference in Helsinki where we launched the Network was called Archaeology and Landscape : Integrated Research and the Common Good ; the abstract for this session can be found at http://www.eaa2012.fi/programme/session_list

⁵⁷ ESF-COST 2010 Landscape in a Changing World : Bridging Divides, Integrating Disciplines, Serving Society. Science Policy Briefing 41, page 2.



Public participation: integrating the past, present & future landscape

Alan Leslie, Gavin MacGregor, Chris Dalglish, Kenny Brophy

Introduction



Introduction



Introduction



Introduction



Introduction



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Why is the past of the landscape important?



Putting theory into practice



Putting theory into practice



Putting theory into practice



Neilston Town Charter

Conclusion



Exposition de photographies Méditerranée - Passager de lenteur

M. Saverio MAESTRALI

Scénographe, peintre, photographe

Je veux ici remercier le Conseil de l'Europe et sa représentante, Mme Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, pour m'avoir invité à ce Symposium de spécialistes. J'en suis très honoré, n'étant en rien un praticien de vos disciplines, mais un simple voyageur persévérant.

Avec ces images qui glissent au fil du temps et de lieux différents je vais essayer de vous proposer une promenade ou déambulation qui correspond assez bien à celle de ma vie.

De part mes origines croisées en Méditerranée, d'Est en Ouest et des rives Nord aux rives Sud, pour être né dans une ville arabo-andalouse du Maroc, avoir grandi aussi dans un désert du côté de la palmeraie de Béchar en Algérie, parcouru des littoraux variés, connu dans l'enfance ces cargos de lenteur qui nous menaient jusqu'à Port Saïd, puis Suez, avoir vu tout jeune le Stromboli en explosion gazeuse et toute sa cafetière ébouillantant la mer, et puis un jour découvert in Ascu cet austère défilé montagneux que n'aurait pas dénigré Léonidas, connu de toute éternité Marseille, porte de l'Orient, c'en fut assez pour me déterminer au voyage.

La lenteur tout d'abord : ce temps pas si ancien et de toute fraîche Modernité nous donnait encore accès à toutes sortes de Lieux où se perpétuaient certains rythmes. Très souvent même, comme enclavés au sein de nouvelles niches de cette Modernité en espace urbain – je pense en particulier à des séquences d'Architecture des années 30, voire 50, et accolées à d'autres ensembles de type haussmannien qui fleurissaient en Méditerranée, gisaient imperturbables des mondes antiques, des mondes de lenteur. Ces derniers, délaissés ou bousculés, m'ont inspiré.

Mon travail de scénographe allié à celui de peintre d'Art mural, soit la mise en scène d'un espace ou d'un lieu, m'aura rendu sensible à un certain Théâtre du Monde. Certes, la Boîte Noire de l'espace scénique relève du plus total Non Lieu, projetant ses hypothèses ex nihilo, quoique régie elle-même par tout un cortex de codes et de règles. Il n'est cependant pas rare

que débordant tel un Rias sous l'effet de pluies torrentielles, cette Boîte Noire ne vienne comme par inondation déverser ses principes jusqu'au cœur de l'espace public, qu'elle inspire puissamment l'Architecture et l'Urbanisme, comme ce fut le cas au temps du Baroque sous le règne des Bourbons napolitains, lors de grandes fêtes somptuaires où se déversaient des théâtralités servies par une esthétique enfiévrée des jardins comme parure.

Au cours de mes pérégrinations il m'est arrivé de penser que le Lieu pouvait devenir le Personnage, acteur principal d'une pièce jouée à tellement d'interprètes. Certains Lieux, et je pense particulièrement à certaines villes – je vais prendre à dessein des extrêmes, Tokyo le soir, lorsqu'elle semble se vider proprement de son sang avec la fuite éperdue par dizaines et par centaines de milliers de salary-men à moitié endormis dans leurs wagons en état de langueur, emportés à très grande vitesse vers d'autres cités satellites, New York au petit matin, avec ses sirènes qui peuplent la ville d'en bas encore plongée dans la pénombre, s'interpellant dans un déchirement douloureux, échevelé, suivi brutalement d'un profond silence, une autre vibration industrielle encore douce se préparant déjà – certaines villes vous offrent à certaines heures la sensation de respirer comme un être tout entier, être unique et protéiforme, maître désormais de sa propre partition, par sédimentation et accumulation d'énergie, superposition de choses, de formes, de sons, d'odeurs.

D'autres villes plus cousines entre elles, filles du même Espace Méditerranéen, du proche Orient au Maghreb, savent nous transmettre leurs états d'âme, un climat alternativement fait de temps dits de passivité, puis de soudaine fébrilité, avant de nouveaux retour à la lenteur. Pensez à une ville comme Damas, la plus vieille ville du Monde de ce côté-ci du Monde – Jérusalem à côté n'est qu'une jouvencelle, et Beyrouth, la Bérytos des grecs, plus jeune encore – pensez à ses marchés, à ses souks ; ce sont états de flux où tout s'entrecroise et fait sédiment, Histoire et Mémoire confluent au plus fort de la banalité, les Sites y sont fameux et ordinaires, tout se conjugue sans cesse, le glorieux, le vain, l'exceptionnel, l'indifférent.

Une phrase un jour me frappa, paradoxale et lumineuse, celle de Pessoa : J'ai mal au Monde. *Mi duole il Mondo*, pourrait-on dire ? Par ce propos abondamment commenté par le regretté Antonio Tabucchi, le Poète exprime

une indéfectible empathie avec les états transitoires par lesquels passe une ville, laquelle devient tout simplement l'Univers, le Cosmos – et l'on sait à quel point Pessoa était attaché à son quartier, s'identifiant à des anonymes qu'il ne faisait que croiser et qui ne sauraient rien de lui, se démultipliant lui-même en toutes sortes d'êtres occupant places et rues, bars ou squares, fumeurs de cigares ou promeneurs ébahis, Métaphore du Dialogue et de l'Amour, de la demande et de la réponse.

Un Espace, une Ville, un Paysage ne sont rien s'il n'y a point l'Homme pour en participer, les contempler, y intervenir, et ce jusqu'aux solitudes réputées les plus farouches, forêts inviolées ou déserts. Ces dernières participent encore d'une économie de l'espace, d'un espace pour l'Homme. Le Vide est tout à la fois absence, réserve et extension de la possibilité, la respiration même !

C'est donc à une certaine porosité à laquelle la promenade vous invite, cette manière de se livrer aux atmosphères, aux phases intermédiaires d'un Paysage tout aussi musical que mouvant, d'un Espace que l'Homme à son tour remplit de sa présence, jusqu'à l'ermite dans sa retraite rocheuse ou forestière, quoique sa vocation le porte plutôt à la fusion et à l'effacement – mais ceci est encore un point de vue. Regarder est un Travail, Voir un Mérite ou un Don, la conséquence. La déambulation vous porte à des identifications en même temps qu'elle vous rend Seul.

Comment parler des Paysages ? Il en est d'obligés, de convenus, de ceux auxquels on n'échappera pas, de prestigieux, de classiques. Il est un autre Paysage, celui d'usage où se déroulent nos existences, celui auquel on ne pense généralement pas ou peu, tandis que lui nous pense et nous travaille sans cesse ; je veux parler de celui au sein duquel s'exerce donc notre quotidien, qui n'est en rien négligeable, et dont la dignité mériterait que l'on se batte pour elle car en ce Lieu se fondent nos vies jour après jour.

Il est ce Paysage prétendument anonyme, ni grandiose ni laid, ni privé de qualités spécifiques ni doté d'atouts insignes, et par conséquent sans cette Beauté suffisante aux yeux de certains, et à nos propres yeux peut-être. Sans doute n'est-t'il pas porté par la volonté d'un Prince désireux d'y inscrire ses blasons ornant toutes sortes de frontons triangulaires, de colonnades et déambulatoires, certes ! Il relève plutôt de l'univers pluriel des diversités. Il n'en demeure pas moins l'héritier d'un message Sublime dont il n'est en mesure de restituer qu'une infime parcelle,

produit des effets croisés de plusieurs combinatoires, lesquelles portent parfois à des annulations, dans d'autres cas à des affaiblissements, ou tout au contraire à des luttes, des excroissances, voire des convulsions visuelles. Quoiqu'il en soit l'ensemble forme ce qu'il est convenu de nommer Tissu Urbain. C'est une richesse.

Pour l'Artiste, le Poète, le Photographe amoureux, il n'est point de sujet indigne, tout n'est question que de Regard. Pour celui qui œuvre dans l'espace sensible, l'espace visuel, la Lumière est Sainte, la Lumière est Tout ; elle prévaudra toujours. La Lumière inonde les choses, l'espace de nos vies, les révèle, par elle les ombres s'appliquent et se précise le Dessin, le Sens apparaît. La Lumière est ce qui vous reste lorsque tout vous a été retiré.

En Architecture vous savez ce qu'une savante distribution de la Lumière a pu donner dans la conception des plus belles villas du monde Romain, celles semi enterrées de la Tunisie Antique ! Vous connaissez par ailleurs la puissante combinatoire organique qu'établissent les Chinois traditionnels entre Vide Central et distribution de la Lumière dans la conception de la maison, et les exemples ne manquent pas pour en illustrer la théorie.

Il existe aussi des Paysages dont l'Identité se meurt, Lieux en phase ultime d'extinction – du moins croit-on – Lieux recouverts, Lieux dénigrés, Lieux de Confins aussi, et pas uniquement au sens historique d'éloignement ou d'exil, mais des Lieux comme en déprise d'eux-mêmes, Lieux qui ne s'appartiennent déjà plus complètement mais pas encore complètement autres, Lieux-charnières, Lieux qui provoquent en nous un arrêt, suscitent l'interrogation : Où sommes-nous ? Ces Lieux expriment une mutation en cours, s'organisent ou se déstructurent dans la rumeur, le silence, la paix ou l'indigence. En recueillir les signes, n'en répudier aucun, laisser monter en nous ce qui cherche à éclore – il en va d'une lisibilité – nous sommes les témoins de cette Naissance.

Certes, la Culture de la Vitesse nous a porté insensiblement à la disparition du Lieu comme support d'inscription et d'appartenance. Cette Culture de la Vitesse s'accompagne également de la disparition de la notion de Centre au profit de la notion de Flux, ce dont certains Urbanistes contemporains témoignent, voire font profession. Un Philosophe épris d'Architecture réfléchissant sur notre rapport actuel à la Spatialité, disait qu'avec la disparition du Lieu et l'abolition de la Distance, le nœud Autoroutier,

exprimé en l'espèce par l'échangeur d'Autoroute, soit un total Non Lieu, constituait la meilleure métaphore pour dire notre nouvelle Poétique de l'Espace faite désormais de flux, de réseaux, de liens satellitaires et d'excentrations.

Aujourd'hui, après toutes sortes de Révolutions, agraires, industrielles, urbaines et désormais périurbaines, notre déambulation nous mène à des situations de ruptures, jusqu'à de véritables blessures, je dirais même à des scarifications infligées au Paysage, quand il ne s'agit pas de profonds bouleversements de sa structure initiale, ou bien plus subtilement, par effet de recouvrements entrecroisés, d'illisibilité de la structure Mère, pourrait-on dire. Et si l'on pense pouvoir se situer dans une logique dite de Restauration, de Pérennisation, voire de Réaffectation d'un Site qui semblerait comme sorti de son lit, ainsi que l'on dit d'un fleuve, ou au contraire confiné, voire réduit à sa plus simple expression, à partir de quel stade de délitement ou de dégradation acceptable peut-on s'autoriser à parler encore de Noblesse, ou de Poétique de la Ruine? Y compris lorsqu'il s'agit comme aujourd'hui de Friche Industrielle, désormais historicisée et entrée au Patrimoine?

Lorsque la destruction plutôt avancée fait passer cette Architecture ou cet Ensemble Urbain ou Paysager vers ce que l'on peut nommer des Ruderis? Le temps d'avant cette phase terrible de destruction nous pouvions encore nous contenter d'évoquer les Injures du Temps ou l'Indigence des Hommes passant par une certaine maltraitance des Lieux. Chacun d'entre nous aura à l'esprit les images affligeantes de ces pâtés de maisons en cours de démolition, voire abandonnées telles quelles, les papiers défraîchis volant au vent, la trace de l'armoire encore au mur de plâtre, intimité souillée, honte, véritable obscénité visuelle! Derrière gît la question Morale. Il en est des Lieux comme des Personnes, certaines pauvretés sont dignes, droites, d'autres plongent dans l'effondrement moral.

Certaines des toutes premières expositions des fonds photographiques romains et italiens suscitèrent cette juste interrogation sur le lien à établir désormais entre Ruine et Beauté, phénomène alors tout nouveau historiquement, et débattu avec passion tant en Allemagne qu'en Angleterre ou en France, tous pays dont les élites pratiquaient le Grand Tour, lors même que l'on découvrait ou plutôt inventait l'Archéologie. Le docteur Freud qui devait révéler les structures de l'Inconscient définit ce dernier

en tant qu'il est structuré comme un Langage, tandis que les effets de stratifications qu'il présente offrent le visage de l'Archéologie. Freud écrivit aussi ce petit livre étonnant, magique, autour de la figure de la Gradisca, situant l'épisode à Pompéi aux jours funestes de l'éruption volcanique ; il était lui-même ardent collectionneur d'Antiquités.

Certains praticiens répondent à cette difficile question en affirmant que c'est par la cessation de la Fonction que quelque chose advient pour une lecture profonde du Site ou de l'objet construit, en quelque sorte pour que ça puisse se dire ! Pensez au Colisée, au Circo Massimo, au Foro Traiano, tous Sites Romains terriblement marqués d'Histoire ! Ipso facto l'Archéologie se verrait assigner le rôle de révélateur de signes pour une meilleure compréhension architectonique des Lieux longtemps masquée, au moins partiellement, par l'activité pratiquée – un paradoxe que l'analyse peut éclairer.

Mais alors, pourrions-nous en mesurer le processus ? Où et comment intervenir ? Le faut-il toujours ? J'entre ici dans un débat qui n'est pas exactement de mon ressort, et j'ai devant moi tout un parterre d'authentiques Spécialistes de ces questions qui néanmoins viennent solliciter l'Artiste, lequel cherche toujours à se positionner face à l'objet sensible. Souvenez-vous d'un temps qui n'est pas si lointain où des écrivains parmi les meilleurs n'hésitèrent pas à parler d'Horreurs Gothiques, enterrant d'un simple trait de plume la question Monumentale et Patrimoniale. Il fallut que naissent les disciplines que sont l'Anthropologie et l'Ethnologie, que l'on commence à s'intéresser sérieusement aux Mythes – je pense à cet égard aux travaux modernes d'un Mircéa Eliade – que l'Archéologie fonde ses diverses écoles, et que l'Histoire de l'Art s'instaure enfin comme discipline, pour que s'ouvre un champ.

Mais la Philosophie y porte une contribution essentielle : Heidegger, dans la lecture stupéfiante et prémonitoire qu'il fait de l'Antique, a une intuition impressionnante de l'inscription Paysagère du Monument, lequel se synthétise et se magnifie pour lui en la figure du Temple Grec, ce dernier pressenti dans sa roche tumulaire de toute Eternité, logique par laquelle se confirme une attente Métaphysique du Lieu pour sa consécration.

Et puisque nous sommes en Grèce, qu'il me soit permis un instant d'essayer d'être aristotélicien, et forçant le trait pour ce que je crois en avoir compris, de m'attacher à établir ce parallèle entre un Être doté d'un

Corps et ce Collectif dénommé Corps Social dont la plus juste inscription semble s'établir par prédilection dans l'Espace Urbain. Cette comparaison ou métaphore nous vient des Temps Antiques, et depuis Hippodamos de Milet qui était Architecte on a volontiers représenté l'Espace de la Cité à la façon d'un Corps Humain doté principalement d'une colonne vertébrale lui offrant assise et rectitude, d'une cage thoracique, de membres et de terminaisons avec ce qu'il fallait d'apophyses pour en permettre l'articulation, l'ensemble constituant de parfaites axionométries urbaines. La Tête, c'est-à-dire le Pouvoir, il fallait aller la chercher juchée sur quelque éminence rocheuse dominant le Site, ou bien aussi quelque part en un Centre généralement Vide, ou encore sur quelque Campo Santo légèrement distant, mais alors dans ce cas la symbolique demeure essentiellement Spirituelle.

Poursuivant dans la métaphore corporelle et organique, les premiers plans d'Urbanisme aimèrent parfois conjoindre, en particulier par l'image suggestive, la primauté du système de l'Alimentation Carnée comme principe de Partage Social renvoyant à une Hiérarchie définie stipulant la place de toute chose. La peau de l'Animal découpée en très fines lamelles en sorte de circonscrire l'exacte étendue de l'Espace de la Cité entrait dans cette lecture. Culminait comme temps fort de la Cité le moment du Banquet au cours duquel on servait des mets spécifiques, viandes et fumets particuliers, tandis que les contestataires Pythagoriciens de ce système demeuraient Végétariens et généralement Non Urbains.

Toujours dans cette logique de la comparaison corporelle je vais revenir à la question de la Ruine, de la Mutation, de la Mort ou de la Dissolution du Lieu. Dans la pensée d'Aristote, ce que je crois en avoir saisi, ce qui est connaissable et accessible, c'est que dans la Néant de la dissolution, la décomposition dite de l'anéantissement n'est pas la fin de l'Être, quand bien même passent les formes. Quelque chose se maintient. Ce qui subsiste parle d'un Devenir, et non du saut impensable du Rien à l'Être. Ainsi, si je conserve la métaphore d'un Être doté d'un Corps et reviens à vous parler de Paysage, il n'est point de Nihil au sens Latin. Quelle Beauté au passage dans ces images Agricoles qui nous parlent de la fève et du millet, si vieilles et si antiques mesures unitaires !

Il n'est point de Chaos aspirant à la Forme, la Mort du Lieu comme la Mort de la Personne est bien la Mort de quelque chose ou de quelqu'un,

et l'avoir été de ce partant n'est en rien porté par le mourant, étrangement, mais bien plutôt par son Survivant, le successeur. Il y a toujours de l'Être en puissance, donc de la Transmission, et nous nous découvrons inscrits dans une chaîne dont nous pouvons nous porter garants. Les choses se déroulent comme si dans le fait même de mourir, de passer, ce n'était pas simplement de l'étant qui périssait, mais que s'offrait à nous, outre le spectacle de la Finitude, un tout autre événement à caractère inconnu et porteur d'inquiétude, mais capable de créer en nous le sentiment de la Responsabilité du Survivant. Je me permets d'insister sur l'importance de cette dimension Morale qui entre pleinement dans les objectifs de sensibilisation de ce Symposium. La Mort n'est en rien la mort du Monde, ni même sa démolition, car le Monde demeure, quand bien même changent ses modes.

Vous tenant ce si long discours j'ai dans les yeux certaines hautes vallées glacières Alpines, avec tout un fourmillement humain de formes étagées à flanc sur la hauteur, car ces signes presque pictographiques représentent bien l'Homme sous les aspects de la naturalité ; courtes prairies, champs cultivés, vigne parfois, ponts, villages, ensembles forestiers ou bois domestiques à l'usage des collectivités, matériaux accumulés, carrières, plus vastes espaces pastoraux racontés par d'interminables murets aux fins réticules s'élevant en lacets dans l'infini des montagnes, terrasses pour retenir les sols, fraîches cascades, belles rivières surplombées de forteresses rustiques ou donjons fièrement aux aguets. Spontanément notre œil éduqué à l'exercice a cherché à identifier ce Lieu du Pouvoir qui s'est trouvé tel promontoire rocheux, comme par ailleurs il aura décelé la présence de telle Chartreuse, Abbatiale, ou même encore simple Chapelle votive dans son creux d'herbes au coin d'une grotte aux eaux miraculeuses. Mais les liens qui établissent ces termes de haute Symbolique s'appuient à un Territoire économique et vivrier dont ils assurent Protection et Contrôle, donc se positionnent très logiquement dans ce Paysage conformément à une Histoire. L'avantage de cette lecture verticalisée de l'Espace de la haute Vallée c'est que par l'usage du bi-plan – et vous autoriserez ce langage de Peintre – nous accédons d'un seul coup d'œil à une totalité étagée à la façon d'une Crèche. Je termine par une Chute la description héroïque de la sublime Vallée en ajoutant : aujourd'hui perforée de puissants Axes Autoroutiers, ou de lignes Ferroviaires à Très Grande Vitesse...

Un destin bien différent, celui de ces Gouths Sahariens, loin de tout et comme chassés de l'Histoire, témoignages d'une Agriculture de l'Extrême qui pourrait inspirer des solutions à une Modernité qui s'est éloignée d'eux. De tels Sites sont proprement héroïques ; ils forment tapis en coquille et leurs verts pétales se répandent au creux de dunes toutes serties de murets, tandis que des sentiers en courbes font le lien d'une courbure à l'autre, générant un dessin remarquable. De telles splendeurs sont menacées d'ensablement et d'oubli, alors qu'elles sont à l'origine d'une production agricole ingénieuse en corrélation avec tout le système Ksour répandus dans les immensités désertiques depuis des siècles. La politique qui vise à sédentariser des populations nomades par définition transfrontalières et créant ici et là des Jardins extraordinaires à l'instar des prouesses du M'Zab, semblerait condamner une expérience exemplaire tant au niveau du bâti que de l'économie agricole, sans même évoquer le champ Spirituel et Humain qui accompagne de telles réalisations. Or, une telle pratique séculaire pourrait fertiliser l'Actuel. Quel Devenir pour ces Formes aujourd'hui fragilisées ? Je crois que nous avons devant nous un formidable chantier à venir, non un cimetière, et ce qui se déroule devant nos yeux constitue un véritable bréviaire de Formes à conjuguer pour avancer.

Nombres d'Espace et autres Lieux mériteraient qu'on les travaille en vue de leur Requalification, et je m'adresse de nouveau à ce parterre de Spécialistes, mais pour ce faire il y faudrait un Paladin, ce Poète assez vertueux et vigoureux capable d'aller puiser dans le Spectacle des Lieux assez d'idées nouvelles et anciennes pour nous écrire de nouvelles Bucoliques.

Lorsqu'au terme de la première phase d'extension de l'Empire César déplora l'abandon des terres arables par les citoyens romains, centurions enrichis et autres, ce presque dégoût qui les saisissait tous, voici qu'il confia au plus grec des poètes latins, le doux Virgile, le soin de célébrer les vertus des travaux des champs par un Poème, mais ce dernier devant être nécessairement de tradition Epique.

Pareille commande du Prince n'ambitionnait point le retour de l'Enéide – nulle Ville en flamme dans le Paysage ! – mais plus prosaïquement l'espérance d'un retour de citoyenneté vers les nécessités économiques de

l'Empire, lequel dépendait dangereusement désormais de ses lointaines provinces tentées par la rébellion, ce qui advint plus tard.

Par les mérites de Virgile, et grâce à l'intervention de Mécène, nous vient un texte d'une rare Beauté : *Georgica*, en lequel se déploie tout un Paysage dans sa variété et sa richesse, du Nord au Sud, avec ses champs, ses fruitiers, ses bois habités et ses forêts obscures, ses rivières à poissons, ses collines ou ses dépressions rocheuses, ses fleuves puissants, ses littoraux enfin, sans oublier les îles, en somme une toute première description de l'Italie vécue comme Patrie, aucun aspect paysager et vivrier n'étant négligé, du blé, du foin, du miel aux baies sauvages, aucune Région minorée. Il convient de conserver à l'esprit que l'Empire sortait à peine des terribles Guerres civiles.

Ici par le texte la Guerre s'est faite Terrestre et Terrienne, là où le glaive roux s'est commué doucement en soc de la charrue, la plainte des corps devenue souffle ruminant, corne d'or des éternités agraires.

Si Virgile préfigure Spirituellement Dante son disciple tardif, et s'il innove par la Langue, d'une certaine manière le Poète de Mantova préfigure l'Unité Italienne...

Georgica (Agricola incuruo terram dimouit aratro : hinc anni labor, hinc patriam paruosque nepotes sustinet...) avec les accents épiques d'un combat pour la Terre, propose la maquette d'un gigantesque projet d'Aménagement du Territoire.

J'en viens à ce que peut en faire un Photographe à la recherche de Signes, de Traces, aujourd'hui... Je pense que par l'exercice d'un certain Regard fouillant l'épaisseur des Lieux et leur Structure, on peut dire que quelque chose s'en ressent encore et toujours dans ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler l'Agro Romano, par exemple dans la Région du Lazio, et jusqu'au cœur de la Capitale, car tout un ensemble de règles, de rythmes, y définit précisément un certain Paysage jusque dans la clameur des trains et des taxis. Configurations, parcours et ponctuations, du Muro Storto à la Porta di San Paolo pour ne citer que quelques Lieux au hasard, parlent encore !

Ici il convient d'énoncer une parole-clef : Le Mythe ! Car c'est bien lui qui passe de façon transversale. Il est ce môle, cette forteresse ou ce bastion qui s'avance dans la mer. Tous le regardent.

De lui partent toutes ces lignes sur la côte déchiquetée et les villages dressent leur clameur en toutes sortes de points d'exclamation qui décrivent le littoral et la campagne en relation à cet aimant, à ce diamant peut-être, un édifice planté là un jour dans le Paysage. Un autre jour un Urbanisme en naîtra.

Dans la Ruine ou l'Alluvion, dans le fol désir d'Innover c'est encore lui qu'on invoque, auquel on s'appuie. Et quand encore un autre jour il disparaît, ce à quoi l'Histoire parfois consent, il aura fait avant un Rejeton, laissé une trace, une appellation, un presque Fils très différent et infidèle et lié toutefois, et toutes les nouvelles esplanades, les frais débarcadères frappent et sculptent le puissant Océan, empruntant là tel même chenal dont ils hérissent les berges de questions, et entre ces silhouettes et ces carcasses penchées, et ces échafaudages, d'anciennes significations cachées réapparaissent.

L'Antique est cette Lettre relue amoureusement, infiniment, comme en pitié filiale. L'Antique ne meurt jamais tant qu'il est raconté, interprété. La partie émergée de l'affaire, l'Actuel en somme, rétablit pour nous le présent des choses, la grande nasse ou le filet des réalités. Et puis dessous, derrière, entre deux effondrements, la courbure qui se tend comme un cheval des eaux, sous les eaux, ce quelque chose de presque imprévisible car la vie ne nous en donne guère le temps, cette main de tension agissante dans la profondeur perpétue la Concordance entre les Temps.

Voici qu'elle impose secrètement son économie de l'Espace, et l'Actuel s'y soumet sans en parler, les Formes et les Fonctions de Jadis réapparaissent sous un autre visage, comme issues d'un Volcan qui n'aura eu de cesse de travailler et qui bouillonne par en dessous. Le Lieu agit.

Ainsi, à l'arrière de leur môles et jusqu'aux plus profondes montagnes de nouvelles forges s'instaurent pour une toute belle et rutilante économie du Feu, du Fer et de l'Eau. Vulcain, le dieu soucieux, le dieu frondeur irascible et boiteux, s'est fait industriel. Ses Manufactures, ses Hauts Fourneaux hantent et peuplent désormais la campagne à ciel ouvert.

C'est bien lui que connut l'Angleterre lorsqu'elle filait encore la Laine. Mais par la Rouille, par le déchet Métallurgique, par l'abandon du Site dont on a tiré le portail et cadennassé les grilles, toutes cheminées mortes derrière les grands ensembles et les hangars, voici qu'il nous revient Vulcain, armé de Mélancolie.

Sa sombre Beauté qui n'a d'égale que l'intense Lumière qui lui dévore parfois le sourcil, parle de noirceur aussi, de servitude et de Travail, ce que disent bien les Sites Industriels jusqu'au plus fort de leur exaltation.

Fermez donc un instant les yeux et représentez-vous l'activité de l'étang de Berre la nuit, tout illuminé de phares et de projecteurs jaunes bouillonnants, si vous l'avez déjà vu ne serait-ce qu'une seule fois !

Ailleurs c'est le projet du Fleuve qui s'endort dans la mourance paludaire, le Tibre s'élargit en Delta et les tours d'Avvistamento ou les greniers de l'Empereur Claude glissent dans notre Regard. Cette immense et minuscule ponctuation règne désormais sur un Océan d'herbes, plus parente de personne hormis les Roms de la mer établis dans leurs barcasses ou sur de vieux chalutiers désemparés, à deux pas d'Ostia Antica et de Saint-Augustin. Ils construisent sur de tristes berges de maigres feux sans fumets particuliers.

Pareille réalité décrit un Paysage qui a cessé de Travailler. Notre traversée en barque chargée de Soprintendenza, de prêtres et d'élus locaux, telle une nouvelle Nef des Fous, a su créer, ressusciter le Désir.

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Rapporteur

Expériences de terrain : le Programme européen Leader, Parc naturel régional

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L'apport de l'approche Leader se manifeste par la participation de la société civile et des socio-professionnels à la préparation d'un projet de territoire et à la gestion d'un programme ainsi par des rencontres publiques pour présenter les thématiques et définir les orientations – gestion des projets dans le cadre des Groupes d'action local (GAL) et de leur comité de programmation, dans lequel les représentants des élus sont minoritaires (alors que le cofinancement doit être public) –, le dialogue entre les représentants des forces vives locales et une meilleure connaissance réciproque des acteurs.

Mais actuellement, en matière d'aménagement du territoire, le domaine d'action est limité et ne concerne que marginalement le patrimoine naturel et le paysage.

Pour l'avenir (Leader 2014-2020), selon les propositions de la Commission européenne concernant le «développement local mené par les acteurs locaux», une extension du domaine serait possible, notamment aux actions menées en faveur de l'environnement avec un recours à d'autres fonds structurels que le Feader (stratégie multi-fonds).

Les conséquences se manifestent par :

- de nouvelles formes de gouvernance pour les acteurs associatifs concernés ;
- de nouvelles formes de partenariat public-privé ;
- une opportunité pour mettre en œuvre la Convention européenne du paysage, tant en ce qui concerne la mise en valeur des paysages que la participation de la société civile.

Dans cette perspective, une convergence conceptuelle et méthodologique est à rechercher avec l'approche Agenda 21. Démarche volontaire de

mise en œuvre de projets de développement durable en application de la Déclaration de Rio de 1992, elle peut concerner tout territoire organisé, grand ou petit. Elle implique, comme « éléments déterminants d'une démarche de développement durable », la participation des acteurs, la nécessité de moyens financiers, l'intégration dans un échéancier et un budget, l'organisation du pilotage d'un projet, la transversalité de l'approche, l'évaluation et une stratégie d'amélioration continue. Le projet fait l'objet d'une reconnaissance officielle selon des procédures fixées par les Etats.

En France, certains territoires, les Parcs naturels régionaux, sont institutionnellement reconnus « Agenda 21 » en raison des conditions à respecter pour que leur charte statutaire soit validée. Dans un tel dispositif, la préservation et la valorisation des espaces naturels constituent des éléments déterminants.

Ce type de gouvernance ayant vocation à être mis en œuvre sur tout territoire, il importe de veiller :

- à ce que l'objectif de qualité paysagère soit intégré ;
- à ce que, au-delà des principes, la société civile soit concrètement associée.

Il est suggéré que, dans l'esprit d'échanges des expériences qui caractérise les actions du Conseil de l'Europe, des territoires Leader et Agenda 21 soient pressentis pour expérimenter comment ces procédures sont de nature à favoriser la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage dans le cadre de projets d'aménagement et de développement des territoires.

**EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION
ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES
AND DISCUSSION**

***ECHANGE D'INFORMATION
SUR LES POLITIQUES NATIONALES
ET REGIONALES***

Chairs

Mrs Maria José FESTAS,
*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference
for the European Landscape Convention*

Mr Efi STEFANI,
*Surveying Engineer-Urban Planner, Department of Spatial Planning,
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The sea inside: inventing seascape strategies as urbanity generators of Thessaloniki in the age of crisis

Mr Lois PAPADOPOULOS

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For the open invitation to a group of architectural tenders entailing the re-planning of the entire beachfront of Thessaloniki, the Organisation of Planning and Environmental Protection of Thessaloniki (OR.TH) has compiled a plan leading to the open invitation to five architectural tenders dealing with the management of Thessaloniki's beachfront.

The project concerns Thessaloniki's entire coastal zone which has different degrees of width and organises the city's border with the sea, running a length of 80 km, from Aggelochori, which is a peninsula at the entrance of the gulf, the eastern tip of the gulf, to the estuaries of 4 rivers at the western tip of the gulf.

The beachfront may run continuously for 80 km but it can be subdivided into five areas, each with a different identity. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are marked with those and describe: number 1 is an area into which four rivers flow; number 2 is in an area where the old industrial zone used to be, a zone which is in a state of partial de-industrialisation, it has pollutant-emitting industries, processing plants, petroleum by-products, and traces of archaeological landscapes, and archaeological structures and sites. The zone of a built-up area interjects: Thessaloniki's main body.

Next, there is number 3, the area we are in right now – with large cultural facilities such as music buildings, sports facilities, inactive expanses of land, an allegedly Byzantine port, Thessaloniki's old one, which runs all the way to the small peninsula you see where another zone begins. Number 4 comprises centralised facilities: mainly mall buildings but, also, with large hospital units. It ends at the large arm, the large promontory shutting off the mouth of the gulf. Number 5 is a fort, a site which has been controlling access into the gulf's mouth from the times of the Ottoman Empire to the period of the German Occupation, with a bunker, fishing shelters, and salt mines.

The continuation of this coastline, together with the Hortiatiss' mountain complex, Lake Koronia and Lake Volvi and the four rivers, delimit the city and its greater domain. They outline a dynamic, natural and, at the same time, human-made urban landscape with different individual identities which, as a productive landscape or nature in a state of tiered protection with unequal environmental burdens, with spatial-social contrasts which have been shifting over time, comprises, using a term that Ray Nanvanon, as early as the time I was a student, in the 70's, had introduced in order to describe the Los Angeles situation, entailing multiple ecosystems. Thessaloniki is a system of multiple ecologies which is the case of every contemporary Greek city with its own peculiarities.

We can notice the continuum and condensation of three chief elements: water, a built-up area, the mountain in the background which blends stylistic and architectural layering from modernism going backwards to the ancient monuments of Thessaloniki which are Byzantine and Roman. The sea and mountains are ever-present in the picture and, leaving the city behind, there are ship-repairing facilities...

The tenders announced by OR.TH. definitely interlink with the new projects of Thessaloniki's new planning regulations which were studied and recently approved by OR.TH. They also interlink with parallel policies and other institutional expressions of the state and of local government. The projects, like the ones here, are carried out by the Municipality of Thessaloniki in collaboration with the Thessaloniki Port Authorities.

The following photos depict the manner the beachfront was constructed, the quay we see from the balcony located outside this building that we are in now. This quay was built together with the new promenade location replacing the natural beachfront. The image today is this one: a brand new project of public space carried out at the initiative of the Municipality of Thessaloniki.

But there have been other initiatives as well, such as studies compiled in 1995-1997 for the regeneration of the same area. An exceptionally challenging project was proposed by Toyo Ito, a Japanese architect who recommended restoring the hard-surface beachfront of Thessaloniki to its natural state through a highly realistic strategy of development and depollution of the gulf.

Other studies from the same time period, '95 to '97, had to do with reviving the area by adopting a system of sea urban transport for the purposes of which there were built, mostly by European architects, piers that would serve the boats. We also have a project which was completed in the same period and gave Thessaloniki the 'Red Expo', the city port's first pier. It is a sprawling site which represents approximately 50% of the living space of the historical centre and has already been converted into a popular place for public events such as cultural ones and other activities.

There has been a more recent initiative between private parties with Piraeus Bank, a Greek bank, for the implementation of the same idea, i.e., Thessaloniki's sea transport. This is the first prize for one of the service piers.

There is also an escalating activism by various citizen groups. A group called "Parallaxi" promoted "the beachfront another way": a proposal for the short-term habitation of the coastal zone in unusual ways.

So, we have something which can be grouped as a continuation of policies for seascape development and that is the topic of the tender. What is interesting, and can be seen at a glance even by someone who has been to Thessaloniki for even a brief visit, is that the sea is identified with the city, which is something that is not acceptable by large, by several groups, and by individual researchers but by institutional state expressions and by technical chambers. It has been considered that intervening in such a way on the beachfront may potentially compromise the specialised researched interventions of engineers. Their counter proposal is what our colleague from Madrid explained yesterday quite clearly: the return of the policy of large projects.

In contrast, that what the tender wants to do today, taking advantage of the explosive transformational dynamic of the crisis, is to not build a luxury project but to remove the fragmentary interventions. The yield of such an action is returning to the citizens, which is their prerogative, something like a birth right, that is currently called "the commons".

What needs to be done for this planning is to support the continuation of that beachfront, support the fact that this constitutes an indivisible whole, representing something like a border. A photograph by Theodoros Angelopoulos, entitled the "Suspended Step of the Stork" depicts the

pivotal situation that an in-between line within a domain creates, a continuous line which invites us to overstep it, which is what the Gulf of Thessaloniki does.

The slides depict a set from all this range, the thematic variety of the facilities, the privatisation, the border events from the river deltas, the facilities of the coastal shellfish farmers to the east, dubious lands, the brownfields to the left of the port facilities, the presence of the mass transport media through their historical evolution, the harsh façade of the built-up city, in the area where we are now with its prehistoric hills of the first colonisation of Thessaloniki, large industrial plants of the early 1920's, sports facilities in the area. This is the change in the city's identity and ends passing over semi-illegal industrial expanses on the natural beachfront, which is a long line of recreational activities, and over the Ottoman fort on the hill of Aggelochori which looks over the city the other way around.

Before someone proceeds to replan the landscape, if he does not wish to get the same answers in order to vindicate those who have objected to the motives of those tenders, he needs to rid himself of any illusions about being able to "improvise".

One of our fallacies has to do with Thessaloniki's central square, the city's ceremonial square which, moreover corresponds to the densest point of the city planned after the fire by the urban planner Hébrard in the early 20th century. The impression is that this grid is vertical to the beachfront and these vertical lines take care of Olympus. In other words, they unify this view, the Olympus situation across is where these lines actually end at.

However, although this fact, as we go on, is confirmed by the repetition of the alleys that give to the sea, a more careful look will reveal that this front on the beach has a slight deviation. It is not a mistake. Aristotelous street does not have an axis vertical to the sea it has a turn in order to have eye contact with Mount Olympus.

Mount Olympus is always visible, as given by nature, but the view is not a given by nature, the view is something which was generated by the initiative shown by an architect who purposely planned to build the view to Mount Olympus. The view is not a gift of nature to the city, it is an architect's invention.

A second fallacy, again linked with Thessaloniki, is that the city is located in an excellent position because across from it lies the sacred mountain of the Muses, of mythology... Unfortunately, a common belief in the city is that we cannot see Olympus unless a strong wind chases away the clouds that obscure it and reveals the view, which is a fallacy. In other words, this picture that we are saying that we are seeing right now and that we get to see when the wind moves the clouds, Thessaloniki always had it due to this planning. Olympus was always there.

Yet, the view vanished when in the late 50's, early 60's, once the planning of the new national highway had been completed, the volume of private cars increased. There were far too many cars on that street which then led to a gas emission curtain, a smog which settled between the city and the view of Olympus. In that sense, again, that which is removed is not nature, it is not a natural obstacle, the clouds, but a natural phenomenon, the wind chasing the smog away. In that sense, the view to Olympus is the result of the removal of a technological mishap.

A third mistake I would like to talk about has to do with a constant objection that is expressed over and over again, a permanent demand by the society of Thessaloniki: "the port is small, the port needs to become larger so that it can take all of the volume and traffic that ensues from a city of that kind of dimensions".

Let us check this premise, that the port is small. Let us check old photographs. Thessaloniki, is a much photographed city, it was always in the core of the great wars. Many arms are stationed here, especially during the first two decades of the last century. As a result, the European houses of photography would immediately dispatch correspondents in order to supply the demand by the soldiers for postcards, resulting in a long line of generations of photographs like the ones in the slides by the House of Tsaoussakis-Chaidemenos which has taken lots of important photographs of Thessaloniki.

