

11TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF **THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

11^E RÉUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE **LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE**



*Council of Europe Landscape
Award Forum of National Selections
Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011*

*Forum des sélections nationales
du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe
Sessions 2008-2009 et 2010-2011*

Proceedings / Actes

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Carbonia, Sardinia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012
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Carbonia Iglesias



Comune di Carbonia
(Provincia di Carbonia-Iglesias)



**REGIONE AUTONOMA
DELLA SARDEGNA**

Proceedings / Actes



*Eleventh Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for
the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

**Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections**

Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011

Carbonia, Sardinia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012

*Onzième Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour
la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage*

**Forum des sélections nationales
du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe**

Sessions 2008-2009 et 2010-2011

Carbonia, Sardaigne, Italie, 4-5 juin 2012

Meeting organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Government of Italy – Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy and with the support of the Region of Sardinia, the Province of Carbonia Iglesias and the Municipality of Carbonia.

Statements in their original language as presented at the Meeting of the Workshops. The opinions expressed in this work are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the Council of Europe.

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Réunion organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe – Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire – en coopération avec le Gouvernement de l'Italie – Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles et avec le soutien de la Région de Sardaigne, la Province de Carbonia Iglesias et la Municipalité de Carbonia.

Interventions dans leur langue originale telles que présentées lors de la réunion des Ateliers. Les vues exprimées dans cet ouvrage sont de la responsabilité des auteurs et ne reflètent pas nécessairement la ligne officielle du Conseil de l'Europe.

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(CEMAT)*

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Maire de Carbonia, Italie

Généralement, le discours liminaire d'une réunion qui célèbre un événement spécial commence souvent avec « Je ne peux pas cacher mon émotion », jusqu'à transformer ces mots d'une façon cérémonielle, en les privant de leur vrai signification.

Aujourd'hui, devant un public d'auditeurs attentifs et arrivé à Carbonia pour parler de Carbonia et de son paysage urbain, je ne peux que vous exprimer, hors de toute rhétorique ou convention, une émotion très forte, sincère et profonde.

Pour cette raison, je voudrais remercier vous tous, en particulier Mme Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons et le Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles qui ont choisi Carbonia comme décor de cet événement prestigieux.

Il y a 30 ans, le fait que la ville de Carbonia pouvait être l'objet d'étude et accueillir une réunion d'un tel niveau aurait été impensable. Il y a 30 ans, personne n'aurait pu y croire. Et pourtant, nous sommes ici aujourd'hui pour témoigner que croire dans un projet, dans le travail assidu, dans l'engagement, dans un mot « faire » pour la ville et la population, nous a récompensés par des résultats importants.

Il serait très long de remercier individuellement toutes les personnes qui ont collaboré au gain du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et ensuite à l'organisation de cet important événement. Pardonnez-moi, donc, si je serai très synthétique. Tout d'abord, je remercie tous les employés et les représentants de l'administration municipale de Carbonia et du Centre Italien de la Culture du Charbon (CICC) qui ont contribué à la réalisation de ces objectifs. Ensuite, je remercie les représentants du Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles qui ont cru et soutenu aussi bien le projet que la réunion. Je remercie, en outre, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe pour avoir compris le sens du projet « Carbonia Landscape Machine » et lui avoir accordé ce Prix, l'Université de Cagliari pour sa contribution précieuse au développement des contenus du projet, la Région Sardaigne et la Province de Carbonia Iglesias pour le soutien aux idées de l'administration municipale.

Je remercie, en particulier, les participants à la réunion et surtout les représentants des Etats étrangers qui ont accepté notre invitation et se sont ouverts à la confrontation, qui peut devenir la raison d'une croissance réciproque, d'échange culturel et de développement.

J'ai laissé à la fin le remerciement, selon moi, le plus important : je remercie chaque habitant de la ville, du présent et du passé. Sans leur contribution, il n'y aurait pas eu aujourd'hui cette réunion, mais nous aurions dû commémorer une ville qui n'existerait plus. Comme j'ai déjà dit le dernier 1^{er} mai, à l'occasion de la remise de la Médaille d'Argent du mérite civil au Gonfalon de la mairie de Carbonia, si la ville n'a pas cessé d'exister c'est surtout pour la ténacité de ses citoyens et en particulier de ses mineurs et de leurs fils.

Quand nous parlons de notre ville avec quelqu'un qui ne la connaît pas au fond, nous commençons d'habitude par évoquer sa fondation, sous la dictature fasciste et dans le cadre de sa politique autarcique qui était liée aux nécessités énergiques de la nation.

Mais, comme vous savez, la naissance est seulement un des nombreux épisodes sur lesquels est bâtie l'histoire d'une communauté et, dans le cas de Carbonia, étant une naissance imposée par le régime, c'est une des rares circonstances avec lesquelles la communauté n'a pas pu interagir.

Et donc, seulement pour décrire sommairement les traits anthropologiques et culturels de la ville, on doit rappeler que Carbonia est surtout une ville qui résiste et lutte pour son développement. La Ville est animée d'un sentiment d'appartenance très fort entre les habitants, sentiment façonné par leur détermination, le désir de liberté et la participation démocratique.

Quand, il y a quelques années, on a décidé de mettre en œuvre une reconversion de Carbonia, en valorisant les lieux symboles de la ville, une seule chose était immédiatement claire : les quartiers, les bâtiments, les places auraient été réhabilités grâce à la passion, la participation et le sentiment d'appartenance de ses citoyens afin de garder la mémoire et l'histoire de la collectivité.

Pendant ces années, dans les 73 ans d'histoire de cette ville, nous avons pu nous rendre compte dans quelle mesure l'architecture et la vie quotidienne représentent des aspects inséparables pour raconter les vicissitudes d'un lieu. En d'autres mots, nous nous sommes réappropriés une partie de

notre histoire et de notre identité, aussi à travers la récupération de la structure urbaine et architectonique.

Les architectes, qui dans les années 30 du dernier siècle avaient conçu la ville, voulaient fixer des liens entre les installations de production, les habitations et les infrastructures avec un schéma urbain moderne. Selon ce point de vue, la proximité et l'interdépendance entre les résidences et les lieux du travail, donc les mines, nous offrent une grille de lecture de la première idée sur le projet de la ville.

Les conséquences sociologiques et d'identité ont par ailleurs été pendant des années inattendues. Le rapport ville-mine, en effet, a surmonté les logiques fonctionnelles de production, jusqu'à devenir un facteur d'échange socio-culturel.

Pendant des années, des milliers de personnes arrivées de différentes parties de l'Italie ont travaillé dans cette mine, celle où l'on se retrouve aujourd'hui. Mais ce lieu n'a pas été seulement un lieu de travail. Autour de ce gisement de charbon, né pour des raisons exclusivement utilitaires, on a créé, développé, façonné une identité, un ADN de valeurs d'où partent ses racines pour rejoindre tous les habitants de Carbonia, arrivés ici comme main d'œuvre inconsciente et restés comme témoins et protagonistes des sentiments de solidarité, de démocratie et de dignité, des sentiments mûris pendant les longues années de luttes ouvrières.

En ce sens, le rapport homme-travail a caractérisé l'idée de redécouverte et de reconversion, accomplie par l'administration municipale.

Ce que nous nous sommes proposés de faire pendant ces années et ce qui nous a amené jusqu'au prestigieux Prix décerné par le Conseil de l'Europe, n'a pas été seulement un simple travail de restructuration, mais plutôt quelque chose de différent.

Carbonia a voulu avec force recréer sa propre identité en regardant vers l'avenir. Carbonia n'a pas voulu, ne veut pas et ne voudra jamais s'arrêter simplement à une action de commémoration, mais au contraire elle veut faire de sa propre mémoire une source de développement et de projet.

Pour cette raison, les projets de récupération ne se sont pas arrêtés à un simple travail de rénovation urbaine. Aujourd'hui les visiteurs de ces lieux, en particulier du Musée du Charbon et de la galerie souterraine, peuvent ressentir tout ce que les mineurs d'autrefois éprouvaient: le

sacrifice et la fatigue, mais également la conscience de travailler pour un avenir meilleur.

L'objectif de mettre au jour les structures et les valeurs caractérise tous les projets de reconversion et reclassement de la ville. Et c'est justement cette ligne de conduite que le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a appréciée et primée. Dans la réunion tenue le dernier 17 décembre ici, Enrico Buergi, Président du Jury du Prix – éditions 2009-2011 – a dit que « l'identité culturelle d'un peuple est la porte d'accès, l'ouverture mentale vers l'extérieur ». C'est pour cela que Carbonia, ville qui rappelle son passé et exprime sa reconnaissance à tous ceux qui ont travaillé dans les mines, a mérité le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

Notre reconnaissance va aux mineurs ; nous voulons l'exprimer en suivant les enseignements paternels.

Hier, vous avez visité des sites importants pour l'histoire de la ville qui, pendant ces dernières années, ont fait l'objet du projet de renouvellement urbain. Outre la Grande Mine de Serbariu, je pense en particulier à *Piazza Roma* : cette place a été le lieu de l'inauguration de la ville, mais aussi le lieu de beaucoup de batailles pour la défense des droits et de la démocratie. Elle a été et est également un lieu de rencontre, d'échange d'idées, de manifestations et d'événements. Repenser à la *Piazza* et la refaire a signifié chercher un point de rencontre harmonieux entre le passé et l'avenir. Pour nous cette opération signifie « reconversion » : permettre au passé, au présent et au futur de marcher sur la même voie de développement, afin que la mémoire devienne vraiment un projet pour l'avenir.

Un exemple parmi les autres : le choix du lieu et le projet du *Centro intermodale*, inauguré il y environ un an. La nouvelle gare ferroviaire a été édifée près de la Grande Mine de Serbariu afin de faciliter l'accès et la visite à la zone des mines. Mais pas seulement cela. Près de cet élargissement, il y a 70 années environ, on avait le croisement de quatre rues principales parcourues à pied ou en vélo par les mineurs pour se rendre aux puits des mines. Ainsi, le passé et le présent se rencontrent, en se respectant réciproquement, avec l'ambitieux projet de ne pas oublier tandis que nous marchons au rythme du progrès contemporain.

Ce que nous avons juste exposé c'est notre objectif. En outre j'ajoute : dans un moment historique où une politique financière inhumaine et sans scrupules fixe les règles du jeu, nous ne voulons absolument pas accepter un concept de développement qui ne tienne pas compte du respect de la personne et de la valorisation de notre immense patrimoine culturel.

En concluant mon intervention de bienvenue, je voudrais m'arrêter sur ce point. Dans cette dernière période, nous assistons à la tentative de modifier notre dictionnaire en le mettant à jour avec des termes qui ne connaissent le mot « Homme ». Jusqu'à il y a peu de temps, quand on parlait de développement on l'associait à des mots comme « personne » et « droits ». En effet on avait toujours gravé dans l'esprit comme ressource primaire la Personne même, la plus importante, ce que nous appelons Ressource Humaine. Aujourd'hui, d'autres termes se sont très répandus : *spread*, *bund* et d'autres qui n'ont aucune racine commune avec le mot Homme.

Cette nouvelle, dangereuse et inquiétante façon de penser et d'agir nous est encore une fois imposée et détermine le vivre quotidien de chaque citoyen. Même les administrations municipales subissent des logiques financières incompréhensibles, qui ne tiennent pas compte du fait que chaque jour nous devons nous comparer à un nombre de personnes de plus en plus nombreuses qui demandent simplement de vivre avec dignité.

J'ai parlé de ces problèmes parce que dans cette ville, qui vous accueille, le premier enseignement de nos pères était celui de ne jamais oublier le respect et la promotion de la dignité humaine. Voilà parce que le mot Personne doit être le terme premier et final de n'importe quel dictionnaire social et politique. Le parcours entrepris depuis quelques années et qui nous a amenés jusqu'ici, n'a jamais fait abstraction de ce mot.

Nous avons parié et nous continuerons à parier sur un modèle de développement centré sur la conscience de la personne et de la communauté, sur la réutilisation et la valeur intrinsèque et consciente de notre patrimoine, conçu comme système de valeurs culturelles, économiques et pratiques.

Par conséquent, nous, les citoyens de Carbonia, nous sommes convaincus qu'une nouvelle forme de développement concentrée sur la relance de la mémoire, interprétée comme nouveau but pour les prochaines générations, soit un parcours gagnant.

Avant de laisser la parole aux autres, je vous remercie encore tous et je vous dis : pensons, réfléchissons et surtout travaillons ensemble pour laisser aux générations prochaines une société qui, en partant de l'Homme, ait comme résultat final le respect et la promotion du genre humain.

Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Représentante du Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Giuseppe CASTI, Maire de Carbonia,

Mme Maria Assunta LORRAI, Directrice régionale de la Sardaigne pour le patrimoine culturel et le paysage pour le Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles de l'Italie,

M. Nicola RASSU, Conseiller Président du Comité urbain et financier des municipalités locales de la Région de Sardaigne,

M. Salvatore CHERCHI, Président de la Province de Carbonia Iglesias,

Mme Maria José FESTAS, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage,

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),

Mesdames et Messieurs représentants des Gouvernements et Autorités locales et Régionales,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Nous nous réjouissons de la tenue de la Onzième Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage consacré au « Forum des sélections nationales des deux premières éditions Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – Sessions 2008-2009 et 2010-2011 », dans la Grande Minière de Serbariu de Carbonia et je remercie tout particulièrement, au nom du Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe, le Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles, la Région de la Sardaigne, la Province de Carbonia Iglesias et la Municipalité de Carbonia pour leur coopération et leur très chaleureuse hospitalité. Merci de nous accueillir pour cette grande Fête du paysage.

Toutes nos félicitations vont en particulier à la Ville de Carbonia, Lauréate du Prix du paysage pour le travail exemplaire réalisé, qui nous sera présenté.

Je souhaiterais dans le même temps vous faire part de la grande émotion que nous éprouvons en raison des graves tremblements de terre qui affectent l'Italie. Ce jour même est jour de deuil en Italie et nous adressons

toutes nos pensées aux personnes affectées par ces tragiques événements ainsi qu'à leur famille. Que ces deux journées de travail représentent un message d'espoir en faveur d'un mieux-être et d'un mieux-vivre pour les populations.

La Convention européenne du paysage représente un important traité en faveur d'un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, les activités économiques, l'environnement et la culture, consacré à la valorisation des paysages. Elle a pour objet de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages européens, et d'organiser la coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Son champ d'application est vaste : elle s'applique à tout le territoire des Parties et porte sur les espaces naturels, urbains et périurbains, qu'ils soient terrestres, aquatiques ou maritimes. A ce jour, 37 Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont ratifié la Convention et deux Etats l'ont également signée.

Le 20 février 2008, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a adopté la Résolution CM/Rés(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Le Prix est ainsi décerné tous les deux ans par le Comité des Ministres, sur proposition des comités d'experts compétents chargés du suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention.

Les expériences significatives réalisées au sein des Etats membres de l'Organisation à l'occasion des deux premières sessions du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 2008-2009 et 2010-2011 – seront présentées à l'occasion de cette Réunion. Elles montrent qu'il est possible de promouvoir la dimension territoriale des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie en améliorant les caractéristiques paysagères du cadre de vie des populations.

Que cette collection de bonnes et belles pratiques puisse inspirer et susciter des expériences analogues sur d'autres territoires.

Merci à leurs auteurs et aux représentants des gouvernements pour le grand travail effectué pour avoir mené à bien ces réalisations et pour les avoir sélectionnées au niveau national.

Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are delighted that the 11th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, focusing on the Forum of national selections for the first two sessions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, namely Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011, is being held here at the Serbariu Great Mine in Carbonia. On behalf of the Council of Europe Secretariat, I would like to thank, in particular, the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Region of Sardegna, the Province of Carbonia Iglesias and the Municipality of Carbonia for their co-operation and their very warm welcome. Thank you for hosting this grand celebration of landscape.

I would like to extend special congratulations to the City of Carbonia, the winner of the Landscape Award for the exemplary work it has done, which will be presented to us.

I would also like to say how deeply moved we are by Italy's plight following the recent earthquakes. Today is a day of mourning in Italy and all our thoughts go out to the people affected by these tragic events and their families. May these two days of work represent a message of hope for improved well-being and a better quality of life for all peoples.

The European Landscape Convention is an important treaty designed to promote sustainable development, based on a harmonious balance between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture, devoted to the enhancement of landscapes. Its aim is to promote the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and to foster international co-operation in this area. Its field of application is very broad: it applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and the sea. To date 37 member states of the Council of Europe have ratified the Convention and two have signed it.

On 20 February 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award is bestowed every two years by the Committee of Ministers on a proposal by a Committee of experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

Significant projects carried out in the member states of the Organisation during the first two sessions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 – will be described during this meeting. They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's living environments.

I hope that this collection of outstanding best practices will inspire and give rise to similar activities in other geographical areas.

I would like to thank those who devised these projects and the government representatives who supported them for the considerable effort they put into completing and selecting them at national level.

Salvatore CHERCHI

President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Mesdames et Messieurs, je me joins au Maire de Carbonia pour vous adresser la plus cordiale bienvenue. Je salue les représentants du Conseil de l'Europe, en particulier à Mme Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, promoteur infatigable de l'application et du développement de la Convention européenne du paysage. Je salue les chercheurs qualifiés venus de nombreux Etats européens participer à la réunion. Je salue les responsables du ministère de la Culture. Avec le Directeur Maria Grazia Bellisario, l'architecte Alessandra Fassio et les dirigeants régionaux du ministère, nous avons travaillé avec succès dans le développement du Projet de Carbonia. L'Université de Cagliari, qui participe à la réunion avec le Département d'architecture, est notre partenaire clé dans la formulation et la mise en œuvre du projet de Carbonia. Nous sommes reconnaissants aux professeurs et chercheurs qui ont donné de la force à ce partenariat. Nous sommes également reconnaissants à la Région de la Sardaigne et en particulier aux Ministères des biens et des activités culturelles, qui nous ont soutenus dans les programmes de rénovation urbaine et le développement de nouveaux services culturels.

Un salut cordial à l'architecte paysager Enrico Buerghi, protagoniste de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Je remercie les citoyens et les jeunes qui présentent des preuves de l'intérêt général, non seulement spécialisés, pour les sujets abordés dans cet Atelier.

Mesdames et Messieurs, j'ai été Maire de la ville de Carbonia de 2001 à juin 2010, période pendant laquelle nous avons créé et mis en œuvre le projet de Carbonia, qui a reçu le Prix établi en vertu de la Convention européenne du paysage. Pour nous tous, ce Prix prestigieux est un sujet de légitime satisfaction. Nous sommes honorés et reconnaissants envers le Conseil de l'Europe de nous l'avoir remis. Dans le même temps nous ressentons la responsabilité d'être digne de ce Prix en continuant à mettre en œuvre les principes de la Convention. En tant que Président de la Province, je me suis engagé à promouvoir cette mise en œuvre de la Convention à plus grande échelle, en me fondant sur mon expérience de maire. Cela signifie que nous appliquons de manière concrète et à l'échelle de toute la Province les principes de la Convention européenne

du paysage, comme je l'expliquerai plus en détail dans le rapport qui sera présenté lors d'une session de la Réunion.

Nous avons reçu le Prix du paysage à Evora, ville historique et magnifique de l'Alentejo au Portugal. A cette occasion, je me suis souvenu de ce qu'a écrit le grand écrivain José Saramago dans « Une terre nommée Alentejo », roman social sur la condition des paysans qui rappelle le film italien du Christ s'est arrêté à Eboli de Carlo Levi. Le récit de Saramago commence par une référence au paysage : « La chose la plus abondante sur terre est le paysage. Bien que tout le reste soit manquant, il y a toujours du paysage d'avance, en abondance, que seul un miracle infatigable puisse expliquer, parce que sans aucun doute, le paysage existait avant l'homme et n'est pas encore épuisé ». Dans la réalité contemporaine, le paysage ne peut pas être considéré comme un patrimoine inépuisable et nous ne pouvons pas compter uniquement sur un miracle infatigable. Le paysage est constamment et sérieusement mis en danger. Nous avons besoin de règles strictes pour le gérer, besoin de conventions et traités internationaux, de lois et règlements nationaux. Nous avons besoin d'une culture consciente et mûre des citoyens et de leurs administrateurs. La Convention européenne du paysage a largement contribué à créer un climat plus propice à la culture, plus mature. Je souhaite que l'objectif de cette réunion se réalise aujourd'hui et contribue à la mise en œuvre théorique et à l'application pratique de la Convention. Bon travail et merci à tous d'être à Carbonia.

Salvatore CHERCHI

Presidente de la Provincia de Carbona Iglesias, Italy

Signore e Signori mi unisco al Sindaco della Città di Carbonia nel darvi il più cordiale benvenuto. Rivolgo un saluto ai rappresentanti del Consiglio d'Europa, in modo particolare alla Signora Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, infaticabile promotrice dell'applicazione e dello sviluppo della Convenzione europea del Paesaggio. Saluto i tanti e qualificati studiosi venuti da tanti Paesi Europei per partecipare al meeting. Saluto i dirigenti del Ministero dei Beni Culturali. Con la Direttrice Maria Grazia Bellisario, con l'architetto Alessandra Fassio e con i dirigenti regionali del Ministero, abbiamo lavorato positivamente nello sviluppo del progetto Carbonia. L'Università di Cagliari partecipa al seminario con il Dipartimento di Architettura che è stato nostro partner essenziale nell'impostazione e nella attuazione del progetto Carbonia. Siamo grati ai professori e ai ricercatori che hanno dato forza al partenariato, Così come siamo grati alla Regione Sardegna e in particolare agli Assessorati all'Urbanistica e alla Cultura che ci hanno sostenuto nei programmi di riqualificazione urbana e di sviluppo di nuovi servizi culturali.

Un cordiale saluto all'Architetto Enrico Buerghi anche lui protagonista dell'attuazione della Convenzione. Ringrazio i cittadini e i giovani presenti che testimoniano l'interesse generale, non solo specialistico, per i temi trattati in questo seminario.

Signore e Signori sono stato sindaco della Città di Carbonia dal 2001 al giugno 2010, nel periodo nel quale abbiamo impostato e realizzato il Progetto Carbonia insignito del premio istituito con la Convenzione Europea del Paesaggio. Per tutti noi il prestigioso riconoscimento costituisce un motivo di legittima soddisfazione. Siamo onorati e siamo riconoscenti al Consiglio d'Europa per avercelo assegnato. Contemporaneamente avvertiamo la responsabilità di essere sempre degni di questo premio proseguendo nell'applicazione dei principi della Convenzione. Come Presidente della Provincia sono impegnato nell'applicazione ad una scala più ampia dell'esperienza fatta come sindaco. Intendo dire che stiamo concretamente applicando alla scala dell'intero territorio provinciale i principi della Convenzione del Paesaggio, come dirò più

ampiamente nella relazione che presenterò in una delle sessioni del Seminario.

Abbiamo ritirato il Premio del Paesaggio a Evora, storica e bella Città dell'Alentejo, Portugal. Questa circostanza mi ha richiamato quanto ha scritto il grande José Saramago in Una terra chiamata Alentejo, romanzo sociale sulla condizione dei contadini che ricorda l'italiano Cristo si è fermato ad Eboli di Carlo Levi. La narrazione di Saramago inizia con un riferimento al paesaggio: "La cosa più abbondante sulla terra è il paesaggio. Anche se tutto il resto manca, di paesaggio ce n'è sempre stato d'avanzo, un'abbondanza che solo per un miracolo instancabile si spiega, giacché il paesaggio è senza dubbio precedente all'uomo e nonostante ciò, pur esistendo da tanto, non è esaurito ancora". Nell'età contemporanea in realtà il paesaggio non può più considerarsi un patrimonio inesauribile e non possiamo affidarci al solo miracolo instancabile. Il paesaggio è messo costantemente e gravemente a rischio. Abbiamo necessità di regole rigorose per tutelarlo, di Trattati e Convenzioni internazionali, di leggi e regolamenti nazionali. Abbiamo necessità di una culturale consapevole e matura nei cittadini e nei loro amministratori. La Convenzione europea del Paesaggio ha contribuito grandemente a creare un clima culturale più propizio e maturo. Auguro che l'obiettivo del Seminario odierno sia conseguito e si contribuisca all'implementazione teorica e all'applicazione pratica della Convenzione. Buon lavoro e grazie a tutti per essere a Carbonia.

Maria Assunta LORRAI

Regional Director of Sardinia for Cultural Heritage and Landscape

I greet the representatives of institutions and conventioners who wanted to organise and take part in these important days of study and debate on issues of protection and enhancement of the landscape.

To Sardinia, which is hosting this meeting of the Council of Europe, it is an important recognition, and I think it will also be a motivation to correct territorial policies and to target interventions on its territory. Sardinia is an area of great landscape value and history, as in fact is much of our national territory.

So, we have to compare and exchange experiences that should be made on the basis of territorial transformations, becoming a common heritage, and thanks to the European Landscape Convention also an obligation for all of us.

Our territory is also very fragile and the recent dramatic events of the earthquake are showing an evidence on an inevitable need to secure our land and our cultural heritage.

The Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage began the emergency recovery procedure quickly and efficiently; following the destruction of parts of its cultural heritage.

Our challenges are: new territorial policies, new policies for safeguarding the cultural heritage and landscape that also take the “risk” as a benchmark.

In Italy the seismic and hydrogeological risks are very high and even if it is a well-known problem, there are not enough incisive counter-actions.

Even the latest statistical data on the consumption of land in Italy highlights a steady increase of buildings, especially in rural areas, altering the balance between historic landscape and urban settlement.

Initiatives like these can and must specify the correct paths to a common awareness that the landscape of an area is, as we learn from the European Landscape Convention, a key element of individual and social well-being, and that its preservation, its management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

Maria José FESTAS

Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Mme Maria José Festas, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage a chaleureusement remercié la municipalité de Carbonia de son accueil et se réjouit de la tenue de la 11^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe – Division du paysage, du patrimoine culturel et de l'aménagement du territoire, Direction de la gouvernance démocratique, de la culture et de la diversité – en coopération avec le Gouvernement de l'Italie – Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles et avec le soutien de la Région de Sardaigne, la Province de Carbonia Iglesias et la Municipalité de Carbonia.

Landscapes of the future and the future of European and Mediterranean Landscapes

Elias BERIATOS

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

Ladies and gentlemen,

Undoubtedly, in this beginning of the 21st century we are facing – in Europe and Mediterranean – significant perils and challenges stemming from sweeping changes in the economic and social sphere which have a direct impact on space, man-made environment and landscape. Climate change and related phenomena (the greenhouse effect, rising sea level, etc.) combined with urbanisation and geographical mobility (economic and environmental immigrants) are causing dramatic changes in cities, coastal zones and mountain areas. This process has almost certainly contributed to the increased desertification which, combined with deforestation, drought and the exhaustion of soil and water resources, makes it extremely dangerous for ecosystems and ecological balance. Moreover, rising sea levels have brought radical changes to the coastline and the geo-morphology of large geographical regions in general.

The countryside has itself begun to urbanise at a dizzying pace, to the extent that we can now speak clearly of a ‘rural-urban continuum’ which is continuously spreading and expanding to all directions. This urban sprawl, particularly in Mediterranean and Southern Europe, has serious negative consequences for the economy, social coherence and the environment. A recent reaction by the policy of "compact city" of all relevant European institutions and organisations have sought to moderate but not to stop this development.

Parallel to this trend and as a result of the acute global energy crisis and the consequent need for the development of all kinds of Renewable Energy Sources (RES), the countryside (after having been cluttered by advertising billboards) has begun to fill up with new constructions and installations (wind farms, solar panels, geothermic parks, etc.) which have laid claim to large expanses of flat open farmland in plains or

in sensitive mountainous, coastal and marine zones such as forests, wetlands, deltas, etc. Furthermore, these constructions often are found inside the designated protected areas at national or European levels in which there are numerous of the most valuable European landscapes. In contrast to the classic fossil fuels, RES, by their nature, have a more scattered and dispersed geographic distribution and consequently have a more generalised influence on landscapes which are perceived by people principally in local scale.

Obviously, all these processes are bringing new and unprecedented landscapes into being around the world. In Europe and Mediterranean, a continent and a macro-region, with an extensive maritime and coastal zone and quite a high percentage of mountain and island territories, these developments can be expected to have a drastic impact on landscapes as we know them so far. Particularly in Mediterranean, a region known for the weight of its great history and the fragility of its natural and built-up environment and ecosystems, landscape assumes even greater significance. It constitutes an integral part of its immense natural and cultural heritage. It is not accidental that Mediterranean landscapes have been extolled and painted by visitors and travellers in the 18th and 19th centuries and have been extensively admired and photographed, in the 20th century, by renowned artists and writers.

Given the above considerations the key question which must be answered today is how viable it is to safeguard and preserve the specific values of European and Mediterranean landscapes, and how important the concept of "place identity" will be, in an era of identity crisis and not only. The new landscape reality in our regions needs to be examined carefully in order to elaborate the appropriate studies and realise the suitable interventions. In this process the role and the contribution of spatial planning is considerably significant as a catalyst for harmonising and conciliating the protection of natural and cultural heritage and landscape with economic development towards a sustainable future.

What is needed is quite clear: the quest for a new spatial, environmental and social balance and development at all levels and for the best way to achieve this, given the conditions of globalisation that now hold. Only thus can a sustainable perspective be ensured for our exquisite landscapes in Europe and Mediterranean.

Introduction

Presentation of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011

Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

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

The aim of this presentation is to provide a brief reminder of the work which led up to the adoption of the rules on the Council of Europe Landscape Award and the implementation of the Award through the organisation of the first two Award Sessions: 2009-2009 and 2010-2011. This eleventh Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention is given over to the Council of Europe Landscape Award's Forum of National Selections and is designed to raise awareness about all these particularly important activities, which may serve as a source of inspiration for others.

The European Landscape Convention

Article 11 of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention is entitled "Landscape award of the Council of Europe", and reads as follows:

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.”

The Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

On a proposal by the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10, on 20 February 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/Res (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The Committee of Ministers pointed out that Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention institutes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and provides that the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Award, adopt the relevant rules and grant the Award. It stated that the Award’s purpose is to reward exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of parties to the Convention.

Declaring itself convinced that the Award is capable of heightening civil society’s awareness of the value of landscapes, of their role and of changes to them, the Committee of Ministers decided to adopt the Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and the criteria for awarding it. It also invited the Parties to translate the Rules into their national languages and promote them, and to encourage media coverage of the Award so as to raise public awareness of the importance of landscapes.

As a result, the Resolution, which was adopted in the Council of Europe's official languages (French and English), has already been translated into the following languages: Armenian, Croatian, Finnish, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Swedish and Czech.

Under the rules governing the Award, the Award is an honorary distinction which acknowledges a policy or measures implemented by local or regional authorities or their groupings, or particularly remarkable contributions by non-governmental organisations, for sustainable protection, management and/or planning of landscapes. It takes the form of a diploma. Special mentions may also be Awarded. The Award rewards a process of implementation of the Convention at national or transnational levels resulting in an effective, measurable achievement. It also helps to make people more aware of the importance of landscapes for human development, consolidation of the European identity and the well-being of individuals and society as a whole. It fosters public participation in the decision-making process concerning landscape policies.

The following may be candidates for the Award: local or regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other local and regional authorities in Europe. Non-governmental organisations which have made particularly outstanding contributions to landscape protection, management or planning may also be candidates. Transfrontier local or regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned may be candidates, provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

Award procedure

The procedure consists of three stages:

Stage 1 – Submission of candidatures

Each Party may submit one candidature to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe. The candidature may be the result of a competition held by each Party taking into account the Award criteria appended to the rules.

The application file, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (French or English), must include: a presentation of the candidate (not more than three pages long); the description of a completed project for the protection, management and/or planning of a landscape, which has proved lastingly effective and can serve as an example. Mention must be made of the convention provision concerned.

In principle the Award is granted every two years. The files presenting candidatures must reach the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe by no later than 31 December of the year preceding the year of Award.

Stage 2 – Consideration of candidatures

An international jury set up as a subordinate body of the Committees of Experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹ shall determine whether candidatures are admissible. The jury is composed of:

- one member of (each of) the Committee(s) of Experts responsible for monitoring the Convention, appointed by the Committee(s) concerned;
- one member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, appointed by the Congress;
- one representative of an international non-governmental organisation, appointed by the Secretary General on the proposal of the Grouping of INGO's enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe;
- three eminent specialists on landscape, appointed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

The jury appoints a president.

The jury proposes the Award winner from among the candidates admitted.

The jury's proposals are adopted by an absolute majority in the first round of voting, and by a relative majority in the following round, based on the criteria set out in the appendix to the rules. In the event of equal votes, the president of the jury has the deciding vote.

The reasons for the choice must be given.

The jury may propose to Award one or more special mentions.

¹ On 30 January 2008, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to assign this task to the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), which has been renamed the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) by a decision of the Committee of Ministers.

The Committees of Experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹ examine the jury's proposals and forward their proposals concerning the Award winner, and, wherever appropriate, special mentions, to the Committee of Ministers.

Stage 3 – Granting and presentation of the Award and the special mentions

In the light of the proposals by the Committees of Experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹, the Committee of Ministers grants the Award and any special mentions.

The Award and the special mentions shall be presented by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe or his/her representative at a public ceremony.

The criteria for granting the award

The criteria for granting the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are as follows:

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

The completed projects submitted must give tangible form to the protection, management and/or planning of landscapes. This means that the projects must have been completed and open to the public for at least three years when the candidatures were submitted.

They must also:

- be part of a sustainable development policy and be in harmony with the territorial organisation of the area concerned;
- demonstrate their environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic sustainability;
- counter or remedy any damage to landscape structures;
- help enhance and enrich the landscape and develop new qualities.

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

The implementation of the policy or measures that have helped to improve the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned must set an example of good practice for others to follow.

Criterion 3 – Public participation

The policy or measures implemented with a view to the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned should involve the active participation of the public, local and regional authorities and other players and should clearly reflect the landscape quality objectives.

The public should be able to participate simultaneously in two ways:

- through dialogue and exchanges between members of society (public meetings, debates, procedures for participation and consultation in the field, for example);
- through procedures for public participation and involvement in landscape policies implemented by national, regional or local authorities.

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

Article 6. A of the Convention provides that “each Party undertakes to increase awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”. An assessment will be made of action along these lines taken as part of the project concerned.

The first two Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

1st Session: 2008-2009

Presentations were made on the following projects, which are described on the website of the European Landscape Convention:

States	Candidates	Project title
Spain	San Sebastián City Council	Parc Cristina Enea
Finland	Hämeenkyrö	Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area
France	Lille Métropole	Parc de la Deûle
Hungary	Public Foundation for Nature Conservation Pro Vértes	Implementation of the Nature Conservation and Landscape Management Programme in the Zámoly Basin
Italy	Val di Cornia	The Val di Cornia Park System
Czech Republic	Czech Tourist Club	Tourist trail signposting system

States	Candidates	Project title
Slovenia	University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture	Regional Distribution of Landscape Types
Turkey	Association for Nature Conservation	Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

At their 1066th meeting on 23 September 2009, the Deputies of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided, in accordance with the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (CM/Res(2008)3) and on the proposal of the jury of the Landscape Award and the CDPATEP²:

- to grant the Council of Europe Landscape Award under the European Landscape Convention to the *Parc de la Deûle*, Lille Métropole, France;
- to give a special mention to the *Parque de Christina Enea*, San Sebastián (Spain);
- to congratulate the organisers of the other projects and recognise their exemplary value.

The Award and the special mentions were presented by the representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in the presence of the President of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention at a public ceremony held in Malmö, Sweden, on 8 October 2009, on the occasion of the 8th Meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

2nd Session: 2010-2011

On 9 February 2010, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present applications to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe by 31 December 2010.

Presentations were made on the following projects, which are described on the website of the European Landscape Convention:

² See the following Council of Europe Secretariat documents: Report of the jury meeting for the 1st Session: 2008-2009 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award (Palais de l'Europe, Council of Europe, 7 May 2009 [in CDPATEP (2009) 9Bil. Addendum] and Report of the 1st Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, presented at the 2nd plenary session of the CDPATEP in Strasbourg on 12 and 13 May 2009 [CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 9E].

States and national awards	Candidates	Project title
Belgium	Escaut Plains Nature Park	The Landscape Route of the Escaut Plains Nature Park
Cyprus	Polystypos Community Council	Hazel orchards in the village of Polystypos
Spain	Government of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia	City, territory, landscape: A project to educate and raise awareness about landscape
Finland	Finnish Association for Nature Conservation	Management of endangered traditional biotopes and the preservation of the traditional Finnish rural landscape
France	Joint Committee for Investigation, Planning and Management of the Port aux Cerises Regional Open Air Leisure and Recreational Centre	Port aux Cerises Regional Open Air Leisure and Recreational Centre
Hungary	Beehive Rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association	Maintaining the landscape heritage of Bükkalja Region
Italy	City of Carbonia	Carbonia: Landscape Machine
Norway	County of Hordaland	Herand Landscape Park
The Netherlands	Foundation Landscape Manifesto	The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch Landscape
Czech Republic	Regional Land Office Prostějov	The landscape of Čehovice, Prostějov district – Moravia
United Kingdom	Durham Heritage Coast Partnership	Durham Heritage Coast
Serbia	“Podunav” Backi Monostor	Backi Monostor village
Slovakia	Ekopolis Foundation	The Ekopolis Foundation’s Grant Programmes
Slovenia	Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects	We are Making our Landscape

At their 1123rd meeting on 12 October 2011, the Deputies of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided, in accordance with the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (CM/

Res(2008)3) and on the proposal of the jury of the Landscape Award and the CDPATEP³:

- to grant the 2010-2011 Council of Europe Landscape Award to the Municipality of Carbonia, Italy, or “Project Carbonia: Landscape Machine”;
- to give equal special mentions to three activities:
 - “The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live”, Ekopolis Foundation, Slovakia;
 - “City, territory and landscape: A project to educate and raise awareness about landscape” (Government of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain);
 - Durham Heritage Coast, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership, United Kingdom;
- to congratulate the organisers of the other projects and recognise their exemplary value.

The Award and the special mentions were presented by the representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in the presence of the Chair of the Steering Committee for Cultural heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe and the President of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention at a public ceremony held in Evora, Portugal, on 20 October 2011, on the occasion of the 10th Meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

3 See the following Council of Europe Secretariat documents: Report of the jury meeting for the 2nd Session: 2010-2011 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award (Palais de l’Europe, Council of Europe, 21 and 22 March 2011 [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Award 3E] and Report of the 2nd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, presented at the 4th plenary session of the CDPATEP in Strasbourg on 5 and 6 May 2011 [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Award 3E].

3rd Session: 2012-2013

On 12 January 2012, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present applications to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe by 10 December 2012.

The Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum

The goal of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum is to highlight significant achievements in the Organisation's member states during the initial sessions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award. They all show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's living environments.

The projects were divided into four subject areas:

Workshop 1 – Landscape in urban and peri-urban areas: landscapes for living

- Parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France;
- Carbonia: the Landscape Machine, Joint Committee of the Municipality of Carbonia, Italy;
- The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live, Ekopolis Foundation, Slovakia;
- Park Cristina Enea, San Sebastián City Council, Spain;
- The Port aux Cerises open air leisure Centre, Joint Committee for investigation, planning and management of the Port aux Cerises outdoor leisure Centre, France.

Workshop 2 – Landscape routes and trails: discovering Landscapes

- The Landscape Route of the Escaut Plains Nature Park, Escaut Plains Nature Park, Belgium;
- The tourist trail signposting system, Czech Tourist Club, Czech Republic;
- Durham Heritage Coast, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership, United Kingdom;
- The traditional stone culture of the landscape of Bükkalja, Beehive Rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association, Hungary;

- The Hazel Orchards in the village of Polystypos, Polystypos Community Council, Cyprus.

Workshop 3 – Landscape between nature and culture: historic and alive landscapes

- The Landscape of Čehovice, Prostějov District, Moravia, Regional Land Office, Prostějov, Czech Republic;
- Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area, City of Hämeenkyrö, Finland;
- The Val di Cornia Park System, Val di Cornia, Italy;
- The Herand Landscape Park, County Government of Hordaland, Norway;
- The Implementation of the Nature Conservation and Landscape Management Programme in the Zámoly Basin, Public Foundation for Nature Conservation Pro Vértes, Hungary;
- Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project, Association for the Conservation of Nature, Turkey;
- The landscape of the Backi Monostor Village, ‘Podunav’ Backi Monostor, Serbia.
- The management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the traditional rural landscape, Finnish Association for Nature Conservation, Finland.

Workshop 4 – Landscape methodologies and tools: Learning and acting for the landscape

- Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture, Slovenia;
- City, territory and landscape: A project to educate and raise awareness about landscape, Government of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain;
- “We are making our landscape”, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, Slovenia.
- The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape, Foundation Landscape Manifesto, the Netherlands.

We welcome this first Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum, which is in full keeping with the Organisation's work to promote human rights, democracy and sustainable development. The projects presented show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's living environments. The publication prepared by the Council of Europe Secretariat on "The Council of Europe Landscape Award" (European Spatial Planning and Landscape series, 2012, No. 96) provides a useful complement to the proceedings of this meeting.

Présentation du Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage - Sessions 2008-2009 et 2010-2011

Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

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CEMAT, Chef de la Division du paysage, du patrimoine culturel
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Cette présentation a pour objet de rappeler brièvement les travaux qui ont conduit à l'adoption du règlement du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et à la mise en œuvre du Prix avec l'organisation de ses deux premières sessions de ce Prix : 2009-2009 et 2010-2011.

Consacrée au Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, cette Onzième Réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage est destinée à faire connaître l'ensemble de ces expériences particulièrement intéressantes et pouvant servir de source d'inspiration.

La Convention européenne du paysage

La Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe prévoit à son article 11 intitulé « Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe »,

« 1. Peuvent se voir attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique de paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. La distinction pourra également être attribuée aux organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

2. Les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe seront transmises aux Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 par les Parties. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les regroupements

de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

3. Sur proposition des Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix.

4. L'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe doit conduire les sujets qui en sont titulaires à veiller à la protection, à la gestion et/ou à l'aménagement durables des paysages concernés. »

Le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Sur proposition des Comités d'experts compétents visés à l'article 10, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a adopté, le 20 février 2008, la Résolution CM/Res(2008)3 sur le Règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Le Comité des Ministres a rappelé que l'article 11 de la Convention européenne du paysage, institue le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et a considéré que cet article prévoit que le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du prix, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix. Il a considéré que le prix vise à récompenser des initiatives concrètes et exemplaires pour la réalisation d'objectifs de qualité paysagère sur le territoire des Parties à la Convention.

Se déclarant convaincu que le prix est de nature à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation, le Comité des Ministres a décidé d'adopter le Règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe ainsi que les critères de son attribution. Il a en outre invité les Parties à traduire le Règlement du Prix dans leur(s) langue(s) nationale(s) et à le promouvoir. Les Parties sont par ailleurs invitées à encourager la couverture médiatique du prix afin de sensibiliser le public à l'importance du paysage.

Adoptée dans les langues officielles du Conseil de l'Europe (français et anglais), la Résolution a ainsi déjà été traduite dans les langues suivantes : arménien, croate, finnois, hongrois, italien, letton, polonais, russe, slovaque, suédois, tchèque.

Le Règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe prévoit que le prix représente la reconnaissance honorifique de la mise en œuvre d'une politique ou de mesures prises par des collectivités locales et régionales, ou leurs groupements, ou d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable apportée par des organisations non gouvernementales, visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durables des paysages. Cette reconnaissance s'exprime par la remise d'un diplôme. Des mentions spéciales peuvent être également accordées. Le prix récompense un processus de mise en œuvre de la Convention aux niveaux national ou transnational, se traduisant par une réalisation effective et mesurable. Le prix contribue également à sensibiliser les populations à l'importance des paysages pour l'épanouissement des êtres humains, la consolidation de l'identité européenne et le bien-être individuel et de la société dans son ensemble. Il favorise la participation du public au processus décisionnel des politiques du paysage.

Peuvent être candidats au prix les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique relative au paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. Les organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage peuvent également être candidates. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les groupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

La procédure du Prix

La procédure se déroule en trois phases :

Phase 1 – Présentation des candidatures

Chaque Partie présente une candidature au Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe. Les candidatures peuvent résulter d'un concours organisé par chaque Partie en tenant compte des critères d'attribution du prix, tels qu'ils figurent dans l'annexe au présent règlement.

Le dossier de candidature, présenté dans l'une des deux langues officielles du Conseil de l'Europe (français ou anglais), comprend : la présentation du candidat (trois pages maximum) ; la présentation d'une réalisation visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement d'un paysage, amenant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant servir d'exemple. Il est fait mention de la disposition de la Convention concernée.

Le prix est décerné en principe tous les deux ans. Les dossiers de candidature doivent parvenir au Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe au plus tard le 31 décembre de l'année précédant la remise du prix.

Phase 2 – Examen des candidatures

Un jury international constitué en tant qu'organe subordonné des comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 de la Convention⁴ examine les candidatures et se prononce sur leur admissibilité. Ce jury est composé de :

- un membre du (chacun des) comité(s) d'experts chargé(s) du suivi de la Convention, désigné par ce(s) comité(s) ;
- un membre du Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux du Conseil de l'Europe, désigné par le Congrès ;
- un représentant d'une organisation non gouvernementale internationale, désigné par le Secrétaire Général sur proposition du Regroupement des OING ayant le statut participatif auprès du Conseil de l'Europe ;
- trois spécialistes éminents en matière de paysage, désignés par le (la) Secrétaire Général(e) du Conseil de l'Europe.

Le jury désigne un ou une président(e).

Le jury propose, parmi les candidats admis, un lauréat pour le prix.

4 Le 30 janvier 2008, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a décidé de confier cette tâche au seul Comité directeur du patrimoine culturel et du paysage (CDPATEP), renommé par décision du Comité des ministres le Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP).

Les propositions du jury sont prises à la majorité absolue des votants au premier tour de scrutin et à la majorité relative au tour suivant, sur la base des critères d'attribution du Prix figurant à l'annexe au présent règlement. En cas d'égalité des voix, la voix du (de la) président (e) du jury est prépondérante.

Les motifs des choix opérés sont expliqués.

Le jury peut proposer d'attribuer une ou des mentions spéciales.

Les comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 de la Convention¹ examinent les propositions du jury et adressent leurs propositions quant au lauréat du prix, et, le cas échéant, les mentions spéciales, au Comité des Ministres.

Phase 3 – Décernement et remise du prix et des mentions spéciales

Au vu des propositions des comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 de la Convention¹, le Comité des Ministres décerne le prix et les mentions spéciales éventuelles.

Le prix et les mentions spéciales sont remis par le (la) Secrétaire Général(e) du Conseil de l'Europe ou son (sa) représentant(e) à l'occasion d'une cérémonie publique.

Les critères d'attribution du Prix

Les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe sont les suivants :

Critère 1 – Développement territorial durable

Les réalisations présentées devront être l'expression concrète de la protection, de la gestion et/ou de l'aménagement des paysages. Par expression concrète, on entend une réalisation achevée et ouverte au public depuis au moins trois ans au moment de la présentation de la candidature.

Elles doivent en outre :

- s'inscrire dans une politique de développement durable et s'intégrer harmonieusement dans l'organisation du territoire concerné ;
- faire preuve de qualités environnementales, sociales, économiques, culturelles et esthétiques durables ;
- s'opposer ou remédier aux déstructurations du paysage ;

- contribuer à valoriser et à enrichir le paysage et à développer de nouvelles qualités.

Critère 2 – Exemplarité

La mise en œuvre de la politique ou les mesures prises qui ont contribué à renforcer la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement des paysages concernés devront avoir une valeur exemplaire de bonne pratique, dont d'autres acteurs pourraient s'inspirer.

Critère 3 – Participation du public

La mise en œuvre de la politique ou des mesures prises en vue de la protection, de la gestion et/ou de l'aménagement des paysages concernés devront impliquer une étroite participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales et des autres acteurs concernés, et devraient refléter clairement les objectifs de qualité paysagère.

Le public devrait pouvoir participer simultanément de deux manières :

- au moyen de dialogues et d'échanges entre les membres de la société (réunions publiques, débats, procédures de participation et de consultation sur le terrain, par exemple) ;
- au moyen de procédures de participation et d'intervention du public dans les politiques du paysage mises en œuvre par les autorités nationales, régionales ou locales.

Critère 4 – Sensibilisation

L'article 6.A de la Convention prévoit que « chaque Partie s'engage à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation ». Les actions en ce sens mises en œuvre dans le cadre de la réalisation concernée seront évaluées.

Les deux premières sessions du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

1^{re} Session 2008-2009

Les réalisations suivantes, accessibles sur le site internet de la Convention européenne du paysage, ont été présentées :

Etats	Candidats	Titre du projet
Espagne	Conseil municipal de San Sebastián	Parc Cristina Enea
Finlande	Ville de Hämeenkyrö	La gestion paysagère de la Zone paysagère nationale de Hämeenkyrö
France	Lille Métropole	Parc de la Deûle
Hongrie	Fondation publique pour la conservation de la nature Pro Vértes	La mise en œuvre du programme de gestion du complexe de la conservation de la nature et du paysage dans le bassin de Zámoly
Italie	Val di Cornia	Le Système des Parcs de Val di Cornia
République tchèque	Tourist Club tchèque	Le système de marquage des itinéraires touristiques
Slovénie	Université de Ljubljana, Faculté de biotechnologie, Département d'architecture paysagère	Le classement régional des types de paysages en Slovénie
Turquie	Association pour la conservation de la nature	Projet de gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité

Lors de leur 1066^e réunion du 23 septembre 2009, les Délégués du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe ont décidé, conformément au règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (CM/Res(2008)3) et sur proposition du Jury du Prix du paysage et du CDPATEP⁵ :

5 Voir Documents du Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe : Rapport de la réunion du Jury de la 1^e Session 2008-2009 du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (Palais de l'Europe, Conseil de l'Europe, 7 mai 2009 [in: CDPATEP (2009) 9Bil. Addendum] et Rapport sur la 1^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, présenté à la 2^e Session plénière du CDPATEP Strasbourg, 12-13 mai 2009 [CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 9F].

- d'attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage au « Parc de la Deûle », Lille Métropole, France ;
- d'attribuer une mention spéciale du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage au « *Parc Cristina Enea* », San Sébastian, Espagne ;
- de féliciter et de reconnaître l'exemplarité des autres projets.

Le Prix et les Mentions spéciales ont été remis par la représentante du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe, avec la participation du président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage à l'occasion d'une cérémonie publique qui s'est tenue le 8 octobre 2009 à Malmö, en Suède, à l'occasion de la 8^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

2^e Session 2010-2011

Le 9 février 2010, les Parties à la Convention ont été invitées à présenter des candidatures au Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe pour le 31 décembre 2010.

Les réalisations suivantes, accessibles sur le site internet de la Convention européenne du paysage, ont été présentées :

Etats et Prix nationaux	Candidats	Titre du projet
Belgique	Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut	Route paysagère du Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut
Chypre	Conseil de la communauté de Polystypos	Les vergers de noisetiers du village de Polystypos
Espagne	Generalitat de Catalogne et Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne	L'éducation et la sensibilisation au paysage: Ville, territoire, paysage
Finlande	Association finlandaise de conservation de la nature	La gestion de biotopes traditionnels menacés et la préservation du paysage rural traditionnel

Etats et Prix nationaux	Candidats	Titre du projet
France	Syndicat mixte d'étude d'aménagement et de gestion de la base régionale de plein air et de loisirs du Port aux Cerises	La Base régionale de plein air et de loisirs du Port aux Cerises
Hongrie	Association des roches ruches pour la conservation de la nature	La culture traditionnelle des pierres du paysage de Bükkalja
Italie	Ville de Carbonia	Carbonia: la machine paysage
Norvège	Gouvernement du Comté de Hordaland	Le Parc paysager de Herand
Pays-Bas	Fondation du Manifeste pour le paysage	Le Manifeste pour le paysage des Pays-Bas
République tchèque	Bureau du Land régional de Prostějov	Le paysage de Čehovice, district de Prostějov – Moravie
Royaume-Uni	Partenariat du patrimoine côtier de Durham	Le patrimoine côtier de Durham
Serbie	«Podunav» Backi Monostor	Le village de Backi Monostor
Slovaquie	Fondation Ekopolis	Les programmes de subvention en faveur des communautés locales désireuses de requalifier leur paysage urbain et rural pour créer un cadre de vie agréable
Slovénie	Association slovène des architectes paysagistes	Nous aménageons notre paysage

Lors de leur 1123^e réunion du 12 octobre 2011, les Délégués du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe ont décidé, conformément au règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (CM/Res(2008)3) et sur proposition du Jury du Prix du paysage et du CDPATEP⁶,

6 Voir Documents du Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe: Rapport de la réunion du Jury de la 2^e Session 2010-2011 du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (Palais de l'Europe, Conseil de l'Europe, 21-22 Mars 2011) [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Prix 3F] et Rapport sur la 2^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, présenté à la 4^e Session plénière du CDPATEP Strasbourg, 5-6 mai 2011 [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Prix 3F].

