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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

CEP-CDCPP

8th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*Conference organised under the auspices of the Belgian Chairmanship of
the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*

DRAFT PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

**“Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum - Sessions 2012-2013”
Wroclaw, Poland, 4-5 June 2014**

Council of Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
18-20 March 2015

*Document of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe
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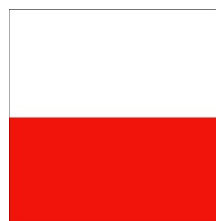


EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



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COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE AWARD EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

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

*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections*

3rd Session 2012-2013

Wrocław, Poland, 11-12 June 2014

PROCEEDINGS

PRIX DE PAYSAGE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

*QUATORZIEME 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*

3^e Session 2013-2013

Wrocław, Pologne, 11-12 juin 2014

ACTES

Meeting organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Regional Direction of the Environmental Protection of Poland, within the context of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention.

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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Photos of the programme: Szprotawa River Valley

Photograph: Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks

Réunion organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe en coopération avec la Direction régionale de la protection de l'environnement de la Pologne, dans le cadre du Programme de travail du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage.

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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Photo de la page de couverture : Vallée fluviale de Szprotawa

Photographies : Association des parcs paysagers de la Basse-Silésie

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Mr Hannu LINKOLA, Representative of the Ministry, Senior Official, Ministry of the Environment, Department of the Nature Environment

Mrs Marketta NUMMIJÄRV, Representative of the Project, Landscape architect, City of Kauhajoki

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Mrs Dace GRANTA, Representative of the Ministry, Senior Officer, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

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Mr Pieter VEEN, Representative of the Project, Vista Landscape Architecture and Urban Design, National Service of Landscape

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Mr Giacomo TROPEANO, Representative of the Ministry, Senior Official, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism
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Mr Vidmantas BEZARAS, Representative of the Ministry, Director of Protected areas and landscape Department, Ministry of Environment

Mr Vidmantas VALINCIUS, Representative of the Project, Vice-Mayor of Utena District Municipality

Mrs Jūratė PARAGYTĖ, Representative of the Project, Senior officer of the Division of the Territorial planning and construction, Utena District Municipality

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Mrs Ana LABORDE MARQUEZE, Representatives of the Ministry, Archaeologist and Conservator, Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Mrs Tania ACUÑA GONZÁLEZ, Representative of the Project, Consortium for the Defence and Promotion of La Geria Landscape, Lanzarote

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Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Secrétaire exécutive du Comité de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage et de la Convention européenne du paysage, Conseil de l'Europe

On behalf of: Mr Piotr OTAWSKI, Deputy of the General Director for the Environmental Protection, Poland

Mrs Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the European Landscape Convention, Nature Management Department, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

PROGRAMME

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SESSION D'OUVERTURE

Welcome speeches

Discours de bienvenue

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway*

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

*Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe,
Secretary of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape*

Mr Janusz OSTAPIUK

Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Environment, Poland

Mr Olgierd DZIEKONSKI

Secretary of State in the Chancellery of the Presidency of the Republic of Poland

Mr Piotr OTAWSKI

Deputy of the General Director for the Environmental Protection, Poland

Mr Bruno FAVEL

*Président de Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine
et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe*

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC

*Vice-President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
General Director, Directorate for Spatial Planning,
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN

*Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention*

Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON

*Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges
Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe*

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway*

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen thanked the Polish Authorities for their warm hospitality and welcomed the participants at the 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Forum of national selections for the third session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, namely Session 2012-2013.

She noted that the European Landscape Convention provides for a Landscape Award of the Council of Europe that 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.

She congratulated the authors of the Projects selected at National level for the 3rd Session 2012-2013 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Secretary of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,

We are delighted that the 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, focusing on the forum of national selections for the third session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, namely Session 2012-2013, is being held here in Poland, in Wrocław. On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, I would like to thank warmly the Ministry of the Environment of Poland and the General Directorate for Environmental Protection of Poland for their cooperation in the organisation of this event.

Significant projects carried out in the member States of the Organisation during this third session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award will be described during these happy days. 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 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.

I would like to extend special congratulations to the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks of Poland, the winner of the Landscape Award 2013 who welcomed us in the Przemkowski Landscape Park, for the exemplary work achieved in the Szprotawa River Valley.

I hope that the collection of outstanding best practices developed across Europe which will be presented to us during these two days, from Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom, will inspire and give rise to similar activities in other geographical areas.

The European Landscape Convention provides an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe's objectives, namely to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today. By developing a new territorial culture, the Council of Europe Landscape Award seeks to promote quality of people's surroundings.

Mr Janusz OSTAPIUK

Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Environment, Poland

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to welcome you in Wrocław for the 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. This meeting is very special and important to us. It is the third time when Council of Europe Landscape Award will be granted, and for the first time the winner is from our country.

In accordance with the Convention, landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factor. It is therefore perceived subjectively and subjected to constant pressure and change. The direction and nature of the changes in the landscape is of great importance for the environment, economy, culture and society. Thus, landscape policy must be the centre of attention of all those forming and managing landscapes.