It is very interesting to see that in photographs, the sea is often identified with the city, where the urban web is what dominates. On the top right or top left side of these photographs there is always a tiny corner which gives us the opportunity to make that identification easily: it is a city-upon-the-water. This tiny testimony is tantamount to the large spatial plans, with the other monument-related elements of Thessaloniki such

as the Byzantine ones, etc. One photo (presented below) shows no sea, but the long axis of Egnatia Street, another important urban factor.

Together, the sea and the view to Olympus are elements which work not in a supplementary manner but in a primary one when it comes to this identification. This is a proposal by a Dutch landscape architect, Adriaan Geuze and his firm, West 8, who made this primitive, direct reference by means of those gigantic sculpture-like structures, 12 in all, to talk to the 12 gods across, on Olympus.

However, in my opinion, that which is a shocking find is this outrageous photograph of Thessaloniki. It is an engraving from 1699. It probably stems from the memories of someone who had briefly visited the city and hastily narrated what he saw to a painter. There is no way that it is Thessaloniki, at any given time. It is impossible that it has ever looked like that but it is possible that it is what we call a city of waters “by analogy”. That is Thessaloniki.

Another slide (presented below) is quite naughty. It is an erotic metaphor alluding to Thessaloniki. The mountain range of Hortiatis descends towards the city and sprawls like a bare, female body contouring around the nook of the gulf where the city is nestling, looking like a darker thatch. We also have various other, more poetic images which bring back the city. Which city? The one with the port.

Another slide (presented below) shows a picture from the beginnings of the last century and it is showing that which is being advertised: i.e., that Thessaloniki is a city which lives together with its sea, the sea receives the city’s life; we have millions of boats, and unbelievable crowds on the beachfront. In this slide, we have a similar scene: the city’s beachfront is full of maritime comings and goings, maritime life which, at specific instances, draws much larger crowds.

Now, if we got out and checked all those things in real time, as they say, and, if we had a camera, and took a stroll right now to the gulf, I do not think we would count more than 5, 10, or 20 boats in a gulf whose capacity is far greater. In other words, this magical image of Thessaloniki has nothing to do with the port’s volume of traffic. The port has a capacity for far more traffic than the traffic it deals with today.

If we have this discrepancy between what the port could be and what it actually is, that is not something that has anything to do with the form of the city and its urban character: it clearly has to do with priority policies. That is to say, again, it is not a natural characteristic of this gulf. The gulf experiences this marvellous idleness.

There are two concepts that I would like to introduce. The first one is that these tenders want to reproduce a concept which is known to architects and those who are engaged in spatial matters. It is a concept that's rather *démodé*, old-fashioned, but it does describe – more than the city's spatial qualities do – the relationship of the city with its residents, a relationship which generates a sociological value and a condition which has been codified as 'civic pride', that I refer to "pride in your city". This is what is desired by those tenders and even more so at a time of crisis when it assumes a new quality, a new emphasis which is nothing else but freeing the city, giving it back to those who use it, giving back to the people the right to all that these photographs emanate. Regaining urbanism is one of the roads to using the city freely.

To answer this enigma, I will make a reference to the riddle of this title I found in the past. In the film "*Mar adentro*" ("The Sea Inside") by Chilean-Spanish filmmaker Alejandro Amenábar, the sea exists only in the imagination, the dreams of Ramon, the 28-year old, quadriplegic protagonist who is condemned to a chair after a horrible accident he had at sea while young.

Despite his inability to move, Ramon's spirit remains sharp and agile, his last wish being to end his life with dignity. The metaphor Amenábar is using, with the poignancy that the tragic suspense of death disperses throughout the film, discusses the dilemmas between fantasy and reality, between past and present, between the image of the body while virile, luminous and the present, decrepit one. It discusses love as seen through the eyes of a man who does not want to love. The most compact scene of the film is, perhaps that of the talk between Ramon and the priest who is also crippled who tries to convince him on the value of life, on all that makes life beautiful. The priest says: "Freedom that deprives you of life is not freedom". And Ramon answers: "And life without freedom is not life".

However, if, as citizens, as a city, or as a society, we wish to move beyond the dilemma between a socially dignified exit and a drawn-out death of the city, maybe we should, before we start making suggestions about what should be done, describe the subject of the story, go back to the issue of the city's identity.

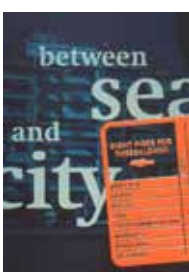
Yet, what would be the worth of a search for identity for that city resident who, incarcerated in the bottom of the crisis, turns his head towards the sky, his hands twisted upwards in a begging gesture? What identity? The only identity, the only place of convergence can be none other than the freedom to move towards a way of life, towards a language of solidarity, towards communal experiences which have not plummeted into naïve pragmatism nor have they been shattered by avant-garde sectarianism but defend to the bitter end a collective project of life and freedom.

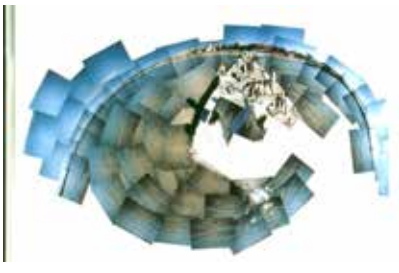
If I have tried to say something about the vital use these tenders regarding the sea have for the city, it is that self-reflection on the city should not be exhausted on the city's pragmatic aspects and, to be more precise, on anything that introduces itself as a city reality, as something that exists without go-betweens tearing its truth into smaller pieces in favour of serving one-sided ideologies and scientific notions, as if something like that could ever exist.

If, however, together with all that, setting aside space time compressions, someone wanted to seek out the flourishing body of the city, to fan the universe of experiences and the geographical imagination of the wealth of experience and strength of its residents; if someone wanted, from the depictions of the city's relationship with the sea, cross over to the realm of depictions and the domain of watery experiences, then, the process more suitable than any other in imbuing self-reflection about the city with a creative and optimistic breath, is perhaps the ability to re-think the city, poetically even, without discarding the quality of the city's material, unalterable forms and the things which surround us but allowing them to be something else, to be elevated to symbols of a different freedom, to meet with another reality, the reality of desire, the imaginary, urbanism, perhaps even the sea of the commons.



























HUNGARY / HONGRIE

System of Spatial Planning in Hungary

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Objectives and tasks of spatial planning

The main objective of spatial planning in Hungary is to evolve a suitable spatial structure for the social, economic and environmental objectives, at the same time creating the conditions for sustainable spatial development.

The Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Spatial Plan lays down the national regulations for land-use and the spatial framework of spatial planning in order to harmonise land-use in Hungary's settlements and regions of different features and to develop a uniform infrastructure network.

In case of the enforcement of the objectives, the interaction of natural factors and human activities result a balanced developing landscape.

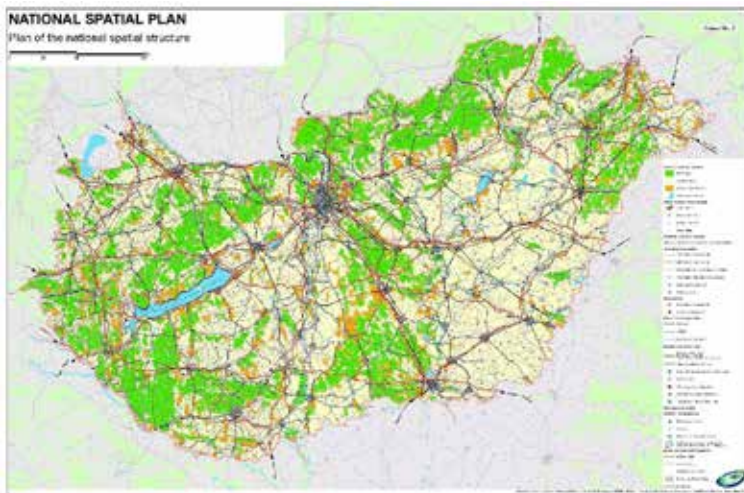
Preparation of spatial plans

Situation analysis

The spatial plan is based on a situation analysis, which explores and evaluates the landscape characteristics, the development of the spatial structure, the land-use changes, and a separate chapter is devoted to nature and landscape conservation as well as defining of landscape loading and landscape loadability.

The plan of the spatial structure

The plan of the spatial structure means a plan which determines the regional land-use system, the location of infrastructure networks and facilities. The plan of the spatial structure serves the landscape protection by the top-down hierarchy of plans indirectly. The 1:500000 scaled map of National Spatial Plan (OTrT) is on the top of the hierarchy which determines the country's spatial structure to ensure balanced regional development.



Plan of the national spatial structure

The plan of the spatial structure regulates forest regions, including the actual forest areas and the areas designated for afforestation. Actually

forests cover 20.7% of the country; in accordance with the National Forest Programme the target is to achieve 27%.

The agricultural regions play a dominant role in the spatial structure of Hungary (64% of the total area), which is consistent with the objectives of agricultural based economy and rural development.

The water management regions includes rivers, lakes, streams and canals and riparian zones. Spatial plans ensure the protection of the quantity and quality of water resources, which is strategically important in the Carpathian Basin.

The plan includes a national transport and energy infrastructure networks and special technical facilities, involving buildings requiring large areas and determining the landscape. These elements are placed on the structural plan as a result of an ongoing discussion with experts of relevant areas taking into account the natural and landscape values.



Plan of the spatial structure of Tolna County

Regional zones

The spatial plan ensures the protection of natural, landscape and cultural heritage values through rules of zones primarily. In this indirect regulation the protection of landscape values ensured by the restrictive rules of area for development and placement of buildings and surface mines.

Environmental assessment

According to the Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council environmental assessment of any land use plan preparation should be undertaken. The environmental assessment should explore the impacts of the implementation of spatial plan on the environmental components, processes, structure, landscape, natural (ecological) system and biodiversity, and examine the plan indirect effects on weakening of the local socio-cultural, economic and farming tradition, which are adapted to the landscape carrying capacity.

Territorial (environmental, social, economic) impact assessment

According to the legislations territorial (environmental, social, economic) impact assessment of any land use plan preparation should be undertaken. It should also examine the impacts of the plan on land use and the landscape structure.

Landscape preservation in spatial planning

As far as scale is concerned, Hungary's spatial planning system has three levels, i.e. national level, county level and municipality level. According to county scale, two special areas (Agglomeration of Budapest and Region of Lake Balaton) are considered as independent planning areas. Plans at national and county level identify the general framework for the land-use rules applicable to landscape preservation, while plans at municipality level specify detailed land-use and construction regulations in view of the local features of the given landscape.

The legal background laying down the content requirements and consultation procedure for municipality plans is different from the regulatory system of higher level plans. However, as far as landscape preservation is concerned, a basic pillar of both systems is that the central and/or regional public administration bodies responsible for landscape preservation as well

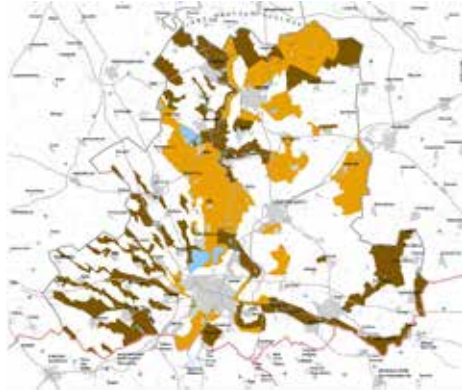
as the civil organisations are invited to comment the plans during the consultation procedure. This task is performed by the divisions of Ministry for Rural Development responsible for nature conservation and landscape preservation at national level, and by the national park directorates or by the inspectorates for environment, nature and water at regional level.

Another pillar required for the achievement of landscape preservation targets is to include the topic among the mandatory content requirements of concepts, strategies or plans. Pursuant to applicable legislation, the spatial plans must examine the landscape features; the planning process must address the various aspects of nature conservation and landscape preservation, while the national, regional and county plans must identify the load-bearing capacity of the relevant landscape.

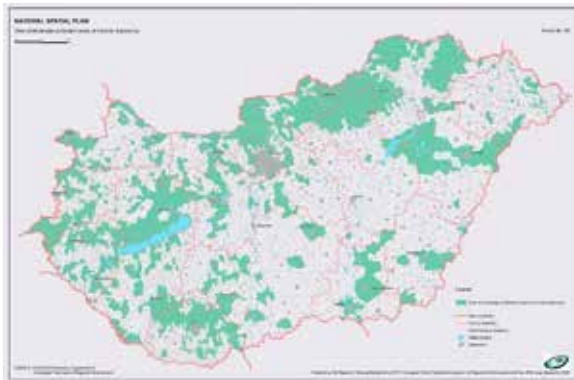
As far as content and regulatory aspects are concerned, the National Spatial Plan identifies the basic framework for the spatial plans at county and municipality level. In particular, the National Spatial Plan specifies – among others – the landscape preservation zone of national importance, the national ecological network zone and the cultural heritage zone of priority areas; in addition, it stipulates the rules along which such zones must be further broken down or specified at county and municipality level. Furthermore, it stipulates at legislative level the land-use rules applicable to the various zones.

The regional zones of spatial plans that serve directly or indirectly the landscape protection are the following:

- the zone of landscape protection areas of national and regional importance including areas which have landscapes or landscape elements to be protected on the basis of their natural or cultural features and from visual aspect, as well as areas declared as historic landscape. Designation of the area based on the methodology developed by the Corvinus University of Budapest, Department of Landscape Planning and Regional Development. The methodology took into consideration topography, land cover, hydrology, structure of landscape, conservation status, culture – historical heritage, wine regions, historical landscapes, unique landscape features and touristic attractions. Upwards the land use restriction a visual plan specified in a separate law provision shall be prepared of the facilities significantly changing the landscape;



Zone of landscape protection areas of national importance in the National Spatial Plan



Zone of landscape protection areas of national and regional importance in the Spatial Plan of Csongrád County

- the zone of the national ecological network (core area, ecological and green corridor and puffer area) including natural and semi-natural habitats of national importance and the unified and composite system of ecological corridors which provide links between them. In the zone of core areas and ecological corridors the rules restrict the designation

of areas for development, the placement of transport infrastructure and new surface mines, as well as the prescription the utility lines fit into the landscape;



Zone of the national ecological network in the National Spatial Plan



Zone of the ecological network in the Spatial Plan of Balaton

- the zone of cultural heritage sites shall be classified under the zone of world heritage sites and potential world heritage sites or historic settlements in the spatial plans of counties and special regions and delimited according to their actual size. The zoning regulations concern restriction of an infrastructure's location and opening of surface mines. The high-quality forest area shall mean a zone including forest areas

most suitable for maintaining forest ecological communities consisting of indigenous tree species which can ensure the triple function of forests – i.e. environmental, economic and social – in a coordinated way and at the highest level. The zone ensures the protection of forest land by limiting the new areas for development;

- the zone of high-quality arable land covers the country's highest quality and environmentally least sensitive areas that are most suitable for agricultural production and which display outstanding agricultural potentials. The zone serves the protection of the high-quality arable land through limiting the designation of new areas for development.

Plans at municipality level, apart from dealing with the identification of the above zones at municipality scale in their supporting work sections, address the requirements of cultural/natural heritage and landscape preservation in their landscaping work sections, and via impact assessments of heritage protection.

The future direction of spatial planning

Hungary has not yet developed a monitoring system for the impacts of spatial plans on real processes. In the future, more emphasis should be given to the land use monitoring, including the monitoring of landscape changes in underlying research.

ITALY / ITALIE

Protection et valorisation du paysage

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Mon intervention ne peut que révéler une forme de préoccupation pour la période économique difficile à laquelle l'Etat italien est confronté, avec des répercussions sensibles dans tous les domaines de la vie politique et de la société, mais également dans l'exercice de fonctions officielles assignées à chaque ministère.

Nous tous qui nous occupons de protection et de valorisation du Paysage, nous tous savons combien il est difficile de protéger les valeurs du Paysage tout en ne nous opposant pas aux besoins de développement avec des intérêts économiques présentés par des propositions de projets dévastateurs pour le territoire. L'Italie, comme vous le savez, est un territoire dans lequel les témoignages historiques créent un vrai système culturel répandu qui s'entrecroise avec les présences humaines. Dans le quasi totalité du territoire italien il n'y a pas de grandes zones dites naturelles, si l'on met à part celles des montagnes alpines et des Apennins.

La législation italienne, parmi les tâches d'attribution au Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles, donne à ma Direction générale et aux bureaux qui y sont rattachés le soin d'évaluer la durabilité des projets de transformation du territoire pour la protection du patrimoine culturel du Pays (vestiges archéologiques, monuments, biens démo-ethno-anthropologiques et paysages).

Une tâche qui exige un sens aigü de la responsabilité lorsque les projets, qui sont assujettis à l'évaluation, concernent d'importants travaux publics dont la réalisation entre dans les orientations stratégiques pour le développement national.

Ce sont des situations dans lesquelles la protection doit se manifester en termes d'alternatives, imposant des prescriptions pour la réalisation d'ouvrages d'atténuation et de minimisation d'impact, imposant la qualité formelle de l'architecture et des travaux compensatoires au bénéfice

des communautés locales concernées en termes de mise à niveau de l'aménagement paysager.

Parmi les interventions en cours d'évaluation dans les derniers mois au sein de mon Ministère il y a celui qui concerne la liaison routière et ferroviaire entre la Sicile et le Continent, dont le but est de faciliter les liens entre l'île et le reste de la péninsule.

Il n'est actuellement possible de traverser le détroit qu'avec des ferries, capables d'accueillir les voitures du chemin de fer national sans forcer les passagers venus du Nord vers les différents centres siciliens, à changer de moyen de transport.

La réalisation de l'ouvrage, jugée cruciale par les gouvernements successifs en une quarantaine d'années, avec des coûts très élevés tant pour sa conception, toujours en cours, que pour sa réalisation a été cependant retardée en raison de manque de disponibilité de fonds publics.

Le Pont va inévitablement changer la vue d'ensemble du Paysage dont la mémoire est déjà présente dans le Mythe, dépassé et trahi par le mythe de la Modernité et de la vitesse, même si la traversée imposera pour des motifs techniques qui ne pourront être surmontés, des temps plus longs : le détroit constitue la seule passerelle vers le Nord de l'Italie et vers l'Europe pour la population de l'île de Sicile, avec plus de cinq millions d'habitants.



*Simulation post operam
Liaison routière et ferroviaire entre la Sicile et le Continent*

Le Ministère déploie tous ses efforts pour la requalification des zones concernées par l'attache à terre de la structure, au moins pour l'intégration conceptuelle de la méga-structure, exigeant la récupérations des zones dégradées, la création d'activités récréatives et de loisirs, la restauration de l'environnement et de la nature des zones concernées par les chantiers de construction, et l'utilisation de l'excavation des terres avec la restauration des paysages et la récupération paysagistique des carrières de chantier. Les terres retirées seront utilisées pour la consolidation de fractions des littorales victimes du phénomène de l'érosion côtière.

L'analyse d'impact est réalisée conjointement avec le Ministère de l'environnement, structure d'Etat, dont la mission est de protéger les aspects naturalistiques qui caractérisent l'environnement.

Les deux ministères travaillent conjointement, l'un pour la partie concernant la nature et l'autre, le ministère que je représente ici, les signes de l'homme et de son évolution historique/culturelle, dans la mise en œuvre des directives européennes sur l'évaluation environnementale stratégique des plans et programmes et pour l'évaluation d'impact des travaux à exécuter. En plus les deux ministères coopèrent pour des nouvelles normes de protection, telles que celles concernant la protection de la mer, l'aménagement du territoire.

Récemment, pour la mise en valeur et la préservation des réserves de la biosphère protégées par l'Unesco, le Ministère de l'environnement, dans sa mise en œuvre des principes de la Convention européenne du paysage, a ouvert une table de travail avec la présence de mon Ministère.

Le Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles a considéré et considère que sa présence est importante dans de telles activités, considérant que les communautés locales sont dans les réserves de la biosphère, les véritables gardiennes de la conservation de leur propre culture et des valeurs et de la qualité naturaliste de leur paysage, plutôt que celles qui mettent en danger ces réalités.

Une gestion rationnelle de ces zones peut identifier des modèles de caractère exemplaire et des modèles de développement durable avec la conservation de la nature et des traditions rurales, avec la préservation des coutumes et des traditions transmises depuis des siècles et des traces d'anciennes cultures encore présentes aujourd'hui.

Ceci pour définir des stratégies pour les pratiques rurales, telles que la Maremme Toscana et dans le Lazio ou celles de la vallée du Pô (en particulier la région du Ticino).

Aujourd'hui il existe des accords pour une valorisation conjointe de la nature et de la culture, telle que celle qui s'existe entre le parc de Miramare (Trieste), Réserve MAB, et la Direction régionale du Ministère, où les structures monumentales sont le siège pour un centre de recherche et d'étude de botanique et de nature en général.



Castello Miramare (Trieste)

Le Ministère travaille autant que possible dans les politiques d'autres organismes de l'Etat qui concernent le territoire, comme a fait récemment pour la définition des règles relatives à la protection des zones agricoles historicisées.

Plus difficiles sont les relations avec les gouvernements régionaux et locaux en termes de planification, ceci parce que les pressions économiques sont plus fortes et plus proches du monde politique.

Cependant, il parvient à être incisif dans les zones plus petites que les régions en prescrivant des règles et lignes directrices précises, telles que celles préparées pour la protection des zones agricoles caractérisés par des méthodes anciennes de cultures, comme celle en terrasses avec des murs en pierres sèches.

Le Ministère souhaite participer aux tables rondes organisées sur ces questions en qualité de spécialiste. A cet effet les fonctionnaires ont suivi un cours sur les évaluations environnementales et ont participé à cinq projets de recherche avec des universités, pour l'étude des phénomènes naturels dus au changement climatique, à la suite des inondations qui ont récemment frappé des paysages qualifiés de la Nation, comme on se souvient, à cet égard, des événements tragiques de la Toscane et de la Ligurie.

Malgré la situation économique difficile, de nombreuses initiatives centrales et locales de qualité mettent l'accent sur les valeurs paysagères du territoire ainsi que sur l'ethno-anthropologie en tenant compte de toutes ses expressions folkloriques, de ses rites religieux et de sa cuisine de produits méditerranéens.

En conclusion, on peut dire qu'il y a une nouvelle ouverture à la culture du paysage en harmonie avec les principes de la Convention, qui progresse vers une prise de conscience des peuples, des communautés locales et l'acquisition d'une conviction que le paysage est partagé pour un futur collectif.

Il est possible de considérer que c'est un défi, mais c'est un défi qui mérite l'engagement et la force de laisser un monde meilleur aux générations futures.

Merci et 'ad maiora'.

PONTE SULLO STRETTO DI MESSINA (SIMULAZIONE DI PROGETTO)



IL COLLEGAMENTO AVVIENE NEL PUNTO IN CUI LE DUE
TERRE SONO PIU' VICINE



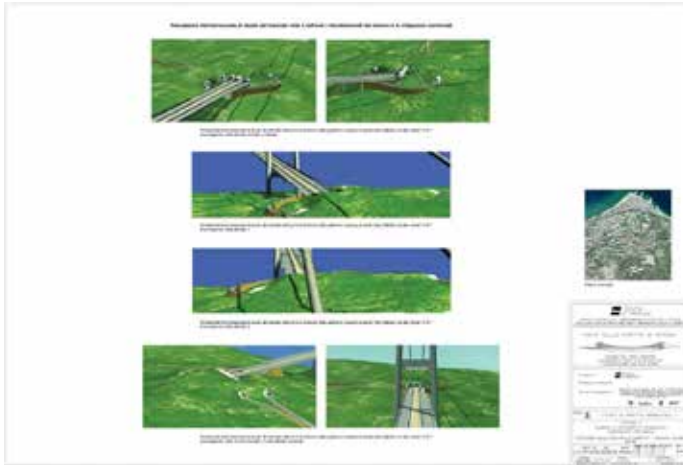
TAVOLA DI PROGETTO



TAVOLA DI PROGETTO



TAVOLA DI PROGETTO – LE INFRASTRUTTE DI RACCORDO CON IL PONTE



RISERVA MIRAMARE (TRIESTE) CASTELLO-CENTRO DI RICERCA



RISERVA DEL CILENTO NATURA E CULTURA



PARCO DEL TICINO
(AREA VASTA DI ELEVATA NATURALITÀ CON PRESENZE INCISIVE DI
TIPO ANTROPICO)

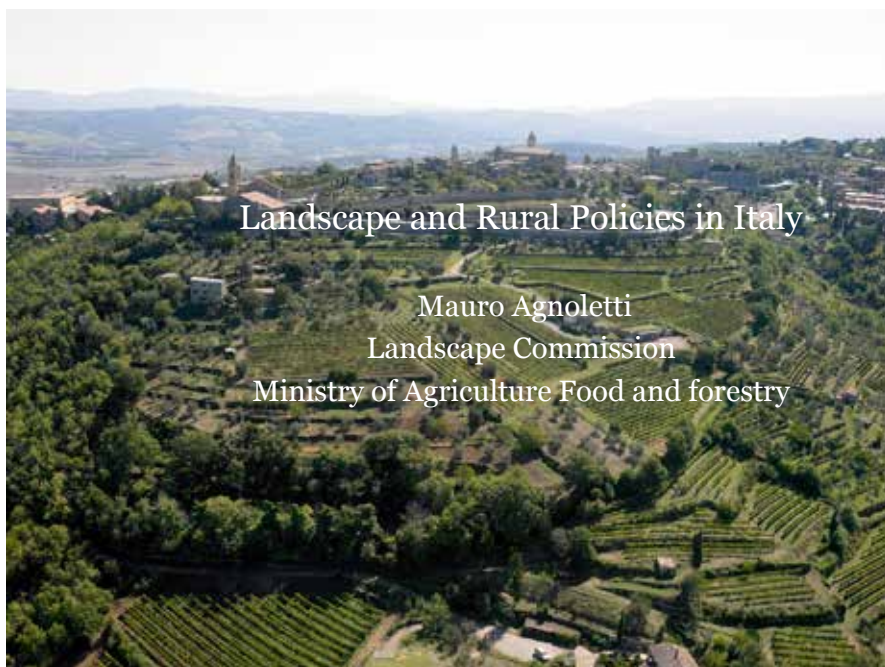


ITALY / ITALIE

Landscape and rural development

Mr Mauro AGNOLETTI

Coordinator of the Working Group Landscape of the National Plan for Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry



Landscape and Rural Policies in Italy

Mauro Agnoletti

Landscape Commission

Ministry of Agriculture Food and forestry

Commission for landscape
Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry

• 2007

a. Landscape as a strategic objective of the Italian rural policy
(*landscape: a portion of territory whose features are the result of the integration of economic social and environmental processes in time and space*)

a. Definition of strategies and action to be financed in the framework of the CAP



Commission for landscape
Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry

• 2008

a. Assessment of the strategies for landscape adopted by the Italian regional rural plans

b. Development of the research “National Register of the Historical Rural Landscapes”

c. Assessment of results

-Facts:

- *Urban sprawl: 8.000 ha/year*
- *Forestation after abandonment: 75.000 ha /y*
- *Abandonment: 100.000 ha/year*



Commission for landscape
Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry

- 2010
 - a. Publication of the volume “Historical Rural Landscape. For a National Register
 - b. Inclusion of the protection of historical landscapes in the cross compliance (CAP)



Commission for landscape
Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry

- 2011
 - a. Development of a national research program proposing landscape planning strategies
 - b. Development of collaborations with:
 - FAO, Globally Important Agriculture Heritage Systems
 - CBD – UNESCO joint program on biocultural diversity
 - IUFRO (International Union of Forest Research Organizations)



Commission for landscape
Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry

• **2012**

- a. Ministry of Agriculture in charge of policies for rural landscapes

(Law on Reorganizations of the activities of the Italian Ministries)

- a. Law for the restoration of historical rural landscapes (approved)

- *Change in the forest law allowing removal of the forest in order to restore historical landscapes*



Commission for landscape
Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry

• **2012**

- a. Law for the protection of rural area from urban sprawl (to be approved)

- a. Ministerial law establishing the National Observatory of rural landscapes

(ministry-regional government discussion)

- a. Collaboration with the National Statistical Agency (ISTAT) for the inclusion of landscape quality as an indicator of the “well being” of the population



• **Activities of the National Observatory for Rural Landscape**

- a. Development of planning and management strategies
- b. Landscapes types
- c. National inventory of historical rural landscapes
- d. Monitoring of landscape through a system of fixed sample areas and repeated aerial survey
- e. Definition of landscape quality objectives
- f. Development of international collaborations
- g. Landscape prize
- h. Landscape certification



Study areas

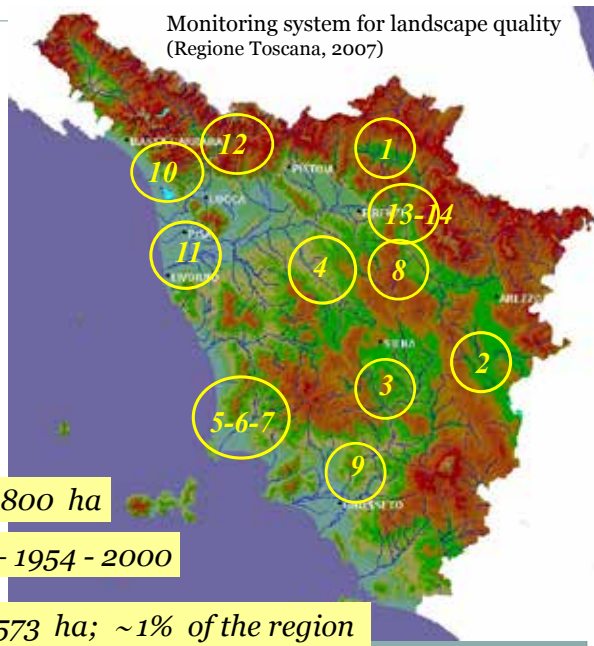
- 1 - Moscheta
- 2 - Gargonza
- 3 - Spannocchia
- 4 - Barbialla
- 5 - Castagneto C.
- 6 - Donoratico
- 7 - Bolgheri
- 8 - Montepaldi
- 9 - Paganico
- 10 - Stazzema
- 11 - Migliarino
- 12 - Castiglione Garf.
- 13 - Mensola
- 14 - Firenze

Average extension: 1800 ha

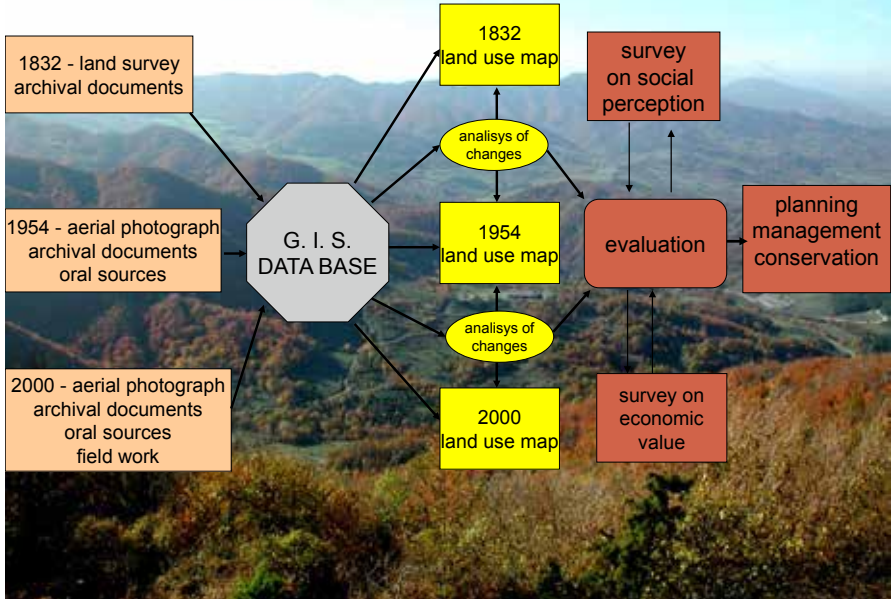
Time period : 1832 – 1954 - 2000

Total extension : 23.573 ha; ~1% of the region

Monitoring system for landscape quality
(Regione Toscana, 2007)



HCEA- Methodology (Historical and Cultural Evaluation Approach)

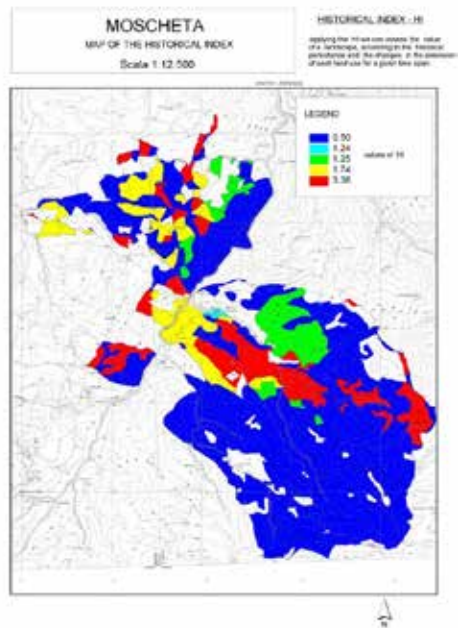


New evaluating tools:

The Historical Index

The index establishes a relationship between the variation in the extension of a land use and the historical persistence of this land use, in a given temporal and spatial scale

A strong reduction of the extension associated with a long historical persistence produce high values of the historical index



LATVIA / LETTONIE

Progress for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Latvia

Mrs Dace GRANTA

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Landscape policy is one of the responsibilities that is coordinated by the institution I am representing, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia.

Latvia ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2007, but the activities on landscape policy were carried out prior to 2007. For example, protection status has been assigned to nine protected landscape areas. They are established due to the outstanding natural as well as cultural values and cover 2.6% of the country's territory. Landscape protection zones were defined also in other specially protected areas – national parks and nature parks. In addition, nature monument status was granted to 60 alleys of high landscape value.

Since the European Landscape Convention came into force, landscape management, planning and development issues are being increasingly emphasised:

- for the Northvidzeme Biosphere Reserve and National Park Rāzna Landscape ecology plans have been elaborated. These plans include recommendations for local spatial plans;
- landscapes have been recognised as one of the most valuable component of the Latvian cultural and natural capitals. It is underlined by the main development planning document for the country “Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia up to 2030”. It defines that outstanding nature, landscape and cultural heritage areas are the spaces of national interests that need to be supported by the state.

In order to identify and plan the necessary measures, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development has commenced elaboration of a Landscape Policy Strategy. It is being developed in close cooperation with other Ministries, universities, regional planning and non-governmental organisations. There has been a Working Group

established and information on the development of strategy is placed on Ministry's website.

The Working Group has identified the main pressures impacting landscapes in Latvia. The first one is the overgrowth of previous agricultural areas, the second is degraded former industrial sites and the third being an urban sprawl of the largest cities.

However, the information on these processes is not sufficient and the existing situation in landscape inventory, assessment and planning varies highly from region to region and from municipality to municipality. One of five planning regions in Latvia – Vidzeme, Sigulda municipality and some other municipalities – participate in international projects on landscape management, but the overall capacity at regional and local level is insufficient.

So, as the most important task to be carried out, the draft Strategy foresees elaboration of a methodology for landscape assessment, to perform the integrated landscape inventory – at the national, regional and local level, as well as development of landscape management plans for the areas of high landscape value. Therefore, the Strategy will envisage support for training of professionals and activities for public participation.

In order to implement these activities and measures, international cooperation and knowledge on experiences of other countries is and will be very important.

ELC -STEP by STEP in LATVIA

03.oct.2012. Thessaloniki



 VIDES AIZSARDZĪBAS UN
REĢIONĀLĀS ATTĪSTĪBAS MINISTRIJA

www.varam.gov.lv

Latvia has ratified European
Landscape Convention in the year
2007,

but the activities were carried out prior
to 2007

 VIDES AIZSARDZĪBAS UN
REĢIONĀLĀS ATTĪSTĪBAS MINISTRIJA

www.varam.gov.lv

Prior 2007

- 9 protected landscape areas (2,6 % of the Latvia's territory)
- Landscape protection zones in national parks and nature parks (1% of the Latvija's territory)
- Nature monument status was granted to 60 alleys of high landscape value



VIDES AIZSARDZĪBAS UN
REĢIONĀLĀS ATTĪSTĪBAS MINISTRIJA

www.varam.gov.lv

Since 2007

- Landscape ecology plans for the *Northvidzeme Biospere Reserve* and *National Park Razna* have been elaborated
- Landscape have been recognized as one of the most valuable component of the Latvian cultural and natural capital – underlined by the main development planning document *Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvija up to 2030*



VIDES AIZSARDZĪBAS UN
REĢIONĀLĀS ATTĪSTĪBAS MINISTRIJA

www.varam.gov.lv

Landscape Policy Strategy

- Cooperation with ministries, universities, regional planning organizations, NGO's - Working Group
- Information is placed in ministry's website

The working Group has identified main pressures impacting landscapes in Latvia

1. Overgrowing of previous agricultural areas
2. Degraded former industrial sites
3. Urban sprawl of the largest cities

The Strategy will foresee

1. Elaboration of a methodology for landscape assessment
2. Integrated landscape inventory at the national, regional, local level
3. Support for training of professionals
4. Measures for public participation

In order to implement these measures, international cooperation and knowledge on experiences of other countries is and will be very important!



LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Landscape dimension of the spatial planning and special plans of cultural heritage sites in Lithuania

Mrs Irma GRIGAITIENĖ

*Head of the Division of Protected Areas and Cultural Heritage
of the Ministry of Culture of Lithuania*

National Landscape Policy

Implementing the European Landscape Convention (Article 5), the National Landscape Policy in Lithuania was approved by the Lithuanian Government at the end of 2004. The main goal of the Lithuanian National Landscape Policy is to determinate preconditions and the framework for use and protection of the landscape territorial units. This document establishes the conception of landscape and basic related definitions, prescribes the main trends of historical changes of Lithuanian landscape, gives Strength Weakness Opportunities Threats (SWOT) analysis of the current state of the Lithuanian landscape use, protection, management and planning legislation system and practice and delivers the main trends, principles and methodologies of state policy in this field.

The National Landscape Policy provides objectives and general guidelines for future actions. The most important of them are as follows:

- safeguarding and balancing social, economic and ecologic functions of landscape;
- ensuring appropriate management, use, planning and sustainable development of landscape safeguarding the main features, attributions and identity of the country;
- maintaining and enhancing existing biological and landscape diversity, the spatial structure and the ecological potential of landscape;
- optimising the development trends of cultural landscape;
- harmonising the architectural-spatial composition of landscape.

To optimise the development trends of cultural landscape planning, among other actions, it is needed:

- to identify and evaluate the areas with specific features of historic development;
- to predict measures for protection of historically developed structures of cultural landscape.

For harmonisation of the architectural-spatial composition of cultural landscape, it is needed:

- to sustain and enlarge the spatial expression of landscape;
- to sustain and regulate informative diversity of landscape;
- to create or enhance the individuality of landscape structures;
- to seek for consistency between natural and artificial features.

The National Landscape Policy covers the whole area of the country and is orientated to three main types of landscape – natural, rural and urban – regarding which specific measures must be taken.

Two main approaches of landscape protection, use and planning are presented: integrative (for national and regional planning and decision-making in the field of general optimisation of landscape structure) and specialised (for local planning and decision-making forming individual landscape units).

To attain landscape quality objectives, the methods of conservation, restoration, renovation and new development (reshaping) could be applied in respect of the type of landscape, individual natural and cultural features and values of the territory. Cultural landscapes of Unesco World Heritage Sites receive the strongest protection in Lithuania.

The National Landscape Policy stresses integration of the landscape objectives into country's strategic, comprehensive and special spatial planning and decision-making in all planning levels (European Landscape Convention, Article 5d) balancing the state, regional and local or public and private interests.