- d’attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l’Europe 2010-2011 au « *Projet Carbonia : la machine paysage* », Mairie de la Commune de Carbonia, Italie ;
- d’attribuer des mentions spéciales identiques à trois réalisations :
 - « *Les programmes de subvention en faveur des communautés locales désireuses de requalifier leur paysage urbain et rural en un cadre de vie agréable* », Fondation Ekopolis, Slovaquie ;
 - « *Le projet pour éduquer et sensibiliser au paysage : Ville, territoire et paysage* », Generalitat de Catalogne et Observatoire du paysage de Catalogne, Espagne ;
 - « *Le patrimoine côtier de Durham* », Partenariat pour le patrimoine côtier de Durham, Royaume-Uni ;
- de féliciter et de reconnaître l’exemplarité des autres projets.

Le Prix et les Mentions spéciales ont été remis par la représentante du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l’Europe, avec la participation des présidents du CDPATEP et de la Conférence du Conseil de l’Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, à l’occasion d’une cérémonie publique qui s’est tenue le 20 octobre 2011 à Evora, au Portugal, à l’occasion de la 10^e Réunion du Conseil de l’Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

3^e Session 2012-2013

Le 12 janvier 2012, les Parties à la Convention ont été invitées à présenter des candidatures au Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l’Europe pour le 10 décembre 2012.

Le Forum du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l’Europe

Le Forum du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l’Europe a pour objet de mettre en lumière les expériences significatives réalisées au sein des Etats membres de l’Organisation à l’occasion de ces premières sessions du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l’Europe. Toutes montrent qu’il est possible de promouvoir la dimension territoriale des droits de l’homme et de la démocratie en améliorant les caractéristiques paysagères du cadre de vie des populations.

Les réalisations ont été rassemblées autour de quatre thèmes :

Atelier 1 – Le paysage des aires urbaines et péri-urbaines : des paysages à vivre

- Parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France ;
- Carbonia : la machine paysage, Comité joint de la commune de Carbonia, Ville de Carbonia, Italie ;
- Les programmes de subvention en faveur des communautés locales désireuses de requalifier leur paysage urbain et rural pour créer un cadre de vie agréable, Fondation Ekopolis, République slovaque ;
- Parc Cristina Enea, Conseil municipal de San Sebastián, Espagne ;
- La Base régionale de plein air et de loisirs du Port aux Cerises, Syndicat mixte d'étude, d'aménagement et de gestion de la Base régionale de plein air et de loisirs du Port aux Cerises, France.

Atelier 2 – Les routes et chemins paysagers : des paysages à découvrir

- La Route paysagère du Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut, Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut, Belgique ;
- Le système de marquage des itinéraires touristiques, Tourist Club tchèque, République tchèque ;
- Le patrimoine côtier de Durham, Partenariat du patrimoine côtier de Durham, Royaume-Uni ;
- La culture traditionnelle des pierres du paysage de Bükkalja, Association des roches-ruches pour la conservation de la nature et de la culture, Hongrie ;
- Les vergers de noisetiers du village de Polystypos, Conseil de la communauté de Polystypos, Chypre.

Atelier 3 – Le paysage entre nature et culture : ses paysages historiques et vivants

- Le paysage de Čehovice, district de Prostějov en Moravie, Bureau du Land régional de Prostějov, République tchèque ;
- La gestion paysagère de la Zone paysagère nationale de Hämeenkyrö, Ville de Hämeenkyrö, Finlande ;
- Le Système des Parcs de Val di Cornia, Val di Cornia, Italie ;

- Le Parc paysager de Herand, Gouvernement du Comté de Hordaland, Norvège;
- La mise en œuvre du programme de gestion du complexe de la conservation de la nature et du paysage dans le bassin de Zámoly, Fondation publique pour la conservation de la nature Pro Vértés, Hongrie;
- Le projet de gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité, Association pour la conservation de la nature, Turquie;
- Le paysage du village de Backi Monostor, « Podunav » Backi Monostor, Serbie;
- La gestion de biotopes traditionnels menacés et la préservation du paysage rural traditionnel, Association finlandaise de conservation de la nature, Finlande.

Atelier 4 – Méthodologies et outils du paysage : apprendre le paysage et agir en sa faveur

- Le classement régional des types de paysages en Slovénie, Université de Ljubljana, Faculté de biotechnologie, Département d’architecture paysagère, Slovénie;
- L’éducation et la sensibilisation au paysage: Ville, territoire, paysage, Generalitat de Catalogne et Observatoire du paysage de Catalogne, Espagne
- Nous aménageons notre paysage, Association slovène des architectes paysagistes, Slovénie;
- Le Manifeste pour le paysage des Pays-Bas, Fondation du Manifeste pour le paysage, Pays-Bas.

Nous nous réjouissons de la tenue de ce premier Forum du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l’Europe qui s’inscrit pleinement dans la lignée du travail accompli par l’Organisation en faveur des droits de l’homme, de la démocratie et du développement durable. Les expériences qui seront présentées montrent qu’il est possible de mettre en valeur la dimension territoriale des droits de l’homme et de la démocratie, en améliorant les caractéristiques paysagères du cadre de vie des populations. L’ouvrage préparé par le Secrétariat du Conseil de l’Europe sur « Le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l’Europe » (série Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2012, N° 96) complète utilement les actes de cette rencontre.



Comune di Carbonia

REGION AUTONOMA DELLA SARDEGNA

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
ELEVENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections
Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011



Carbonia, Sardinia, 4-5 June 2012



Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States- Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

Statutes

- Promotes **Human rights** **Democracy** **Rule of law**
- Seek **Common solutions** to the main problems facing **European society**:
 - . **Spatial/regional planning (CEMAT)**
 - . **Landscape policies (ELC)**





The European Landscape Convention

“ The landscape ...

... has an important **public interest** role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail **rights and responsibilities for everyone** ” .

Preamble to the European Landscape Convention



Aims of the Convention

The Convention expresses a concern to achieve **sustainable development** based on a **balanced and harmonious relationship** between social needs, economic activity and the environment.

It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy **high quality landscapes**.

- Promote **protection, management and planning** of landscapes
- Organise **European co-operation** on landscape issues



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

The Committee of Ministers,... recalling that Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention,... institutes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe...

Résolution CM/Res(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Le Comité des Ministres,... rappelant que l'article 11 de la Convention européenne du paysage,... institue le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe...

Considering that the award is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development and that it promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people's living conditions;

Convinced that the award is intended to heighten civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, of their role and of changes to them...

Estimant que le prix s'inscrit dans la lignée du travail accompli par le Conseil de l'Europe en faveur des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et du développement durable, et qu'il met en valeur la dimension territoriale des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, en reconnaissant l'importance des mesures prises pour améliorer les caractéristiques paysagères du cadre de vie des populations ;

Convaincu que le prix est de nature à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation...

Criteria of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

Criterion 3 – Public participation

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

Critères du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Critère 1 – Développement territorial durable

Critère 2 – Exemplarité

Critère 3 – Participation du public

Critère 4 – Sensibilisation

1st Session 2008-2009

SUBMITTED FILES / CANDIDATURES PRESENTEES

- 1. Czech Republic / République tchèque**
- 2. Finland / Finlande**
- 3. France / France**
- 4. Hungary / Hongrie**
- 5. Italy / Italie**
- 6. Slovenia /Slovénie**
- 7. Spain /Espagne**
- 8. Turkey / Turquie**



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

1

Spain

Parque de Cristina Enea

2009 council of europe landscape award
candidature san sebastián-cristina enea



Environmental Resource Center



In order to meet the more ambitious objectives concerning education, training, and dissemination of the values of nature, sustainability and landscape, the Environmental Resources Centre was implemented in the park itself, at the Mandas Palace. Parque Cristina Enea's Environmental Resources Centre is the essential tool employed by the city to bring about cultural change and promote awareness of the need for environmental concern. The Centre contains the offices of Local Agenda 21 Donostia-San Sebastián and the Plan to Fight Climate Change, and also provides other public services.



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2

France

Le parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole





3

Turkey

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project





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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

4

Finlande

Hämeenkyrö's National
Landscape



LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF
HÄMEENKYRÖ NATIONAL LANDSCAPE AREA

The Finnish Candidature for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe





5

Italy

Val di Cornia Park System



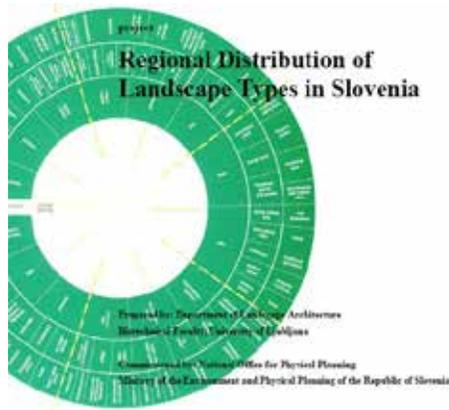
THE VAL DI CORNIA PARK SYSTEM

An example of management of Italian landscape,
from coastal re-qualification to the enhancement
of its historical and natural identity



Description of Project

Candidate for 2009 Landscape Award of the Council of Europe



Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia



University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, National Office for Physical Planning
1998



7

Czech Republic

Czech Tourist Club





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8

Hungary

Zámoly Basin

Implementation of complex landscape and nature management program in the Zámoly basin



Creation of a complex landscape and nature management program

The Zámoly is a major bird migration area. In 2007, the government decided to create the Zámoly Basin for integrating measures to maintain the natural landscape and to ensure the possible benefits of water covering, bird nesting, etc. in water coverage. The results for providing these places.



Water coverage and nature management

Thanks to the modern way of land use in the Zámoly Basin, the water coverage is now well protected. The water coverage is now well protected. The water coverage is now well protected. The water coverage is now well protected.



Reconstruction of former farm buildings

The reconstruction of former farm buildings is a key element of the program. The reconstruction of former farm buildings is a key element of the program. The reconstruction of former farm buildings is a key element of the program.



Water coverage and nature management

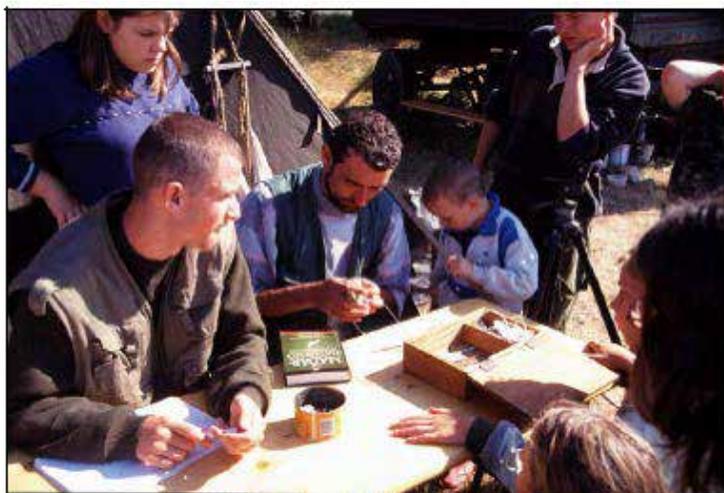
The water coverage is now well protected. The water coverage is now well protected. The water coverage is now well protected. The water coverage is now well protected.



Reconstruction of former farm buildings

The reconstruction of former farm buildings is a key element of the program. The reconstruction of former farm buildings is a key element of the program. The reconstruction of former farm buildings is a key element of the program.





Picture 26: Studying the world of birds in the bird ringing camp

2nd Session 2010-2011

SUBMITTED FILES / CANDIDATURES PRESENTEES

1. Belgium / *Belgique*
2. Cyprus / *Chypre*
3. Czech Republic / *République Tchèque*
4. Finland / *Finlande*
5. France / *France*
6. Hungary / *Hongrie*
7. Italy / *Italie*
8. Netherlands / *Pays Bas*
9. Norway / *Norvège*
10. Serbia / *Serbie*
11. Slovakia / *Slovaquie*
12. Slovenia / *Slovénie*
13. Spain / *Espagne*
14. United Kingdom / *Royaume-Uni*



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1

Belgium

***La Route Paysagère du Parc Naturel des
Plaines de L'Escaut***





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CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

4

Finland

The management of traditional endangered biotopes and preservation of traditional Finnish rural landscape



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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

5

France

Base Régionale de Plein Air et de Loisirs du Port aux Cerises



6

Hungary

Bükk National Park



7

Italy

City of Carbonia



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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE



8

The Netherlands

The Landscape Manifesto



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CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

9

Norway

Herand Landscape Park (County of Hordaland)







**Decisions of the
Jury du Prix
Steering Committee
Committee of Ministres**

***Décisions du
Jury of the Award
Comité directeur
Comité des Ministres***

**Workshop 1 – Landscape in urban and peri-urban areas:
Landscapes for living**

**Workshop 2 – Landscape routes and trails:
Discovering Landscapes**

**Workshop 3 – Landscape between nature and culture:
Historic and alive landscapes**

**Workshop 4 – Landscape methodologies and tools:
Learning and acting for the landscape**

* * *

The great experiences achieved in the Council of Europe Member States on the occasion of the two first sessions of the Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention will be presented showing that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy improving the landscape features of people's surroundings...



Presentation of the Italian National Experience of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Maria Grazia BELLISARIO

Director of Architecture and Contemporary Art, Representative of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy

Dear Council of Europe representatives, dear authorities, dear friends and colleagues. First of all, I would like to thank Mrs Maria José Festas and Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons and all those who wished to express their solidarity for the recent events that have affected the Emilia Romagna Region, for victims and for the enormous damage of the cultural heritage of those areas caused by the earthquake recently.

I wish to express my sincere thanks for the invitation to participate in these two meetings dedicated to the Council of Europe Landscape Award and a special thanks to the Carbonia community hosting us.

This Forum has been organised by the Italian delegation's proposal, here in Carbonia, to underline the "Iglesiente" community that is particularly affected by the international global economical crisis but at the same time expresses successful projects and concrete positive actions, founded on its socio economic reality changeover and vocation to cultural purposes.

Italy has integrated the European Landscape Convention principles in its extensive corpus of laws and in its policies for cultural heritage safeguards, enhancement and management, as well as into environmental, rural and regional development policies.

So, our community made a step forward to integrate landscape into territorial policies, providing for the joint planning between State and Regions for landscape areas and heritages.

The Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (MiBAC), which is the national administration in charge of landscape protection and cultural heritage policies, hosted as you know, in October 2010 in Florence – the town that hosted the Signature ceremony in 2000 – the ten year celebration of the signature of the European Landscape Convention, organised in co-operation with the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Conference in the European Landscape Convention,

Tuscany Region and Florence Municipality and with the support of the governmental and non-governmental organisations concerned.

According to the Italian juridical tradition and the debate on landscape policies and on institutional local bodies competences, Italy has faced different approaches to landscape: on one hand, the safeguard of landscape is seen exclusively as conservation and protection; on the other, as an element of the integrated management of the territory, an approach which underlines the need of territorial development.

The last version of the Code of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape, the normative for the safeguard of the Italian cultural heritage, integrating the principles of the Convention, aims at linking these two components, thanks to the co-operation between the State and territorial autonomies.

The Code has thus affirmed with force what has been recognised by the Italian Constitutional Court, as the “primary and absolute” value of the landscape in the government of the territory and has re-launched a new role for the regions, for local bodies and for the structures of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage.

The General Directorate for Landscape, Fine Arts, Contemporary Architecture and Art – and especially, the Contemporary Architecture and Art Office that I represent and manage – inspires its policy to a wider conception with a focus on quality: quality of landscape is achieved through safeguards and quality of new actions on territory.

The same office of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and activities joined the Council of Europe Landscape Award and managed the selection procedure to identify the Italian candidature in both selections. The Italian selection has been managed by the Directorate office with the contribution of the involved institutions and local administrations.

Through the selections of the Italian candidate for the Council of Europe Landscape Award, the Ministry for Culture opened the dialogue with thousands of public and private organisations in Italy which carry on initiatives inspired to the Convention’s principles.

The main adopted criteria and objectives of selection were:

- definition of an easy-to-manage selection procedure, open to local community, fast, clear, easy to understand and to be shared;

- set up of a network of organisations which deal with landscape on the territories;
- set up of an heterogeneous and complete archive of comparable projects;
- consolidation of the Award Image for future editions;
- consensus building on cultural politics, focusing on the implementation of European Landscape Convention.

To facilitate the broadest participation, the selection process has been managed through a dedicated website, in which it was possible to find information and reference documents as well as to submit complete project files and images. The documentation gathered forms a nucleus of structured information that can be analysed and compared to monitor the implementation of the Convention in Italy.

The multidisciplinary Committee of Experts, designated by our General Direction – chaired respectively by Mr Francesco Prosperetti and Mr Mario Lolli Ghetti and made up of different Italian experts – selected candidatures and conferred a special mention to further projects as witnesses of the most advanced choice of the administrations, and the capacity to use the contemporary creativity to promote the territory, on respect and valuation of landscape and environment.

Both the projects selected by MiBAC as the Italian candidate in the two editions represent good examples of spatial management, conducted through natural and urban landscape care and evaluation.

In the first edition of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, Italy selected the *Sistema dei parchi della Val di Cornia*, that has already obtained a special recognition from the Council of Europe. The “Val di Cornia Parks” – that will be illustrated by the referent Mr Luca Sbrilli – have been selected for its exemplary value: a local community of 5 co-operating Municipalities has found the key to economic conversion in the identifying values of the population, and an innovative management system, reaching a balance among economic development, social equity, respect of the environment, and cultural diversity.

As for the first edition, with Carbonia, landscape machine – the winning project of the second edition – the Italian participation for the Landscape Award was involved in a detailed selection procedure, dedicated to public administration and NGO’s, that through intervention already realised

for three years and coherent with the principles inside the European Landscape Convention, contributes to preserve and value the landscape in its entire components, both natural and cultural, with a particular attention to contemporary quality intervention.

As to the Italian reality, the result gained on the occasion of the second edition of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, with Carbonia, Landscape Machine Project, that has given us the prestigious Award between fourteen member states, to encourage the possibilities that the attention on landscape, the constancy in management, could contribute to reinforce our communities' sustainable politics.

The Commission of Experts identified the Italian candidate as a clear representation of the issues of politics actuated by the Carbonia Municipality, with the support of the entire local community, for the improvement of the historical town, founded in 1900 and the conversion of Serbariu Mine to cultural uses. Today, we are talking about the original development town driving force, since the year of its foundation, in 1937, until 1960.

We assist to a good concrete example to understand how a scrupulous regeneration and restoring policy on modern town architectural heritage is an example of complete interpretation of principles of the European Landscape Convention, in its different cultural, social, environmental and political aspects, as part of contemporary landscape evolution.

Apart from the important and significant result, with an innovative approach on urban landscape, that will be discussed by the Major Giuseppe Casti and Professor Antonello Sanna – the Landscape Award Selection has been a precious occasion to disseminate positive examples on activities done in all Italian regions in favour of territories, also through the contemporary cultural languages, in the application of the Landscape Convention.

The revealing adhesion from territories, especially in the second edition of the Landscape Award, has pointed out a relevant number of interventions full of cultural interest and value, for a positive relapse on politics in landscape favour.

These are concrete examples of promotion and professional training, and participating systems growing, good practices in the management field, capable to run better to the sustainable transformation process and spatial evaluation.

In the two selection editions of the European Landscape Award, it has been possible to collect a significant view of spatial politics, actuated by our administration, and an opportunity to promote a renewed attention to landscape culture, such as the connection to human life, fundamental heritage for our country's future development, also economic.

The time is now ripe to gather the fruit of these experiences, carried on in Italy by municipalities, provincial and regional authorities, territorial entities, private and public organisations. Now more than ever before, we must give greater visibility and voice to the creative expressions already underway. The results of the Award are an opportunity to call for all communities, to move forward with positive initiatives in favour of the landscape.

We all well know that our communities today are involved in a growing effort, capable to reinforce and to support the traditional shapes of cultural heritage protection, starting from those in sustain of landscape, to promote and disseminate the quality experiences built up in the various local realities, as concrete action to raise the positive actions for quality and benefit the entire international community.

Mrs Fassio, the curator in our office for the organisation of the last two editions of the Italian selection for the Council of Europe Landscape Award, will have a more technical speech about the methodology used by Italy in the recognition stage and valuation process of proposals.

In the exhibition, we run against the valuable contribution of University of Cagliari and Center of Studies ACMA, we would like to represent a synthesis of the proposals that have participated as part of the Italian selection: here you will find planning choices and concrete realisations capable to express elements full of significant interest and adhesion to the general principles of the European Landscape Convention, showing the capability and willingness of public and private subjects who work for landscape, to play actions for spatial preservation, requalification and transformation.

I would like to ask for the attention of the Conference participants, about the way the two editions of the European Landscape Award, activated by the Council of Europe, have given the opportunity to all the participating member states, to compare the best expression of spatial management and organisation systems, really realised and so, measurable in their

efficacy: a way to share different experiences and projects for European common landscapes.

We know that landscape quality is ever more connected to its transformation and management quality: it depends on the efficacy of planning instruments, on conservative approaches to existing heritage, by the measuring of contemporary culture, on management politics, on quality and continuity and coherent with social, cultural and economic sustainability principles.

The Award offered us the opportunity to open a window on the initiatives that are being taken to protect and promote the European landscape.

I am sure that, thanks to these working days, we will create elements together and concrete experiences that will reciprocally sustain for the better definition and organisation of national politics on landscape, in full agreement with the principles of the European Landscape Convention. That will be also a good improvement to the evolution of next editions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

Thank you everybody for being here, in Carbonia, and for the contribution you would like to give to these working days and to the future common activities.

Italy and the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Alessandra FASSIO

Curator of the Italian Selection for the Council of Europe Landscape Award, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, General Direction of Landscape, Fine Arts, Contemporary Architecture and Art

Good Morning everyone, I am really honoured and excited to be here at the Forum on the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. I would like to start here by giving a special thanks to Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons and the members of the Council of Europe who have always supported us. A special thank also goes to the staff of Service V for organising this event in the best possible way.

I would like to briefly summarise the Italian selection procedure and the importance of the Landscape Award for Italy.

Introduction

Italy, winner of the Landscape Award in 2011, interpretes this victory as a mission of diffusion of the European Landscape Convention principles and their practical application.

In this view, Italy proposed and hosted the first Forum on the Landscape Award in 2012.

The Forum has been an occasion of comparison between the States members of the Council of Europe, which had previously signed the European Landscape Convention, about the current state of application of the Convention itself, which can be inferred from the results of the first two editions of the Award.

The Award, during its first two editions, showed very different realities with, nonetheless, a lot in common between each other. This could become a reference and a source of ideas for other communities interested in the sustainable development of their own territory.

The importance of the Award resides in its being addressed to all those administrative and territorial realities directly involved with their own landscape management and that are, for this reason, an expression of their own government over the territory.

Therefore, this has been an important occasion of expression for the local communities and their administrations, which will now be able to relate themselves with their respective national governments, with the research centres and with all those organisations connected with this sector.

The Forum will then represent an open round table in which, at various levels, it will be possible to discuss about the problems related to the application of the Convention principles onto previously realised interventions and in which way this application worked out in practical reality.

For this reason, it appears important to expose all the projects that have participated in the Award in various countries all over Europe, and give a chance to those who have elaborated and selected them to represent their own nation, in order for the public to be finally able to understand the outcomes of the previous editions and hear from the protagonists about their own experience.

This first Forum on the Award will start a two-year initiative which will follow the editions of the Award and which the winning countries will be able to host in turn. This way, it will be possible, at each time, to compare the outcomes of the Award and to discuss about the development possibilities connected to the virtuous application of the Convention.

The Italian Procedure for the Award

The Italian procedure for the Award has been conceived with the intent to allow the participation of the widest possible number of subjects and to permit the comparative evaluation of various propositions logically very different between each other.

For this purpose, a specific website, www.premiopaesaggio.it, has been developed to allow access to all information and contacts related to the Award procedure. A special form, through which it is possible to apply to the Award via the internet, and immediately verify the suitability of such applications for the Council of Europe rules, has also been developed. Moreover, through an articulation of the four evaluation criteria of the

Council of Europe into specific indicators, it has been possible to preselect some of the applications on the basis of the concrete actions of quality triggered by the propositions presented in such applications.

A multidisciplinary board of experts has then, starting from the preselected interventions, pinpointed the Italian candidacy, assigning special mentions to it. Thanks to the activities initiated at a later stage, the notoriety of the Award has grown a lot and, more generally, the MiBAC actions aimed to promote the Convention and landscape-related virtuous politics have undergone the same growth.

A systematic reconnaissance, carried out on the basis of the indications contained in the participants' applications, has allowed to focus the Award organisation around the activities implemented in Italy, in a context that appears, now more than ever, dynamic and variegated in the interpretation and application of the Convention principles.

In occasion of the second edition of the Award, a preventive survey, which involved the administrations that participated in the first edition, was carried out by filling out some specific forms. Also, a comparative investigation of the organisation modalities of the Award and the ways of identifying the suitable candidacies in the other participating countries was carried out.

All these initiatives have defined a wide and detailed knowledge base which has allowed to improve the selection procedure for the 2010-2011 edition of the Award, which implies an application of the quality indicators and a better telematic support.

The methodology used in the selection procedure has therefore appeared quite innovative, both for creating the opportunity for a wider participation (from 2/09/2010 to 2/11/2010, 7000 visits to the website, 300 pre-enrolment and 95 participants were recorded) and for the implementation of a quick and effective system of evaluation and preselection of the applications.

The 2010-2011 selection board was composed by:

Mario Lolli Ghetti, General Director of the PaBAAC, President; Maria Grazia Bellisario, Director of Architecture and Contemporary Arts; Massimo Carmassi, Expert, Architectural planning teacher at IUAV; Franco Farinelli, Expert, Geography teacher; Roberto Gambino, Expert, Urban planning teacher; Francesco Prosperetti, Regional director for cultural heritage

and landscape politics in Calabria, Italy; Luigi Zangheri, Expert, Garden and landscape history teacher.

The board unanimously elected, as the Italian candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2010-2011, the applicant:

Municipality of Carbonia: Carbonia city of the XXth century, socio-economic, cultural and environmental requalification

The reasons that brought to this unanimous decision, related to the evaluation criteria established by the Council of Europe rules, are the following:

Sustainable development of the territory

By means of coordinated safeguard, planning and management actions, promoted by the local administration, important interventions and processes aimed to requalify and relaunch the identitive cultural and historical features of this territory have been started. Beginning with the safeguard of the modern heritage, the program follows with the reconversion of the extraction activities, nowadays abandoned, and the regeneration of the whole socio-economic system.

Exemplar role

This project has acted as an important reference for the creation of new politics aimed at the planned cities in the whole island. The “Carbonia Model” has determined the constitution of a network of similar realities which has extended and put itself into practice abroad, in the form of agreement protocols for specific programs to be activated jointly.

Public participation

The project has turned the historical matrix of planification of the city into the main element of realisation of the contemporary actions. The social cohesion, due to the primal settling and to the common working activity of the residents, has been organised in participative praxis, systematically used both in the initial decisions and then in the realisation of each interventions.

The realisation of the general program has also been based on a tight collaboration between the University and the Regional and Provincial Administration. The University of Cagliari and the “Parco Ambientale e Paesaggistico Geominerario” have also participated in the realisation of the initiatives.

Awareness campaigns

The sensitisation activities have played a major role throughout the whole realisation of the program, allowing an articulation at various levels of diffusion and formation processes, sustained by the local administration as a main part of the whole project. Following this view, various workshops and PhD's, backed up by the sensitisation activities mentioned above, have been created around the Carbonia project, of which they have determined the growth and advancement.

This choice of action fully responds to the institutional initiatives started by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and to those cultural activities aiming at the diffusion of the European Landscape Convention and the implementation of its principles, in particular about the active safeguard of the landscape through quality interventions related to Arts and Contemporary Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Environmental Art and the planification of the Urban Landscape in respect of the surrounding environment.

Carbonia is the synthesis of a virtuous fusion of a historical industrial vocation with a more modern model of sustainable territorial development. This model is well represented by the active recuperation and conservation of the identity of the various areas of the city, highlighting their connections with the satellites villages and the landscape context, which gives a new meaning to the concept of "Landscape" in this territory.

Laboratorio Italia

In occasion of the Forum, and because of the particular relevance of the event itself, which has involved many international representatives, the MiBAC has organised a national round table, "Laboratorio Italia", in order to allow the various Forum activities to be shared with the territory representatives and, at the same time, create the opportunity for a comparison between the local governments and the territorial associations that have participated in the Italian "Landscape Award" selection, in order to compare their respective experiences.

Various representatives of the MiBAC, other Ministries, associations and foundations, local governments along with the responsables for the projects have participated in the initiative, in order to create the occasion for a general exchange of views in sight of the new edition of the Award 2012-2013.

Also, in order to allow a more in-depth analysis and a better diffusion towards a wide public of the outcome of the contest, a traveling exhibit of the projects that have participated to the first two editions of the Award, realised by the MiBAC itself, has been presented. Such an exhibit was exposed at “Palazzo Ducale” in occasion of the 13th International Show of Architecture of the Biennial of Venice.

Conclusions

Through the relationship with the local territories, the experience of the Award has shown us that the European Landscape Convention is a powerful and flexible tool that any collectivity can interpret and implement compatibly with their own reality needs. This way, the mere indications presented on the Convention turn into concrete methodologies and virtuous forms of intervention which, as an institution responsible for the Landscape, only have to spread and promote, becoming ourselves a tool to ensure the fulfilment of the Convention itself.

Achieving the Award, as an acknowledgment of a virtuous path, should represent a promise from the collectivities that receive it to keep following such a virtuous path in the future, becoming in this way the true “testimonials” of the Convention itself inside an action network between the countries of the Council of Europe.



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PREMIO del PAESAGGIO del CONSIGLIO D'EUROPA 2010-2011

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Ambiente Italiano (FAI), Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica (INU), WWF Italia

THE PROCEDURE OF THE ITALIAN SELECTION

Participation of the largest possible number of personalities

Comparison of different proposals

Creation of a special website www.premiopaesaggio.it

Data communication of the proposals

Immediate evaluation of the admissibility

Articulation of the four criteria COE into specific indicators

Selection of the Italian candidature and special mentions

Activities to increase the notoriety of the prize and of MiBAC policies relative to landscapes Convention

Organization of the COE Prize in relation to the initiatives undertaken in the dynamic and variegated Italian context

Second edition of the Prize:

Several surveys involving the administrations of the first edition of the prize

Inquiry about other participating countries

Implementation of the quality indicators and development of the data processing support

Innovative methodology for a large participation and quick and effective method of preselection and evaluation of the proposals

Confirmation of the validity of this preselection method by the Council of Europe

Multidisciplinary committee of expert:

- Mario Lolli Ghetti (General Director, PaBAAC, President)
- Maria Grazia Bellisario (Director of Architecture and Contemporary Art)
- Massimo Carmassi (Expert, Professor of Architectural Design IUAV)
- Franco Farinelli (Expert, Professor of Geography)
- Roberto Gambino (Expert, Professor Urban Planning)
- Francesco Prosperetti (Regional Director for Cultural Heritage and Landscape of Calabria)
- Luigi Zangheri (Expert, Professor Lecturer in Garden and Landscape History)

They unanimously identified as the Italian candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2010-2011

CARBONIA: CITY OF THE 20TH CENTURY



pLanning
A
regeNeration
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WORKSHOP 1 / *ATELIER 1*

Landscape in urban and peri-urban areas: landscapes for living *Le paysage des aires urbaines et péri-urbaines : des paysages à vivre*

Presidents

Margarita ORTEGA DELGADO

*Member of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe,
Former representative of Spain to the Council of Europe Committee of
Senior Officials of the CEMAT*

Roberto COLLOVÀ

Architect, Professor of Urban and Architectural Planning, Italy

Park de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France

Representative of the Project – *The Council of Europe Landscape Award 2008-2009*

Pierre DHENIN, *Director of the Park de la Deûle*



Retrouver ses paysages Pari d'une métropole



Lille Métropole
15 m²/habitant



Bruxelles
26 m²/habitant

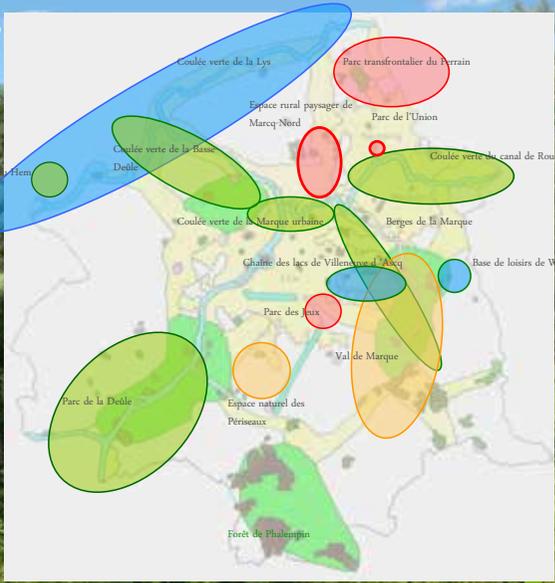


Cologne
76 m²/habitant

UNE METROPOLE DENSE UN DEFICIT EVIDENT



10 000 hectares
**POUR UNE
 TRAME VERTE
 ET
 BLEUE**



Parc de la Deule : 15 mn du cœur de l'agglomération

PARC DE LA DEÛLE :
Protéger l'eau, bien vital





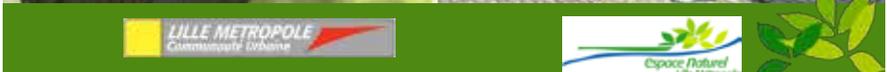
RETROUVER LA NATURE



BIODIVERSITE ET QUALITE ENVIRONNEMENTALE









The Carbonia project: the landscape machine, Joint Committee of the Municipality of Carbonia, Italy

Representative of the Ministry

Mario LOLLI GHETTI

*President of the Italian Commission for the Landscape Award,
selection 2010-2011*

Representatives of the Project – Council of Europe Landscape Award 2010-2011

Salvatore CHERCHI

President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Giuseppe CASTI

Mayor of Carbonia, Italy

Antonello SANNA

President of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Cagliari

Paola ATZENI

*Professor, Scientific Committee of the Italian Centre for Coal Mining
Culture (CICC) Great Serbariu Mine – Carbonia (CI)*

Salvatore CHERCHI

President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

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. The entire community is grateful to the Council of Europe. This Award engages us to do better.

My speech will be focused on two items. First of all I will give a short description of some results of the job done in Carbonia; then I will give some information about how we try to transfer a good experience at a larger scale, on the entire area of the Province.

Carbonia is a town of 30 000 people, in the South West area of Sardinia, built in the 30's of the past century. Carbonia is a significant European case of a coal company town: the result of a project for an autarchic coal district, based on the construction of an integrated industrial landscape: the town and villages, mines, harbour and facilities. Carbonia passed within the first twenty years of its life by a rapid growth, more than 18 000 coal miners, 55 000 inhabitants, in an extreme crisis that has threatened its very existence. The coal industry was almost over by the 60's (just one mine in activity, now) and the non-ferrous metals big industry (the second phase of our industrial development) showed structural limits by the end of the 90's and was actually in a deep crisis. In this context of crises, the main goal of the Municipal Administration in charge by 2001, was to transform the old industrial town into a centre for production and supply modern services to all the area around.

The path to a new development phase considered as strategic, values like cultural identity and history. So, as a part of the general program, we decided to recover and reuse the rationalist industrial city. We wanted to recover and reuse the modernist heritage both on the urban and regional scales. This is, in a few words, the content of the Project Carbonia which 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.

Carbonia's project is based on three highly integrated 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.

I will just say a few words about the new city 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 (and first in Italy) that interprets and roots on a 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 "old town centre" in Sardinia, covering an area of approximately 250 hectares.

The aim of 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. This Laboratory, among its functions, helps citizens to resolve practical problems, like how to treat the residential needs. The Laboratory gives an abacus (a kind of preliminary project) for more living space in the houses.

At the same time we decided (starting in 2002) to initiate a restoration and urban renewal program for the city's main public spaces. Piazza Roma is the symbol and driving force of Carbonia's landscape recovery program. 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 center to become the symbol of renewed social cohesion. The buildings that surround the square (church, theater,

town hall, tower, public offices) 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 spaces 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 Center for Italian Culture of Coal, a scientific and anthropological museum, home to mining culture. 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. 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 Sulkies Paleo-environmental 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. Among others, I mention the facilities at pilot scale (5MW) for coal gasification and hydrogen production.

Open air Museum and a landscape for contemporary art

The Open Air Museum of the Modernist itineraries, (CIAM), in an active vision of culture, seeks to involve all inhabited space, to convey the depth and quality of its historic and cultural landscape with a sustainable “zero impact” exhibit.

We try to fill the gap between the mining history and today's current post-industrial era's new contemporary interpretation and re-signification. One of Carbonia's most extraordinary potentials was expressed in Piazza Roma. 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". 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: Campus, Staccioli. 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.

The Project Carbonia and the good experience done are a real lever for further and more significant retraining programs on a larger 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.

So far, the two "big landscapes" of this area, the industrial heritage landscape and the coastal landscape, interacted partially. Today we propose the integration of programs by a cultural and functional model that plays the role of a specific mode of development of the territory.

Mining coast is a unique site that the recovery of historic mining harbors 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 harbors, that can offer an outstanding use from the sea and at the same time act as a point of access from the inner territory.

Especially, 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 big mining buildings on red rocks, the important mining harbor of Masua-Porto Flavia, the harbor of Cala Domestica, 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 redevelopment 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 harbors 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. In all the cases we look at the European Landscape Convention, its values and its useful tools.

Antonello SANNA

President of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Cagliari

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 the most 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, passed within the first twenty years of its life by a rapid growth, which made it the third city of Sardinia, in an extreme crisis that has threatened its very existence. Carbonia now seeks the reasons for 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.

Carbonia, a foundation city constructed during the first half of the 20th century, is now included in Sardinia's Geo-Mining Park. It is part of an internationally significant landscape, recognised by UNESCO in 2004 as an emblematic example within its Global Network of Geoparks. In 2006, Sardinia's Regional Landscape Plan, in implementation of the European Landscape Convention, indicated the Geo-Mining Park as a protected landscape.

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, expression of a grand 20th century landscape project for an autarchic coal district which comprised:

- a new system of company towns (the mining villages of Cortoghiana and Bacu Abis);
- the coalfield’s mining network, starting with the “Great Serbariu Mine” with its deep pits and steel “shafts”;
- the infrastructure system, with a network of ports functional to mining activities (S. Antioco and Porto Vesme); other infrastructure like the power plants at S. Caterina, Serbariu and Portoscuso; new railway lines and roads;

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 (landscape, environment, clean energy, ancient and industrial archeology). Carbonia’s project is based on three highly integrated strategies:

Carbonia: 20th Century Patrimony

An idea/development model centered on the recovery of its Modernist heritage both on the urban and regional scales; its “reinvention” as a new landscape for the third millennium through sustainable co-planning involving the municipality and the regional government (through its Regional Landscape Plan). 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, its 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, called CIAM.

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 Center for Research on Renewable Energy based on 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 archeology.

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 the Sardinia's Regional Landscape Plan, the main planning instrument (and first in Italy) that interprets and roots on a 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 center 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, having as its mission:

- coordination of policies regarding urban regeneration;
- real-world experimentation of the contents of the Handbooks and Guides;
- updating codes and norms.

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

As late as the year 2000, the ideological rejection of a totalitarian past mingled with a difficult symbolic and material legacy. What set in was a kind of microdegradation with widespread substitutions and superfluous additions, which, however, did not have the power to subvert the garden city's basic structure (1,500 buildings for 8,000 housing units), which was still perfectly intact. However, these phenomenon did alter its details and corrode its edges, blurring the separation between town and mine, overshadowing the identity and strength of that landscape.

Project Carbonia considered the invariants of its landscape as non-negotiable values in a complex but highly integrated landscape, promoting, above all, an important project based on research carried out by the University of Cagliari and by national and international research centers that cooperated actively in the activity (Docomomo Italy, University of Rome). The results of this research form the background for the Map of the Landscape and Urban Quality Areas, the city plan's key strategic document.

Starting in 2002, a restoration and urban renewal program for the city's main public space was undertaken, based on the Map's contents. Piazza Roma is the symbol and driving force of Carbonia's landscape recovery program. 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 urban center 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.

Carbonia reinvented its landscape, in line with the European Landscape Convention, in such a way as to integrate plan strategies and operational guidelines for their practical implementation.

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 (thus giving its name to the building) – transformed into the Center for Italian Culture of Coal (CICC), 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. It is interconnected with the first as the activity makes use of the adjoining pavilions or is even integrated with cultural uses. 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 Center and the Laboratory for materials and energy efficiency of Sardinia Research-University of Cagliari. All 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.

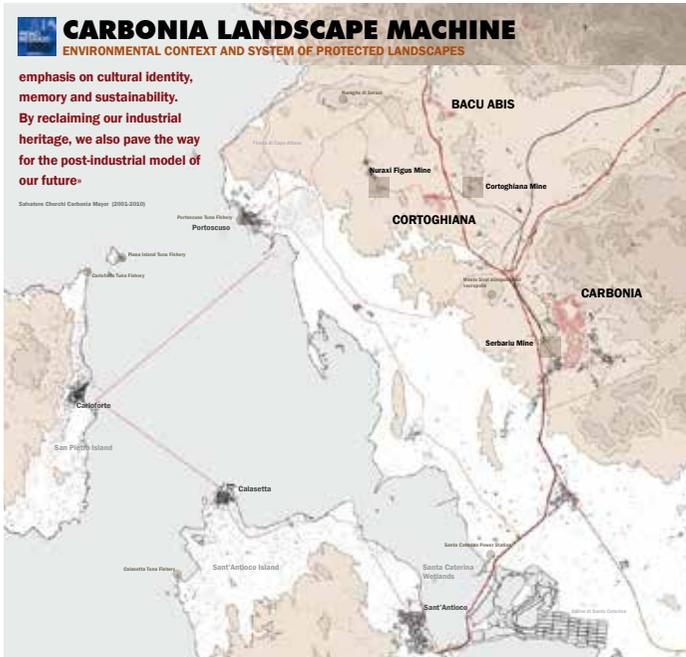
Open air museum, eco museum: itineraries through the landscapes of the rationalist city and its mining areas

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, has as its engine the archives housed in the large mine; it 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. The Open Air museum of the Modernist itineraries (CIAM), 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.



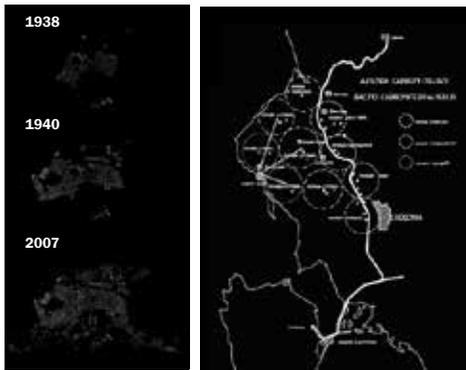
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CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE
1937-1942. THE FOUNDATION OF A NEW LANDSCAPE



CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE
1937-1942. THE FOUNDATION OF A NEW LANDSCAPE



The city "...will rise on a hillside that slopes gently towards the Serbariu mine, opening to a vast panorama of the plains not far below and the Tyrrhenian Sea beyond, providing significant scenic resources for a variety of numerous views [...] the general configuration of the chosen area lends itself to clear plan organization in terms of the adhesion of the road network to the land contours as well as in terms of solar orientation-

Antonio Pellerin Fiorini, designer of Carbonia's original plan, 1937

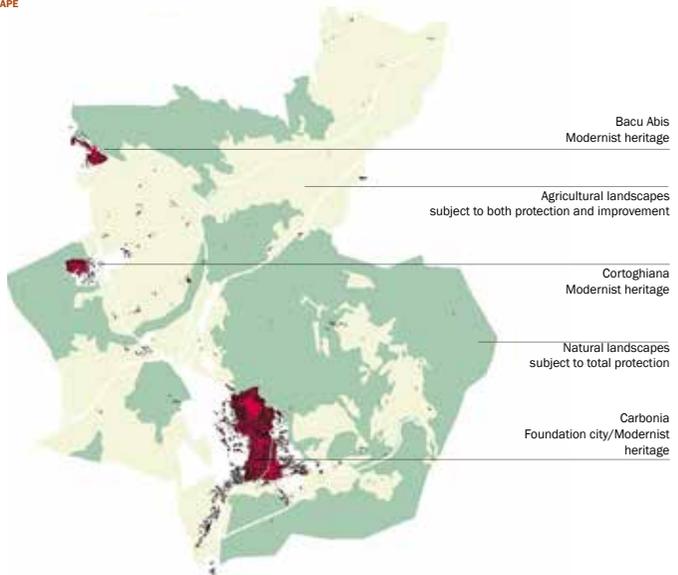
CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE
2001-2007. FROM 20TH CENTURY COMPANY TOWN TO 21ST CENTURY LANDSCAPE



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E

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS/RESULTS		
CARBONIA RECOGNITION OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE planning activity centered on the regeneration of the city's Modernist urban and mining heritage through sustainable co-planning among such institutions as	CITY PLAN CARBONIA Modernist heritage designated protected landscape according to Italian landscape law Urban Code which implements the European Landscape Convention	PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS Knowledge Construction: (Catalogue of Rationalist Architectural Heritage) Regulations: Map of Landscape and Architectural Qualities Handbook for the Recovery of Modernist Building Guide for Building Modification	PERMANENT LABORATORY FOR CONSULTATION AND DISCUSSION Management: Laboratory for architectural and urban quality
CARBONIA QUALITY URBAN LANDSCAPE regeneration of the city's historic mining and urban landscape	IMPLEMENTATION PLANS	PUBLIC SPACE REDESIGN	RESTORATION OF CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS
CARBONIA CITY OF SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT recovery, restoration and rehabilitation of the great serbariu mine the world's burgeoning green economy	CREATION OF A RESEARCH FACILITY Recovery, restoration and rehabilitation of the great serbariu mine	ATTRACTION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS Laboratory for Materials and Energy Efficiency promoted by Sardinia Research University of Cagliari Center for research on renewable energy (Statacarbo) Conference center	DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND ADVANCED TRAINING PROGRAMS International Masters Program in Restoration and Preservation of Modern Architecture (Department of Architecture, University of Cagliari, Di.Co. Mo.Mo. and the University of Roma at Tor Vergata) Serbariu provincial library system and mining archives
CARBONIA CULTURAL CENTER/LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM/ PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM transforming the city's industrial heritage and urban identity into a contemporary cultural center with a variegated offer of museum-related cultural	MUSEUM STRUCTURES Location of the CEC (Italian Center of the Culture of Coal) and PMS Paleontological Museum in one of the restored buildings of the Serbariu mine	LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM Creation of an open-air museum, the CIAM (Carbonia's Itineraries of Modern Architecture)	PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM Works by contemporary artists (Pomodoro, Staccioli, Campus, Sottili) installed in Carbonia's public space

CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE
RECOGNITION OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



MAP OF URBAN AND LANDSCAPE QUALITIES

The Map of Urban and Landscape Qualities, approved in 2005, is a matrix of coherent strategies for urban planning and design. The Map identifies the elements of particular urban, architectural, archaeological, environmental, landscape and environmental value in the broader territorial context as well as in the historic Modernist city. The Map served as the basis for selecting the foundation city as a protected landscape, as outlined in the city's original project.



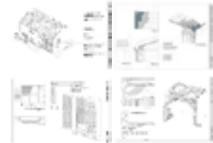
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Tools for safeguarding Modernist Heritage
The recognition of the city's Modernist urban heritage in the general policy of Carbonia City Plan. The new plan, based on this policy, proposes a number of management and implementation tools: Catalogue of Rationalist Architectural Heritage (instrument for knowledge construction and awareness building), Handbook for the Recovery of Modernist Building (regulatory tool for managing prospects regarding the Modernist

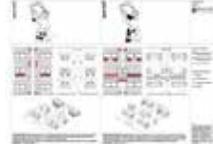
Knowledge Construction: Catalogue of Rationalist Architectural Heritage



Handbook for the Recovery of Modernist Building



Guide for Building Modification



BACU ARIS
Rehabilitation of central square with walkways by Marco Mascheri



COSTIGLIANA
Rehabilitation of central square



CARBONIA
Rehabilitation of "office work center"



CARBONIA
Rehabilitation of central square "Piazza Mattei and restoration of the public buildings in the square"

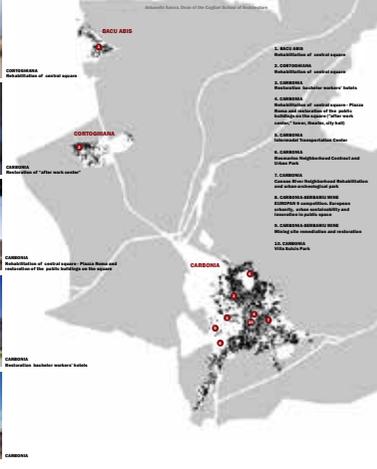


CARBONIA
Rehabilitation "Industrial workers' center"



CARBONIA

-Carbonia is creating a virtuous merger of the area's historical and industrial vocation with a more contemporary model of sustainable territorial development. This model is well-represented by the active recovery and conservation of city's places of identity and its urban fabric recreating connections to its satellite villages and surrounding territorial context, conferring new meaning to the concept of landscape.





MUSEUM STRUCTURES

Location of the CICC (Italian Center of the Culture of Coal) and PAS Paleontological Museum in one of the restored buildings of the Serbariu mine



LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM

Creation of an open-air museum, the CIAM (Carbonia's Itineraries of Modern Architecture)



CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

CULTURAL CENTER/LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM/PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM

PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM

works by contemporary artists (Pomodoro, Staccioli, Campus, Sciola)
installed in Carbonia's public space



Carbonia, a town of many landscapes, and new landscapes...

Paola ATZENI

Professor, Scientific Committee of the Italian Centre for Coal Mining Culture (CICC) Great Mine in Serbariu – Carbonia (CI)

Carbonia is a town of many landscapes. In the urban landscape of Carbonia's prehistoric necropolis in Medàu Sa Grutta, also called Cannas di Sotto – where a figurine of the Mother Goddess was found – we travel through the cultural space and time of the Neolithic revolution, a 3,000 year old space and time: the revolution of symbols which narrated and prompted the experience of growing crops as a culture which could generate and nurture vital care, capable of bringing both wheat and fields back to life. The certainty of a cyclical production which could be controlled allowed the space to become vital and liveable, making it human in front of instability and the possibility of food shortage. That's how the space and local time of inventions took place, in a wide and shared Mediterranean and Eurasian cultural context. These were landscapes of a certain securitas, also representing its symbolisation.

The *medàu* overlooking the necropolis offers architectural, territorial and landscape remains of the scattered agro-pastoral population, which characterised the entire urban and provincial territory of Sulcis-Iglesiente, developing original features from the second half of the eighteenth century. They were also toponymic and verbal landscapes, oral and written, audio and visual. Carbonia has vertical landscapes. The *medàu* now looks at the cultural landscape of the new town. Carbonia has horizontal landscapes. The historical importance of these settlements, along with their landscapes, was instead denied by Fascism, which was changing from rural into urban-industrial. Mussolini, in his Speech in Carbonia to inaugurate the town on 18th December, 1938, illustrated its epic building in a “nearly barren land: not a man, not a house, not a path, not a drop of water: loneliness and malaria”. Carbonia during Fascism had different verbal landscapes, attributed and denied.

The factory town model as a garden town led to an urban organisation which contained both vedutism and landscaping, in a compensating balance with the underground working life. The spatial order also established a world made of stairs, where everyone was assigned a place. The principle of zoning and the different housing typologies inaugurate relevant anthropologies of the house and living according to a professional hierarchy: executives, employees, caretakers, miners etc. The urban landscape in some ways translated the tyloristic organisation of the coal mines. The toponyms, the town speech written in stone, contained many recollecting and commemorative references: mining, historical and geographical. But there were also references to Fascism, especially in the unitary concentration of its squares: Piazza Autarchia, Piazza IX Maggio, which date marks the Declaration of the Empire in 1936, Piazza Impero. Furthermore, the ten hotels for workmen were named after the African victories.