The growing awareness of the importance of protecting the landscape is reflected in the European Landscape Convention signed on 20 October 2000 in Florence – a document of a comprehensive approach to the landscape. The Convention covers natural, rural, urban and suburban areas; areas of land, inland water and marine. It concerns landscapes that might be considered as a unique landscape, as well as areas of everyday or degraded landscapes.

As it is indicated in the preamble of the 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. The Convention also emphasizes that the landscape contributes to the formation of local cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity. It 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 areas high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as common areas. The Polish President signed it on 24 June 2004. The Convention came into force on 1 January 2005.

The aim of established Council of Europe Landscape Award is to encourage countries signatories to Convention to make efforts in forming and managing landscapes and to raise civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, in accordance with the provisions of Convention. The Award is conferred every two years by the Committee of Ministers. It is awarded for exemplary initiatives to protect the quality of the landscape. The Award is to encourage the winners to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of landscape protection in the area. Its objective is to reward exemplary practical initiatives undertaken by public authorities and non-governmental organisations to achieve the objectives of landscape quality.

In Poland landscapes are appreciated and protected for a long time, both in terms of nature, but also historical and cultural heritage. Thus, landscapes have the special kind of protection form – landscape parks and protected landscape areas. We have 121 landscape parks covering 2 607 728 hectares (8.3% of

Poland area) and 386 protected landscape areas covering 7 078 116, 6 hectares (22.6% of Poland area). They cover over 30% of our country altogether.

But we still do a lot to improve managing of landscapes and the implementation of European Landscape Convention. I am therefore particularly pleased that these efforts were appreciated and the winner of the Council of Europe Landscape Award in 2014 is Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, awarded for the project: “Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley – ecological area Przemkowskie Wetlands – Przemkowski Landscape Park”.

It was the long-term program implemented to actively conserve the natural assets of the site while allowing sustainable development. The site was in the Przemkowski Landscape Park, and included the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area and Przemkowski Ponds Special Protection Area belonging to the European Ecological Network under Natura 2000. The landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley in the Bóbr watershed and associated wetlands are continuously being shaped and conserved. This involves both the protected area and the surrounding agricultural land. As part of the project are implemented agro-environmental programs and activities in the field of active nature conservation and also free educational activities on nature-related topics for children and youth in Lower Silesia. The next goal of the project is to activate an ethnic minority, the gypsies of Przemków, thereby reducing their marginalization and exclusion.

My congratulations to prize-winner, and I hope that this particular award will be an encouragement and a driving force for the other areas in Poland, because, both in terms of nature and the landscape, we have what to protect and with what to praise, certainly.

Mr Olgierd DZIEKONSKI

Secretary of State in the Chancellery of the President of Poland



**KANCELARIA PREZYDENTA
RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ**

Sekretarz Stanu



KANCELARIA PREZYDENTA
RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ

Olgiert Dziekoński
Sekretarz Stanu

SCD 0431-34-4

Warszawa, 10 czerwca 2014 roku

Uczestnicy i Organizatorzy
konferencji Rady Europy poświęconej
Nagrodzie Krajobrazowej Rady Europy

pragnę serdecznie Państwu podziękować za zaproszenie do udziału w konferencji Rady Europy poświęconej Nagrodzie Krajobrazowej Rady Europy. Szczególnie cieszy mnie fakt, że finał kolejnej edycji tego prestiżowego wyróżnienia ma miejsce w Polsce.

Tematyka piękna naszego otoczenia jest mi szczególnie bliska nie tylko ze względu na moje doświadczenie zawodowe, ale i praktykę uczestniczenia w wielu związanych z tym przedsięwzięciach. Tym bardziej jestem dumny z tego, że tegorocznym Laureatem został Dolnośląski Zespół Parków Krajobrazowych z projektem: „Zachowanie wartości krajobrazowych i ekologicznych doliny niższej rzeki Szprotawa – użytek ekologiczny Przemkowskie Bagno – Przemkowski Park Krajobrazowy”. Mam nadzieję, że ta nagroda zachęci innych do działań mających na celu ochronę polskiego krajobrazu i będzie symbolicznym początkiem zmian w świadomości obywateli, ale również w prawie polskim, mających na względzie ochronę polskiego krajobrazu.

Krajobraz jest naszą wspólną wartością i musimy o nią dbać. Niestety, podróżując po Polsce mamy okazję oglądać zarówno piękne pejzaże pełne ładu i harmonii, jak również przestrzenie o niekontrolowanym układzie chaotycznej zabudowy, pełne szpetoty i estetycznej degradacji. By temu przeciwdziałać Prezydent RP Bronisław Komorowski skierował do Parlamentu projekt *ustawy o zmianie niektórych ustaw w związku ze wzmocnieniem narzędzi ochrony krajobrazu*, który ma na celu wdrożenie Europejskiej Konwencji Krajobrazowej – najważniejszego międzynarodowego dokumentu wprowadzającego skuteczne mechanizmy ochrony krajobrazu.