Landscape planning system in Lithuania

According to the main targets and goals “Programme of measures for implementation of the National Landscape Policy until 2020” was adopted by the Lithuanian Government in 2005. Through this programme, Lithuanian landscape management tasks became obligatory for all levels of general

(master) plans as well as for special plans of protected areas including cultural heritage sites.

A useful experience of landscape management was obtained in the sphere of protected areas planning, especially national and regional parks and Unesco World Heritage Sites. The standard territorial regime system for different landscape management zones of protected areas was adopted by the Lithuanian Government in 2004.

In 2005, the “Special Landscape planning regulations” were adopted. All the necessary procedures, landscape research results as well as main directions for preparation of planning proposals are determined in this document. This is a detailed legal basis for implementation of landscape planning idea for all planning levels in Lithuania.

According to the National Landscape Policy, landscape planning is:

- an integral part of general (master) planning: general plans of the territory of Lithuania (2002), general plans of 10 Lithuanian regions (2006 to 2011), general plans of administrative districts (2008 to 2012);
- an object of special planning focusing on the protection and sustainable use of specially protected areas: for protected natural areas, for protected cultural heritage sites, for problem areas (Special plan for Coastal strip (2012);
- an object of special landscape plans focusing on the protection and management of the landscape (territories) and setting landscape quality objectives;
- a dimension of spatial plans of cultural heritage sites, infrastructure...

Preconditions for the National Landscape Plan

The system of protected areas

This system consist of strict nature and culture reserves, protection of cultural heritage sites, natural, cultural and integrated reserves, complex areas such as national and regional parks or biosphere monitoring areas, preservative and recuperative areas for forest, land and water.

An exclusive feature of a Lithuanian protected area system is its basic naturalistic carcass landscape, even historic-ethnographic orientation (especially in national and regional parks), with supplementary developing

of biologically grounded Natura 2000 territories and cultural heritage sites of international importance.

The National Landscape Study

In order to improve the knowledge and information about landscape – its morphology, typology, natural, technical, cultural, aesthetic characteristics, processes in landscape – Lithuania is going to revise the existing landscape inventories, to meet new requirements of the European Landscape Convention. The National Landscape Study is seen to be scientific work, analysing and systematising the general concepts, basic determinants and pressures on the landscape, ascertaining its types and morphology. This study will serve as a methodological basis for preparation of the National Landscape Plan, and also as general professional information for regional and local authorities, non-governmental institutions as well as planners, authors of environmental assessment, individuals and institutions acting in and affecting the landscape.

General (Master) Plan of the territory of Lithuania

The General Plan of the territory of Lithuania was adopted by the Lithuanian Parliament (Seimas) in 2002. This document is obligatory while forming regional policy and projects of territorial planning, taking decisions of state governmental institutions on the national level related to the use, management and protection of the territory of the country and forms planning conditions for special (sector) territorial plans. This plan was approved by the ministries, governors of regions and fulfils all the requirements of public participation.

The basis of this plan is an updated analysis of landscape, its morphological identification and primary conservation evaluation.

The main solutions for 2020:

- common territorial structures (including optimisation of urban system and ensuring landscape protection by designation of nature frame, protection of landscape and biological diversity and cultural heritage);
- specialised territorial structures (agricultural, forest, recreational, technical infrastructure...);
- spatial integration of the development of the state territory, reserving the territories for the common needs of the state.

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania

According to the Law on Immovable Heritage Protection of the Republic of Lithuania, the special immovable heritage protection plans – management plans for cultural heritage sites – must be prepared. 168 cultural areas are listed in Lithuania Cultural Value Register, but World Heritage Sites and their cultural landscapes are protected most strongly.

The Cultural Heritage Site Management Plan is a special planning document which establishes the requirements for immovable cultural heritage protection and activity in a cultural heritage site and in the area under its protection.

The following unique cultural landscapes are the basis for the Outstanding Universal Value of Unesco World Heritage Sites of Lithuania:

- Vilnius Historic Centre;
- Curonian Spit; and
- Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė).

12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy:
Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning*

Landscape Dimension of the Special Planning of Cultural Heritage Sites in Lithuania

Thessalonica, Greece, 2-3 October 2012

Ms Irma Grigaitienė

Protected Areas and Cultural Heritage Division, Ministry of Culture, Lithuania

Ms Giedrė Godienė

Protected Areas and Landscape Division, Ministry of Environment, Lithuania

Landscape planning system in Lithuania (1)

Implementing the European Landscape Convention in Lithuania the National Landscape Policy was approved by the Lithuanian Government in end of 2004.

National Landscape Policy provides objectives and general guidelines for the future actions. The most important of them are:

- **Safeguarding and balancing social, economic and ecologic functions of landscape**
- **Ensuring appropriate management, use, planning and sustainable development of landscape safeguarding the main features, attributions and identity of the country**
- **Maintaining and enhancing existing biological and landscape diversity, the spatial structure and the ecological potential of the landscape**
- **Optimizing the trends of the development of cultural landscape**
- **Harmonize of the architectural-spatial composition of the landscape**

Landscape planning system in Lithuania (2)

Landscape management tasks became obligatory for all levels of general (master) plans, also, for the special plans of protected areas.

A useful experience of landscape management was obtained in the sphere of protected areas planning, especially National and Regional parks and UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The standard territorial regime system for different landscape management zones of protected areas was adopted by Lithuanian Government in 2004.

In 2005 the **Special Landscape planning regulations** have been adopted. All necessary procedures, needful landscape research results, as well as main directions for preparing of planning proposals are determinated in this document. This is a detailed legal basis for implementation of landscape planning idea for all physical (land use) planning levels in Lithuania

Landscape planning system in Lithuania (3)

Landscape:

Integral part of General (master) planning:

- General plan of the territory of Lithuania (2002)
- general plans of the regions (2006-2011)
- general plans of the administrative districts (2008-2012)

Object of the Special planning:

Orientated to the protection and sustainable use of specially protected areas

- for protected areas
- for cultural heritage sites
- for problem areas (Special plan for Coastal strip (2012)

Orientated to the protection and management of the landscape (territories) and setting landscape quality objective

- special landscape plans

Dimension of Special plans of cultural heritage sites, infrastructure , etc

Landscape planning system in Lithuania (4)

General (Master) plan of the territory of Lithuania (2002)

The basis of this plan - updated analysis of landscape, its morphological identification and primary conservation evaluation.

The main solutions for the 2020 :

- common territorial structures (including optimization of urban system and ensuring landscape protection by designation of Nature frame, protection of landscape and biological diversity and cultural heritage),
- specialized territorial structures (agricultural, forest, recreational, technical infrastructure, etc.),
- spatial integration of the development of the territory of state, reserving the territories for the common needs of state.

Landscape planning system in Lithuania (5)

Optimizing the trends of the development of **cultural landscape**, among other actions, it is needed:

- to identify and evaluate the areas with specific features of historic development;
- to predict measures for the protection of historically developed structures of **cultural landscape**.

For the harmonization of the architectural-spatial composition of the **cultural landscape** it is needed:

- to sustain and enlarge the spatial expression of landscape;
- to sustain and regulate informative diversity of landscape;
- to create or enhance the individuality of landscape structures;
- to seek for consistency between natural and artificial features.

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (1)

The unique cultural landscapes are the basis of the outstanding universal value of UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Lithuania:

Vilnius Historic Centre

Curonian Spit

Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)

The special planning documents – regulate plans were prepared for Kernavė Archaeological Site (2009) and Curonian Spit (2012).

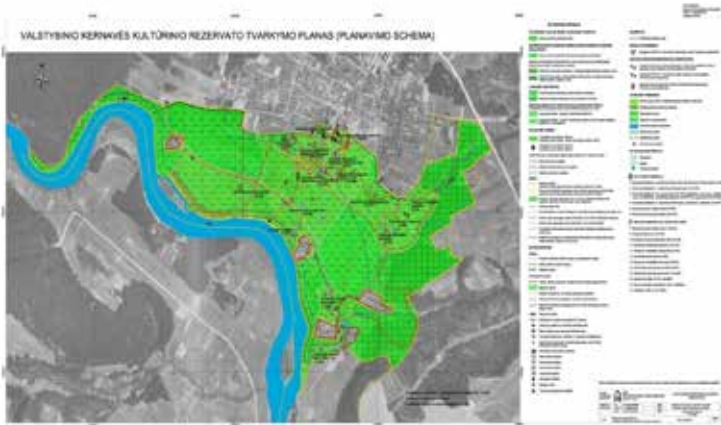
Vilnius Historic Centre special cultural heritage site plan is being prepared.

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (2)



Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (3)



A part of the Special Plan of the Cultural Reserve of Kernavė

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (4)



The Curonian Spit is among 5 longest sandy spits in the world, the largest and most impressive spit in the Baltic region

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (5)



The Curonian Spit landscape

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (6)



A part of the Special Plan of the Curonian Spit

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (7)



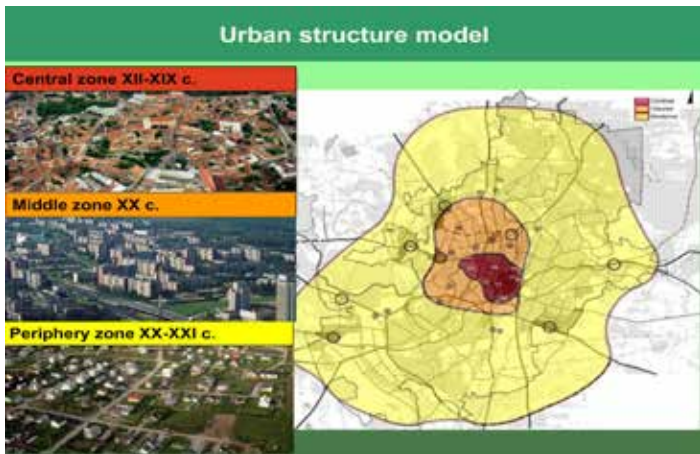
Vilnius Historic Centre, the largest Old Town in Eastern Europe

Special planning of World Heritage Sites in Lithuania (8)

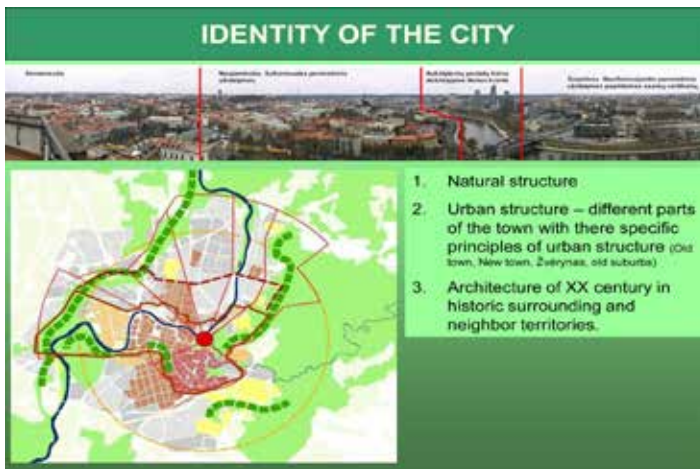


Vilnius Historic Centre, the largest Old Town in Eastern Europe

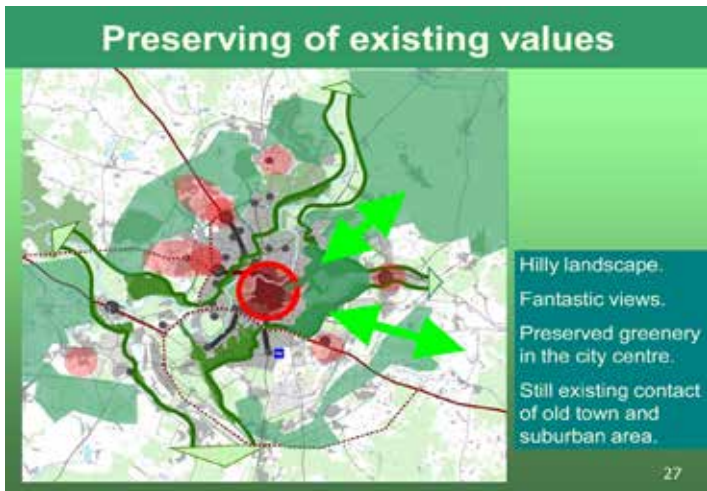
Special planning of World Heritage Site- Vilnius Historic Centre (1)



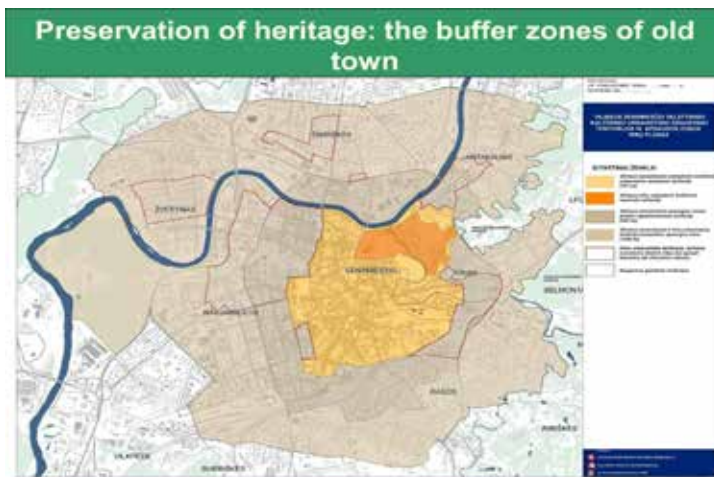
Special planning of World Heritage Site - Vilnius Historic Centre (2)



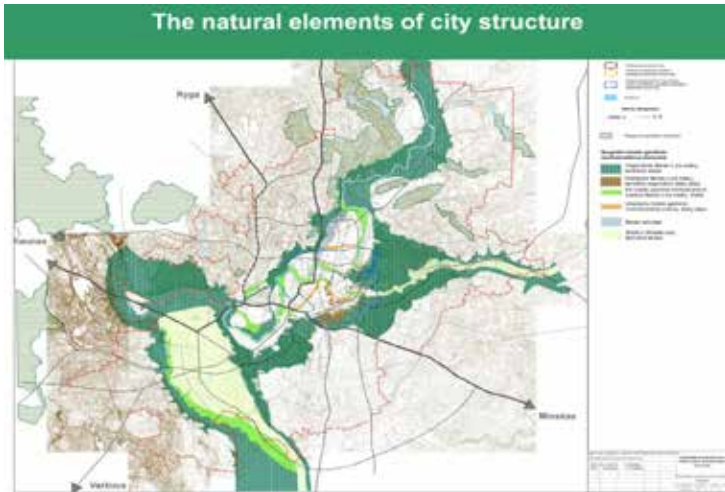
Special planning of World Heritage Site – Vilnius Historic Centre (3)



Special planning of World Heritage Site – Vilnius Historic Centre (4)



Special planning of World Heritage Site – Vilnius Historic Centre (5)



Special planning of protected areas and cultural heritage sites



The Trakai Historical National Park. It is the only historical park in Lithuania

The unique landscape of Trakai Historical National Park



Special planning of cultural heritage sites



The Tiskevicius Manor House with its famous Amber Museum and park in Palanga

Territory planning and public participation in Lithuania

LAW ON PROTECTED AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

CHAPTER VII

ESTABLISHMENT, ACCOUNTING, PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

„ 10. Prior to establishment of strict reserves, state parks, state reserves and areas of biosphere monitoring, account **shall be taken of public needs**, economic assessment shall be performed, expenditure on compensation of the activities required to be terminated (where necessary), repurchase of land, restoration of damaged territories as well as sources of financing of the establishment and maintenance of a protected area shall be provided for. Where legal acts or typical regulations cannot ensure protection, a plan of boundaries of a strict reserve, state park, reserve and area of biosphere monitoring to be established may refer to additional regulations specifying permitted or restricted (prohibited) types of activities, types, height and materials of structures, density, construction lines or locations.“

Landscape news in Lithuania (2012)

Adopted

- ✓ Special plan for Coastal strip management
- ✓ Curonian Spit national park (UNESCO) management plan

Start of preparation

Preparation for the National landscape plan M1: 400 000

Revision of the **Regulations of the Special landscape planning** (stressed on scope of landscape quality objectives and role of public)

Landscape Guidelines for roads and railways

Methodical guidelines for urban parks planning – local landscape planning regulations

Test project on Local eco networks creation (*Emys orbicularis*, *Hyla arborea*, *Bombina bombina*, *Triturus cristatus*, etc)

Landscape news in Lithuania (2012)

National landscape award (NLA) session

29 different scale projects,

New advanced public participation practices in the processes of landscape assessment and definition its quality objectives occurring

Conference of the 10-anniversary of ELC in Lithuania

19th of October, 2012

Exhibition of the local and regional Actions relating ELC – pretendants of NLA

New books

“European landscape convention” – Lithuanian linguistic versions of ELC related texts and National landscape policy.

On the preparation – 2 volumes of “Diversity of Lithuanian landscape” - periodical publications focused on the recent landscape architecture works and the teaching landscape at school.

Thank you!



Ms Irma Grigaitienė

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LUXEMBOURG

La Convention européenne du paysage : son application au Luxembourg dans le contexte de l'aménagement du territoire

M. Jean-Claude SINNER

*Conseiller de gouvernement 1^{re} classe,
Département de l'aménagement du territoire,
Ministère du Développement durable et des infrastructures*

Compétence pour la Convention européenne du paysage

La compétence pour la Convention européenne du paysage réside auprès du Ministre de l'Environnement. Le Département de l'aménagement du territoire n'avait pas participé à sa négociation. Traditionnellement, les questions du paysage relevaient uniquement des Services de l'environnement.

Système de l'aménagement du territoire au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

La Loi de 1999 comprend pour la première fois l'objectif de la « protection des paysages ».

Le document de référence est le Programme directeur de 2003, qui arrête les orientations générales et les objectifs prioritaires du Gouvernement en ce qui concerne : le développement durable du cadre de vie de la population ; la valorisation des ressources humaines et naturelles et le développement des activités économiques, ainsi que les mesures principales à prendre en vue de leur réalisation.

Le Programme directeur est ensuite précisé et rendu opérationnel par des plans directeurs sectoriels et d'autres instruments qui sont moins importants pour la Convention.

Nous avons quatre plans sectoriels principaux en élaboration qui concernent : le logement ; les zones d'activité économique ; les transports et, précisément, le paysage.

Le Plan sectoriel principal (PSP) poursuit un double objectif stratégique qui combine préservation et développement des paysages luxembourgeois. L'esprit de la Convention européenne du paysage se retrouve intégralement dans le PSP. Je dirais même que c'est la Convention européenne du paysage qui a seulement permis un traitement adéquat du paysage dans l'aménagement du territoire.

Pour l'aménagement du territoire, l'apport le plus important de la Convention est la formulation d'une définition plus vaste de la notion de « paysage ». Contrairement aux vues traditionnelles, qui – en absence d'une définition claire – réduisaient « le paysage » aux espaces ouverts, verts, ruraux et agricoles et beaux, la Convention européenne du paysage apporte une définition du paysage qui englobe l'ensemble des espaces. Cette définition s'applique à l'ensemble du territoire et couvre les espaces naturels, ruraux, urbains et périurbains.

C'est grâce à une analyse générale des paysages sous toutes leurs facettes (environnementale, culturelle, géologique, etc.), qu'il a été permis d'établir une typologie identifiant et caractérisant les paysages de l'ensemble du territoire.

Le PSP vise à atteindre ses objectifs par des actions de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement du paysage dans le temps. Un monitoring de l'évolution paysagère est également prévu.

Valeur d'un plan sectoriel et ses mécanismes

Un plan sectoriel connaît deux mécanismes :

- des prescriptions qui s'appliquent immédiatement aux communes et aux citoyens. Ils peuvent même s'appliquer dès que le projet de PSP entre dans sa phase procédurale, avant la mise en vigueur ;
- des orientations qui doivent être respectées par les communes. Nous avons seulement deux niveaux administratifs dans la formulation des plans et règlements urbanistiques. Le PSP définit les aspects à considérer. Ils ne pourront donc produire leurs effets que lorsqu'ils auront été transposés dans les documents urbanistiques des communes.

En conséquence, le PSP vise à accompagner les principaux intervenants de l'aménagement du territoire (Etat et communes) en leur fournissant un cadre de référence pour une gestion et un aménagement des paysages propices

à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie des citoyens et à la préservation du patrimoine paysager. Il entend ainsi promouvoir une politique paysagère proactive et participative plutôt qu'une approche exclusivement réactive et restrictive en recherchant un équilibre judicieux entre le développement, l'aménagement et la protection des paysages.

L'approche retenue du Plan sectoriel principal (PSP) :

- englobe l'ensemble du territoire luxembourgeois. *Tout est paysage*, d'après la définition de la Convention européenne du paysage ;
- tient compte des caractéristiques multidimensionnelles des paysages ;
- vise le maintien de paysages encore peu fragmentés et perturbés et développe la continuité écologique à une échelle paysagère pour préserver la diversité biologique et les fonctions écologiques ;
- définit à l'échelle nationale un cadre permettant d'intégrer la dimension paysagère de manière cohérente et proactive dans les planifications à l'échelle nationale, intercommunale et locale ;
- distingue plusieurs catégories de zones de taille variable et superposables.

Les zones multifonctionnelles intègrent plusieurs fonctions et valeurs paysagères (par exemple, écologie, récréation, production agricole et forestière, esthétique...) dans un zonage poursuivant des objectifs définis. Les zones à vocation spécifique concernent un bien paysager précis à protéger.

Tout comme la Convention européenne du paysage, le PSP met l'accent :

- sur l'interaction entre l'homme et la nature pour façonner les paysages ;
- sur l'importance des paysages en tant que facteur de promotion économique d'une région ;
- et sur le lien étroit entre la préservation ainsi que le développement intégré des paysages et la qualité de vie des citoyens.

En conséquence, le PSP s'articule autour de quatre thèmes fédérateurs déterminant considérablement l'évolution des paysages, à savoir :

- les paysages en tant que facteur pour la qualité de vie ;
- les paysages en tant que patrimoine naturel ;
- les paysages en tant que patrimoine culturel ;
- réseau écologique (anciennement biodiversité).

Actuellement, nous sommes dans la phase difficile qui consiste à transformer des objectifs politiques et techniques en dispositions réglementaires. Il est prévu que le PSP entame sa procédure réglementaire en début de l'année 2013.

MALTA / MALTE

Landscape policy in the Maltese Islands

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Introduction

The Maltese Islands consist of an archipelago of three main inhabited islands (Malta, Gozo and Comino) and a number of smaller uninhabited ones, covering a total land area of 316 km². The number of inhabitants stood at 416,000 as at 2011.⁵⁸ This translates into a population density of 1316 inhabitants per square kilometre, making Malta one of the most densely populated countries in Europe and in the world (10th rank in a 2012 worldwide comparison).⁵⁹

Malta's landscape

The Maltese archipelago lies roughly at the centre of the Mediterranean Sea some 100 km due south of Sicily. The natural landscape of the islands is dominated by karstic rock formations and Mediterranean flora and fauna. Although natural processes do influence the Maltese landscape character over extremely long periods of time, the main determinants of changes in the Maltese landscape are the seasons, weather conditions, time of day and human activities. Humans have inhabited the islands for at least 7000 years and their impact has left hardly a corner uninfluenced. Man has therefore become the main agent introducing significant long term changes to the landscape.

The following is a summary of the main characteristics of the Maltese landscape:

58 Source: National Statistics Office, Malta.

59 Source: http://www.photius.com/rankings/geography/population_density_persons_per_sq_km_2012_0.html (CIA World Factbook 2012).

- the topography is varied due to the presence of numerous hills as well as alternating ridges and valleys. The distances from one ridge line to another are well within normal visibility limits. Ridge edges and hill tops command extensive views;
- the sea is visible from many areas around the Maltese Islands. In this sense, the Maltese landscape is also a coastal landscape. The shallow waters, especially in bays, inlets and along the North-East coast of Malta, as well as off-shore islands, contribute to pleasant seascapes;
- significant inland water bodies tend to be absent from the Maltese Islands;
- relative absence of forest vegetation is a feature of the islands. On the other hand, this permits the appreciation of long distance views;
- terraced fields (when well maintained), often delineated by rubble walls, are a dominant characteristic of the Maltese countryside;
- fortified structures dominate the Inner Harbour area. Other ex-military structures in the countryside also tend to enhance the landscape. Churches and large buildings tend to dominate urban skylines;
- cubic massing through the predominance of flat roofs is a distinct feature of urban areas;
- most bays along the north-eastern and eastern coast of Malta and some bays in Gozo are dominated by modern development;
- most urban areas are concentrated within a radius of 5 km from the Grand Harbour, i.e. in the North-eastern part of Malta. Most of the other localities, i.e. in Gozo and Western Malta, are essentially rural in character;
- the Maltese landscape is sensitive to detail. Relatively small features imposed on a sensitive landscape can have an incommensurate effect on long distance views.

Landscape in Maltese legislation

Landscape has long been acknowledged as worthy of protection in Maltese legislation. Over the years, reference to landscape in legislation has developed from general statements to more concrete provisions. The best example is the concept of areas protected for their landscape value, which

has been part of planning legislation since 1992 (former Development Planning Act). The main laws containing landscape-related regulations are listed below:

- Constitution of Malta : Safeguarding of landscape and historical and artistic patrimony;
- Cultural Heritage Act (Cap. 445 : Act No. VI of 2002): Landscape is defined as part of cultural heritage, the protection of which is everyone's duty;
- Environment and Development Planning Act (Act No. X of 2010): combines and consolidates previous Acts, includes the scheduling of properties, including areas of landscape importance, by MEPA. These scheduled sites are called Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV). It also defines landscape as part of the environment, the protection of which is everyone's duty. Furthermore, it stipulates the preparation of a new spatial plan, the Strategic Plan for Environment and Development (SPED).

Strategic Plan for Environment and Development (SPED)

The first spatial plan of Malta, the Structure Plan, came into force in 1992 with a validity period of 20 years. The Strategic Plan for the Environment and Development (SPED) is currently being drafted and will replace the Structure Plan upon completion. It is the intention of the Maltese government to finalise this plan by the end of 2012.

In the objectives which the government has published for the SPED, landscape features vary prominently. The following objectives aim directly at landscape improvement:

- promote efficient resources and waste management, thus minimising impacts on cultural heritage, landscape and human health;
- improve townscape and environment in historic cores;
- identify, protect and enhance character and amenity of distinct urban areas;
- protect, enhance, make accessible and provide additional rural and coastal recreational resources without unacceptable adverse impact on protected areas, species and areas of high landscape sensitivity;

- steer new development away from protected areas and areas with high landscape sensitivity;
- protect and enhance the positive qualities of the landscape and the traditional components of the rural landscape;
- prioritise uses necessitating coastal or marine locations in a way that minimises user conflicts, avoids coastal erosion, protects biodiversity, cultural heritage, landscapes and visual access to them, public access and use and increases resilience to climate change impacts.

Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV)

The designation of Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV) is the main landscape protection tool of the Maltese planning system. AHLVs have been progressively scheduled since 1996; covering around 12 % of the territory. The Local Plans proposed additional sites, another 22 % of the territory.

AHLVs often coincide with other – often stricter – designations for scientific importance or nature conservation, e.g. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), as part of the EU Natura 2000 network. In these cases, the sites are required to be managed and monitored regularly, which is beneficial for the landscape quality too. In other cases, where the site is “only” an AHLV, there is no obligation for active management. The sites are protected through the Structure Plan policies for Rural Conservation Areas, the adherence with which is checked during the planning application and enforcement system.

Landscape Policies in Local Plans

Local plans are policy documents that build upon the Structure Plan policies and set out more detailed and site-specific guidelines. Seven Local Plans have been prepared for the Maltese Islands – the Island of Malta has been divided into six Local Plan areas, and there is another Local Plan for Gozo and Comino. The first Local Plan (for Marsaxlokk Bay) came into force in 1995; the last ones in 2006.

The policies within the different Local Plans vary, since they need to take into account the specific circumstances of the respective areas. The following provisions, however, are included in most of the Local Plans:

- proposing further AHLVs, some of the sites taken from the results of Landscape Assessment Study;
- encouraging soft landscaping schemes for major projects, afforestation and protection of trees;
- protecting Strategic Open Gaps (Central Malta, South Malta, Gozo): these are areas of open countryside located between settlements. Strict policies are applied in order to keep them free from development, thus preserving the identities of the adjacent settlements and promote contact with the countryside for their inhabitants;
- identifying degraded landscapes and priority areas for landscape restoration.

There are also policies which exist only in one Local Plan due to the special characteristics of the area, but have a considerable impact on the landscape. Therefore, a few examples are worth mentioning here:

- Gozo – “Edge Policies”: The distinctive characteristic of Gozitan villages is that many of them are located on hill tops or along ridge edges. This means that any building located along the development boundary (which usually coincides with the ridge edge) can be seen from far away. This has necessitated a set of policies which outlines specific design criteria for these situations, in order to minimise negative impacts on the landscape quality. Furthermore, these policies aim to smooth out and enhance the transition between built-up areas and countryside. They include the following: the sides of buildings facing ODZ (Outside of Development Zone) areas are required to have windows as well as a side garden. Buildings along ridge edges are to be built using traditional designs and materials. Built structures in back gardens (e.g. sheds) are not permitted close to ridge edges;
- North Harbours Area – Strategic Views and Landmark Buildings: this part of Malta is densely built up with few remaining open areas, and characterised by a mix of historic and modern architecture. Strategic and local view corridors as well as landmark buildings are indicated on policy maps and policies set out in the text of the plan. The policies aim to preserve the remaining pleasant view sheds and designate landmark buildings as focal points within them, while keeping these view corridors free from unsympathetic development.

Landscape Assessment Study

The Landscape Assessment Study, which was published for public consultation in 2004, is one of the subject papers that have been drawn up for the Structure Plan review. It consists of three main sections which are explained in more detail in this section:

- definition and description of Landscape Character Areas;
- description of man-induced changes to the landscape;
- development of a Landscape Sensitivity Model.

Landscape Character Assessment

In the Landscape Assessment Study, Landscape Character Areas were delineated, followed by a description of the features and problematic issues for each of them. This was done in order to have a basis for more informed decisions on compatibility of policy proposals with the landscape.

For the Maltese Islands, 61 character units were defined in Malta and 35 in Gozo. Delineation of their boundaries was based upon predominant landscape elements (natural and man-made), topography and zones of visual influence. Natural landscape features included the land-sea interface, elevation, gradient, break of slope, as well as major valley basins. Man-made landscape features incorporated the development boundaries of larger settlements and major roads. Only macro landscape features were used for the exercise, in order to have a set of parameters that are not too complex for systematic categorisation.

Man-induced landscape changes

The objective of this part of the study was to identify trends and issues needing to be addressed. The major changes during the evaluation period between the years of 1990 and 2000 are outlined below:

Urban	<p>The urban sprawl of the 1980's was significantly contained. However, some settlements continued to merge into one another and therefore the physical distinction of each settlement was lost.</p> <p>Landscaping was given more attention especially around major projects and public amenities.</p> <p>Localised improvements in the treatment of facades and open spaces were noted in Urban Conservation Areas and coastal areas (especially promenades).</p> <p>Urban skylines continued to deteriorate especially near the urban fringes. In periods of celebration, roofscapes are enhanced through use of flags, lights and other decorations.</p>
Rural	<p>The rate of loss of agricultural land decreased but there was a higher level of visual influence resulting from modern agricultural practices (e.g. animal husbandry units, greenhouses, storage facilities, intensive irrigation facilities).</p> <p>Greater accessibility has brought the more remote natural areas under greater pressure from human activities.</p> <p>Waste disposal and dilapidation in the countryside continued to represent a major problem of degradation of the scenery in rural areas.</p>
Industrial	<p>Industrial development imparted negative impacts in some areas (e.g. Freeport area, San Gwann, Hal Far, Xewkija etc.).</p>
Coastal	<p>Fish farms introduced unsightly features offshore. The visual footprint of these facilities is however fairly limited and they are generally overwhelmed by the scale of the surrounding water body and large marine going vessels. Sometimes, oilrigs are stationed a few kilometres offshore and this has quite an adverse impact on the seascape.</p>
General	<p>There was an overall improvement in the quality of architecture and public amenities, however, the quality remains highly variable and is in most cases not yet up to standard.</p> <p>Poor workmanship, lack of attention to detail, inappropriate design and lack of a maintenance culture continue to contribute to dereliction and degradation.</p> <p>The very high increase in vehicle ownership translated into additional scenic dereliction.</p>

Landscape Sensitivity Model

The third section of the study consisted of the development of a Landscape Sensitivity Model resulting in five level sensitivity hierarchy. The model highlights the sensitivity of a particular area to change from its current state (usually induced through proposed urban development). In this way,

development can be strategically directed to appropriate areas, i.e. the results have been included in the Local Plan policies and are also being used for policy formulation for the SPED.

As well as for the delineation of landscape character areas, macro features of the landscape were used in this model. Natural parameters included topographical elements as well as the proximity to the coast and to valleys. Large-scale anthropogenic features such as proximity to fortifications, major settlements, industrial areas, landfill sites and quarries were also incorporated. Values derived through extensive internal discussion were then assigned to these parameters. The datasets for these features, which were mostly available on the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) of MEPA, were combined with the values and fed into specifically developed software. The result was an accumulated landscape sensitivity value for each square of a 50x50 m grid. This was translated into a map containing five sensitivity ranges.

As a further refinement, the assigned values were subjected to an external public consultation exercise to calibrate the model. For this survey, 40 photographs representative of various landscape characters and sensitivities indicated through the model, were selected from a large number of photos that had been taken around Malta and Gozo during similar lighting conditions and seasons. One on one interviews were then carried out with around 300 respondents, who had been chosen by random sampling stratified by gender, region and age group. During the interviews, respondents were asked to evaluate the landscapes on the photos according to their individual perceptions.

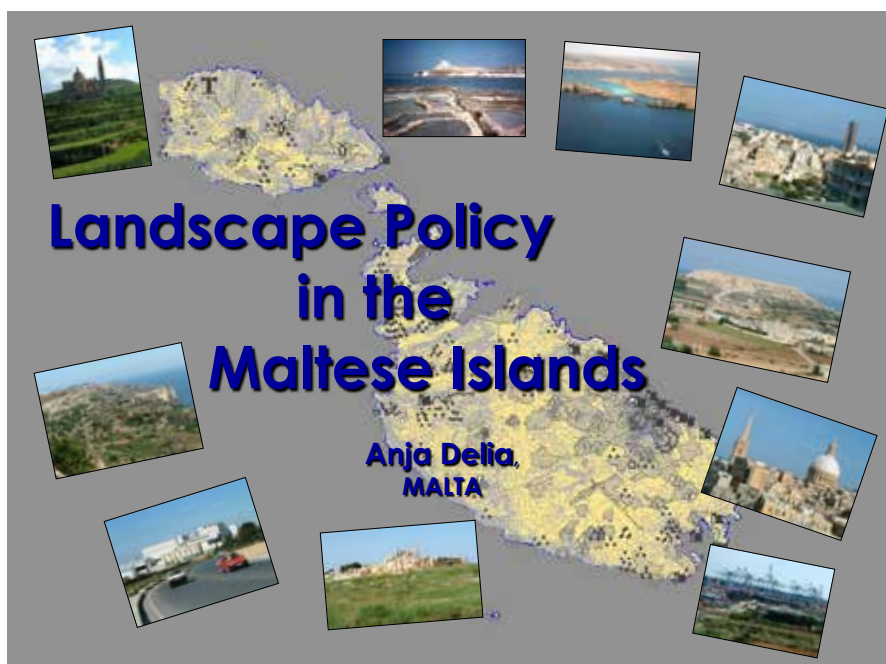
The survey results correlated very closely with those of the sensitivity model, particularly when considering the limitations of a public survey using photos.

Conclusions

The above analysis clearly shows that the basis of landscape policy exists in Malta; however it still needs refinement. Several issues remain to be addressed in the future. A more coherent interpretation of landscape policies in decision-making is required. Secondly, further studies need to be carried out, refining the strategies that will lead to the implementation of proposals to enhance the Maltese landscape. Last but not least, it is

essential for the realisation of these measures that the means to obtain resources are made available.

Further information may be obtained from the website of the Malta Environment and Planning Authority : www.mepa.org.mt

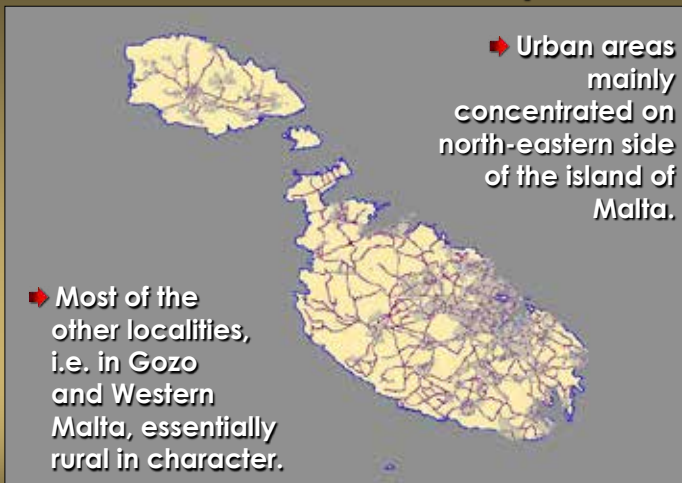


Main Points

1. Malta's Landscape – Opportunities/ Threats
2. Landscape in Maltese Legislation
3. Landscape Policies in Spatial Plans
4. Protected Landscapes
5. Landscape Assessment Study
6. Conclusion

Photo: Aron Tanti (www.schoolnet.gov.mt/tanti/Panoramie_Malta)

Malta's Landscape



Malta's Landscape - Opportunities

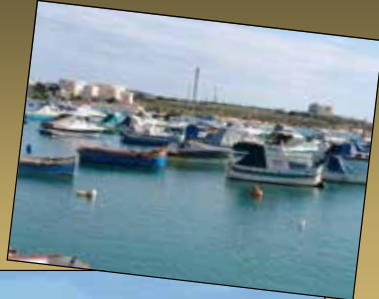


- High density + variety of historical features
- Many vantage points providing panoramic views;
- Vertical cliffs;
- Sea visible from most areas;
- Varied scenery



Malta's Landscape - Threats

- Extent of built-up area,
- Industrial and coastal development,
- Taller buildings on urban fringes obstructing views of historic centres,
- Modern agricultural practices,
- Increased vehicular access.



Landscape in Maltese Legislation

- **Constitution of Malta:**
Safeguarding of landscape and historical and artistic patrimony.
- **Cultural Heritage Act (Cap. 445: Act No. VI of 2002) :**
Landscape defined as part of cultural heritage, protection of which is everyone's duty.
- **Environment & Development Planning Act (Act No. X of 2010):**
Combines + consolidates previous Acts; Scheduling of properties, including areas of landscape importance, by MEPA; Landscape defined as part of environment, protection of which is everyone's duty; stipulates preparation of new spatial plan



Strategic Plan for Environment & Development (SPED)

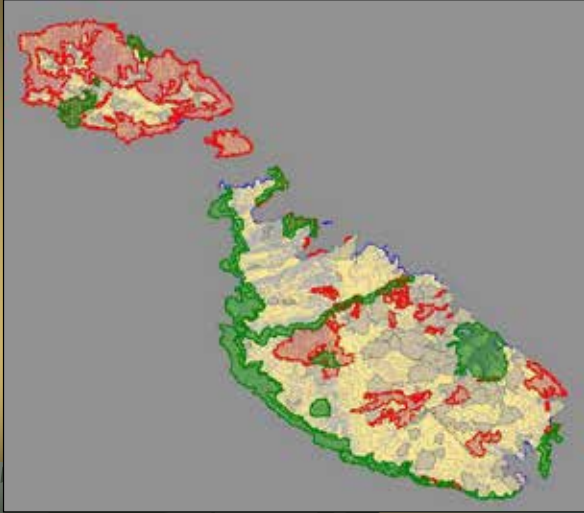
- Replaces Structure Plan (adopted 1992)

Landscape Related Strategic Government Objectives for SPED:

- Promote efficient resources/ waste management
- Improve townscape, historic cores
- New development away from protected areas
- Promote recreation without adverse landscape impacts
- Protect/ enhance positive qualities/ traditional landscape components
- Prioritise coastal/ marine uses

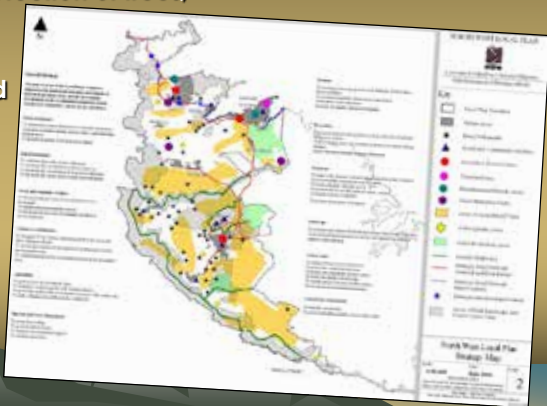
Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV)

- Main landscape protection tool of Maltese planning system;
- Progressively scheduled since 1996; ca. 12% of territory (in green);
- Local Plans proposed additional sites, another 22% of territory (in red).