The urban landscapes of the imperial and war splendour of its origins historically marked the founding frailty of Carbonia as a lasting town. In a journey of nearly 5,000 years, from the agricultural Neolithic to the mining 20th century, the most important features when it comes to anthropology refer, when you think about it, to landscapes and figures managing risks and vital certainties for the historic local communities.

During the democratic changes in the post-war period, roads and squares celebrating Fascism changed their names. The town speeches changed. Carbonia had new verbal landscapes, oral and written, of the town and in the town. Carbonia became in many ways a lasting town in democracy and in peace, inventing a number of new visual and audio landscapes.

Public speeches and dialogues, about new policies and poetics, inaugurate places for democracy in the mines and in town. For example, the loading area of the Great Mine in Serbariu was on various and significant occasions used for important trade union meetings. In town, many public buildings were assigned a new democratic use. The main square, in particular, became a place for democratic confrontation, political and trade union participation, social union in the numerous battles for the life of the town.

The many changes in the urban and cultural landscapes now allow us to see various and mobile gleams of identity of the town in space and time, made evident by people, groups and the civic body at large, rehabilitating the town. The landscapes of the town live the war and following rebuilding

process in the last century through light and shade; Sardinia's Renaissance and its joining the European Community of Steel and Coal in the 50's; the passage of the coal mines to the National Electrical Energy Company (ENEL) in the 60's and the decommissioning and dismissing of the mines; new landscapes, audio and olfactory ones as well.

Carbonia is definitely an urban landscape of the 20th century, of the urban-industrial modernity and its crisis. Carbonia is also a landscape of contemporary difficulties and the complicated invention of local futures in globalisation. Carbonia is a landscape of new times.

It is a fragile town of migrations: a landscape of immigration and especially emigration. Marked in its own way by the noxiousness and mining instability of spontaneous combustion and especially subsidence, the quality enhancement of places starting from safety implementation and reclamation works guarantees its lifetime and its character of lasting town. These new places are therefore the advent of new times, times that are to come.

This is especially true in the Great Mine in Serbariu, a place of contemporary cultural rehabilitation, re-dignification, revitalisation, with indexes of sense and value somehow connected to mining anthropology. As it is well known, it was a place to manage risks in mining throughout the years. Aside from great safety works, the ceaseless attention practices and spatial-temporal care in preventing and managing risks represented by the working spaces and times especially distinguished a "good carpenter" and most of all a "good miner". Their ways of carrying out a "good job" characterised precise techniques and ethics of "the care for oneself and others". They were special talents of "knowing what to do", which were also distinctive "knowing how to live" and marked abilities and outstanding features of people and groups. They were also production devices of the cultural qualities of the work places and times: humanised because freed from the risk of accidents and death. The miners narrate, also in museum expositions, the typical ways they used to implement safety in the world of mining risks, then changing it and making it operable and liveable, beneficial. The carboniferous underground is historically made of "landscapes of care".

These indexes of anthropological relevance which allow the identification of characterising genius loci have been enhanced by the scientific competences which have worked in the Serbariu mine, especially the team directed by Professor Antonello Sanna, which has provided special visibility in a “new eco-museology”. Their work, especially that of Giorgio Peghìn and Stefano Asili, with the valid and participatory effort of the town engineer Giampaolo Porcedda, exceptionally supported by the rare cultural and political intelligence of the Mayor, Salvatore Cherchi, has allowed to inaugurate and culturally establish new “landscapes of care”.

The numerous gifts of the inhabitants made of objects and narrations, used to set up the Anthropological Section and the Educational Gallery, have given new strength to the historical character of the town in terms of donations and solidarity and have conferred originality to the museum exhibitions. Serbariu has become a place for original participatory inaugurations, ongoing experiences of a variously hard-working civic body for a long-lasting life of the town.

Carbonia is a new landscape of special arts of living, of inventions per se, individual and collective, of ongoing and future advents of places and times in the contemporary reclaimed mining world, a beneficial and charming fact, of certain and vital beauty.

The grant programs for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live, Ekopolis Foundation, Slovakia

Representative of the Ministry

Pavlina MISIKOVA

Representative of the Slovak Republic for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment

Representative of the Project

Lucia SKOKANOVA

Representative of the Ekopolis Foundation

Representative of the Ministry

Pavlina MISIKOVA

Representative of the Slovak Republic for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment



Landscape Award of Slovakia
Pavlina Misikova, Ministry of Environment



Consultation CZ- SK process before opening the call

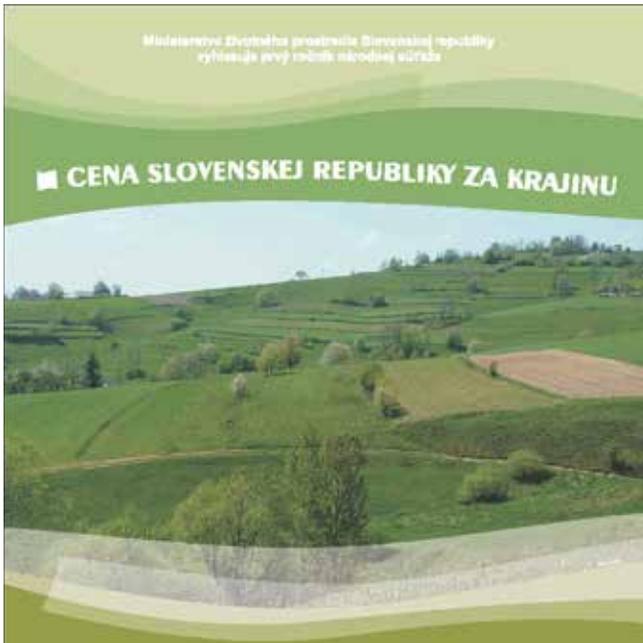




Participants in the competition



Jury of Landscape Award of Slovakia



Poster and publication of the results published

**Cena Slovenskej republiky za krajinu
2010**

POZVÁNKA

Miesto: Štátna vedecká ošetrovňa, Lúčanská akadémia lekárskeho výskumu
Dátum: 24. november 2010

Program
Slávnostné vyhlásenie víťazstva 1. ročníka Ceny SR za krajinu

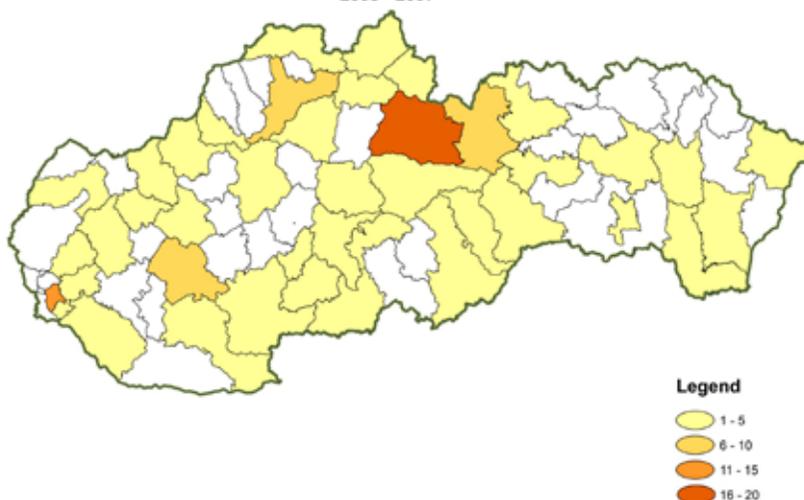
10,30+ 10,35	Registrácia posravných účastníkov
10,35+ 10,40	Programové slovo a motyvo šefa Mgr. ant. Jany Ševčík
10,40+ 10,45	Slávnostné otvorenie a prítomnosť slávnosti Mgr. ant. Aneta Křížková, riaditeľka MŽP - Centrálna úradovňa životného prostredia
10,45+ 10,50	Cena SR za krajinu a súhrnné hodnotenie Mgr. Pavla Bábáka, MŽP SR, Jánka evanjelizačnej školy Ľaryčské Krajina, ústredný koordinátor Ekopolis
10,50+ 10,55	Právn. Lúčanská Cena SR za krajinu Mgr. Marek Čalovský, MŽP, ústredný Ceny SR za krajinu
10,55+ 10,58	Kultúrny program
10,58+ 11,00	Slávnostné odovzdanie Ceny SR za krajinu Miroslava Ševčíka riaditeľa ŠP
	Výsledky menších územných regionálnych administratívnych jednotiek, Mesto Dlhá Ves, Obec Štátna
11,00+ 11,05	Záver Mgr. Ľaryčské Jánka, generálny riaditeľ ústrednej úradovne životného prostredia MŽP
11,05+ 11,10	Ďalšie informácie
11,10+ 11,15	Slávnostný obed



CENA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY ZA KRAJINU
Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky
NADÁCIA EKOPOLIS
2010

Award Ceremonies

Geographical distribution of projects focused on the landscape protection and management supported by the Ekopolis Foundation 2005 - 2007





pavlina.misikova@enviro.gov.sk



Representative of the Project

Lucia SKOKANOVA

Representative of the Ekopolis Foundation

The system of grant programs of the Ekopolis Foundation, which has been awarded a special mention within the Council of Europe Landscape Award for 2010-2011, is a well-functioning and broadly available systematic tool for local communities to implement practical improvements of the urban and rural landscapes and at the same time to create local partnerships (as the precondition) where the measures were implemented.

Broader context in Slovakia

From a NGO point of view, as Ekopolis Foundation is, there is a lack of legal tools to maintain the quality and character of landscape in Slovakia. The topic of landscape is not a priority of any political attention and therefore, there are no existing policies in place so far. A result of this situation is a degradation of landscape in Slovakia through e.g. large projects in protected areas destroying the open landscape, unused or neglected existing public spaces in town and villages, etc.

Investment in small grant programs

The important feature of the Ekopolis Foundation's grant making programs is that they are primarily funded from private corporate sources. This way the Foundation has been able to increase the standards of the Corporate Social Responsibility in private companies in Slovakia on the one hand, and on the other hand the Foundation has been able to provide flexible non-bureaucratic support for the local communities as beneficiaries and in that sense the Foundation supports the cultivation of social capital. During the planning and realisation of the projects they are building and because of the local partnerships in the regions, there is increased public participation and support through voluntary work. Many projects involve youth and children, which is one way in which they become active in their communities.

Actually, the Ekopolis Foundation operates six grant making schemes, which have resulted in the implementation of practical measures with a positive impact on landscapes throughout Slovakia.

Through the grant programs, the Ekopolis Foundation provides the NGOs and local communities with a combination of flexible and non-bureaucratic financial assistance, with added value of technical assistance and training. Technical support and training is focused at:

- planning of landscape development;
- landscape management;
- partnerships building;
- public participation;
- effective communication.

The grant making schemes thus represent a complex set of tools which enables communities to implement positive changes in:

- urban landscape;
- rural landscape;
- open landscapes.

The unique feature of the grant programs of the Ekopolis Foundation is that it builds bridges between the sectors, including the business sector, active citizens (including the NGO, non-formal citizen initiatives), and proactive local or regional governments. While keeping up to high standards of transparency and effective use of available resources, these grant schemes (programs) are designed to encourage mobilisation of local sources – intellectual potential, enthusiasm and volunteering, creation of partnerships, and promotion of principles of sustainable development. The Ekopolis Foundation annually supports about 100 projects focused on positive changes in the landscape. In fact, behind each single supported project there is a group of committed people that was given an opportunity to implement a concrete project improving either urban, rural or open landscapes.

The Ekopolis Foundation also pays systematic attention to awareness-raising. While each supported group of citizens is encouraged to implement an appropriate local information project related campaign, the Ekopolis Foundation also promotes the agenda of sustainable development and landscape management itself. On average there are between 500-700 quotations annually about the projects-related activities in the national and regional media.

Grant programs

Public Spaces Program – “Places connecting people”

Target: *Towns and villages improvement of urban landscape*

The program has two objectives. The first, a more visible one, is to revitalise neglected public areas and transform them into vital well-functioning places. The second goal, not visible on the surface but equally important, is to involve people in the planning of given reconstruction and provide them with new skills and knowledge. In other words – citizens are not only involved in reconstruction of the place itself, but also (and foremost) they come up with the idea of how the place should look, what kind of functions it should serve, etc. Through the active participation of the citizens in planning and the revitalisation of public spaces we increase their interest in public affairs and help local leaders to activate other citizens in the locality. During the training and consultation process preceding each physical realisation a professional architect is involved to translate the peoples’ ideas into technical drawing. Financial support of the program is directed to renovation: parks, playgrounds, water fronts, public markets, spaces among blocks of flats other urban areas with open access. By 2011, there are 32 reconstructed public spaces, which were planned and renewed by local communities.

Green belt Grant program

Target: *Improvement of open and urban landscape*

The goal of the program is to create, reconstruct or restore ecologically valuable sites or trails serving to the broad public and schools, renovate the parks, create educational trails or path for motorless transport, renovate the school gardens, create the classrooms in landscape in cooperation with NGOs, local municipalities, kindergartens or free time centers. The program represents a user friendly tool of financial support to local groups active in following areas: planting and revitalisation of greenery, cleaning of public spaces and rivers, maintenance of eco-areas and gardens, creation and renewal of small garden and park architecture objects at public spaces – bicycle-stands, benches, tables, shelters, info-boards, small art objects, different relax equipment, separated waste containers, revitalisation of valuable and interesting localities in protected areas and

spots, maintenance of the localities which are interesting from natural, cultural or historical point of view. Technical assistance is a less substantial element within this program. By the end of 2011 there were 42 areas, localities, educational trails, with new greenery planted, or treated trees and some rare and interesting areas were opened as well as some new park architecture elements in Slovakia.

Greenways

Target: *Connecting interesting places and interesting people*

Program supports development of trails for non-motorised transport used for recreation and sport, everyday transport to work or schools, etc. Many greenways have significant tourism potential. They promote the region, attract and keep visitors and initiate tourist services (e.g. educational and interpretational paths, integrated trails linking local attractions, guide services and bicycle rental). The Greenways program contributes to connecting interesting destinations in country and helps their better protection and interpretation.

Program supports planning and realisation of trails for active life-style and non-motorised transportation in local partnerships. Eligible activities include: preparation and planning activities, purchase of materials, construction and signing the trails, honoraries for experts and craftsmen, management and promotion.

Non-financial support concentrates on planning activities, communication with other partners, participation in events. Since 2004 to 2007 this program supported development of 825 km of trails in whole Slovakia.

Living Trails

Target: *Projects in open landscape and in the protected areas*

The program supports the careful renewal of the protected areas in Slovakia, and development of recreational and educational functions of the Slovak landscape. Financial support is directed towards restoration and improvement of tourist trails, educational paths and public spaces used by tourists. Eligible activities include: development/reconstruction of tourist trails or public spaces that are used by tourists (ground shaping, soil stabilisation, small constructions, infrastructure, etc.), renewal of

trail marking, information boards located at points frequently passed by tourists with a short description of the trail or locality, a map, supporters, etc., opening ceremonies. The outputs of Living Trails program are reconstructed and renewed trails, renewed infrastructures for tourists, renewed marking, and educational-information boards.

From the program there were built together 409 km of trails (2008 – 52 km, 2009 – 97 km, 2010 – 190 km, 2011 – 70 km).

Tatra Fund

Target: Sensible restoration of the Tatra National Park after the windstorm in 2004

In November 2004, the great windstorm damaged the forests of High and Low Tatras – the two largest national parks in the country. The Tatra Fund supported projects aimed at sensible renewal of the Tatra's forest landscape, including practical improvements, education and enforcement of appropriate renewal methods.

The program is focused on sustainable renewal and care for the forests, education of the public to increase awareness about National Parks, public discussion on methods of exploitation and management of the protected areas and voluntary action for renewal of the damaged area. In a reaction to the windstorm the Tatra Fund supported 34 projects by 2007. Typically they included reforestation of the damaged areas and also compensations to forest owners, where it was more appropriate to leave the country for the self-recovery. The key area of the intervention of Tatra Fund was 200 hectares, where the joint project of land owners, National Forest Center, Technical University of Zvolen and the local NGOs led to a realised complex revitalisation of this valuable area in High Tatra National Park. In June 2011 an educational trail opened in the locality of the Rakytovské Little Tarns – Jamské Tarn, which offers the visitors the opportunity to see and to know the nature in the Tatras and the people gradually coped with the results of the storm. The walk along the 4.5 km long path takes approximately two hours. The track leads across the medium to difficult mountain terrain and has five stops.

Complex care for landscape through grant programs of Ekopolis Foundation

Through provision of the financial assistance, Ekopolis Foundation enables the implementation of practical action. The range of programs enables the implementation of various activities, pilot projects and examples of good practice.

When designing the grant making programs, the following qualities are always taken into consideration:

- practical impact of the implemented projects on landscape;
- promotion of communication among the public authorities, expert institutions, NGOs and general public-private participation and partnership building;
- awareness-raising and interpretation of natural/historical heritage;
- reasonable administrative requirements and flexibility;
- availability of technical assistance, expert consultancy and/or training.

Technical assistance to grantees typically includes:

- consultancy on project design and management;
- training and consultancy on planning of the adjustments and interventions into the landscape;
- meetings facilitation;
- risks management and solving the crises situations;
- facilitation of communication among the relevant institutions and organisations;
- assistance with promotion, work with media and awareness-raising.

The Ekopolis Foundations' programs represent a rare practical tool to increase an aesthetical and environmental value of urban and rural areas, to the promotion of civic participation, the preservation of natural and cultural heritage in Slovakia and better interpretation of natural and cultural heritage.

The concept of grant programs of the Ekopolis Foundation offered to the public and organisations are exceptional and worth replicating for the following reasons:

- it provides long-term systematic assistance to local groups that care about their landscape;

- it builds up trust among various social partners on the background of practical improvements in the landscape;
- it provides opportunities for effective and transparent use of financial resources;
- it addresses the private sector to contribute to landscape improvement.

On the individual projects level many supported initiatives become an inspiration for other subjects in their own or other communities. Innovation is one of the values that the Ekopolis Foundation seeks to support through its funding. The need to arrange the public areas, reconstruction and maintenance of tourist and cycling tracks, building the tracks for the support of non-motor transport, perseverance of valuable areas, trees, valuable views on the surrounding country has become more and more urgent in Slovakia.

Public participation is one of the core qualities promoted by the Ekopolis Foundation's programs. In frame of all grant programs of the Ekopolis Foundation, the public is involved in project preparation, work of planning, as well as the project realisation. The Ekopolis Foundation supports the activity of NGOs, civic associations, schools but also non-formal groups of citizens and involvement of other volunteers, professional institutions, business subjects, and sponsors in the projects.

Wider policies on the national, regional or local level often call for action positively impacting the landscape and environment. The programs of the Ekopolis Foundation provide a tool to fulfil such plans and visions in this area. The part of each single program of Ekopolis Foundation is the communication strategy in frame of the program. In this way the Ekopolis Foundation communicates with the media (press releases, press conferences). The public is informed about the programs and their attitudes by means of a web page for the Ekopolis Foundation www.ekopolis.sk. In addition to this, e-mail news about the Ekopolis Foundation is sent every two weeks to approximately 2000 mail addresses. Similarly on the web page there is the possibility to mediate the articles in other media and quotations of particular grant receivers of supported projects about the contributions of the projects.

The grant receivers are being trained (e.g. program Public spaces – on planning and creating of the public spaces, their importance and significance for urban landscape, in the field of moderating and public

meeting facilitation). Program managers provide some regular professional consulting concerning the supported projects.

Another part of the communication strategy is also publishing information material, CDs, leaflets and bulletins, regular bulletin called “EchoPolis”, focusing on increasing the awareness of landscape values in public. The Ekopolis Foundation actively organises the trainings, meetings, seminars, promotional activities to support landscape dimension topics, spreading and exchange of experience of foreign professionals with Slovak professionals. Many topics are published. The Ekopolis Foundation communicates with self-governments, and takes part in training and seminars of the professional public (e.g. Association for Garden Design and Landscaping, ISA Slovakia – Associated Organisation to International Society of Arboriculture, Faculty of Architecture (Slovak University of Technology) Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Studies (Technical University of Zvolen).

Lucia Skokanová

The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live



Grant Programs of Ekopolis Foundation

- well functioning and broadly available systematic tools for local communities to implement practical improvements of the urban and rural landscapes and to create local partnerships
- are primarily funded from private corporate sources
- to increase the standards of the Corporate Social Responsibility in the private companies
- to provide flexible non-bureaucratic support for the local communities as beneficiaries



Broader Context in Slovakia

- Lack of legal tools to maintain the quality and character of landscape
- Landscape out of political attention
- Non existing policies in place
- Continuing degradation of landscape
- Existence of good examples and good practice – most often initiated from local level
- Lack o know how
- Lack of financial instruments



Investment in small grant programs

- planning, management and protection of local landscapes
- cultivation of social capital
- opportunity for Corporate Social Responsibility



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Small grants as a tool of care for the landscape

- Revitalisation of public urban/rural spaces
- Care for valuable natural sites
- Building of touristic and educational trails

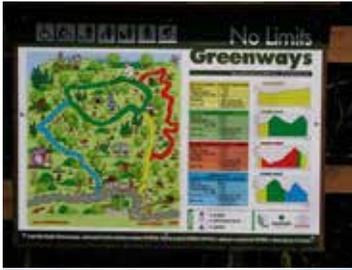


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Small grants as a tool for cultivation of social capital

- Building local partnerships
- Support of public participation
- Involvement of volunteers
- Involvement of children and youth - education





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Small grants as a tool for Corporate Social Responsibility

- Meaningful and effective use of finances
- Practical positive experience of people with the company brand
- Long lasting effect in the field (logo exposed on information panel or plate)



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Examples of implemented programs

„Public Spaces Program“

2 main goals:

- revitalization of neglected public urban/rural spaces into the vital meeting places
- involvement of local people to the planning process and revitalization of public space in cooperation with local architects and municipality





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All experience Ekopolis Foundation published in a book (2010):
„Public spaces: how to create spaces with a story together with people and for people“





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Examples of implemented programs

„Green Belt Grant Program“

- to create, reconstruct or restore ecologically valuable sites or trails
- to renovate the parks, school gardens, create classrooms in landscape in cooperation with NGOs, local municipalities, free time centers, kindergatens



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Examples of implemented programs

„Greenways“

- program supports development of trails for non-motorised transport used for recreational and sport, everyday transport to work or schools etc.
- to promote the region, attract and keep visitors and initiate tourist services
- contribute to connecting interesting destinations in country and help their better protection



Examples of implemented programs

„Living Trails“

- the program supports the careful renewal of protected areas in Slovakia and development of recreational and educational functions of the Slovak landscape
- restoration and improvement of tourist trails, educational paths and public spaces used by tourists



Examples of implemented programs

„TATRA FUND“

- sensible restoration of the Tatra National Park's forest landscape, including practical improvements, education and enforcement of appropriate renewal methods,
- after the windstorm in 2004





Expense:

**Foundation Programs budgets between
€ 10 000 - € 100 000**

**Total average amount distributed by the
Foundation
150 – 200 000 € annually**

**Average monthly turnover of Advertising in
Slovakia**

**90 000 000 € / month (2009)
*ACNielsen, TNS SK, 2003 - 2010***



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974 01 Banská Bystrica**

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Park Cristina Enea, San Sebastián City Council, Spain

Representative of the Ministry

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Parmi les candidatures qui ont été proposées en Espagne au Prix du paysage, il semble approprié de présenter quelques réalisations concrètes. Bien que celles-ci n'aient pas été sélectionnées, elles constituent des exemples de bonnes pratiques dignes d'être considérés.

Ces candidatures sont les suivantes :

Candidature de l'Andalousie

A-381 Jerez-Los Barrios : une autoroute dans le paysage

Ce projet consiste en la reconversion en autoroute d'une ancienne route conventionnelle, dont la trajectoire traverse des lieux de grande valeur paysagère tels que le massif montagneux d'El Aljibe, l'une des zones les plus riches du sud de l'Europe en termes d'écologie et de paysage, situé au cœur d'un parc naturel protégé (Los Alcornocales) et classé comme zone protégée dans le réseau Natura 2000 de l'Union européenne. La construction de voies de transport de grande capacité dans des zones

sensibles à hautes valeurs de conservation est actuellement possible grâce à l'application d'une méthodologie et de certains critères techniques tenant compte du facteur environnemental en tant qu'élément structurel et décisif de premier ordre. Celui-ci fait partie intégrante du projet depuis ses premières phases de définition jusqu'à l'exécution et l'exploitation des travaux, en parallèle avec des processus d'information et de participation. L'application de cette méthodologie pour l'autoroute Jerez-Los Barrios a commencé durant la phase de définition des alternatives et continue encore aujourd'hui, via l'application de mesures préventives et correctives pour les tronçons en travaux, le suivi environnemental des tronçons déjà en service et le développement des activités de conservation intégrale de l'autoroute.

Le passage de la route au travers de Los Alcornocales offre un vaste éventail de paysages propres à la richesse des environnements naturels et des ouvrages alentour : de vastes plantations de chênes lièges, des collines et vallées recouvertes de prairies et des nappes d'eau formées par deux barrages.

Pour la conception de l'infrastructure, la protection des valeurs singulières du paysage a été choisie comme critère décisif. Voici certaines des mesures les plus significatives : le tracé ajusté au terrain, l'équilibre des masses, la construction de viaducs et de tunnels, l'exécution de talus légèrement inclinés et des interventions de restauration paysagère.

En plus des mesures préventives et correctives de l'impact environnemental de l'autoroute, un programme de mesures compensatoires a été mis en place, comportant des mesures relatives à la végétation ainsi qu'à la restauration d'habitats et d'installations à usage public. Celles-ci englobent des interventions telles que : des études pour l'élaboration de la réglementation du débroussaillage, la création du jardin ethnobotanique El Risco et la mise en place d'un programme d'éducation environnementale.

Candidature de Castille-La Manche

Création du Réseau de Parcs archéologiques de Castille-La Manche

Le projet du Réseau de Parcs archéologiques de Castille-La Manche est né dans les années 1990. Il consistait à répondre à une demande sociale présente au sein des sociétés occidentales en rapport avec l'expérience culturelle et une plus grande sensibilisation envers les biens qui constituent le patrimoine culturel et naturel.

Le Réseau de Parcs archéologiques de Castille-La Manche envisage une vision d'intégration du paysage conjuguant le patrimoine culturel et naturel mais en apportant également la dimension historico-anthropologique que tout paysage possède dès qu'il se configure comme le résultat de la modification de la ressource naturelle tout au long de l'histoire de l'Homme, par un processus dynamique d'interrelation société-territoire.

La création du Réseau de Parcs archéologiques de Castille-La Manche représente la formalisation pratique des théories qui plaident pour la rentabilisation de la culture et l'utilisation du patrimoine culturel et naturel comme moteur de développement économique, dont l'exploitation rationnelle peut favoriser sa conservation, protection et entretien et à la fois la réalisation de son action sociale.

On considère Parc archéologique l'espace physique dans lequel convergent nécessairement les facteurs suivants :

- la présence d'un ou plusieurs biens d'intérêt culturel classés dans la catégorie de zone archéologique ;
- des conditions environnementales appropriées pour l'observation, la jouissance et la compréhension publiques de ces zones archéologiques.

En d'autres termes : un parc archéologique est l'espace physique incluant au moins deux éléments, une zone archéologique, de grande importance historique et fort potentiel visuel, et un paysage, digne en soi d'être contemplé, qui à son tour facilite la compréhension de la zone archéologique. Les deux éléments sont par ailleurs adaptés à la jouissance culturelle et touristique et constituent également le centre de zones géographiques d'un grand intérêt monumental et environnemental.

La procédure à suivre pour la création d'un parc archéologique requiert le traitement d'un dossier administratif conduisant à la déclaration de parc archéologique par décret. Ce décret a également pour but d'approuver

le Plan d'aménagement du Parc archéologique et les caractéristiques relatives à sa délimitation, zone d'influence et régimes de protection. Les contenus du Plan d'aménagement sont les suivants :

- délimitation du cadre territorial objet de l'aménagement ;
- identification et description des éléments constituant le parc archéologique ;
- description et évaluation de l'environnement physique et environnemental ;
- description de l'état de conservation des éléments faisant partie du patrimoine archéologique et de son contexte culturel et naturel ;
- détermination des actions destinées à permettre un développement intégral, culturel et socio-économique des municipalités concernées, au moyen de la revalorisation territoriale, la promotion du tourisme et le développement d'infrastructures et d'équipements. A tous les effets, le Plan d'aménagement déclare l'utilité publique et l'intérêt social des actions à mener à l'intérieur du parc archéologique ;
- détermination des limitations générales et spécifiques qui, par rapport à ses utilisations et activités, doivent s'établir en fonction de la conservation du patrimoine archéologique et du paysage de son environnement.

Le Réseau est intégré par : la ville ibérique, romaine, wisigothe et musulmane de Tolmo de Minateda (Albacete), le site ibérique et médiéval de Alarcos (Ciudad Real), la ville romaine de Segobriga (Cuenca), la ville wisigothe de Recópolis (Guadalajara) et le site romain de Carranque (Toledo).

Candidature des Îles Baléares

Loi portant mesures urgentes pour le développement durable du territoire dans les Îles Baléares : le paysage comme référence législative pour la protection du territoire.

Cette candidature se concentre sur le processus d'élaboration, d'approbation et d'application de la loi portant mesures urgentes pour un développement territorial durable dans les Îles Baléares, conformément à la Convention européenne du paysage.

Cette loi a permis de préserver la transformation urbaine de zones côtières à haute valeur paysagère qui souffraient d'une forte pression urbanistique. Il s'agit de la première loi d'aménagement du territoire basée sur des critères paysagers, supposant la protection spécifique de territoires concrets principalement grâce au respect de certains critères

paysagers. La loi démontre également une volonté évidente, par rapport à d'autres réglementations antérieures moins spécifiques, de mettre en avant la protection du paysage.

La méthode d'évaluation du paysage est la suivante :

- il existe une étape préalable à l'évaluation du paysage qui consiste à diviser le territoire en unités paysagères présentant un comportement visuel homogène, tant dans leurs composants que dans leurs réponses aux interventions éventuelles ;
- la qualité du paysage : la qualité visuelle est déterminée suivant des méthodes d'évaluation indirectes passant par l'analyse de composants tels que la nature, la diversité et la singularité du paysage. Cette analyse nous permettra de définir le degré de qualité de chaque champ d'étude. La qualité du paysage est évaluée via l'analyse et l'étude de trois éléments : sa nature, sa variété ou diversité et sa singularité ;
- il s'agit d'évaluer la fragilité du paysage ou la capacité de celui-ci à absorber les éléments extérieurs, que ce soit par sa visibilité ou par les éléments physiques qui le composent.

Le projet comporte des mesures de diffusion et de sensibilisation de la société civile à l'importance et à la nécessité de protéger le territoire et le paysage. De même, il met l'accent sur les dispositions de la loi notamment en ce qui concerne les zones protégées et leurs valeurs environnementales et paysagères. A cet effet, le gouvernement des Îles Baléares, conscient de son rôle fondamental dans ce processus de sensibilisation de l'opinion publique à la nécessité de protéger le territoire et le paysage, a mené une campagne de diffusion des dispositions de la loi. Plusieurs études et annonces ont ainsi été publiées dans la presse écrite, à la radio et à la télévision, une brochure de vulgarisation a été éditée, une page Web a été créée et des panneaux publicitaires ont été mis en place dans le cadre de cette campagne de divulgation et de sensibilisation.

Candidature de la Generalitat Valenciana

Plan de paysage de la région métropolitaine de Valence. Aménagement du territoire et du paysage conformément à la Convention européenne du paysage

Le plan de paysage de la région métropolitaine de Valence recherche la mise en valeur du grand espace social et économique de la Communauté valencienne en prenant le paysage comme critère d'approche territoriale

avec une vision intégrale de celle-ci ainsi qu'avec la participation et l'approbation des citoyens et des administrations. Cette approche intégrale à partir du paysage permettra de définir une infrastructure verte de la région métropolitaine qui s'intégrera à l'infrastructure verte de la région. Ce plan couvre une surface de 640 km² divisée en 45 communes administratives et qui, avec une population de 1 800 000 habitants, constitue le centre économique et administratif de la Communauté valencienne ainsi que l'une des zones de plus grande croissance de l'Arc méditerranéen.

Les objectifs du plan sont les suivants :

- aborder le paysage de façon intégrale et avec une vision territoriale allant au-delà des limites administratives municipales ;
- intégrer le paysage dans l'approche territoriale et les politiques sectorielles ;
- impliquer la population dans l'aménagement et l'organisation du territoire et du paysage ;
- identifier et évaluer les paysages de la région métropolitaine de Valence ;
- déterminer les objectifs de qualité paysagère, après consultation publique ;
- définir le système d'espaces ouverts ou d'infrastructure verte comme espace fondamental pour la reconstitution du tissu territorial reliant les espaces ruraux, naturels, urbains et infrastructurels ;
- permettre à la population d'accéder plus facilement aux paysages de grande valeur et de pouvoir en profiter ;
- favoriser, à partir du paysage, la compétitivité économique de la communauté grâce à la préservation et à la mise en valeur de ses ressources paysagères, à l'emplacement et à l'aménagement adéquats de nouveaux éléments ou usages du territoire dans le paysage et à la correction d'impacts paysagers ;
- sensibiliser et former la population à la valeur du paysage et aux procédés, méthodologies et techniques pour intervenir sur le territoire en tenant compte du paysage.

Des actions de protection, gestion et aménagement du paysage sont menées. Le plan de paysage a pour objectif ultime de rendre compatibles la protection et la mise en valeur de La Huerta avec le développement urbain et économique durable de la zone métropolitaine de Valence. Une fois défini et évalué le paysage de La Huerta, et une fois déterminés

les processus et dynamiques qui l'affectent, il s'est agi de définir les objectifs généraux suivants, dont la réalisation permettra indirectement d'atteindre les objectifs de qualité paysagère pour chaque unité de paysage ou ressource :

- coordonner la démarche urbaine et le développement des voies de communication en appliquant une approche supra municipale-métropolitaine et des critères d'intégration paysagère, en organisant les usages du sol et la mise en place de nouvelles infrastructures sur le territoire avec une vision intégrale, en protégeant les espaces de plus grande valeur qui doivent rester libres de toute construction et en répondant aux nécessités de mobilité propres à une région métropolitaine ;
- réduire la pression urbanistique sur les espaces de valeur de La Huerta en proposant, pour les zones les plus vulnérables, des alternatives à la croissance urbaine et à la mise en place de nouvelles infrastructures et en appliquant des formules de gestion urbaine et territoriale qui intègrent au développement urbain la protection et la préservation de La Huerta ;
- concevoir un modèle de développement productif durable et respectueux de l'environnement en améliorant la qualité des eaux et l'efficacité de l'arrosage et en développant des critères de durabilité dans les activités socio-économiques nouvelles ou déjà existantes ;
- définir des stratégies de gestion et de financement de l'activité agricole, viables à court et à long terme, en utilisant des formules mixtes de protection, de gestion et de financement pour la préservation et la rentabilité de l'activité agricole à long terme et garantir la relève générationnelle dans La Huerta ;
- mettre en valeur le patrimoine matériel et immatériel de La Huerta à des fins culturelles et de loisirs en protégeant le paysage culturel millénaire et en réhabilitant le patrimoine architectural existant (barraques, fermes, moulins, ermitage, etc.) en une exposition de coutumes et modes de vie d'intérêt ethnographique.

Ce plan constitue une référence et un modèle dans la Communauté valencienne en ce qui concerne l'application des recommandations paysagères de la législation valencienne et les bienfaits environnementaux, culturels, économiques et sociaux qui peuvent être obtenus grâce à une bonne organisation du territoire et du paysage.

Candidatures sélectionnées

Seront ensuite présentées individuellement les deux candidatures qui ont été sélectionnées par l'Espagne et qui ont obtenu la reconnaissance d'une mention spéciale du Prix du paysage. Le fait d'avoir reçu cette reconnaissance importante lors des deux éditions du Prix nous incite à poursuivre nos efforts en faveur de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement des paysages espagnols.

**CANDIDATES FOR THE 2009 COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE AWARD
PRIX DE PAYSAGE DE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE 2009: CANDIDATS**

SPAIN / ESPAGNE



CANDIDATE: Andalucía

Dual Carriageway A-381 Jerez-Los Barrios / Autoroute Jerez-Los Barrios

A highway in the landscape / Une autoroute dans le paysage



CANDIDATE: Andalucía



LANDSCAPE PROTECTION MEASURES:

- Layout
- Mass balance
- Viaducts and tunnels
- Embankment gradients
- Landscape restoration



CANDIDATE: Andalucía



COMPENSATORY MEASURES:

- Studies to establish standards for land clearance affecting ravines
- Project of Compensatory Measures
 - Risco Ethno-botanical Garden
- Environmental Education Programme



CANDIDATE: Castilla – La Mancha

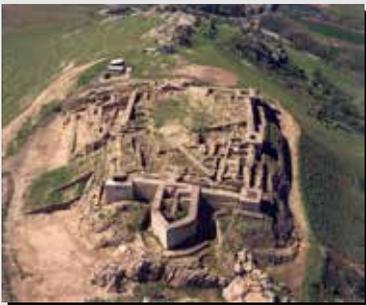
**Creation of the Archaeological Park Network of Castilla-La Mancha /
Création du Réseau de Parcs Archéologiques de Castilla-La Mancha**



CANDIDATE: Castilla – La Mancha

The creation of the Archaeological Park Network of Castilla-La Mancha represents the practical configuration of the theories that advocate the profitability concerning culture and the use of the cultural and natural heritage as the motor of economic development, whose rational exploitation can favour its preservation, protection and maintenance and at the same time, the compliance of its social action.

Archaeological Park of Alarcos (Ciudad Real)



Archaeological Park of Segóbriga (Cuenca)



CANDIDATE: Castilla – La Mancha

It is understood as “Archaeological Park” the physical area inside which the following factors converge:

- The presence of one or several goods of cultural interest declared with the category of “archaeological area”
- Some environmental conditions appropriate for the contemplation, enjoy and public comprehension of the mentioned archaeological areas.

Archaeological Park of Carranque (Toledo)



Archaeological Park of Recópolis (Guadalajara)



CANDIDATE: Islas Baleares

The Urgent Measures for the Sustainable Territorial Development of the Balearic Islands Law /

Mesures Urgentes pour le Développement Durable Territorial du Droit des Îles Baléares

*The landscape as a legislative reference for the protection of the territory/
Le paysage comme une référence législative pour la protection du territoire*



CANDIDATE: Islas Baleares

The Urgent Measures consists of a series of regulations based on the idea that economic and social development do not have to result in a loss of the diversity and singularity of the territory, or of the natural resources and heritage



CANDIDATE: Islas Baleares

Landscape evaluation method

The following is a description of the steps taken in this study:

- Landscape units
- Quality of the landscape
- Fragility of the landscape



CANDIDATE: Valencia

**Landscape Plan for the Metropolitan Area of the City of Valencia /
Le plan de paysage pour l'aire métropolitaine de Valence**

*Territory and Landscape Planning from the perspective of the European Landscape Convention /
Planification de Paysage d'après la perspective de la Convention européenne du paysage*



CANDIDATE: Valencia

**THE LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF VALENCIA WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK OF THE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE VALENCIAN REGION**



CANDIDATE: Valencia

Actions for the protection, management and planning of the landscape

PRINCIPLE ONE

TO PROTECT THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ECOLOGIC STANDARD

PRINCIPLE TWO

TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE CULTURAL AND VISUAL HERITAGE

PRINCIPLE THREE

TO CREATE A SYSTEM OF OPEN SPACES BASED ON INTEGRAL TERRITORIAL PLANNING.

PRINCIPLE FOUR

SUSTAINABLE URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PRINCIPLE FIVE

TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY

PRINCIPLE SIX

TO RECOVER THE RIVER AND THE FORESTS FOR PUBLIC RECREATIONAL USE



CANDIDATE: Valencia

Conclusions

The Landscape Plan for the Metropolitan Area of Valencia has led to the following:

- 1) The landscape, as defined in the European Landscape Convention, enables clear, practical support for territorial planning at all levels and in all environments.
- 2) The participation of citizens improves the planning and facilitates its implementation.
- 3) The landscape is an ideal platform for administrative and inter-sector coordination and the development of multi-disciplinary plans and programmes.
- 4) The overcoming of supramunicipal levels allows a more adequate response to the demands and opportunities offered to us by the territory and the needs of society.
- 5) The definition of the Open Spaces System or Green Infrastructure and its adequate protection, management and/or planning, establish a point of reference for development in line with the specific conditions of each territory and the preservation of its environmental, cultural and aesthetic resources.



THANKS YOU
MERCİ BEAUCOUP



Representative of the Project

Ignacio ESPAÑOL ECHANIZ

Professor of Civil Engineering, Representative of the Park Cristina Enea Project, San Sebastián

2009 council of europe landscape award
candidature san sebastián-cristina enea

Special mention award Europe Landscape Award 2009



Project promoted by Local Council of San Sebastián-Donostia

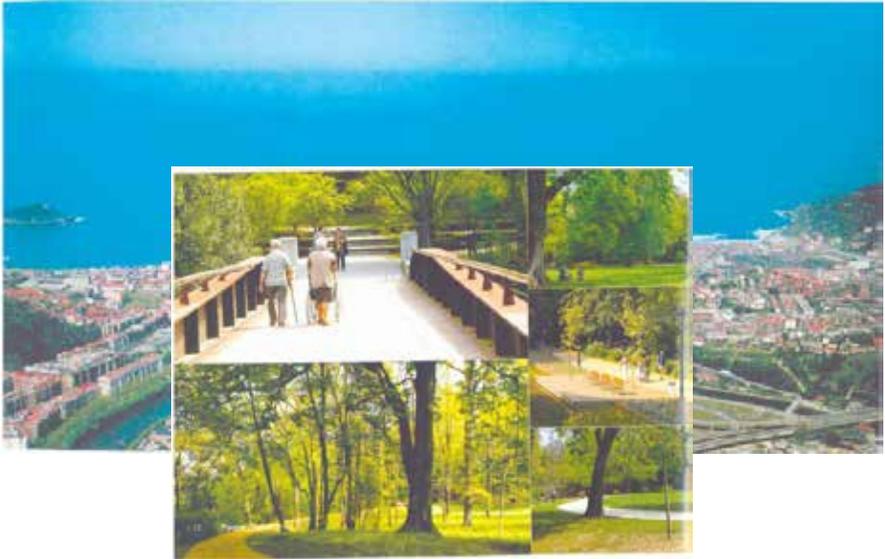


Cristina Enea Park



The project fully qualifies for all the four criteria of the landscape award: sustainable development, exemplarity, public participation and sensibilisation

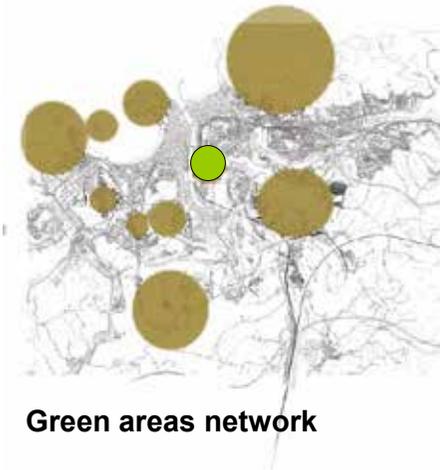
Excellent long term results which promotes landscape quality of urban landscape integrating sociocultural values in the best possible manner



Cristina Enea Park

Cristina Enea is just a piece of a full system of green areas





Green areas network



Relationship between the city's main landscape milestones.



an exemplary course of action: parque cristina enea



10ha Park located at the heart of town including the old pallazetto of the Duke of Mandas and its landscape park originally designed by Pierre Duchase, 1926 to the Council

Giles Clement + Andueza



International Ideas Competition.

Abalos y Herreros



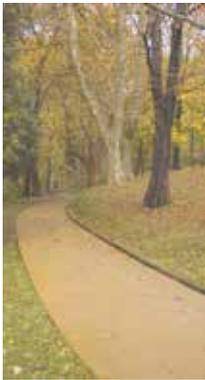
Gustafson & Porter



West 8

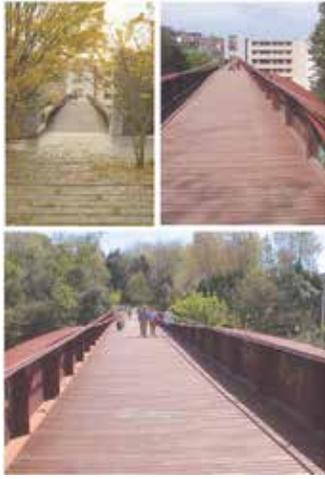


Agence TER

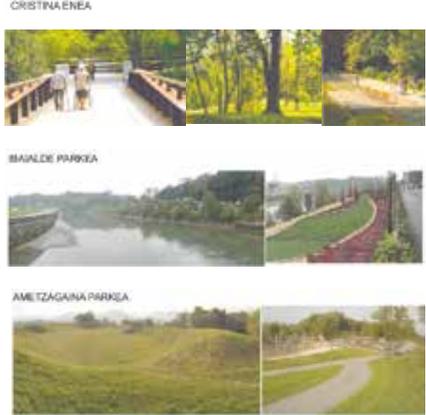


CRISTINA ENEA REHABILITATION PROJECT

Connectivity and accessibility



ecological corridor





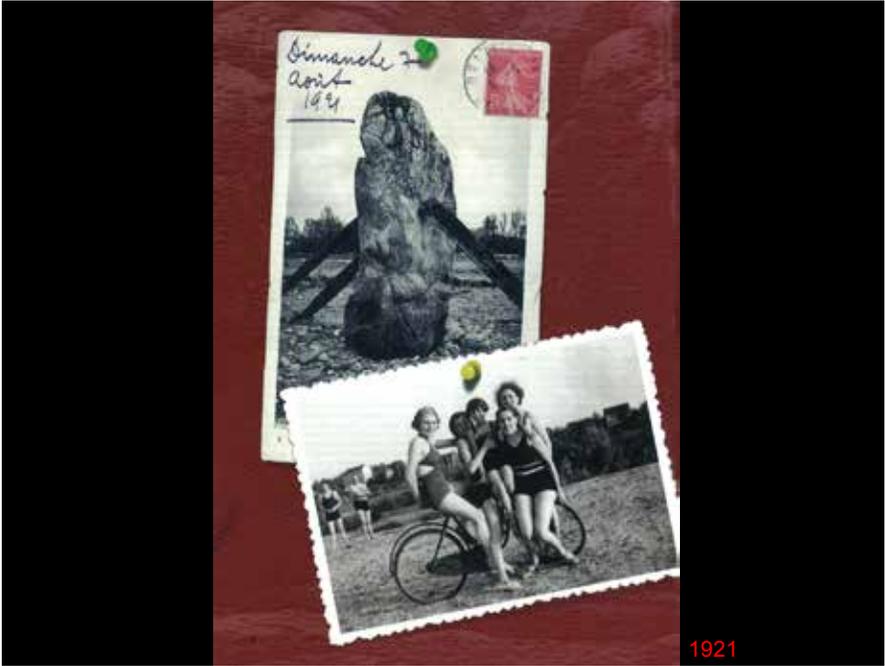
**The Port aux Cerises open air leisure Centre,
Joint Committee for investigation, planning
and management of the Port aux Cerises
outdoor leisure Centre, France**

Representative of the Project

Laurence VACHEROT

Landscape Architect of Latitude Nord, Designer of the Project



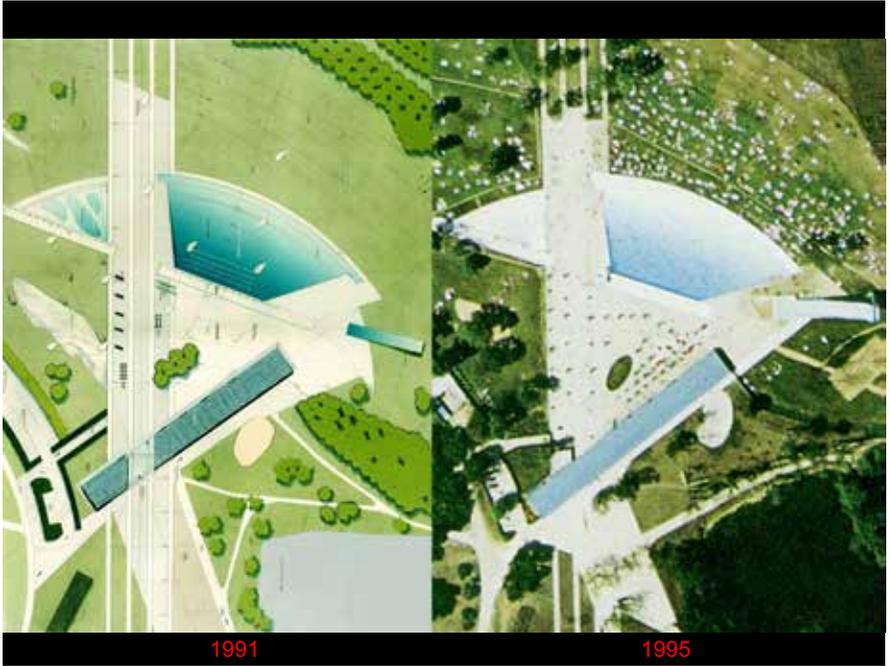


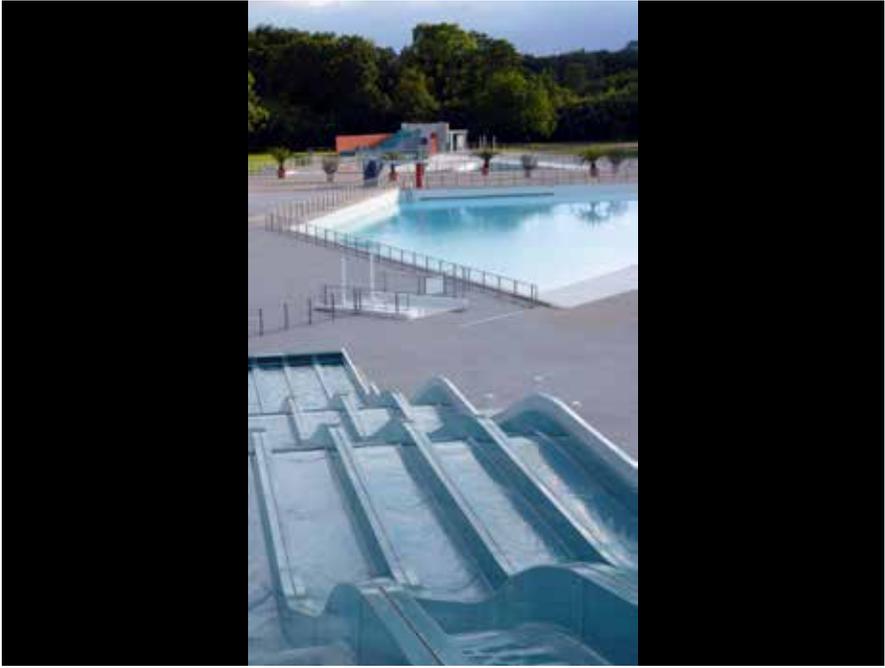
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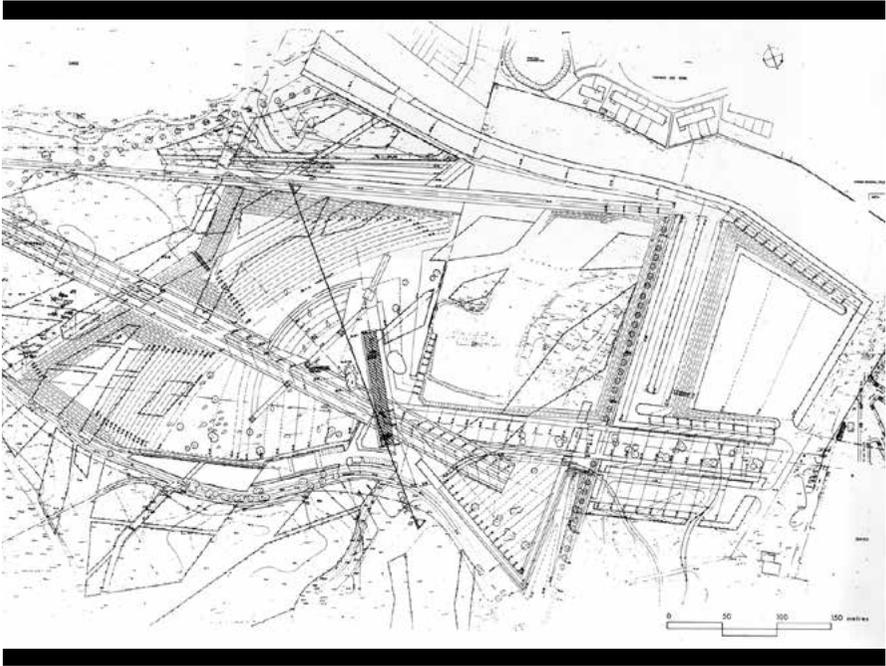








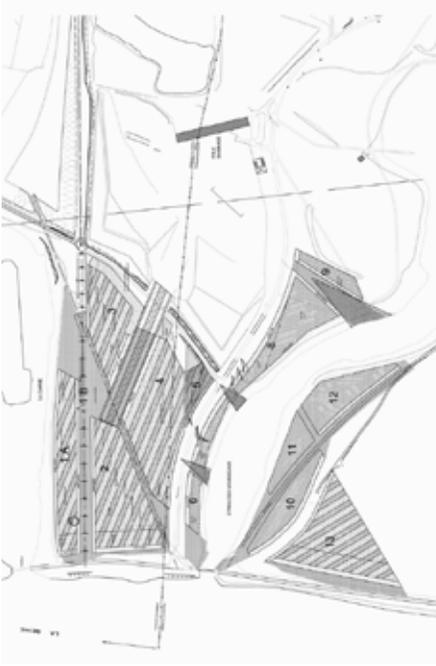
DEFRICHEMENTS - TERRASSEMENTS







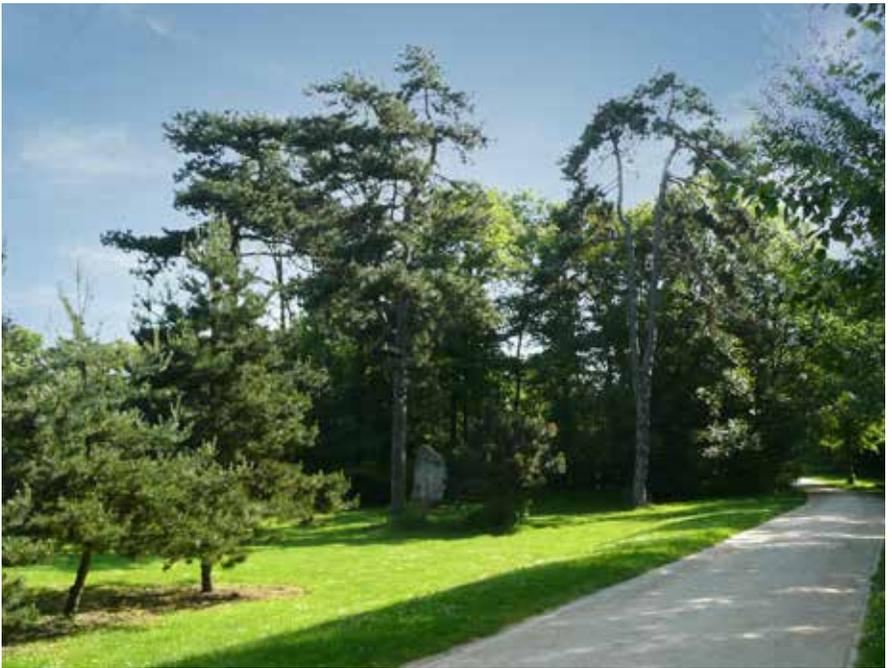
PLANTATIONS - PLAINES

















ALLEES - ACTIVITES











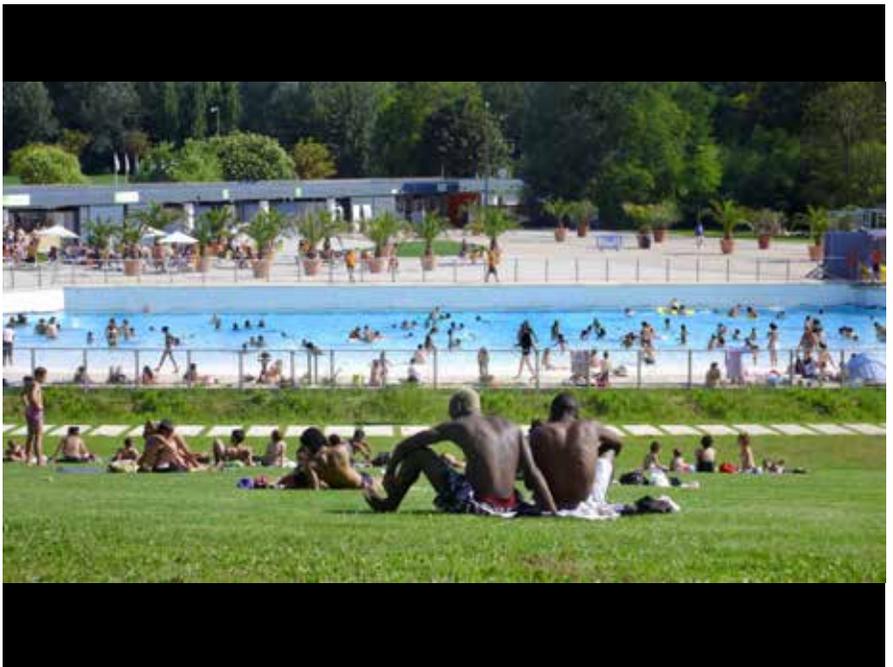
LES ENTREES





SAISONS





WORKSHOP 2 / ATELIER 2

Landscape routes and trails: discovering Landscapes *Les routes et chemins paysagers :* *découvrir les paysages*

Presidents

Anestis GOURGIOTIS

*Senior Official, Directorate of Spatial Planning and Urban
Development, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change,
Representative of Greece at the Committee of Senior Officials of the
Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for
Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)*

Carlo TOSCO

*Professor of History of Architecture and Landscape History and
Conservation, Polytechnic of Turin, Italy*

The Landscape Route of the Escaut Plains Natural Park, Escaut Plains Natural Park, Belgium

Representatives of the Ministry

Gislaine DEVILLERS

Representative of Belgium to the CDCPP, Public Service of Wallonia

Mireille DECONINCK

Representative of Belgium for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Public Service of Wallonia

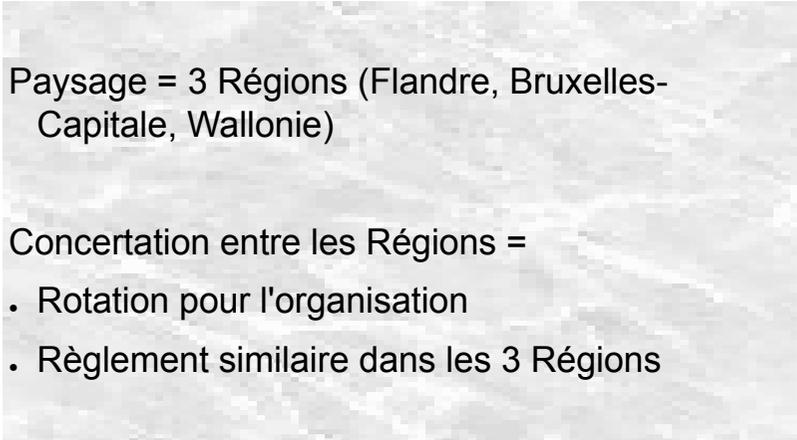
Representative of the Project

Daniel BRAGARD

Representative of the Plain Nature Park of the Scheldt



Le prix du paysage en Belgique



Paysage = 3 Régions (Flandre, Bruxelles-Capitale, Wallonie)

Concertation entre les Régions =

- Rotation pour l'organisation
- Règlement similaire dans les 3 Régions

En Wallonie

Paysage : 3 administrations (aménagement du territoire + patrimoine + environnement)

Secrétariat du prix : association des 3 administrations

Rôle du Secrétariat

- Lancer appel à candidature
- Recevoir les candidatures
- Examiner la recevabilité
- Réunir le Jury
- Transmettre décision du jury au Gouvernement
- Informer les candidats
- Organiser la remise du prix

Le Jury (10 personnes)

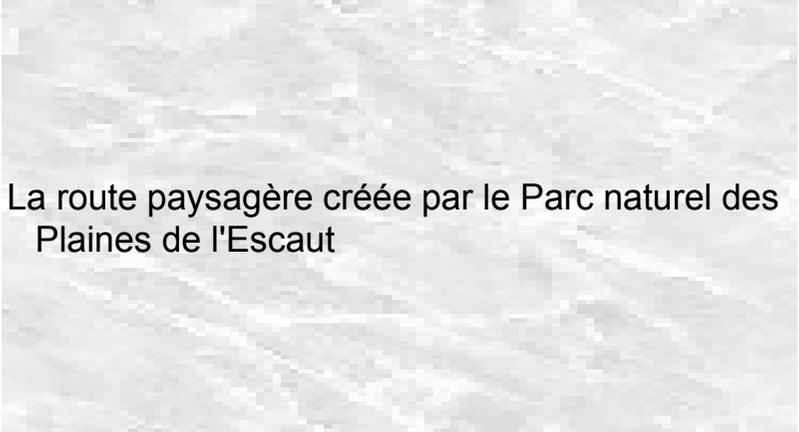
- Représentants des autres Régions
- Représentants des Communautés (formation)
- Représentants des instances d'avis auprès des Ministres wallons en matière de
 - - Patrimoine
 - - Aménagement du Territoire
 - - Environnement
- Représentant des associations professionnelles
- Représentant de la société civile
- expert

Le Prix

- Lauréat = candidat belge au prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe
- Reçoit un certificat
- Reçoit une plaque commémorative (pierre locale)
- Cérémonie de remise du prix
- Publie un article de 10 pages dans une publication de l'administration.



Edition 2010



La route paysagère créée par le Parc naturel des
Plaines de l'Escaut



Edition 2012



Organisation : Flandre

PRIX DU PAYSAGE EN BELGIQUE
EDITION 2010 - WALLONIE

LA ROUTE PAYSAGERE DU PARC NATUREL DES PLAINES DE L'ESCAUT

Projet réalisé dans le cadre du programme Phasing out de l'Objectif 1



Daniel BRAGARD, Coordinateur du projet
PNPE – Juin 2012

LA ROUTE PAYSAGERE DU PARC NATUREL DES PLAINES DE L'ESCAUT



**LA ROUTE PAYSAGERE
DU PARC NATUREL DES PLAINES DE L'ESCAUT**



**LA ROUTE PAYSAGERE
DU PARC NATUREL DES PLAINES DE L'ESCAUT**



The marking system of the tourist trails, Czech Tourist Club, Czech Republic

Representative of the Ministry

Julia TOBIKOVA

Representative of the Czech Republic for the European Landscape Convention, Department of Landscape Protection, Ministry of the Environment

Representatives of the Project

Karel MARKVART

Czech Tourist Club, member responsible for the project of marking trails

Jan STRASKY

Chairman of the Club and Director of Sumava National Park

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE AWARD
FORUM OF NATIONAL SELECTIONS**

Carbonia, Sardinia, 4-5. June 2012

**The Marking System of Tourist Trails
Czech Tourist Club**

**Julia Tobikova, Ministry of the Environment
Czech Republic**















Czech Tourist Club

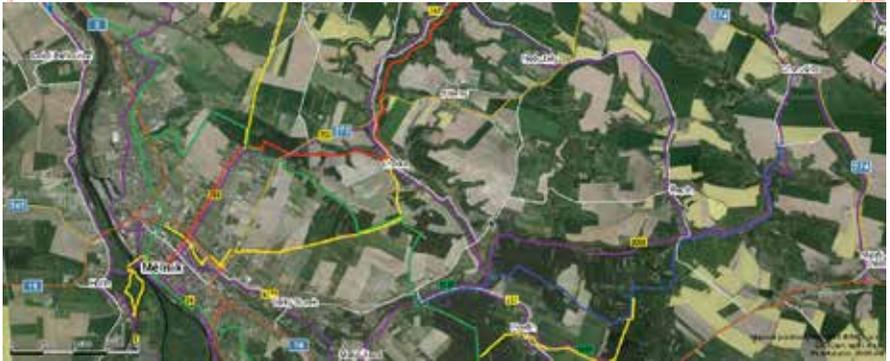


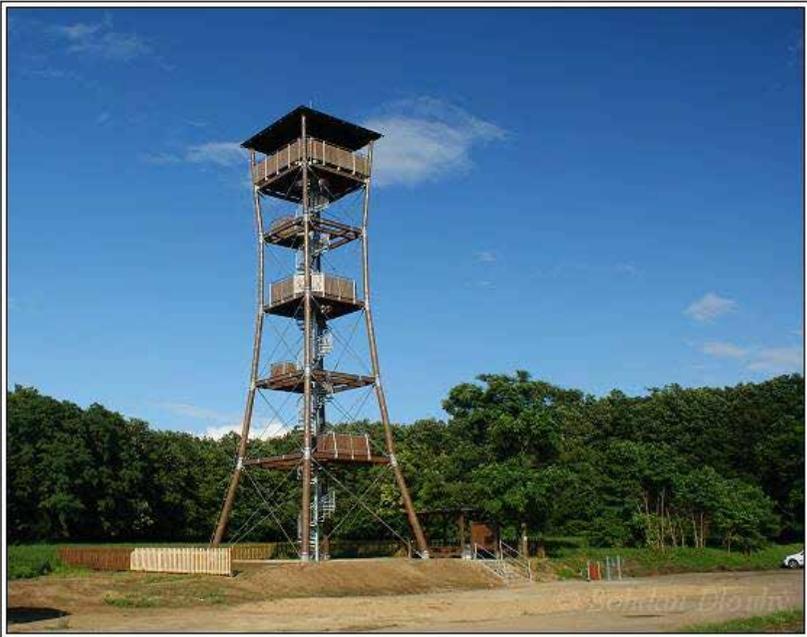
























The Durham heritage coast, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership, United Kingdom

Representative of the Project

Niall BENSON

Heritage Coast Officer, Representative of the Durham Heritage Coast Partnership

Presentation about a coast with a unique past and with a wonderful future

Durham is located on the east of the United Kingdom, about halfway up, in England about 120 km south of the border with Scotland.

Durham was one of the larger coal fields in the UK closing completely in 1993

So what is special about the coast of Durham?

Think about your favourite beach; is it the South of France, the Maldives or somewhere closer to home...

This is how the coast looked not too long ago. This picture is from Easington Colliery in 1992.

We tipped coal waste onto the beaches for 100 years, at the height of production in the 1950's 2.5 million tonnes were tipped onto beaches each year. There were 6 mines on the coast and 4 tipped directly into the sea.

The chute you see in the background is about 200 metres long and it tips coal waste onto the beach, you can actually see it falling off. The bulldozers underneath are pushing the waste out to sea creating false black beaches of coal. The man in the foreground has just collected coal from the beach ('coal picker') not an easy or nice job but it puts into perspective the whole value of fuel. There were some 25,000 people in East Durham who were directly employed in coal mining and a total of 100,000 dependent on the industry. We talk about coal spoil a lot when it comes to the Durham Coastline but it was not only coal waste that was spoiling the landscape, there were other issues too. We have waste water being pumped from the pit straight out to sea, raw sewage being

pumped straight to the sea, local fly tipping and picking and reselling of coal from the beaches (a semi-legal activity).

Moving on to the bitter-sweetness of the pit closure programme. The Central Government Programme of mine closures in East Durham started in 1984 and Easington Colliery was the last pit to be closed on the Durham Coast in 1993. Bitter sweet as it was a hard time for miners and their families but allowed for the regeneration of the coast to what it was before coal was mined.

The pit closures brought a major regeneration programme. East Durham Task Force was created, supported by Central government. The environmental “arm” of this Task Force was the Turning the Tide Programme. This £10.5 million project was created to transform the coast to its former glory.

Turning the Tide had over 100 separate projects and one of the most popular was the creation of the coastal footpath. Environmental improvements took place between 1996 and March 2002. Incidentally the £10.5 million was made up of 50% National Lottery funding, over one third from European Structural Funds and the rest was a mix of central and local government funding.

There was over 1.5 million tonnes of waste removed from the beaches at Horden and Easington and moved to reclaim the mine sites. What remained on the beaches is being removed by natural coastal processes. The reclaimed sites are part of a wider coast wide habitat restoration programme that continues even now.

Participation was the central philosophy within the Turning the Tide Programme and educational involvement was part of this – school children are very important, key in connecting the community back to the coast or introducing it in the case of youngsters. The coast has changed in such a small space of time...

The Durham Heritage Coast Partnership is the successor initiative to Turning the Tide. Heritage Coast is a non-statutory UK planning designation that recognises the true landscape and nature conservation value, this was awarded in 2001.

There is approximately 17 miles of coast line within the heritage coast stretching from Salterfen Rocks in Ryhope in the North down to Parton Rocks in Hartlepool, so although called “Durham Heritage Coast” it also extends into other municipalities of Sunderland and Hartlepool.

There are 6 main objectives of the heritage coast which speak for themselves really. They are all as important as each other:

- we want to maintain the quality of landscape that we have and improve on it if possible embracing the key principles of the European Landscape Convention;
- we love to see people down on the beaches and walking along the coast taking in all its splendour;
- we are committed to improving habitats and species to maintain the unique biodiversity that the coastline holds;
- we think that it is vital to educate the next generation from as early an age as possible. It is great to get people of all ages involved in the coast and it’s important to remember that the Heritage Coast is a partnership and that there are about 25 different organisations that interact and have an interest in the coast;
- participation is key and we use the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management to bring all parties together where at all possible.

It is very difficult to change the perceptions that many living here still hold but slowly and surely we win the hearts and minds of even the most entrenched ex miners, we do have a coast as good as anyone else’s; a place as any to come visit and live!

We spend a lot of effort getting people involved and getting them to take more pride in their surroundings. It is a hard task to change set perceptions and behaviours that are already instilled. The Heritage Coast Partnership has a management plan that guides the work that we do. The plan is currently under review but the most recent one is available to view on our website.

In 2003, following a governance review, the Durham Heritage Coast Partnership was formed. There are 14 different organisations on the partnership, the landowners and managers and the national and local government agencies and interested NGOs. Our steering group (management board) meets every three months and includes “open seats” for members of the community elected annually at our Forum.

The core management team consists of one and a half people which is not a lot and this is why the steering group is so important. The partnership attracts approximately £1 million per year of external funds. The partnership continues to deliver change to the coast, which is a continual process.

A key activity is the raising of local issues that may come to the attention of the Heritage Coast Team so that people are informed of what is happening on the coast and so that better decisions can be made. The biggest issues that the coast faces are waste, access and tourism. There are still some mine water issues on the coast. We have landfill sites close to our eroding coast and work with all those involved to seek the optimal solution to such issues.

Of course there is always the issue of marine litter and fly tipping which we try and combat with litter pick events to keep our beaches and coastline clean and welcoming – Litter Free Coast and Sea.

Access is another area of work; the coast is largely made up of steep cliffs with only one area of dunes. There are continual conflict issues with access for horse riders, motorbikes and 4x4s which will only get resolved through consultations and compromise.

We have been successful with increasing numbers of tourists visiting the coast. A survey done at one site showed that there was a threefold (300%) increase in the number of people visiting the area over 3 years which is very impressive and encouraging. We have installed signs and interpretation as well as artwork to direct and inform tourists. We also use traditional leaflets and newsletters to communicate our work.

Main projects that have been carried out recently on the Durham coast

Signage: Railway station and local access points.

Horden Denes: Simple path and artwork, allowing local residents to use the coast.

Noses point: Comfortable seating, poetry, visual art. Use of local timber. No vandalism.

Seaham Hall Carpark beach café: much needed toilet facilities – opened Spring 2012.

Coastal rangers and volunteers: the rangers and the volunteers are a great asset to the coast, visible to users, develop personal skills and promote the coast. Not just site tasks but other skills training and best practice visits.

Another vital part of the Heritage Coast Partnership is educating and influencing. We are spreading the word of the work of the partnership to afar and we have even had delegates from Japan come to visit us to see how we work as a recovering coastline. There are always lessons to be learned. Bureaucratic input for long term health and sustainability of improvements we feed into the local, regional and national plans to protect the coast.

We undertake numerous surveys on the coast too when we find the time. One body that we fund is called SeaSearch which is an organisation that involves local volunteer scuba divers to survey what lies beneath the seas (could not see hand in front of them in 1992, only 20 years ago). We also do some rocky shore surveys with Newcastle University called the Big Sea Survey. This project trains volunteers on species identification and data recording. We are keen to develop the Big Sea Survey principles across the whole North Sea basin and would like to speak to any interested potential partners.

All this work has been subject to some amazing awards. In 2010 we were nominated UK Landscape Award winners and the partnership travelled down to Liverpool to receive this prestigious award. Just to see the faces of the group that we travelled with when the winner was announced was almost as good as winning the award itself... almost. It was a fantastic achievement for the partnership to receive.

As we were the UK winners we were put forward for the Council of Europe Landscape Award, where we managed to achieve a Special Mention, and a trip to Carbonia today, the parallels are fascinating.









2010



Before and
After

1992





Landscape Quality

Public Enjoyment



Nature Conservation

Educational Opportunities



Greater Participation



Integrated Management



- **Management Plan**
 - For 2005 to 2010 (review underway)
- **Governance**
 - Steering Group representing partners
- **Core Management team (1.5 fte)**
 - Attracting c. £1million pa external funds



- **Partnership network**
 - deliver change
 - used to broaden knowledge and stimulate interest
 - air local issues
 - waste, including litter
 - access
 - tourism



• Project Development and Delivery

- Coastal Connections (c.£2million)
 - Horden Denes (£712,000)
 - Tourism skills and infrastructure (£700,000)
 - Nose's Point Improvements (£500,000)
-
- Education, advocacy and influencing
 - Primary, secondary and tertiary
 - Locally, Regionally, Nationally
 - Policies, strategies and plans







Cuthona concinna

Nose's Point, Dawdon 2008



Horden Denes, 2010



Gateway Project - 2011

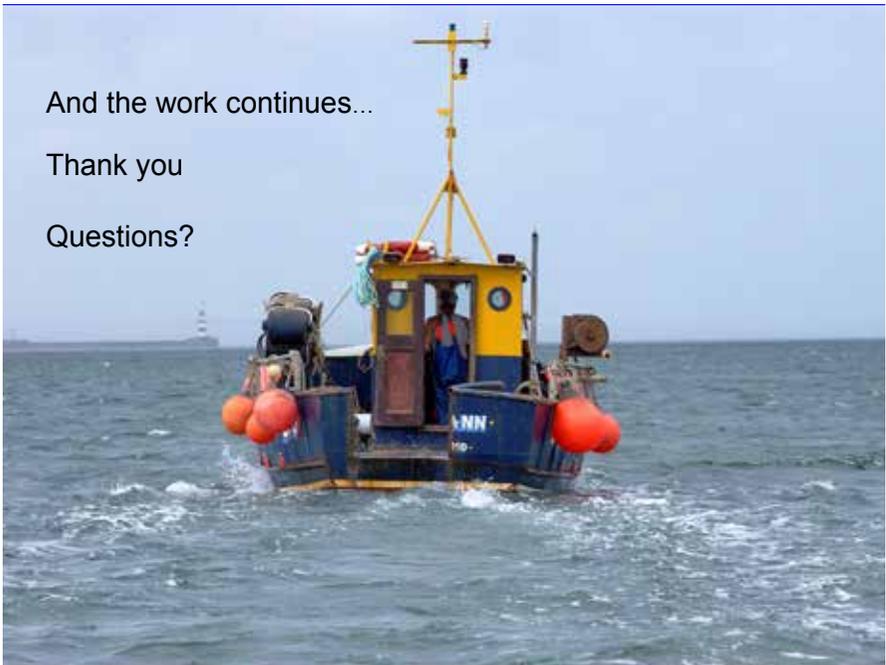




And the work continues...

Thank you

Questions?



The traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape, Beehive Rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association, Hungary

Representative of the Ministry

Gabor KISS

Representative of Hungary for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Head of Section of Landscape Protection and Ecotourism, Department for National Parks and Landscape Protection, Ministry of Rural Development



Maintaining landscape heritage of the Bükkalja region, Hungary

Application for the
Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
2011

Gábor Kiss

Ministry for Rural Development of Hungary
State Secretary for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation



**Kaptárkő Természetvédelmi és
Kulturális Egyesület**

**Beehive rock Nature Conservation and
Cultural Association**

Winner of Hungarian Landscape Award 2010

Hungarian applicant for the Landscape Award of the
Council of Europe 2011

Aims of the project



Maintaining and using in a sustainable way the traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape with particular regard to the preservation of beehive rocks that are typical elements of Bükkalja



Aims of the project



Creating new values through a "rediscovery" of the old values

Main activities, outcomes



1. Heritage interpretation, awareness raising

- Building nature trails and to setting interpretive panels to introduce landscape heritage to tourists and locals.

2 nature trails, 16 individual panels



Main activities, outcomes



1. Heritage interpretation, awareness raising

- Publishing brochures on places of interest and tourist services of Bükkalja

14 publications in Hungarian, English, German and Polish languages





1. Heritage interpretation, awareness raising

- Launching a thematic website on stone culture of Bükkalja

With detailed description of rock heritage sites and tradition of stone culture
With introduction all villages of the region

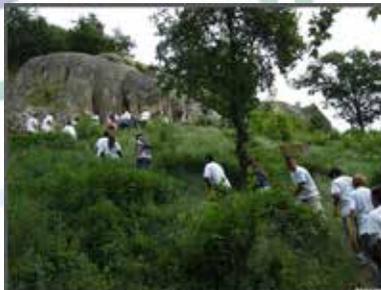
www.bukkalja.info.hu

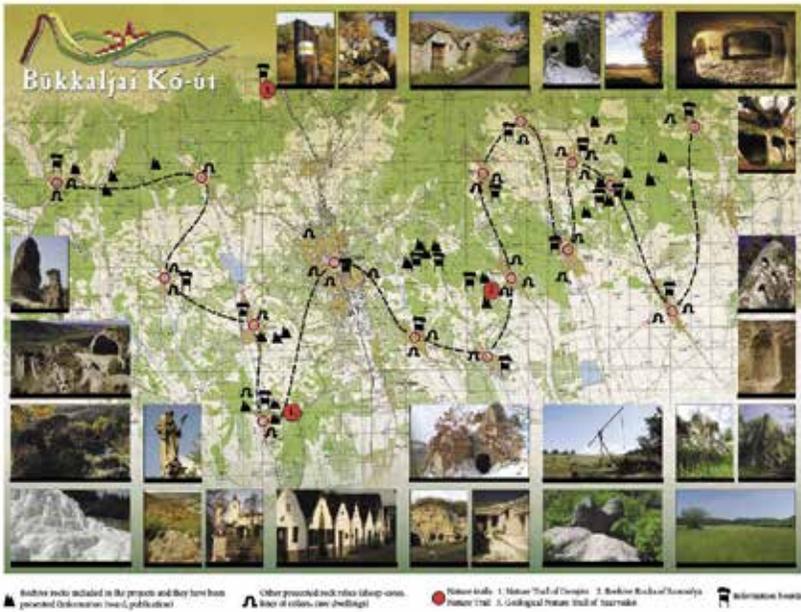


2. Development of sustainable tourism

- Development the network of tourist roads running along the „rock relics” of Bükkalja
- Establishing the “Rock Path of Bükkalja” thematic route

Connecting rock heritage sites of 16 villages to the existing tourist route network





Main activities, outcomes



2. Development of sustainable tourism

- Organising “Rock Path of Bükkalja” Tourist Cluster

Based on local traditions, natural and cultural heritage

With the participation of 25 local governments, NGOs, local tourism service providers

Main activities, outcomes



3. Involving locals to landscape conservation and development activities

- Organising guided tours to rock heritage sites for locals
- Involving locals in active nature conservation activities



Main activities, outcomes



4. Launching and helping legislative protection of beehive rocks

- Preparing cadastre of individual landscape values for the settlements of Bükkalja
- Compiling a uniform database of the valuable landscape elements



Main activities, outcomes



4. Launching and helping legislative protection of beehive rocks



- 72 beehive rocks identified and surveyed
- „rediscovery” of several beehive rocks
- precise GPS-based location records ensuring easy finding of the rocks in the future

- Launching legislative protection of beehive rocks
- Participation in compiling the nature conservation management plan of beehive rocks required as a basis for legislative protection

Main activities, outcomes



5. Active nature conservation management of heritage sites

- Eliminating invasive species from beehive rocks and their environment



White Locust Tree (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
Wild Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)

Main activities, outcomes



5. Active nature conservation management of heritage sites

- Eliminating invasive species from beehive rocks and their environment



Habitat restoration
Better accessibility and visibility
Preventing degradation of niches

- Re-settlement of indigenous species (e.g. oak, maple, fruit trees)

Main outcome



- Local governments as well as local inhabitants **have become interested in their landscape heritage.**
- Now they consider their **landscape heritage as a resource** that can serve as a basis for local ecotourism developments.
- It is also a **motivation to take care of their landscape values.**



The Hazel Orchards in the village of Polystypos, Polystypos Community Council, Cyprus

Representative of the Project

Representative of the Community Council of Polystypos

The village of Polystypos has a long tradition of hazel orchard cultivation. As this practice has declined in recent years, measures have been taken to support the farmers: old footpaths have been extensively repaired with original dry stone construction methods. The project not only contributes to the diversification and to the development in the field of trade, but also improves environmental awareness, tourism and recreation. By using the traditional techniques of dry stone construction, the farmers have the opportunity to expand their activities through increased accessibility to the hazel orchards, while preserving the beauty of the landscapes and contributing to the biodiversity. Local people were involved in every stage of the project: having to learn and put into practice the ancient art of dry stone construction to the reconstruction of the footpaths and tourism facilities. The project has brought a village destined to decline, back to life, and is an invaluable example of a way of using natural resources and settings to generate prosperity without sacrificing the charm of an area. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it is an exemplary realisation aimed at revitalising a rural landscape with its population, based on local, natural and cultural resources and the use of traditional techniques.

WORKSHOP 3 / ATELIER 3

**Landscape between nature and culture:
historic and alive landscapes**

*Le paysage entre nature et culture :
des paysages historiques et vivants*

Presidents

Devrim CUKUR

*Member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the
Council of Europe, Member of the Provincial Council of Izmir,
Member of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

Franco FARINELLI

*Professor of Geography at the University of Bologna, Expert Member
of the Italian Landscape Award Commission*

The Čehovice landscape, Prostějov district in Moravia, Regional Land Office Prostějov, Czech Republic

Representative of the Ministry

Julia TOBIKOVA

*Representative of the Czech Republic for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention, Department of Landscape
Protection, Ministry of the Environment*

Representative of the Project

Jiri KOUDELKA

*Director of the Regional Land Office Prostějov,
Pozemkový úrad Prostějov*

Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections

Carbonia, Sardinia, 4-5. June 2012

National Selection of Candidates Landscape Award of the Czech Republic 2010

Julia Tobikova, Ministry of the Environment
Czech Republic

National Selection of Candidates Landscape Award of the Czech Republic

2008 - 3 projects

1. NGO Veronica
Journal on Landscape - Veronica, other projects
2. Ivan Dejmál and Landscape Association
Conferences Face of our Homeland
3. Czech Tourist Club
System of marking trails

Jury - representatives of the ministries responsible for the
implementation of ELC

National Selection of Candidates Landscape Award of the Czech Republic

- 2010 National Selection of Candidates organized by Research Institute for Landscape and Gardening
www.cenakrajiny.cz
criteria – based on CoE LA
jury – experts and professionals nominated by the ministries
5 nominations

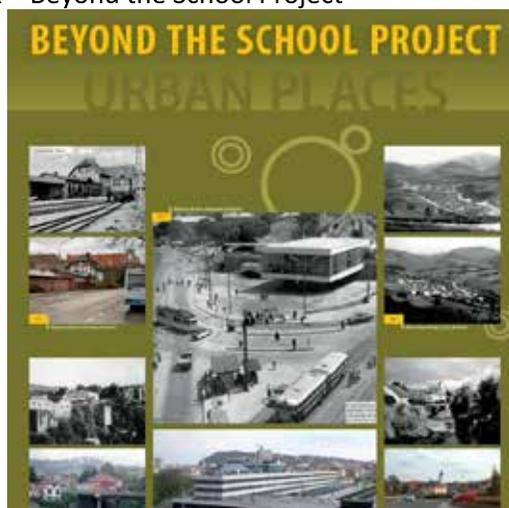
National Selection of Candidates Landscape Award of the Czech Republic

Tabor municipality – System of Greenery Around the Historical Town



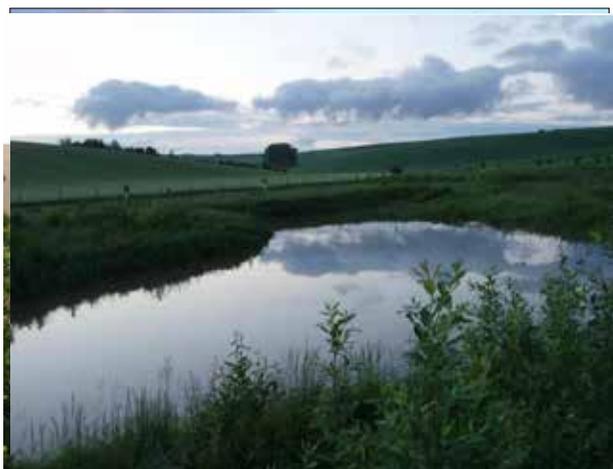
National Selection of Candidates Landscape Award of the Czech Republic

Anticomplex – Beyond the School Project



National Selection of Candidates Landscape Award of the Czech Republic

Petr Marada – Realisation of the Agro-environmental Measures in
the Intensively Used Agricultural Land



**National Selection of Candidates
Landscape Award of the Czech Republic**

NGO Nesehnutí – Campaign Focused on Hypermarkets

- research

2003-2009 442 shopping centres, hypermarkets,
hobbymarkets ...

572 ha agricultural land used

social, environmental problems

- seminars, consultations, leaflets

**Council of Europe Landscape Award
Forum of National Selections**

Carbonia, Sardinia, 4-5. June 2012

**Regional Territorial System of Ecological Stability in
the Land Register Unit of Čehovice Village**

Regional Land Registry Office Prostějov

Julia Tobikova, Ministry of the Environment
Czech Republic

Regional Territorial System of Ecological Stability in the Land Register Unit of Čehovice Village

History

1950s collectivization
social, ecological, economical impact







Regional Territorial System of Ecological Stability in the Land Register Unit of Čehovice Village

History

1989-2012 restitution

3 mil. owners - 70 tis. farmers



Regional Territorial System of Ecological Stability in the Land Register Unit of Čehovice Village

Landscape consolidation projects

- create new owners structure of parcels
- make access – roads/paths
- revitalisation of streams
- flood prevention measures
- revitalisation of greenery

Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area, City of Hämeenkyrö, Finland

Representative of the Ministry

Tapio HEIKKILÄ

Representative of Finland for the implementation European Landscape Convention, Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment

Representative of the Project

Tapio HEIKKILÄ

*on behalf of Antero ALENIUS, Mayor of Hämeenkyrö, Finland
Text of Kaisa PIENILUOMA, Hämeenkyrö municipality*

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF HÄMEENKYRÖ NATIONAL LANDSCAPE AREA



FINLAND'S NATIONAL LANDSCAPES

In 1992 the Finnish Ministry of the Environment designated a total of 27 areas around Finland as national landscapes, one of which was the cultural landscapes of Hämeenkyrö.

Hämeenkyrö is known for its lakes, majestic ridges and traditional rural scenery.

Hämeenkyrö has important status in Finland and Pirkanmaa as an area of cultural and historical interest.



LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF HÄMEENKYRÖ NATIONAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Comprises three completed projects that are functionally linked to one another:

- **HÄMEENKYRÖ'S NATIONAL LANDSCAPE**
- **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE**
- **HÄMEENKYRÖ LANDSCAPE TOURISM**

Projects were carried out in partnership with the municipality of Hämeenkyrö and other local and regional actors:

- 
- **The Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK), Hämeenkyrö district**
 - **Kyrön Luonto ry, Pirkanmaa's local branch of the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation**
 - **Hämeenkyrö-Seura, the Hämeenkyrö Local Society**

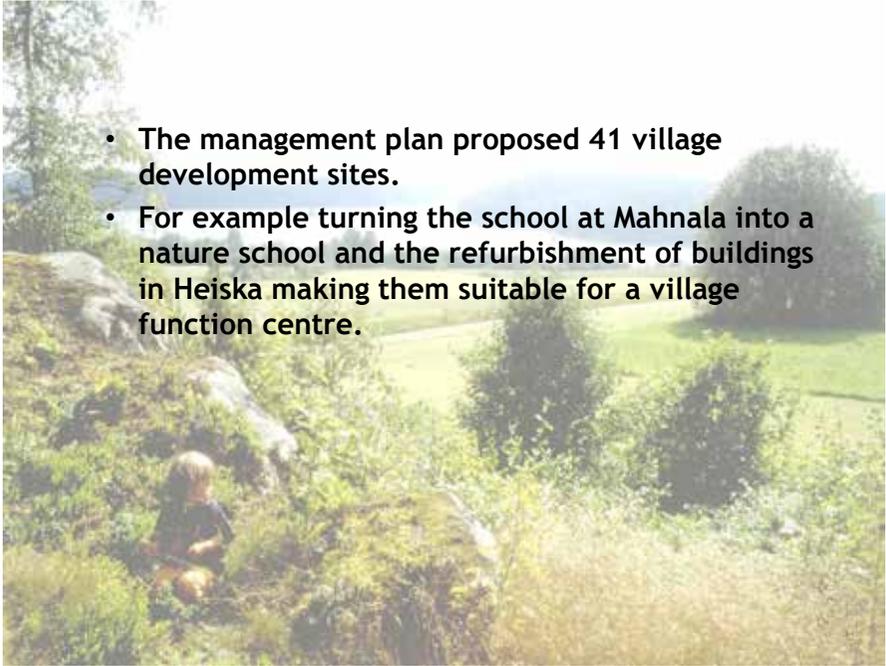
HÄMEENKYRÖ'S NATIONAL LANDSCAPE PROJECT

- Project was run in the period 1996-1997.
- The aim of the project was to produce a management plan for the national landscape area.
- Under the project, concrete management recommendations were drawn up for the area's sites of natural and scenic interest and the built environment.
- Village evening events, voluntary clearance schemes and training sessions, which hundreds of local people took part in.

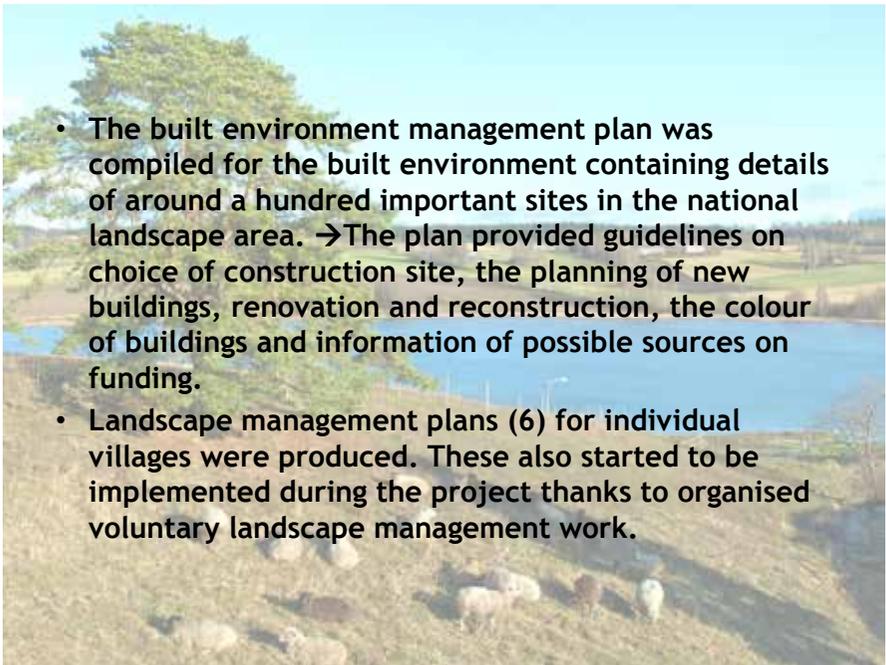
THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HÄMEENKYRÖ'S NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

- the landscape's value and problem factors
- landscape management
- agri-environmental aid
- forest management in a cultural landscape
- the protection of water systems
- general development projects
- training.

The plan emphasised the importance of using the opportunities the national landscape presented in the development of tourism, in the diversification of secondary farm-related business activities, and in the revival of the area's village services.



- The management plan proposed 41 village development sites.
- For example turning the school at Mahnala into a nature school and the refurbishment of buildings in Heiska making them suitable for a village function centre.

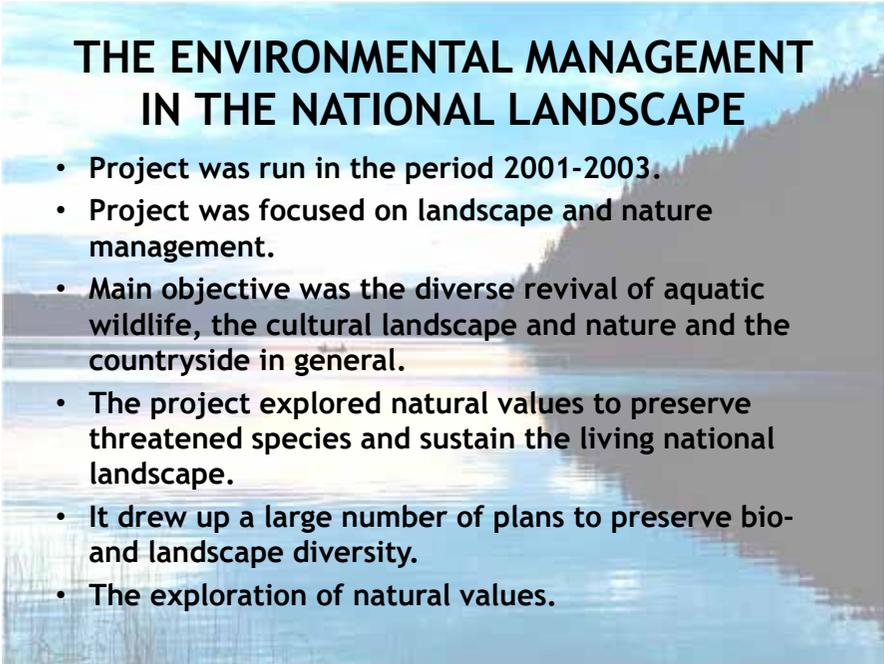


- The built environment management plan was compiled for the built environment containing details of around a hundred important sites in the national landscape area. →The plan provided guidelines on choice of construction site, the planning of new buildings, renovation and reconstruction, the colour of buildings and information of possible sources on funding.
- Landscape management plans (6) for individual villages were produced. These also started to be implemented during the project thanks to organised voluntary landscape management work.



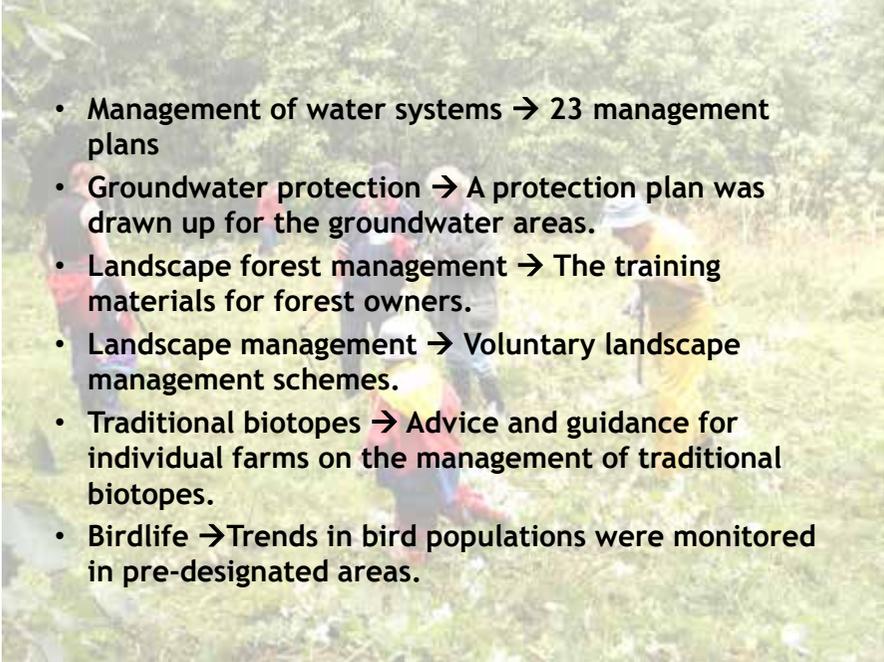
ENVIRONMENTAL SCHOOL

- Mahnala village school officially changed its name to Environmental School in 1999.
- In 2003 the school was awarded permanent Green Flag accreditation. This is a programme for the sustainable development of environmental education in Finland for schools and children's day care centres and is part of the international Eco Schools programme.
- The school has also embarked on the international Naturewatch environmental educational programme and GLOBE project.



THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

- Project was run in the period 2001-2003.
- Project was focused on landscape and nature management.
- Main objective was the diverse revival of aquatic wildlife, the cultural landscape and nature and the countryside in general.
- The project explored natural values to preserve threatened species and sustain the living national landscape.
- It drew up a large number of plans to preserve bio- and landscape diversity.
- The exploration of natural values.

- 
- Management of water systems → 23 management plans
 - Groundwater protection → A protection plan was drawn up for the groundwater areas.
 - Landscape forest management → The training materials for forest owners.
 - Landscape management → Voluntary landscape management schemes.
 - Traditional biotopes → Advice and guidance for individual farms on the management of traditional biotopes.
 - Birdlife → Trends in bird populations were monitored in pre-designated areas.

THE HÄMEENKYRÖ LANDSCAPE TOURISM

- 
- Project was run in the period 1999-2000 and was continued by the Northwest Pirkanmaa Development Unit 2001-2002.
 - The idea of the project was to establish a year-round, coherent service concept in the managed national landscape that included accommodation, catering and leisure services provided by entrepreneurs in the area.
 - A general landscape tourism plan was drawn up, training organised and materials providing guidance and advice produced.



- The general landscape tourism plan → Hämeenkyrö Tourism Strategy was devised for the period 2003-2006.
- The priorities for Hämeenkyrö's tourism services were cultural tourism, exercise and outdoor activities in the countryside, art and crafts.
- The principles of sustainable development were observed in the project and when the general plan was being produced.
- Training for tourism entrepreneurs.
- Hämeenkyrö tourism services and products → products and group travel based on the national landscape were developed.



NATURE TOURISM IN HÄMEENKYRÖ

- The bird towers at Sarkkilanjärvi area, one of Finland's important lakes for birdlife.
- Frantsila Organic Herb Farm, which manufactures more than 200 different organically produced herbs products.
 - Frantsilan Kehäkukka, café-vegetarian restaurant and shop selling herb products.
- Nobel Prize-winning writer F. E. Sillanpää's homes Töllinmäki and Myllykolu houses as museums.

The Val di Cornia Park System, Val di Cornia, Italy

Representative of the Ministry

Francesco PROSPERETTI

President Commission Landscape Award – 2008-2009 Edition

Representative of the Project

Luca SBRILLI

General Director of the Val di Cornia Park System

The Cornia Valley is in the middle of coastal Tuscany in front of Elba Island. The surface area is 355 km² and the population 56,000. The territory is divided into 5 municipalities Piombino, Campiglia M.ma, San Vincenzo, Sassetta and Suvereto. The Parchi Val di Cornia SpA is a public company with a shareholding, owned by the five municipalities and the Province of Livorno. It is a cultural enterprise that has, by statute, the aim of creating an integrated management system for the cultural and historical heritage and the environment of the territory.

At the end of the 70's, the problem of an economic model based only on monocultural manufacture, created the conditions for starting a new political project aimed at a new and original model of management of the local territory.



This was based on slow processes for the recovery and protection of the natural, environmental and landscape heritage of the territory rather than its continuing destruction by easy building speculation.

Paradoxically, the economic model based only on the big steel industry operated within particular confines, allowing the Parchi to be the tool which has preserved several natural territories outside the industrial area. Important and original work in coordinated territorial planning between the 5 municipalities has, since the 80's, led to the current structure for the protected areas. Hard legal battles over ten years against illegal development, degradation and abandonment, permitted the creation of the entire parks system.

Furthermore, land use decisions of the 60's were cancelled: for example big tourism complexes in the coastal area or the coastal woods or in archaeological areas too.

When the territorial system was being built, the problem regarding the managing entity arose. For the Municipalities, the best option was self-financing, so they thought to plan an original managing system. Parchi Val di Cornia SpA saw the light as a public-private company, using an original tool for the management of the cultural and natural heritage in Italy: the limited company.

Since its establishment in 1993, the company has grown and today includes three museum complexes, an archaeological park, an archaeological-mineral park and 2 natural parks. Since 2007, Parchi Val di Cornia SpA has been a public company. Today a solid reality, the company has more than 30 full-time employees, a figure which reaches between 70 and 80 during the Spring and Summer.

The Parchi Val di Cornia limited company has worked in close collaboration with the Superintendency and Universities for the acropolis and necropolis of Populonia, the old Etruscan town. This archaeological area is very important because it is the only area in the world where iron has been worked for 2500 years. Italy applied the new law for cultural heritage for the first time in 2007.

The work the company has carried out in valorising the historical and environmental heritage has aided the development of sustainable cultural tourism and contributed substantially to an ongoing process that sees



From illegal buildings... to the park

tourism as a new force for the local economy, alongside existing industry. It is instructive to consider that in the year 2000 the tourist presence in the Val di Cornia numbered around 1,100,000. In 2009 this figure exceeded 2 million. The development of cultural resources brought about by the company, together with local government, has allowed a new image of the area to arise, one no longer linked to the steel industry. The company, through the sale of tickets and income from concessions and parking has, in the last five years, been more than 94 % self-financing, and it had reached a balanced budget in the year 2007. The audit conducted by the University of Pisa has shown that the five municipalities spend an annual amount equal to 425,000 € for the management of this vast heritage. The activities of the Parchi Val di Cornia SpA have had an impact on the territory in terms of wealth that amounts to approximately 5 million€.

This has basically shown that 1 € of public money invested in culture leads to 10 € on the ground. Further income – not easy to assess, but easy to imagine – comes from the flow of visitors which each year numbers more than 80,000 people, with about 900,000 further presences on the beaches overlooked by the coastal parks.

In the 17 years of their life, some 26 million € have been invested in the parks and museums, half of this from the European Union and 30 % from local authorities. A rapid calculation tells us that this public investment has been repaid as wealth distributed throughout the territory, this without giving any figure for safeguarding the natural, cultural, archaeological and landscape heritage, together with all the “abstract” production in culture for the local community and for the visitor, along with the quality of life and a new image for the territory as a whole.

Such positive results have been possible because the company is based on three key elements: a solid, compact political and institutional system with a shared vision; a unified territorial planning policy; and close collaboration with the Superintendency and Universities. Furthermore, in these years the company has developed its own business model, founded on economies of scale, a solid agreement with the unions, and the close integration of the cultural, environmental and landscape heritage, one that goes well beyond the boundaries of the parks themselves, leading to a unified interpretation of the territory.



From the wrong choice... to the park



*Populonia archeological area. The Etruscan road
and in the background the medieval castle*

The Val di Cornia park system is not simply a park. It is a cultural project based on a development plan for a vast territory. It is an original experience of governance of territory promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the natural, cultural and landscape heritage.

For the reasons outlined above, the Parchi Val di Cornia SpA is pre-eminent on the Italian scene, as regards the management of the cultural and environmental heritage, noteworthy for its achievements, and also for the originality of the model that has been used.

In the near future, Parchi Val di Cornia SpA is called on to work as the most important actor for new local governance for territorial marketing. So, the cultural and natural heritage is going to be the most important subject for the promotion of tourism.

How the Parchi Val di Cornia SpA operates

The Company operates a network-based system, with the aim of harmonising the criteria whereby services are entrusted to the joint-stock company by the municipal authorities, and above all with the aim of integrating the provision of cultural services and services for tourists (archaeological parks, nature reserves, museums, documentation centers, hostels, holiday residences, seaside services, commercial services and car parks).

The arrangement underlying the activities of Parchi Val di Cornia SpA is in the form of a license covering archaeological areas and nature reserves belonging to the Municipalities of the Cornia Valley and to the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities.