Landscape Policies in Local Plans

- Defining boundaries for Urban Conservation Areas + Design Priority Areas
- Encouraging soft landscaping schemes for major projects, afforestation and protection of trees;
- Protecting Strategic Open Gaps
- Identifying degraded landscapes/ priority areas for landscape restoration.



Landscape Assessment Study

- Part of Structure Plan review
- Main Components:
 1. Landscape Character Areas;
 2. Man-induced Landscape Changes;
 3. Landscape Sensitivity Model.
- Validated through Public Survey
- Results included in Local Plan policies; input into policy formulation for SPED



Landscape Policy in Malta - Conclusions

- Basis of landscape policy exists in Malta but needs refinement
- Main issues to be addressed in the future:
 - More coherent interpretation of landscape policies in decision making
 - Further studies to refine strategies leading to implementation of proposals to enhance Maltese landscape

Further information: www.mepa.org.mt

MONTENEGRO

Spatial planning and landscape in Montenegro

Ms Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism



MONTENEGRO

***Ministry of sustainable development and tourism
(MSDT)***

Landscape, Spatial Planning and Public Participation

Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic

Deputy Minister for Spatial Planning

Montenegro



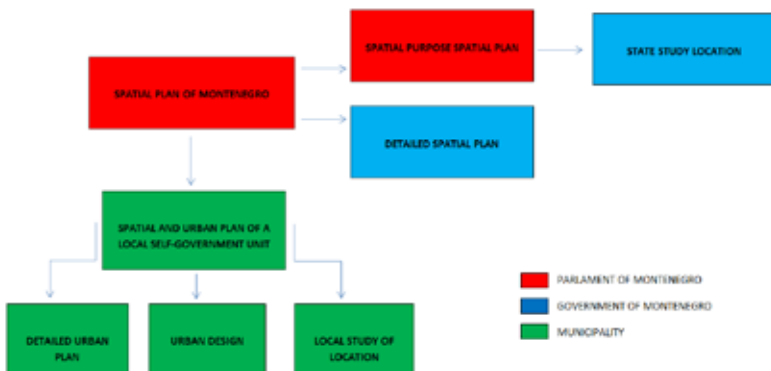
- Inhabitants 626,048
- Surface 13,812 km²
- Border length 614 km (coast 293 km)
- Capital city Podgorica (around 180,000 inhabitants)
- Old Royal Capital - Cetinje

National parks: Durmitor, Lovćen, Biogradska Gora, Skadar Lake

- Forests - 1ha per capita
- Natural lakes - 40
- Artificial lakes - 4



PLANNING DOCUMENTATION



Spatial Development in Montenegro



- Spatial development based on the principles of:
 - coherent economic,
 - social, ecologic,
 - energy, cultural territorial development of Montenegro;
 - sustainable development;
 - Incentives for balanced economic territorial development of Montenegro;
 - economically efficient use and protection of space and natural resources;
 - compliance with European normatives and standards;
 - protection of integral values of space;
 - polycentricity;
 - competitiveness and cohesion; decentralization;
 - protection and enhancement of the status of environment;
 - protection of cultural heritage;
 - reconciliation of interests of users of space and priorities for interventions in space;
 - public interest; private interest but not at the disadvantage of public interest;
 - presence of the public in the spatial development proceeding;
 - establishment of space related information system aimed to ensure more efficient spatial development;

Spatial Development in Montenegro



- Law on Spatial Development and Construction of Structures
- Rulebook on detailed contents and format of planning documents, as well as on criteria for land use, elements of urban regulation and the standardized graphical symbols
- In a line with Land Administration Management Project (LAMP) Ministry is developing Rulebooks:
 - **Rulebook for Landscape**
 - **Rulebook for spatial planning and housing**
 - **Rulebook for planning and development public arias**
 - **Rulebook for planning and development specific arias for tourism**



Main Issues of the Department



- Special purpose spatial plan for Coastal area
- Special purpose spatial plan for National park Durmitor
- Special purpose spatial plan for National park Lovcen
- Detailed spatial plan for Adriatic-Ionic highway
- Detailed spatial plan for accumulation at the river Komarnica
- Spatial and urban plan of a local self-government unit (Niksic, Cetinje, Danilovgrad, Kolasin, Plav, Savnik, Bijelo Polje) in a cooperation with LAMP project



Special Purpose Spatial Plan for Coastal Area



- The most important plan for Montenegro, especially for integrated development of the whole coastal area
- Covers area of six municipalities (1,591km²)
- Coastal water area (2,500 km²)

Special Purpose Spatial Plan for Coastal Area



Planning of future purpose of the area in accordance with:

- Assessment capacity
- Sensibility / attractiveness of the area,
- Determination of coastal line,
- Public interest



Special Purpose Spatial Plan for Coastal Area



Coastal studies include

- Sensitivity analysis, analysis of attractiveness and suitability
- Biodiversity and nature protection study
- Study of hydrology, geology and water quality and quantity
- Analysis of anthropogenic impact on the environment and human health
- Analysis of natural risks and coastal processes
- Targeted socio-economic analysis
- Coastal GIS
- Methodology for evaluation environmental bearing capacity, particularly in the tourism sector
- Recommendations for strengthening of the beach management system



Attractiveness concept



not attractive  very attractive

Vulnerability concept



less  more vulnerable

**General Sensitivity Models (individual, joint and total)
are prepared according to the following structure:**



- 1 **Human life and health**
 - 1.1 Noise
 - 1.2 Air pollution
 - 1.3 Disposal of solid communal (and industrial) waste
 - 1.4 Land pollution on HOT SPOT locations
 - 1.5 Joint model for human life and health
- 2 **Flora and fauna**
 - 2.1 Flora and fauna
 - 2.2 Protected natural areas
 - 2.3 Joint model for flora and fauna
- 3 **Land**
 - 3.1 Erosion
 - 3.2 Agriculture and agricultural land
 - 3.3 Seismic hazard
- 4 **Waters**
 - 4.1 Inland surface water
 - 4.2 Inland ground water
 - 4.3 Sea
- 5 **Air / Climate, climate changes**
 - 5.1 Draughts
 - 5.2 Forest fires
 - 5.3 Strong rain
 - 5.4 Storm winds
- 6 **Landscape**
- 7 **Material goods**
- 8 **Cultural heritage**

Special Purpose Spatial Plan for Coastal Area



Noise vulnerability

Human life and health:

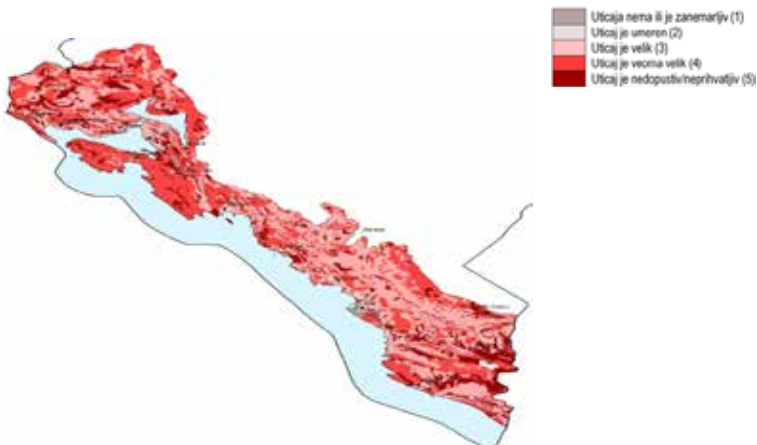
- Series of individual –specific models of sensitivity of the quality of human environment: physical (noise, air, waste), anthropogenic and psycho-social aspects of life and health, climate changes
determining/mapping several sensitive areas by the use of space (residential areas, social infrastructure)
Mapping of hot spot locations (location of environment monitoring)



Special Purpose Spatial Plan for Coastal Area



Joint model for landscape



Public Participation



- LAMP and Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
- Public is included in the spatial planning process
- Highest score by World Bank as the best example in the region
- Raising public awareness on the importance of levels of strategic planning documents
- Linking decision-makers, administration and citizens

Public Participation



- Bottom-up approach
- Organizing workshops and Forum
- Focus on the public power to impact decisions prior to their defining and implementation
- Restoring confidence of the public in decision making process – possibility to participate in the process
- Local authorities have to make the first step in order to include citizens in the spatial planning process from its start
- Including marginalized social groups in the process

Public Participation



- Public participation model
- Meeting standards of developed countries
- Forum – body that enables participation through different methods and models
- Enables recognition of different users of space (gender equality, ethnic and social groups) and their interests
- Special role of the NGO sector
- Efficient method for motivating the public to participate in the spatial plan development



THANK YOU!



Rapporteur

Intégrer les buts de la Convention européenne du paysage dans l'aménagement du territoire

M. Enrico BUERGI

Président du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2009 et 2011, Ancien président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Suisse

De nombreux Représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe se sont exprimés, lors de cet échange d'informations sur les politiques nationales et régionales, sur le thème « Paysage, aménagement du territoire et participation publique » sur les pas, les marches, inhérentes à l'intégration des buts de la Convention européenne du paysage dans l'activité à tous les niveaux : national, régional et local. Ceci, en mettant en exergue un élément que je considère essentiel, d'ailleurs le premier des trois défis desquels je voudrais vous parler brièvement, celui qui consiste à intégrer les principes de la Convention dans les politiques sectorielles et en particulier dans l'aménagement du territoire. L'aménagement du territoire n'apparaît cependant pas vraiment comme une politique sectorielle comme toutes les autres, vu qu'il a un rôle primordial dans le domaine de la coordination.

Intégrer les buts de la Convention européenne du paysage dans l'aménagement du territoire est donc essentiel. Les deux éléments – les politiques du paysage au sens de la Convention européenne du paysage et l'aménagement du territoire au sens des textes fondamentaux de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) –, sont réciproquement en relation dialectique.

Hier, M. Bériatos a exprimé le vœu que la Convention européenne du paysage et la CEMAT fusionnent : « C'est un mariage qu'ils doivent faire ! ». En effet, l'aménagement du territoire devait se référer toujours et en toute son activité à la Convention européenne du paysage, afin que, et je cite ici M. Papayannis, « l'espace soit utilisé de façon sage ». Il ressort clairement des discussions sur ce thème que l'aménagement du territoire est tout simplement l'instrument primordial de la mise en

œuvre du grand nombre d'activités ayant des répercussions territoriales sur le paysage.

Cette liaison entre l'aménagement du territoire et paysage est à ce jour, et sera certainement aussi dans le futur, le premier grand défi, le premier grand élément majeur.

Le deuxième élément majeur que je me permets de mettre en exergue, à son tour un défi permanent, concerne le domaine de l'information et de la participation. Maria José Festas, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage, nous parlait hier du « background urbain » lors des visites de lieux et des discussions de tous les partenaires d'un projet concret, concernant par exemple le paysage rural. Il s'agit là d'un élément qui demeure d'importance majeure : le dialogue avec tous les partenaires.

Le dialogue et sa méthodologie de mise en œuvre demeurent des facteurs essentiels.

Un élément majeur de ce dialogue est notamment le respect des opinions des autres. Ce fait est d'ailleurs la base du respect envers soi-même et en conséquence envers le paysage, sa mémoire, son histoire, ses caractéristiques, comme nous l'ont exprimé M. Leslie et M. Agnoletti. Le rôle du dialogue devrait être toujours très présent en nous, en tant qu'un des éléments majeurs afin d'obtenir des résultats valables et partagés.

Le même fait vaut d'ailleurs en ce qui concerne l'engagement et la professionnalité : tous les résultats, certes de premier ordre qui viennent de nous être présentés lors du déroulement de ce thème consacré au paysage, à l'aménagement du territoire et à la participation publique sont des résultats qui confirment le fait que l'engagement et le professionnalisme étaient toujours à la base du travail accompli.

En ce qui concerne le troisième et dernier élément majeur, il s'agit d'un nouveau défi : le défi de la crise économique à laquelle nous sommes confrontés en ces temps.

M. Luginbühl, se référant justement à cette crise, nous en expliquait le déroulement : d'abord la dégradation, puis l'ajustement, et ensuite un nouvel équilibre. Les tendances sont selon lui le repli sur le local, l'action de proximité, et la nécessité qui en ressort consiste à pousser le global à changer, voir à adapter sa pratique.

En plus, M. Luginbühl nous a rendu attentif au fait qu'en ces temps il faut être acteur du changement.

Mesdames et messieurs, en quelle direction allons-nous effectivement ? Je vous propose tout brièvement un scénario, conscient du fait qu'il y en a certainement beaucoup d'autres.

Le constat est le suivant : l'abandon des populations, ces derniers décennies, et ceci dans beaucoup de région européennes, du paysage rural en faveur du paysage urbain et surtout du paysage péri-urbain. Cette migration qui résulte du chômage et de la dégradation de la qualité de vie, fait place aujourd'hui à une tendance exactement contraire qui commence à se développer, c'est-à-dire un retour, une « ré-émigration » vers le paysage rural une fois abandonné.

S'agit-il effectivement d'une tendance ? Et si cela est le cas, comment convient-il de faire pour récupérer ces paysages ruraux ?

Une action proactive suppose la réouverture des services, des écoles et l'assainissement des infrastructures, certainement une grande tâche de l'aménagement du territoire, qui doit se faire en respectant les principes d'une gestion occultée du territoire selon les critères du développement durable.

Il s'agit donc non pas d'un retour en arrière, d'un retour vers le passé avec ses difficultés bien connues. Tout au contraire, il s'agit d'un pas en avant, parce qu'il y a aujourd'hui une toute autre conception de la gestion du territoire rural, favorisant en particulier la qualité de vie des populations locales et le maintien de l'habitat à long terme.

S'occuper de ce scénario pourrait conduire à un ajustement de l'activité actuelle, soit de la Convention européenne du paysage, soit de la CEMAT, et ceci afin de favoriser ce nouvel équilibre.

Il s'agit peut-être d'une occasion à ne pas perdre pour la Convention européenne du paysage et pour la CEMAT.

Certainement un grand nombre de décideurs partout en Europe et à tous les niveaux s'attendent à des propositions concrètes, et ceci sur la base d'orientations et non pas de recettes.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention.

**EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION
ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES
AND DISCUSSION**

***ECHANGE D'INFORMATION
SUR LES POLITIQUES NATIONALES
ET REGIONALES***

Chairs

Ms Birgitta SANDER

Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board, Sweden

Mr Claude ROUGEAU

Secretary General of the National Council of Civil Protection, France

NORWAY / NORVEGE

Landscape, spatial planning and public participation in Norway

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN

Department of Regional Planning, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

In Norway's efforts to implement the Landscape Convention we have chosen to focus on land-use planning and "the everyday landscape" – the relatively small parts of the country where most people live and work.

Since Norway does not map land use at national level, the local and regional authorities have the overall responsibility for dealing with land use and landscape issues on the nation's behalf. This means that the central government authorities have to rely on local and regional planning in addition to specific policy instruments in their sectors, to achieve national objectives.

The Planning and Building Act of 2008 clarifies a number of important considerations that must be taken into account in planning. It facilitates participation in planning processes at all levels of decision-making, and incorporates requirements for planning programmes and impact assessments. New tools are provided for protecting and safeguarding natural and cultural landscapes, and planning is more clearly linked with the provisions concerning building and construction. The Act is one of the main Norwegian instruments for implementing the European Landscape Convention.

Achieving broad participation in land-use planning requires greater awareness among all interest groups, and a coherent approach to planning and building is needed. We believe that this requires an understanding of the qualities of a landscape regardless of whether the plans are concerned with urban or with rural development. We are therefore developing planning tools for landscape assessment by national bodies, counties and municipalities.

The increased focus on landscape has led to a greater need for detailed information about landscapes and the impacts of a plan on a particular

landscape. The Ministry has initiated a project to examine the methods for identifying landscapes on a scale of 1 :50 000. The report on the pilot project “Landscape identification in Norway. Methods and strategies” showed that methodological development and a systematic survey of the whole country are needed, and that practical identification methods also need to be developed. We need tools for identifying and analysing landscape, both as a coherent whole and in terms of its various elements – natural, cultural, spatial and visual. A new methodology was tested in Nordland County in 2011 and 2012, and is being evaluated. We would like to take this opportunity to notify Norway’s interest for participating in collaborative projects in accordance to Article 6c and 8 of the Convention. The Ministry of the Environment has provided support for a number of landscape development projects under the auspices of municipalities, counties and directorates.

The Hordaland project on the inclusion of landscape as a factor in municipal planning was launched 2007 on the initiative of the two regional authorities and completed in 2010. The aim was to see how the challenges that are specified in the European Landscape Convention can be addressed locally, and how landscape issues can be taken into account in all the processes that lead to a final area plan. Four municipalities participated in the project. They were given funding and resources to carry out a landscape analysis for the local plan that they had chosen. The next step was to use the knowledge (which the landscape analysis provided) in the local planning process, to organise public participation and make landscape one of the crucial issues to be addressed.

The Hordaland project has yielded a number of important results. It was found that the use of landscape analysis in planning substantially increased knowledge about landscape among municipal politicians and administrations and among the public. An awareness of landscape values and the importance of the natural and cultural heritage were found to be indispensable for achieving good results, and that this had resulted in greater political support for the adoption of municipal guidelines for landscape protection in development projects. This has opened the way for greater predictability in decision-making processes and provided a sound framework for land-use planning.

The project has also prepared a guide on “Advice on landscape in municipal planning in Hordaland”. You can find it and the project final report on the county’s website www.hordaland.no at the shortcut “*Landskap i plan*”. Unfortunately, both are only available in Norwegian.



The Planning and Building Act of 2008



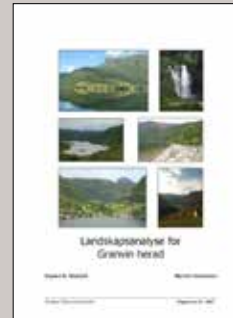
Local and regional authorities are main players

Increased focus on landscape



Foto Liv Kirstine Mortensen

The Hordaland project



The project has yielded some important results:

- analysis are important for improved knowledge within the municipalities
- greater awareness of the qualities in landscape and heritage
- political support for firm guidelines on development projects to come
- good framework for the land use planning and decision making process

POLAND / POLOGNE

Information on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland

Mrs Malgorzata OPECHOWSKA

Officer, Department for Nature Protection, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Introduction

Poland signed the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2001, ratified it in 2004, and the Convention came into force in 2005.

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Department of Nature Conservation (based on the recommendation of the Minister of Environment from 10 December 2009) is responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is responsible for the cultural landscapes (based on the Act on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, Journal of Laws of 2003 No.162, item 1568, as amended).

Landscape in Polish legislation

The landscape is not directly the subject of any provision of Polish Constitution, but is included in the Constitution as part of the environment, guided by the principle of sustainable development.

In Polish legislation there are few legal acts which concern the landscape protection and shaping.

In the Act on the Environmental Protection (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 25, item 150, as amended) landscape is treated as one component of the environment. Protection of landscape values is also one of the elements of nature compensation.

The Act on Spatial Planning and Land Development (Journal of Laws of 2012 No. 647, item 1227, as amended) requires taking into account landscape values, especially on local level. In practice this means that

issues concerning cultural landscape should be included into local spatial management plans and into studies of the conditions and direction of spatial management.

Under the Act of 3 October 2008 on the Provision of Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 199, item 1227, as amended) projects which require an environmental impact assessment should also be examined in terms of direct and indirect effects on the landscape.

Under the Act on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 162, item 1568, as amended) following forms of cultural heritage monuments protection can be set to protect cultural landscape or values :

- stationary monuments which are characterised by historical and cultural values can be inscribed to the register of monuments;
- historical monument status is established by a regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland. Granted to stationary monuments of particular historical, scientific and artistic values, entrenched in the common awareness, and highly important for Polish cultural heritage;
- cultural parks are created in order to protect and preserve the cultural landscape of distinctive landscape areas with stationary monuments which are characteristic for the local traditions of buildings and settlement;
- determine the protection requirements of culturally and historically valuable sites in local spatial development plan or in the location decision.

Forms of landscape protection in Poland

The Act of Nature Conservation (Journal of Laws of 2009 No. 151, item 1220, as amended) gives the possibility of establishing forms of a legal landscape protection at a local level: landscape parks, protected landscape area and natural-landscape complexes.

Landscape parks

Main purpose of establishing landscape parks is to protect areas which are valuable because of their landscape diversity. The aim of establishing this form of landscape protection is to preserve natural, historical, cultural and landscape values and to promote these values according the rules of sustainable development.

Protected landscape areas

The purpose of establishing protected landscape areas is to preserve distinctive landscape of diverse ecosystems, valuable because of its ability to meet the needs of tourism and recreation and functions of ecological corridors.

Nature-landscape complexes

Nature-landscape complexes are established on fragments of natural and cultural landscape worthy of protection because of their scenic or aesthetic. Forms of landscape protection mentioned above, are set up by the local authorities. But there are other forms of nature protection which, according the Act of Nature Conservation, could be established by the governmental authorities:

- national park is a specific area of outstanding natural, scientific, social, cultural and educational values, with an area of not less than 1,000 ha, which is subject to the protection of all nature and landscape values;
- nature reserve covers areas with natural or slightly changed ecosystems, refuges and natural habitats and habitats of plants, animals and habitats of fungi and formations and elements of inanimate nature, distinguished by particular natural, scientific, cultural or landscape values.

Steps into the implementation the European Landscape Convention

In 2012, the General Directorate for Environmental Protection commissioned to develop expertise entitled: “Evaluation of the possibility implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the context of conservation, planning and management of the landscape – recommendations for changes to legislation in Poland”. This paper proposes changes to the Polish law

on the protection, planning and management of the landscape, resulting from the need to implement the European Landscape Convention.

General Directorate for Environmental Protection is carrying on promotional and informational activities on landscape protection and sustainable management, as well as European Landscape Convention, such as:

- creating a website devoted to the European Landscape Convention http://ochronaprzyrody.gdos.gov.pl/Categories/view/2/Ochrona_krajobrazu. On the website all promotional materials, information and translated documents of the Council of Europe are published;
- publishing brochures, calendars, and other promotional materials on European Landscape Convention;
- announcement in April 2012 by the General Directorate of the competition for the selection of Polish candidate to the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The competition ran from 15th July to 31st October. There have been taken some measures on Landscape Award promotion, such as preparing informational folders about Landscape Award. A jury selected the winner, who is a Polish candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe;
- preparing and publishing a guidance: “Public participation in the protection, management and planning of landscape - good practice guide”, which provides comprehensive information about public participation in the process of organising space, and thus the management of the landscape. The Guide is directed both to local government representatives as well as local communities;
- publication the educational packages for primary school children aged 10-12 years on protection and sustainable management of landscape in view of the European Landscape Convention.

Public participation in creating of the Polish policy on landscape

On the 20th September 2012 the General Directorate organised the Conference on “Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland”.

The aim of the Conference was to start a public dialogue on protection, planning and management of the landscape in accordance with the European Landscape Convention.

The following topics, among others, were discussed at the conference: legal provisions on the shaping the landscapes, valuation of Polish landscape, education and social participation, protection of natural and cultural landscapes.

The Conference was attended by representatives of the governmental institutions, regional level, landscape park and NGOs, but also landscape architects, spatial planners and scientists.

The fact, that the Conference was attended by participants with different backgrounds, has resulted in a fruitful discussion and valuable conclusions. These conclusions will be taken into account during future activities aiming at the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

In 2013 the General Directorate is organising a Conference devoted to the typology of landscapes, on which the issue of methodology for landscape units delimitation will be extensively discussed in frame of the European Landscape Convention implementation.

Future activities on implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland

In 2014 common principles for typology and evaluation of landscape are planned to be developed based on outcomes from the Conference which will be held in 2013.

In 2013/2014 the General Directorate for Environmental Protection is going to organise a photography competition focused on changes in the landscape. The aim of the competition is to promote and raise awareness on landscapes, their changes and roles in humans life.

In 2014 promotional activities on the Council of Europe Landscape Award are planned as well as competition to select Polish candidate to its 4th Session.

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection is going to carry on it's activities on promoting and informing the public about landscape, its protection and sustainable management.

Landscape policies and spatial planning in Poland

Mr Marceij BORSA

*Director of Bureau, Regional Bureau of Spatial Planning (WBU),
Wroclaw*

LANDSCAPE POLICIES AND SPATIAL PLANNING IN POLAND

3 October 2012

dr Maciej Borsa – WBU Wrocław, Poland



area 312 000 km²
38 mio inhabitants

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area 312 000 km²
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Dolnośląskie
(Lower Silesia):
area 20 000 km²
3 mio inhabitants
capital town -
Wrocław

LANDSCAPE POLICIES AND SPATIAL PLANNING IN POLAND

3 October 2012

dr Maciej Borsia – WBU Wrocław, Poland

the CEMAT Symposium topics

4

- Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning
- Using landscape as an approach to spatial planning

- **What is spatial planning today?**
- **What it should be in the future?**

Postmodern times

5



- Things seem to be different as they actually are

Postmodern times

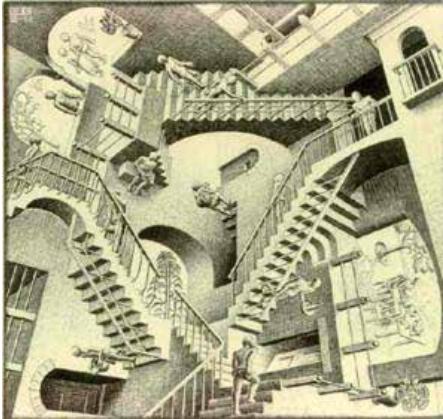
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- Doubtfulness and questioning of hierarchy, systematic order, common sense

Postmodern times

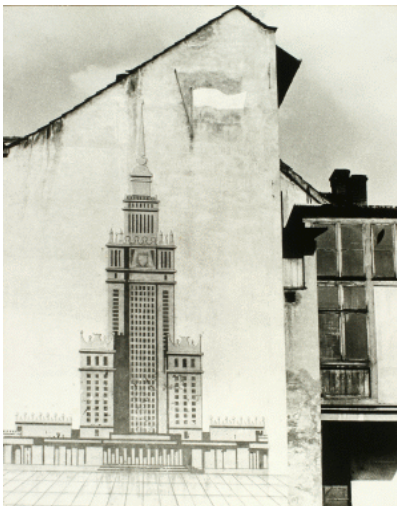
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- Is spatial planning (or its particular methods) the promising tool for the future or the relict of the past?

Postmodern times

8



- Maybe we are wrong, expecting too much from it?

National and regional policies in Poland

9

Spatial planning – plans:

- **national level** - KPZK (national spatial policy), adopted by Government, presented to the Parliament, published December 2012 (instead of 1998 - 2000)
- **regional level** (16) - compulsory spatial policy plans
- **local level** (2,5 tho) - compulsory spatial policy plan and facultative spatial development plans (approx. 25% covered)

National and regional policies in Poland

10

Principles/ paradigms:

- paragraph 5 of the **National Constitution**: sustainable development
- preamble to **Planning Law**: "spatial order" = *harmony* as criterium (incl. landscape)
- **legal procedures**: "vicinity rule" = professional analysis compulsory (for investments placed out of the "planned" area), environmental impact analysis compulsory (for spatial plans)
- constant, **neverending reforms** (declarations vs. actual modifications)

National and regional policies in Poland

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complementary landscape protection instruments
(since 1970s/ 80s, besides the nature protection instruments)

- **landscape protection area** –
up to 9 additional restrictions, 386 in Poland, 23% of territory, established by the regional authorities
(Lower Silesia - 17)
- **landscape parks** - more strict protection (as British Local National Parks), 121 in Poland, 8% of territory, established by the regional authorities
(Lower Silesia - 12,
including the largest in Poland - Barycz Valley 800 km²)

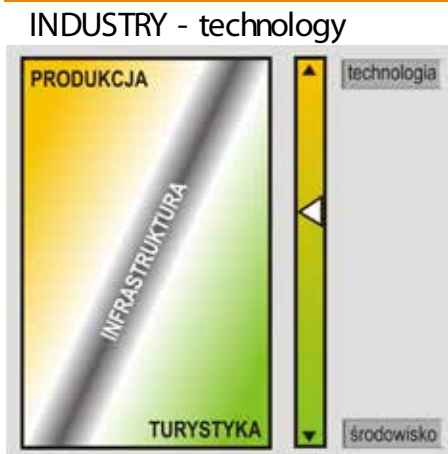
excellent framework, but...

12

- low efficiency ("holes" in the system)
- too long procedures (for the times of fast development)
- special laws for important public investments
(9 special regulations, out of the planning system)
- **urban sprawl** (partly supported thru EU grants)
- paradigm of landscape protection:
honourable civil obligation vs. tangible profits
- practical approach: **sticks or carrots**
(punishment or benefits) = "economization"
- legal system in constant transition/ discussion
what we can do when parents are out ?

Territorialisation of national/ EU support

13



- Regional Development Strategy - basis for Regional Operational Programme
- Production/ Protection slider – to allow for local natural assets (new jobs included)

TOURISM - environment

Territorialisation of national/ EU support

14

Functional Areas



Areas of Intervention



Territorialisation of national/ EU support

15

Protected Areas

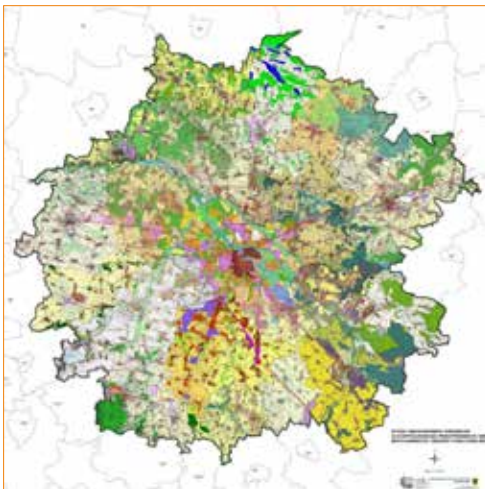


Shares in support

Kod projektu	Nazwa projektu	Rodzaje wsparcia							
		Współpraca międzynarodowa	Współpraca z zagranicą	Współpraca z innymi województwami	Współpraca z innymi województwami	Współpraca z innymi województwami	Współpraca z innymi województwami	Współpraca z innymi województwami	Współpraca z innymi województwami
10	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Wzrost konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Awareness raising

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- Compilation of the municipal spatial policies in the Wrocław metropolitan area

Awareness raising

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- Workshops for local politicians and stakeholders



dr Maciej Borsa – WBU Wrocław, Poland

SERBIA / *SERBIE*

The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC

Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Mining, Environment and Spatial Planning





- Serbia has ratified the European Landscape Convention on 27th May 2011.
- Ratifying the European Landscape Convention, Serbia joined the countries which demonstrate deep understanding of the landscape quality, as a part of the European Nature and cultural heritage, within a process of reaching sustainable development.
- The Convention is used as a benchmark to initiate a process of profound change in landscape policies and also the opportunity to draw up legal, operational, administrative and technical landscape-related instruments



- ⌘ *Considering the aims of the Convention and wishing to encourage its implementation, the ELC was presented on National level, in Aarhus centers, Municipalities and Protected areas..*
- ⌘ *The Convention is used as a benchmark to initiate a process of profound change in landscape policies and also the opportunity to draw up legal, operational, administrative and technical landscape-related instruments.*

Awareness raising activities



Various forms of awareness-raising are used in promoting the Convention: delivering publications, hard copies of ELC, exhibitions, illustrated booklets, slide shows, presentations.

These methods are proved efficient at local level, when talking about the ELC objectives, aims and benefits for Serbia, after ratification.



*Example: role of education explaining
"Value of nearby protected landscapes.."*



Role of media...



- ✎ Television broadcasts are developed for local awareness raising experiences (example: National TV RTS 2 had an informative program on presenting the landscape of Bački Monoštor, that participated in the nomination for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. This short film presented the beauty of landscapes of this part of Serbia, showing many practical initiatives and good practice examples in recognizing the value and importance of landscapes, concerning sustainability in planning and respecting human rights through improving the landscapes for people's living conditions).
- ✎ Through other mass-media means, we plan to continue education and information on landscape issues and Convention itself.
- ✎ TV Educational Program "Colors of life" is planned for November, with the objective to talk about ELC implementation, future plans and activities
- ✎ TV Kopernikus, was presenting the promotion of European landscape Convention on National level
- ✎ TV Channel "Studio B" developed short documentary films about the industrial landscapes and its revitalization into cultural and natural heritage centers (example: Senjski Rudnik", little mining town in Serbia).

Planning System in Serbia



- ✎ There is an ongoing transformation of the planning system in Serbia along with expectations in acquiring its legitimacy and establishing greater efficiency of practice.
- ✎ The planning system and the relevant legislation will be recognized on the basis of the EU strategic framework, regulations and instruments.
- ✎ The Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2020 has recognized "landscape".
- ✎ BASIC GOALS: PROTECTED AND SUSTAINABLY USED NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AND Landscape
- ✎ Protection and sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage and natural resources will be the basis of the identity of Serbia and its regions, and as well, the basis of the future economic/tourist development. In accordance with priorities of spatial development of Serbia, it will be necessary to insist on development of networks of valuable/protected natural and cultural landscapes in accordance with world and European standards and conventions.

Spatial Plan



- ☞ *The priority strategic projects with and activities on protection and sustainable use of landscape, natural and cultural heritage are:*
- 1. *establishing the National Ecological Network and identification of areas for the European Ecological Network NATURA 2000,*
- 2. *2.adopting national strategies in the field of protection of nature, biodiversity and cultural heritage,*
- 3. *a study on the landscape of Serbia and a series of new laws.*

Protection and development of landscapes, as defined in the Spatial Plan

- ☞ **The basic goal of protection and development of landscapes in Serbia is to achieve various high quality and adequately used landscapes and physically developed rural and urban settlements pleasant for living and leisure, with rich identity based on respect and affirmation of natural and cultural values.**
- ☞ **Strategic priorities until 2014 are:**
- ☞ **“Characterization of landscapes of Serbia** (implies identification of landscapes of different character on the national and regional level, creating the basis for: valorization and protection of natural and cultural landscapes, planning and controlling their quality; strategic impact assessment and environmental impact assessment; creating GIS on natural and cultural values of landscapes;
- ☞ **- Pilot projects “Characterization of landscapes” for particular priority areas (local level).**
- ☞ **Cross border projects (programs IPA, CENTRAL, SEES, Карпатска конвенција, INTERREG, ESPON);**

The jurisdiction of Ministries...



- ❖ Ministry of Natural Resources, Mining and Spatial Planning
- ❖ Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental protection
- ❖ Ministry of Culture
- ❖ Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Forestry and Water Management
- ❖ Ministry of infrastructure
- ❖ Ministry of Education
- ❖ Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Institutions ...



- ☞ Agency For Spatial Planning of the Republic of Serbia
- ☞ Institute for Nature Protection of the Republic of Serbia
- ☞ Regional Institute for Nature Protection
- ☞ Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage
- ☞ Regional Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage
- ☞ Agency for Environmental protection of the Republic of Serbia
- ☞ Belgrade University, Faculty of Forestry and landscape Architecture
- ☞ Institute for Architecture and Urbanism

Future Priorities

In order to achieve the basic objectives of planning, protection and management of the landscape, according to ELC, planned activities and priorities are:

- ❖ Official nomination of the intersectoral Working Group
- ❖ Drafting of the Action plan for the implementation of the ELC
- ❖ Preparation of the Rulebook on Classification of Landscapes,
- ❖ Assessment of the Values of Serbian landscapes
- ❖ Preparation of the Publication about the European landscape Convention in Serbia.
- ❖ Atlas of Serbian Landscapes
- ❖ Initiating Cross border cooperation and exchange of experience between countries in the Region



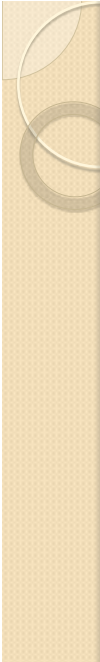
SLOVAK REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE
European Landscape Convention in the Slovak
Republic within the spatial/land-use planning
documents

Mrs Ida REPASKA

*State Advisor, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional
Development*

Mr Tibor NEMETH

*Head of the Unit of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Transport,
Construction and Regional Development*



16th INTERNATIONAL CEMAT SYMPOSIUM and 12th COUNCIL OF
EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE EUROPEAN
LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

***European Landscape Convention in the
Slovak Republic within the spatial/land-use
planning documents***

Mr. Tibor Németh, Director of the Department of Spatial Planning
Ms. Ida Repaská, state advisor, Department of Spatial Planning
Ministry of Transport, construction and regional development of the
Slovak republic

3.10.2012 Thessaloniki, Greece

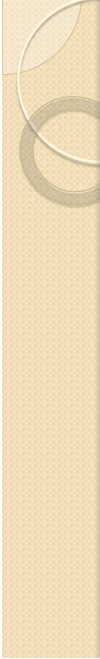
European Landscape Convention in the Slovak Republic within the spatial/land-use planning documents

Mr. Tibor Németh, Director of the Department of Spatial Planning
Ms. Ida Repaská, state advisor, Department of Spatial Planning
Ministry of Transport, construction and regional development of the Slovak republic

3.10.2012 Thessaloniki, Greece

- Before the entry into force of the Convention, the building act (original from 1976) was amended and supplemented in year 2000-2003
 - extension of its scope by new environmental terms defined by Slovak law:
 - the basic term landscape
 - spatial arrangement and functional use of land
 - ecologically optimal spatial arrangement and functional use of land - landscape-ecological plan
 - The largest benefit from the environmental aspect is the fact that within *researches and analyses for the land-use plan of region and land-use plan of commune* comprise the determination of the optimum spatial arrangement and functional use of land taking into the account the landscape-ecological, cultural-historical and socio-economic conditions - landscape-ecological plan

3.10.2012 Thessaloniki, Greece

- 
- The basic term „landscape“ is implemented in individual planning documents:

- the *land-use plan of a region*

defines the basic principles of protection of nature, landscaping, protection of environment, agricultural and forest land, and use of natural resources

- the *land-use plan of a commune*

sets out the detailed regulations and principles at *local level*

- *land-use plan of zone* - the most detailed

sets out among other things regulations on the integration of buildings into the surrounding developed area and into the landscape

3.10.2012 Thessaloniki, Greece



Attempts in the past

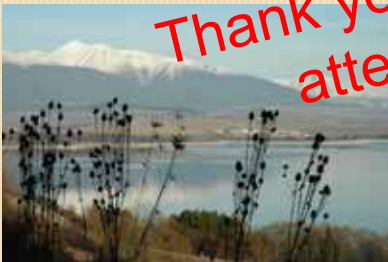
- new draft of act on Land-use Planning and Building Order is under the preparation:
 - „a landscape study“ as one of the planning basic documents (*„deals with specific requirements for the protection and land-utilization particularly in protected areas, in environmental significantly burdened areas, or in areas with remarkable or disturbed type of landscape“*)
 - new definition of the term „landscape“ within the meaning of the Landscape Convention (*„an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors“*)

3.10.2012 Thessaloniki, Greece

Plans for the future:

- Adoption the Convention into new legislation:
 - re-submitting the new building act by September 2013 to government,
 - unification of the terminology used in the Convention and in Slovak law.