The task of Parchi Val di Cornia SpA is to develop the archaeological and environmental heritage of this area, by means of conservation measures and promotional activities, which involve the following:

- creation and management of reception services to enhance the visitors' experience (visitor centres, centres for experimental archaeology and environmental education, nature trails and walks of archaeological interest, museums, and guided tours);
- creation and management of associated services (bookshops, refreshment centres, hostels, car parks, etc.).

Business-led management of cultural assets

This initiative, which can rightly be described as a cultural business concern, currently makes it possible to promote, in a unified way, the processes of developing the historical and environmental resources, seen as a single, unified local asset, regardless of the administrative borders of the individual municipalities, and to achieve results which could not otherwise be achieved.

In the scientific sphere, it offers the possibility of reconstructing, in chronological and spatial terms, the centuries-old history of the exploitation of mineral resources (particularly iron, from the Etruscan era up to and including the modern iron and steel industry), and also of conserving areas and contexts of significant natural and environmental importance, from wetlands and coastal scrublands to woodlands and hills.

From the economic point of view, it enables operations which generate a low level of income (such as the archaeological parks and museums) to be balanced within an overall system by aspects of park management in which it is possible to offer services that generate higher income (such as the nature reserves situated in coastal areas, which see high numbers of visitors in the summer months, and accommodation and refreshment facilities).

The experience of the Val di Cornia parks involving the development and management of cultural and environmental assets now offers concrete results, results which are measurable and sizeable. The most significant of these is, without doubt, the economic sustainability of the project. In this respect, the achievements are to be seen as very positive: to date, the management of the parks and museums has made it possible to cover more than 99% of costs with revenue deriving from the sale of tickets, merchandising and concession fees.

These results have been possible mainly thanks to economies of scale, and integration involving conservation work and services for the public, as well as the adoption of criteria and methods of management which are generally to be found in the private sector, and which are rarely practiced in the public sector.

Finally, an important aspect to remember is the work organisation policy. An important agreement has been reached with the labour union. The workers have flexible working hours, the employees work more in the Summer and less in Winter whilst keeping the same payroll (seasonal service), then they have mobility throughout the parks system (regional mobility) and they change work role during the year (job flexibility). This modality of work allows the company an important economical sustainability.

Awards received by Parchi Val di Cornia SpA

“Management Culture Award, Policies for the management of cultural assets”:

This Award was given by Federculture, sponsored by the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, the Union of Italian Provinces, the National Association of Italian Municipal Authorities, and the Conference of Regions.

The Jury, composed of representatives from Federculture, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, the Conference of Regional Presidents, the Union of Provinces of Italy, the National Association of Italian Municipal Councils, and Culturalia, awarded first prize to Parchi Val di Cornia SpA. on the following grounds:

“The project – which has brought together the State, the 5 municipal councils in the Val di Cornia, and a number of private bodies – has succeeded in transforming a local geographical area, with a strictly industrial and metalworking economy, into an entity geared towards culture and the environment, creating new jobs and providing incentives to small businesses. The development of cultural assets (managing archaeological areas and museums) goes hand in hand with running parks and tourist activities, and promoting typical products”.

“Oscar in Innovation”:

This was awarded to the Val di Cornia District during “From word to deed – A review of innovation in public administration in Tuscany”, thanks to the project of the area system of the Val di Cornia Parks.

“Best practice in tourism and trade”:

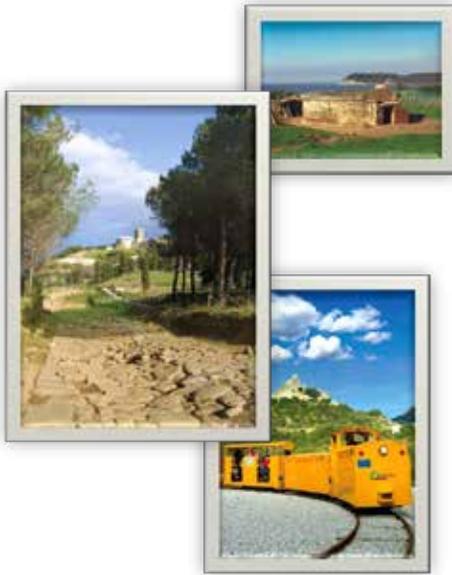
The Tuscan Regional Council has cited the Val di Cornia Parks as an example of “good practice”, owing to its activities in optimising tourism potential in Tuscany.

“Italian candidacy for the European Council Landscape Award 2008-09”

the reasons for the selection: The Commission unanimously selected the Val di Cornia Parks System for the following reasons:

- Sustainable territorial development: The project has found the “key” to economic reconversion in the identifying values of the population, and in an innovative management system, achieving a balance among incentives to economic development, social equity, respect for the environment and specificity of the intervention;
- Exemplary value: The project has put into effect an integrated management model for the cultural, natural and economic resources of the territory, setting an example of good practices for the Mediterranean coastline environment. It has found ways to offset man-made pressures on the coastal environment linked to tourism through a prudent conservation policy, intervention to combat degradation, and enhancement of the landscape-cultural resources of the hinterland;

- Public participation: The project has implemented a lasting model of collaboration between public authorities responsible for conservation, environmental and cultural policies, planning, territorial management and scientific research, this founded on the active participation of citizens, thus achieving a solid partnership that has made it possible to plan and sustain coherent policies for landscape preservation and management;
- Awareness-raising: The project has carried out continuous didactic, communication and awareness-raising activities concerning territorial interpretation, as well as involving the population in safeguarding the identity and cultural values of the landscape.



"Val di Cornia parks system"

5 Giugno 2012
Carbonia

Dott. Luca Sbrilli
Presidente Parchi Val di Cornia SPA

The province of
Livorno



The region of Tuscany



The Cornia Valley
5 Municipalities

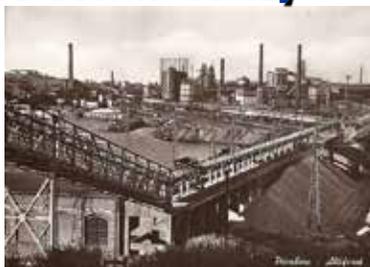


SURFACE AREA = 366 (km²)

POPULATION = 56.000

The economy of the Cornia Valley

For most of the last century until today, the economy of the Val di Cornia has been characterized by the steelworking complex concentrated in the city of Piombino. It was the driving force that led to a major economic and social development of the whole Val di Cornia and surrounding areas.



Industrial area and Industrial port - 1950



This industrial monoculture inhibited the development of other economic sectors. Funnily enough, industry has ended up by saving the surrounding landscape



The industrial crisis of the '80s imposed rapid economic diversification.



The archaeological and natural heritage has been perceived as a "resource" to start development of sustainable tourism



From the protection of the territory to its valorisation

How was the system of parks born?

1st STEP

Political activity	A policy of cohesion and the creation of an institutional framework for the municipalities of Piombino, Campiglia M.ma, San Vincenzo, Suvereto and Sassetta
	A shared vision of development within a vast, united territory



2nd STEP

Planning activity	Definition of the park system through coordinated planning by the towns of Piombino, Campiglia M.ma, San Vincenzo, Suvereto and Sassetta .	
	1	Drawing up plans for coordinated regulations identifying park areas
	2	Detailed plans of the parks drawn up
	3	The process of acquisition of public property started up (expropriation, simple agreements, etc.)



About 500 hectares of archaeological sites
About 6,000 hectares of protected natural areas



***Park areas (in green)
in the coordinated regulatory plan of the 80s***



The main natural, historical and archaeological resources were safeguarded through planning

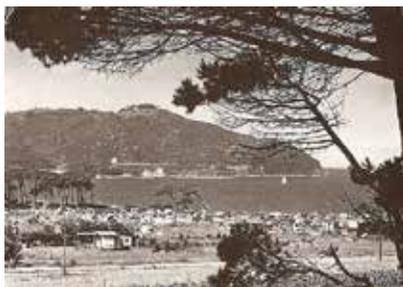
- No new mining sites were opened in the hills following the mining crisis
- Planned urban transformation of areas of archaeological interest was abandoned
- Approximately 300,000 cubic meters of tourist facilities on the coast were withdrawn from existing planning activities
- An illegal subdivision of 180 hectares with 2,000 illegal buildings was removed from the Sterpaia woods on the coast



From illegal buildings ...to the park



From camping.....to the park



*Designated area for tourist facilities
(1960)*



tourist facilities withdrawn from existing planning activities



Some protected landscapes in the Val di Cornia

The hillside landscape



The mining landscape
Parco Archeominarario di S. Silvestro *Campiglia M.ma*



The wetlands
Riserva Naturalistica Orti-Bottagone *Piombino*



The medieval village
Campiglia M.ma e Suvereto



*The underground : old mines and natural caves
Parco archeominerario*



Piombino Promontory



Baratti Gulf



THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD LANDSCAPE

This is the only site in the world
where iron has been worked
continuously for 2500 years





The Parchi Val di Cornia limited Company was founded in 1993 with a twofold mission:

1. To create parks and museums
2. To manage integrated services (archaeological sites, museums, nature conservation areas, food and hospitality services, parking, etc.).

Innovation drivers (the benefits of a limited company)

- Integration between research, conservation and use .
- Integration of cultural and environmental goods, and tourist services in parks, in a development project for a vast area
- Creating an enterprise culture in the management of the cultural heritage
- Economies of scale (the network of parks and museums)
- More effective creation and promotion of integrated packages (culture, environment, services).
- High capacity for self-financing (revenue/cost ratio over 90%)

Work organization policy

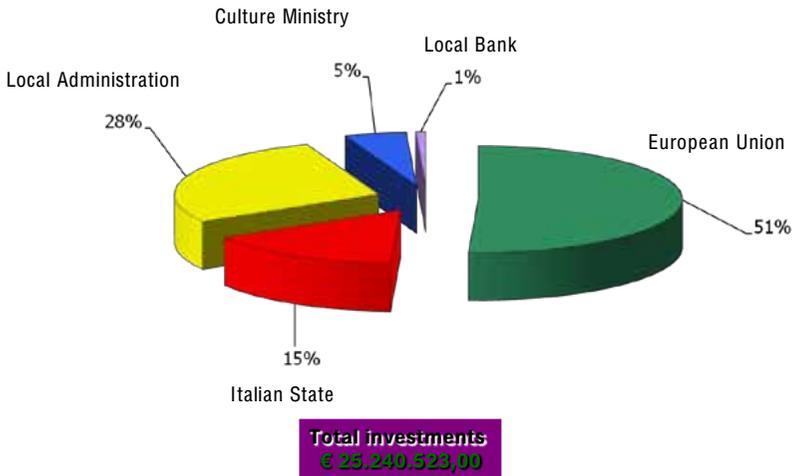
- Identification of high, medium and low season periods (seasonal service)
- Activation of flexible working hours (employees work more in the summer and less in winter whilst keeping the same payroll)
- Staff mobility throughout the parks system (regional mobility)
- Change in work performance during the year (job flexibility)



Investments in the Parchi Val di Cornia SpA



Investment funding (1994-2008)



Financial accounts of the Parchi Val di Cornia SpA



Revenue composition - 2009



I visitatori

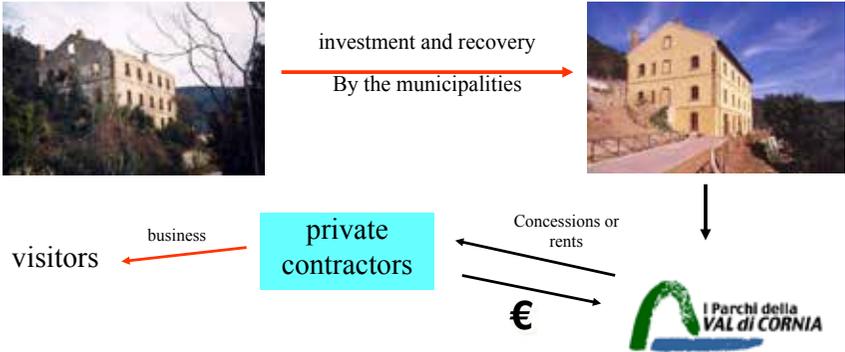
	san silvestro Park	Baratti Park	museum	totali
1997	20.473			20.473
1998	24.274	23.641		47.915
1999	24.631	60.281		84.912
2000	26.700	60.941		87.641
2001	24.081	65.446	7.523	97.050
2002	25.071	65.160	7.038	97.269
2003	20.676	54.446	5.574	80.696
2004	20.711	49.609	5.047	75.367
2005	17.287	45.826	5.205	68.318
2006	22.842	45.494	4.398	72.734
2007	26.407	56.985	4.412	87.804
2008	27.354	53.301	4.792	85.447
2009	29.066	49.909	8.321 (*)	87.296
2010	29.331	49.532	12.249 (*)	91.112
2011	30.657	47.287	11.337	89.281



What are rents and concessions?

There were some abandoned buildings within our parks - the old mine plant, offices, houses etc.. These buildings, the property of the municipalities, have been recovered as accommodation, hostels, visitor and data management centers for the Val di Cornia Parks spa. The company has outsourced to private contractors for 5 or 6 years.

abandoned buildings (Public property)



The overall operating results

year	Revenues	Costs	self-financing capacity
1996	248.660,52	472.319,10	52,65 %
1997	291.689,90	739.763,64	39,43 %
1998	589.364,32	1.130.523,25	52,13 %
1999	937.643,87	1.170.436,41	80,11 %
2000	1.007.250,91	1.292.297,29	77,94 %
2001	1.101.678,49	1.479.902,70	74,44 %
2002	1.285.033,00	1.925.700,00	66,73 %
2003	1.617.682,39	2.069.466,70	78,17 %
2004	1.478.134,00	1.898.396,00	77,86 %
2005	1.689.623,00	2.139.954,00	78,96 %
2006	2.230.482,00	2.328.532,00	95,79 %
2007	2.463.298,00	2.471.316,45	99,68 %
2008	2.476.836,48	2.588.288,54	95,69 %
2009	2.569.861,88	2.767.367,69	92,86 %



European EMAS environmental quality certification for parks and museums





THE MOTIVATION FOR THE SELECTION

The commission unanimously chose **il Sistema dei Parchi della Val di Cornia** for the following reasons:

1. **Sustainable territorial development.** The project has discovered the «key» for an economic revival of the territory through the recovery of the individual values of the population, along with an innovative management system, bringing about a positive balance between incentives for economic development (economy), social equality (equality), respect for the environment (ecology), and specifics regarding intervention (cultural diversity)

The role of the parks in the local economy

University of Pisa in 2007 studied our experience from the company
balance and the turnover of the private concessionaires,

1 € invested in “culture” by the municipalities (415.000 €)



10 € of wealth in the territory (4.700.000 €)

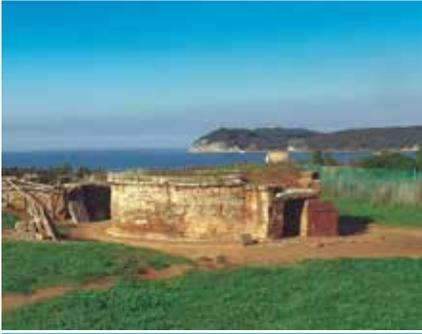
The role of the Parks within local tourism

Trend of days of tourist presence in the province of Livorno

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Area Livornese	339.000	384.000	417.000	365.000	375.000	330.000	355.000	347.000
Val d Cornia	1.135.000	1.236.000	1.169.000	1.209.000	1.213.000	1.294.000	1.480.000	1.640.000
Bassa Val di Cecina	2.479.000	2.769.000	2.776.000	2.761.000	2.409.000	2.439.000	2.713.000	2.740.000
Isola d'Elba	3.121.000	3.221.000	3.075.000	3.030.000	2.717.000	2.831.000	3.100.000	2.980.000

Val di cornia 2008 1.927.000 presences

Val di cornia 2009 2.177.000 presenze



Necropoli di San Cerbone



l'Acropoli di Populonia



Experimental archeology center





etruscan grave under etruscan iron waste (1940)

Parco archeominerario di San Silvestro



Before

Today

**Il Palazzo Gowett
("Etruscan Copper Estate
Mines")
before actions restoration
Today it's an hostel**



Medioeval miners Village Rocca San Silvestro



Park Office



**Mineral and medieval
Museum of the Park**

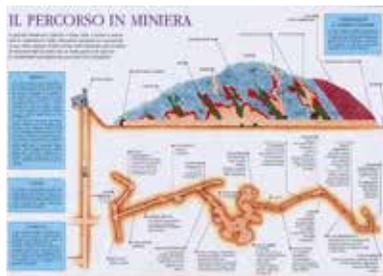




Mineral museum



Temperino mine



La Miniera del Temperino oggi



La Galleria Diretta Lanzi-Temperino e il treno minerario che collega i musei con la Rocca di San Silvestro



Parchi Val di Cornia SpA

The enhancement of the cultural and environmental heritage of the area has led to:

Development of tourism
in harmony with local
resources

Sustainable development
Certification ISO 14001
Registration EMAS

GOALS ACHIEVED

Territorial Marketing

Recovery of a historical and cultural
memory = local identity

Contribution to the
protection of natural and
cultural heritage

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW IMAGE FOR THE TERRITORY
AND A NEW ECONOMY NOT ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRY

Thank you for your attention.....

www.parchivaldicornia.it

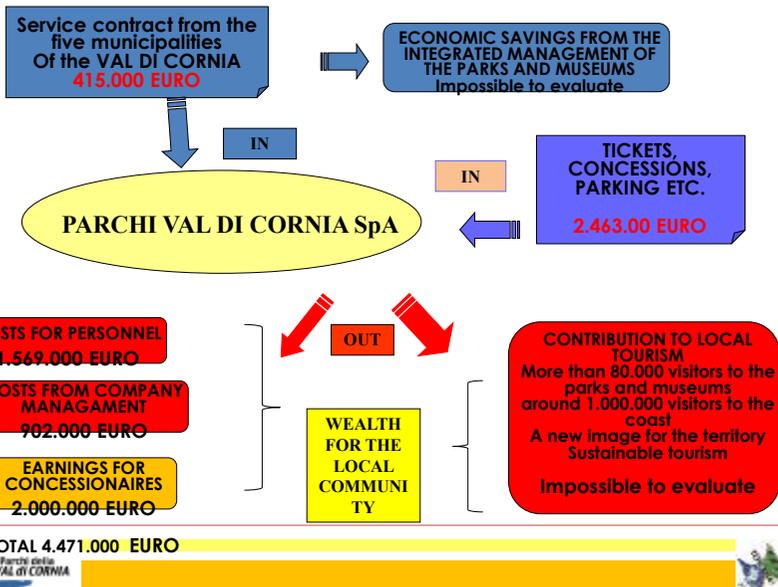


Grazie per la vostra attenzione.....
 Faleminderit për vëmendjen tuaj.....

www.parchivaldicornia.it



A socio-economic balance of the activity of the Parchi Val di Cornia SpA in 2007



The Herand Landscape Park, County Government of Hordaland, Norway

Representative of the Ministry

Berit Karin RYSTAD

County Governor of Hordaland, Representing the Ministry of Environment of Norway at the Meeting

Representative of the Project

Silvio ECKL

Chairman of Herand Landscape Park

*Paper by **Berit RYSTAD**, Head of Section, Municipal and Community Planning Department County Government of Hordaland, Norway*

The Herand Landscape Park is situated in the County of Hordaland, near the City of Bergen, which is the second largest city in Norway. Herand is a village within a unique landscape by the Hardangerfjord. It is a community of 230 residents and situated in the Municipality of Jondal. Herand is known for its beautiful coastal and mountainous landscape, and for a rich and diverse cultural landscape. In Herand you can find 9000 years of cultural history. Herand is also defined as a landscape park.

What is a landscape park? We define a landscape park as a place where the inhabitants use the landscape as a resource, and as a sustainable use. There is a bottom-up philosophy, where the inhabitants participate in creating and keeping the landscape and making a living out of it, like Eco-tourism.

The cultural landscapes in Norway

The situation for the cultural landscapes in Norway is difficult and changing, mostly because of the changes in agriculture. Villages and rural areas are characterised by the closure of farms and depopulation. This leads to changes in the cultural landscape. Cultural landscapes are disappearing, mostly because of climate change and the fact that there are no animals to keep it, and forestation is taking over, makes it even worse.

Herand is reversing the national trend. In Herand you can find a rich and vibrant cultural landscape. There is focus on cooperation between farmers and villagers and the inhabitants use the landscape as a resource. There is a collaborative spirit and great love to the village, the livelihood, the history and the landscape.

We see Herand as a complete “organism” of landscape, farming and enterprise, people and history. It’s a society of sustainability and has developed into a unique place since the ice-cap retreated 9000 years ago. Herand is a place to deepen our understanding of man’s relationship to the landscape and natural resources. Through the work with the landscape park we see new businesses appearing based on Eco-tourism.

The village of Herand is a leader in embracing innovative models for the management of cultural landscapes. The entire community stands united behind a systematic long-term project, confident that the inherent value of the landscape, its local distinctiveness, and the traditions and identity of Hardanger landscape can be used creatively to provide new income in a time when agriculture is facing difficult challenges.

How is Hordaland and Norway working with landscape?

Norway signed the European Landscape Convention in October 2000, and ratified it one year later. The Ministry of the Environment, the Planning Department, is now responsible for following up the Convention. The Ministry of Environment launches projects.

The County Government has been creating projects:

- the landscape park project;
- landscape in municipality planning (landscape analysis);
- landscape discussions in media;
- rise of knowledge (films, research, NRK serial).

Hordaland is working with focus on landscape. We have two projects on landscape:

A guide to municipality planning

The project gives knowledge of different landscapes in Hordaland. The project also focuses on mapping the landscape and the use of landscape

analysis. We also try to give advice to the municipalities in how to use landscape analysis in municipality planning (different levels).

“Landscape in municipal planning”

The project had four municipalities as pilots, and the municipalities had four different types of plans (from a land use plan for the whole municipality down to a regulation plan).

The aim of the project was to identify and analyse quality of landscape and to develop and use tools to take considerations towards landscape in municipal planning. The project also created awareness towards quality of landscape with politicians, professionals and population.

The results of the project were the rise of expertise and knowledge with the professionals and politicians in the Municipalities who participated in the project. The project also created a common arena for knowledge locally, regionally and nationally.

www.herandlandskapsark.no

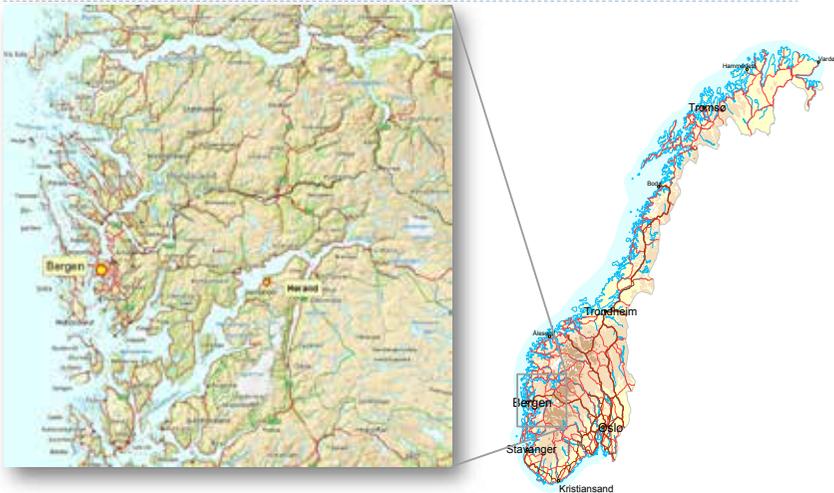


The Herand Landscape Park

County Government of Hordaland, Norway

Berit Rystad, Head of Section
Municipal and Community Planning Department

Where is Herand?



Herand Landscape Park

- ▶ a village within a unique landscape by the Hardangerfjord
- ▶ a community of 230 residents
- ▶ a rich and diverse cultural landscape
- ▶ 9000 years of cultural history
- ▶ a Landscape Park

What is a Landscape Park?

The use of landscape as a resource, a sustainable use. Eco-tourism. Bottom-up philosophy



How is the situation for cultural landscapes in Norway?

- ▶ Villages and rural areas are characterized by the closure of farms and depopulation
- ▶ The landscape is changing. Cultural landscapes are disappearing
- ▶ **Herand is reversing the trend:**
- ▶ A rich and vibrant cultural landscape
- ▶ Focus on cooperation between farmers and villagers
- ▶ The use of the landscape as an resource



Herand: A collaborative spirit and great love to the village, the livelihood, the history and the landscape



Herand is wholeness

- ▶ As a complete «organism» of landscape, farming and enterprise, people and history.
- ▶ A society of sustainability
- ▶ A unique place since the ice-cap retreated 9000 years ago
- ▶ A place to deepen our understanding of man's relationship to the landscape and natural resources
- ▶ New businesses based on Eco-tourism



- ▶ The village of Herand is a leader in embracing innovative models for the management of cultural landscapes.
- ▶ The entire community stands united behind a systematic long-term project, confident that the inherent value of the landscape, its local distinctiveness, and the traditions and identity of Hardanger landscape can be used creatively to provide new income in a time when agriculture is facing difficult challenges.



How is Hordaland and Norway working with landscape?

Norway signed the European Landscape Convention in October 2000, and ratified it one year later. The Ministry of the Environment , Planning department, is now responsible for following up the convention.

The Ministry of Environment launch projects

The County Government have been creating projects:

- The Landscape Park project
- Landscape in municipality planning (landscape analysis)
- Landscape discussions in media
- Rise of knowledge (films, research, NRK serial)



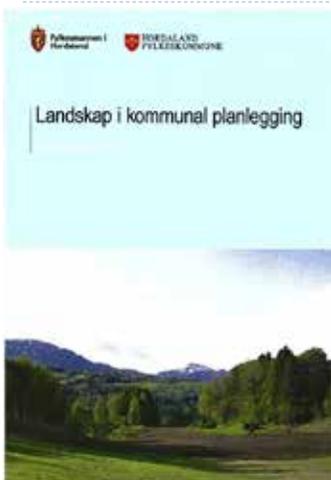
Hordaland is working with focus on landscape



A guide to municipality planning

- Knowledge of different landscapes in Hordaland
- Mapping landscape
The use of landscape analysis
- How to use landscape analysis in municipality planning (different levels)

Hordaland is working with focus on landscape



Project: «Landscape in municipal planning»

Four municipalities as pilots
Four different types of plans (land use plan for the whole municipality to regulation plan)

Results:

- Identify and analyze quality of landscape
- Develop and use tools to take considerations towards landscape in municipal planning
- Create awareness towards quality of landscape with politicians, professionals and population
- Rise of expertise and knowledge with the professionals in the municipalities
- Create a common arena for knowledge locally, regionally and nationally



Contact: Berit Rystad (fmhobky@fmho.no)

Silvio Eckl

(silvio@herandlandskapsark.no)

www.herandlandskapsark.no

The implementation of Complex Nature Conservation and Landscape Management Program in the Zámoly Basin, Public Foundation for Nature Conservation Pro Vértes, Hungary

Representative of the Ministry

Gabor KISS

Representative of Hungary for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Head of Section of Landscape Protection and Ecotourism, Department for National Parks and Landscape Protection, Ministry of Rural Development

Representative of the Project

Representative of Pro Vértes Public Foundation for Nature Conservation



National Landscape Award Program in Hungary

Gábor Kiss

Ministry for Rural Development of Hungary
State Secretary for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation



Implementing ELC: awareness-raising



➤ Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

2008 National Call for Projects for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Pro Vértes Public Foundation - Hungarian applicant for Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2009)

8 applicants: Spain, France, Turkey, Finland, Italy, Slovenia, Czech Republic, **Hungary**

Medow of Csikvarsa (Vértes Nature Park)



Landscape award program on national level



2008 National Call for Projects for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Pro Vértés Public Foundation - Hungarian applicant for Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2009)

2010 National Call for Projects for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Beehive rock Nature Conservation Association - Hungarian applicant for Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2011)

2012 Call for Hungarian Landscape Award 2012

Organising and financing



2008 Ministry for Environment and Water

Ministry for Education and Culture

Ministry for National Development and Economy

Ministry for Local Governments
(including State Secretary for Tourism)

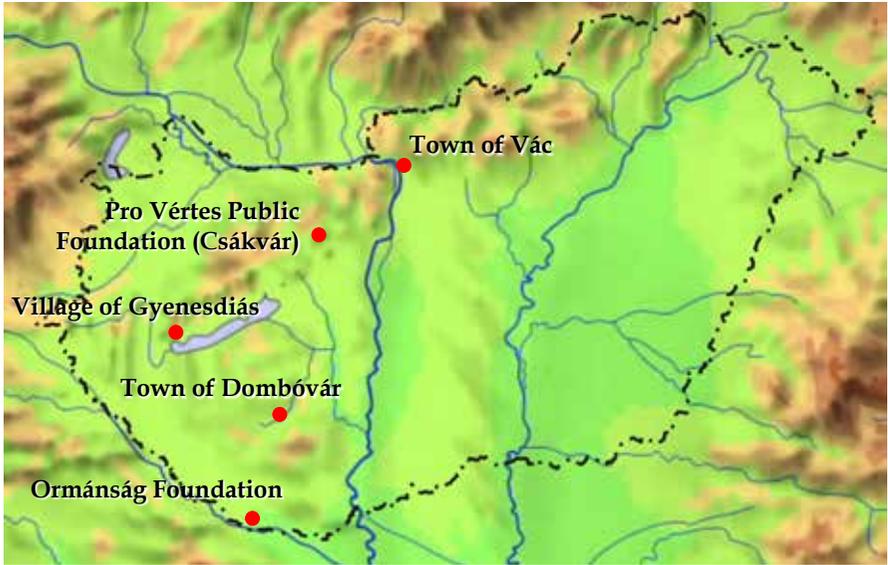
} ministries
responsible
for imple-
menting ELC

2010 National Co-ordination Committee for ELC

2012 Minister responsible for landscape preservation and nature conservation

with cooperation of other ministries responsible for implementing ELC

Applicants (2008)



Applicants (2010)



Applicants



	Local Government	NGO	Local Government + NGO
2008		1	4
2010	4	6	2



Wins (2008, 2010)



Introducing the project of all applicants on the Hungarian website of the ELC



Wins (2008, 2010)



For preserving landscape heritage of Hungary. European Landscape Convention and Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2009, 2011)

With introducing the project of all applicants



Wins (2008, 2010)



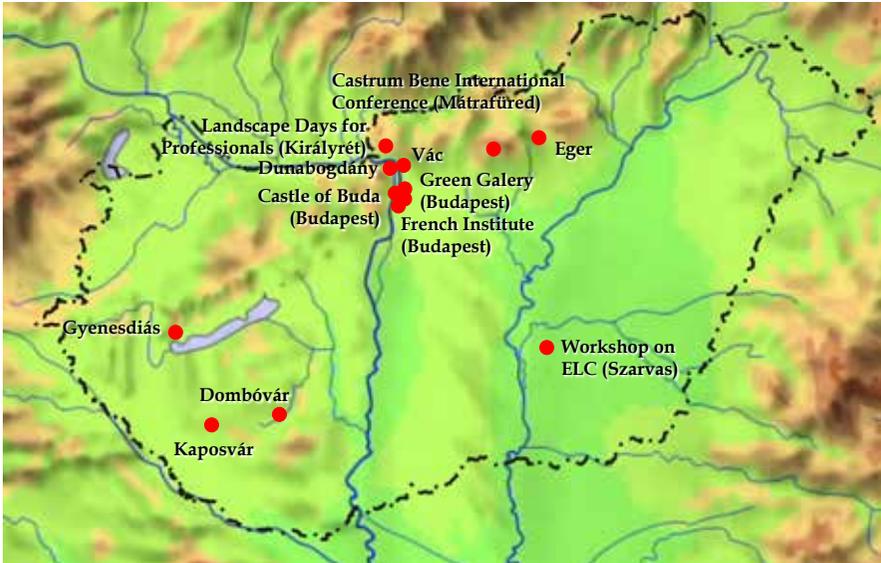
Mobile exhibition titled „European Landscape Convention and Landscape Award of the Council of Europe”

With introducing the project of all applicants

Hungarian and English language



Mobile exhibition



Award-giving ceremony



1 of February 2009 and 2011 (anniversary of ELC entering into force in Hungary)

With opening the exhibition on „European Landscape Convention and Landscape Award of the Council of Europe”







Implementation of complex landscape management program in the Zámoly basin, Hungary

Application for the
Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
2009

Gábor Kiss

Ministry for Rural Development of Hungary
State Secretary for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation



**Pro Vértes
Természetvédelmi Közalapítvány**
**Pro Vértes Public Foundation
for Nature Conservation**

Winner of Hungarian Landscape Award 2008

Hungarian applicant for the Landscape Award of the
Council of Europe 2009

Aims of the project



Maintaining and using in a sustainable way the complex landscape heritage of Vértes Mountains and Csíkvarsa Meadow



Main activities, outcomes



1. Habitat-preservation and -restoration on wetlands

- Altering the existing water regulation system with integrating nature conservation aspects into planning



Main activities, outcomes



1. Habitat-preservation and -restoration on wetlands

- Habitat reconstruction at the clay pits of Téglovár with development of more open water habitats



Main activities, outcomes



2. Habitat-preservation and -reconstruction on grasslands

- Using traditional management methods - extensive grazing with ancient Hungarian domestic animals

Sample farm for revitalizing of the associated folk style of living and local traditions

Preservation of ancient Hungarian domestic animal species valuable in regards of genus breeding



In 1997 a small grey cattle herd was bought which today includes more than 500 animals

Main activities, outcomes



2. Habitat-preservation and -reconstruction on grasslands

- Using traditional management methods - reaping in a bird friendly way



Reaping method based on scientific results and practical experiences for years:

- based on timing confirmed by bird catching results - at the end of June and in July; later than usual; once a year;
- leaving the central areas rich in natural values;
- applying bird-friendly displacing method of reaping;
- using max. 2 m cutting width and chain curtain game alarm;
- Reaping by trained and nature-motivated persons .

Main activities, outcomes



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- Reaping by trained and nature-motivated persons .

Main activities, outcomes



3. Conservation of characteristic built landscape elements

Reconstruction of "Geszner" House and the Hunter's Chapel of Csákvár
Preservation of houses of the Esterházy Manor
Giving new function for Fornapuszta



Main activities, outcomes



4. Contribution to maintaining cultural historical memories of "puszta" life style

Organising horseman and shepherd meeting at Mihály's Day
(29th of September)



Main activities, outcomes



5. Heritage interpretation, awareness-raising, ecotourism

- Organising open-air (forest) schools, nature conservation camps
- Ensuring guided tours with „Pusztá bus”
- Operating a nature trail in Meadow of Csíkvarsa
- Operating a visitor centre in Geszner House



Main activities, outcomes



5. Operating the Nature Park of Vértes

- Nature conservation + landscape development
- Since 2004
- More than 40 settlements



Hungarian Landscape Award



for 25 years of activity for preservation and sustainable development of landscapes



**Pro Vértes
Természetvédelmi Közalapítvány**

**Pro Vértes Public Foundation
for Nature Conservation**

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project, Association for the Conservation of Nature, Turkey

Representative of the Ministry

Erdogan ERTURK

Head of the Education Division, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

Turkey has three major bio-geographical regions, namely Euro-Siberian, Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian and has very different types of ecosystems such as agricultural, mountain, forests, steppes and wetlands, as well as coastal and marine ones. The country has a rich flora and fauna diversity, high endemism and wider genetic diversity.

Turkey hosts more than 90.000 species of flora and fauna. These cover approximately 9.500 vascular plants, 4.000 lower plants, 60 to 80.000 invertebrates and 1.400 vertebrates. Out of 9.500 vascular plant species, approximately one-third are endemic and three-quarters of all plant species existing in Europe also grow in Turkey.

Although Turkey is very rich in endemic plants, some of these species face serious threats. According to the IUCN 2001 red list assessment, about 600 of total endemic species are in the category of “Critically Endangered – CR” and about 700 species in the category of “Endangered – EN”.

Turkey is rich in fauna as well as in flora. The large number studies shows that 460 bird species, 161 mammals species, 141 reptile species, 480 sea fish species and 236 fresh water fish species are found in Turkey. Although some of the habitats in Turkey are degraded or even damaged, they provide shelter for endangered species such as the Mediterranean seal (*Monachus monachus*), the sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), and the green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

According to the studies carried out for fauna, 16 of the 141 reptile and amphibian species distributed in Turkey are endemic and 10 endangered. There are no endemic species of bird in Turkey. However, 5 mammal

species and 32 sub-species, and 70 fresh water bird species and sub-species are endemic.

Turkey has made progress in protecting nature and biodiversity rich areas. Since 1990, the extent of protected areas has almost doubled to reach 5.3% of the territory. About 1.2% of these areas are protected under IUCN categories I-II. Protected areas are managed under different laws and regulations by different governmental institutions.

Protected Areas	Number	Related Law	Institution
National park	41	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Nature conservation area	31	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Natural monument	106	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Nature park	181	Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Wildlife reserve areas	79	Law on Terrestrial Hunting	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Conservation forest	56	Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Genetic conservation areas	188	Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Seed stands	337	Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
Specially protected areas (SPAs)	15	Decree Law concerning the organization and duties of the Ministry	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
Ramsar sites	13	Ramsar Convention By-law on Conservation of Wetlands	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

Protected Areas	Number	Related Law	Institution
Biosphere Reserves	1	Law on National Parks Law on Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

Background of Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project (BNRMP)

A number of problems are evident within the national protected area system and could be listed as causes to this controversy such as impreciseness of the national parks law in defining protected area categories; lack of gap analysis; unavailability of scientific information concerning PA management; limited size of national parks; insufficient funds for PA's; limited awareness and education programs and lack of personnel training programs. As the Turkish authorities have become increasingly aware of both the importance of indigenous biodiversity and the significant threats to its sustainable management, environmental assessment procedures were developed in addition to a new draft environmental law, a national biodiversity strategy and action plan were prepared with the support of related stakeholders. As a result of the government's willingness for a Global Environment Facility (GEF) biodiversity project, the project preparatory phase was initiated with the selection of project demonstration sites and other components of the project together with their respective budgets.

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

The Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project which was funded by the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and executed by the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (GDNCNP) of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs since 2000 was completed in October 2008.

Project objectives

- to establish effective inter-sectoral participatory planning and sustainable management of protected areas and natural resources at project sites;
- to build capacity at the national level to facilitate replication of these activities at priority conservation sites.

Project Components

- strengthening the national framework for biodiversity conservation;
- participatory review and development of a strategy for rationalisation of the legal framework for biodiversity conservation;
- strengthening the institutional capacity to develop a national network of protected areas;
- establishing a system to monitor the status of biodiversity and conservation initiatives throughout the country;
- development and implementation of a prioritised national strategy and targeted action plan for raising the awareness of key stakeholders and the general public about biodiversity conservation in Turkey;
- demonstrating how biodiversity conservation can be mainstreamed in the forest management planning process at three of the four project sites;
- developing prototypes for effective protected area management: this component will focus on building skills of Protected Area Management Authority (PAMA) staff, within Ministry, developing protected area management planning systems;
- project management and monitoring.

Pilot project sites

- Camili Biosphere Reserve (Caucasian mixed temperate rainforest and high alpine meadows in the Eastern Black Sea Mountains);
- Sultan Sazlığı National Park (Ramsar Site) (Wetland and steppe ecosystems of the central Anatolian plateau);
- Köprülü Kanyon National Park (Mediterranean forest and high alpine ecosystems of the Taurus Mountains in Southern Turkey);
- İğneada Longos Forest (Alluvial forest with associated aquatic and coastal ecosystems of the Thracian Black Sea Coast).

Project outputs and outcomes

- Draft Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Law has been prepared;
- National Biodiversity Data Base System (www.nuhungemisi.gov.tr) has been established;
- Participatory Protected Area Management Plans for the Pilot Sites have been prepared;

- Rapid Assessment and Prioritisation of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) has been developed;
- Gap Analysis in Inner Aegean and Marmara Regions have been completed;
- Biodiversity Integrated Forest Management Regulations and Technical Orders have been prepared;
- İğneada, Camili and Sultan Sazlığı Visitor Centers and other Infrastructures have been constructed;
- Strategy and Action Plan for Capacity Building the NGOs on Biodiversity has been prepared;
- Biodiversity Integrated Forest Management Plans for İğneada and Camili have been prepared;
- National Awareness Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity has been prepared;
- Strategy and Action Plan for Capacity Building the NGOs on Biodiversity has been prepared;
- Cultural Management Plan has been prepared within the context of Protected Area Management Plan for Köprülü Kanyon Project Site;
- Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy in and around the protected areas of Turkey has been prepared;
- 150 Small Grants Program Projects were implemented by the local people living in or around the protected areas.

Publications prepared for capacity building

- “Protected Area Planning and Management” guide book;
- “Protected Areas Planning in Turkey” guide booklet;
- “Training in Protected Area Management” guide book;
- “Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy in and around Protected Areas of Turkey” guide book;
- “IUCN Category System in the Management of the Protected Areas of Turkey” guide booklet;
- “Rapid Appraisal and Prioritisation of Protected Area Management” guide booklet;
- “Capacity Building Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Related NGO’s” guide booklet;
- “Small Grants Program” (DVD).

Lessons learned

- Establishment of an appropriate management structure and continuity of the staff are the basic principles for the successful protected area management;
- Conducting and implementing of the rapid ecological assessment should be encouraged during the preparation phase of the management plans;
- Establishment of Small Grants Programs and similar financial mechanisms for local people living in or around protected areas should be supported to ensure the development by conserving the nature and to diminish the unsustainable use of natural resources;
- Better cooperation and collaboration among the related organisations sometimes become very difficult when an organisation assumes that the priorities of the other organisation are the threats for its organisation;
- Participation of all related organisations and parties into the preparation process of a new legislation is the most important necessity to prepare an applicable and acceptable one;
- Participation and informing target groups on participatory approach are really essential elements for effective and successful planning and management although the process is very slow.

Experts who are responsible for preparing the protected area management plans should think about the issue more comprehensively at watershed base to effectively protect and manage biodiversity.

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

Erdogan Erturk
Project Coordinator

Republic of TURKEY
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks
E-mail: erdoganerturk@yahoo.com



Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
General Directorate of Nature Conservation and
National Parks

Biodiversity and Natural
Resources
Management Project



THE PROJECT

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project which was supported by the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility(GEF) and executed by the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (GDNCNP) of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MF) since 2000 was completed on October 2008.



PROJECT PARTNERS

1)Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

- General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks
- General Directorate of Forestry

2)Ministry of Culture and Tourism



Project Objectives

- To establish effective inter-sectoral participatory planning and sustainable management of protected areas and natural resources at project sites.
- To build capacity at the national level to facilitate replication of these activities at priority conservation sites.



Project Components

(i) strengthening the national framework for biodiversity conservation;

- (a) development of a strategy for rationalization of the legal framework for biodiversity conservation
- (b) strengthening the institutional capacity to develop a national network of protected areas
- (c) establishing a system to monitor the status of biodiversity



(d) Development of a prioritized national strategy and action plan for raising the awareness of the general public about biodiversity conservation

(e) demonstrating how biodiversity conservation can be mainstreamed in the forest management planning process

(ii) developing prototypes for effective protected area management;

This component focus on building skills of Protected Area Management Authority (PAMA) staff, within MFW, developing protected area management planning systems.

(iii) Project management and monitoring;



PILOT PROJECT SITES

Four demonstration sites were selected to represent each of Turkey's four main bio-geographic zones and to include biodiversity of national and global significance.

PROJECT SITES



Camili Biosphere Reserve

(Caucasian mixed temperate rainforest and high alpine meadows in the Eastern Black Sea Mountains)



Sultan Sazlığı National Park (Ramsar Site)

(Wetland and steppe ecosystems of the central Anatolian plateau)



Köprülü Kanyon National Park

(Mediterranean forest and high alpine ecosystems of the Taurus mountains in Southern Turkey)



İğneada Longos Forest National Park

(Alluvial forest with associated aquatic and coastal ecosystems of the Thracian Black Sea Coast)





Project Outputs and Outcomes

- Draft Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Law
- National Biodiversity Data Base System (www.nuhungemisi.gov.tr)
- Participatory Protected Area Management Plans for the Pilot Sites
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- Gap Analysis in Inner Aegean and Marmara Regions
- Biodiversity Integrated Forest Management Regulations and Technical Orders



- Biodiversity Integrated Forest Management Plans
- National Awareness Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity
- Strategy and Action Plan for Capacity Building the NGOs on Biodiversity
- Visitor Centers and Other Infrastructures for Project Sites





- Cultural Management Plans
- Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy in the Protected Areas of Turkey
- 150 Small Grants Program Projects for Local People
- Replication Areas Studies

Training, awareness, rapid ecological and socio-economic appraisals and capacity building studies were carried out below mentioned replication areas under the project.



Number of Small Grant Program Projects, by Project Sites

Small Grant Program Projects	Köprülü Kanyon	Camili	Sultan Sazlığı	İğneada	Total Projects	%
Ecotourism	6	13	3	2	26	17%
Education, Publicity and Capacity Building	2	2	9	9	22	15%
Beekeeping and Honey Production, Marketing	7	23	1	4	35	23%
Skilled Trade, Home Made Products and Conservation of Local Culture	13	5	1	6	25	17%
Nature Friendly Animal Husbandry Practices	1	2	-	4	7	5%
Agriculture Applications Supporting Biodiversity	16	2	2	7	27	18%
Wise Uses of Water Resources	-	-	7	1	8	5%
Total Number of Projects	45	49	23	33	150	100%
Total Grants	300,000 USD	280,000 USD	200,000 USD	180,000 USD	960,000 USD	100 %



Examples From The Small Grant Projects



Title of the Project	Executives and Partners	Budget
Sheep stockbreeding	Individual	10.000\$
Objectives	Activities	Outputs
Support of sheep stock breeding as an alternative to the locally widespread goat stock breeding activities	-30 sheep of a good breed which could live in the area have been purchased. -Purchase of fodder. -Purchase of hay -Construction of sheep fences.	It has been demonstrated that sheep stockbreeding is more profitable than goat stock breeding. The number of breeding sheep has gone up to 60 from 30.





Title of the Project	Executives and Partners	Budget
Özbal Macahel Queen Bee Reproduction and Honey Production project	Joint Venture Group	6.350\$
Objectives	Activities	Outputs
To achieve queen bee reproduction and honey production and raise revenues so that a model can be developed over bee keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Purchase of 24 colonies of live bees-Purchase of sugar for feeding-Purchase of bee keeping materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-It extends considerable support for development of bee keeping thanks to its experience and knowledge-2006 queen bee sales (150x20=3.000 YTL)-10 colonies sold in 2006 (revenue in a sum of 10x400=4000 YTL)-Honey production of 150 kg in 2007 (150*50=7500 YTL)



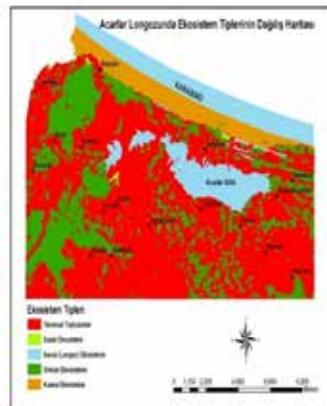
LESSONS LEARNED



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Conducting and implementation of the rapid ecological assessment should be encouraged during the preparation phase of the management plans.





Establishment of Small Grants Programs and similar financial mechanisms for local people living in or around protected areas should be supported to ensure the development by conserving the nature and to diminish the unsustainable use of natural resources.



Better cooperation and collaboration among the related organizations sometimes become very difficult when an organization assume that the priorities of the other organization are the threats for its organization.





Participation of all related organizations and parties into the preparation process of a new legislation is the most important necessity to prepare an applicable and acceptable one.



Participation and informing target groups on participatory approach are really essential elements for effective and successful planning and management although the process is very slow.





Experts who are responsible for preparing the protected area management plans should think about the issue more comprehensively at watershed base to effectively protect and manage biodiversity.



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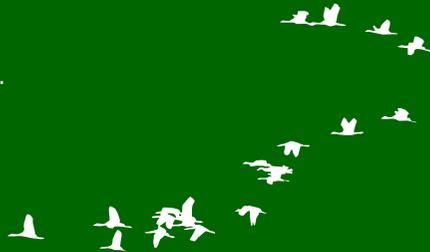
•“IUCN Category System in the Management of the Protected Areas of Turkey”guide booklet

•“Rapid Appraisal and Prioritization of Protected Area Management”guide booklet

•“Capacity Building Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Related NGO’s”guide booklet

•“Small Grants Program” (DVD)

Thank you/ Grazie....



The landscape of the Backi Monostor Village, “Podunav” Backi Monostor, Serbia

Representative of the Ministry

Biljana FILIPOVIC

Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Representative of Serbia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Representatives of the Project

Dejan MITIC

President of the NGO “Podunav” Backi Monostor

Zdenka MITIC

Member of the NGO “Podunav” Backi Monostor

The landscape of the Backi Monostor Village

Ngo "Podunav" Backi Monostor, Serbia



- Non government organization for the establishment and development of rural eco-tourism
- Main aim is the promotion of natural beauty, culture and tradition of Backi Monostor and its surroundings
- Main activities of the NGO are ENVIRONMENT PRESERVATION and RURAL ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT, as a base for sustainable regional development



Social and economic characteristics of Backi Monostor village

-Multiethnic heritage based on people living in harmony with the environment

-Environmental values of Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje"



Central aims

- Protection of significant part of Danube middle flow (Special nature reserve "Gornje Podunavlje) – wet lands, forests, animal and plant species
- Cross-border cooperation with the neighbours sharing same complex of Danube flood valley (National park "Kopacki Rit" – Croatia and Nature park "Danube – Drava" – Hungary) as a element for regional development
- Promotion of Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje" as a base for sustainable territorial development
- Promotion and preservation of local culture – multiethnic heritage
- Nature and tradition preservation thru eco and rural tourism development
- Increasing awareness among civil society and public authorities of the value of landscapes thru education
- Raising awareness about landscape values



Main activities



- Educations and seminars with a local community of protected plant and animal species
- Workshops with children and adults on environmental protection
- Educations and seminars with partners from Agro-institute Sombor on Organic Agriculture
- Meetings with partners from Croatia and Hungary on the subject of connecting the integrated nature protection and cross-border cooperation
- Educational workshops on eco and rural tourism
- Construction of Eco-centre
- Monostor marked as Green Belt site
- Construction of Tourist Information Centre
- Creating an tourist offer for Backi Monostor
- Inclusion of youth in activities related to environmental protection
- Motivating local people to get involved with eco and rural tourism thru example of good practice
- Building and raising rural eco-tourism facilities
- Organizing festivals that promote the natural and ethnological contents of Backi Monostor



- Motivating young people for old crafts
- The promotion of local traditional foods and the creation of brand
- Connecting with similar organizations in order to cooperate and integral protection
- Formation of joint cross-border eco-tourism offer with Croatia
- Reception of tourists from Serbia and abroad, and their introduction to the Special Reserve and village tradition
- Collaboration with local and city institutions in order to increase the budget for tourism infrastructure
- Connecting all individuals and institutions involved in eco tourism offer of Backi Monostor and surroundings
- Appearances and presentations at fairs and festivals
- Creating promotional materials - leaflets, maps, travel documentary film
- Raising awareness about landscape values through media presentations on TV



Outcome

- Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje" recognized as significant protected area and a part of a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava-Danube)
- Increased awareness of local inhabitants about importance of landscape thanks to the Educations and environment protection workshops
- Joint projects with partners from Croatia, relating to cross-border protection and development of eco-tourism
- Educated service providers in rural eco-tourism (hosts of guest houses, caterers, owners of the cottages, craftsman)
- Tourist Information Center - starting point for any visitor of Backi Monostor
- developed eco-tourism offer of Backi Monostor and its surroundings - the established visiting programs (day trips, weekend deals, multi-day programs ...)
- involved young people in the organization of environmental and recreational events



- Placement of domestic agricultural products
- New jobs
- 50 registered beds for tourists accommodation (12 households)
- two ethno - houses that are involved in tourism and receiving guests
- marked bike lanes – Euro Velo 6 and Via Pacis Panonie
- Marked walking path “ Strbac”
- Registered cottages to accommodate tourists
- registered old craft shops
- Events that have assumed a traditional character - are held regularly every year and are of great importance to regional and national level – Bodrog fest, Danube Day
- preserved tradition of all ethnic groups - the dialects, dances, songs
- Young people who are dealing with some of the old craft
- The well-known dishes (noted in all competitions, local and regional levels)
- Hosted several thousand visitors of Backi Monostori (the individual, or groups)
- Backi Monostor marked as a tourist destination on the tourist map of Serbia and the region
- Connected all individuals and institutions involved in eco-tourism offer and between
- Identifying Backi Monostor at fairs, festivals
- leaflets, maps, travel documentary film



Exemplary value

Project and initiatives for the protection of the environment by developing eco-tourism is an excellent example of good practice that can be applied to all similar sites, especially in Vojvodina (talking about Serbia), because it is multi-ethnic and each ethnic group cherish its customs and traditions. It is significant to emphasize the openness and cooperation will of Backi Monostor inhabitants in achieving the objectives of the project.

Connections between all actors in the eco-tourist industry, local residents (owners of accommodation facilities, caterers, Ethno house owners, old crafts, farmers ...), as well as local institutions (manager of SNP "Gornje Podunavlje" - Public Company Vojvodinasume, Municipality of Sombor, Sombor visiting board ...) contributions stable and sustainable development of the region by creating new value. Promotion of natural and ethnological values greatly contributes to their preservation and is an excellent example of good practice.



Public participation

The project is based and depends directly on the active participation of local people in each of its segment. This includes participation in the development and of implementing eco-tourism through the involvement of rural population in the formation, implementation and development agenda, as well as direct participation in the touristic offer -the engagement of people at the reception of guests and the good of the local community. Also, participation is present in the joint work to protect and preserve the environment and SNR Gornje Podunavlje, through education, as well as concrete measures of protection. Each ethnic group has a significant role in tradition preservation by promoting it thru festivals, fares, presentations to the tourists...

Project and activities of Touristic association "Podunav" of landscape preservation and rural development are in accordance with a local and regional development plan (Backi Monostor development plan, Master plan of Gornje Podunavlje, development plan for Sombor municipality, Strategy for rural tourism development of Vojvodina, Forestry Development Strategy of Serbian Republic, Policy of sustainable development referred to in the National Investment Plan, as well as other documents that are currently adopted in the Serbian Parliament). Is significant to mention that the activities of the project are a part of international initiatives like WWF and IUCN.



Awareness raising

From the very beginning of the project, all activities are based on sustainable development, which are aware of all the participants in the project - and that is the whole local community. The importance of environmental and ethnological value through sustainable development presented to the public through trainings, seminars, workshops, media, publications (brochures and a documentary about Backi Monostor), as well as concrete examples of the good practice - largely contribute to spreading society awareness about the preservation of the landscape. Development of eco-tourism stopped a migration of young people from village to the urban cities; each young man has found its place in the project, thru the volunteering or new jobs. Through the project, residents of Backi Monostor became aware of their European identity and, unlike many, are proud to promote their village, no matter what it comes to rural areas.

Implementing the local population in the project, there is a raise social consciousness, resulting in the formation of civil associations and non-governmental organizations for youth, women, and association of old crafts, as well as informal groups - clubs, art and craft workshops. Increased engagement of cultural and artistic associations of Roma, Croats (Šokci - ethnic group), Hungarians, because a large part of their activities aimed at promoting Backi Monostor as harmonious multi-ethnic community.



NGO Podunav
Backi Monostor
ngopodunav@gmail.com
www.backimonostor.rs
www.skituljha.webs.com



GASTRONOMIJA



PRIRODNI POTENCIJALI - SPECIJALNI REZERVAT PRIRODE "GORNJE PODUNAVLJE"



POTENCIJALNI VIDOVI TURIZMA

- 1) ETNO TURIZAM
- 2) KULTURNI TURIZAM
- 3) EKO I REKREATIVNI TURIZAM
- 4) LOVNI TURIZAM
- 5) MANIFESTACIONI TURIZAM
- 6) KONGRESNI TURIZAM
- 7) DESTINACIJA ZA DEČJE EKSKURZIJE
- 8) RELIGIJSKI TURIZAM



ETNO I RURALNI TURIZAM

- UČENJE "ŠOKAČKOG DIVANA"
- OBLAČENJE I FOTOGRAFISANJE U NARODNOJ NOŠNJI "SPRIMANJE"
- UČESTVOVANJE TURISTA U IZRADI SUVENIRA I ZANATSKIH PROIZVODA
- SPREMANJE ZIMNICE NA SELU
- UČESTVOVANJE U RADOVIMA NA POLJOPRIVREDNOM GAZDINSTVU I U POLJU
- "JEDAN PAORSKI DAN"
- JAHANJE, VOŽNJA FIJAKEROM I ZAPREGOM
- SMEŠTAJNI KAPACITETI U DOMAĆOJ RADINOSTI



KULTURNI TURIZAM

- CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA
- ETNO – KUĆE (MINI MUZEJI)
- NARODNA NOŠNJA
- TEKOVINE NARODA I KULTURA KOJI SU RANIJE ŽIVELI NA OVIM PROSTORIMA
- KAPELA SV. ADALBERTA
- BRODOGRADILIŠTE
- NAJSTARIJI PONTONSKI MOST U EVROPI
- STARI ZANATI
- STARO JEVREJSKO GROBLJE



EKO I REKREATIVNI TURIZAM

- ODRŽIVI EKO-TURIZAM
- BROJNA VIKEND NASELJA
- ŠETNE STAZE
- BICIKLISTIČKE STAZE
- KANALI I RUKAVCI DUNAVA
- EKO-REKREATIVNI CENTAR
- POSMATRANJE PTICA, FOTO SAFARI, VOŽNJE, ŠETNJE, EDUKACIJE, PECANJE...
- BICIKLISTI



POTREBNE INVESTICIJE I PLANOVI

- NABAVKA BICIKLOVA, ČAMACA, TURISTIČKOG BRODIČA I KOMPIJA ZA PREVOZ TURISTA
- UREĐIVANJE IZLETIŠTA
- UREĐIVANJE PLAŽE
- ŠETNE I BICIKLISTIČKE STAZE
- IZGRADNJA "PAMETNE KUĆE" U EKO-REKREATIVNOM CENTRU
- KAMP



LOVNI TURIZAM

- CARSKO LOVIŠTE
- TITOVE VILE



MANIFESTACIONI TURIZAM

▪ MANIFESTACIJE KOJE PROMVIŠU PRIRODNE LEPOTE I TRADICIJU SELA

1. BODROG FEST
2. DAN DUNAVA I "KIRBAJ" – FESTIVAL "REGGAENERACIJA DUNAVA"
3. "KO POŠTUJE CVET, POŠTOVAČE I SVET"
4. FESTIVAL MARIJANSKOG PUČKOG PIVANJA
5. PECAROŠKI BAL, BAL ŽENA, PČELARSKI BAL
6. POKLADE – MASKENBAL
7. PASULJIJADA
8. "ZAVITNI DAN"



BOI ST





POTREBNA ULAGANJA U
PROMOCIJU I
SREDSTVA ZA ORGANIZACIJU
MANIFESTACIJA - PROJEKTI



KONGRESNI TURIZAM

- ORGANIZOVANJE SEMINARA, RADIONICA, PREDAVANJA, TEAM BUILDING



DEČJE EKSKURZIJE

- EDUKATIVNI SADRŽAJI – PRIRODA I TRADICIJA
- UČENJE KROZ IGROU
- UČIONICA NA OTVORENOM – EKO CENTAR



PROMOCIJA



RELIGIJSKI TURIZAM

- CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA
- KAPELA SV. ADALBERTA
- SVETILIŠTE "VODICA"



OSTALO

- TEKOVINE KULTURA I NARODA KOJI SU ŽIVELI NA OVIM PROSTORIMA- PODUNAVSKI NEMCI, JEVREJSKA ZAJEDNICA



INFRASTRUKTURA



- 1) PUTEVI
- 2) KANALIZACIJA
- 3) MOSTOVI
- 4) SREDSTVA ZA REDOVNO
ODRŽAVANJE SELA
- 5) KANTE ZA SMEĆE, KLUPE
- 6) ČIŠĆENJE DUNAVCA



- 1) INTENZIVNIJA PROMOCIJA I
REKLAMA - MARKETING
- 2) ŠANSA – EVROPSKI I
MEĐUNARODNI PROJEKTI
- 3) OBEZBEĐIVANJE RADNOG MESTA
U TURISTIČKOM INFO CENTRU
- 4) POVEĆANJE SMEŠTAJNIH
KAPACITETA
- 5) UKLJUČIVANJE U PONUDE
TURISTIČKIH AGENCIJA



The management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the traditional rural landscape, Finnish Association for Nature Conservation, Finland

Representatives of the Ministry

Tapio HEIKKILÄ

Representative of Finland for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor, Ministry of the Environment

Representative of the Project

Hannu KLEMOLA

Representative of the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

The Project started as an innovative cooperation project between the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation (FANC) and the National Railway Company (VR) in April 2008.

VR has financed the project while the practical management work is organised by the regional network of FANC, covering all of Finland. This kind of cooperation has enabled the significant implementation of the national project.

During the first year, the project involved ten district organisations and landscape management work was performed in approximately 30 different locations around Finland. The VR supported the traditional landscape project with 70 000 Euros. It became possible to extend the project after the first year as VR increased its financial support to 100 000 Euro. In 2009 and 2010, all districts of the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation were involved in the project and management locations could be found everywhere in Finland. In 2009, management work was performed in approximately fifty locations; in 2010, the number of locations had already increased to over sixty.

Most of the financial support to the traditional landscape project given by VR was transferred directly to the nature conservation districts for planning and implementing practical management work. In addition, the financial value of voluntary work was significant; for example, in 2009, the contribution of volunteers amounted to approximately 20 000 Euro when measured in cash.

The main objective of the project was the management of endangered traditional biotopes and the preservation of the traditional Finnish rural landscape. In addition to concrete nature management, the project enhanced the value of traditional landscapes and provided information on their management.

The traditional rural biotopes are at the same time the most diverse and threatened habitat types in Finland. 28 per cent of endangered Finnish species live within the traditional rural biotopes. Due to the major changes in agriculture in the 20th century, only one per cent of the traditional biotopes have survived over the last hundred years. Furthermore, only a tiny fraction of the remaining biotopes are being looked after.

In addition to natural values, the traditional landscape involves significant cultural-historical and landscaping values. The traditional landscapes have been created over centuries of human labor. They speak of the lifestyles and work methods of our ancestors, and they provide important educational locations. Traditional landscapes also form an essential part of the old agricultural scenery. Over the past few decades, the rural landscape has become more unilateral. The most significant change is the decrease in the number of open scenery, such as fields, meadows and pastures. Taking care of the traditional landscape livens up the rural landscape, increases the vitality of rural areas and the recreational value of traditional landscapes.

Another important objective of the project was to create new co-operation networks and modes of operation. The created cooperation networks helped to secure the management of the locations, even after the project ended. This model of operation may also be used in other projects of FANC.

In three years, 70 different locations have been managed in the name of the “*Matkalla maisemaan – luonnollisesti*” project. The majority of locations have participated in the project during the entire three-year period. Most of the managed areas represent different types of traditional biotopes: seminatural dry and mesic grasslands, Baltic coastal meadows, flooded meadows, grazed forests and wooded pastures. Open, dry and sunny environments and fallows, where endangered species flourish, have been managed in the near proximity of train tracks. The managed locations also include areas protected by the National Board of Antiquities with cultural-historical value, as well as places considered as historical relics.

The locations are mainly managed using traditional methods: mowing and collecting of hay, and clearance of trees and bushes. Endangered plants have been managed by weeding their surroundings. In addition, hay poles have been erected in visible locations. Some locations have offered pastures to livestock by building fences and animal shelters.

Most of the locations have been managed through voluntary work. Everyone has been welcome to participate in the management work. The number of voluntary participants varied depending on the location and time of the operation. Sometimes there were only two or three volunteers and sometimes almost 40. In 2009, there were a total of approximately 500

volunteers working on the locations. In addition to voluntary work, the locations were also managed as part of studies or paid work.

One of the important goals of the project has been to inform people of traditional landscapes and the importance of their management.

The “Matkalla maisemaan – luonnollisesti” project achieved significant results. The management actions produced visible results in dozens of locations all around Finland. Thanks to the project, management measures have begun in more than 20 new locations; in addition, the project ensured that management continues in dozens of areas already within the scope of management. The project helped to preserve the living habitat of several endangered species. In addition, the project brought together various actors and communicated the importance of managing traditional landscapes. Furthermore, the project provided an excellent example of implementing landscaping and nature management as a form of cooperation between a company and a non-governmental organisation (NGO).

In addition to concrete nature management, the project succeeded in improving the appreciation shown towards landscaping and providing information on traditional landscapes and their management.

Landscape management allowed the maintenance of scenery and cultural-historical values of the managed areas. In almost all locations, the effects of management work could be seen in the landscape becoming more open and cleaner. The effects were most evident and striking in overgrown areas.

The effects to the biodiversity of the management locations were undeniable. New species for traditional landscapes were found in locations which had been inventoried several times and endangered species spread to new areas where they had not been met before management.

Traditional landscapes have social and societal significance, as well. Voluntary work helped raise awareness on the values and management of landscapes. Voluntary work brought people together, offering them a chance to make a difference in a rural landscape they consider important. The project provided an example on how to implement landscaping and nature management as a form of cooperation between companies and non-governmental organisations.

During the project, planning management and the practical management work were implemented in close cooperation with local authorities, municipalities, village communities, various associations and citizens. Even within the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation, the responsibility for choosing and managing locations laid in the hands of people working in local nature conservation districts and associations.

From the very beginning, the project was coordinated by a national coordinator from FANC. Her tasks included project management, monitoring finances, guiding and instructing local nature conservation districts, cooperation with VR, and communications.

The managed locations were chosen and voluntary work organised by regional and local associations, which are a part of the district network of FANC. The actual management work was mainly performed as voluntary work.

The project involved plenty of voluntary work. In many cases, the management work set in motion by the nature conservation district familiarised locals with the valuable landscape and nature of their homes, as well as made them interested in their management. Several local heritage associations were willing to take on the management of local areas once the project ended. Throughout the duration of the project, the project aspired to an extensive and wide cooperation with various actors. Its cooperation partners included, for example, municipalities, Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (EVY), Forest and Park Services (Metsähallitus), schools, non-military services, local associations, insect clubs and local operators from different political parties.

Traditional biotopes are the most endangered habitat types in Finland. About 90% of the rural biotopes have been classified either as critically endangered or endangered in the assessment of threatened habitat types. Unlike other habitat types, the preservation of traditional biotopes provides correct and continuous management. In Finland, almost 28 000 hectares of traditional biotopes are managed with the help of the special subsidy of agri-environmental support; nevertheless, in order to stop species from becoming endangered, the number of supported locations should be increased significantly. In addition, extensive cooperation between different administrative levels and NGOs is needed, as well as practical

management work within the conservation areas, voluntary work locations and employment projects.

Indeed, the “Matkalla maisemaan – luonnollisesti” project complemented the landscaping measures of farmers and environmental administration in a significant way. The project managed as many locations as is possible for Finland’s environmental administration to manage in a year. The objectives for the authority and voluntary work were the same. Thanks to the project, many such locations were managed which did not fall within the scope of the special subsidy of agri-environmental support, for example. In addition to concrete nature management, the project succeeded in improving the appreciation shown towards landscaping and providing information on traditional landscapes and their management. The project made the importance of traditional landscape management more public in many ways. The progress of the project was communicated to the public throughout the duration of the project, receiving plenty of visibility in the form of dozens of newspaper articles and radio interviews each year. The traditional landscape project was also used for environmental education purposes. Events involving voluntary work and fieldtrips to traditional landscapes presented important opportunities for sharing information and exchanging experiences.

Traditional landscapes hold both sentimental and identity value. The management of these areas and the restoration of the traditional scenery are significant both at the individual and societal level. Voluntary work has brought people more closely together and committed them to their surroundings. Also, managed traditional landscapes are important as recreational areas.

Co-operation project between The Finnish Association for Nature Conservation (FANC) and the National Railway Company will also continue on five different locations in 2011-2013.

The Management of Endangered Traditional Biotopes and Rural Land

*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections
4.-5.6.2012 Carbonia, Sardinia*

The Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

Hannu Klemola



The Finnish Association for Nature Conservation (FANC)

- Promoting active citizenship and environmental awareness since 1938
- Largest NGO for nature conservation in Finland (35 000 members, 15 districts and 180 local members associations)
- The purpose of FANC is to protect the environment, promote nature conservation, preserve cultural heritage and endangered biotopes and species
- Act as a link, practise publishing, training, education and research
- Put forward motions and initiatives and issue statements
- To keep nature viable, productive, beautiful, diverse and valuable
- Promote sustainable development
- Participate in the international co-operation



En Route to The Landscape 2008-2010

Sponsored by National Railway Company (VR Group)

- Management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the rural landscape
- 23% of endangered Finnish species live within cultural habitats
- The overgrowing of meadows, shorelines and other open habitats is the primary cause in the decline for 578 species
- Only 1 % of the traditional biotopes have survived over the last 100 years
- Enhance the value of traditional landscapes
- Provide information on management of these areas
- The rate of decline species inhabiting traditional landscapes has slowed slightly



About the Project

- Project coordinator and steering group
- 70 000-100 000 /year
- Most of the support transferred direct to the Nature Conservation Districts
- 250-500 volunteers /year
- Also students and paid professionals
- Different types of traditional biotopes (seminatural dry and mesic grassland, Baltic coastal meadows, flooded meadows, grazed forests and wooded pastures, dry and sunny train tracks)
- 70 locations (0,1 -8,0 ha) scattered around the country, some locations have been managed for 15 years, some were new (lack of management for decades)



Nature management with partners and landowners

- A long interactive process:
Commitment for many years. Not just pure action. Good planning!
- Why FANC? Nationwide network, good reputation and updated knowhow



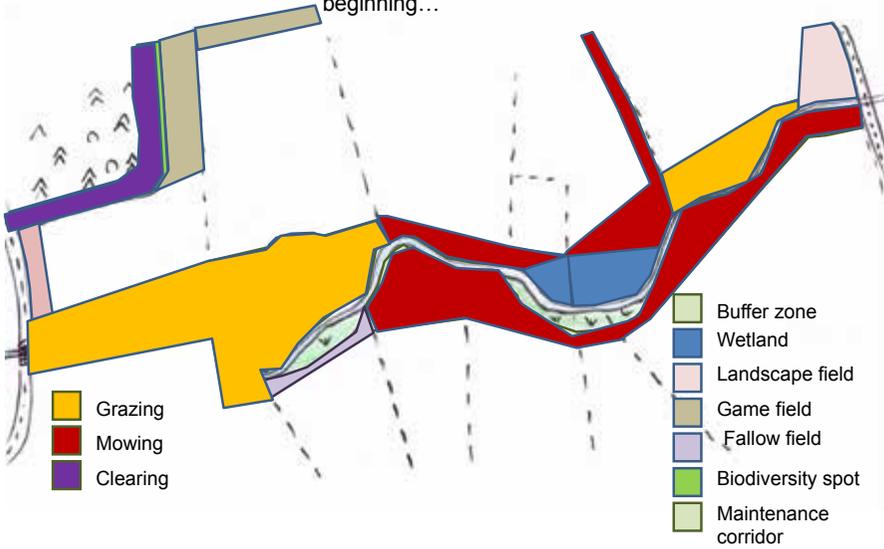
Methods: mowing, collecting of hay, clearance of trees and bushes, management by weeding surroundings of endangered plants, building fences for livestock and animal shelters

ORDER – how does this all go further?

1. The management site decided, land owner / manager committed to the project
2. Preliminary management plan
3. Management plan, detailed
4. Budget
5. Drawing maps, taking photos etc.
6. Contract and Licence, if needed
7. Go for it!



The Goal is visualized in the beginning...



17.04.12

7



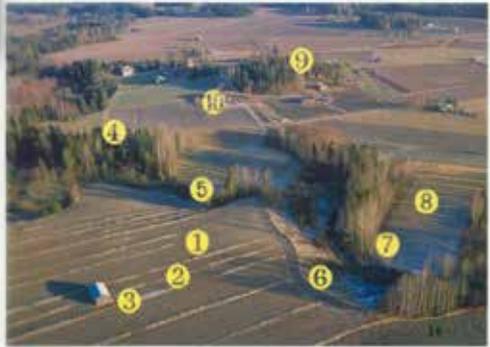
What is the motivation for the management?





Farmland biodiversity

1. Field
2. Ditch buffer strip
3. Hay barn & surroundings
4. Edge of forest and field
5. Wetland
6. Meadow
7. Edge of field and stream
8. Game field, game pasture
9. Forest patch
10. Farmhouse and garden



“New” model: Cooperation in management of landscape and enhancing biodiversity with enterprises



The fact: Support from the local community is essential



Soft skills of the adviser

- You can't go to a farm and say things as an outsider
- Respect the opinions of the farmer and villagers
- Remember this: he / she knows a lot about the nature of the farm
- Farmers are obviously better in practical work than you are (plus own tractor, chippers etc.)

Good adviser/NGO is a link between farmer, authorities and nature

➡ Leads to a realistic, balanced and functioning nature management plan and its implementation!



Great publicity: media loves traditional landscapes



Don't forget the smallest ones!



Wish for the Sunny weather, serve Tasty food and Drinks. Point out the Specialities and other values of the locations to the Volunteers and Visitors



Open space lovers



Rare butterflies and colourful dragonflies



Cute mammals and scarce birds



Signs for some locations



Haapamäen Asemanniitty

Kaivattajat reikivät Haapamäen vuodella ja 1800-luvulla. Monia silloin löydettyjä lajeja ei ole täällä pään taantua sen laajenemisen. Ravustele tuli Haapamäelle 1882 ja junien mukana tänne levisi uudenlaisia kasvilajeja. Yhteiskunnan perustamisen (1907) jälkeen kasvatettiin lisääntyä saavuttamien haapamäen vuodella 1926-1934, jolloin O.A. Gröndahl oli Haapamäen asemanniittien. Hän perusti tänne kasvitieteellisen puutarhan, joka tosin tuhoutui pian ratapihan laajenemisen yhteydessä. Osa laeista ja siemenmateriaalia ratapihan laadulta, josta niitä löytyy yhä, vaikka alkoi vuokryrmenet kalakuukien välityksellä. Nähty on 1990-luvulta alkaen jalkien hoitettua Keuruuseen Luonnonsuojelun toimista.



Haapamäen Asemanniittien kirkkaimat ja kirkkaimat, muutamia näkökohtia, mutta on kukaan nähty näitäkään.



Monet kasvit Asemanniitillä ovat harvinaisimmat, kun ne ovat nähty ovat jatkuvasti ja jatkuvasti. Kasvissa löytyy Asemanniittien kirkkaimien lajeista kukaan laajasta luonnonsuojelusta.

Nähty kasvilajeja on silloin kolmea lajia:

- Vanhojen laajenemisten ja pihamaiden kasvit, esim. makkaravalko, hiven-, kaurin- ja kassankello, nurmikohokki, ruusu-ruoho, isotaukku, kullero, huopahokki, keltanot, ukonputki, keltanokkero ja nähty näitäkin.

- Junien kuljettamista laeista pääsääntöisesti on kukaan, edelleen esiintyy mm. tahna-vaikku, ukonputki, pölkkyruoho, ruu-sirpikkäpötkö ja harnis.

- Gröndahlin puutarhan jäljellä alueilta löydettyjä mm. kinnangonniemi, rohto-raunioyrtti, kyläkurjenpölvä, siemänpötkö, tikkiköykki, rönnykankuusi, mukiminttu, nurmivaikku, tahnaivaivatti, vuokko, kaniavonniemi, huokkipietari, mukikukka, valkopiippi ja sirkus-sama.

Nähty voi kukaan vapaasti. Monet lajit kasvatetaan suopuella alueilta ja niitä voi olla vaikea havaita. Väittä erikoisempien kasvien tallasta. Kasvien kerääminen ja muu vahingollinen on kielletty.



Päiväkukka (Leucanthemum vulgare)



Nähty on kukaan alueille ja puutarhoissa. Kasvissa löytyy useita erikoisempia kasveja, mutta on kukaan nähty näitäkään. Kasvissa löytyy useita erikoisempia kasveja, mutta on kukaan nähty näitäkään.



Makkara (Lupinus albus)

Suomen Luonnonsuojeluliitto



Raised awareness on the value of landscapes



Prized by other organizations



We support partners to continue the work

- Some landowners supply for agrienvironmental support from EU
- Many associations/village communities/municipalities continue management by their own finance



Additional small scale project on 5 locations 2011-2013



Challenges

- Different administrative levels and bureaucrazy/NGO
- On some locations there will be no further management due to the lack of finance and support
 - How to "sell the idea again" to another company
 - To maintain the knowhow within FANC
 - "New ideas" for press releases

Enjoy the managed landscape and fruits of your work!
Make other landowners jealous 😊



Grazie!

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Special Thanks to: Eija Hagelberg ja Niina Jokela

WORKSHOP 4 / *ATELIER 4*

Landscape methodologies and tools: Learning and acting for the landscape *Méthodologies et outils du paysage: apprendre le paysage et agir en sa faveur*

Presidents

Kristine JENSEN

*Architect, Member of the Jury of the Landscape Award of
the Council of Europe*

Roberto GAMBINO

*Professor, Director of the European Centre of
Documentation on Natural Parks Planning,
Member of the Italian Landscape Award Commission*

Roberto GAMBINO

Professor, Director of the European Centre of Documentation on Natural Parks Planning, Member of the Italian Landscape Award Commission

According to the experience of the European Landscape Award, the improvement of landscape qualities implies a social learning process, needing important innovations in methodologies and tools for the territorial governance and planning. A double starting point can be seen:

- landscape policies must cover the whole of national territory, which does not mean that the same measures and policies must be applied to all landscapes, but that no landscape can be conceived as an “isle” to be protected independently from its context;
- landscape policies must be based on a forward-looking attitude, which means that no landscape can be conceived as a static and unchangeable reality, and every landscape has a projectual dimension (even if implicit or unconscious).

Consequently, an effective landscape policy means in general a mix of protection, management and planning, even if such actions must differently affect the diverse landscapes and components. In any case, the effective conservation of existing values and resources needs an innovative tension, while a sustainable and authentic innovation cannot avoid taking into account the complex natural and cultural heritage characterising each landscape, even if degraded or devastated. Innovative conservation is the way to face effectively the current transformation trends.

A real conservation of landscape characters, values and images must be rooted in local cultures. This needs the involvement of local people, actors and stakeholders, as well as the “care takers”, taking into account their perceptions, expectations and attitudes. Further, this implies that the landscape project may be conceived and managed as a community based process. This has important implications on the scope, role and contents of the knowledge and planning activities.

One of the main implications concerns a crucial shift: from the analytical and static inventories of “landscape goods” to dynamic and integrated cognitive approaches. A growing number of experiences show an effort of building a really “regulative” knowledge, able to guide the overall

strategies of intervention and regulation. A significant role in such direction has been played by the “structural interpretation” of territorial characters and trends, pointing out long-lasting or permanent elements and relations (“invariances”).

In tune with the above shift, a main bifurcation appears in some of the European experiences. On the one side, landscapes policies are essentially caring for the “landscape goods”, as well as for any “cultural goods”, monuments and objects of natural or cultural excellence: an attitude which reflects the same rationale of the original Unesco Convention and to some extent the rationale of the nature conservation (natural protected areas). On the other side, policies are caring for the territory, for the “landscape wholes” and places, for the relation systems and networks.

The care for the “territorial” dimension of the landscape policies gives a growing relevance to “strategic planning”: if compared to the traditional normative approaches, it implies new forms of process regulation, based on shared visions and objectives, co-operative and flexible directions, compact governance processes. While special landscape measures and plans (as in the regional landscape plans in Italy) are still called to ensure the protection of landscape goods, the strategic plans are increasingly called to ensure an effective integration of the protection measures into the territorial multi-sectoral governance.

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture, Slovenia

Representative of the Ministry

Jelena HLADNIK

Representative of Slovenia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment

Representative of the project

Jelena HLADNIK

Representative of Slovenia for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment on behalf of

Dušan OGRIN and Janez Marušič

Professors, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture, Slovenia

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia



University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, 1998

Jelena Hladnik, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Slovenia

Basic information about the project

- The project was selected on the national call for Landscape Award of the Council of Europe in the year 2009.
- Project was prepared by: **Department of Landscape Architecture** Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana.
- Project leaders: **Professor Janez Marušič** and **Professor Dušan Ogrin**.
- Project time frame: From 1991 to 1998.

The aims of the project

1. to acquire knowledge about the character and condition of Slovene landscapes,
2. to acquire the categorisation of Slovene landscapes according to their visual appearance – visual attraction,
3. to prepare the basis for protection of outstanding Slovene landscapes,
4. to prepare guidelines for landscape development and conservation.

Working Procedure

The first step in the work process was **the categorisation of Slovenian regions** into broad landscape units.

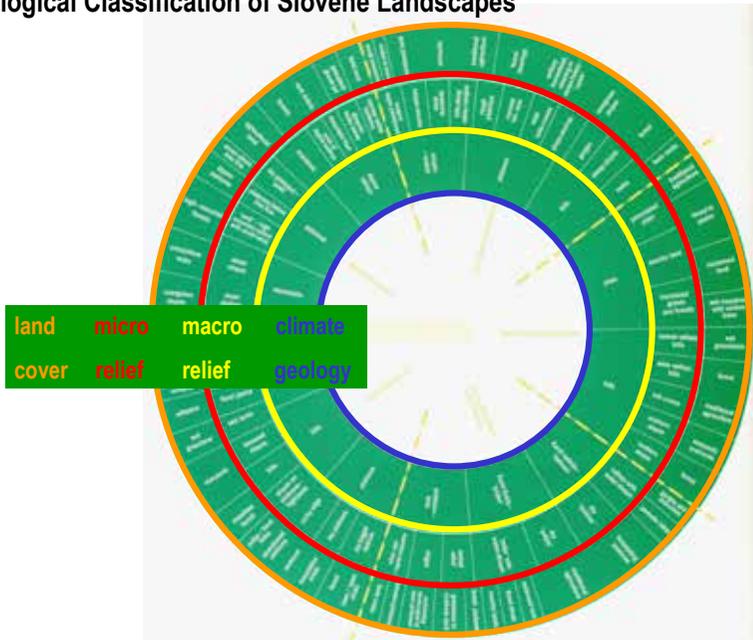
The regionalisation process took into account the objective natural characteristics:

- the first level of classification was based primarily on climatic and geological properties,
- the second level included macro-relief criteria, and
- the most important criterion of the last two levels was landscape image.

The landscape image was defined by **landscape patterns** as *a unit with common landscape characteristics* enabling the unit to become institution of information important to the planning tasks.

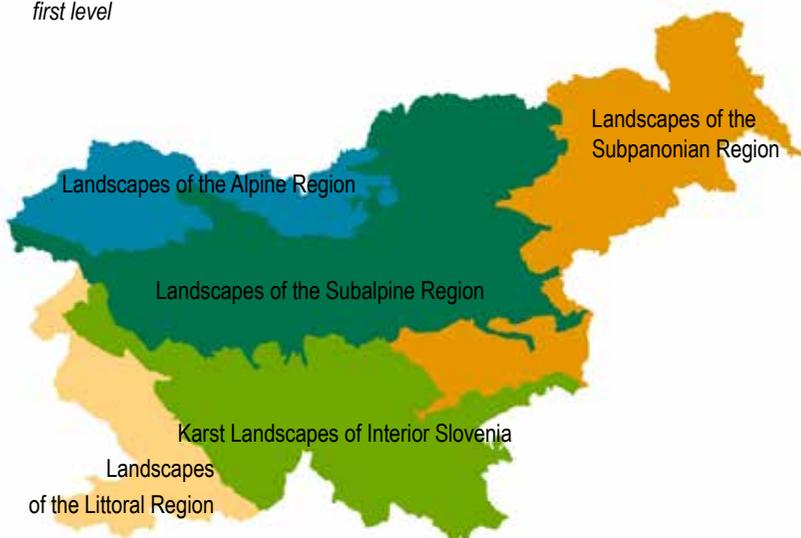
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Typological Classification of Slovene Landscapes



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

first level



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

second level



third level



fourth level



Evaluation of Slovene Landscapes

Four basic criteria:

- a) Natural Preservation
- b) Diversity
- c) Spatial order
- d) Harmony

Landscape units were ranked on the score from 1 to 5:

score 1 = the most, the largest, or to the highest degree

score 5 = the least, the smallest, or to the lowest degree)

Two additional criteria:

- e) Symbolic meaning of natural elements
- f) Symbolic meaning of cultural elements

Landscape units were ranked according to their significance:

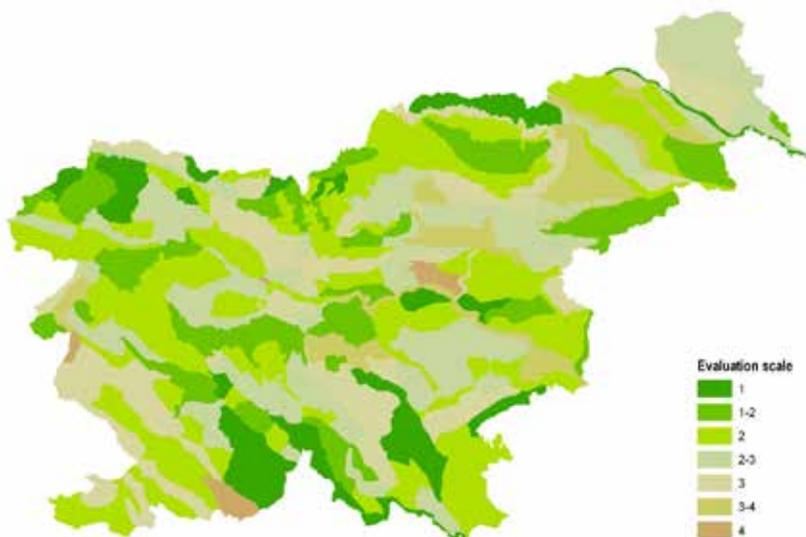
national significance

regional significance

local significance



Evaluation of Slovene Landscapes



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Alpine Region



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subalpine Region



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subpanonian Region



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Karst Landscapes of Interior Slovenia



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Littoral Region



Publication about the Project

The results of the research project were presented in six notebooks:

- **Methodological Basis**
- **1 Alpine landscapes**
- **2 Sub-Alpine landscapes**
- **3 Sub-Pannonian landscapes**
- **4 Karst landscapes of interior Slovenia**
- **5 Littoral landscapes**



Publication about the Project

Methodological Basis, was printed in both Slovenian and English and provides an introduction to the theoretical basis, international experience, and a description of the work process.

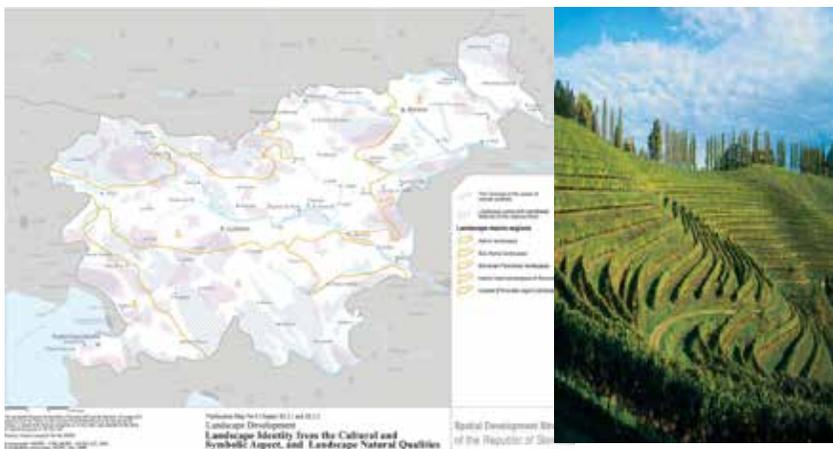
The following **five Slovenian landscape regions** were presented in each notebook, which was made up of:

- description of landscape units,
- regionalisation map,
- list of landscape patterns,
- evaluation of landscape sub-units.

The project results

- created a foundation for determination the most valuable landscape, so-called *outstanding landscapes*,
- provided an expert foundation for the establishment of *Areas and Elements of Landscape Identity* which were designated in national planning acts,
- provide valuable information for any continued research into the types of landscape areas,
- can be used in the development of tourism, which based on landscape diversity,
- the results of the project have become **an integral part of the sustainable development policy planning of Slovenia.**

Contribution of the Establishing Landscapes Quality Objectives: Areas and Elements of Landscape Identity



Contribution of the Establishing Landscapes Quality

Objectives: Slovenian Outstanding Landscapes



19

What are the instruments for maintenance diverse of the landscape

1. Sustainable spatial planning
2. Inter sectoral cooperation and harmonization (primarily among agriculture, cultural and nature heritage and tourism)
3. Raising of awareness – informing the public on the importance of landscapes
4. Public participation – better inclusion of the local population into the discussions of landscape contents.

Thank you for your attention!



The project of education and awareness-raising : city, territory, landscape, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain

Representative of the Ministry

Maria Linarejos CRUZ PÉREZ

*Representative of Spain for the implementation of the European
Landscape Convention, Institute of Historical Heritage of Spain*

Representatives of the Project

Eduard ROSELL MIR

*Deputy Director General of Spatial Planning and Landscape,
Generalitat of Catalonia*

Pere SALA I MARTI

Coordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

City, Territory, Landscape



Universitat de Catalunya
Departament de Territori i Ordenament del Paisatge

Observatori del Paisatge

Printed sheets



Universitat de Catalunya
Departament de Territori i Ordenament del Paisatge

Observatori del Paisatge

Printed sheets



- ▶ Panoramic photograph
- ▶ Four small, detailed photographs, that illustrate some of the key concepts or dynamics that characterise the landscape



- ▶ An aerial image of the area and a topographic map of the same
- ▶ An introductory text to the territory in which the study landscape is located.

Website: www.catpaisatge.net/educacio



Simultaneous use [paper-website]



Website

Printed sheet

Educational guides

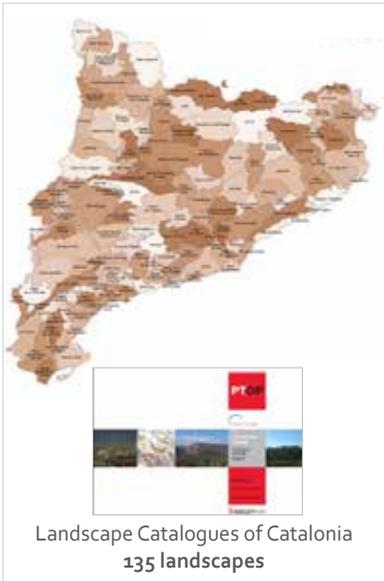


- ▶ Extensive information on the characteristics of the project



- ▶ General and specific guidelines and activities for working with students and monitoring the work

Relation with other instruments of the Landscape Act

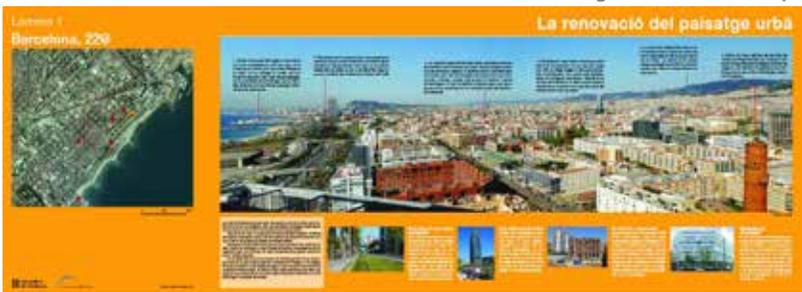


Methodology (I)

The analysis of each of the landscapes is based on a **study question**.

Barcelona 22@

Renovating the urban landscape



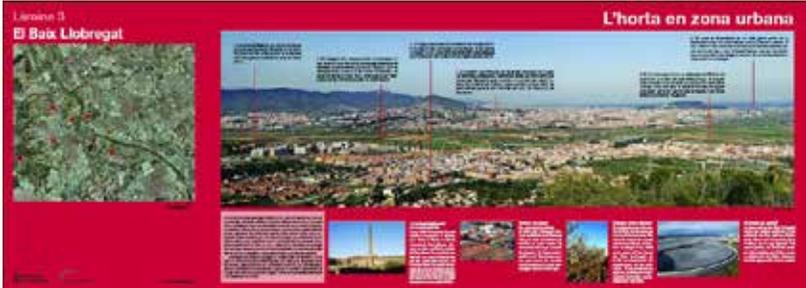
How does the urban landscape change when moving from an industrial neighbourhood to the technological district 22@?

Methodology (I)

The analysis of each of the landscapes is based on a **study question**.

El Baix Llobregat

Community gardens in an urban area



Must rural areas be conserved within urban zones?

Methodology (I)

The analysis of each of the landscapes is based on a **study question**.

La Costa Brava

Landscape as a tourist resource



How can landscape conservation and tourism be made compatible?

Methodology (I)

The analysis of each of the landscapes is based on a **study question**.

El Tarragonès

An industrial landscape



Can industry be compatible with housing, tourism and agriculture?

Methodology (I)

The analysis of each of the landscapes is based on a **study question**.

La Cerdanya

Landscape on the border



Do borders with another State change the landscape?

Methodology (II)

ANALYSING THE LANDSCAPE

1. Initial information about and perception of the landscape.
How do you feel before studying this landscape?
2. Description of the landscape.
What is it like?
3. Analysis of the processes of evolution and change that occur in the landscape.
How does it evolve? Why? What are the consequences of this?
4. Conflict/consensus and empathy regarding the changes in the landscape.
What do the involved stakeholders think?
5. Outlook for the landscape.
How do we think it will evolve and how would we like it to evolve?
6. General conclusions and answer to the study question.

Observatori del Paisatge

City, territory, landscape

Documentation Links Guide

La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 1 [Back to Introduction](#)

River landscape and energy production

You're registered with the name [xxxxxx](#)



Discover the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre.
You must find the six elements hidden in the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre. Remember that you can use the controls on the left to expand and move the image, which will make it easier to find hidden elements. Once you've found all six, you will need to answer the access question before moving on to Activity 2.
Switch between activities by typing Ctrl + arrows.

[Help?](#)

Activity 1
Access question

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www.observatori.org/

Observatori del Paisatge

La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 1 Back to Introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name: **admin123**



Riparian forest

The first stretch of the Ebro River forms great meanders, like the one near the fall with the saw castle in Fig. A well conserved (and now protected) riparian forest is growing on the riverbank and on river islets.



Discover the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre.

You must find the six elements hidden in the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre. Remember that you can use the controls on the left to expand and move the stage, which will make it easier to find hidden elements. Once you've found all six, you will need to answer the access question before moving onto Activity 2.

Switch between activities by typing Ctrl + r

MMBT



Activity 1
Access question



La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 1 Back to Introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name: **admin123**



How would you define this landscape?

Before moving on to the next activity, you must enter the answer in the following text box. The answer cannot exceed 255 characters.

Continue

Discover the landscape of

You must find the six elements of Ribera. Remember that you can use and move the stage, which will make it easier to find hidden elements. Once you've found all six, you will need to answer the access question before moving onto Activity 2.

Switch between activities by typing Ctrl + r

MMBT



Activity 1
Access question



La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 2 Back to Introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name: **observat**



The riparian forest is...

- The natural element ✓
- The man-made element

What is this landscape?
Look for eight elements of landscape of Ribera d'Ebre: of man-made or of nature, orthophotograph or in 3D appears in each one.

Switch between activities

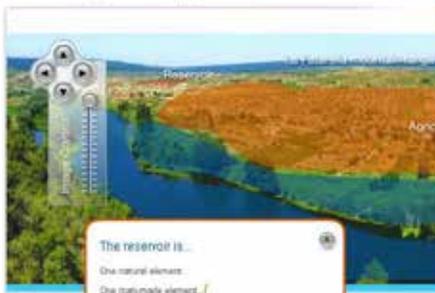
[Home](#)



La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 2 Back to Introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name: **observat**



The reservoir is...

- The natural element
- The man-made element ✓

What is this landscape?
Look for eight elements of landscape of Ribera d'Ebre: of man-made or of nature, orthophotograph or in 3D appears in each one.

Switch between activities

[Home](#)



La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 3 Back to Introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name **anonidat** 

How does this landscape change?

Comparing the satellite photographs, you must find four changes in the landscape that have appeared with the passing of time. You can expand and zoom these photographs, thus making it easier to find the changes. Remember that one was taken in 1986 and the other in 2006. (Sometimes these changes can take



1986

2006

Of the changes that you notice, indicate the two which, in your opinion, have been the most important in the evolution of the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre in recent years, and formulate an argument for your answer.

Continue 



Activity 3

Access questions

La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 4 Back to Introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name **anonidat** 



What do the people involved think about the changes?

The aim of this activity is to learn about the opinions of people linked with the landscape regarding the changes taking place there. To do so, you'll interview four characters scattered throughout the landscape.

Switch between activities by typing `Ctrl + current`.

task1



Activity 4

Access questions

La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 4 Back to introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name 



Xavier, builder

1. How has the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre changed after the establishment of chemical and nuclear industry facilities?
2. Does the river equal life?
3. Aside from the river, what components of the landscape would you highlight?
4. How important are the croplands to the landscape?
5. How would you like the town of Elix to be in the future?



What do the people involved think about the changes?

The aim of this activity is to learn about the opinions of people linked with the landscape regarding the changes taking place there. To do so, you'll interview four characters scattered throughout the landscape.

Switch between activities by typing **Ctrl + cursor**.

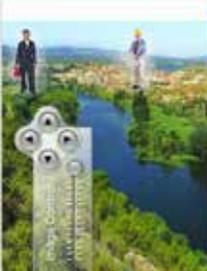
[Help](#)



La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 4 Back to introduction

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name 



Júlia, ecologist

1. How has the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre changed after the establishment of chemical and nuclear industry facilities?

The industrial facilities are out of place because they have no relation with the area's agricultural landscape. What's more, lots of infrastructure has been built to keep them running: such as reservoirs, major roads and high-voltage power lines, and this transforms the land.

[Go back](#)



What do the people involved think about the changes?

The aim of this activity is to learn about the opinions of people linked with the landscape regarding the changes taking place there. To do so, you'll interview four characters scattered throughout the landscape.

Switch between activities by typing **Ctrl + cursor**.

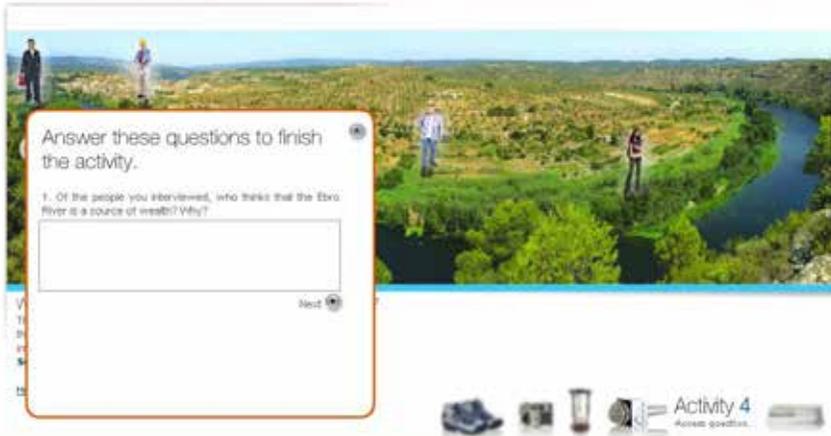
[Help](#)



La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 4 Back to introduction

River landscape and energy production

You're registered with the name: 



Answer these questions to finish the activity.

1. Of the people you interviewed, who thinks that the Ebro River is a source of wealth? Why?

Next 

Activity 4 Answer questions 

La Ribera d'Ebre, Final report Back to introduction

River landscape and energy production

You're registered with the name: 



Report on Ribera d'Ebre landscape - river landscape and energy production

Center: Valldor
Study group: convisit
Date: unknown
Recipient: Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

1. The features that define the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre
This landscape can be defined as follows:

The most important man-made components that make up this landscape are:

The most important natural components that make up this landscape are:

The most important changes that have taken place in the landscape of Ribera d'Ebre in recent years are:

Previous  Next 

La Ribera d'Ebre, Final report

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name **sebastian**

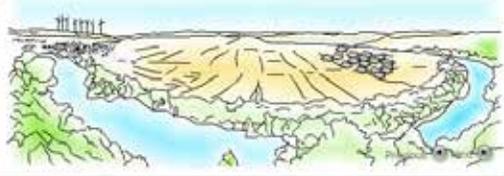
Report on Ribera d'Ebre landscape - River landscape and energy production

Center: Vistula
 Study group: convict
 Date: undirect
 Recipient: Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

3. The landscape of Ribera d'Ebre a few years from now

To see the **future landscape** that you think is best adapted to this area, answer the questions on the left, which you can use to design a **sketch** of the panoramic photograph that you've seen over the previous activities. To do this, click on the questions and various options will appear. Choose one by clicking on it and you'll see how the future landscape you've selected appears in the sketch. You'll have to bear in mind everything you've learned so far to complete the exercise: the elements that define the landscape, how it has changed with the passing of time and the needs of the people who live there.

How might the riparian forest change in the future?
 Should we let the fields gradually be abandoned?
 Should we put smaller heating plants near the river and install windmills in the mountains?




La Ribera d'Ebre, Final report

River landscape and energy production

You registered with the name **sebastian**

Report on Ribera d'Ebre landscape - River landscape and energy production

Center: Vistula
 Study group: convict
 Date: undirect
 Recipient: Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

4. Can river and traditional agricultural landscapes co-exist with high-risk industry?

Answer these questions once the simulation has ended.

Previous **Next and save file**



The role of the teachers

- ▶ Participation of some teachers in the **preparation of the materials** (2006-2007).
- ▶ The project was developed in an **experimental way at 10 education centres** (2006-2007).
- ▶ **Presentations of the materials** in the different territories and diffusion between the educative services (centres of pedagogical resources, fields of learning and schools of adults).
- ▶ The Government and the Landscape Observatory **offer training courses on landscape issues for teachers** that update knowledge about landscape in the context of the ELC, as well as to provide specific guidelines for using the material in the "City, Territory, Landscape" project.



Some important results

- ▶ In the 2008-2009 school year, the material was addressed to **more than 450,000 students** from 12 to 14 years of age across Catalonia.
- ▶ **Integrated understanding of the landscapes** (all kind of landscapes) and the dynamics, while avoiding views of the landscape that are too partial and narrow.
- ▶ Based on the use of **new information technologies** and on the **combined use of interdisciplinary and interpersonal work** to make it more comprehensive, entertaining, interactive and cooperative.
- ▶ A shining example of the transversal collaboration and cooperation that is so hard to achieve.

City, Territory, Landscape.

www.catpaisatge.net/educacio
www.xtec.cat/paisatge



CATPAISATGE2020



- Understanding and making people aware
- Living and producing within quality surroundings
- Internationalization from singularization
- The creation of new reference landscapes
- Landscape, creativity and local development
- Landscape, entrepreneurship and occupation
- Landscape, citizenship and values
- Climate change, energy and landscape
- The research as a rising value

Representatives of the Project

Eduard ROSELL MIR

*Deputy Director General of Spatial Planning and Landscape,
Generalitat of Catalonia*

Pere SALA I MARTI

Coordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

The project “City, territory and landscape” is a creative educational project on pedagogical innovation in landscape, addressed to students of secondary education in public schools of Catalonia; the project is promoted by the Departments of Territory and Sustainability and the Department of Education of the Government of the Generalitat of Catalonia and the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia.

The project is an instrument for education on landscape based on the objectives of the Landscape Act of Catalonia. It has been developed by the Government of the Generalitat of Catalonia for the implementation of the Catalan Landscape Act 8/2005, under the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

Catalonia signed the European Landscape Convention in December 2000, only a few months after its approval by the Council of Europe on October 20, in Florence. In 2005 the Catalan Parliament passed the Catalan Landscape Act 8/2005, inspired of the principles of the Convention, and with the commitment of public administrations of Catalonia into developing policies for the preservation, improvement, planning and management of landscape.

The Catalan Landscape Act adopts the European Landscape Convention definition of landscape: “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors”. According to this comprehensive and integrated concept of landscape, the Catalan Landscape Act does not seek a regulation of every component that influences landscape, but provides public administrations with specific tools to legally recognise landscape values and to promote actions for its recognition, conservation and improvement. The principles of the Landscape Act emphasise the need for the leading role that has to be

developed by public administration on the implementation of policies with respect to landscape.

In accordance with these objectives, the Landscape Act includes operative instruments facing the recognition, the protection, management and regulation of landscapes in Catalonia, in order to preserve its cultural, social and economic values within a frame of social and territorial development, spatial planning and sustainability.