3.10.2012 Thessaloniki, Greece



Thank you for your attention!

3.10.2012 Thessaloniki, Greece

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Spatial / Regional Planning and Landscape in Spain

Mrs Margarita ORTEGA

Former representative of Spain at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

The report presents a brief look on the Spanish situation on spatial/regional planning and landscape:

- legal basis and instruments;
- common challenges to address the necessary links between these two policies;
- the importance of the European framework – Council of Europe – to establish common bases that can be incorporated into the national policies and encourage their implementation.

Legal basis and main instruments in spatial/regional planning and landscape: a process still in progress in order to provide regular procedures to link both policies.

Spatial/regional planning

Spain has not had a tradition in spatial/regional planning. In the past there was only the Land Use Law (1956, 1975). The law provided for a national plan that did not materialise. Therefore, it only developed urban planning and local plans.

The 1978 Constitution stated two main basis:

- an important political and administrative decentralisation: recognition of regions (Autonomous Communities). As a result, there are 17 regions: the historical ones (Catalonia, Galicia, Basque Country, Andalusia) and the new ones;
- recognition of spatial planning (*ordenación del territorio*) as a shared competence between the national and regional administration.

As a result, all regions have their own regional planning law. All of them are based on the European regional/spatial planning Charter (Torremolinos Charter).⁶⁰ In general the laws include three main types of instruments: regional/spatial planning plans, under-regional planning plans, and sectoral or territorial plans (infrastructure-transport, natural heritage, environment...).

In all cases, these laws have as objectives to provide a basis for local plans, for guidance or binding, and coordinate sectoral policies.

But in Spain there is no national plan, nor national guidelines for spatial planning, nor is there a specific mechanism to coordinate the different regional spatial planning instruments. The only mechanism available for cooperation or partnership in this decentralised system is the “Sectoral Conferences” (*Conferencias sectoriales*) between the national and regional representatives in a subject, but only for the coordination in those sectoral policies also shared between national-regional levels (housing, environment, transport, agriculture...). For now, the only possibility of involvement of the “central” government in the regional spatial planning policies are the mandatory or binding reports of laws and regional plans.

As a result, and after more than 30 years since the creation of the regions, the development of spatial planning in Spain is very unbalanced: only some regions have their spatial plans approved and correctly developed. But in other regions there are no territorial references for local plans, or for national sector policies and plans (infrastructures, forestry, rural...).

Landscape

Expert reports have underlined the contradiction in Spain among the great diversity in landscapes and public sensibility, associated with a strong sense of identity, and the disperse body of landscape regulations. In fact there are more than 2000 legal references to landscape, practically in almost territorial and sectoral regulations: territorial, urban, cultural and natural heritage, forest, coastal...

But overall outcome has been poor and insufficient. One problem is that the legislation is only for “relevant landscapes”, as the object of their protection or control, rules with a restrictive approach.

60 Torremolinos Charter adopted by the CEMAT on 1983 at Torremolinos (Spain).

Fortunately, the European Landscape Convention (ELC),⁶¹ has supposed an important and very positive mobilisation on favour of landscape:

- the Spanish text of the ratification of the Convention obliged to the all three levels (national, regional and local) to fulfil and to implement it;
- and, as the spatial planning, the landscape appears as a shared competence between national and regional authorities.

As a result, most regions have dealt with these tasks:

- some of them with specific laws according to the Convention approach (Valencia Community, Catalonia, Galicia and Basque Country). All of them with an important sense of identity;
- others have decided to establish formal or specific instruments to implement a proactive policy according to the Convention: Landscape Strategy (Andalusia), Landscape Plans (Canary islands), Landscape Charters (Aragon) or Catalogues...;
- in both cases, the main objectives are to recognise and identify the landscapes and to provide a qualified information to develop specific landscape interventions or through the territorial or local plans; and for sectoral plans as well;
- as a complement, “specific centres” have been created for research, dissemination and development of landscape instruments as a support for the implementation of the landscape policy. Examples as the Observatory of Landscape of Catalonia or the Centre of Territory and Landscape of Andalusia are very well known because of the cooperation with the Council of Europe.

At national level, there have been carried out some tasks:

- to reinforce landscape consideration or incorporating specific instruments according to the Convention in the recent national level acts: Land Use Act (2007), Rural Development Act (2007), Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Act (2007) or in the regulation for hydrological plans;
- elaboration and edition of an Atlas of Landscapes. It has been made in coordination with Portugal, also published, as a co-operation project (Interreg Project). Both Atlases provide a coordinated identification

⁶¹ European Landscape Convention in Spain: ratification 11/26/2007 and entry into force 03/01/2008.

and descriptions of landscape of the Iberian Peninsula and Islands, and common bases for trans-border landscapes as well.

Finally, there is also a specific Court for environmental, territorial and landscape conflicts (as an “environmental ombudsman”).

Common challenges

As a result of the current crisis, Spain, like many other countries is suffering a significant decrease of resources and cutbacks. Many challenges have emerged:

- the risk of ignoring the opportunity to reinforce regional/spatial planning considering landscapes as an important part of the “territorial potential”. The UE Territorial Agenda 2020⁶² suggests exploiting the “territorial potential” of the diverse territories, according to their specific characteristics and opportunities (the “space based approach”) to achieve the territorial cohesion objective (Lisbon Treaty);
- overcome the difficulty of change the traditional approach of the sectoral policies, and offer them new approaches from the opportunities of the territorial potentials including landscapes;
- as a complement and in this context, the main challenge would be to achieve the “governance principle”. In the present circumstances of lack of resources, it is crucial the close cooperation between all the levels and all the sectors to achieve more efficient results.

The importance of the European framework – Council of Europe – to establish common bases and to stimulate the policies.

According to the Spanish experience, it is necessary to reinforce the favourable context provided by the Council of Europe activities and specific guidance documents on spatial planning and landscape:

- to provide examples, best practices and recommendations, not recipes to improve operative links between regional/spatial planning and landscape policies and instruments;
- to stimulate the binding commitments of the Convention through the “sustainable territorial development” approach of the policies.

62 Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020: Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions.

Specifically incorporate the contents of the Guiding Principles of the CEMAT⁶³ in the development of the Territorial Agenda of the European Union. Specially the use of landscape as an instrument for the managing and connecting ecological and cultural values of regions. And develop operational recommendations in order to strength the role of the social and economic dimensions of the landscape in the necessary territorial strategies as basis for the territorial cohesion objectives and projects;

- to stress the role – identification and managing rules – of cross-border landscapes in the territorial cooperation, as a tool for improving territorial cohesion. Landscape would be part of the territorial projects, both in transnational and border areas according to the objectives of the European Landscape Convention.

63 Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, adopted by the CEMAT. Hanover, September 2000.

SWEDEN / SUÈDE

European Landscape Convention in Sweden: landscape for everyone!

Mrs Anita BERGENSTRAHLE-LIND

*Deputy Head of Sustainable Management Department,
Swedish National Heritage Board*

Landscape is everyone's concern. It is where our various different needs, views and interests meet and are tested, and it is where they become forged together in sustainable physical expressions and fellowship. Landscape is an arena consisting of many tiers and many relations: individual and collective, natural and cultural, ecological and social.

The challenge is making this work. This is easy to say but difficult to achieve. Together we work to create an environment which can appeal to everyone. In this, it is important to recognise whose landscape is safeguarded and whose is perhaps not. This also concerns how everyone can feel involved and become participants. Ultimately, it is the problem of making the landscape sustainable for widely differing interests.

The European Landscape Convention underlines the need for the general public's participation. This Convention seeks to respond to the wishes of the public to enjoy high quality landscapes but also to actively participate in the development of landscapes. According to Article 6A and B, the States ratifying this Convention accept the responsibility to "increase awareness among civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them" and to "promote training and education".

As the national governmental authority responsible for matters involving cultural heritage, the mission and task of the Swedish National Heritage Board is to increase knowledge, awareness and insight into the role and importance of cultural heritage in people's environments. From a top-down perspective we work by particular means and channels: by having a relevant overview of the state of the cultural environment and cultural heritage workforce, by developing and distributing funds to cultural projects, by dialogue and by collecting and making available information

about the cultural heritage. This gives us little direct contact with the general public while, at the same time, the outcome of our work is meant to reach the general public.

Therefore, for the Swedish National Heritage Board, implementation of Article 6A and B of the European Landscape Convention creates particular challenges. In this, we had the desire to work creatively from a bottom-up perspective. The important question was: how could we meet this challenge and reach the general public in a meaningful way with relevant information? Our organisations' top-down perspective does not usually involve the general public, and it is seldom a target group for our information. The exception to this is our websites. We are also connected to Twitter, Facebook and PlatsR, all of which directly involve the general public, for example, in storytelling.

After interesting discussions both within and outside our organisation, the Swedish National Heritage Board approached Sweden's largest adult liberal education association, the Workers' Educational Association (ABF) with the suggestion of a creative collaboration. This association uses the educational method of small study circles, which ABF defines as practical workshops in democracy. Both dialogue and action are important ingredients of this method, and this unique learning environment provides true opportunities for exercising practical democracy. The participants themselves, depending upon the group's motivation and interests, decide the content of these study circles and how they are carried out. Together, the participants work to achieve new insights and knowledge and to develop skills. The study circle has a long tradition in the Swedish adult liberal educational system. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the Workers' Educational Association (ABF) in Sweden.

In short, our joint efforts resulted in the booklet "Landscape for Everyone." This booklet includes a number of articles with a variety of reflections and thoughts about different landscapes, and it is used by ABF's circles as study material.

In this material, our objectives are:

- to stimulate people's curiosity about landscapes and interest in their own surroundings;

- to stimulate and encourage people to discuss the aims of the European Landscape Convention (protection, management and planning) and what this means to them;
- to stimulate discussions about the strong links between cultural heritage and landscape;
- to stimulate discussions about what a high quality landscape is;
- to encourage people to understand and see their own landscapes (urban or rural); and
- to stimulate awareness of this as one part of the puzzle of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Sweden.

This booklet will be presented in November 2012, at our annual autumn Conference, “Cultural Heritage and Civil Society”, where it will be used in many study circles and also as part of the conference program.

It will be used for the first time in adult study circles for the general public by ABF in 2013, and we will be able to follow-up its use and effect in the years thereafter.



Landscape for everyone!

Anita Bergensträhle-Lind
Deputy Head of Sustainable
Management Department
Swedish National Heritage
Board
Stockholm, Sweden

CDCPP Bureau Member

Thessaloniki, Greece,
2-3 October 2012



A step in the ELC implementation

- **BACKGROUND**

- Public participation
- Increase awareness



Book for studies about the ELC

Studies in groups
of 5-10 people

Discussions about
the aims of ELC

High quality
landscape



Landscape for Everyone!

- Generate Interest,
- Inspire and
- Encourage the General Public



Thank You for Your attention!



SWEDEN / SUÈDE

Sweden: Report on work with the European Landscape Convention, 2011-2012

Mr Leif GREN

Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board, Representative of Sweden for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Cecilia ULFHIELM

Swedish Forest Agency

The European Landscape Convention, after being ratified by Sweden, entered into force on 1 May 2011. The Convention is managed by the Swedish Ministry of Culture, but the responsibility for its implementation has been delegated to various relevant governmental agencies.

Several years of preparatory work prior to Sweden's ratification of the European Landscape Convention was carried out by the Swedish National Heritage Board. Since then, the National Heritage Board, in close dialogue with the Ministry of Culture, has established a National State Coordinating Group consisting of representatives from the national agencies responsible for implementing the European Landscape Convention. The kick-off meeting for this group was held in Autumn 2011 with representatives from the following agencies: Swedish National Heritage Board (chair), Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Swedish Forest Agency, and Swedish Transport.

Administration: one representative participates in this group on behalf of Sweden's twenty-one County Administrative Boards.

Responsibility for implementing the Convention is shared equally by each of the represented agencies, although the Swedish National Heritage Board has been given the added responsibility of calling together the various representatives for meetings and acting as chair. A prerequisite for the functioning of this group is that no changes in Swedish legislation

have been made subsequent to Sweden’s ratification of the European Landscape Convention.

The National State Coordinating Group began its work by creating two working groups with different thematic issues. One, the “Platform Group”, is working to compose a strategic document, with respect to Swedish conditions, for establishing a periodic National Landscape Conference – Landscape Forum. The second, the “Awards Group”, is working on procedures for nominations to the European Landscape Award. The National State Coordinating Group is currently working to produce an informative and inspirational brochure for the general public and a booklet to be used as study material to increase the public’s awareness of landscapes. Additionally, the Nordic countries have worked together to create a European Landscape Convention network, which has held periodic conferences since 2004. The most recent one took place in June 2012 on Iceland with spatial planning as a general issue. Iceland announced its ratification of European Landscape Convention at this Conference.



ELC in Sweden



**Leif Gren & Cecilia Ulfhielm,
Swedish National Heritage Board,
Swedish Forest Agency.
Thessaloniki, Greece, 2-3 October 2012**



**The ELC implementation
is delegated to agencies
under the government**

Swedish ELC measures 2011- 2012

- Equal responsibility by concerned agencies
- State coordinating group:
- *Swedish National Heritage Board (chair)*
- *Environmental Protection Agency,*
- *National Board of Housing, Building and Planning,*
- *Agency for Economic and Regional Growth*
- *Board of Agriculture,*
- *Forest Agency,*
- *Transport Administration,*
- *County Administrative Boards*



2013-11-27

2

Swedish ELC measures 2011- 2012

- The Heritage Board will be coordinating
- No legislation changes.
- Ongoing work:
 - a strategic document with respect to Swedish conditions.
 - a national landscape conference – Landscape forum
 - a procedure for nomination to landscape award



2013-11-27

3

Nordic Countries ELC Network

- Continuous Nordic network and conferences since 2004
- In the beginning of June 2012 a Nordic ELC conference was held in Iceland
- Iceland then announced the ratification of ELC

2013-11-27

4

ELC information measures

- Brochure with information and inspiration for the public
- Book for studies for public awareness



2013-11-27

5

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Adhésion de la Suisse à la Convention européenne du paysage

Les contributions à la qualité paysagère dans la Politique agricole suisse

M. Andreas STALDER

Haut fonctionnaire, Département fédéral de l'environnement, du transport, de l'énergie et des communications, Bureau fédéral de l'environnement, des forêts et du paysage

Adhésion de la Suisse à la Convention européenne du paysage

Nous avons l'honneur de vous annoncer que la Suisse a ratifiée la Convention formellement le 22 février 2013.

Les contributions à la qualité paysagère dans la Politique agricole suisse

Jusqu'à présent, l'agriculture Suisse n'a pas pu bénéficier de subventions spécifiques pour des prestations qualitatives d'entretien du paysage. La révision de la Politique agricole cherche à combler cette lacune en introduisant des contributions à la qualité du paysage. Cette révision de loi a été décidée par le Parlement de la Suisse fin mars 2013 et entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 2014 (sous réserve d'un référendum). Dans ce contexte doit être mentionné le fait que le Gouvernement ainsi que le Parlement de la Suisse se sont référés expressément à la Convention européenne du paysage.

Même si la politique suisse intègre une multitude d'objectifs dans le domaine du paysage, l'agriculture n'a jusqu'à présent pu bénéficier d'un soutien financier que pour des prestations écologiques. Avec la révision récente de la loi sur l'agriculture et en particulier de son système de paiements directs, les critères sont désormais élargis pour favoriser un soutien explicite à la gestion qualitative du paysage au sens large. Il est prévu, à cet effet, de créer une nouvelle catégorie de contributions incitatives au sein du système des paiements directs : les « contributions à

la qualité du paysage», ciblées sur les prestations fournies par l'agriculture pour la préservation, l'entretien et le développement de paysages cultivés diversifiés.

Les contributions à la qualité du paysage sont liées à des «projets régionaux paysagers». Se fondant sur les données existantes, les porteurs de projet élaborent, dans un processus participatif, un dossier présentant des objectifs et des mesures. La Confédération met à la disposition du canton et des responsables de projet un guide de projet. Elle se prononce sur le concept et, le cas échéant, le canton conclut alors avec les exploitants agricoles des conventions d'exploitation d'une durée limitée à huit ans, mais néanmoins renouvelables. Les contributions à la qualité du paysage sont ciblées sur les prestations de chaque exploitation. Elles sont calculées sur la base des coûts supplémentaires ou des pertes de gain causés par la mise en œuvre des mesures.

Ces contributions à la qualité du paysage sont adaptées aux besoins régionaux. Leur but est de mettre en valeur les données paysagères existantes pour les besoins de l'agriculture, de garantir la diversité paysagère et de contribuer à rendre les régions intéressantes sur le plan économique, par exemple pour le maintien de la diversité et la caractéristique des paysages comme capital pour le tourisme.

Pour en savoir plus :

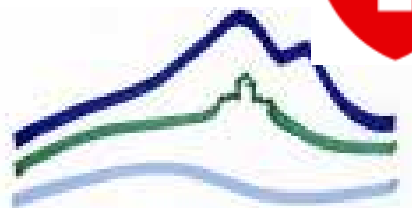
- En général : <http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/01471/index.html?lang=fr>
- Guide contributions paysagères :
<http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/01471/01577/index.html?lang=fr>
- Catalogue des propositions mesures paysagères : <http://www.agridea-lausanne.ch/files/catalogued-exemplesdemesurespaysageres.pdf>
- Présentation de Andreas Stalder à l'occasion de la 10^e Réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention du paysage, Evora (Octobre 2011).



38ème



état-membre



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
CONVENCIÓN DE EUROPA DEL PAYSAJE



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



Révision de la Politique agricole – des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

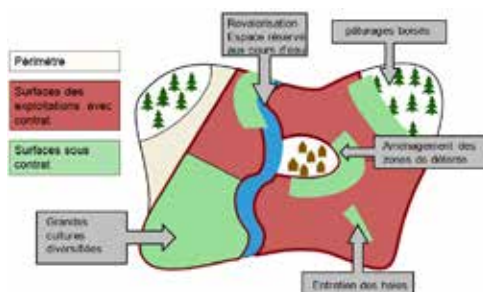
Andreas Stalder, OFEV, Berne



L'agriculture occupe 1/3 de la Suisse
L'agriculteur gère ce tiers du paysage



Schéma des Contributions à la qualité du paysage



Pour en savoir plus (f / d):

- En général
<http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/01471/index.html?lang=fr>
- Guide contributions paysagères
<http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/01471/01577/index.html?lang=fr>
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- Présentation de M. Andreas Stalder aux 10èmes Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en oeuvre de la Convention du paysage, Evora, P (Octobre 2011)

UKRAINE

Tisza/Tisa Catchment Area Development planning in natural borders

Ms Anastasiia OLESCHENKO

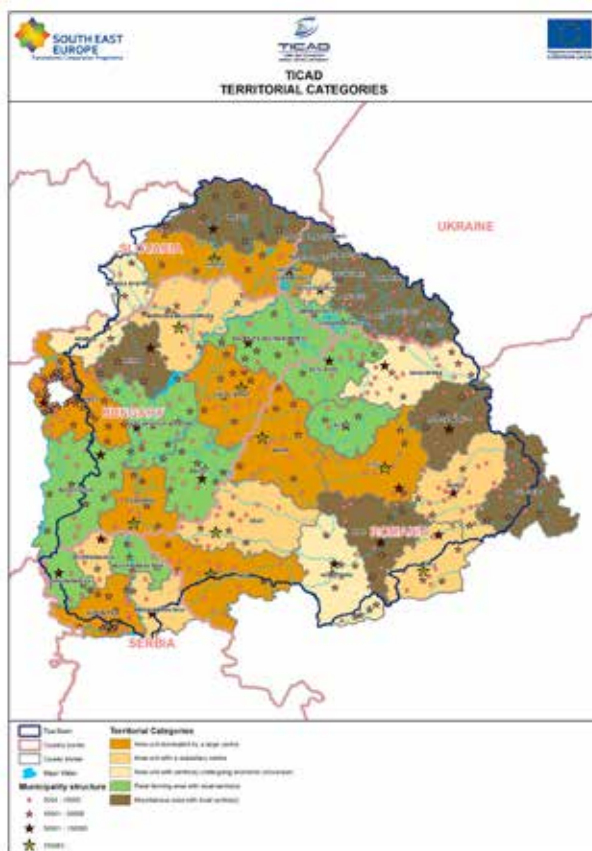
*State enterprise Ukrainian State Scientific-Research
Institute of Urban Design “Dipromisto”*

The Initiative on Sustainable Spatial Development of the Tisa River Basin had been prepared within the work of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) as a basic document for cooperation of five countries intersected with Tisa Basin (Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Ukraine) to prevent the ecological disasters affecting the Tisa River and its tributaries. The Initiative had been adopted by the five concerned countries unanimously and the joint work started.

For the coordinated continuation and extension of the work the responsible Ministries and planning institutes of the partner States submitted a successful application to the South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme. In 2009-2012 the international project “Tisa Catchment Area Development” (TICAD) has been elaborated with the cooperation of governmental, scientific-research and planning organisations from the five affected countries and the Tisa Group of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR). The CEMAT initiative is the direct premise of the TICAD project and determines the TICAD strategic objectives.

TICAD Project has been aimed to contribute to the harmonisation of the integrated territorial developments implemented in the river basin, to facilitate the creation of a sustainable economic structure, the optimal utilisation of natural and cultural resources, the development of areas of competitive growth and to promote the establishment of the internal and external functional interdependencies of the network of settlements. The fundamental principle of TICAD Strategy is territorial approach, the recognition and enhancement of the importance of territorial interconnections and cooperation.

Within the framework of the project the partners elaborated a common methodology and data base, on the basis of which they prepared the analysis of territorial processes on national level and following that on catchment level, developed transnational complex development strategy. Also, the results of the three pilot projects, focusing on specific areas and problems, had been considered while elaborating the development strategy.



The territorial analysis had shown interconnectivity of the most processes both natural and socio-economic within the catchment area. It can be seen

that the landscape structure (environmental background) determines main economic and social features of the region. Thus areas of mountainous landscape in different countries are characterised by poorly developed infrastructure and common social features, but high share of forest and nature protected areas; plain landscapes are predominantly influenced by agricultural activities and are densely populated. In all five countries Tisa River plays a role of the development axis, influencing on economical, infrastructural development, settlement structure, and at the same time concentrating along itself environmentally significant landscapes and nature protected areas, which are a basis for creating an ecological corridor. Such overlapping of numerous activities along the river causes a range of conflicts which can be solved efficiently only by using the territorial approach.

Considering landscape, economic, cultural and political varieties of the Catchment area the five territorial categories have been separated within Tisa Catchment Area.

The area unit dominated by a large centre (Pest, Hajdú-Bihar, Csongrád, Južnobačka, Timiș, Bihor, Cluj, Košice, Uzhorod and Uzhorod Oblast). The area is characterised by the dominance of a large centre concentrating the majority of the inhabitants. The city with its workplaces and services is of good accessibility from the surroundings. Migration gain is a feature of demography. GDP per capita is relatively high compared to the national figures, and employment rate is higher than average. Industry and services are dominant sectors of employment. With the exception of Košice, the terrain is flat; the landscape is varied, with share of agriculture, semi-natural landscapes and forests. Side by side with the concentration of a wide range of services (including cultural, medical, financial, engineering, etc.), the supply of technical infrastructure is adequate.

The area unit with a subsidiary centre (Arad, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Sibiu, Mureș, Mukachivskiyi, Srednjebanatska, Severnobačka). In this category the central city is medium size or large (Miskolc, Sibiu) and is a dominant core of the area, although the extent of population concentration is lesser than in the former category. In and out migrations are balanced. Agriculture is an important economic activity in the hinterland. The protection from flood is, however, generally inadequate. The concentration of services includes various types and levels of education partly as independent

institutions and partly faculties belonging to large university centres. The accessibility of the centres is suitable but needs to be improved especially in the eastern areas.

Area unit with centre undergoing economic conversion (Nógrád, Banská Bystrica, Maramureş, Hunedoara). The centres in this territorial category are medium size or relatively small and declining. The areas are losing population through out-migration, though the age structure of population is fairly young, due the relatively high share of Roma population and short life expectancy. A typical feature of economic structure is the dominance of heavy industries, of coal and metal mining in the process of decline or actually reviving. This form of employment and industrial activity has a marked impact on the landscape and environment. The natural landscape is at the same time rich in attractions with the hills, mountains and forests and semi-natural elements. Accessibility is generally inadequate.

Rural farming area with local centre (Sălaj, Satu Mare, Békés, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Bács-Kiskun, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Zapadnobačka, Severnobańska, Berehivskiyi, Vynogradivskiyi). The spatial pattern is characterised by medium size or small urban centres as well as minor local centres and the spread of rural communities. The demographic structure is ageing; migration loss is a typical trend. The general feature of the morphology is floodplain with scattered small forests and semi-natural landscapes of meadows and extensive farmland. The plough land and the settlements are generally, more or less safe from flood hazards. Accessibility is good or fair considering the scattered settlement pattern. Agriculture as well as services is the main forms of employment. GDP as well as employment rate is low. Though overwhelmed by problems due to uncertainty and low productivity, farming (including processing and farm-based manufacturing) is a great tradition and promising future potential of the area.

Mountainous area with local centre (Heves, Prešov, Alba, Harghita, Bystrița Năsăud, Velykobereznyanskyi, Voloveckiyi, Irshavskiyi, Mighirskiyi, Perechynskiyi, Rahivskiyi, Svalyavskiyi, Tyachivskiyi, Hustskiyi). A general feature of this territorial category is the dramatic, varied geographical morphology with high mountains and steep valleys covered by woodland and semi-natural areas with scattered pastures and some arable land. The settlement structure is scattered with medium size and small centres and

little villages. Accessibility is usually difficult. GDP is low (exception: Heves), employment rate too. The age structure is young in Ukraine and in areas with large Roma population. The supply of services and public utilities is poor in the rural areas. The rural peripheries suffer from the shortage of infrastructure and services but benefit from the abundant natural beauty.

The fact that four of the defined territorial categories are represented within Ukrainian part of Tisa Catchment Area, that is only 7.25% of the total basin area, is a striking confirmation of the integrity of Tisa Catchment Area both natural and socio-economic. The consideration of general approach in assessment of the catchment area based on the fact that all environmental and natural processes affect the entire region and are interconnected. The arising problems regarding environmental, water management, landscape and nature conservation issues have to be solved horizontally and in a synthesised way.

The areas of each territorial category are characterised by different internal features and processes (strengths, weaknesses), which have been defined for each territorial category separately. The general strengths of the area are the scenic value of the landscape of high ecological significance attracted tourism, the significant share of natural and semi-natural areas in the whole area, the great number and extension of the sites of cultural heritages both in the historic cities and villages. The River Tisa and its immediate surroundings, even in its present form, is one of Europe's most natural rivers. The Tisa River and its tributaries serve as a green corridor network. The availability and quality of freshwater and sub-surface water resources is vital. The water resources of the Tisa River Basin are mainly used for public water supply, irrigation and industrial purposes, but also for other agricultural uses, such as fishery, and recreation.

The general weaknesses of the Tisa Catchment Area is the underdeveloped border areas with low social and economic status due to historical reasons; so-called internal peripheries (isolated crisis areas, far from urban and other regional centres, mountainous villages) characterised by long term economic recession, employment crisis, poor infrastructure and difficult access; movement of young, qualified groups from the rural areas, rural hinterland undergoes depopulation; poor educational level and low level of internet accessibility limiting the level of benefiting from

information and communication technologies in the rural and periphery areas; poor quality of the existing road networks as well as the railways; incomplete the qualitative and quantitative conditions of guest reception; low environmental awareness of the population and the business sector. The exquisite quality of cultural and national resources is threatened by the lack of upkeep and maintenance involving the risk of the decay of these resources. The water bodies are at risk mainly due to hydro-morphological alterations and nutrient pollution followed by organic pollution and hazardous substances; flood protection is still insufficient. The external processes – opportunities and threats – are affecting all units of the Tisa River Basin. Thus, the main opportunities for the Tisa Catchment Area are the EU policies, directives as well as financial instruments related to and supporting regional development. The opportunities indicate development trends of the Tisa regions mobilising the internal strengths and mitigating the weaknesses. The threats are external effects confronting the European Union and thus the Tisa Region also in the process of policy implementation. Regional development aims at mitigating these harmful effects in the area under its responsibility by means of the mobilisation of internal strengths and of the elaboration of crisis strategies.

The Tisa Catchment Area Development Strategy is considering and developing the whole ten Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent adopted by the CEMAT.

The Strategy is based on four main priorities each of which are specified by range of objectives. The measures for each objective are defined accordingly to the features of each territorial category.

The first priority “Cooperation, Developing cooperative structures” concerns the key principle of European policy for territorial cohesion. It is underlined by the transnational character of the project and therefore of TICAD Strategy covering NUTS3 area units of new EU member States as well as neighbouring States all dedicated to “promote growth enhancing conditions and factors leading to real convergence”. The specific objectives within this priority are: promoting clusters of innovative enterprises and activities, strengthening institutional cooperation, promoting transnational and local transport connections, and cooperation in cultural activities and strengthening identity.

The effects of the enhancement of cooperation and the development of cooperative structures will be first of the unfolding and upswing of activities. Cooperation will give rise to more and greater variety of joint actions in culture, education as well as trade, tourism and even manufacturing. The cooperative efforts will encourage the people to support mutually advantageous infrastructure development projects for the improvement of transport links, passenger and freight transport and communication networks. The synergies of cooperation will be recognised by small and medium enterprises and will encourage them to form clusters and make joint ventures in services, trade, marketing, tourist services. As a result of the extension of the European Union in 2007, the role of the border region is re-evaluated, and the economic relations with the former urban centres are strengthening, and the border can represent a possibility of breakthrough. The cooperative structures of all kinds will contribute directly and indirectly to competitiveness, infrastructure development and improvement of economic conditions, prosperity and better social climate.

The second priority “Promote polycentric and balanced territorial development and innovative urban-rural relations” is called to prevent depopulation and functional draining of rural areas and at the same time to relieve excessive urban concentration and achieve a balanced territorial development by restoring the mutual, equal and innovative urban-rural relationships. The diverse soil, landscape and cultural features are the traditional resources which offer excellent potentials for increasing economic competitiveness and diversification of economic activities based on local economic. Therefore, it is essential to save natural and cultural endowments to promote the development of multifunctional agriculture corresponding to EU CAP reform, with the technological development of farms, processing of farm produce, sectoral-regional integration and cooperation, development of tourism as an additional source of income.

The specific objectives within the second priority are: increasing economic competitiveness and diversification of economic activities, promoting research, development and innovation and their spill out effects, and improving the living conditions to avoid migration of young people.

- The outcome of promoting the polycentric and balanced territorial development and innovative urban-rural relations will be supported

by the growing demand for healthy food that will motivate ecological management and stop the deterioration of ecological conditions and also the economic exclusion of people living in rural areas. The local added value and growing impact of multiplier effect will contribute to the attractiveness of rural life, to the improvement of the quality of life of the farmers and other people employed in agricultural production and finally, it is an alternative strand of rural economy. The development of tourism will give rise to other economic activities as well (local products, trades and crafts, specific services, gastronomy, etc.), will have a multiplier effect in rural areas. The improving local economy and labour market will help the young qualified people to find their place in the local society. The rising standard of the living conditions can contribute to overcome the general feeling of exclusion and abandonment.

The third priority “Wise management of natural and cultural resources” concerns the fact that the environment can be the source of economic growth, either by encouraging innovative clean technologies, fostering efficient energy use, building up eco-tourism, or by enhancing the attractiveness of areas through ensuring the protection of natural habitats. The use of solar, wind, geothermic and biomass energy resources would restrict environmental pollution and facilitate regional independence in energy management. Technical and regulatory tools should be supported in farming, processing and construction to realise sustainable energy consumption. The tasks of integrated water management are to issue legal, technical and financial regulation to promote the sustainable use of waters, to attain the reduction of pollution and to maintain and protect the water based habitats. There is a great need for modern waste recycling and disposal infrastructure as well as dumpsites. The rates of water supply and sewage disposal systems must be levelled and sewage treatment plants must be established. Industrial waste can be reduced by means of technological development, intensive regulation and penalty. For the reduction of transport pollution, it is essential to promote public transport and alternative transport means as well as the effective transport management schemes. The long-term solution of this problem, which must be an objective of regional development programmes, is the reduction of the

need for transfer, shorter distances between residence and workplaces as well as goods and markets.

The control of land use is a primary means of protection from environmental risks such as floods, landslides, draught and excess groundwater. The spatial plans and their regulations facilitate the control of development, the restriction of development in low-lying, flood-prone and erosion-prone areas. Another important means of flood control is the further development of abatement technology, dykes and forewarning systems.

For the protection of the outstanding natural and cultural heritage, the greatest resource of the Tisa Catchment Area it is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the institutional system of nature conservation, to prevent the shrinkage and vanishing of natural and semi-natural areas, to improve the environmental awareness of local population, to promote the organisation of traditional cultural events, promote diversity, harmonise the events and enhance their role in the protection of local cultural traditions.

The specific objectives within the third priority are:

- developing energy resources, maintaining safety;
- to promote land use which is suitable to the landscape characteristics;
- adaptive integrated water management;
- limitation of impact of natural disaster by preventive measures;
- reducing environmental damage;
- enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural and cultural heritage.

The development of local material and energy cycles will contribute to regional economic sustainability and to the decrease of environmental pollution. The sustainable management of natural resources will maintain the natural environment and the favourable climatic conditions, provide the local farming with soil and water of appropriate quality and quantity and reduce the harmful impacts of environmental hazards. The growth of economic productivity and security will be beneficial for social as well as rural development.

The fourth priority “Investment in the people” requires actions for specific demographic groups which promote further cultural and civil society cooperation and serve for development of local communities, strengthening

identity and competitive skills to help formulating local economy. To reduce economic vulnerability and social exclusion characterising the rural areas it is essential to support investment into the people.

The specific objectives within the fourth priority are:

- to support actions for specific demographic groups;
- to keep young generations in the area.

The improvement of education and skills plays an essential role in the adaptation of market requirements, increasing employment and reducing economic vulnerability. The adult training development and creation, expansion of alternative employment opportunities improves the prospects for social deprived rural areas in field of joining the economic bloodstream and labour market.

The International Strategy has defined the key directions for Tisa Catchment Area development, the ways to improve strengths of the territory and minimise its weaknesses, to take advantage of the existing opportunities and to prevent potential threats. Taking into account a natural integrity of the area, interdependency and interconnectivity of the processes within it, the necessity of international, particularly cross-border, collaboration between affected countries had been underlined in the political recommendations on the Strategy implementation for the purpose of complex and coherent fulfilling of the defined tasks. Also project partners had agreed regarding the key role of spatial planning in promoting of International Strategy of Tisa Catchment Area development implementation.

Hereby, the TICAD Project is a striking example of an international collaboration in spatial context within naturally defined area. The elaborated Strategy and policy recommendations are forming a framework for further collaboration and sustainable development of the Tisa Catchment Area.

Tisa Catchment Area Development – planning in natural borders



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Project target area



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Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent:

1. Promoting territorial cohesion through a more balanced social and economic development of regions and improved competitiveness
2. Encouraging urban development generated by functions and improving the relationship between the town and the countryside
3. Promoting more balanced accessibility
4. Developing access to information and knowledge
5. Reducing environmental damage
6. Enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural heritage
7. Enhancing the cultural heritage as a factor for development
8. Developing energy resources while maintaining safety
9. Encouraging high quality, sustainable tourism
10. Limiting the impact caused by natural disasters

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Types of European regions covered by Guiding principles with spatial development measures

1. **Landscapes**
2. **Urban areas**
3. **Rural areas**
4. **Mountains**
5. **Coastal and island regions**
6. **Eurocorridors**
7. **Flood plains and alluvial valleys**
8. **Redundant industrial and military sites**
9. **Border regions**

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TICAD Project has been aimed

- to contribute to the **harmonisation** of the **integrated territorial developments** implemented in the river basin,
- to facilitate the creation of a **sustainable economic structure**, the **optimal utilisation** of natural and cultural resources, the development of **areas of competitive growth** and
- to promote the establishment of the internal and external functional **interdependencies of the network of settlements**.

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TICAD partners

Ministries and a trans-national body:

- Ministry of Interior Affairs (Hungary) – observer partner
- Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism, (Romania)
- Ministry of Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic
- International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River – ICPDR – Tisza Group (Austria) – observer partner

Regional and local development agencies

- South Great Plain Regional Development Agency (Hungary)
- Regional Centre for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises and Entrepreneurship Subotica, LLC Subotica (Republic of Serbia)
- Agency of Regional Development and Cross-border Co-operation “Transcarpathia” (Ukraine)

Planning and scientific institutes and public authorities :

- VATI Hungarian Nonprofit Limited Liability Company for Regional Development and Town Planning (Hungary)
- National Institute for Research and Development in Construction, Urban Planning and Sustainable Spatial Development (Romania)
- Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca Faculty of Geography (Romania)
- Slovak Environmental Agency
- University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad (Serbia)
- University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Technical Sciences (Serbia)
- Ukrainian State Scientific-Research Institute of Urban Design “Dipromisto” named after Y.M.Bilokon (Ukraine)
- PC “Institute for town planning in Vojvodina”, Novi Sad (Serbia)

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Working process

- Elaboration of common methodological basis
- Collaborative workshops
- Lively regular on-line collaboration
- Stakeholder meetings
- International conferences



Project results

- **Common** information and **data base**
- Analysis of the state and perspective of the area: **national studies** and a **synthesis of these analyses**
- Spatial Decision Support System (**TICAD SDSS**) - a tool for supporting the development of a transnational strategy
- Elaboration of a **common strategy** towards the interlinked objectives of water management, land-use consolidation, environmental rehabilitation, nature conservation, economic diversification as well as social progress with the help of development and use of an integrated territorial assessment tool
- Elaboration of **pilot projects** aimed in local strategies for three pilot areas representing typical issues of the area, discussion, consultations
- Formulation of **policy recommendations** for national, regional and specific local level

Pilot projects



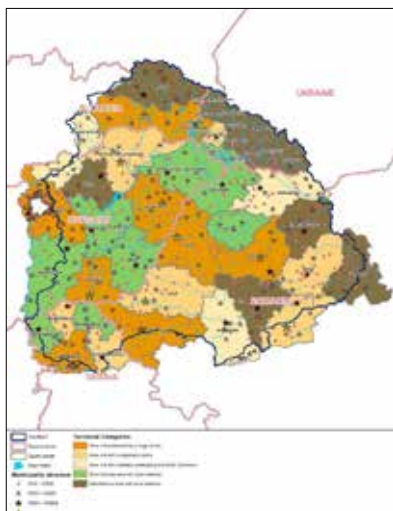
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- **Interconnectivity** of the both natural and socio-economic processes
- Landscape structure determines main economic and social features of the region



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Territorial Categories



1. Area unit dominated by a large centre
2. Area unit with a subsidiary centre
3. Area unit with centre(s) undergoing economic conversion
4. Rural farming area with local centre(s)
5. Mountainous area with local centre(s)

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Strength

- the **scenic value** of the landscape of high ecological significance attracted tourism,
- the significant share of **natural and semi-natural areas** in the whole area,
- the great number and extension of the sites of **cultural heritage** both in the historic cities and villages.
- the River Tisa and its immediate surroundings, even in its present form, is one of Europe's most **natural rivers**.
- the Tisa River and its tributaries serve as a **green corridor network**.
- The availability and quality of **freshwater** and sub-surface water resources is vital.

Weaknesses

- the underdeveloped border areas,
- internal peripheries characterised by long term economic recession,
- rural hinterland undergoes depopulation,
- poor quality of the existing road networks as well as the railways ,
- low environmental awareness.