Instruments for landscape protection, management and planning

These are instruments directed to legally recognise landscape as an asset to be protected, and introduce landscape in land use regulations throughout spatial planning, urbanism and in all policies of urban or territorial development or in sectorial policies that might have effect on landscape. The Landscape Catalogues and the Landscape Directives, according with the regulations established over the territory by the existing spatial plans, are part of these instruments.

In compliance with the Catalan Act on Territorial Policy, Catalonia is divided in seven areas, each one being planned by a comprehensive spatial plan. In accordance with the Catalan Landscape Act, spatial plans are complemented with Landscape Catalogues corresponding to each area: Alt Pirineu i Aran, Comarques Centrals de Catalunya, Camp de Tarragona, Terres de Lleida, Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, Comarques de Girona i Terre de l'Ebre.

According to Landscape Catalogues, Catalan landscapes have been divided into 135 landscape units. Specific Landscape Catalogues have been approved in accordance with the territorial range of the spatial plans. Landscape Catalogues are not merely a list of elements or spaces, but rather provide information and knowledge of great interest on Catalan landscapes and define landscape quality objectives, landscape directives and guidelines that will be incorporated in the spatial planning system and, subsequently they will be applied on urban planning, projects and developments, and land use regulations that will be implemented in the local level by the municipalities and local authorities.

The Landscape Act also determines the use of specific landscape impact and integration studies (EIIP) to evaluate the consequences that might have on landscape (the implementation of actions, activities or projects of public works), and to establish criteria to integrate them. These landscape impact and integration studies are required for the approval of actions, uses, activities and new constructions to be established on sites being classified as non urban by local urban plans.

Instruments related with coordination, education and awareness-raising on landscape

These are actions aimed for promoting the knowledge of landscapes, introducing landscape education programs at all levels, implementing actions intended for raising awareness on landscape among people and public or private organisations, and developing activities for training specialists on landscape, including the creation and implementation of management tools.

The Landscape Act also created the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia as a specific institution to collaborate and implement in the commitment of the Catalan Government into developing landscape policies. The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, among many other activities, has carried out the technical coordination and promotion of the Landscape Catalogues and Landscape Charters, and is developing a leading role in the implementation of landscape policies. Since it was created in 2005, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia has consolidated as a leader international institution in the field of landscape.

The project “City, territory and landscape” promoted by the Departments of Territory and Sustainability and the Department of Education of the Catalan government and the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, is a successful example of the implementation of landscape education policies as provided in the Catalan Landscape Act. This project is aimed to introduce landscape education into secondary schools in Catalonia.

As established in the European Landscape Convention, the Catalan Landscape Act also makes recommendations on developing actions to promote awareness on landscape in civil society, private organisations and public authorities. In this way, the Department of Territory and Sustainability participates in the projects on landscape Pays.Doc and

Pays.Med.Urban, and has coordinated the working team on awareness on landscape with other 14 Mediterranean regions participating in the Pays. Med program. As a result of this project, a book entitled, “Awareness-raising on landscape: a challenge for the 21st Century”, was published that develops guidelines for the application of the European Landscape Convention on this matter.

Financing instruments

The Fund for Landscape Protection, Management and Planning, is the financial instrument for actions aimed to improve landscapes by the Government of Catalonia. The Fund is dedicated to annual public open calls for specific lines of action.

The project “City, territory and landscape” first started in 2005. It was intended to provide teaching material on landscape for children in secondary school in a new and innovative way. The materials were prepared by people of recognised prestige in the matters of education and landscape. These materials were tested experimentally during the school year of 2006-2007 and were used in ten secondary schools in Catalonia. In the school year 2008-2009 these materials were distributed in all secondary schools and were used successfully for over 450.000 students.

The “City, territory and landscape” project is basically directed to children in secondary school in the subjects of Social Science and Science of Nature in the first and third degree of secondary education (from 12 to 16 years old). Nevertheless these materials may be used in the final degree of elementary school (from 10 to 12), and can also be used on the subjects of Geography and Science of the Environment in high school degrees (from 16 to 18 years old).

This project is an innovative educational project for both its teaching contents and its methodology.

It intends to accomplish three main goals:

- to raise awareness on landscape among secondary education students for promoting a new culture of territorial performance and landscape values;
- to provide teachers of secondary education with updated resources and educational skills on landscape education in the context of the Catalan Landscape Act and the European Landscape Convention;
- to promote the use of new technologies in secondary school.

The project has the aim of understanding and promoting the knowledge of landscape in the sense that is stated by the European Landscape Convention and the Catalan Landscape Act. In this way, besides the prevailing classical approach of teaching landscape through the study of the physical and descriptive characteristics on the natural and rural landscapes, the project aims to foster a new culture on landscape.

The “City, territory and landscape” project focuses on the interactions between the natural and the human and social factors that have shaped and transformed landscape throughout history. For this reason, the project aims to deepen and strengthen the explanatory dimension of landscape and to achieve a significant understanding on landscape organisation and dynamics in today’s territorial, social and economic culture and the processes of urbanisation and transformation of the cities, the territory and land areas.

The project provides students with some materials to study actual landscapes of Catalonia and to analyse and understand the role that man has played in the transformation of environment and landscape. It presents a set of twelve landscapes that are representatives of today’s diversity of landscapes in Catalonia; it includes not only the spectacular and beautiful natural or rural landscapes but also humanised landscapes of everyday’s life.

The teaching materials are made of:

- Twelve large scale prints representative of different landscapes of Catalonia, with aerial photographs, maps and descriptions.

	Print Title	Landscape
1	The Renovation of Urban Landscape	El Barcelonès
2	The Vicinity of the Metropolis	El Pla de Bages
3	An Agricultural Park in an Urban Area	El Baix Llobregat
4	Landscape as a Touristic Resource	Costa Brava
5	A City inside a Natural Park	La Garrotxa
6	The Renovation of an Agricultural Landscape	El Priorat
7	An Industrial Landscape	El Tarragonès
8	Compact City, Diffuse and Extended City	El Vallès
9	Riverside Landscape and Energy Production	La Ribera d’Ebre
10	Irrigation Landscape on Dry Plains	El Segrià
11	The Border Landscape	La Cerdanya
12	Landscape as a Touristic Scenery	Era Val d’Aran

Landscapes studied by the project

- a set of teaching activities with materials containing a guide with specific information and activities for academic use;
- a website (www.catpaisatge.net/educacio) presenting the selected landscapes in an interactive and attractive way, with images, animations and sounds to understand landscapes.

For each of the twelve selected landscapes, the website provides a set of activities and exercises in which the student can get information and have an initial contact with that particular landscape. The student will be requested to follow a five step activity to understand the processes of change and evolution of the landscape:

- *Discovering the landscape*

Students will have an initial contact with the landscape with large scale images, and will be requested to find several hidden elements which are characteristic of this landscape.

- *What is the landscape like*

Students will have to describe landscapes and locate its most significant features using topographical maps and aerial photographs.

- *How does the landscape change*

Students are asked to find out and analyse the processes of change and evolution of the landscape through the years, using two aerial photographs corresponding to 1986 and 2006.

- *The opinion of the people involved*

In this activity students continue the analysis of the landscape by gaining an understanding of the different attitudes by asking questions to some hypothetical virtual people who might be living these and are involved in the transformation of this landscape.

- *The final phase*

In this phase students may observe future landscape changes depending on the choices made previously and according to a number of simulated scenarios. Finally, students are encouraged to put together a report based on all they have learned from the previous activities.

These activities are related to general guidelines concerning each landscape, and presenting a central point of specific interest with questions related to the processes of change and transformation that have been taking place on that particular landscape. Finally, students are encouraged to put together, in a group work, a report on all they have learnt in the previous activities. This report can be printed and filed in a database to be used for teachers and to assess the work done by students.

	Point of interest	Study questions
1	The renovation of urban landscape in Barcelona.	How changes urban landscape when an industrial area transforms into a technological district?
2	The influence of the metropolis.	What are the effects on landscape generated by the expansion of a metropolitan area?
3	Rural areas in urban zones.	Should we preserve rural areas inside urban zones?
4	Landscape as a touristic resource.	How should be compatible the conservation of landscape and its exploitation as a touristic asset?
5	A city inside a natural park.	How can we make compatible a city inside a natural park?
6	The renovation of a rural landscape.	Is it possible to preserve a traditional agricultural area and to live in it?
7	An active industrial landscape.	An active and competitive industrial area might be compatible with housing, agriculture and tourism?
8	Compact city versus diffuse city.	Residential dwellings or family homes? What type of development should be more sustainable?
9	Riverside landscape and energy production.	Traditional fluvial and agricultural landscapes can coexist with the threats of industrial risk?
10	Landscape of an irrigated land on dry plains.	What is the impact of irrigation on the regulation and management of the territory?
11	The border landscape.	Do landscapes change by territorial borders?
12	Landscape as tourist scenery.	Can landscape became banal and transform into a theme park?

Points of interest and study questions on landscapes studied by the project

The project “City, territory and landscape” has been created to develop knowledge and understanding of the Catalan landscapes, and aims to develop reasoning and critical thinking about the state of landscapes and

its evolution. Students will learn that landscape is an important part of our natural and cultural heritage.

Territorial performance and economic development must be compatible with sustainability and respectful towards landscape and environment. “City, territory and landscape” aims to contribute to raise consciousness on the need to avoid the threats that our landscapes face and to preserve and maintain landscape values as a part of our culture.

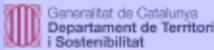
The project has been awarded a Special Mention for the 2nd Council of Europe Landscape Award 2011. As stated by the Jury: *“The project of education and awareness-raising: ‘City, territory and landscape’ is an exemplary achievement, aiming to forge a new territorial culture and feeling of responsibility vis-à-vis the landscape. Considering its quality and scope, this creative educational project provides an excellent model for any similar scheme. It acknowledges that landscape is in constant evolution and that educated citizens are better able to deal with future challenges. Its diversity and richness infuse responsibility in the citizens and creates an exemplary model for education based on public participation and awareness-raising”*.

CITY, TERRITORY, LANDSCAPE.



A Project of education and awareness-raising on landscape.

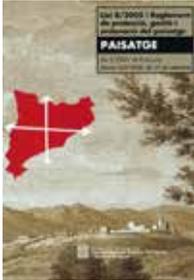
Landscape policy in Catalonia.



“The landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.”

Preamble to the European Landscape Convention
Florence, 20 October 2000

LANDSCAPE POLICY IN CATALONIA.



- **European Landscape Convention.**
Florence. October 2000.
- **The Parliament of Catalonia joined the European Landscape Convention.**
December 2000
- **Catalan Landscape Act. 8/2005.**
Landscape Protection, Management and Planning.
June 2005

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE CATALAN LANDSCAPE ACT 8/2005.



- **Legally recognize landscape as an asset to be protected.**
- **To characterize, appraise and catalogue the landscapes of Catalonia.**
- **To integrate landscape in spatial planning, urbanism, land use regulations and on sectoral policies.**
- **To raise society's awareness of the value of the landscape.**
- **To foster the protection, planning and management of the landscapes of Catalonia.**

THE NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE LANDSCAPE



- **Catalan Landscape Act. Law 8/2005, of 8 June, on protecting, managing and planning the landscape.**

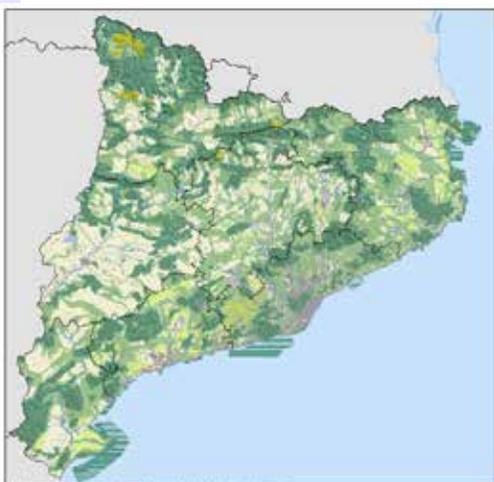
Article 1. Object.

The purpose of the Law is to recognise, protect, manage and plan the landscape in order to preserve its natural value and its heritage-related, cultural and economic value within a framework of sustainable development.

To that end, the Law fosters the integration of the landscape in town and country planning policies and in other sector-specific policies that affect it. The Law is also intended to raise society's awareness of landscape issues.



THE SCOPE OF THE CATALAN LANDSCAPE ACT 8/2005



- **ELC's definition of landscape:**
"an area as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors."
- **The territory of Catalonia as a whole, particularly the urban, periurban and rural zones .**
- **Provide specific tools to recognize landscape values.**
- **Promote actions for the recognition, conservation and improvement.**
- **The need of a leading role of the public administration on policies with respect to landscape.**

INSTRUMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING.



▪ Landscape Catalogues.

Tools for introducing landscape into spatial planning and sectoral policies.

Territorial scope of the landscape catalogues according to the seven Spatial plans.

Based on an integrated vision of landscape: taking together the natural and cultural components.

Not merely an inventory of elements, but tools for the description, characterization and classification in landscape units.

Definition of landscape quality objectives and proposal of measures and actions.



INSTRUMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING.

Landscape Catalogues



Landscape quality objectives.

Landscape Directives



Spatial Plans

▪Landscape Directives.

Based on the Landscape Catalogues, contain criteria for the implementation of the proposed quality objectives and standards into Spatial plans and territorial policies.

They can take the form of:

- >Rules
- >Guidelines
- >Standards
- >Recommendations

There is a set of General Landscape Directives that are valid for all the territory, and other specific directives to be applied to each landscape unit.

INSTRUMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING.



▪ Landscape Charters.

Instruments for setting strategic and voluntary agreements between public and private agents to carry out actions to preserve landscape values.

- > They may be launched by the Government of Catalonia and by local authorities.
- > They must take into account the Landscape Catalogues.

BODIES THAT WORK JOINTLY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CATALONIA ON LANDSCAPE ISSUES



▪ The Landscape Observatory

Advisory body, which has its own legal status as a consortium, supports and cooperates with the Government of Catalonia in landscape matters.

- > It is intended to pursue the scientific and promotional work associated with observatories.
- > It is charged with drawing up the Landscape Catalogues.
- > It may join the European observatories network.



FOSTERING AWARENESS, PROMOTING AND EDUCATING



European Landscape Convention

Article 6 Specific measures.

A. Awareness raising

Each party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them..

B. Training and education

a) Training for specialist in landscape appraisal and operations

b) Multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned

c) School and university courses which address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.



FOSTERING AWARENESS, PROMOTING AND EDUCATING



Catalan Landscape Act. 8/2005.

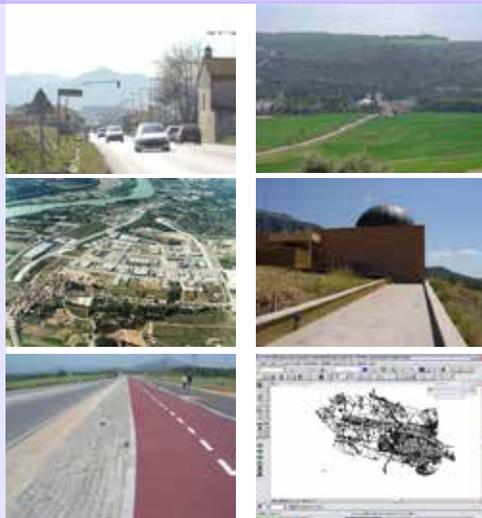
Article 15 Measures for landscape awareness raising, education and support.

1. The Government should raise awareness of society, private organizations and public authorities to the landscape and its values, respect for their cultural, social and economic aspects, respect to their development and evolution, and on the need to promote and enhance protection, management and planning.

2. The Government should promote consideration of the landscape in the programs of the various educational levels, in particular those for the training of specialists.

It should also promote the exchange of experience and should give support to research projects and dissemination of knowledge on the landscape.

INSTRUMENTS FOR COORDINATION EDUCATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING ON LANDSCAPE



Strategic Guidelines

- Actions aimed for promoting the knowledge of landscapes.
- Introducing landscape education programs at all levels.
- Implementing actions intended for raising awareness on landscape among people and public or private organizations.
- Developing activities for training specialist on landscape including the creations and implementation of management tools.

EUROPEAN PROJECTS PAYS.DOC

[PAYS.DOC]



- PAYS.DOC. An Interreg Project bringing together 14 Mediterranean projects for fostering good practices in landscape issues over the period 2005-2007.
- Four lines of work are pursued:
 - > A portal on the landscape
 - > A catalogue of good practices
 - > A network of observatories
 - > Practical Guides
- Catalonia takes charge of producing the Practical Guides on the basis of experiences contributed by the various regions.
- Organising the Second Mediterranean Prize for the Landscape.



EUROPEAN PROJECTS PAYS.MED



- PAYS.MED. A Project bringing together 15 partners of Mediterranean regions to develop knowledge and tools for public policies and private initiatives for the preservation, management and enhancement of urban and peri-urban landscapes.
- Six thematic fields in the project:
 - > Virtual Observatory of Mediterranean urban Landscapes (Andalusia)
 - > Catalogue of Good Practices for Landscapes in Urban Areas (Murcia)
 - > Management guidelines for urban Mediterranean landscapes in progress (Lombardy)
 - > Awareness raising activities (Catalonia)
 - > Pilot projects in accordance with art.6 of the ELC (Emilia Romagna)
 - > "PAYS MED- The Mediterranean Landscapes portal. (Umbria)
- Catalonia takes charge of coordinating the work on awareness raising.



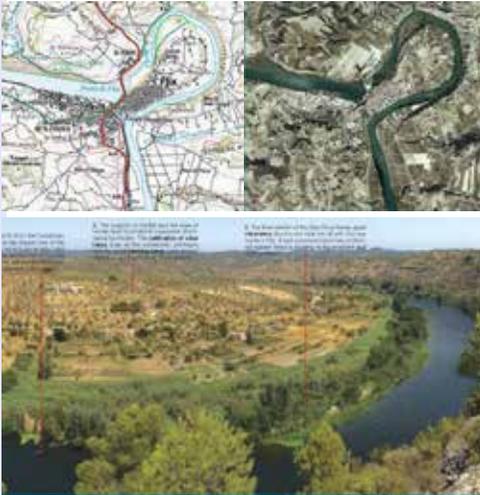
CITY, TERRITORY, LANDSCAPE.



- Educational project on pedagogical innovation on landscape.
- Addressed to students of secondary education.
- Based on the principles of the Catalan Landscape Act 8/2005 and the European Landscape Convention.
- Focuses on the interactions between natural and human factors that have shaped landscape.
- In 2008-2009 the teaching materials were distributed on public schools in Catalonia and used for over 450.000 students.



CITY, TERRITORY, LANDSCAPE.



- **Main objectives.**
 - To raise awareness on landscape among secondary education students for promoting a new culture of territorial performance and landscape values.
 - To provide teachers of secondary education on public schools of Catalonia with updated resources and educational skills on landscape education.
 - To promote the use of new technologies in secondary school.



City, territory, landscape.

A Project of education and awareness-raising on landscape.

Landscape policy in Catalonia.

Thank you for your attention
eduard.rosell@gencat.cat

We are making our landscape: Educational and awareness-raising project for the public, Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, Slovenia

Representative of the Ministry

Jelena HLADNIK

Representative of Slovenia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment

Representative of the Project

Natasa BRATINA JURKOVIC

Representative of the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects

Introduction

The purpose of the project “We are making our Landscape” was to disseminate knowledge about the landscape to the general public, and especially to present the Slovenian landscapes better. The idea and main goal of the project was to implement the European Landscape Convention, Article 6, A – Awareness-raising.

The Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects set up the educational and awareness-raising project in 2004-2005, which consisted of several activities and events.

Reasons for the implementation of the project

Development has its impact on the appearance of physical space and the transformation of landscapes. We can not stop the modification of landscapes. Changes in landscapes must be faced in a conscientious and creative manner. Familiarity of the professionals and public in general with our landscapes is crucial for a creative management and planning of the Slovenian landscapes. The visual character of the landscapes depends on the images that the society has of the landscape, which also influences the

way we deal with the landscape. The quality of the space and the living environment we are to make depends to a great extent on the development processes, as well as on the individuals and their willingness to make decisions about the future development of the physical space and about the destiny of our landscape heritage.

With this project, the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects wanted to promote the perception of children and adults of their everyday environment and the awareness of landscape quality, and thus develop an informed relationship of the public to the environment, physical space and landscape from the youngest age.

Main aim of the project

The project aimed to stimulate children and adults to observe the landscape in everyday environment and to perceive the landscape qualities in order to raise awareness of the public for the environment, space and landscape in the earliest age possible. The project focused on education of the pedagogues, mentor teachers, children and their parents, as well as the general public. With the suggestive title “We are making our Landscape” we tried to point out the idea that all of us who live in a certain environment, with our attitude and the way of living, have influence on the state of the landscape and the space, and thus take part in the creation of our everyday landscape.

Activities and events within the framework of the project “We are making our Landscape”

The duration of the project lasted from October 2004 to May 2005, and it comprised several activities and events, such as:

A series of five posters about diversity of “Slovenian Landscapes” were published in October 2004. The concept was based on a research project “Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia” (1998), which defines five landscape regions in Slovenia. Each poster presents one of the landscape regions with the most characteristic photographs of the landscape types. The photographs are accompanied by a short description of the landscape type, and each poster contains a detailed explanation of terms of landscape, Slovene cultural landscape and outstanding landscape.

The posters are meant to contribute to the familiarisation with Slovene landscapes and basic definitions of landscapes.

A one day seminar and workshop for mentors, which was organised to inform and educate teachers and mentors about the project, took place on 5th November 2004.

A seminar accompanied by a presentation workshop for primary school teachers, kindergarten teachers, and all the others interested in landscape management was held in Ljubljana. The workshop was attended by 50 participants, mainly primary school teachers. The workshop focused on the creation of the notion of landscape, of the role of the landscape architect in the society, as well as on how to perceive, analyse and shape the landscape. The participants took active part in discussing the presented topics, and gave several interesting suggestions on additional methods of knowledge dissemination.

A publication of the workshop for teachers, mentors and parents was issued on 5th November 2004. The publication contains the presentation of the project “We are Making our Landscape” a definition of the term “landscape” presentation of the European Landscape Convention, presentation of the project “Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia”, definition of the natural and cultural landscape, perception of the landscape, experience values of the landscape, landscape analysis on the case of Radensko polje and landscape representation.

A competition for art and photographic works started in December 2004. It was announced on the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architect (SALA) website and in the media, and was sent to all primary schools and kindergartens of Slovenia in November and December 2004. The competition for art and photographic works in the field of landscape management was of educational and awareness-raising nature, and was aimed at children between the ages of four and fifteen. It was based on the observation of the landscape we live in, and on the representation of its characteristic images through art and photography. The children were divided into the following age groups:

- Group A: ages 4 to 6,
- Group B: ages 7 to 10, and
- Group C: ages 11 to 15.

The competition was then closed and the best works were selected at the end of May 2005.

The competition was attended by 90 primary schools and 43 kindergartens. There were 1029 submissions of art and photographic works, including 797 drawings and paintings, 22 models and 210 photographs. The motifs or themes were mainly natural and cultural landscapes, city and urban landscapes, landscape patterns that were presented also in an abstract manner, children and school playgrounds, private gardens, individual landscape elements (trees, flowers, houses, hayracks, mills), and of course, people and animals as landscape components.

The panel of experts was composed of 10 persons, representing the Department for Landscape of the University of Ljubljana, and landscape architects, members of SALA. The selection criteria were: creativity, innovativeness, readability, the message conveyed, composition (proportions, hierarchy, rhythm, contrast, accents, and articulation of structural elements).

In total, 95 children won an award, namely 63 for individual works, 19 for the group works and 13 special awards for groups. The latter were given to groups and mentor teachers for the outstanding works, unity of the group works, innovative work methods, and sometimes for the comprehensive presentation of the method by the group as a project.

Awards were sponsored by the national and local authorities, museums, publishers, bookshops, horticulture firms and firms dealing with landscape planning.

All the recipients received an additional award – a free visit to Gorenjska Museum in Kranj with presentation of the award certificate; besides, in addition to recognitions and awards, they received a series of five posters “Slovenian landscapes” from Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects.

An exhibition of the selected works and a festive ceremony with presentation of awards and presents to the best participants was organised on 27th May 2005. More than 200 people participated at the opening of the exhibition and the award ceremony for the best works-awarded children, teachers and parents. Upon conclusion of the ceremony, the host, i.e. the Technical Museum of Slovenia, offered a free guided tour of the

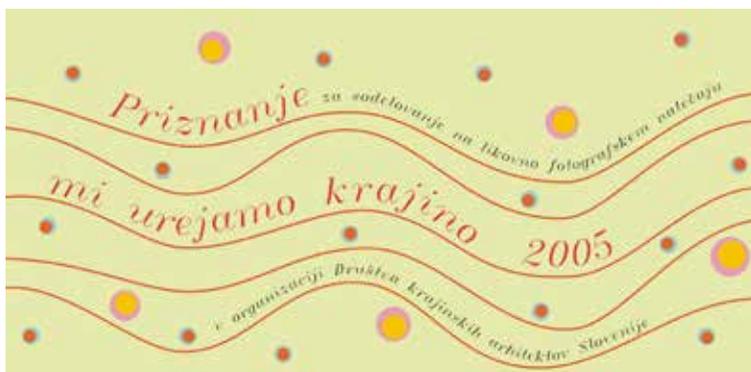
permanent collections of the museum. The exhibition lasted from May 2005 until February 2006 at the Technical Museum of Slovenia.

The publishing of a brochure about the project “We are making our Landscape”, exhibition of awarded art and photographic work, and presentation of the project was realised at the international conference “Landscape and Society”, Ljubljana, May 11-12, 2006. An exhibition of the best works was organised at the Ljubljana Castle during the conference. A brochure about the project and especially about its results was published.

The brochure was submitted to all primary schools and education institutions in Slovenia and all who participated in and contributed to the implementation of the project in any way, as well as the media.

The whole project was implemented by the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects in cooperation with the Department of Landscape Architecture of the Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana, and with the financial support of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia and various sponsors. The leaders of the project were Jelena Hladnik and Nataša Bratina Jurkovič, landscape architects and members of the Slovenian

Association of Landscape Architects. Around 15 members of the association SALA participated in the entire project.



Project “We are making our Landscape” – Design of Award

Conclusion

The successful functioning of an integrated landscape development system largely depends on social awareness and the knowledge and awareness on the significance of landscape. Therefore, education on landscape and its role in everyday life within general education institutions in all periods of life is of major importance. The project “We are making our Landscape” implemented in Slovenia may be an exemplary instance of such an educational and awareness-raising programme.

The project was designed in multiple dimensions and for multiple purposes. It was very successful and prominent in Slovenia, since it was based on the creativity as well as encouraging children and their mentors to think about the values in the landscape and the quality of life in their everyday environment. The awareness that in our environment, in our home place, there are landscapes which are beautiful, which we like visiting, where we play, socialise and relax, was the main aim of the project.

Researching our environment, thinking about it, observing the landscapes and trying to draw or paint these landscapes, take a photo of them or present them in the form of a model, was a great achievement for children. They discussed the content together with mentors, we encouraged them to go with us into the nature, to their environment and they were aware that the landscapes from their home environment were the most important and the most valuable for them. In each environment there are landscapes which are special, pleasant, unique and thus outstanding for the residents.

The mentors – teachers, educators and parents, were very enthusiastic about the project and its implementation. In the discussion and the survey that was carried out among them they said that they missed similar contents where children could talk about values and simultaneously develop their creativity in the regular school programme. Teachers often run out of time to add new contents when dealing with the prescribed subject matter. Therefore, such education projects which encourage schools and kindergartens to the implementation are very welcome, since they can be implemented during additional lessons. The form of the contest is very appropriate for children, due to a type of competitiveness it additionally motivates them to make the best creations. Simultaneously, they gain new knowledge of a particular content and the project encourages them to think about the theme, which is later on presented with their creations.

The final result, the exhibition of all creations and a major prize awarding in broader public, was in general very positive for the children. They were thrilled that they could see their creations exposed and also saw what other children created. Every child and mentor was awarded the prize for the participation and thus there were many happy faces at the prize awarding event and some of them briefly expressed their impression about making their creations on their own wish. Excitement and desire for further participation in such and similar projects could be felt among all participants.

For us, who implemented, the project it was a great pleasure and our award for the voluntary work was the achievement of the purpose by implementing the project and even exceeded our expectations.

Particularly important is the fact that young generations were informed about the landscapes subject matter and expressions about the significance and values of landscapes, which is also the purpose of the European Landscape Convention. The project thus helped increase the awareness of public that all of us, who live in our environment, influence the condition and appearance of landscapes and the space in general with our attitude and actions and thus continuously contribute to the creation of our landscapes, of our everyday life environment.

The participants of the project also became aware of the knowledge that a quality space and preserved landscapes with many natural and cultural elements present an important natural source which is limited. If we lose landscapes of high value due to an excessive pressure of developmental activities, we lose them forever, since they are irreplaceable and thus we also lose our quality of life.

Children will grow up and this obtained knowledge will help them contribute to deciding about the protection and development of landscapes, about their everyday environment by means of procedures of including the public. For example, in Slovenia the public can participate in the preparation of spatial planning document procedures. Efficient public participation will only be possible if the public is better informed and educated.

Literature and references

Online resource

DKAS: Projects “Mi urejamo krajino - We are making our Landscape”, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects (SALA), [online]. <http://www.dkas.si>

Books

Nataša Bratina Jurkovič (2007) “Activities of the Slovenian Association of Landscape architects in education and professional public, awareness-raising and presentation of the project “We are Making our Landscape”, in: Landscape and Society, 4th Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ljubljana, 11-13. May 2006, p. 305-312.

Nataša Bratina Jurkovič (2011) Nosaltres Fem el Nostre Paisatge: un projecte educatiu i de sensibilització, in: Paisatge i educació, Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya, Spain. (International Conference “Landscape and Education”, Barcelona, Spain, November 2009), p. 308-317.

project "We are Making our Landscape"
education and public awareness-raising, activities of SALA

11th meeting Council of Europe, **Carbonia, 4-5 June 2012**

Nataša Bratina Jurkovič, M. Sc., landscape architect



Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Slovenije
DKAS

Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects
SALA



founded in 1992

web site:

www.dkas.si

Main activities organised by SALA

Conferences, worksops and publications:

- The Profession Today (*Lendava, 1994*)
- Degradation of the Landscape (*Topolšica, 1995*)
- Planning of the Open Space in Urban Environment (*Ljubljana, 1996*)
- Environmental Impact Assessment as a Planning Tool in Environmental Protection (*Ljubljana, 1997*)
- Water – Its Use, Protection, Design (*Čatež, 1998*)
- Cultural Landscape within the Dynamics of Development and Conservation (*Portoro , 1999*)
- Nature in the City / between the Planned and Spontaneous (*Ljubljana, 2000*)
- The Ethics of Spatial Planning (*Rogaška Slatina, 2001*)
- Globalscape – Landscape Planning in the Era of Globalisation (*Portoro , 2002*)
- Landscape Architecture between Today and Tomorrow (*Ljubljana, 2004*)
- Professional bases (*Ljubljana, 2005*)
- Open public space – planning, management, protection (*Ljubljana, 2008*)
- *April – mounth of Landscape architecture (2010, 2011,2012)*
- **Patterens in landscape** (*Ljubljana,2011*) – workshop for children in framework of the project *We are Making our landscape.*

Exhibition of the works of SALA members:

- Records in the Landscape (*Ljubljana, 2004*)

Educational and awareness-raising project for the public:

"We are Making our Landscape" (*Ljubljana, October 2004- May 2005*)

3

We are Making our Landscape – educational and public awareness-raising project

October 2004 – May 2005



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

4

Activities and events in the framework of the project

a series of posters
"Slovenian Landscapes "

OCT 2004

a seminar with a workshop

NOV 2004

a publication **We are Making our Landscape**

NOV 2004

a competition for art and photographic works

DEC 2004

selection of the best works

MAY 2005

exhibition and a ceremony with awards

MAY 2005

publishing of a brochure of the project

MAY 2006

Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

5

Publication of a series posters Slovenian Landscapes



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

6

**A seminar with a workshop
to inform teachers about the
project - and publication
"We are Making our Landscape"**



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

7

Competition for art and photographic works

The children were divided into the following age groups:

Group A: ages 4 to 6	387 arts
Group B: ages 7 to 10	278 arts
Group C: ages 11 to 15	363 arts
Total:	1029 arts



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

8



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

Selection of the best works of the competition

the selection criteria:

- **creativity**
- **innovativeness**
- **readability**
- **the message conveyed**
- **composition**
 - *proportions*
 - *hierarchy*
 - *rhythm*
 - *contrast*
 - *accents*
 - *articulation of structural elements*



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

9

Exhibition of the best works and ceremony of awards



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

10

Exhibition of the best works and ceremony of awards

Award to the best participant



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

11

Exhibition of the best works and ceremony of awards



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

12



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič





Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

Publishing of a brochure about the project

**Brochure
may 2006**

english and
slovene version



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

Patterens in landscape (Ljubljana, April 2011)
workshop for children in framework of the project
We are Making our landscape



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič



Vodji projekta: Jelena Hladnik in Nataša Bratina Jurkovič

Thank you for your attention!



Project leaders: **Nataša Bratina Jurkovič** and **Jelena Hladnik**

Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Slovenije - DKAS

Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects
Ljubljana, Slovenia

more about the project
on web site

www.dkas.si

The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape, Foundation Landscape Manifesto, the Netherlands

Representative of the Project

Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape

The Landscape Manifesto project was designed to highlight the importance of the landscape and to improve the quality of the Dutch landscape. Through promoting the involvement of citizens, an exchange of knowledge between organisations, improving the quality of landscape planning as well as an analysis of the current maintenance tools, searching for sustainable financing within the government, the Foundation Landscape Manifesto proves a strong force for the ‘landscape enlightenment’. Forty seven organisations collaborate to raise awareness and to coordinate efforts to support landscape maintenance. Through reuniting a group of non-governmental organisations with different objectives, but all sharing the same concern for the landscape, the Foundation Landscape Manifesto has achieved increasing the authorities’ and the public’s awareness of landscape. This step creates a force, which uniformly works to implement the European Landscape Convention by whatever tools are at its disposal, whether this means improving landscape policies or ‘Landscaping your courtyard’ campaigns.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it is an exemplary project which enables the sharing of expertise, the education and mobilisation of citizen initiative, in order to support the sustainable territorial development of the landscape.

Rapporteur

Anna KNUTSSON

Researcher for Cultural Issues, Sweden

Every European landscape is loaded with history. Whilst history is only one of many factors which make up a landscape it is not to be overlooked. If we are able to properly read and manage the history of a landscape, we can use this to create a future for almost any landscape.

As has been concluded times and again, a landscape has many, and almost an endless amount of factors that needs to be taken into consideration. However, to me there is one that stands out in particular; this is the relationship between the inhabitants and their landscape. This relationship is defined by their common history and it is also through history that future landscape work can find inspiration, whether this is through preserving and revitalising the past or rejecting it in the search of something new. The candidates for the Landscape Award 2010-2011 proved that there is a desire among many people to reconnect with their landscape, and to embrace this relationship if supported by information and resources.

Whilst many people take the emotional connections to their landscapes for granted or even recognise it but do not know how to interact with it, the Award offers a superb occasion to inspire and be inspired. The diversity of the projects offers ideas for everyone, from government to the local population.

Carbonia – a neglected mining and industrial area. It is one of many abandoned industrial areas across Europe which was left to its fate when it was no longer seen as profitable. But unlike many, Carbonia through inspiration, determination and community spirit refused to give up. Through innovative thinking and persistence they have shown that it is possible to make use of a landscape formed by mining and industry to create a sustainable tomorrow. Building on their mining heritage they are creating a new relationship to their landscape rather than succumbing to inactivity and decline. This trait can be seen with many of the nominees and it should be treasured and supported, and most definitely not overlooked.

**ADDITIONAL
CONTRIBUTIONS
CONTRIBUTIONS
*ADDITIONNELLES***

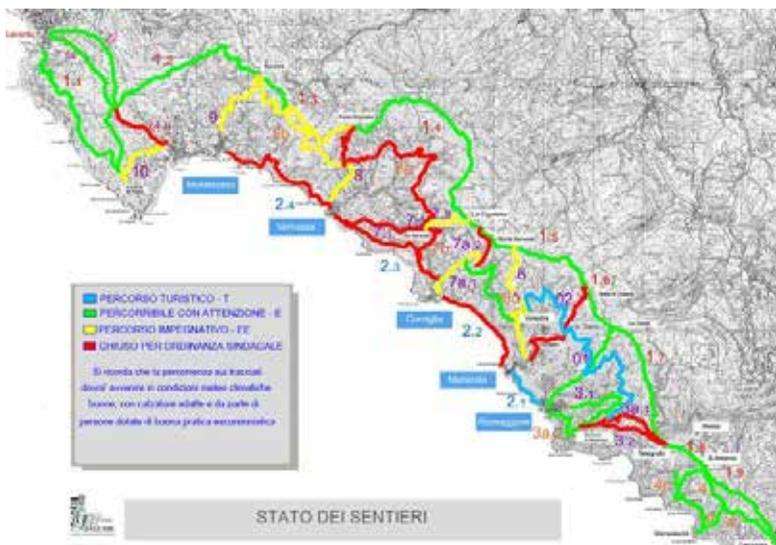
**Environmental protection and identity
values in landscape strategies in Italy**

Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO

*Representative of Italy for the implementation of the European
Landscape Convention, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities*



PARCO DELLE CINQUE TERRE





CORNIGLIA



MANAROLA



MONTEROSSO



VERNAZZA



RIOMAGGIORE









The European Foundation il Nibbio and the Université d'été

Giovanni BANA

President of the Foundation Il Nibbio.

Alessandra BANA

Administrator of the Foundation Il Nibbio.

Paola MAGNANI

Administrator of the Foundation Il Nibbio.



La Fondazione Europea IL NIBBIO e l'Université d'Été



The European Foundation IL NIBBIO (**FEIN**), meant an ONG (Non Governative Organization) which has been present in the European Council since 1999, has participated in the last developments carried out by the European Convention on landscape (**CEP**).

FEIN was present at CEP's joining on October 20, 2000 in Florence; in the following years, in accordance with the association's statute, FEIN has been committed in improving the Convention's fundamental elements in order to promote a better knowledge and divulgation even in our country: this is the reason why in 2004 Université D'Été (**UDE**) became effective. Born under the meaning of a "a full immersion course" where participants could be either informed on the landscape's different aspects or take an active part in workshops.

In 2004 FEIN, thus, promoted 8 meetings with UDE under the high patronage of the President of the Republic even for the 2012 edition, and with the patronage of the Lombardy Regional Council, which have been following, by facing different subjects related to the landscape.



The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Eté



In **2004**, during AROSIO'S TALKS ON LANDSCAPE (I COLLOQUI DI AROSIO SUL PAESAGGIO), the real meaning of the word Landscape (with its most varied meaning in the juridical, countryside, architectural, natural and ecological) was clearly explained thanks to a wide range of interventions and workshops, being fully aware of the importance of local traditions.

In **2005**, thanks to an eco-sustainable kind of tourism, Bellagio's scenario and the state forest of Corni di Canzo were thoroughly analysed.

In **2006**, in *Landscape, Rurality and Wine and Food*, we analysed the rural and food and wine resources as richnesses for exploiting the landscape.

In **2007**, with THE RURAL LANDSCAPE IN PERIURBAN AREAS (IL PAESAGGIO RURALE NELLE AREE PERIURBANE), workshops obtained privilege on factories of periurban well-being by suggesting project solutions in order to develop research aimed at improving not only cultivation techniques but to perform more correct actions on the landscape.



The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Eté



In **2008** THE CITY STEPS FORWARD (LA CITTA' AVANZA), THE LANDSCAPE STEPS BACK (LA CAMPAGNA ARRETRA): WHICH RURALITY? (QUALE RURALITA'?) has been the occasion of returning to a "Green Mind" in a historical and cultural context.

In **2009**, with LANDSCAPES OF RESPONSIBLE NUTRITION, HOSPITALITY AND ENOGASTRONOMY (I PAESAGGI DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE RESPONSABILE, DELL'OSPITALITA' E DELL'ENOGASTRONOMIA).

In **2010** THE YOUNG AND THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON LANDSCAPE WHILE APPROACHING THE X ANNIVERSARY OF CEP (I GIOVANI E LA CONVENZIONE EUROPEA SUL PAESAGGIO ALLA VIGILIA DEL X ANNIVERSARIO DELLA CEP) was an analysis on the relationships between the young and the Convention. Three specific workshops at the Consorzio of the Villa Reale di Monza were set up.



La Fondazione Europea IL NIBBIO e l'Università d'Etè



In **2011** THE ROLE OF LOCAL BOARDS AND THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON LANDSCAPE (IL RUOLO DEGLI ENTI LOCALI E LA CONVENZIONE EUROPEA SUL PAESAGGIO) was analysed in order to follow two distinct laboratories; the one on the justice and the landscape and the other one set up at “Bosco delle Querce” which has become the main landscape expression, being settle on ten hectars once occupied by buildings up to the tragic event of Icmesa in Seveso on July 1976: 35 years of history explained to the young who were not yet born at that time.



The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Università d'Etè **2012**





The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Eté



LOMBARDY LANDSCAPE PRIZE

Besides Université d'Etè there is the Lombardy Landscape Prize given to:

the reporter of Televisione della Svizzera Italiana, Romano Venziani in 2007;

the editor of La Provincia di Como, Giorgio Gandola in 2008;

the Director of ACER Giovanni Sala in 2009 ;

the Director of OROBIE Giuseppe Cappellini in 2010;

the Parco Regionale Migliarino San Rossore Massaciuccoli and the Lombardy Foundation for the Environment in 2011.



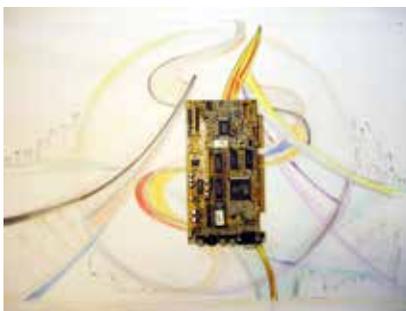
The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Eté



ERBA'S CHARTER: I COLLOQUI DI AROSIO SUL PAESAGGIO 2004-2010

The X anniversary of the CEP's joining proved to be favourable for the presentation of Erba's Charter in Florence drawn in the end of the VII ed. UDE 2010, in which the guidelines and **Université d'Etè aims have been put down and which has:**

- suggested conventions in favour of the diffusion of CEP
- carried out an information campaign, analysis and application of that instrument through summer courses addressed to all dealing with cultural/environmental political matters, besides the population
- tested mutual systems of participation and learning aiming at reaching a shared planning
- sided local administration, consulted universities and different personalities on the matter





The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Été



Université d'été wishes to:

- make the 6-year-activity experiment available
- take part to similar meetings through the web
- developing any other wider information on CEP
- promote new initiatives for the implementation of CEP at all managerial levels, public and private

Université d'Été suggests:

- the development of strategies for the application of CEP in collaboration with local boards
- sustain and start researches aimed at improving the safeguard of the environment
- side local administrations in the specific environment-related subjects
- carrying out new operative models meant to be available on the formative system of the environment

Université d'Été invites:

- the European Council to promote conferences aimed at analysing the environment
- the administration to develop the environmental subject in collaboration with the citizens through the local institutions
- the local boards to involve institutions in the planning choices with a strong participation of the local citizens



The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Été





The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Été



AGREEMENT (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA)



One of the aims Université d'Été has reached has been a 3-day full immersion inside the environment and the realization of a range of projects with and for the environment. An example of it is the undersigning of an agreement among the 23 city councils of Alta Brianza in order to set a system *to understand* CEP by initiatives aimed at improving and exploiting the natural, historical, artistic, and cultural heritage of the environment.

- **City Councils Association for a shared and integrated strategy of local development**

IBM - Milano





The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Eté



EUROPEAN WEEK ON THE LANDSCAPE

Université d'Eté has acknowledged and carried out the European Week on the subject of "Landscape" in order to promote local-cultural events and sustain the local restaurants with their menus based on the typical local cooking traditions.



The European Foundation IL NIBBIO and Université d'Eté
SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT(MENZIONE SPECIALE)



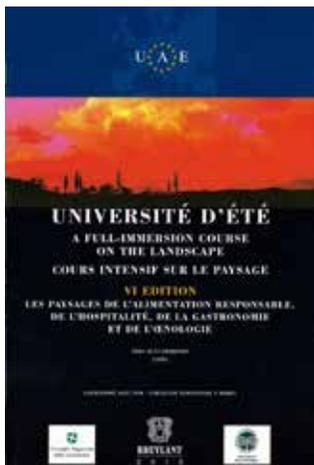
We would like to bring to your attention that FEIN, too, with its 7 editions of Université d'Eté on the European Convention - Environment subject - has been mentioned and awarded for the promotion of international courses and cultural activities according to the principles of the European Convention on Landscape.



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ACTS (GLI ATTI)



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CLOSING SESSION

SESSION DE CLOTURE

Maria Grazia BELLISARIO

*Director of Architecture and Contemporaneous Art, Representative of
the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy*

Alessandra FASSIO

*Curator, Responsible of the Italian Selection of the Landscape Award,
Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities,
Service Architecture and Contemporary Art of Italy*



CONCLUSIONS GENERALES

Enrico BUERGI

Ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et Président du jury des Sessions 2008-2009 et 2010-2011 du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Monsieur le Maire de Carbonia, Giuseppe Casti,

Monsieur le Président de la Province de Carbonia Iglesias, Salvatore Cherchi,

Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des autorités locales et régionales de la Sardaigne,

Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants du Ministère italien des Biens et des activités culturelles,

Madame la Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Maria José Festas,

Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe en charge du suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage,

Monsieur le Président du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT, Elias Bériatos,

Madame la représentante du Conseil de l'Europe, Responsable de la Convention européenne du paysage, Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons,

Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des Etats contractants de la Convention européenne du paysage,

Mesdames et Messieurs les responsables et représentants des projets adressés au Conseil de l'Europe pour les Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2009 et 2011,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

D'abord j'aimerais remercier et féliciter le Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe pour l'organisation, comme toujours parfaite, de cette 11^e Réunion des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du

paysage, vouée au Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, ici à Carbonia en Sardaigne, Italie, ainsi qu'à tous ses partenaires italiens : le Ministère italien des biens et des activités culturelles, la Région sarde, la Province de Carbonia Iglesias et la Commune de Carbonia.

Le thème de cette réunion est consacré à la présentation des sélections nationales, effectuées par les Etats Parties à la Convention et présentées au Conseil de l'Europe en vue de l'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe pour les années 2008-2009 (première édition) et 2010-2011 (deuxième édition). Candidatures qui, en conformité avec l'article 11 de la Convention, concernent des politiques ou des mesures visant à la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement durable de paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple à d'autres collectivités territoriales européennes.

Le premier constat consiste dans le fait que l'ensemble des sélections nationales qui viennent d'être présentées sont de grande valeur et méritent d'être connues et reconnues au niveau européen pour leur rôle exemplaire et en tant que sources d'inspiration. Chaque réalisation résulte en effet d'une sélection effectuée au niveau national par les Ministères responsables de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage et nos félicitations vont ainsi à l'ensemble de ces réalisations.

Le deuxième constat est celui de la très grande diversité des politiques et des mesures présentées, reflet bien sûr de la diversité des paysages, mais aussi de la diversité des champs d'application ainsi que des réalisations à tout niveau et à toute échelle, y compris au niveau de l'information et de la formation.

Permettez-moi d'abord de rappeler que le Prix se fonde sur la Résolution CM/Res(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe adoptée par le Comité des Ministres le 20 février 2008. Le Comité des Ministres, rappelant que l'article 11 de la Convention européenne du paysage, considère que le prix vise à récompenser des initiatives concrètes et exemplaires pour la réalisation d'objectifs de qualité paysagère sur le territoire des Parties et qu'il s'inscrit dans la lignée du travail accompli par le Conseil de l'Europe en faveur des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et du développement durable. Celui-ci met effectivement en valeur la dimension territoriale des droits de l'homme

en reconnaissant l'importance des mesures prises pour améliorer les qualités paysagères du cadre de vie des populations.

Le Prix récompense ainsi un processus de mise en œuvre de la Convention, se traduisant par une réalisation effective et mesurable. Il contribue également à sensibiliser les populations à l'importance des paysages pour la qualité de vie des êtres humains, la consolidation de l'identité européenne et le bien-être individuel, et de la société dans son ensemble, ainsi qu'à son effet positif pour le développement. Il favorise aussi la participation du public au processus décisionnel des politiques du paysage.

Les discussions faisant suite au premier Atelier intitulé « Paysages urbains et périurbains : des paysages à vivre », ont surtout mis en exergue le rôle central et l'importance primordiale d'améliorer, par des mesures concrètes, la qualité de vie dans les paysages urbains et périurbains. On constate aujourd'hui une dégradation de plus en plus accrue, surtout dans bon nombre de paysages périurbains. Les projets prévoyant des interventions concrètes en vue de leur requalification sont d'ailleurs ceux qui ont reçu le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe en 2009, à savoir le Parc de la Deûle de Lille Métropole, en France, et en 2011, la Ville de Carbonia, Italie. Les fonds de financement de mesures concrètes, eux, s'avèrent être des outils très efficaces et réussis.

Le résultat majeur du deuxième Atelier intitulé « Paysages, routes et chemins : découvrir le paysage », voué en grande partie aux interventions favorisant la découverte et la connaissance du paysage consiste, suite aux discussions, à l'apport considérable de la réalisation de « découvertes orientées », qui en favorisent leur connaissance, en particulier aussi du grand public, et génère par là une augmentation du respect qui leur est porté. Ceci vaut aussi pour la compréhension du rôle de la gestion du paysage, en particulier du paysage rural, orientée aux critères du développement durable et de la qualité du paysage.

Les discussions faisant suite au troisième Atelier, consacré aux « Paysages entre nature et culture : paysages historiques et vivants », ont contribué à mettre en exergue des champs d'intervention particulièrement vastes et différenciés dans les paysages ruraux traditionnels et contemporains, forgés par l'activité humaine, ainsi que leur rôle primordial pour la biodiversité et la valorisation du patrimoine culturel (archéologie, habitat vernaculaire...). Il ressort en particulier des discussions le fait que la

récupération de ces paysages selon des critères de qualité paysagère ainsi qu'une gestion respectant leurs caractéristiques est de plus en plus reconnue comme essentielle.

Enfin, les mots-clés qui ressortent du quatrième – et d'ailleurs en partie aussi du deuxième – Atelier, intitulé « Paysage : méthodologies et instruments, apprendre le paysage et agir en sa faveur », sont la sensibilisation, la formation, l'intervention des habitants, ainsi que l'identification et la qualification des paysages. Le projet d'éducation scolaire à grande échelle mis en place en Catalogne (Espagne) est particulièrement apprécié et représente certainement un cas modèle de premier ordre pour d'autres régions et Etats européens.

Je terminerai mon intervention en présentant quelques conclusions générales concernant l'ensemble des Ateliers.

Il ressort des présentations et des discussions dans ces différents Ateliers que la réalisation de politiques et mesures concrètes ne peut être que le fruit d'un engagement absolument majeur des partenaires concernés, de personnes visionnaires qui « tirent au char », cherchent l'accord, savent expliquer, dialoguer, mais certainement aussi écouter et respecter d'autres opinions.

Il ressort par ailleurs des discussions le fait que toute mesure est importante, indépendamment, par exemple, de la valeur juridique attribuée à un paysage tel que sa classification, et indépendamment de l'ampleur territoriale de la mesure visée.

En ce qui concerne les mesures de plein terrain, il ressort des discussions qu'il est important de prendre en considération en premier lieu les paysages du quotidien, donc les paysages de tous les jours, et, dans ce contexte, de poser l'accent sur les paysages dégradés et les mesures visant à leur requalification et leur assainissement, afin d'améliorer la qualité de vie et le bien-être de leurs habitants. Cette orientation est apparue fondamentale à différents orateurs et intervenants et, d'après moi, pourrait être considérée non seulement comme un des résultats majeurs de ces Ateliers, mais peut-être même comme un élément majeur de ligne de conduite, valable pour toute application de la Convention européenne du paysage, et en ce sens aussi pour le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

En ce qui concerne l'information et la promulgation du Prix, ressort l'importance accrue d'un renforcement de toute activité dans ce secteur, en particulier envers les instances politiques et le grand public qui sont, contrairement aux instances spécialisées dans le domaine, le public cible, afin que les mesures énoncées par la Convention européenne du paysage trouvent un soutien et une application conforme à leur importance dans tout Etat européen.

D'ailleurs, certains des projets présentés essayent de donner des réponses concrètes et constructives à la grave crise économique.