The main priorities of the Tisa Catchment Area Development

- **Cooperation, Developing cooperative structures,**
 1. promoting clusters of innovative enterprises and activities;
 2. strengthening institutional cooperation;
 3. promoting transnational and local transport connections;
 4. cooperation in cultural activities and strengthening identity.
- **Promote polycentric and balanced territorial development and innovative urban-rural relations,**
 1. increasing economic competitiveness and diversification of economic activities;
 2. promoting R&D&I and their spill out effects;
 3. improving the living conditions to avoid migration of young people.
- **Wise management of natural and cultural resources,**
 1. Developing energy resources, maintaining safety;
 2. To promote land use which is suitable to the landscape characteristics;
 3. Adaptive integrated water management;
 4. Limitation of impact of natural disaster by preventive measures;
 5. Reducing environmental damage;
 6. Enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural and cultural heritage.
- **Investment into the people.**
 1. to support actions for specific demographic groups;
 2. to keep young generation in the area.

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Tisa Catchment Area Development – TICAD

[Official web-site:](http://www.see-ticad.eu)

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Thank you for your kind attention!



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Rapporteur

Le paysage offre une nouvelle perspective pour la gouvernance

M. Jean-François SEGUIN

Ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage, France

Dans son idéal comme dans sa réalité, l'Europe s'est construite sur l'échange. L'échange du meilleur comme du pire. Faut-il rappeler que l'Europe politique actuelle est née sur le pire : le champ de bataille de la Somme, durant la Première Guerre Mondiale. Ces échanges puissants, anciens et répétés ont eu pour résultat non pas une uniformisation des territoires et des sociétés européennes, mais l'extraordinaire multiplicité et diversité des situations et donc des paysages.

Maria José Festas m'a raconté que sur certaines pierres de l'abbaye cistercienne d'Alcobaça au Portugal, on trouve la signature d'ouvriers arméniens. En Arménie, une chanson traditionnelle raconte la même histoire sur la même mélodie qu'une chanson traditionnelle portugaise.

La Sicile est autre un merveilleux exemple de la magnifique et singulière créativité née des échanges, parfois guerriers, entre les Siciliens, les Grecs, les Byzantins, les Arabes et les Normands venus par étapes de Scandinavie.

Ces échanges continuels ont permis à l'Europe, aux Etats, aux régions, aux collectivités locales, aux populations de sortir « par le haut » de plusieurs crises graves. L'espoir que j'entretiens est que le paysage, en particulier parce qu'il propose une approche nouvelle du territoire et des relations sociales, peut contribuer à surmonter la crise profonde qui secoue l'Europe aujourd'hui.

C'est sans doute par anticipation de la situation actuelle que la Convention européenne du paysage, rédigée avant 2000, a prévue dans son article 8 l'assistance mutuelle et l'échange d'informations. C'est l'objet premier de ce temps d'échange et je crois que cet objectif a été largement atteint.

J'ai ainsi choisi de porter mon attention sur la manière dont les politiques du paysage nationales et régionales s'inscrivent dans une nouvelle approche

de l'économie, dans une nouvelle approche du territoire, dans une nouvelle approche du rôle des populations.

En effet, le paysage, au sens de la Convention européenne du paysage, est fondé sur le partage et non pas sur la confiscation. Sur les valeurs économiques immatérielles plus que sur les valeurs économiques monétaires et spéculatives.

Un modèle économique inspiré du paysage serait, lui aussi, fondé sur la prédominance de valeurs liées au bien-être collectif, c'est-à-dire sur le partage des richesses et non pas dans la seule logique de l'offre et de la demande.

Le paysage n'est pas seulement une ressource pour l'économie touristique. En améliorant le bien-être, le paysage est aussi une ressource économique en ce qu'il permet de mobiliser plus et mieux l'énergie et l'intelligence des populations.

Le modèle économique actuel nous a conduits à la crise, pouvons-nous croire que ce même modèle nous permettra de sortir de la crise ?

Yves Luginbühl a montré hier que les sociétés ne changent vraiment que sous la pression des crises. Il a montré également que ces crises ne sont productives que si elles sont l'occasion de changer de modèles, de changer de paradigmes.

Les présentations de ces deux jours nous laissent entrevoir quels seront les paradigmes, quels seront les modèles qui émergent et qui permettront, je le crois, de contribuer à résoudre la crise actuelle et d'espérer un nouveau et meilleur bien-être collectif.

Le paysage est un nouvel objet politique, 2000 était hier. Il bouscule certaines habitudes. Il peut être l'occasion de réviser nos pratiques de l'aménagement, en particulier parce que le paysage nécessite d'aborder simultanément les problématiques globales et les problématiques locales, il nécessite de mieux mettre en œuvre le principe de subsidiarité.

Le paysage, en tant que réalité territoriale, et non pas en tant que concept, détermine une nouvelle échelle territoriale (j'ai été très intéressé de voir que plusieurs orateurs de ces deux jours ont attribué aux paysages de leur pays des échelles très voisines).

Cette échelle du paysage, souvent différente de celle des entités administratives traditionnelles, est liée à l'entrelacement des réalités matérielles et des représentations sociales.

Ces représentations et perceptions sociales ont leurs experts. Ce sont les populations et la participation, la coopération, est aujourd'hui entrée dans les pratiques, ou en tout cas dans la volonté des autorités publiques. La reconnaissance des droits et des responsabilités des populations vis-à-vis du paysage dessine des territoires qui ne sont plus seulement géographiques ou fonctionnels.

Le paysage offre une nouvelle perspective pour la gouvernance. Le paysage impose de savoir répondre à la fois aux aspirations locales, notamment pour garantir la singularité de chacun des paysages, et aux défis globaux liés en particulier à l'économie mondialisée.

Le paysage redistribue les cartes des responsabilités. L'Etat n'est plus, dans beaucoup de pays, l'unique acteur du paysage. Les pouvoirs locaux et régionaux sont de plus en plus investis dans la responsabilité des paysages.

En matière de paysage, si personne n'est innocent, tous sont invités à contribuer aux Objectifs de qualité paysagère.

CONCLUSIONS

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There is much to consider and to conclude from the rich exchange of information and case studies presented at the 16th International Council of Europe CEMAT Symposium and the 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. In considering the topic “Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning” and all the presentations given, two key points are worth re-emphasising:

- the issue of power relations and structures in spatial planning and landscape planning;
- the idea of intelligence in relation to participatory processes in the landscape.

Embedded within many of the presentations and comments made are issues of power in the landscape. We saw power revealed in the physical landscape in, for example, the infrastructure of bridges, in the establishment of wind turbines and in expensive residential and tourist developments. These are examples of visually explicit power. But much is also unseen, or implicit, through social and economic relations and structures (see Akbulut and Soyly, 2012), and it is important to recognise this and to understand the impacts of the hidden power operating in the landscape.

Power determines whose wishes and views are reflected within the construction of regulatory and planning systems as well as how the planning framework is implemented. As has been said in these Workshops, spatial planning has a particular role in helping to create new spatial and regional cultures and attitudes. Considering power issues helps us understand the values and principles within our planning system and how power can be used as a catalyst for the regeneration of landscapes. There are many who hold indirect power over landscape change, such as the bankers who are attributed with a major input to our present social and economic crisis. This kind of power is not a new phenomenon and it is possible to identify landscape change that has occurred through direct and indirect drivers throughout history as well as in the present day. There has been some considerable reference to the present social and economic

crisis as well as to environmental concerns during these Workshops. In times of crisis there is often great environmental change, and sometimes movement of populations away from or back to the land. For example, in Greece, it has been reported that young people are leaving the cities to return to family farms and also the applications for training in farming skills has increased (e.g. Reuters, 2012). As a trigger for change, crisis can provide new opportunities for change in power relations as well as change in landscape. It can mean that people are empowered to develop a different relationship with landscape that may change their lives as well as the landscape. This may apply as much to urban dwellers as well as to those in rural or urban fringe areas and it can be about creating a new connection and state that is more sustainable than the present situation, rather than a return to some kind of idealised condition or equilibrium, which probably has never actually existed.

Within this context it is important that we as professionals, policy-makers and participants in the landscape reflect on the power we wield and how we can provide opportunities for people to take advantage of change. Big thinking is not always the best answer to big problems, although politicians in particular often prefer to promote such solutions. Short term solutions that compromise landscape heritage are also not the answer, nor is the creation of museum-type islands of protected landscapes that ignore the need to consider everyday landscapes where most people live. The situation is complex and actions that are needed are likely to be diverse. The cumulative impact of small actions fostered over time may provide more sustainable solutions than big actions. Spatial planning can help to coordinate and manage small, apparently random changes and we should not wait to find the 'right' solution, because such an answer may never be found, indeed it may never be findable. As has been said, prudent landscape management is required and wise use of space, but we also need creative and forward-thinking planning that engages with power in the landscape as a key consideration in space management.

Landscape change is judged as good or bad in relation to the values of those who are in judgement. Thus, what may have been seen as good change in the past, may now be seen as detrimental to landscape, and vice-versa. Change presently occurring in the landscape may be seen as good or bad now but in a completely different light by future generations.

As societies change, the impacts of change on landscapes may increase or decrease. In relation to social and economic crises poverty does not necessarily help to protect landscapes against undesirable change as is sometimes suggested; in the same way, affluence does not necessarily promote landscape destruction, although there are studies that suggest that ecological knowledge gained by close working and living with the land which can provide the basis for sustainable landscape management, often declines with economic growth (see Pilgrim *et al.*, 2007). What matters here is who makes decisions and what decisions are made. This then means that those who have power over decision-making for landscape change are in a particularly important position, and the hidden power relations need to be understood if society is to achieve beneficial change through forward planning.

The second point is to suggest that intelligence is a useful way of considering participatory processes (see Brown & Lauder, 2001 ; Roe, 2012a ; Roe, 2012b), an idea that emerges from much of what has been said in the Workshops. The creation of greater sustainability in the landscape is to a considerable extent about decision-making based on informed choices and understandings. The basis on which such decisions are made need to be more robust as well as the opportunities, the political, legal and administrative frameworks that allow for and promote inclusive processes. Attention should be given to the development of knowledge capital at every level within communities (including policy-makers, professionals and ordinary people). New opportunities need to be provided to express this knowledge and to develop visions for future landscapes within the decision-making system, particularly the spatial planning system, which, as we have heard, is so influential on landscape change and thus people's quality of life.

Ways to unlock ordinary people's experience require further development, particularly in relation to the local knowledge of ordinary as well as special landscapes. These understandings can be combined with expert knowledge to find new and creative solutions to landscape issues, such as the many examples we have seen in these Workshop sessions. The case studies shown have provided insights to people's desires, understandings and needs and the importance of developing new theoretical approaches as well as new practices in spatial planning. Understanding landscape is

as much about understanding people's perceptions, feelings and emotions and understanding the changes in different cultures and local contexts as it is about land use and physical change. Although policy-makers are often good at understanding and using this in a political context, planners are often not good at mobilising such knowledge for positive purposes in spatial planning; they forget that landscape is more than a simple economic resource, but has a significant and enduring role to play in the identity, health and well-being of communities and individuals.

Building landscape intelligence can be seen as a collaborative process that is much more than simple consultation that pays lip-service to participatory decision-making. It is a holistic information-building and revealing process that evaluates, monitors and feeds back ideas; a way of recognising existing knowledge and frameworks of understanding; it is an idea that incorporates the investigation of forward-thinking opportunities for change as well as the important principles and values that are embedded within the historic landscape. Indeed many landscapes are the result of collective intelligence mobilised by communities over many years. However, collective action that mobilises intelligence to provide new solutions to landscape issues may be prevented by the power relations at institutional as well as local levels, so addressing power issues is critical in ensuring successful public participation (Akbulut and Soyly, 2012) in creating landscape intelligence.

The case studies and country reports provided in these Workshops suggest that significant progress is being made in many of the State Parties in relation to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The Convention strongly supports and provides the basis for the creation of a new collaborative intelligence relevant to all interested parties in relation to landscape, particularly through the general and specific actions set out in Articles 5 and 6, the mutual assistance and consideration of transfrontier landscapes in Articles 8 and 9 and the monitoring of progress in Article 10. In particular, such intelligence should be built through the participatory processes referred to in Article 5 because building future landscapes that today's and future communities will wish to live in cannot be built by any group or individual alone, but through concerted action of communities that is developed through debate and well-informed decision-making. We should perhaps remember the old saying 'stronger

together' and develop integrative, interactive, trans-disciplinary processes where we as professionals show respect and humility, and ordinary people are empowered.

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Le riche échange d'informations et d'études de cas qui a eu lieu au 16^e Symposium international de la CEMAT du Conseil de l'Europe et 12^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage donne largement matière à réflexion et permet de tirer de nombreux enseignements. L'examen du thème « Visions de l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale : le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire » et toutes les communications qui ont été faites nous amènent à souligner à nouveau deux points fondamentaux, à savoir :

- la question des rapports et structures de pouvoir dans l'aménagement du territoire et des paysages ;
- l'idée d'intelligence en rapport avec les processus participatifs concernant le paysage.

Nombre des exposés et commentaires qui ont été faits intègrent les questions de pouvoir en rapport avec le paysage. Concrètement, le pouvoir transparait dans le paysage à travers, par exemple, l'infrastructure des ponts, l'installation d'éoliennes ou la création de complexes résidentiels et touristiques de luxe. Ce sont là des exemples de manifestations visuellement explicites du pouvoir. Cependant, une grande partie du pouvoir est dissimulée ou implicite, s'exprimant par le biais des relations et structures sociales et économiques (voir Akbulut et Soylu, 2012) ; il est important de le reconnaître et de comprendre quels sont les effets du pouvoir occulte à l'œuvre dans le paysage.

Le pouvoir détermine qui sont les personnes dont les desideratas et points de vue sont pris en compte dans l'élaboration des systèmes de planification et de réglementation ainsi que la façon dont le cadre de planification est mis en œuvre. Comme l'ont dit les participants à ces Ateliers, l'aménagement du territoire a un rôle particulier à jouer s'agissant de contribuer à instaurer de nouvelles cultures et attitudes vis-à-vis de l'espace et des territoires régionaux. L'étude des questions de pouvoir nous aide à comprendre les valeurs et principes qui orientent notre système de planification et la manière dont le pouvoir peut servir de

catalyseur pour la revitalisation des paysages. De nombreuses personnes exercent un pouvoir indirect sur la transformation des paysages comme les banquiers à qui l'on attribue une part de responsabilité majeure dans notre crise sociale et économique actuelle. Ce type de pouvoir n'est pas un phénomène nouveau et l'on peut faire l'inventaire des transformations du paysage qui se sont produites grâce à des éléments moteurs directs ou indirects tout au long de l'histoire ainsi que de nos jours. La crise sociale et économique actuelle et les préoccupations environnementales ont été très souvent mentionnées au cours de ces Ateliers. En période de crise, on observe souvent de grands changements environnementaux et, parfois, des mouvements de population caractérisés par un dépeuplement des campagnes ou, inversement, un retour à la terre. En Grèce, par exemple, selon certaines enquêtes, les jeunes quitteraient les villes pour retourner dans l'exploitation familiale et les demandes de formation aux métiers du secteur agricole auraient augmenté (voir, entre autres, Reuters, 2012). En tant que facteur de changement, la crise peut fournir de nouvelles possibilités de modification des rapports de pouvoir et d'évolution en matière de paysage. Elle peut mettre les citoyens en mesure d'établir une relation différente avec le paysage qui peut changer leur vie ainsi que le paysage ; c'est vrai pour les personnes qui habitent en ville tout comme pour celles qui vivent à la campagne ou dans des zones urbaines périphériques ; elle peut conduire à l'instauration d'un nouveau lien et à une situation nouvelle plus durable que l'actuelle, au lieu d'un retour à une sorte d'équilibre ou d'état idéalisé qui n'a probablement jamais réellement existé.

Dans ce contexte, il importe qu'en tant que professionnels, décideurs ou acteurs du paysage, nous réfléchissions au pouvoir que nous exerçons et à la façon de donner aux citoyens des possibilités de tirer parti des changements. Les grandes idées ne sont pas toujours la meilleure réponse aux grands problèmes, bien que les responsables politiques, en particulier, préfèrent souvent promouvoir de telles solutions. Les solutions à court terme qui compromettent le patrimoine paysager ne sont pas non plus une réponse, pas plus que la création d'îlots de paysages protégés assimilables à des musées qui ignorent la nécessité de penser les paysages dans lesquels vit au quotidien la majorité de la population. La situation est complexe et les mesures voulues seront probablement variées. L'effet cumulatif de

petites mesures prises au fil du temps peut déboucher sur des solutions plus durables que les initiatives de grande ampleur. L'aménagement du territoire peut contribuer à coordonner et à gérer de petits changements qui paraissent dus au hasard ; nous ne devrions pas attendre de trouver la « bonne » solution car nous ne la trouverons peut-être jamais et, du reste, elle est peut-être introuvable. Comme cela a été dit, il faut gérer prudemment le paysage et faire un usage judicieux de l'espace mais nous avons aussi besoin d'une planification créative et prospective effectuée en concertation avec le pouvoir à l'œuvre dans le paysage en tant qu'élément clé à prendre en considération dans la gestion de l'espace.

Les modifications apportées au paysage sont jugées bonnes ou mauvaises en fonction des valeurs des décideurs. C'est ainsi que ce qui a pu être considéré comme un bon changement par le passé peut à présent être jugé préjudiciable au paysage et vice-versa. Les transformations actuelles du paysage peuvent être tenues pour bonnes ou mauvaises à présent mais envisagées par les futures générations sous un angle complètement différent. A mesure que les sociétés évoluent, l'impact de cette évolution sur le paysage peut être plus marquée ou l'être moins. Dans le contexte des crises économiques et sociales, la pauvreté ne contribue pas nécessairement à protéger les paysages contre des changements indésirables, comme on le suggère parfois ; de la même façon, la prospérité n'entraîne pas nécessairement la destruction des paysages, bien que des études semblent indiquer que les connaissances environnementales qui ont été acquises par ceux qui travaillent et vivent en contact étroit avec la terre et peuvent constituer la base d'une gestion durable du paysage, diminuent souvent en période de croissance économique (voir Pilgrim et al., 2007). L'important ici, c'est qui prend les décisions et quelles décisions sont prises. Il s'ensuit que ceux qui détiennent le pouvoir de décision en matière de transformation du paysage sont en position de force et il faut comprendre les relations de pouvoir occultes si l'on veut que la société opère des changements bénéfiques grâce à la planification.

Le second point consiste à affirmer que l'intelligence est un angle de vue utile pour envisager les processus participatifs (voir Brown et Lauder, 2001 ; Roe, 2012a ; Roe, 2012b) ; c'est une idée qui ressort de nombreux propos tenus au cours des ateliers. Le renforcement de la durabilité en matière de paysage dépend, dans une large mesure, d'une prise de décisions

fondée sur des conceptions et des choix éclairés. La base sur laquelle ces décisions sont prises doit être plus solide ainsi que les occasions, les cadres politiques, juridiques et administratifs qui permettent et encouragent la mise en œuvre de processus inclusifs. Il serait bon de s'attacher à développer le capital de connaissances à tous les niveaux de la société (y compris parmi les décideurs, les professionnels et les simples citoyens). Il faut donner de nouvelles occasions de communiquer ces connaissances et de concevoir des visions pour les paysages de demain dans le cadre du système décisionnel, notamment en matière d'aménagement du territoire, qui, comme nous l'avons vu, a tant d'influence sur la transformation du paysage et donc sur la qualité de vie de la population.

Il convient de développer encore les moyens de permettre au simple citoyen de transmettre son expérience, notamment en rapport avec la connaissance locale des paysages ordinaires comme de ceux qui présentent un intérêt particulier. Cette expérience peut se combiner avec des connaissances d'experts pour trouver des solutions innovantes aux problèmes liés au paysage, comme l'ont montré les nombreux exemples présentés au cours de ces ateliers. Les études de cas ont donné un aperçu des désidératas, conceptions et besoins de la population et de l'utilité de concevoir de nouvelles approches théoriques et de nouvelles pratiques en matière d'aménagement du territoire. La perception du paysage, ce n'est pas seulement une question d'occupation des sols et de transformation physique de l'espace mais c'est aussi, et tout autant, la compréhension des points de vue, des sentiments et des émotions des occupants de cet espace ainsi que celle des changements intervenant dans des cultures et des contextes locaux différents. Alors que les décideurs en sont souvent bien conscients et s'y réfèrent dans un contexte politique, les urbanistes ne savent souvent pas bien mobiliser ces connaissances à des fins utiles pour l'aménagement du territoire ; ils oublient que le paysage est plus qu'une simple ressource économique, qu'il a un rôle important et durable à jouer dans l'identité, la santé et le bien-être des sociétés et des individus. Créer une intelligence du paysage peut être considéré comme un processus collaboratif qui est beaucoup plus qu'une simple consultation exprimant une adhésion de pure forme au processus décisionnel participatif. C'est un processus global de recueil et de communication d'informations qui enregistre, évalue et répercute des idées, une façon, autrement dit,

de reconnaître l'existence d'un savoir et de cadres de compréhension ; c'est une vision qui intègre l'étude des possibilités de planification du changement ainsi que les valeurs et principes clés inscrits dans le paysage historique. En effet, de nombreux paysages sont le fruit d'une intelligence collective mobilisée par des groupes humains pendant de nombreuses années. Toutefois, l'action collective qui mobilise l'intelligence pour apporter des solutions nouvelles à des questions liées au paysage peut être entravée par des relations de pouvoir aux niveaux à la fois institutionnel et local, aussi est-il essentiel de traiter les questions de pouvoir pour garantir une bonne participation du public (Akbulut et Soylu, 2012) à l'organisation d'une intelligence du paysage.

Les études de cas et les rapports par pays qui ont été présentés lors de ces Ateliers indiquent que des progrès notables ont été accomplis dans de nombreux Etats parties concernant la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage. La Convention soutient fermement la création d'une nouvelle intelligence collaborative intéressant toutes les parties concernées en rapport avec le paysage, notamment grâce aux mesures générales et particulières énoncées dans les articles 5 et 6, à l'assistance mutuelle et à la prise en compte des paysages transfrontaliers comme le préconisent les articles 8 et 9 et au suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention que prévoit l'article 10. Cette intelligence devrait être établie au moyen, en particulier, des procédures de participation mentionnées à l'article 5 car la conception des paysages dans lesquels les communautés d'aujourd'hui et de demain souhaiteront vivre ne peut pas être laissée à un seul groupe ou individu mais doit être le fruit d'une action concertée des communautés caractérisée par des débats et un processus décisionnel reposant sur des informations fiables. Nous devrions peut-être nous souvenir du vieux dicton « L'union fait la force » et élaborer des processus de coordination interactifs et transdisciplinaires dans le cadre desquels nous, professionnels, ferons preuve de respect et d'humilité tandis que les citoyens ordinaires se verront investis de moyens d'action accrus.

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M. Patrice COLLIGNON

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A l'issue de ces deux journées de débats enrichissants, ma première démarche est de féliciter les autorités grecques pour l'accueil de ce Symposium qui porte tout à la fois les enjeux de la Convention européenne du paysage et de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire. La qualité et la diversité des intervenants invitent à y prendre part, ce pourquoi nous devons remercier le Conseil de l'Europe, au travers de Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons et de son équipe, qui a permis de bien appréhender au niveau paneuropéen la thématique de la participation publique dans les stratégies paysagères et d'aménagement du territoire.

Les propos de notre première journée d'échanges ont été marqués par la crise polysémique que subissent avec plus ou moins de pression les Etats européens. Plusieurs intervenants ont stigmatisé le fossé croissant entre les citoyens et les dirigeants politiques, entre les citoyens et le projet européen. Aborder la question de la démocratie territoriale à travers de nouvelles stratégies d'aménagement du territoire approchées par la dimension paysagère s'inscrit donc pleinement dans le champ politique actuel.

Une autre rupture qui caractérise notre période est l'affaiblissement du lien entre les activités économiques et le territoire sur lequel elles se déploient. Cela peut être flagrant pour ce qui est de certaines activités économiques comme l'agriculture intensive ou hors-sol, mais également en ce qui concerne l'implantation d'entreprises à la simple recherche d'opportunités fiscales ou financières. Ce lien anémié entre l'acteur économique et son territoire ouvre plus large encore le champ aux délocalisations : renforcer l'ancrage territorial des entreprises est un enjeu non seulement économique (par les plus-values locales collatérales, les partenariats locaux, le renforcement conjoint de l'image entrepreneuriale et territoriale...) mais aussi politique.

Je pense que la politique de paysage peut apporter des éléments de réponse à ces symptômes de crise. Il y a là notamment, matière à ré-intéresser

le citoyen aux affaires politiques puisque ces considérations le touchent directement dans son cadre de vie.

L'une des conclusions de la réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, tenue à Evora en 2011, était l'affirmation que la politique du paysage n'est pas une politique de luxe. On peut ici affirmer que la politique paysagère est une politique participant aux réponses à la crise, notamment parce qu'elle contribue par l'animation citoyenne à rapprocher la population de la chose politique.

On nous a montré, sur base de références historiques, combien le phénomène de crise est cyclique et que nous nous dirigeons, selon cette analyse, vers une période d'ajustement, certes après encore quelques années de grandes difficultés. Une nouvelle politique paysagère peut ouvrir, dans ce basculement, un espace d'innovation sociale, d'expérimentation dans la transversalité des politiques. On est là au cœur du thème de cette manifestation qui vise au rapprochement des politiques d'aménagement du territoire et du paysage, sur base de démarches participatives.

En entendant les différentes présentations nationales, j'ai ressenti un sentiment positif, un sentiment de progrès. Oui, les préoccupations paysagères progressent dans les réglementations et les politiques. Oui, on voit se multiplier des expérimentations innovantes porteuses de savoir. Mais, dans le même temps, subsiste un certain scepticisme nourri de constats plus négatifs liés à des aménagements en contradiction avec les attentes locales. Il faut renforcer le poids des politiques paysagères pour leur donner capacité à peser davantage sur l'aménagement du territoire.

Il n'empêche que la Convention européenne du paysage apparaît bien au niveau paneuropéen comme un phare vers lequel tendent les politiques nationales. On doit notamment se réjouir de l'orientation prise par l'Union européenne vers une prise en compte plus importante de cette Convention.

Demain, les hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT travailleront sur différents chantiers dont l'un est intitulé « La participation publique comme facteur de bonne gouvernance ». Ce Symposium a-t-il apporté des contributions à ce thème ?

De nombreuses interventions ont corroboré l'apport de la participation publique ou citoyenne à la connaissance du territoire : la participation permet de mieux appréhender les réalités locales, de dépasser les stéréotypes

que certains peuvent avoir par rapport à d'autres territoires mais parfois par rapport à leur propre territoire. Ces connaissances portent sur des paysages, des territoires extrêmement variés : cette diversité est une richesse, elle peut aussi être un obstacle. La participation publique peut contribuer à le franchir car elle va permettre de faire émerger au plan local des réalités du territoire, des valeurs cachées ou méconnues qui vont enrichir les apports des scientifiques. Par cette augmentation de la conscience et de la connaissance à la fois collective et individuelle, la participation publique est certainement un facteur de bonne gouvernance. Du fait de la transversalité de la notion de paysage, le chemin de la réflexion locale va souvent conduire à un travail sur la notion de projet de territoire. A travers ses différentes procédures et facettes, une politique paysagère associe en effet des dynamiques très diverses et plurisectorielles : elle rassemble des êtres géographiques et sensibles, pour reprendre une expression de Yves Luginbühl, et les amène à co-travailler la notion de projet partagé. Le processus de participation publique va non seulement porter et accompagner cette évolution, mais il va aussi permettre de prévenir ou d'enrayer des conflits internes aux acteurs locaux.

En tant qu'ONG, nous nous interrogeons régulièrement sur l'efficacité de la participation publique et des efforts que font les citoyens pour s'engager dans ces procédures. Pour les ONG, pour les citoyens, le critère de réussite de leur participation reste son impact sur le terrain : c'est l'élément important qui validera l'efficacité de leur implication.

L'ingénierie de la participation publique nous paraît dans ce contexte extrêmement importante : la mise à disposition de moyens humains et financiers pour accompagner ces processus de participation en est une condition de succès, en sus d'une méthodologie de travail adaptée. Disposer, au sein d'une communauté territoriale, d'une équipe d'animation permet d'inscrire dans la durée une démarche qui par nature dépasse les échéances électorales ; c'est un facteur de continuité important.

La qualité du processus participatif témoignera également du sens donné par les autorités à la démarche. Entre une consultation alibi porteuse d'un faux dialogue et une participation véritablement contributive aux décisions, la marge est grande.

Nous avons encore tous à l'esprit l'exposé de ce matin nous présentant les points clés d'une démarche participative réussie, incluant la détermination

des acteurs impliqués, des objectifs de participation, du calendrier... Mais il ne s'agit pas seulement d'avoir une bonne feuille de route théorique, encore faut-il qu'elle soit adaptée aux conditions locales.

Deux éléments nous paraissent également importants au regard de l'efficacité de la participation publique sur le long terme. Il s'agit de mettre en place un processus d'évaluation continu de la participation publique, mais également d'assurer un *feedback* aux citoyens en ce qui concerne l'impact de leur participation. Très souvent, trop souvent, émerge le sentiment d'avoir participé sans pouvoir connaître ou mesurer l'efficacité et le résultat de cette implication.

Un autre élément me semble ressortir de nos travaux sans qu'il soit suffisamment exploité : alors que nous sommes convaincus de l'importance d'associer les jeunes à nos efforts en faveur du paysage, il semblerait qu'il y ait comme une réticence à utiliser leurs vecteurs de communications les plus usuels. Pourquoi ne pas engager notre communication envers les jeunes publics sur les réseaux sociaux, pourquoi ne pas mieux intégrer dans nos projets l'univers numérique dans lequel s'exprime la jeunesse ?

Dans une démarche proactive, je souhaite interpeller la Conférence des ONG à travers sa Commission « Cohésion sociale, démocratie et enjeux mondiaux », dont la Présidente Anne-Marie Chavanon est parmi nous, pour évoquer une future action européenne qui, dans le cadre du 15^e anniversaire de la Convention européenne du paysage en 2015, pourrait concerner les jeunes. A côté du Prix du paysage du conseil de l'Europe, dont je salue les premières réussites, il y a sans doute place pour toucher un public jeune par des projets de communication plus ludiques dont l'expression « mon paysage, c'est aussi ton paysage » synthétiserait l'esprit. Dans une société que les jeunes générations appréhendent et vivent de manière fort différente par un usage renouvelé des nouvelles technologies, il nous faut trouver de nouvelles dynamiques de communication par rapport à ce public.

Je terminerai en rappelant qu'un autre des axes du travail de la CEMAT porte sur l'intelligence collective comme facteur d'attractivité et d'emplois dans les territoires. Ici aussi, des exposés ont alimenté cette thématique en montrant ce que les politiques du paysage peuvent apporter à la qualité globale des territoires, avec un impact sur leur potentiel de développement.

La politique paysagère est devenue aujourd'hui indissociable de l'aménagement du territoire mais elle anime aussi, et peut-être surtout, un lien affectif entre le territoire et ses habitants.

Je me réjouis d'avoir participé à ces deux journées d'échanges et j'en félicite les organisateurs. Elles ont permis de constater cette avancée régulière de l'esprit de la Convention européenne du paysage à travers toute l'Europe.

Mr Patrice COLLIGNON

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At the end of these two days of interesting debates, my first task is to congratulate the Greek authorities on their hospitality of this Symposium, which has looked at the current issues regarding both the European Landscape Convention and the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning. The quality and wide range of the speakers, for which we must thank the Council of Europe through Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons and her team, have given us a good insight at pan-European level, into these issues of public participation in landscape and spatial planning strategies.

The comments during our first day of discussions were influenced by the multifaceted crisis which is affecting European states to varying degrees. Several speakers condemned the widening gap between the public and political leaders and between the public and the European project. Addressing the issue of territorial democracy through new spatial planning strategies from the angle of the landscape dimension is therefore fully in line with current political debate.

Another change which is characterising our era is the weakening of the link between economic activities and the regions in which they take place. This may be very obvious in some economic activities such as intensive farming or hydroponics, but also in the location of businesses which are merely seeking tax or financial opportunities. The weakened link between economic agents and their regions opens up even more scope for business relocations: strengthening the attachment of businesses to their regions is both an economic issue (through collateral local added value, local partnerships and the joint boosting of business and regional images) and also a political one.

I believe that landscape policy can offer some answers to these symptoms of crisis. In particular, it can help restore public interest in politics because these issues affect individual citizens directly in their own environments.

One of the conclusions of the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, held in Evora in 2011, was the assertion that landscape policy is not a luxury. It

can be said here that landscape policy is a policy which helps to provide responses to the crisis, in particular because it plays a part in bringing people closer to politics through citizen mobilisation.

On the basis of historical references, we have been shown how cyclical crises are and that, according to that analysis, we are moving towards a period of adjustment, albeit after several more years of great difficulties. In the context of these dramatic changes, a new landscape policy can open up opportunities for social innovation and experimentation which cut across policies. This brings us to the core issue of this event, which is aimed at bringing spatial planning and landscape policies closer together, on the basis of participatory approaches.

The various national presentations left me with a positive feeling and one of progress. Greater account of landscape concerns is indeed being taken in regulations and policies. More and more innovative trials that help to boost know-how are indeed being carried out. At the same time, however, there remains a kind of scepticism which stems from more negative observations relating to developments out of tune with local expectations. Landscape policies should be given greater weight so as to increase their impact on spatial planning.

At pan-European level, however, the European Landscape Convention does seem to be acting as a beacon for national policies. In particular, the European Union's shift towards taking greater account of the Convention is to be welcomed.

Tomorrow, the CEMAT Senior Officials will be looking at various issues, including "Public participation as a factor in good governance". Has this Symposium provided input for their discussions?

Many presentations here have confirmed the contribution of public or citizen participation to knowledge of regions: participation makes it possible to understand local realities more clearly and to overcome the stereotypes which some people may have regarding other regions and sometimes also their own regions. The relevant knowledge concerns landscapes and regions which are extremely varied: this diversity is an asset, but it can also be an obstacle. Public participation can help to overcome it, as it brings to the fore at local level realities about the relevant region and hidden or little-known assets which add to the contributions of experts. Through this increased awareness and knowledge, which is

both collective and individual, public participation is clearly a factor in good governance.

The cross-cutting nature of the concept of landscape means that the local discussion approach often leads to work about the concept of projects for the relevant regions or territories. On account of its various procedures and facets, a landscape policy involves very diverse and multisectoral processes: it brings together individuals who are attached to and care about their own regions, to quote Yves Luginbühl, and leads them to work together on the concept of a shared project. The process of public participation not only carries forward and supports this overall process, but also helps to prevent or overcome internal conflicts among local players.

As an NGO, we often look at the effectiveness of public participation and of the efforts which citizens make to engage in the procedures concerned. For NGO's and for citizens, the criterion for measuring the success of their participation is its impact on the ground: that is the key factor which confirms the effectiveness of their involvement.

In this context, we believe that the design of public participation is extremely important: the provision of human and financial resources to back up the participation processes is one of the requirements for success, on top of appropriate working methods. Having a proper team within a regional community makes it possible to put an approach that by definition extends beyond election periods on a long-term footing; this is a key factor in continuity.

The quality of the participatory process will also bear witness to the significance attached to the approach by the authorities. There is a great difference between an alibi consultation process involving false dialogue and participation which genuinely contributes to decision-making.

We all still remember this morning's presentation of the key points of a successful participatory approach, including the definition of the players involved, the objectives of participation and the timetable. But it is not enough just to have a good theoretical roadmap, it has to be suited to the local conditions.

Two further aspects are also important in terms of the long-term effectiveness of public participation. One is the establishment of a process of continuous assessment of public participation, while also providing citizens with

feedback about the impact of their participation. All too often people get the feeling of having taken part without being able to see or measure the effectiveness and results of their involvement.

Another aspect seems to emerge from our discussions without proper advantage being taken of it: while we all recognise the importance of involving young people in our efforts to promote landscape, there would seem to be some degree of reluctance to use their preferred means of communication.

Why not communicate with young people through the social media and why not incorporate the digital universe in which young people express themselves more closely in our projects?

On a proactive basis, I should like to turn to the Conference of INGO's through its Social Cohesion, Democracy and Global Challenges Committee, whose Chair, Anne-Marie Chavanon, is here with us, concerning a future European campaign which could involve young people in the context of the European Landscape Convention's 15th anniversary in 2015. Alongside the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, the first successes of which I welcome, there is probably room to reach out to a younger audience through more fun communication projects along the lines of "My landscape is also your landscape". In a society which the younger generation understand and experience very differently through use of the new technologies, we need to find new means of communicating with them.

In conclusion, I would point out that one of the CEMAT's other areas of work is collective intelligence as a factor in territorial attractiveness and in job creation. Here again, the various presentations showed what landscape policies can contribute to the overall quality of regions and territories, with an impact on their development potential.

While landscape policy is now inextricably linked with spatial planning, it also and, perhaps above all, involves emotional ties between regions and their inhabitants.

I am delighted to have taken part in these two days of discussions and once again congratulate the organisers. The discussions have shown the regular progress being made throughout Europe by the thinking behind the European Landscape Convention.

Conclusions on spatial planning and landscapes

Mr Thymio PAPAYANNIS

President of the Hellenic National Landscape Committee

A joint meeting on territorial democracy as a vision for the future of Europe, organised by the Council of Europe and the Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, was held on 2-3 October 2012 in Thessaloniki, second largest city of Greece. It joined the 16th International CEMAT⁶⁴ Symposium and the 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Accordingly, it was able to focus on landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning, strongly involving civil society.

The two-day meeting followed a field trip to the National Park of Kerkini Lake, a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance,⁶⁵ which allowed a practical view of the issues to be dealt with. These were presented by national and international experts from many disciplines and were debated formally and informally among the 200 participants from 32 countries. After the opening addresses, a session was devoted to the Greek landscapes and to the challenges faced in that country after the ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2010. It was followed by an analysis of the use of landscape as a tool in spatial planning. Various concrete projects were presented on innovative tools and incentives in this area. They were complemented by progress reports concerning national policies on spatial planning and landscapes from 18 countries.⁶⁶ The final working session dealt with public participation in both spatial planning and landscape work.

64 Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning.

65 Convention on Wetlands, Ramsar 1971.

66 Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.

Points of consensus

Although the themes of the presentations and the views expressed were highly diversified, certain common threads emerged on which a considerable consensus was achieved.

First, there was a general agreement on the extent and seriousness of the current crisis, which is affecting most aspects of contemporary life. It was also felt that better understanding of the nature and root causes of the crisis is required, as well as an appreciation of its impact on the local, the regional and the global levels. Is it only a financial crisis limited to certain countries, or a global crisis of values, which requires a broader response? The answers to such questions would allow wiser decisions on the key options in facing the crisis. That is whether stopgap austerity measures would be effective – as applied at present in many states in Europe, or whether longer term efforts for balance and sustainability would be preferable and would achieve more stable results.

If the first option is adopted, spatial planning would tend to be disregarded, as it would not facilitate rapid investments. In the second option, however, spatial planning would constitute an important tool for sustainability. It would facilitate the wise use of natural resources, especially space and water. It would prevent land use conflicts and irrational infrastructure design, leading to better territorial management, through public participation. It would contribute significantly to the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

In this challenging role, spatial planning can be greatly assisted by incorporating landscape work. On the one hand, landscapes provide a great framework for managing space. On the other, as landscapes combine natural processes and human interventions in an integrated manner, they can facilitate public participation making it more meaningful and effective. It is beyond doubt that for landscapes public participation – either individually or collectively – is *sine qua non*; in a period of crisis it can also contribute not only to spatial but to social cohesion. In addition, landscapes in good condition can be a significant factor of human well-being.

It was also pointed out that for successful spatial planning and landscape work the setting of clear objectives is a key requirement. These objectives

must be debated publicly, at appropriate scales, and must achieve a high level of social consensus.