Enfin, permettez-moi, certainement au nom de tous les participants, de souhaiter un grand succès aux éditions futures du Prix européen du paysage, Prix qui deviendra de plus en plus adulte, et qui est désormais une grande, lumineuse étoile dans le firmament de la Convention européenne du paysage.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Enrico BUERGI

Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and President of the Jury of the Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Firstly, I would like to thank and congratulate the Council of Europe Secretariat for the, as always, perfect organisation of this 11th Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention focusing on the Council of Europe Landscape Award, here in Carbonia in Sardinia, Italy, and all its Italian partners, namely the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Region of Sardinia, the Province of Carbonia Iglesias and the Municipality of Carbonia.

The main focus of this 11th Meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops is the presentation of the national candidates, selected by the States Parties to the Convention and presented to the Council of Europe, for the Council of Europe Landscape Award for 2008-2009 (first session) and 2010-2011 (second session). In accordance with Article 11 of the Convention, these applications relate to policies or measures for the protection, management and sustainable development of landscapes which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other local and regional authorities in Europe.

The first thing to note is that all of the national selections, which have just been presented, are of a very high quality and deserve to be known and recognised at European level as examples and sources of inspiration. Each candidate is the winner of a national selection process run by the Ministers responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and so they all deserve our wholehearted congratulations.

The second point that can be highlighted is the enormous diversity of the policies and measures presented, which is of course a reflection of the diversity of landscapes but also of the diversity of their fields of application as well as the fact that they are carried out at all levels and on all scales, including that of information and training.

I would like to begin by pointing out that the Award is based on Resolution CM/Res (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008. The Committee of Ministers draws attention to the fact that Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention regards the Award as a means of rewarding exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of parties to the Convention and that it is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development. It really does promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people's living environments.

In this way the Award rewards a process of implementation of the Convention, resulting in an effective, measurable achievement. It also helps to make people more aware of the importance of landscapes for the quality of people's lives, consolidation of the European identity and the well-being of individuals and society as a whole, along with its positive impact on development. It also fosters public involvement in the decision-making process concerning landscape policies.

The discussions following the first Workshop, entitled "Landscape in urban and peri-urban areas: Landscapes for living" focused mainly on the key role and paramount importance of improving the quality of life in urban and peri-urban landscapes through practical measures. Deterioration of landscapes is an increasingly widespread problem, particularly in many peri-urban areas. Moreover, projects including specific measures for the rehabilitation of peri-urban landscapes received the Council of Europe Award in both 2009 (the Parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France) and in 2011 (Carbonia Municipality, Italy). Funds to finance specific measures are highly effective and successful tools.

Following the ensuing discussions, the major outcome of the second Workshop, entitled "Landscape routes and trails: Discovering Landscapes", which was largely given over to contributions promoting the discovery and knowledge of landscapes, was the substantial contribution of "targeted discovery", fostering knowledge about landscapes, particularly among the public at large, and hence giving rise to an increase in the respect that is shown for them. This also applies to people's understanding of the

role of landscape management, particularly in the rural landscape, when geared to the criteria of sustainable development and landscape quality. The discussions following the third Workshop, entitled “Landscape between nature and culture: Historic and alive landscapes” helped to highlight particularly broad and varied fields of action in traditional and contemporary rural landscapes, which are shaped by human activity, as well as their crucial role in biodiversity and the development of cultural heritage (archaeology, vernacular housing, etc.). One of the main points to emerge from these discussions was the increasing recognition that it is essential for these landscapes to be dealt with in accordance with landscape quality criteria and managed in a manner that respects their inherent characteristics.

Lastly, the key ideas which arose from the fourth Workshop entitled “Landscape methodologies and tools: Learning and acting for the landscape” – and also, to a degree, from the second Workshop – were awareness-raising, training, the involvement of local inhabitants and the identification and evaluation of landscapes. Particular appreciation was shown for the large-scale school education project set up in Catalonia in Spain, which certainly provided a prime example for other European regions and states. I shall end my statement with a few general conclusions regarding the workshops as a whole.

The presentations and discussions during these workshops show that concrete measures and policies can only be implemented if the partners concerned show total commitment and if they involve visionary people who not only show the way, seek agreement and know how to explain and discuss matters but also are most certainly able to listen to others and respect other opinions.

The discussions also showed that every measure is important, irrespective of factors like the legal status assigned to a landscape such as its classification or of the geographical scope of the measure.

As to measures taken in the field, it was agreed that everyday landscapes should be the prime consideration and that, in this context, the emphasis should be on degraded landscapes and measures to restore and rehabilitate them so as to improve the quality of life and well-being of their inhabitants. Various speakers and contributors regarded this approach to be essential and I have a feeling that this might be considered to be both one of the

major results of these workshops and perhaps also a major strand of our future agenda, relevant to any application of the European Landscape Convention and hence also to the Council of Europe's Landscape Award. Emphasis was also placed on the increased importance of publicising and promoting the award and directing this in particular at political authorities and the public at large as it is they, rather than the specialist bodies working in this field, who are the target audience, the aim being that the measures set out in the European Landscape Convention attract support and are applied to a degree that reflects their importance in all European countries.

In addition to this, some of the projects presented are attempting to provide specific, constructive responses to the serious economic crisis we face. Lastly, I will most certainly be acting on behalf of all the participants when I wish every success to future editions of the European Landscape Award, which will gain in maturity and has already established itself as one of the European Landscape Convention's leading components.

CLOSING SPEECHES

DISCOURS DE CLOTURE

Giuseppe CASTI

Mayor of Carbonia, Italy

Salvatore CHERCHI

President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Marco MELIS

Director General of Urbanism, Region of Sardinia, Italy

Claudia LOMBARDO

President Regional of the Council of Sardinia, Italy

Maddalena RAGNI

*General Director for Landscape, Fine Arts, Architecture and
Contemporary Art, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and
Activities of Italy*

Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

*Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention and
CEMAT, Head of Spatial Planning, Landscape and
Cultural Heritage Division, Council of Europe*

Maria José FESTAS

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for
the European Landscape Convention*

The Regional Landscape Plan of Sardinia

Marco MELIS

Director General of Urbanism, Region of Sardinia

The landscape of the Region of Sardinia offers several multiform appearances which range from almost uninhabited large areas, where uncontaminated vegetal and animal biodiversity predominate on the human presence, up to strongly urbanised areas that, in some cases, in the last decades have been developed with low attention on landscape protection and safeguard.

This marked diversity of the human activity effects, together with a pronounced alternation of marine and terrestrial landscapes within few kilometers, constitutes a complex and high-value heritage that requires proper landscape planning policies, in order to ensure protection, safeguard and enhancement of the territorial peculiarities.

The Region of Sardinia, as a regional administration, is in charge of legislation in some specific fields, including law regulations and acts on landscape protection, safeguards and enhancement. During the last years, the Region of Sardinia has paid great attention to elaborate proper landscape policies and to develop and make available specific tools that allow the putting in place of the designed strategies.

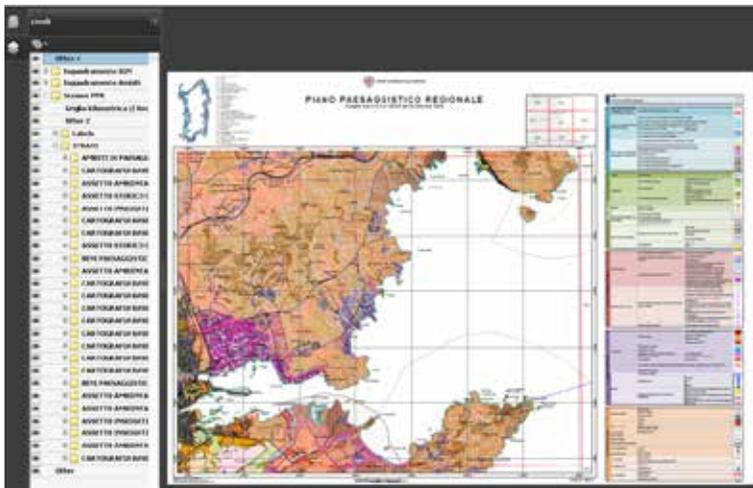
Regional strategies for landscape safeguard

In the elaboration of the Sardinia regional landscape planning process, the European Landscape Convention, adopted in 2000, has been strongly taken into account as the reference point, to which the regional landscape policies were to be addressed.

Besides, in 2004 the Italian national decree n. 42/2004 (known as “Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code”) was issued, prescribing that any Italian region should deliver specific landscape plans in order to ensure landscape protection and enhancement. The decree established the regional landscape plans contents, designed the areas to be subjected to particular protection measures and fixed the actions that must be carried out by regions in order to make landscape protection actions effective.

Adopting the principles expressed by the European Landscape Convention and implementing the prescriptions set by the Italian Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, in 2006, the Region of Sardinia delivered its Regional Landscape Plan, known as Regional Landscape Plan (*Piano Paesaggistico Regionale-PPR*). The Region of Sardinia was the first region in Italy to adopt and make effective the Regional Landscape Plan prescribed by the national law.

One of the principles standing at the basis of Sardinian PPR is the awareness of the landscape as defined by the European Landscape Convention, which, in Article 1 states that “Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. In PPR, the strong reciprocal relationship between nature and humans is considered when treating the landscape. This means that landscape is strongly shaped by anthropic activities, while on the other hand natural elements highly affect the way that humans live and carry on productive activities in a specific territory. Therefore, in landscape planning the human factor must be inevitably taken into account, and proper actions of enhancement and protection of the natural resources must be carried out by people living in a territory, if an effective landscape improvement has to be ensured.



A dynamic pdf map representing PPR cartographic data

Another point of the European Landscape Convention that was strongly taken into account when drawing up PPR is Article 5, which states “Each Party undertakes: a) to recognise landscapes in law 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; [...]”.

Similarly, Sardinian PPR states: “The Region recognises the features, the typologies, the shapes and the uncountable points of view of the Sardinian landscape which is constituted by the interactions of naturality, history and local populations culture that are fundamental elements for development, it disciplines its protection and fosters its enhancement through the Regional Landscape Plan” (PPR, Art. 1). Therefore, with a strong innovative approach, PPR introduces the legal identification of landscape; since it is identified as a legal entity, landscape must be recognised by people and policy-makers living in a territory. Landscape recognition by a community living in a certain area is of fundamental importance for improving the level of landscape protection and safeguard. Actually, it contributes to consolidate among people the awareness of a certain landscape as they perceive it, thus improving their sense of belonging to their territory, which finally results in the increase of protection and safeguard level offered by that community to its land. The final consequence of this is that the awareness of a landscape among all the levels of the community living there (both people and policy-makers) implies the improvement of its protection and safeguard level.

The Regional Landscape Plan (PPR)

PPR is therefore a territory government tool whose main aims are protecting, preserving, enhancing and handing down to future generations the environmental, historical, cultural and living identity of Sardinian territory, protecting and preserving cultural and natural landscape with the related biodiversity, and ensuring the territory safeguard.

One of the primary consequences of the adoption of the PPR was that a considerable number of areas have been subjected to specific protection constraints of different typologies, such as environmental or related to building capacity. Besides the ones defined by PPR, further restrictions are applied by national regulations in order to avoid inappropriate use of the regional land.

In order to properly manage this complex frame, an accurate cartographic representation has been set up by the regional offices responsible for geographic information management. Specific maps have been created for any territorial section, with a representation scale ranging from 1:200.000 up to a detail of 1:25.000. Data have been made available to local administrations and stakeholders in commonly adopted formats, such as shapefile that can be elaborated with any desktop Geographical Information System - GIS software. Besides, specifically addressed web navigators have been created to allow the consultation of PPR cartographic data by any web connected pc (<http://www.sardegnaterritorio.it/webgis/sardegnamappe>).

Another very important cartographic representation of PPR data is constituted by dynamic pdf maps, that can be accessed with free software and can be zoomed in or out, panned, and customised by switching on or off all the thematic PPR data.

This accurate organisation for cartographic representation has been set up in order to make PPR as comprehensible as possible to all the involved stakeholders and people, even to the not highly specialised ones.

Landscape as relationship systems and as identity

Planning landscape through systems of relationships

Landscape as a whole is not homogeneous, rather it establishes several relationships amongst its parts and elements; these relationships can be designed as “systems of relationships”. They must be carefully considered in landscape planning processes, because any single human intervention on the territory can have consequences not only in its immediate surroundings, but also at long distances and for a long time.

Immaterial heritage as a value for landscape planning

In landscape planning processes, an up-to-date, deep and reliable knowledge of territory plays a very important role; however, the knowledge of physical features is not sufficient for a complete landscape planning process. Actually, as aforementioned, the European Landscape Convention defines landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. Therefore, when planning the development of a specific territorial context the perception of

that land possessed by people, as well as the interactions between people and land should be carefully taken into account. In other words, the so called immaterial heritage, constituted by local traditions, culture and the overall identity features characterising a people living in a certain area constitute a precious resource to which landscape planners should pay great attention. Immaterial heritage is strictly linked to landscape, and represents the overall anthropic activities that have been strongly influenced by the land physical features. Landscape can be intended as the living archive of a people's cultural heritage, a common element belonging to all the components of a community that recognises itself in that landscape.

Local cultural heritage and identity perception plays a fundamental role in the definition of the immaterial component of landscape. What is commonly perceived as a valuable element of landscape is not sufficient for a deep and effective landscape planning process; actually, also those values as they are recognised by the local communities must be carefully taken into account. In landscape planning processes, only a proper consideration of the local cultural heritage and of its interactions with the related territory can ensure that a certain landscape will be protected and preserved by the community living there.

Participation as a strategic tool in landscape policies implementation

People participation in planning process

Participation of people in the planning processes concerning the territory they live in must be considered as a key tool to achieve a successful implementation of the policies adopted. On one side, involving people in planning processes can help in catching from them the immaterial identity heritage that characterises a certain landscape, which, as aforementioned, constitutes a key point in landscape planning. On the other side, population participation in planning processes implies that people accept and share the policies for their territory management and development even before their formal adoption, thus practically giving place to a virtuous circle of landscape enhancement and protection put in action by people themselves.

New communication media

In order to ensure capillary and effective communication, to achieve large population involvement and to catch the immaterial heritage possessed by common people, the potential offered by new communication media should be exploited. Information and Communication Technologies - ICT tools and web applications, accessible by smartphone, tablets, PC and any internet devices, are adopted in order to reach the largest range of population and to collect from them textual, video, audio or hypertextual contents concerning territory and landscape. An increased population involvement in planning processes contributes to consolidate in a certain community the recognition of the land it lives in and the awareness of the landscape as it perceives it; this improves people's sense of belonging to their territory, finally resulting in the increase of protection and safeguard levels offered by a community to its land.

ICT tools for landscape planning

Being in digital formats, PPR geographic data can be embedded in specialised web applications accessible both by PC and smartphone; this allows the creation of virtual places for PPR consultation and for content contributions by means of ICT devices.

Implementing these tools, the Region of Sardinia has developed specific applications for mobiles, based on QR-codes and adopting geo-tagging functionalities, that allow the collection and sharing of suggestions and observations on specific topics concerning landscape and its planning processes.

ICT tools and participatory planning: SardegnaGeoBlog

Among the ICT tools developed by the Region of Sardinia, SardegnaGeoBlog is addressed to participatory and shared planning process.

SardegnaGeoBlog (<http://webgis.regione.sardegna.it/sardegneoblog/>) constitutes a platform supporting e-participation processes, with the added value given by the regional spatial data infrastructure. It is an evolution of a traditional weblog (usually intended as a virtual place to discuss specific topics), integrated with geographic functionalities that allow support through posted comments with geographic information, giving discussions the added value of geolocalisation.

Topics are discussed by users by posting comments on landscape planning; they can also access the official web maps and support comments by drawing lines, areas or points on the maps. Users can also attach multimedia such as pictures, audio files, videos or links to further web sources.

By opening a direct dialogue among regional and local institutions, SardegnaGeoBlog constitutes an innovative and valid tool that, working on the web, is always accessible to any stakeholder involved in that specific planning process.

SardegnaGeoBlog has been successfully employed as the permanent discussion place between regional and local institutions during the “Sardegna Nuove Idee” process.

ICT tools for participatory planning: Segnala i tuoi paesaggi

Based on SardegnaGeoBlog and constituting its evolution, the application called “Segnala i tuoi paesaggi” (literally “Report your landscapes”) has been developed and is currently available on the web (http://webgis.regione.sardegna.it/sardegnageoblog/?page_id=2378).

Due to its contributions-based feature “Segnala i tuoi paesaggi” can be regarded as a web community in which discussions are fed by common citizens with their reports, and any citizen accessing the platform can read other citizens’ contributions and possibly make comments on them, giving place to a contributive and constructive discussion. With its user-friendly interface “Segnala i tuoi paesaggi” presently constitutes an application that effectively collects common people’s points of view on land in its general meaning it favours the dialogue by bridging together the regional institutions deputed to land government and the citizens that live in the territory.

The non institutional nature of this platform allows users to describe any kind of land features, not only those strictly connected to planning technical interpretation, but also the aspects that are more easily perceivable by non specialised people. So citizens can use “Segnala i tuoi paesaggi” to tell about the historical, cultural or religious traditions of the land they live in, thus effectively building the knowledge of the immaterial heritage which is often very difficult to collect for institutional bodies.



A contribution example in “Segnala i tuoi paesaggi”: textual comment, draw of an area and attachment of a jpg as a support to the comment

ICT tools: Augmented Reality and QR-code

Augmented Reality (AR) is a technology that allows one to take a picture with a digital camera and to get further information on the content of the acquired image. QR-code (Quick response code) is a bidimensional bar code adopted for storing multimedia information, usually web page addresses. AR applications and QR-codes can be effectively adopted to supply users with further information on cultural entities, besides the ones that are usually available on the traditional information boards. An AR and a QR-code application for smartphones has been developed by the Region of Sardinia to supply non specialised users with a tool aiming at improving and fostering the access to cultural and immaterial heritage. Cultural heritage already included in PPR has been catalogued, so that all information is systematically

stored in a database and can be accessed as web pages by means of the AR application and of the QR-code technology.

Implementation of landscape policies

Intergenerational knowledge exchange

Protection and enhancement of environment, of identity and of landscape in order to increase the sense of belonging to their own land among the younger generations is one of the principles that the PPR implementation measures aims to achieve. According to this principle the Region of Sardinia, by means of the transboundary projects “LABnet” and “LABnet+” has carried out the initiative called “Kaleidos”, a contest addressed to children and young students aiming at creating a collective awareness of the local identity values so to induce local communities to protect and enhance their own territories.

Hundreds of young students from Sardinia and Corsica have taken part in this contest, giving place to a common action of awareness constitution and of involvement of the whole local communities living in their territory.

The Observatory of urban planning and landscape quality

Implementing Article 4 of the national Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, the Region of Sardinia has constituted its regional Observatory of urban planning and landscape quality, a pool of experts in landscape and urban planning topics, capable of elaborating and delivering practical guidelines to supply stakeholders with.

The Observatory elaborated a shared approach for reading landscape in terms of “landscape systems” according to this approach drafted specific guidelines for landscape government. These guidelines were categorised into different themes respectively concerning water, urban, infrastructures and industrial landscapes.

The regional network of country sanctuaries

A further example of immaterial heritage enhancement is constituted by the network “Novenari della Sardegna” (“Country sanctuaries of Sardinia”) defined by the Region of Sardinia. This network implies important strategic aims, such as that of co-ordinating common fostering actions for awareness and protection of cultural heritage and for improvement of territories organisational capacity and sustainable development. It is

based on the concept that immaterial landscape elements can constitute the basis of immaterial networks connecting different territories associated by similar identities.

Conclusions

The Regional Landscape Plan of Sardinia has been the first Italian regional landscape plan to come into force; the high attention addressed to the role of immaterial heritage for preservation of landscape, meant as the interaction between territory and its inhabitants, gives way to an innovative approach in land planning, that also influences urban and territorial planning processes. The participative approach is a fundamental feature of PPR; it aims to involve not only policy-makers and professionals specialised in planning processes, but it is also addressed to ordinary people that live the territory and that can contribute in a unique way to support the constitution of immaterial heritage characterising the identity of a community. Diffusion among inhabitants of the awareness of their landscape is fundamental to foster people participation in the processes of landscape protection and enhancement. Based on these premises, the PPR can constitute a valid tool for landscape government that will presumably favour preservation and safeguard of the identitary features of the Sardinian landscape.

Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS

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

Au terme de cette 11^e réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne consacrée au « Forum des sélections nationales au Prix du paysage », je souhaiterais remercier et féliciter à nouveau bien vivement le Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles de l'Italie, la Région de la Sardaigne, la Province de Carbonia Iglesias, la Municipalité de Carbonia pour leur hospitalité dans cette belle région de la Sardaigne et dans cette très attachante ville de Carbonia.

Tous mes remerciements vont aux personnes qui ont contribué au succès de la rencontre et mes félicitations renouvelées vont aux Représentants de la Province de Carbonia Iglesias, de la Municipalité de Carbonia et de la Faculté d'architecture de l'Université de Cagliari pour le remarquable travail réalisé en faveur de la ville de Carbonia, Lauréate de la 2^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

J'adresse en particulier toutes mes félicitations à M. Salvatore Cherchi, Président de la Province de Carbonia Iglesias, à M. Giuseppe Casti, Maire de Carbonia, à M. Mauro Esu, Conseiller et Président du Comité du patrimoine et de l'urbanisme de Carbonia, à Mme Lorian Pitzalis, Conseillère et Président du Comité du patrimoine et du tourisme, à M. Giampaolo Porcedda, Chef du Service de l'Urbanisme, de l'Aménagement du territoire et des Travaux Publics, à Mme Alessandra Pusceddu, Responsable du département de la gestion et de la communication de Carbonia et à M. Antonello Sana, Directeur à la Faculté d'architecture de l'Université de Cagliari.

Les 22 réalisations qui nous ont été présentées, en provenance du Nord comme du Sud de l'Europe, de l'Est comme de l'Ouest, montrent que des résultats excellents ont pu être atteints grâce à un engagement fort de leurs auteurs, en faveur d'un développement territorial durable. Les réalisations menées à bien sont l'expression concrète de volontés de valoriser un territoire avec une étroite participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales ou autres acteurs concernés.

Ces réalisations ont ainsi une valeur d'exemple, d'autres acteurs pouvant s'en inspirer. Elles montrent qu'il est possible de faire en se fondant sur une culture de qualité, qualité tout à la fois environnementale, culturelle, sociale et environnementale. Comme les petites lumières ayant symbolisé notre rencontre, elles éclairent et montrent qu'il convient d'être attentif aux richesses que les territoires recèlent. Elles montrent en définitive que le paysage est tout à la fois manière de vivre et attrait de la vie.

Que ces expériences qui ont ainsi infusé des pensées positives, des savoir-faire, de la créativité et de l'intelligence en s'inscrivant dans la durée, puissent à présent être largement diffusées en tant que sources d'inspiration.

Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS

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

As this Eleventh Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention focusing on the “Forum of national selections” draws to its close, I would like once again to thank and congratulate most sincerely the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Region of Sardegna, the Province of Carbonia Iglesias and the Municipality of Carbonia for their warm welcome to this beautiful region of Sardinia and the charming city of Carbonia.

All my thanks go to the people who have contributed to the success of this Meeting and my congratulations go again to the representatives of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, the Municipality of Carbonia and the Architecture Faculty of the University of Cagliari for the outstanding work they have done on behalf of the City of Carbonia, which is the winner of the second Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award. Particular praise should be reserved for Mr Salvatore Cherchi, the President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Mr Giuseppe Casti, Mayor of Carbonia, Mr Mauro Esu, Councillor and Chair of the Heritage and Urban Planning Committee of Carbonia, Mrs Lorian Pitzalis, Councillor and Chair of the Heritage, Culture and Tourism Committee, Mr Giampaolo Porcedda, the Head of the Urban and Spatial Planning and Public Works Department, Mrs Alessandra Pusceddu, the Head of Carbonia’s Management and Communication Department, and Mr Antonello Sana, the Director of the Architecture Faculty of the University of Cagliari.

The 22 activities presented to us, which stem from Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Europe, show that outstanding results have been achieved as a result of the steadfast commitment of those in charge, promoting sustainable local and regional development. The completed projects are the tangible embodiment of the desire to develop and enrich local communities with the close involvement of the public, local and regional authorities and other stakeholders.

This means that these projects can serve as an example, from which other project leaders can draw inspiration. They show that it is possible to build one's approach on the basis of a culture of high environmental, cultural and social standards. They light up our way and show that we must pay proper attention to the riches that lie all around us. Ultimately they are proof that landscapes are both a way of life and one of the benefits of our lives.

It is my hope that these experiments, which have instilled such positive thoughts, know-how, creativity and intelligence, can now be disseminated widely and serve as sources of inspiration.



Provincia di
Carbonia-Iglesias



Comune di Carbonia
(Provincia di Carbonia-Iglesias)



**REGIONE AUTONOMA
DELLA SARDEGNA**

– PROGRAMME –

*Eleventh Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops
for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

**Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections**

Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011

Carbonia, Sardinia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012

Study visit, 3 June 2012



*Document prepared by the Landscape, Cultural Heritage and Spatial
Planning Division, Democratic Governance,
Culture and Diversity Directorate – Council of Europe*

The 11th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention is organised by the Council of Europe – Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Directorate – in cooperation with the Government of Italy – Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy and with the support of the Region of Sardegna, the Province of Carbonia Iglesias and the Municipality of Carbonia.

Introduction

An international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949 whose headquarter is in Strasbourg (France), the Council of Europe has 47 Member States. 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. The Organisation is active in promoting sustainable development in line with the Recommendation Rec (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the Guiding Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent. These seek to protect populations' quality of life respecting and valorising the resources of the territories.

The European Landscape Convention was thus 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. Two states have signed the Convention: Malta and Switzerland.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis since 2002, 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 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. The following Meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention have been held so far:

- 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".

Organisers

The General Secretariat of the Council of Europe wishes to thank the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy, the Region of Sardinia, the Province of Carbonia Iglesias and the Municipality of Carbonia for their cooperation and their hospitality.

The aim of the Meeting of the Workshops

The European Landscape Convention provides for a ‘Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’ which recognises policies or measures which local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations have adopted to protect, manage and plan their landscape, which have proven to be lastingly effective and which can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

On 20 February 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/ (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award is given every two year by the Committee of Ministers, further to proposals from the Committee of experts of the Council of Europe in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

The great experiences achieved in the Member States of the Organisation on the occasion of the two first Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 – will be presented in this Meeting. They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy improving the landscape features of people’s surroundings.

Website

Council of Europe – European Landscape Convention:
www.coe.int/europeanlandscapeconvention

Venue

The Meeting will be held in Carbonia: Centro Italiano della Cultura del Carbone (CICC), Grande Miniera di Serbariu, Carbonia

<http://www.museodelcarbone.it>

<http://www.sardegnaicultura.it/j/v/253?s=21470&v=2&c=2488&c1=2128&t=1>

Information and Map on Carbonia:

<http://www.comune.carbonia.ci.it>

http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&q=map+of+carbonia&um=1&ie=UTF-8&hq=&hnear=0x12e707c969556f93:0x797fe9179d9141f3,Carbonia+Carbonia-Iglesias,+Italy&ei=p21sT97cO4LtOezO4fYF&sa=X&oi=geocode_result&ct=title&resnum=1&ved=0CBAQ8gEwAA)

Participants

The Meeting is addressed to government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, governmental and non-governmental organisations working on sustainable spatial development and landscape. The number of participants is limited to 120.

Working languages

The working languages are English, French and Italian.

Organisers

Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention / CEMAT, Spatial planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division – DGII

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General Director for spatial urban
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Mr Giorgio COSTA
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Head of the Agency of Promotion of
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Mr Giovanna AMORINO

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Ms Elisabetta MASSERA

Ms Manuela CAVALLARO

Sunday 3 June 2012

STUDY VISIT of Carbonia

With the participation of the Director of the Museum of the Carbone of Carbonia



Monday 4 June 2012

WELCOME SPEECHES

Mr Giuseppe CASTI, Mayor of Carbonia, Italy

Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

Mr Roberto CECCHI, State Secretary of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy

Mr Ugo CAPPELLACCI, Representative of the Region of Sardinia

Mr Salvatore CHERCHI, President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Ms Maria Assunta LORRAI, Regional Director of Sardinia for Cultural Heritage and Landscape

Ms 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)

INTRODUCTION

Presentation of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011

Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention and CEMAT, Head of Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Council of Europe

Presentation of the Italian National Experience of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Ms Maria Grazia BELLISARIO, Director of Architecture and Contemporary Art, Representative of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy

Ms Alessandra FASSIO, Responsible of the Italian Selection of the Landscape Award, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Service Architecture and Contemporary Art

– Workshop 1 – *Landscape in urban and peri-urban areas: Landscapes for living*

Presidents: **Ms Margarita ORTEGA DELGADO**, Member of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Former representative of Spain to the Council of Europe Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Mr Roberto COLLOVÀ, Architect, Professor of Urban and Architectural Planning, Italy

PRESENTATIONS

Park de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France

Representative of the Project – Council of Europe Landscape Award 2008-2009

Mr Pierre DHENIN, Director of the Park de la Deûle

The Carbonia project: the landscape machine, Joint Committee of the Municipality of Carbonia, Italy

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Mario LOLLI GHETTI, President of the Italian Commission for the Landscape Award, selection 2010-2011

Representative of the Project – Council of Europe Landscape Award 2010-2011

Mr Salvatore CHERCHI, President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Mr Giuseppe CASTI, Mayor of Carbonia, Italy

Mr Antonello SANNA, President of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Cagliari

Ms Paola ATZENI, Professor, Scientific Committee of the Italian Centre for Coal Mining Culture (CICC), Great Mine in Serbariu – Carbonia (CI)

The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live, Ekopolis Foundation, Slovakia

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Pavlina MISIKOVA, Representative of the Slovak Republic for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment

Representative of the Project

Ms Lucia SKOKANOVA, Representative of the Ekopolis Foundation

Park Cristina Enea, San Sebastián City Council, Spain

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Maria LINAREJOS CRUZ PÉREZ, Representative of Spain for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Institute of Historical Heritage of Spain

Representative of Project

Mr Ignacio ESPAÑOL ECHANIZ, Professor of Civil Engineering, Representative of the Park Cristina Enea Project, San Sebastián

The Port aux Cerises open air leisure Centre, Joint Committee for investigation, planning and management of the Port aux Cerises outdoor leisure Centre, France

Representative of the Project

Ms Laurence VACHEROT, Landscape Architect of Latitude Nord, Designer of the Project

Moderator: **Mr Roberto ZANCAN**, Architect, Deputy of “Domus”

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the CDCPP, Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of ministries*
- *Representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of international governmental organisations*
- *Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations*
- *National and international experts and general public*

Rapporteur: **Mr Enrico BUERGI**, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention and Chair of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

– Workshop 2 – *Landscape routes and trails: Discovering Landscapes*

Presidents: **Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS**, Senior Official, Directorate of Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Representative of Greece at the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

Mr Carlo TOSCO, Professor of History of Architecture and Landscape History and Conservation, Polytechnic of Turin, Italy

PRESENTATIONS

The Landscape Route of the Escaut Plains Natural Park, Escaut Plains Natural Park, Belgium

Representatives of the Ministry

Ms Gislaïne DEVILLERS, Representative of Belgium to the CDCPP, Public Service of Wallonia

Ms Mireille DECONINCK, Representative of Belgium for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Public Service of Wallonia

Representative of the Project

Mr Daniel BRAGARD, Representative of the Plain Nature Park of the Scheldt

The marking system of the tourist trails, Czech Tourist Club, Czech Republic

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Julia TOBIKOVA, Representative of the Czech Republic for the European Landscape Convention, Department of Landscape Protection, Ministry of the Environment

Representatives of the Project

Mr Karel MARKVART, Czech Tourist Club, member responsible for the project of marking trails

Mr Jan STRASKY, Chairman of the Club and Director of Sumava National Park

The Durham heritage coast, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership, United Kingdom

Representative of the Project

Mr Niall BENSON, Heritage Coast Officer, Representative of the Durham Heritage Coast Partnership

**The traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape,
Beehive Rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association,
Hungary**

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Gabor KISS, Representative of Hungary for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Head of Section of Landscape Protection and Ecotourism, Department for National Parks and Landscape Protection, Ministry of Rural Development

**The Hazel Orchards in the village of Polystypos, Polystypos
Community Council, Cyprus**

Representative of the Project

Representative of the Community Council of Polystypos

Moderator: Ms Erminia SCIACCHITANO, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Representative of Italy to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the CDCPP, Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of ministries*
- *Representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of international governmental organisations*
- *Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations*
- *National and international experts and general public*

Rapporteur: Ms Maria SCHILLER, University of Vienna

Tuesday 5 June 2012

– Workshop 3 –
*Landscape between nature and culture:
Historic and alive landscapes*

Presidents: **Mr Devrim CUKUR**, Member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, Member of the Provincial Council of Izmir, Member of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

M. Franco FARINELLI, Professor of Geography at the University of Bologna, Expert Member of the Italian Landscape Award Commission

CONTRIBUTION

Environmental protection and identity values in landscape strategies in Italy

Ms Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO, Representative of Italy for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities

PRESENTATIONS

The Čehovice landscape, Prostějov district in Moravia, Regional Land Office Prostějov, Czech Republic

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Julia TOBIKOVA, Representative of the Czech Republic for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Department of Landscape Protection, Ministry of the Environment

Representative of the Project

Mr Jiri KOUDELKA, Director of the Regional Land Office Prostějov, Pozemkový úrad Prostějov

Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area, City of Hämeenkyrö, Finland

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Representative of Finland for the implementation European Landscape Convention, Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment

Representative of the Project

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, *on behalf of* Mr Antero ALENIUS, Mayor of Hämeenkyrö, Finland

The Val di Cornia Park System, Val di Cornia, Italy

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Francesco PROSPERETTI, President Commission Landscape Award – 2008 -2009 Edition

Representative of the Project

Mr Luca SBRILLI, General Director of the Val di Cornia Park System

The Herand Landscape Park, County Government of Hordaland, Norway

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Berit Karin RYSTAD, County Governor of Hordaland, Representing the Ministry of Environment of Norway at the Meeting

Representative of the Project

Mr Silvio ECKL, Chairman of Herand Landscape Park

The Implementation of Complex Nature conservation and Landscape Management Program in the Zámoly Basin, Public Foundation for Nature Conservation Pro Vértes, Hungary

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Gabor KISS, Representative of Hungary for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Head of Section of Landscape Protection and Ecotourism, Department for National Parks and Landscape Protection, Ministry of Rural Development

Representative of the project Representative of Pro Vértés Public Foundation for Nature Conservation

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project, Association for the Conservation of Nature, Turkey

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Erdogan ERTURK, Head of the Education Division, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

The landscape of the Backi Monostor Village, ‘Podunav’ Backi Monostor, Serbia

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Biljana FILIPOVIC, Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Representative of Serbia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Representatives of the Project

Mr Dejan MITIC, President of the NGO “Podunav” Backi Monostor

Ms Zdenka MITIC, Member of the NGO “Podunav” Backi Monostor

The management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the traditional rural landscape, Finnish Association for Nature Conservation, Finland

Representatives of the Ministry

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Representative of Finland for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment Department

Representative of the Project

Mr Hannu KLEMOLA, Representative of the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

Moderator: Ms Annalisa CICERCHIA, Professor at the Institute of Study and Economic analysis, Expert of cultural and environmental economy, Italy

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the CDCPP, Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of ministries*
- *Representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of international governmental organisations*
- *Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations*
- *National and international experts and general public*

Rapporteur: **Mr Paolo CASTELNOVI**, Professor, Landscape Expert and Scientific Coordinator in Spatial and Landscape Plans, Italy

– Workshop 4 –

Landscape methodologies and tools: Learning and acting for the landscape

Presidents: **Ms Kristine JENSEN**, Architect, Member of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Mr Roberto GAMBINO, Professor, Director of the European Centre of Documentation on Natural Parks planning, Member of the Italian Landscape Award Commission

PRESENTATIONS

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture, Slovenia

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Jelena HLADNIK, Representative of Slovenia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment

Representative of project

Ms Jelena HLADNIK, Representative of Slovenia for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
on behalf of **Mr Dušan OGRIN** and **Mr Janez MARUŠIČ**, Professors,

University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture, Slovenia

The project of education and awareness-raising: city, territory, landscape, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Maria Linarejos CRUZ PÉREZ, Representative of Spain for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Institute of Historical Heritage of Spain

Representative of the Project

Mr Eduard ROSELL MIR, Deputy Director General of Spatial Planning and Landscape, Generalitat of Catalonia

Mr Pere SALA I MARTI, Coordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

We are making our landscape, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, Slovenia

Representative of the Ministry

Ms Jelena HLADNIK, Representative of Slovenia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment

Representative of the Project

Mrs Natasa BRATINA JURKOVIC, Representative of the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects

The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape, Foundation Landscape Manifesto, the Netherlands

Representative of the Project

Representative of the Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape

Moderator: **Mr Enrico CORTI**, Professor of Architecture and Landscape, Italy

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the CDCPP, Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of ministries*
- *Representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of international governmental organisations*
- *Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations*
- *National and international experts and general public*

Rapporteur: Ms Anna KNUTSSON, Researcher for Cultural issues, Sweden

CLOSING SESSION

Ms Maria Grazia BELLISARIO, Director of Architecture and Contemporaneous Art, Representative of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy

Ms Alessandra FASSIO, Curator, Responsible of the Italian Selection of the Landscape Award, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Service Architecture and Contemporary Art

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Mr Enrico BUERGI, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention and Chair of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

CLOSING SPEECHES

Mr Giuseppe CASTI, Mayor of Carbonia, Italy

Mr Salvatore CHERCHI, President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Mr Marco MELIS, Director General of Urbanism, Region of Sardinia

Ms Claudia LOMBARDO, President Regional of the Council of Sardinia

Ms Maddalena RAGNI, General Director for Landscape, Fine Arts, Architecture and Contemporary Art, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy

Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention and CEMAT, Head of Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Council of Europe

Ms Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention





Provincia di
Carbonia Iglesias



Comune di Carbonia
(Provincia di Carbonia-Iglesias)



**REGIONE AUTONOMA
DELLA SARDEGNA**

– PROGRAMME –

*Onzième réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers
pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage*

**Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage
du Conseil de l'Europe**

Sessions 2008-2009 et 2010-2011

Carbonia, Sardaigne, Italie, 4-5 juin 2012

Visite d'étude, 3 juin 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*

La 11^e réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage est organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe – Division du paysage, du patrimoine culturel et de l'aménagement du territoire, Direction de la gouvernance démocratique, de la culture et de la diversité – en coopération avec le Gouvernement de l'Italie – Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles et avec le soutien de la Région de Sardaigne, la Province de Carbonia Iglesias et la Municipalité de Carbonia.

Introduction

Organisation internationale intergouvernementale créée en 1949, le Conseil de l'Europe a son siège à Strasbourg (France), et comprend 47 Etats membres. 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. L'Organisation agit en faveur d'un développement territorial durable conforme à la Recommandation Rec. (2002) 1 du Comité des Ministres aux Etats membres sur les Principes directeurs pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen. Il s'agit de favoriser la qualité de vie des populations en respectant et valorisant les ressources du territoire.

La Convention européenne du paysage a ainsi 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. Deux Etats l'ont également signée : Malte et la Suisse.

Organisées périodiquement depuis 2002 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 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. Les réunions des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage suivantes ont été organisées depuis 2002 :

- 23-24 mai 2002, Strasbourg : « 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 : « 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 ».

Organisateurs

Le Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe souhaite remercier le Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles, la Région de Sardaigne, la Province de Carbonia Iglesias et la Municipalité de Carbonia pour leur coopération et leur hospitalité.

L'objet de la réunion des Ateliers

La Convention européenne du paysage prévoit l'attribution d'un 'Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe' qui constitue une reconnaissance de la politique ou des mesures prises par des collectivités locales et régionales ou des organisations non gouvernementales en matière de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes.

Le 20 février 2008, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a adopté la Résolution CM/Rés(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Le Prix est décerné tous les deux ans par le Comité des Ministres, sur proposition des comités d'experts compétents chargés du suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention.

Les expériences significatives réalisées au sein des Etats membres de l'Organisation à l'occasion des deux premières sessions du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 2008-2009 et 2010-2011 – seront présentées à l'occasion de la Réunion. Elles montrent qu'il est possible de promouvoir la dimension territoriale des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie en améliorant les caractéristiques paysagères du cadre de vie des populations.

Site internet

Conseil de l'Europe – Convention européenne du paysage :
www.coe.int/conventioneuropennedupaysage

Lieu

La Réunion se tiendra à Carbonia : **Centro Italiano della Cultura del Carbone (CICC), Grande Miniera di Serbariu, Carbonia**

<http://www.museodelcarbone.it>

<http://www.sardegnaicultura.it/j/v/253?s=21470&v=2&c=2488&c1=2128&t=1>

Information et carte sur Carbonia :

<http://www.comune.carbonia.ci.it>

http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&q=map+of+carbonia&um=1&ie=UTF-8&hq=&hnear=0x12e707c969556f93:0x797fe9179d9141f3,Carbonia+Carbonia-Iglesias,+Italy&ei=p21sT97cO4LtOezO4fYF&sa=X&oi=geocode_result&ct=title&resnum=1&ved=0CBAQ8gEwAA)

Participants

La Réunion s'adresse aux représentants des gouvernements, des autorités locales et régionales, aux universitaires, professionnels et organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales travaillant dans le domaine du paysage et de l'aménagement durable du territoire. Le nombre de participants est limité à 120.

Langues de travail

Les langues de travail sont l'anglais, le français et l'italien.

Organisateurs

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M. Ugo CAPPELLACCI

Président

M. Claudia LOMBARDO

Président du Conseil régional

M. Niccolò RASSU

Conseiller – Président du Comité urbain
et financier des municipalités locales

M. Marco MELIS

Directeur général pour l'aménagement
territorial urbain et la direction urbaine

M. Giuseppe BIGGIO

Chef de l'aménagement paysager
et urbain

M. Giorgio COSTA

Référent à l'aménagement paysager

M. Adamo PILI

Chef de l'Agence de promotion
de la Sardaigne

Mme Michela MELIS

Chef de la transparence
et de la communication

**Province de Carbonia Iglesias
Via Mazzini 39 - 09013
– Carbonia**

M. Salvatore CHERCHI

Président

M. Claudio VACCA

Conseiller – Président de l'aménagement
du territoire, des aménagements
sectoriel et des services publics

Mme Marinella GROSSO

Conseillère – Présidente du Comité des
événements touristiques et du sport

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Mme Susanna CURIONI

Mme Elisabetta MASSERA

Mme Manuela CAVALLARO

Dimanche 3 juin 2012

VISITE D'ETUDE de Carbonia

Avec la participation du Directeur du Musée du Charbon de Carbonia



Lundi 4 juin 2012

DISCOURS DE BIENVENUE

M. Giuseppe CASTI, Maire de Carbonia, Italie

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Représentante du Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Roberto CECCHI, Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles de l'Italie

M. Ugo CAPPELLACCI, Représentant de la Région de Sardaigne

M. Salvatore CHERCHI, Président de la Province de Carbonia Iglesias, Italie

Mme Maria Assunta LORRAI, Directrice régionale de la Sardaigne pour le patrimoine culturel et le paysage

Mme Maria José FESTAS, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage

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)

INTRODUCTION

Présentation du Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage - Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011

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

Présentation de l'expérience nationale italienne du Prix du Conseil de l'Europe

Mme Maria Grazia BELLISARIO, Directeur de l'architecture et de l'art contemporain, Représentante du Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles de l'Italie

Mme Alessandra FASSIO, Responsable de la Sélection italienne du Prix du paysage, Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles, Service de l'architecture et de l'art contemporain

– Atelier 1 –

Le paysage des aires urbaines et péri-urbaines : des paysages à vivre

Présidents : **Mme Margarita ORTEGA DELGADO**, Membre du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Ancienne représentante de l'Espagne auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT

Mr Roberto COLLOVÀ, Architecte, Professeur d'aménagement urbain et architectural, Italie

PRESENTATIONS

Parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France

Représentant du Projet – Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2008-2009

M. Pierre DHENIN, Directeur du Parc de la Deûle

Carbonia : la machine paysage, Comité joint de la commune de Carbonia, Ville de Carbonia, Italie

Représentant du Ministère

M. Mario LOLLI GHETTI, Président de la Commission italienne du Prix du paysage, sélection 2010-2011

Représentants du Projet – Prix du paysage du Conseil de l’Europe 2010-2011

M. Salvatore CHERCHI, Président de la Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italie

M. Giuseppe CASTI, Maire de Carbonia, Italie

M. Antonello SANNA, Président de la Faculté d’Architecture, Université de Cagliari

Mme Paola ATZENI, Comité scientifique du Centre italien pour la Culture des mines de charbon (CICC), Grande mine Serbariu de Carbonia (CI)

Les programmes de subvention en faveur des communautés locales désireuses de requalifier leur paysage urbain et rural pour créer un cadre de vie agréable, Fondation Ekopolis, République slovaque

Représentante du Ministère

Mme Pavlina MISIKOVA, Représentante de la République slovaque pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l’Environnement

Représentante du Projet

Mme Lucia SKOKANOVA, Représentante de la Fondation Ekopolis

Parc Christina Enea, Conseil municipal de San Sebastián, Espagne

Représentante du Ministère

Mme Maria LINAREJOS CRUZ PÉREZ, Représentante de l’Espagne pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Institut du patrimoine historique de l’Espagne

Représentant du Projet

M. Ignacio ESPAÑOL ECHANIZ, Professeur d'ingénierie civile,
Représentant le Projet du parc de la Ville de San Sebastián

**La Base régionale de plein air et de loisirs du Port aux Cerises,
Syndicat mixte d'étude, d'aménagement et de gestion de la Base
régionale de plein air et de loisirs du Port aux Cerises, France**

Représentante du Projet

Mme Laurence VACHEROT, Architecte paysagiste de Latitude Nord,
Conceptrice du Projet

Modérateur : **M. Roberto ZANCAN**, Architecte, Représentant de «Domus»

DISCUSSION *avec la participation des :*

- *Membres du CDCPP, de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants de ministères*
- *Représentants des autorités locales et régionales*
- *Représentants des organisations internationales gouvernementales*
- *Représentants des organisations non gouvernementales internationales et nationales*
- *Experts nationaux et internationaux et public général*

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 sur la Convention européenne du paysage

– Atelier 2 – ***Les routes et chemins paysagers : découvrir les paysages***

Présidents : **M. Anestis GOURGIOTIS**, Haut fonctionnaire, Direction de l'Aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et des changements climatiques, Représentant de la Grèce auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT)

M. Carlo TOSCO, Professeur de l'histoire de l'architecture et de l'histoire du paysage et de sa conservation, Polytechnique de Turin, Italie

PRESENTATIONS

La Route paysagère du Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut, Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut, Belgique

Représentantes du Ministère

Mme Gislaine DEVILLERS, Représentante de la Belgique auprès du CDCPP, Service public de Wallonie

Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Représentante de la Belgique pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Service public de Wallonie

Représentant du Projet

M. Daniel BRAGARD, Représentant de la Maison du Parc Naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut

Le système de marquage des itinéraires touristiques, Tourist Club tchèque, République tchèque

Représentante du Ministère

Mme Julia TOBIKOVA, Représentante de la République Tchèque pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Département de la protection du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement

Représentants du Projet

M. Karel MARKVART, Club de tourisme Tchèque, Membre responsable du Projet des itinéraires touristiques

M. Jan STRASKY, Président du Club et Directeur du Parc national de Sumava

Le patrimoine côtier de Durham, Partenariat du patrimoine côtier de Durham, Royaume-Uni

Représentant du Projet

M. Niall BENSON, Responsable du patrimoine côtier, Représentant du Partenariat pour le Patrimoine côtier de Durham

La culture traditionnelle des pierres du paysage de Bükkalja, Association des roches-ruches pour la conservation de la nature et de la culture, Hongrie

Représentant du Ministère

M. Gabor KISS, Représentant de la Hongrie pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Chef de Section de la protection du paysage et de l'écotourisme, Département des parcs nationaux et de la protection de l'environnement, Ministère du développement rural

Les vergers de noisetiers du village de Polystypos, Conseil de la communauté de Polystypos, Chypre

Représentant du Projet

Représentant du Conseil de la Communauté de Polystypos

Modératrice : **Mme Erminia SCIACCHITANO**, Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles, Représentante pour l'Italie du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe pour la culture, le patrimoine et le paysage (CDCPP)

DISCUSSION *avec la participation des :*

- *Membres du CDCPP, de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants de ministères*
- *Représentants des autorités locales et régionales*
- *Représentants des organisations internationales gouvernementales*
- *Représentants des organisations non gouvernementales internationales et nationales*
- *Experts nationaux et internationaux et public général*

Rapporteur : **Mme Maria SCHILLER**, Université de Vienne, Autriche

Mardi 5 juin 2012

– Atelier 3 –

*Le paysage entre nature et culture :
des paysages historiques et vivants*

Présidents : **M. Devrim CUKUR**, Membre du Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux du Conseil de l'Europe, Membre du Conseil provincial d'Izmir, Membre du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe
M. Franco FARINELLI, Professeur de géographie à l'Université de Bologne, Expert Membre de la Commission du Prix italien

CONTRIBUTION

La protection environnementale et les valeurs identitaires dans les stratégies de planification paysagères en Italie

Mme Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO, Représentante de l'Italie pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère des Biens et des activités culturelles

PRESENTATIONS

**Le paysage de Čehovice, district de Prostějov en Moravie,
Bureau du Land régional de Prostějov, République tchèque**

Représentante du Ministère

Mme Julia TOBIKOVA, Représentante de la République Tchèque pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Département de la protection du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement

Représentant du Projet

M. Jiri KOUDELKA, Directeur du Bureau du territoire régional de Prostějov, Pozemkový úrad Prostějov

La gestion paysagère de la Zone paysagère nationale de Hämeenkyrö, Ville de Hämeenkyrö, Finlande

Représentant du Ministère

M. Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Représentant de la Finlande pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Haut conseiller, Ministère de l'environnement

Représentant du Projet

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Le Système des Parcs de Val di Cornia, Val di Cornia, Italie

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La mise en œuvre du programme de gestion du complexe de la conservation de la nature et du paysage dans le bassin de Zámoly, Fondation publique pour la conservation de la nature Pro Vértes, Hongrie

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Le paysage du village de Backi Monostor, « Podunav » Backi Monostor, Serbie

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La gestion de biotopes traditionnels menacés et la préservation du paysage rural traditionnel, Association finlandaise de conservation de la nature, Finlande

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DISCUSSION *avec la participation des :*

- *Membres du CDCPP, de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants de ministères*
- *Représentants des autorités locales et régionales*
- *Représentants des organisations internationales gouvernementales*
- *Représentants des organisations non gouvernementales internationales et nationales*
- *Experts nationaux et internationaux et public général*

Rapporteur : **M. Paolo CASTELNOVI**, Professeur, Expert du paysage et de la coordination des plans territoriaux et paysagers, Italie

– Atelier 4 –

Méthodologies et outils du paysage : apprendre le paysage et agir en sa faveur

Presidents : **Mme Kristine JENSEN**, Architecte, Membre du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Roberto GAMBINO, Professeur, Directeur du Centre européen de documentation sur l'aménagement des parcs naturels, Membre de la Commission italienne du Prix du paysage

PRESENTATIONS

**Le classement régional des types de paysages en Slovénie,
Université de Ljubljana, Faculté de biotechnologie,
Département d'architecture paysagère, Slovénie**

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Mme Jelena HLADNIK, Représentant de la Slovénie pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement

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L'éducation et la sensibilisation au paysage : Ville, territoire, paysage, Generalitat de Catalogne et Observatoire du paysage de Catalogne, Espagne

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Le Manifeste pour le paysage des Pays-Bas, Fondation du Manifeste pour le paysage, Pays-Bas

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Mme Maria Grazia BELLISARIO, Directeur de l'architecture et de l'art contemporain, Représentante du Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles de l'Italie

Mme Alessandra FASSIO, Responsable de la Sélection italienne du Prix du paysage, Ministère des Biens et des Activités culturelles, Service de l'architecture et de l'art contemporain

CONCLUSIONS GENERALES

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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 Etats 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 Etats 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/Conventioneuropennedupaysage>

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It includes 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. Sur ses 47 Etats membres, 28 sont aussi membres de l'Union européenne.

Tous les Etats 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'Etat de droit. La Cour européenne des droits de l'homme contrôle la mise en œuvre de la Convention dans les Etats membres.

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