Further work on the Pan-European level

As demonstrated by reports from many European States, considerable progress has been made on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Still, there is a lot of additional work that is needed.

The applied research done on landscapes by academic institutions and other organisations should be strengthened, but it would require additional funding, not easily available during a period of crisis. One important area to consider for future scientific work is the historic and archaeological analysis of landscapes, which can identify memories incorporated in them and provide useful insights for the future, given the dynamic nature of landscapes. The results of such scientific work must be disseminated broadly through publications, the World Wide Web and expert meetings.

Such research will also help in developing new approaches and tools, especially at the interface between spatial planning and landscape work. These must be tested, applied in different contexts and evaluated. It should be clear that, although theoretical work on landscapes is needed, the focus must be on concrete actions from which lessons can be learned and approaches corrected or fine-tuned. An approach that seems promising but needs further to be refined is the Landscape Character Assessment, which has been applied already in some European countries. It needs, however, stronger public involvement in all phases of its implementation.

On the communications front, serious initiatives must be launched to convince both decision-makers and the public of the potential contribution of spatial planning and landscapes to ‘green economy’ and the achievement of sustainability. Perhaps the best way to obtain convincing results would be the promotion of successful case studies from many countries in Europe, such as some that were presented during the Thessaloniki Meeting. The advisability and potential of using the social media to encourage broader participation in planning and landscape matters must be assessed carefully.

Actions in Greece

Greece has been inhabited for more than 10 000 years. The coexistence of human beings with a diverse natural environment, very rich in flora and fauna, in geological formations, in extended coastal areas, islands and water bodies, has resulted in a multiplicity of landscapes that have evolved dynamically through time, while maintaining diachronic characteristics. Quite a few Greek landscapes, however, have been degraded during the past decades, due to abandonment of traditional practices, and adoption of an over-exploitation model in many sectors.

On the positive side, and as demonstrated by the Thessaloniki Symposium, Greece is making progress on spatial planning and landscapes although it is experiencing the dramatic impacts of a profound economic, political and social crisis. Much more should be done in the months to come.

Spatial planning studies for the 12 regions of the country are being radically updated after their initial approval a decade ago. For the first time, these planning studies include sections on landscapes based on detailed specifications. The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change intends to organise technical meetings for coordinating this innovative work. The approach will be further strengthened by the results of a new project launched by the Ministry on landscape typology, methodology of landscape work and a draft National Strategy for Landscapes. The synergy between spatial planning and landscapes will also be encouraged at other space levels. Thus, specifications are being prepared for the incorporation of landscapes in the National Spatial Plan, in municipal master plans, and in detailed plans for settlements.

The National Committee on Landscapes – a scientific and advisory body established two years ago, with members from both the public and the private sectors – must be re-energised to facilitate the effective implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Greece. Its main objective should be the completion and approval of the National Strategy on Landscapes.

These activities, mainly of the public sector, are not sufficient. Various other stakeholders are already concerned with landscapes. They include academics in universities and research centres, various non-governmental organisations, and professionals in landscape and spatial planning. These must be encouraged to extend their activities, to work closer together,

to promote the results of their efforts to a broader public. The founding last year of the 'Greek Landscape Association', a non-profit organisation with diverse membership, is a good step in that direction.

At all levels, it must be realised that spatial planning and landscape work are creative and positive endeavours. They cultivate optimism through a quest for a better vision for the future. Thus, they fight defeatism and *laissez-faire* attitudes. They encourage collaboration across disciplines, sectors and interests, leading to synergy. Thus, they are precious especially in times of crisis.

Conclusions sur l'aménagement du territoire et le paysage

M. Thymio PAPAYANNIS

Président du Comité national du paysage de la Grèce

Une réunion conjointe sur la démocratie territoriale comme vision pour l'Europe du futur, organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe et le ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Energie et du Changement climatique de la Grèce, s'est tenue les 2 et 3 octobre 2012 à Thessalonique, la deuxième plus grande ville de Grèce. Elle réunissait le 16^e Symposium international de la CEMAT⁶⁷ et la 12^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage. En conséquence, elle a pu se concentrer sur le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire, associant étroitement la société civile.

La réunion de deux jours s'est inscrite dans le prolongement d'une visite d'étude du Parc national du Lac Kerkini, Zone humide d'importance internationale Ramsar,⁶⁸ qui a permis de se faire une idée concrète des questions à traiter ; ces dernières ont été exposées par des experts nationaux et internationaux de nombreuses disciplines et débattues de manières formelle et informelle par les 200 participants originaires de 32 pays. Après les discours introductifs, une séance a été consacrée aux paysages grecs et aux problèmes que ce pays a rencontrés après la ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage en 2010. Elle a été suivie d'une analyse de l'utilisation du paysage comme approche de l'aménagement du territoire. Divers projets concrets ont été présentés sur des outils novateurs et des mesures d'encouragement dans ce domaine. Ils ont été complétés par les rapports de situation émanant de 18 pays⁶⁹ et concernant les politiques nationales relatives à l'aménagement du territoire et aux

67 Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire.

68 Convention sur les zones humides, Ramsar, 1971.

69 Belgique, Bulgarie, Espagne, France, Hongrie, Italie, Lettonie, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Malte, Moldova, Monténégro, Norvège, République slovaque, Serbie, Suède, Suisse et Ukraine.

paysages. La séance de travail finale a porté sur la participation publique aux activités en matière d'aménagement du territoire et de paysages.

Sujets de consensus

Malgré la grande diversité des thèmes des exposés et des points de vue exprimés, certains axes communs se sont dégagés et, sur cette base, un large consensus a pu s'établir.

Tout d'abord, les participants ont tous reconnu l'étendue et la gravité de la crise actuelle qui touche la plupart des aspects de la vie contemporaine. Ils ont aussi estimé qu'une meilleure compréhension de la nature et des causes profondes de la crise était nécessaire ainsi qu'une évaluation de ses conséquences aux niveaux local, régional et mondial. S'agit-il seulement d'une crise financière limitée à certains pays ou bien est-ce une crise mondiale des valeurs exigeant une réponse de plus vaste ampleur ? Trouver des réponses à ces questions permettrait de prendre des décisions plus judicieuses sur les solutions décisives à apporter à la crise. Il faut, en effet, déterminer si des mesures d'austérité à court terme, comme celles que de nombreux Etats européens appliquent actuellement, seraient efficaces ou si des actions à plus long terme visant à l'équilibre et à la durabilité seraient préférables et aboutiraient à des résultats plus solides.

Si la première solution est adoptée, l'aménagement du territoire aura tendance à être négligé puisqu'il ne facilite pas les investissements rapides. En revanche, si la deuxième solution était privilégiée, l'aménagement du territoire constituerait un important instrument de durabilité. Il faciliterait l'exploitation judicieuse des ressources naturelles, notamment de l'espace et de l'eau. Il empêcherait le déclenchement de conflits en matière d'occupation des sols et l'application d'une conception irrationnelle de l'infrastructure, ce qui aurait pour effet une meilleure gestion du territoire, grâce à la participation publique. Il contribuerait aussi notablement à la conservation du patrimoine naturel et culturel.

L'intégration des activités axées sur le paysage pourrait aider grandement l'aménagement du territoire à remplir ce rôle ambitieux. D'une part, les paysages constituent un cadre remarquable pour la gestion de l'espace. D'autre part, étant donné que les paysages combinent de manière cohérente les processus naturels et les interventions humaines, ils peuvent faciliter la participation publique en la rendant plus significative et efficace. Il ne

fait aucun doute que, pour le paysage, la participation publique, qu'elle soit individuelle ou collective, est une condition sine qua non ; en période de crise, elle peut aussi contribuer non seulement à la cohésion spatiale mais aussi sociale. En outre, des paysages bien gérés peuvent être un facteur notable de bien-être pour la personne humaine.

Les participants ont également souligné que la fixation d'objectifs clairs était une condition indispensable à la réussite des activités concernant l'aménagement du territoire et les paysages. Ces objectifs doivent être débattus publiquement, à des échelons appropriés, et recueillir un haut degré de consensus social.

Nouvelles initiatives au niveau paneuropéen

Comme le montrent les rapports de nombreux Etats européens, des progrès considérables ont été réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage. Toutefois, il reste encore beaucoup à faire.

Il conviendrait de développer la recherche appliquée sur les paysages effectuée par des instituts universitaires et d'autres organismes mais il faudrait pour cela des fonds supplémentaires qu'il n'est pas facile de réunir en période de crise. L'analyse historique et archéologique des paysages est l'un des domaines importants à prendre en considération pour de futurs travaux scientifiques car elle permet de recenser les traces du passé que renferment ces paysages et de fournir des indications utiles pour l'avenir, compte tenu du caractère dynamique des paysages. Les résultats de tels travaux scientifiques doivent être diffusés largement grâce à des publications, à l'Internet et à des réunions d'experts.

Une telle recherche contribuera aussi à l'élaboration de nouveaux outils et approches, notamment à l'interface entre les travaux relatifs à l'aménagement du territoire et ceux qui concernent les paysages, qui doivent être testés, appliqués dans différents contextes et évalués. Il faut bien voir que, quoique les travaux théoriques sur les paysages soient nécessaires, l'accent doit être mis sur des actions concrètes dont on peut tirer des leçons de manière à corriger certaines approches ou à les ajuster. Une approche qui semble prometteuse mais doit encore être perfectionnée est l'évaluation des caractères du paysage qui est déjà appliquée dans certains pays européens. Elle nécessite, toutefois, une participation publique plus large à tous les stades de sa mise en œuvre.

Sur le front des communications, il faut lancer des initiatives de grande portée pour convaincre à la fois les décideurs et le public de la contribution potentielle de l'aménagement du territoire et des paysages à l'« économie verte » et à la durabilité. Le meilleur moyen d'obtenir des résultats convaincants est peut-être de promouvoir les études de cas qui, menées dans nombre de pays d'Europe, ont été couronnées de succès, comme certaines des études présentées à la réunion de Thessalonique. L'opportunité et la possibilité de recourir aux médias sociaux pour encourager une plus large participation à l'examen des questions relatives à l'aménagement et aux paysages doivent être évaluées avec soin.

Actions menées en Grèce

La Grèce est habitée depuis plus de 10 000 ans. La coexistence des êtres humains avec un environnement naturel d'une grande diversité, très riche en flore et en faune, en formations géologiques, en vastes zones côtières, en îles et en étendues d'eau a abouti à une multiplicité de paysages qui ont évolué de manière dynamique au fil du temps, tout en conservant des caractéristiques diachroniques. Cependant, un assez grand nombre de paysages ont subi une dégradation au cours des dernières décennies du fait de l'abandon de pratiques traditionnelles et de l'adoption d'un modèle de surexploitation dans de nombreux secteurs.

Ce qui est positif, en revanche, comme l'a démontré le Symposium de Thessalonique, c'est que la Grèce fait des progrès en matière d'aménagement du territoire et de paysages, bien qu'elle ait à faire face aux conséquences dramatiques d'une crise économique, politique et sociale profonde. De nombreux autres progrès devraient être accomplis au cours des mois à venir.

Les études menées sur l'aménagement du territoire des douze régions du pays font l'objet actuellement d'une mise à jour approfondie après leur approbation initiale il y a dix ans. Pour la première fois, ces études comportent des chapitres relatifs aux paysages fondés sur des spécifications techniques détaillées. Le Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique entend organiser des réunions techniques pour coordonner ce travail novateur. L'approche sera encore renforcée par les résultats d'un nouveau projet lancé par le ministère sur la typologie des paysages, la méthodologie des travaux sur le paysage et un projet de

Stratégie nationale pour les paysages. La synergie entre l'aménagement du territoire et les paysages sera également encouragée à d'autres niveaux. Des spécifications sont donc en cours d'élaboration pour l'intégration des paysages dans le Plan national d'aménagement du territoire, dans les schémas directeurs municipaux et dans les plans détaillés concernant les établissements humains.

Le Comité national du paysage – organe scientifique et consultatif créé il y a deux ans et composé de membres des secteurs public et privé – doit être redynamisé pour faciliter la mise en œuvre effective de la Convention européenne du paysage en Grèce. Son principal objectif devrait être le parachèvement et l'approbation de la Stratégie nationale sur les paysages.

Ces activités, principalement mises en œuvre par le secteur public, ne sont toutefois pas suffisantes. Plusieurs autres parties prenantes, dont des universitaires et des chercheurs, diverses organisations non gouvernementales et des professionnels du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire, s'occupent déjà des questions relatives au paysage. Ils doivent être encouragés à étendre leurs activités, à travailler ensemble plus étroitement et à promouvoir les résultats de leurs travaux auprès d'un public plus large. La création, l'an dernier, de l'« Association grecque du paysage », organisation à but non lucratif à la composition diverse, constitue un pas dans la bonne direction.

A tous les niveaux, il faut prendre conscience que les travaux menés dans le domaine de l'aménagement du territoire et des paysages revêtent un caractère créatif et constructif. Ils cultivent l'optimisme à travers la quête d'une vision plus positive de l'avenir. Ils luttent ainsi contre le défaitisme et le laisser-faire. Ils encouragent la coopération entre les disciplines, les secteurs et les parties intéressées, conduisant à des synergies. Ils sont donc précieux, spécialement en période de crise.

CONCLUDING REMARKS *REMARQUES DE CLÔTURE*

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I have concluded that all that we have heard from our three speakers was indeed significant and I, myself, have also taken notes on the speeches these past two days. The question that has been posed and has certainly blown breath into and dominated the entire system here is: whether this care for, this involvement with the landscape can help with spatial planning and vice versa. The answer is a resounding “yes”.

That also ensues from the sayings of all who came to conclusions and, indeed, it is a resounding “yes”: mutual help over the landscape can exist because the landscape is a concept which incorporates many dimensions, it is a composite, it is holistic, and involves in it all those psychological, social, and symbolic factors through those processes, the stages of perception, of interpretation, of representation.

Perception, interpretation, representation: that is why we say that the landscape is the culture of a place. So, we certainly have a very positive, at least as far as this issue is concerned, position, it seems, by everyone. The future is before us, we have the future landscapes still to come, and the future of European landscapes. What could this future be? It was mentioned by many speakers here, anti-productive landscapes aside – those building lots, this chaotic building pace that creeps into everything, that rural urban continuum, or rururban in French. I would call it urban AIDS, which, sadly, is that very anti-productive dimension.

We also have the post-productive – they have been mentioned by the speakers – landscapes or the neo-productive ones dealing with the renewable sustainable energies: the wind turbines, the photovoltaic arches, the wind farms, matters which we indeed have to look into thoroughly, because they also present conflicts. Case in point: farming and farmlands in tandem with photovoltaics. Here, if you look outside Larissa or everywhere around Thessaloniki, throughout the plains, that is a very big problem.

However, through this process of risks we are taking by this new productive structuring of the economy which is the result of the energy crisis, we need to look at things, as Thymios Papayannis told us, not just realistically

but optimistically as well and make sure to, or actually we have to, safeguard the diversity of landscapes. Just as we have biodiversity, so do we have cultural diversity, and landscape diversity. So, let us safeguard this landscape diversity. Our responsibility is great because Europe is precisely that: diversity of cultures, and diversity of landscapes.

A third point I would like to touch on in these final thoughts of mine is the issue of the institutional framework that many mentioned here. And here, we will use Greece as an example, for those of us who are Greek, where this issue is enormous, an issue which has to do with implementation, just like the European Landscape Convention according to the principles and guidelines by the Council of Europe. We have got this issue of spatial planning here which, in the European Union, as you know, does not constitute a formal policy, it is an informal one. And that is because each State has its own laws. There is only territorial cohesion, something stated in Lisbon, and that is the only institutional thing we have. Thus, the States must understand and exert every effort so that these principles, as it was stated, of the European Landscape Convention are realised. In each State, Greece included, we have many fronts, direct and indirect ones, where landscape issues arise from: regulatory measures for construction, i.e., building regulations; environmental legislation; studies on environmental impacts; laws governing cultural heritage. All arise in a fragmented manner and we need to take a uniform look into those issues. That is why the landscape justifies us in doing so. Policy should be cohesion and synergy together, so that we may arrive at implementation.

Cohesion, synergy: everyone must help with that. Maggie Roe said once that we need collective action; we need to handle everything, all of us together. Mr Collignon spoke of shared projects. So it does present an issue how we will be able to make all those things become compatible between and among them: our goal is compatibility between all of those fragmentary issues.

Making comprehensive designs for spatial planning, for managing spatial development, presents a high stake, a stake that goes through the uniform network of the institutional framework. There is also the issue that concerns the Council of Europe which has to do with human rights: beyond the classic rights of freedom of mobility, of speech, of work, etc., there are also the rights which regard space and the environment.

And, at this point, enter the concept of spatial justice, which we need to probe into very seriously, because spatial justice rights exist in each and every country. For instance, our own constitution stipulates the right of protecting the environment of each citizen, beyond the duty by the State to protect the environment overall. Every citizen has the right to fight in order to protect it. I recall old books, "*Le droit à la ville*", which we have no time to talk about, given the public place and a number of other reasons. Those things are very important.

There is also the right to enjoying a monument. Archaeologists use this term, "right to enjoying a monument", we should be able to enjoy monuments. Safeguarding them and protecting them is not enough. The same goes for the landscape as well as for the natural and cultural heritage. So, there are rights to the environment, to the monuments. The right to all those things is very important and encompasses the entire range of objectives of our field: the environment, spatial planning, the landscape, natural and cultural heritage.

So, we have a lot of work to do on that and that is why I would like to sum up, since it is also the topic of the presidency. We tried, through this Symposium on the landscape and spatial planning, to make associations and a number of people spoke on that as did a speaker today as well. It has to do with participation of the public, of citizens, as their right and duty to make our life's framework, the frame of our life, space on a small and larger scale, worth living in.

At this point I would like to stir things up a bit in the sense that we are all looking to reach that notorious consensus, reach unanimous agreement. That consensus is a goal and accomplishing it is all good. However, for me, personally, and we will have the chance to discuss it during other events as well, participation is not just that, its goal is not just reaching a consensus. Participation also aims at highlighting discords: public participation should also reveal the discords, the conflicts, the points of divergence. One might ask: "Fine, but suppose we do not reach a consensus, suppose there is only discords, what do we do?". Quite simply, we do the same thing that people who have common sense do: we let the instruments responsible for such matters do it, the State's institutional agencies, be they municipal councils or regional councils, be it a mayor

or minister or member of parliament, or anything, the instruments of a coordinated State and society which are responsible for making decisions. We can never reach full consensus nor can we ever reach unanimous agreements. Those disagreements may always come up and it is a good thing that they do come up. Therefore, those responsible at any level and to any degree should face their responsibilities. Why am I saying this? Because the parties in charge are politically legitimate at each level of this state whether it is the government or self-government. They carry responsibility not only for the people and generations in existence today, the present generation but, also, for past generations, the ones who handed down the heritage. They are equally responsible for future generations, the well-known diachronic solidarity or generational solidarity. So, we are dealing with the responsible stance by all those who have undertaken the public responsibility of deciding at every moment on all of those things we have been talking about and of making decisions.

So, this holds true for past and future generations alike as well as for the present ones, because decisions not stemming from full consensus are perhaps the most important ones. If you look at history, in Greece, significant decisions, those present today know about it, have been made without such consensus. Besides, the concept of majority is not unique to democracy, because there are issues which are not decided on by the majority.

Take smoking, for instance: the fact that we are not allowed to smoke in a confined space does not necessarily imply that we will follow the rule of the majority just because the majority of people are smokers. Even if one person cannot stand second-hand smoke, the rest ought to respect him. Democracy protects the minority and those who are most vulnerable. It does not always follow the majority. It abides by the majority on certain issues. I am saying this because we have got a long way ahead of us and as Thymios Papayannis said, we should be optimistic, because planning is a win-win method where this story is concerned. I am just repeating his words.

Therefore, it is a stand that we should all maintain: optimistically give citizens, inhabitants this opportunity to participate actively because, as it was said by many, during this period of crisis, active participation

is a challenge we should face, it is not a challenge we should avoid in resignation.

Thank you very much.

M. Elias BERIATOS

Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT)

Tout ce que nos trois intervenants ont dit était très intéressant et j'ai également pris des notes sur les discours prononcés ces deux derniers jours. La question qui a été posée et qui a sans aucun doute alimenté et dominé les débats est la suivante : cet intérêt porté au paysage peut-il avoir des effets positifs sur l'aménagement du territoire et inversement ? La réponse est un « oui » catégorique.

Ce constat transparait également dans les propos de tous les intervenants qui ont formulé des conclusions et, là encore, c'est un « oui » sans appel : une entraide est possible car le paysage est un concept global comportant de nombreuses dimensions et des facettes multiples. Il renvoie, aux stades de la perception, de l'interprétation et de la représentation, à l'ensemble des facteurs psychologiques, sociaux et symboliques.

Perception, interprétation, représentation : voilà pourquoi on dit que le paysage est la culture d'un lieu. Tout le monde semble adopter une attitude très positive, du moins en ce qui concerne cette question. L'avenir est devant nous, les paysages futurs n'ont pas encore été dessinés, même en Europe. A quoi cet avenir pourrait-il bien ressembler ? De nombreux intervenants se sont exprimés à ce sujet, en écartant les paysages contre-productifs – ces lotissements, ce rythme de construction chaotique qui s'imisce partout, cette continuité entre ruralité et urbanisme, ou rurbanisation. Je qualifierais cette dimension hélas tout à fait contre-productive de SIDA urbain.

Citons également les paysages qui ont été mentionnés par les intervenants, à savoir les paysages post-productifs ou néo-productifs dans lesquels s'intègrent les sources d'énergie renouvelables : éoliennes, arches photovoltaïques et parcs éoliens. Il nous faut examiner ces sources de manière approfondie, car elles créent aussi des conflits. Prenons l'exemple de l'agriculture et des terres agricoles associées aux installations photovoltaïques qui pose un très gros problème si l'on regarde tout autour de Larissa ou dans la plaine de Thessalonique.

Mais, face aux risques que présente cette nouvelle structure productive de l'économie qui résulte de la crise de l'énergie, nous devons voir les choses, comme Thymios Papayannis nous l'a dit, non seulement avec réalisme mais également avec optimisme et nous attacher à préserver la diversité des paysages. Tout comme nous avons la biodiversité, nous avons également la diversité culturelle et la diversité paysagère. Préservons-la. Nous avons une grande responsabilité car l'Europe est précisément cela : une diversité de cultures et une diversité de paysages.

Je tiens pour finir, à évoquer un troisième point : le cadre institutionnel que de nombreux intervenants ont abordé. Prenons l'exemple de la Grèce qui parlera à ceux d'entre nous qui sont grecs et qui se rendent compte de la gravité du problème de la mise en œuvre, notamment de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe qui énonce les principes et les lignes directrices applicables en la matière. Comme vous le savez, dans l'Union européenne, la question de l'aménagement du territoire ne fait pas l'objet d'une politique formelle, et ce parce que chaque Etat a ses propres lois. Le seul élément institutionnel dont nous disposons est la cohésion territoriale, qui est inscrite dans le Traité de Lisbonne. Dès lors, les Etats doivent comprendre les principes consacrés par la Convention européenne du paysage et faire tout leur possible pour les appliquer. Dans chaque Etat, Grèce comprise, des questions relatives au paysage se posent sur de nombreux plans, directs ou indirects : règles de construction, c'est-à-dire règlements de construction ; législation environnementale ; études relatives aux impacts sur l'environnement ; lois régissant le patrimoine culturel. Toutes ces questions sont soulevées indépendamment les unes des autres, or nous devons adopter une approche harmonisée. Cela vaut aussi pour le paysage car, sur ce point, cohésion et synergie doivent former un tout, de manière à obtenir des résultats concrets.

Cohésion, synergie : chacun doit apporter sa pierre à l'édifice. Maggie Roe a dit un jour que nous avons besoin d'une action collective ; nous devons gérer toutes les situations, tous ensemble. M. Collignon a parlé de projets partagés. Se pose alors le problème suivant : comment rendre compatibles tous ces projets hétéroclites ?

En conséquence, l'élaboration de plans détaillés pour aménager le territoire et pour gérer le développement territorial est un enjeu considérable qui passe par l'uniformisation du cadre institutionnel. Se pose également la

question des droits de l'homme qui intéresse au premier plan le Conseil de l'Europe : au-delà de droits traditionnels comme le droit à la liberté de mouvement, à la liberté d'expression, et au travail, on trouve également des droits qui concernent le territoire et l'environnement.

C'est à ce moment-là qu'intervient la notion de justice spatiale, que nous devons examiner très sérieusement, car des droits à la justice spatiale existent dans tous les pays. Par exemple, notre propre Constitution prévoit le droit à la protection de l'environnement de chaque citoyen, au-delà de l'obligation de l'Etat de protéger l'environnement dans son ensemble. Tout citoyen a le droit de lutter pour le protéger. Je me souviens d'un vieil ouvrage qui s'intitule « Le droit à la ville », dont nous n'avons pas le temps de parler pour un certain nombre de raisons. Ces questions sont très importantes.

Nous pouvons également citer le droit de jouir d'un monument, expression qu'emploient les archéologues. Nous devrions pouvoir profiter des monuments. Il ne suffit pas de les préserver et de les protéger. Il en est de même pour le paysage mais également pour le patrimoine naturel et culturel. Il existe donc des droits à l'environnement et aux monuments. Ces droits revêtent une grande importance et englobent tous les objectifs que nous devons réaliser dans notre domaine : environnement aménagement du territoire, paysage, patrimoine naturel et culturel.

La tâche est immense et c'est pourquoi je tiens à résumer ce point puisque il s'agit également du thème de la présidence. Nous nous sommes efforcés, en organisant ce Symposium sur le paysage et l'aménagement du territoire, de créer des associations et un certain nombre d'interventions ont porté sur ce sujet, dont une aujourd'hui. Il s'agit de la participation du public, des citoyens, qui se doivent d'améliorer la qualité de notre cadre de vie.

A ce stade, je tiens à faire bouger un peu les choses dans le sens où nous cherchons tous à obtenir ce fameux consensus, à parvenir à un accord unanime. Ce consensus est un objectif et c'est très bien de vouloir le réaliser. Cependant, je pense, et nous aurons également l'occasion d'en discuter lors d'autres manifestations, que la participation ne se résume pas à cela, elle n'a pas pour seul objectif de dégager un consensus. Elle doit aussi révéler les désaccords, les conflits, les divergences. On peut se poser la question suivante : « Très bien, mais si nous ne parvenons pas à un consensus, s'il n'y a que des désaccords, que faisons-nous ? »

C'est très simple, nous nous comportons comme des gens sensés : on s'en remet à ceux qui sont chargés de prendre les décisions, notamment aux conseils municipaux et régionaux, maires, ministres ou députés, instruments d'un Etat et d'une société coordonnés.

Un consensus absolu est tout aussi impossible qu'un accord unanime. Des désaccords peuvent toujours survenir, ce qui est très bien. Les responsables à tous les niveaux doivent donc faire face à leurs responsabilités. Pourquoi ? Parce que les parties responsables sont politiquement légitimes à tous les niveaux de cet Etat, qu'elles relèvent du gouvernement ou des collectivités territoriales. Elles assument une responsabilité envers la génération d'aujourd'hui, mais également envers les générations précédentes, celles qui ont transmis le patrimoine. Elles sont également responsables vis-à-vis des générations futures, ce que l'on connaît bien sous le nom de solidarité diachronique ou solidarité des générations. Il est donc question de l'attitude responsable de tous ceux qui se sont engagés envers les citoyens à prendre des décisions à tout moment sur les questions que nous avons évoquées.

Cela vaut pour les générations précédentes et les générations futures mais également pour la génération présente, car les décisions qui n'ont pas fait l'objet d'un consensus absolu sont peut-être les plus importantes. Si l'on regarde en arrière, en Grèce, des décisions importantes, et ceux qui sont présents aujourd'hui en savent quelque chose, ont été prises sans consensus. En outre, la notion de la majorité n'est pas propre à la démocratie, car certaines questions ne sont pas tranchées par la majorité.

Prenons par exemple les fumeurs : le fait que nous ne soyons pas autorisés à fumer dans un espace confiné n'implique pas nécessairement que nous suivrons la règle de la majorité, juste parce que la majorité des gens sont des fumeurs. Si une personne ne supporte pas la fumée des autres, ceux-ci doivent la respecter. La démocratie protège les minorités et ceux qui sont les plus vulnérables. Elle suit la majorité sur certains points uniquement. Je dis cela car il reste encore beaucoup à faire et comme Thymios Papayannis l'a dit, nous devons faire montre d'optimisme, car l'aménagement est une méthode gagnant-gagnant. Je ne fais que reprendre les termes de Thymios Papayannis.

Nous devons être confiants et donner la possibilité aux citoyens, c'est-à-dire aux habitants, de participer activement à l'aménagement du territoire car,

comme vous avez été nombreux à le dire, en cette période de crise, nous devons relever le défi d'une participation active et ne pas nous résigner.
Merci beaucoup.

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

*Représentante du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe,
Chef de la Division du paysage, patrimoine culturel et aménagement
du territoire, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne
du paysage de la CEMAT*

Au terme de ce Symposium et Réunion des Ateliers pour la Convention européenne du paysage, je souhaiterais remercier à nouveau bien vivement le Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce de son formidable accueil à Thessalonique et en particulier le Secrétariat général de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain.

Nos remerciement vont en particulier à :

- Mme le Directeur Poly Zeikou,
- M. le Président Elias Bériatos,
- M. Thymio Papayiannis,
- M. Anestis Gorgiotis,
- Mme Efi Stefani,
- Mme Aphrodite Sorotou,

et l'ensemble de leurs Collaborateurs.

Je remercie également les deux Présidents des organes du Conseil de l'Europe en charge des thématiques du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire : Mme Maria José Festas, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et M. Elias Bériatos, Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT, pour leur esprit visionnaire favorable au développement territorial durable.

A l'occasion de ces rencontres, nous avons parlé d'optimisme et de pessimisme : convient-il d'être l'un plutôt que l'autre ? Tel un verre à moitié plein ou à moitié vide, il est possible d'appréhender les situations sous des angles divers et je reprendrai une très belle phrase citée à l'occasion de la Conférence des Nations Unies Rio+20 : « le désespoir de la conscience » ne doit pas empêcher « l'optimisme de la volonté ». Nous sommes, que nous le voulions ou non, contraints à agir et « condamnés » à progresser.

Il semble dès lors plutôt préférable d'agir et même enthousiasmant d'agir de manière la plus favorable au territoire et aux populations qui y vivent.

Comment appréhender le paysage par rapport à l'environnement. Si l'on considère que le droit de l'environnement est essentiellement apparu afin de 'lutter contre', contre les pollutions, contre les nuisances – sonores, olfactives...–, le « droit du paysage » émergent implique un état d'esprit positif et une démarche favorable à la vie et à la qualité de la vie, tant visuelle que tactile, gustative, sonore et olfactive. Il suppose également bien entendu un plein respect de la biodiversité et du patrimoine culturel matériel et immatériel.

Le Symposium et Réunion des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage ont traité de quatre thèmes :

- les paysages Grecs ;
- la synergie existant entre aménagement du territoire et paysage ;
- les nouveaux outils ;
- les modes de participation.

Les paysages Grecs : des travaux exemplaires favorables à la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage ont été développés en Grèce par le Secrétariat général de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain en très peu d'années. Ceux-ci tiennent compte de la singularité des lieux et sont fondés sur une analyse fine des valeurs des territoires.

La synergie existant entre l'aménagement du territoire et le paysage : celle-ci a semblé naturelle et même évidente, le paysage d'un territoire résultant de l'aménagement qui en est fait. Ainsi que nous l'avons mentionné lors de l'ouverture de cette rencontre, les textes officiels adoptés par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe soulignent et reconnaissent cette convergence.

Des nouveaux outils de l'aménagement du territoire et du paysage : ceux-ci sont nombreux et un travail exploratoire et d'expérimentation est en cours dans de très nombreux territoires. Le Système d'information du Conseil de l'Europe sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en cours d'établissement a pour objet de rendre compte de la grande richesse des expériences et méthodes de travail développées sur les territoires faisant appel à l'innovation et à la créativité.

Les modes de participation : le champ d'investigation est grand et la notion de 'participation' recouvre ou avoisine en fait une large gamme de manières de se comporter, d'agir ou d'intervenir. L'implication, la motivation, la conscientisation, l'engagement, l'enthousiasme, l'attachement aux lieux et même l'affection pour les lieux, sont autant de comportements ou d'attitudes favorables au devenir du territoire et des paysages vécus et perçus par les populations. Le paysage implique en définitive davantage une attitude de respect et de responsabilité que de revendication, de « *droit à* ».

Sommes-nous ainsi que cela a été dit face à une crise qui serait finalement une crise des valeurs? Si cela est le cas, il convient de se demander pour qui et pourquoi aménager le territoire et pour qui et pourquoi le paysage serait à percevoir. Afin que cet exercice ait un sens, il doit être favorable à l'être humain et aux valeurs que le Conseil de l'Europe se doit de promouvoir : les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et l'état de droit. 'Capital' territorial et 'capital' humain se confondent ainsi dans le paysage.

Un grand merci à Monsieur Claude Rougeau pour son soutien fidèle à nos travaux et son appréciation positive : « *Vous êtes sur la bonne voie* »...

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

*Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe,
Head of the Division on Landscape, Cultural Heritage and Spatial
Planning, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention
and of the CEMAT*

As we come to the end of this Symposium and Meeting of Workshops for the European Landscape Convention, I would like once again to express my sincere thanks to Greece's Minister of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change for the fantastic welcome we have received here in Thessalonica and in particular to the General Secretariat of Regional Planning and Urban Development.

Special thanks goes to :

- Mrs Poly Zeikou, Director,
- Mr Elias Bériatos, Chair,
- Mr Thymio Papayiannis,
- Mr Anestis Gorgiotis,
- Mrs Efi Stefani,
- Mrs Aphrodite Sorotou,

and all their staff.

I would also like to thank the two heads of the Council of Europe bodies responsible for landscape and spatial planning issues: Maria José Festas, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention, and Elias Bériatos, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, for their visionary approach to sustainable spatial development.

At these gatherings, we talked about optimism and pessimism. As to whether one is more justified than the other, I would suggest that just as a glass can be either half full or half empty, so too it is possible to view situations from various angles and, to quote a lovely phrase from the UN conference Rio+20, “the despair of consciousness” must not be allowed to get in the way of the “optimism of the will”. We are, whether we like it or not, compelled to act and “condemned” to move forward. It seems

preferable, therefore, to act with enthusiasm, in whatever way is most likely to assist the territory and the people who live there.

How are we to make sense of landscape in relation to the environment? If you consider that the “right to environment” mainly came about as a way of “fighting against” something, against pollution and nuisances such as noise, odours, etc., the emergent “right to landscape” implies a positive mind-set and an approach that promotes life and quality of life, as experienced through all the senses: sight, touch, taste, hearing and taste. It also presupposes full respect for biodiversity and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible of course.

The Symposium and Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention addressed four themes:

- the Greek landscapes;
- the synergy between spatial planning and landscape;
- new tools;
- methods of participation.

The Greek landscapes: some exemplary work to promote the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has been done in Greece by the General Secretariat of Regional Planning and Urban Development in a very short period of time. This work takes account of the uniqueness of the sites and is based on a shrewd assessment of territories’ assets.

The synergy between spatial planning and landscape: such synergies were felt to be natural or even obvious, given that an area’s landscape is a reflection of how it is planned. As we mentioned at the start of this event, the official texts adopted by the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers underline and recognise this convergence.

New tools for spatial planning and landscape: there are many such tools and exploratory and experimental work is under way in numerous parts of Europe. The Council of Europe’s information system on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, which is in the process of being set up, aims to record the great wealth of experience and working methods developed across different territories based on innovation and creativity.

Participation methods: this is a wide field and the term “participation” encompasses or touches upon a broad range of ways of behaving, acting or intervening. Involvement, motivation, awareness-raising, engagement, enthusiasm, attachment to places and sometimes even affection for places, are all behaviours and attitudes that bode well for the future of the territory and landscapes as perceived and experienced by local communities. Caring for the landscape is more about having an attitude of respect and responsibility than one of entitlement.

Are we, as has been claimed, facing a crisis that is ultimately a crisis of values? If so, then we need to ask ourselves who and what spatial planning is for, and who and what landscape is for. If this exercise is to be meaningful, it must serve human beings and the values that the Council of Europe is designed to uphold: human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Territorial “capital” and human “capital” thus merge together in landscape.

A big thank you to Claude Rougeau for his loyal support for our work and his positive assessment confirming that we are “*on the right track*”.



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– PROGRAMME –

*16th International Council of Europe Cemat Symposium
and 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for
the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

**Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy:
Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning.
Another way to see the territory involving civil society...**

*organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of
Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece within the
framework of the working programme of the Council of Europe
Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional
Planning and the European Landscape Convention*

Thessaloniki, Greece, 2-3 October 2012



*Document prepared by the Landscape, Cultural Heritage
and Spatial Planning Division Democratic Governance,
Culture and Diversity Directorate Council of Europe*

The 16th International CEMAT Symposium and 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning. Another way to see the territory involving civil society...” is being organised by the Council of Europe – Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Directorate – in co-operation with the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece, within the context of the Work Programme of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning – CEMAT / CoE and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

The Symposium (2-3 October) and the Restricted Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (4 October) will take place in Thessalonica (Greece), in Concert Hall of Thessaloniki, 25 Martiou Street, <http://www.tch.gr/default.aspx?lang=en-GB&page=24>

An optional study visit will be organised for the official delegates of the Member States of the Council of Europe and speakers in the Programme on 1st October 2012 at Kerkini Lake.

Introduction

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949 and whose headquarters are in Strasbourg (France), the Council of Europe has 47 Member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

Since its foundation in 1970, the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) has played a significant role in promoting efficient spatial development policies throughout Europe, in line with major changes in the general context. The texts adopted by the ministerial conferences (*Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) – Basic texts 1970-2010*, Council of Europe Publishing 2010, Territory and Landscape Series, 2010, No 3), represent policy reference documents for numerous spatial development measures and initiatives on the European continent, and in particular for transnational co-operation.

The Committee of Ministers has recommended that the Council of Europe Member States use the ‘CEMAT Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent’ (Recommendation Rec(2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers) as a reference document for spatial planning and development measures. It recommended implementing them in spatial development projects as appropriate and the continued establishment of regional governmental and administrative bodies in order to facilitate better spatial integration of the various regions of Europe.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis, the CEMAT International Seminars/Symposiums aims to prepare the ministerial conferences and to take a detailed look at the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting. The following Seminars/Symposium for the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent has so far been held:

- 25-26 June 2001, Thessalonica (Greece): “*Integration of the greater European spaces*”
- 26-27 November 2001, Lisbon (Portugal): “*Landscape heritage, spatial planning and sustainable development*”
- 15-16 May 2002, Dresden (Germany): “*The role of local and regional authorities in transnational co-operation in the field of regional/spatial development*”

- 23-24 October 2002, Sofia (Bulgaria): *“Spatial planning for the sustainable development of particular types of European areas: mountains, coastal zones, rural zones, flood-plains and alluvial valleys”*
- 26-27 March 2003, Budapest (Hungary): *“Sustainable spatial development: strengthening intersectoral relations”*
- 30 June 2003, Wrocław (Poland): *“Natural disasters and sustainable spatial development: prevention of floods”*
- 28-29 October 2004, Yerevan (Armenia): *“Spatial development governance: institutional co-operation network”*
- 15 March 2004, Strasbourg (France): *“The role of training in the implementation of the policy of sustainable spatial development at local and regional levels in Europe”*
- 26 September 2005, Moscow (Russian Federation): *“Networking for sustainable spatial development of the European continent”*
- 17-18 November 2005, Bled (Slovenia): *“Urban management in networking Europe”*
- 22-23 May 2006, Bratislava (Slovak Republic): *“Sharing responsibility for our region: redefining the public interest for territorial development”*
- 25-26 October 2007, Andorra la Vella (Andorra): *“The accessibility and attractiveness of rural and landlocked areas: sustainable transport and services of general interest”*
- 26-27 June 2008, St Petersburg (Russian Federation): *“Challenges and strategies for metropolises and metropolitan regions, in a context of growing globalisation with regard to economic, social, environmental and cultural development”*
- 13-14 October 2008, Yerevan (Armenia): *“The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of territory”*
- 12 June 2009, Kyiv (Ukraine): *“A comprehensive approach to balanced sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”*

[The proceedings of the Meetings are published in the Council of Europe’s “European Spatial Planning and Landscape” series and are available on the CEMAT website.]

European Landscape Convention

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

To date, 37 Council of Europe Member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Three states have signed the Convention : Iceland, Malta and Switzerland.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis, the Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention take a detailed look at the implementation of the Convention. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the State hosting the Meeting. A genuine forum for sharing practice and ideas, the Meetings are also an opportunity to present new concepts and achievements in connection with the Convention. The following Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has previously been held:

- 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg (France): “*Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape*”

- 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg (France): “Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape”
- 16-17 June 2005, Cork (Ireland): “Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”
- 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana (Slovenia): “Landscape and society”
- 28-29 September 2006, Gerona (Spain): “Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice”
- 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu (Romania): “Landscape and rural heritage”
- 24-25 April 2008, Piestany (Slovakia): “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”
- 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): “Landscape and driving forces”
- 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain): “Landscape and infrastructures for the society”
- 20-21 October 2011, Evora (Portugal): “Multifunctional landscape”
- 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy): “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011”

[The proceedings of the Meetings are published in the Council of Europe’s “European Spatial Planning and Landscape” series and are available on the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website.]

Organisers

The General Secretariat of the Council of Europe wishes to thank the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece for his co-operation and hospitality. The Council of Europe would like to thank also the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape and the Swedish National Heritage Board for their support.

Objectives

The aim of the Symposium is to promote an integrated approach to spatial/regional planning, and good governance, and in particular to:

- implement the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Rec. (2002) 1 on the CEMAT Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, Section “Landscape”, Para. 49-50, which states that *“Spatial development policy can contribute to protecting, managing and enhancing landscapes by adopting appropriate measures, in particular by organising better interactions between various sectoral policies with regard to their territorial impacts”* and Section “Broadly-based participation of society in the spatial planning process, Para. 82, which states that *“As early as 1983 the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter drew attention to the need for active public participation in the spatial planning process. The intervening years have confirmed this need. Apart from such participation in local, regional and supraregional projects, the involvement of European society and socio-economic actors, for example through non-governmental organisations, has become necessary. Their involvement at an early stage of the process makes a significant contribution not only to increasing the planning process’s chances of success but also to avoiding unproductive investments. Societal consensus is very important, not only for the success of local and regional initiatives ; it also creates a dynamic environment for outside investors and economic actors. The involvement of the younger generation in the planning process increases the chances of interesting the public in the long-term planning of their home region and in efficient and innovative participation. This is essential in gaining wider acceptance of the ‘European idea’ and make proposals for the preparation of the 16th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), which will take place in Greece in 2014 with the theme “Territorial democracy: the role of public participation in the process of sustainable spatial development of the European continent”*.
- implement the European Landscape Convention and in particular Articles 5c) and d), which states that each Party undertakes *“to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies”* and *“to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies”*, and make proposals

for the preparation of the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (March 2013, Strasbourg).

The structure of the Symposium aims to combine and exchange insights, perspectives, theoretical and practical approaches from the European, national, regional and local levels.

Websites

- CEMAT
<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT>
<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT/fr>
- European Landscape Convention
<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>
<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage>
- Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece
<http://www.ypeka.gr/>

Organisers

Council of Europe – Secretariat of the CEMAT and European Landscape Convention, Spatial planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division (DGII)

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Photo cover page: Thessalonica
<http://spiti.pblogs.gr/2010/10/thessalonikh-toy-ai-dhmrtrh-ths-salonikhs-monaha-ths-prepei-to-k.html>

Monday 1 October 2012

Study visit to the National Park of Kerkini Lake



Lake Kerkini is one of the most important wetlands in Greece. It is situated along a major flyway for migratory birds en route to the Aegean Sea, the Balkan region, the Black Sea, the Hungarian steppes and beyond.

It is a flat and semi-mountainous area of important hydro biospheres of international significance. Lake Kerkini had been created by man's technical intervention on the Strymon River mainly as a reservoir for agricultural purposes. Fortunately, it developed into an important habitat for a great number of water fowls and the Greek Government founded the National Park of Kerkini Lake in 2006. In addition the Kerkini Lake is under a specific protection regime as a Ramsar Convention wetland and so a Natura 2000 network site.

Its surrounding landscapes are representative of Northern Greece providing an insight to positive human interventions.

Tuesday 2 October 2012

OPENING SPEECHES

Mr Sokratis ALEXIADIS, General Secretary, Regional Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Head of the Landscape, Cultural Heritage and Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, CEMAT

Mrs Polyxeni ZEIKOU, Director, General Secretariat of Regional Planning and Urban Development, Spatial Planning Division, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece

Mr Nikolaos CHOURVOULIADIS, Advisor of the Region of Central Macedonia

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS

Mr Elias BERIATOS, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and Representative of Portugal to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

Mr Ilya YAROVOY, Professor, Architectural Institute of Moscow, on behalf of **Mr Valery SUDARENKOV**, Member of the Council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of Russia

Mr Thymio PAPAYANNIS, President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece, Director of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)

Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS, Urban Senior Official, Representative of Greece at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change

THE GREEK LANDSCAPES

Chairs

Mr Dimitris FATOUROS Professor at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki School of Architecture

Mrs Julia GEORGI, Vice-President of the Association of Greek Landscape Architects

Presentation of a film on Greek landscapes

Speeches

Understanding modern Greek landscapes

Mr Costis HADJIMICHALIS, Professor, Department of Geography, Harokopio University, Athens, Greece

Landscape for society in times of change

Mrs Theano S. TERKENLI, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, University of the Aegean, Greece

THEME I

USING LANDSCAPE AS AN APPROACH TO SPATIAL PLANNING

Chairs

Mrs Doxa MOUSTAKI, Architect-Spatial Planner, Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC, Senior Advisor for International Co-operation, Ministry of Mining, Environment and Spatial Planning, Serbia

Speeches

Spatial planning and landscape policy in period of crisis

Mr Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Director of the Centre for Landscape and Territory of Andalusia, Spain

The post-productive rural landscape as a marker of 'quality' and 'tradition'

Mr Thanasis KIZOS, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, University of Aegean, Greece

Infrastructure, structuring of the territory and landscape

Mr Ignacio ESPANOL ECHANIZ, Senior Lecturer in Landscape and Infrastructure Polytechnic University of Madrid.

Moderators

Mrs Vassiliki PAPAKOSTOPOULOU, Director of International Relations, Directorate General of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, Representative of Greece at the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)

Mr Andreas STALDER, Senior Advisor, Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication, Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape, Switzerland

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the Committee of the Senior Officials of the CEMAT*
- *Members of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and national representatives of Ministries*
- *Local and regional representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of institutions and NGOs*
- *National and international professionals and experts*

Rapporteur: **Mr Elias BERIATOS**, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

THEME II

INNOVATIVES TOOLS INCENTIVES AND PROJECTS: THE NATIONAL SPATIAL PLANING POLICIES

Chairs

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

Mr Evangelos GOUNTANIS, Urban Senior Official, Service of constructions and spatial planning, Fribourg, Switzerland

Speeches

From the Carbonia Project to the Sulcis-Iglesiente Project: the rehabilitation of the “foundation cities” and of the modern industrial landscapes

Mr Salvatore CHERCHI, President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

The experience of Carbonia, Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2010-2011

Mr Mauro ESU, Councillor, Chairman of Heritage and Urban Committee of Carbonia, Italy

Crisis, landscape, well-being

Mr Yves LUGINBÜHL, Professor at the University of Paris, France

The Umbria Landscape Charter

Mrs Anna DI BENE, Representative of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities in the Region of Umbria, Italy

Landscape, a way to deal with sustainable development of territories when there is no more petrol

Mr Régis AMBROISE, Ministry of Agriculture, Agroalimentary and Forestry, France

Civil society and landscape

Mr Dirk GOTZMAN, Director of Civilscape

Mr Olaf KÜHNE, Institute for Sustainability, Saarland University, Sweden

Rapporteur: Spatial planning and landscape: opportunities and complexities

Mrs Lionella SCAZZOSI, Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Milano, Representative of ICOMOS

Exchange of information on national and regional policies and discussion

With the participation of Representatives of the following Member States of the Council of Europe: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia

Chairs

Mrs Polyxeni ZEIKOU, Director of Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece

Mr Thymio PAPAYIANNIS, President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece

Introduction

Landscape policy in Greece through means of spatial planning

Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS, Spatial-Urban Senior Official, Representative of Greece at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and

Mrs Aphrodite SOROTOU, Head of Scientific Secretariat of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)

- Armenia

Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN, Deputy Minister of Urban Development

- Belgium

Mrs Mireille DECONINCK, Officer, Departement of Regional Planning, General Directorate of Spatial planning, Housing and Heritage and of Energy, Public Service of Wallonia, Walloon Region

Mrs Sarah de MEYER, Policy Officer, Department of Spatial Planning, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region

- Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC, Advisor for Cultural Heritage, Institute for the Protection of Monuments, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport

- Bulgaria

Mrs Kapka PANTCHEVA, “Master Plan for Central Region of Bulgaria”

Mrs Katinka MIHOVA, Professor, Economics and Management of Landscape Architecture University of Forestry

Mr Rosen GURKOV, Landscape Architect

- Croatia

Mrs Gordana KOVAČEVIĆ, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning

Mrs Biserka DUMBOVIC-BILUSIC, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture

- Czech Republic

Mrs Hana MACHOVA, Officer, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry for Regional Development

Mr Petr LEPESKA, Officer, Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry for Regional Development

- Estonia

Mrs Maila KUUSIK, Advisor, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of the Interior

- Finland

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Senior Advisor, Responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment

Mrs Tuija MIKKONEN, Senior Specialist, Ministry of the Environment

- France

Mrs Aurélie FRANCHI, Policy Officer for Landscape, Directorate for Housing Urban Development and Landscapes, Directorate of Urban Planning and Quality of Life, Landscape and Publicity Office, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

Rapporteur : **Mr Audun MOFLAG**, Former Member of the Committee of Senior Officials, Norway

Wednesday 3 October 2012

THEME III
LANDSCAPE, SPATIAL PLANNING
AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Chairs

Mrs Mireille DECONINCK, Officer, Department of Regional Planning, General Directorate of Spatial Planning, Housing and Heritage and of Energy, Public Service of Wallonia, Belgium

Mr Ion SAGIAS, Deputy Ombudsman of Greece

Speeches

Landscape: the role of the Ombudsman

Mr Ion SAGIAS, Deputy Ombudsman of Greece

Landscape: a globalising approach

Mr Bernard LASSUS, Landscape Architect, National Landscape Grand Prize, France

Participation in spatial planning

Mr Joseph SALAMON, Director of the Organisation of the Pole Space and Landscape, Cergy-Pontoise, France

Landscape and civil society: towards new forms of participation

Mr Pere SALA I MARTI, Coordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain

Public participation: integrating the past, present and future landscape

Mr Alan LESLIE, Northlight Heritage, United Kingdom

Mr Chris DALGLISH, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Mr Kenny BROPHY, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Mr Gavin MACGREGOR, Northlight Heritage, United Kingdom

Rapporteur: **Mr Jean-Claude ROUARD**, Specialist on Rural Development, Former representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, France
'Mediterranean', by **Mr Saverio MAESTRALI**, Photographer

Exchange of information on national and regional policies and discussion

With the participations of representatives of the following Member States of the Council of Europe: Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands

Chairs

Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention

Mr Efi STEFANI, Surveying Engineer-Urban planner, Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change, Greece

Introduction

The sea inside: inventing seascape strategies as urbanity generators of Thessaloniki in the age of crisis

Mr Lois PAPADOPOULOS, Professor School of Architecture University of Thessaly

- Hungary

Mr Gabor KISS, Senior Councillor, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Rural Development

- Italy

Mrs Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO, Architect, Office of Landscape Quality and Preservation, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities

Mr Mauro AGNOLETTI, Coordinator of the Working Group Landscape – National Plan for Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

- Latvia

Mrs Dace GRANTA, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

- Lithuania

Mrs Irma GRIGAITIENE, Head of the Protected Areas, Ministry of Culture

- Luxembourg

Mr Jean-Claude SINNER, Councillor of Government 1st class, Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructures

- Malta

Mrs Anja DELIA, Senior Planning Officer, Malta Environment and Planning Authority

- Moldova

Mr Serghei MUNTEANU, Division of Architecture, Projections, Urbanism and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Territorial Development and Construction

- Montenegro

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

Rapporteur: **Mr Enrico BUERGI**, Chair of the Jury of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Switzerland

Exchange of information on national and regional policies and discussion

With the participations of representatives of the following Member States of the Council of Europe: Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom

Chairs

Mrs Birgitta SANDER, Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Claude ROUGEAU, Secretary General of the National Council of civil protection of France

- Norway

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Senior Advisor, Department of Regional Planning, Ministry of the Environment

- Poland

Mrs Malgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Officer, Department for Nature Protection, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Mr Marceij BORSA, Director of Bureau, Regional Bureau of Spatial Planning (WBU)

- Serbia

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC, Senior Advisor for International Co-operation, Ministry of Mining, Environment and Spatial Planning

- Slovak Republic

Mrs Ida REPASKA, State Advisor, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development

Mr Tibor NEMETH, Head of the Unit of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development

- Spain

Mrs Margarita ORTEGA, Former representative of Spain at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

- Sweden

Mrs Anita BERGENSTRAHLE-LIND, Deputy Head of Sustainable Management Department, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Leif GREN, Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board, Representative of Sweden for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Cecilia ULFHJELM, Special Advisor, Swedish Forest Agency

- Switzerland

Mr Andreas STALDER, Senior Advisor, Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication, Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape, Switzerland

- Ukraine

Mrs Anastasiia OLESCHENKO, Institute “Dipromisto” – Tissa Project TICAD

Rapporteur: **Mr Jean-François SEGUIN**, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, France

CLOSING SESSION

Chairs

Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention

Mr Elias BERIATOS, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT).

CONCLUSIONS

Mrs Maggie ROE, Professor of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, University of Newcastle, United Kingdom, Member of the Landscape Research Group

Mr Patrice COLLIGNON, Director of the International Association Rurality, Environment, Development

Mr Thymio PAPAYANNIS, President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece, Director of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Mr Elias BERIATOS, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and Representative of Portugal to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the CEMAT and of the European Landscape Convention, Head of Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe

Tuesday 4 October 2012

**94TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR
OFFICIALS FOR THE CSO-CEMAT PARTICIPANTS
AND MEETING OF THE CEMAT WORKING GROUP
ON THE TISZA INITIATIVE**

*With the participation of the CSO-CEMAT Representatives – Hungary,
Romania, Slovak Republic, Serbia, Ukraine*



MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT
ENERGY &
CLIMATE
CHANGE



République Hellénique
Hellenic Republic



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
COVENANT DE L'EUROPE / CONVENIO DE L'EUROPA



CEMAT
Council of Europe Committee of Ministers
responsable de l'Aménagement du Territoire
Comité des Ministres de l'Aménagement du Territoire



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

– PROGRAMME –

*16^e Symposium International Conseil de l'Europe CEMAT et
12^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour
la mise en œuvre de la Convention Européenne du Paysage*

**Visions pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie
territoriale: le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie
de l'aménagement du territoire. Une autre manière
de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile...**

*organisé par le Conseil de l'Europe et le Ministère de l'environnement,
de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce dans le cadre
du programme de travail de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe
des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire et de la
Convention européenne du paysage*

Thessalonique, Grèce, 2-3 octobre 2012



*Document préparé par la Division du Paysage, du Patrimoine culturel
et de l'Aménagement du territoire, Direction de la Gouvernance
démocratique, de la Culture et de la Diversité Conseil de l'Europe*

Le 16^e Symposium international de la CEMAT et 12^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur: « Vision pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale: le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire. Une autre manière de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile... » est organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe – Division de l'aménagement du territoire, du paysage et du patrimoine culturel, Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique, de la culture et de la diversité – en coopération avec le Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce, dans le cadre du Programme de travail du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire – CEMAT / CdE et de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage.

Le Symposium (2-3 octobre) et la Réunion restreinte du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires (4 octobre) se tiendront à Thessalonique (Grèce), dans le Hall des concerts de Thessaloniki, 25 Martiou Street, <http://www.tch.gr/default.aspx?lang=en-GB&page=24>

Une visite d'étude optionnelle pour les délégués officiels des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe et orateurs dans le Programme, sera organisée le 1^{er} octobre 2012 au Lac Kerkini.

Introduction

Organisation internationale intergouvernementale créée en 1949, le Conseil de l'Europe a son siège à Strasbourg (France), et comprend 47 Etats membres: Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Chypre, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, Estonie, Fédération de Russie, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Islande, Italie, Lettonie, « l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine », Liechtenstein, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Malte, Moldova, Monaco, Monténégro, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Serbie, Slovaquie, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse, Turquie, Ukraine. Ses principaux objectifs sont de promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et la prééminence du droit ainsi que de rechercher des solutions communes aux grands problèmes de société de l'Europe.

La Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT)

Depuis sa création en 1970, la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) a joué un rôle significatif dans la promotion de politiques de développement territorial efficaces dans l'ensemble de l'Europe, adaptées aux changements majeurs dans le contexte général. Les textes fondamentaux adoptés par les conférences ministérielles CEMAT (Cf. *Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) – Textes fondamentaux 1970-2010*, Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 2010 Série Territoire et paysage, n° 3) constituent en tant que vision d'une Europe intégrée, des documents politiques de référence pour les nombreuses actions et initiatives d'aménagement territorial sur le continent européen et, en particulier, pour la coopération transnationale.

Le Comité des Ministres a recommandé aux Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe d'utiliser les 'Principes directeurs pour le développement territorial durable du continent européen de la CEMAT' (Recommandation Rec(2002)1 du Comité des Ministres) comme document de référence pour les mesures d'aménagement et de développement du territoire, de les mettre en œuvre d'une manière appropriée dans les projets d'aménagement du territoire et de poursuivre la mise en place des services gouvernementaux et administratifs régionaux permettant de faciliter une meilleure intégration territoriale des différentes parties de l'Europe.

Organisées périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Europe, les Séminaires/Symposiums internationaux de la CEMAT ont pour objet de préparer les conférences ministérielles et de faire un point précis sur l'application de la mise en œuvre des Principes directeurs pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen. Les expériences réalisées par l'Etat qui accueille la réunion sont tout spécialement présentées. Les réunions Séminaires / Symposiums suivants pour la mise en œuvre des Principes directeurs pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen suivants ont été organisées :

- 25-26 juin 2001, Thessalonique (Grèce) : « *L'intégration des grands espaces européens* »
- 26-27 novembre 2001, Lisbonne (Portugal) : « *Patrimoine paysager, aménagement du territoire et développement durable* »

- 15-16 mai 2002, Dresde (Allemagne) : « *Le rôle des autorités locales et régionales dans la coopération transnationale en matière de développement régional et d'aménagement du territoire* »
- 23-24 octobre 2002, Sofia (Bulgarie) : « *Aménagement du territoire pour le développement durable des espaces européens particuliers : montagnes, zones côtières, zones rurales, bassins fluviaux et vallées alluviales* »
- 26-27 mars 2003, Budapest (Hongrie) : « *Développement territorial durable : le renforcement des relations intersectorielles* »
- 30 juin 2003, Wrocław (Pologne) : « *Les catastrophes naturelles et le développement territorial durable : la prévention des inondations* »
- 28-29 octobre 2004, Erevan (Arménie) : « *Gouvernance territoriale et les réseaux de coopération institutionnels* »
- 15 mars 2004, Strasbourg (France) : « *Le rôle de la formation dans la mise en œuvre de la politique du développement territorial durable en Europe* »
- 26 septembre 2005, Moscou (Fédération de Russie) : « *L'action en réseaux pour un développement territorial durable du Continent européen* »
- 17-18 novembre 2005, Bled (Slovénie) : « *La gestion urbaine dans une Europe en réseau* »
- 22-23 mai 2006, Bratislava (République slovaque) : « *Partage des responsabilités pour notre région : redéfinir l'intérêt du public pour le développement territorial* »
- 25-26 octobre 2007, Andorre la Vieille (Andorre) : « *L'attractivité et l'accessibilité des territoires ruraux et enclavés : transports durables et services d'intérêt général* »
- 26-27 juin 2008, St Petersburg (Fédération de Russie) : « *Défis et stratégies pour les métropoles et régions métropolitaines, dans un contexte de globalisation croissante, eu égard au développement économique, social, environnemental et culturel* »
- 13-14 octobre 2008, Erevan (Arménie) : « *La dimension spatiale des droits humains : pour une nouvelle culture du territoire* »

- 12 juin 2009, Kiev (Ukraine): « *Une approche globale pour un développement territorial équilibré* »

[Les actes des réunions sont publiés dans la Série du Conseil de l'Europe « Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage » et sont disponibles sur le site internet du Conseil de l'Europe de la CEMAT.]

La Convention européenne du paysage

La Convention européenne du paysage a été adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres de l'Organisation à Florence le 20 octobre 2000, afin de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages européens et de favoriser la coopération européenne. Il s'agit du premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage européen. La Convention s'applique à tout le territoire des Parties et porte sur les espaces naturels, ruraux, urbains et périurbains. Elle concerne donc de la même façon les paysages pouvant être considérés comme remarquables, que les paysages du quotidien et les paysages dégradés.

A ce jour, 37 Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont ratifié la Convention : Andorre, Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Chypre, République tchèque, Danemark, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monténégro, Pays-Bas, Norvège, Pologne, Portugal, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Serbie, République slovaque, Slovénie, Espagne, Suède, « l'ex-République Yougoslave de Macédoine », Turquie, Ukraine et le Royaume-Uni. Trois Etats l'ont également signée : Islande, Malte et Suisse.

Organisées périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Europe, les réunions des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage ont pour objectif de faire un point précis sur l'application de la Convention. Les expériences réalisées par l'Etat qui accueille la réunion sont tout spécialement présentées. Véritable forum d'échange de pratiques et d'idées, ces réunions permettent de présenter de nouveaux concepts et réalisations en application de la Convention. Les réunions des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage suivantes ont été organisées :

- 23-24 mai 2002, Strasbourg (France) : « *Politiques du paysage : contribution au bien-être des citoyens européens et au développement durable (approches sociale, économique, culturelle et écologique) ; Identification, qualification du paysage et objectifs de qualité paysagère, en tirant parti des ressources culturelles et naturelles ; Sensibilisation, éducation et formation ; Instruments novateurs en vue de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement du paysage* »
- 27-28 novembre 2003, Strasbourg (France) : « *L'intégration du paysage dans les politiques et programmes internationaux et les paysages transfrontaliers ; Paysage et bien-être individuel et social ; Paysage et aménagement du territoire* »
- 16-17 juin 2005, Cork (Irlande) : « *Des paysages pour les villes, les banlieues et les espaces périurbains* »
- 11-12 mai 2006, Slovénie (Ljubljana) : « *Paysage et société* »
- 28-29 septembre 2006, Gironne (Espagne) : « *Les objectifs de qualité paysagère, de la théorie à la pratique* »
- 20-21 septembre 2007, Sibiu (Roumanie) : « *Paysage et patrimoine rural* »
- 24-25 avril 2008, Piestany (République slovaque) : « *Le paysage dans les politiques de planification et la gouvernance : vers un aménagement intégré du territoire* »
- 8-9 octobre 2009, Malmö (Suède) : « *Paysage et forces déterminantes* »
- 15-16 avril 2011, Cordoue (Espagne) : « *Paysage et infrastructures pour la société* »
- 20-21 octobre 2011, Evora (Portugal) : « *Paysage multifonctionnel* »
- 4-5 juin 2012, Carbonia, Sardaigne (Italie) : « *Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 2008-2009 et 2010-2011* »

[Les actes des réunions sont publiés dans la Série du Conseil de l'Europe « Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage » et sont disponibles sur le site internet du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage.]

Organisateurs

Le Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe souhaite remercier le Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce pour sa coopération et son hospitalité. Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite également remercier l'Office fédéral de l'environnement, de la forêt et du paysage de la Suisse et la Direction nationale du paysage de la Suède pour leur soutien.

Objectifs

Le Symposium a pour objet de promouvoir une approche intégrée de l'aménagement du territoire et la bonne gouvernance, et en particulier de :

- mettre en œuvre la Recommandation du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe Rec. (2002) 1 sur les Principes directeurs de la CEMAT pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen, Section «Paysage», para. 49-50, qui indique que *«La politique d'aménagement peut contribuer à la protection des paysages, à leur gestion et à leur aménagement par le biais de mesures appropriées et par une meilleure interaction des diverses politiques sectorielles quant à leurs impacts sur l'espace»* et Section «Participation effective de la société au processus d'aménagement du territoire», et para. 82, qui mentionne que *«Dès 1983, la Charte européenne de l'aménagement du territoire a attiré l'attention sur la nécessité d'une participation active des populations au processus d'aménagement du territoire. Les années passées ont confirmé cette nécessité. Outre la participation des populations dans le cadre de projets locaux, régionaux et suprarégionaux, une participation de la société européenne et des acteurs socio-économiques, par exemple par l'intermédiaire d'organisations non gouvernementales, est nécessaire. Leur implication à un stade précoce contribue à accroître les chances de succès du processus de planification et à éviter des investissements improductifs. Le consensus social est d'une grande importance pour le succès des initiatives aux niveaux local et régional ; mais il crée également un environnement dynamique pour les investisseurs et acteurs économiques extérieurs. La participation des jeunes générations au processus de planification accroît les opportunités pour la population de s'intéresser à l'aménagement de sa région et de s'impliquer de*

manière efficace et innovante. Cela représente une condition décisive pour que « l'idée européenne » soit acceptée par la population. » et de faire des propositions pour la préparation de la 16e Session de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT), qui se tiendra en Grèce en 2014 sur le thème: « La démocratie territoriale: le rôle de la participation publique dans le processus d'aménagement territorial durable du Continent Européen » ;

- mettre en œuvre la Convention européenne du paysage et en particulier ses articles 5c) et d), qui indiquent que chaque Etat s'engage à « mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage » et à « intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme », et à faire des propositions en vue de la préparation de la 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage (26-27 mars 2013, Strasbourg).

La structure du Symposium a pour objet de combiner et d'échanger des informations sur les avancées, perspectives et pratiques ainsi que sur les approches théoriques aux niveaux européen, national, régional et local.

Sites internet

- CEMAT
<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT/fr>
<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT>
- Convention européenne du paysage
<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropéennedupaysage>
<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>
- Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce <http://www.ypeka.gr/>

Organisateurs

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*Photo de la page de couverture : Thessalonique
<http://spiti.pblogs.gr/2010/10/thessalonikh-toy-ai-dhmhtrh-ths-salonikhs-monaha-ths-prepei-to-k.html>*

Lundi 1^{er} octobre 2012

Visite d'étude du Parc national Lac Kerkini



Le Lac Kerkini est l'une des plus importantes zones humides de la Grèce. Elle est située le long d'une voie de migration majeure des oiseaux migrateurs en route vers la mer Egée, la région des Balkans, la mer Noire, les steppes de Hongrie et au-delà.

Cette zone plate et semi-montagneuse est d'une importance internationale significative comme hydro biosphère. Le Lac Kerkini a été créé par les techniques d'intervention humaines sur la rivière Strymon, principalement en tant que réservoir aux fins de l'agriculture. Il s'est de manière favorable développé en un habitat important pour un grand nombre d'oiseaux d'eau. Le Lac Kerkini est par ailleurs régi par un programme spécifique en tant que zone humide de la Convention de Ramsar et est ainsi un site du Réseau Natura 2000.

Ses paysages environnants sont représentatifs du Nord de la Grèce fournissant une base à des interventions humaines positives.

Mardi 2 octobre 2012

DISCOURS D'OUVERTURE

M. Sokratis ALEXIADIS, Secrétaire général de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique, Grèce

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Représentante du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe, Chef de la Division du paysage, patrimoine culturel et aménagement du territoire, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, CEMAT

Mme Polyxeni ZEIKOU, Directeur, Secrétariat général de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique, Division de l'aménagement du territoire, Grèce

M. Nikolaos CHOURVOULIADIS, Conseiller de la Région de la Macédoine centrale

DISCOURS INTRODUCTIFS

M. Elias BERIATOS, Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT)

Mme Maria José FESTAS, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Vice-Présidente du Comité directeur pour la culture, le patrimoine et le paysage (CDCPP) et Représentante du Portugal auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT

Mme Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Présidente du Comité de la démocratie, de la cohésion sociale et des défis globaux de la Conférence des OINGS du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Ilya YAROVY, Professeur, Institut d'architecture de Moscou, au nom de M. Valery SUDARENKOV, Membre du Conseil de la Fédération de Assemblée Fédérale de Russie

M. Thymio PAPAYANNIS, Président du Comité national du paysage de la Grèce, Directeur de l'Institut méditerranéen pour la nature et l'anthropos (Med-INA)

M. Anestis GOURGIOTIS, Haut fonctionnaire en aménagement du territoire et urbanisme, Représentant de la Grèce auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique

LES PAYSAGES GRECS

Présidents

M. Dimitris FATOUROS, Professeur à l'Université Aristote de Thessalonique, Ecole d'architecture Mme Julia GEORGI, Vice-présidente de l'Association des paysagistes de la Grèce

Présentation d'un film sur les paysages de Grèce

Discours

Comprendre les paysages grecs modernes

M. Costis HADJIMICHALIS, Professeur, Département de géographie, Université Harokopio, Athènes

Le paysage pour la société en période de changement

Mme Theano S. TERKENLI, Professeur associé, Département de géographie, Université de l'Égée

THEME I

UTILISER LE PAYSAGE COMME APPROCHE DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE

Présidents

Mme Doxa MOUSTAKI, Architecte et spécialiste de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce

Mme Biljana FILIPOVIC, Haut Conseiller pour la coopération internationale, Ministère des affaires minières, de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire de Serbie

Discours

Aménagement du territoire et paysage en temps de crise

M. Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Directeur du Centre pour le paysage et le territoire de l'Andalousie, Espagne

Le paysage rural post-productif en tant que marqueur de 'qualité' et de 'tradition'

M. Thanasis KIZOS, Professeur Assistant, Département de géographie, Université de l'Egée, Grèce

Infrastructure, structurer le territoire et le paysage

M. Ignacio ESPANOL ECHANIZ, Professeur de génie civil et paysages, Université polytechnique de Madrid, Espagne

Modérateurs

Mme Vassiliki PAPAKOSTOPOULOU, Directeur des relations internationales, Direction générale des Antiquités et du patrimoine culturel, Représentante de la Grèce auprès du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe pour la culture, le patrimoine et le paysage (CDCPP)

M. Andreas STALDER, Haut fonctionnaire, Département fédéral de l'environnement, du transport, de l'énergie et des communications, Bureau fédéral de l'environnement, des forêts et du paysage, Suisse

DISCUSSION avec la participation des :

- *Membres du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT*
- *Membres de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants nationaux des ministères*
- *Représentants des autorités locales et régionales*
- *Représentants des institutions et ONGs*
- *Professionnels nationaux et internationaux et experts*

Rapporteur : **M. Elias BERIATOS**, Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT)

THEME II

OUTILS INNOVATEURS ET PROJETS : LES POLITIQUES NATIONALES D'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE

Présidents

Mme Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Vice-ministre du développement durable et du tourisme du Monténégro

M. Evangelos GOUNTANIS, Haut fonctionnaire en urbanisme, Service des constructions et de l'aménagement du territoire, Fribourg, Suisse

Discours

Du Projet Carbonia au Projet Sulcis-Iglesiente : la réhabilitation des "villes fondatrice" et des paysages industriels contemporains

M. Salvatore CHERCHI, Président de la Province de Carbonia Iglesias

L'expérience de Carbonia, Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2010-2011

M. Mauro ESU, Conseiller, Président du Comité du patrimoine et de l'urbanisme de Carbonia

Crises, paysages, bien-être

M. Yves LUGINBÜHL, Professeur d'Université à Paris, France

La Charte du paysage de l'Ombrie

Mme Anna DI BENE, Représentante du Ministère du Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles dans la Région de l'Ombrie, Italie

Le paysage, clé d'entrée pour un développement durable des territoires de l'après pétrole

M. Régis AMBROISE, Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire et des forêts, France

Société civile et paysage

M. Dirk GOTZMAN, Directeur de Civilscape

M. Olaf KÜHNE, Institut pour la Durabilité, Université de Saarland

Rapporteur: Aménagement du territoire et paysage: opportunités et défis

Mme Lionella SCAZZOSI, Professeur d'architecture du paysage à l'Université de Milan, Représentante d'ICOMOS

Echange d'information sur les politiques nationales et régionales et discussion

Avec la participation de Représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe suivants : Albanie, Andorre, Arménie, Autriche, Azerbaïdjan, Belgique, Bosnie et Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Chypre, République tchèque, Danemark, Estonie, Finlande, France, Géorgie

Présidents

Mme Polyxeni ZEIKOU, Directrice de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce

M. Thymio PAPAYIANNIS, Président du Comité national du paysage de la Grèce

Introduction

La politique du paysage en Grèce à travers les mécanismes de l'aménagement du territoire

M. Anestis GOURGIOTIS, Haut fonctionnaire en aménagement du territoire, Représentant de la Grèce auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT

Mme Aphrodite SOROTOU, Chef du Secrétariat scientifique de l'Institut méditerranéen pour la nature et l'anthropos (Med-INA)

- Arménie

Mme Ruzan ALAVERDYAN, Vice Ministre du développement urbain

- Belgique

Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire, de l'urbanisme et du patrimoine et de l'énergie, Service public de Wallonie, Région Wallonne

Mme Sarah de MEYER, Responsable des politiques, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, de l'urbanisme et du patrimoine intangible, Région flamande

- Bosnie-Herzégovine

Mme Lamija ABDIJEVIC, Conseillère pour le patrimoine culturel, Institut pour la protection des monuments, Ministère fédéral de la Culture et du Sport

- Bulgarie

Mme Kapka PANTCHEVA, Pr « Plan directeur de la Région centrale de Bulgarie »

Mme Katinka MIHOVA, Professeur, Economie et gestion du paysage, Faculté de Sylviculture, Sofia

M. Rosen GURKOV, Architecte paysagiste

- Croatie

Mme Gordana KOVAČEVIĆ, Ministère de la construction et de la planification physique

Mme Biserka DUMBOVIC-BILUSIC, Haut conseiller, Ministère de la culture

- République tchèque

Mme Hana MACHOVA, Chargée de mission, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère du développement régional

M. Petr LEPESKA, Conseiller, Département de l'aménagement urbain et rural, Ministère du développement régional

- Estonie

Mme Maila KUUSIK, Conseillère, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'intérieur

- Finlande

M. Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Haut conseiller, Responsable de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement

Mme Tuija MIKKONEN, Haut conseiller, Ministère de l'environnement

- France

Mme Aurélie FRANCHI, Chargée de mission paysage, Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie

Rapporteur : **M. Audun MOFLAG**, Ancien Membre du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires, Norvège

Mercredi 3 octobre 2012

THEME III
PAYSAGE, AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE
ET PARTICIPATION PUBLIQUE

Présidents

Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire, de l'urbanisme et du patrimoine et de l'énergie, Service public de Wallonie, Région Wallonne

M. Ion SAGIAS, Médiateur adjoint de la Grèce

Interventions

Paysages : le rôle du Médiateur

M. Ion SAGIAS, Médiateur adjoint de la Grèce

Paysage : une approche globalisante

M. Bernard LASSUS, Architecte paysagiste, Grand Prix national du paysage, France

Participation à l'aménagement du territoire

M. Joseph SALAMON, Directeur de l'Organisation du Pôle espace et paysage, Cergy-Pontoise

Paysage et société civile : vers de nouvelles formes de participation

M. Pere SALA I MARTI, Coordinateur de l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne

Participation publique : intégrer le passé, le présent, le futur,

M. Alan LESLIE, Northlight Heritage, Royaume-Uni

M. Chris DALGLISH, Professeur d'archéologie, Université de Glasgow, Royaume-Uni

M. Kenny BROPHY, Professeur d'archéologie, Université de Glasgow, Royaume-Uni

M. Gavin MACGREGOR, *Northlight Heritage*, Royaume-Uni

Rapporteur : **M. Jean-Claude ROUARD**, Spécialiste en Développement rural, Ancien représentant du Ministère de l'Agriculture, France
'Méditerranée', par **Mr Saverio MAESTRALI**, *Photographe*

Echange d'information sur les politiques nationales et régionales et discussion

Avec la participation de Représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe suivants : Allemagne, Grèce, Hongrie, Islande, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Liechtenstein, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Malte, Moldova, Monaco, Monténégro, Pays-Bas

Présidents

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Mme Efi STEFANI, Ingénieur en aménagement urbain, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique de la Grèce

Introduction

La mer de l'intérieur : inventer les paysages marins comme des générateurs urbains de Thessalonique à l'âge des crises

M. Lois PAPADOPOULOS, Professeur à l'Ecole d'architecture, Université de Thessalie

- Hongrie

M. Gabor KISS, Haut conseiller, Représentant national pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère du développement rural

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M. Mauro AGNOLETTI, Coordinateur du Groupe de travail sur le paysage, Plan national pour le développement rural, Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation et des forêts

- Lettonie

Mme Dace GRANTA, Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional

- Lituanie

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- Malte

Mme Anja DELIA, Haut fonctionnaire de l'aménagement, Autorité de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire

- Moldova

M. Serghei MUNTEANU, Division de l'architecture, projections, urbanisme et aménagement du territoire, Ministère du développement territorial et de la construction

- Monténégro

Mme Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Vice-ministre du développement durable et du tourisme

Rapporteur : **M. Enrico BUERGI**, Président du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Ancien président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Suisse

Echange d'information sur les politiques nationales et régionales et discussion

Avec la participation de Représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe suivants : Norvège, Pologne, Portugal, Roumanie, Fédération de Russie, Saint Marin, Serbie, République slovaque, Slovénie, Espagne, Suède, Suisse, « l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine », Turquie, Ukraine, Royaume-Uni

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- Norvège

Mme Liv Kristine MORTENSEN, Haut conseiller, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement

- Pologne

Mme Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Chargée de mission, Département pour la protection de la nature, Direction générale de l'environnement, Direction générale pour la protection de l'environnement

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Jeudi 4 octobre 2012

**94^e RÉUNION DU COMITÉ DES HAUTS
FONCTIONNAIRES DE LA CEMAT
ET RÉUNION DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL DE LA
CEMAT SUR L'INITIATIVE DE LA TISZA**

*Avec la participation de représentants du CSO-CEMAT – Hongrie,
Roumanie, République slovaque, Serbie, Ukraine*

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Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member states in Florence on 20 October of the same year, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation on these issues. Its signatory states declare their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. Landscape is recognised as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity. The convention concerns outstanding landscapes as well as everyday or degraded territories.

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

Adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des États membres à Florence le 20 octobre de la même année, la Convention européenne du paysage a pour objet de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages, et d'organiser la coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Ses États signataires se déclarent soucieux de parvenir à un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement. Le paysage est reconnu comme composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité. La convention concerne tant les paysages remarquables que les paysages du quotidien et les territoires dégradés.

<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage>

www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, 28 of which are members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

Le Conseil de l'Europe est la principale organisation de défense des droits de l'homme du continent. Il comprend 47 États membres, dont les 28 membres de l'Union européenne. Tous les États membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont signé la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme, un traité visant à protéger les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et l'État de droit. La Cour européenne des droits de l'homme contrôle la mise en œuvre de la Convention dans les États membres.

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