Zaproponowane w prezydenckim projekcie rozwiązania mają w szczególności nie dopuścić do tego, by w imię partykularnych, doraźnych interesów następowała nieodwracalna destrukcja polskiego krajobrazu. Jesteśmy przekonani, że wyłącznie takie działania, jak identyfikacja, waloryzacja i określenie zagrożeń pozwolą na skuteczną ochronę cennych krajobrazów. Proponując takie rozwiązania w formule odpowiednich procedur, projekt wprowadza możliwości równoważenia potrzeby modernizacji kraju, a utrzymania tradycji polskiego krajobrazu.

Jeszcze raz dziękując za zaproszenie serdecznie gratuluję Laureatowi, a wszystkim Państwu życzę owocnej debaty i dalszych sukcesów w działaniach mających na celu upiększanie polskiego krajobrazu.

Z upoważnienia wicepremiera

Mr Olgierd DZIEKONSKI

Secretary of State in the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to express my warm gratitude for the invitation to participate in the Council of Europe Conference on the Council of Europe Landscape Award. Especially I am really glad that the final of the third session of this very honorable mention taking place in Poland.

I found theme of the beauty of our surroundings very interesting not only because of my professional experience but also practical participation in a number of landscape related projects. The more I am proud that the prizewinner of the third session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award is the Lower Silesian Landscape Parks Association with the project: “Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley - ecological area Przemkowskie Wetlands - Przemkowski Landscape Park”. I hope that this award will encourage others to undertake actions aiming protection of Polish landscape and it will be a symbolic start for changing the public awareness but also for changing Polish landscape legislation to improve protection of our landscapes.

Landscape is our common value so we have to take care of it. Unfortunately crossing Polish land we can see beautiful landscapes characterized with order and harmony as well as spaces of uncontrolled chaotic arrangement building full of ugliness and esthetical degradation. To counteract that situation, the President of the Republic of Poland Bronisław Komorowski has presented to the Polish Parliament the draft of *the act on changes in some acts in connection with reinforcement of landscape protection tools*. The draft of the act aims the proper implementation of the European Landscape Convention – the most important international act which effectuated effective mechanisms do landscape protection.

Solutions proposed in the presidential draft in particular should prevent the situations when in the name of individual, short-term interests the irreversible destruction of the Polish landscape would followed.

We are convinced that only such measures like identification, evaluation and threats indication allow to effective protection of valuable landscapes. Proposing such solutions in the proper form of procedures, the draft gives possibilities to counterpoise needs of country modernization and keeping Polish traditional landscape.

I would like to one more time thank for the invitation and congratulate the Prizewinner. I wish you fruitful debate and further success in taking actions aiming beautify Polish landscapes.

M. Bruno FAVEL

Président de Comité directeur de la Culture, du Patrimoine et du Paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je vous adresse par ce message tous mes vœux de succès et de réussite pour la tenue de cette 14^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage dans cette belle ville de Wrocław, en Pologne.

La Convention européenne du paysage a été adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature de ses Etats membres à Florence le 20 octobre 2000. Elle a pour objet de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages européens et de favoriser la coopération européenne.

La Convention est le premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage européen. Elle 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, 38 Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe l'ont ratifiée et deux autres Etats l'ont signée. La Convention apporte une importante contribution à la mise en œuvre des objectifs du Conseil de l'Europe, qui sont de promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'homme, la prééminence du droit, ainsi que de rechercher des solutions communes aux grands problèmes de société. En développant une nouvelle culture du territoire et du paysage, le Conseil de l'Europe cherche à promouvoir la qualité de vie des populations.

Le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe représente une reconnaissance prestigieuse du Comité des Ministres à des projets menés à bien. Peuvent se voir attribuer cette distinction les collectivités locales et régionales qui ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion 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. Cette distinction peut également être attribuée à des organisations non gouvernementales ayant fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

Je me réjouis de la participation de l'ensemble des Lauréats nationaux de la troisième session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe à ce « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe » et souhaite plein succès à vos actions.

En ma qualité de Président du Comité directeur de la Culture, du Patrimoine et du Paysage, je puis vous assurer que je veille à ce que les activités intergouvernementales du Conseil de l'Europe menées dans ces domaines inscrivent pleinement ces thématiques, essentielles au devenir de nos sociétés, au cœur des priorités des politiques nationales et internationales de nos Gouvernements.

Le patrimoine, tant naturel que culturel, s'exprime dans nos paysages qui reflètent nos manières de penser et de vivre. Il nous appartient ainsi de veiller avec attention à la qualité de nos paysages pour le bien des générations présentes et futures.

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC

*Vice-President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
General Director, Directorate for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and
Tourism, Montenegro*

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/Open-mitrovic-ppt_en.pdf

Mrs Hanna JEDRAS

Chief Expert, Department of International Relations, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of Poland, Member of the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, Council of Europe

I would like to briefly expand on the relations between culture, cultural heritage and landscape, from the perspective of international cooperation under the aegis of the Council of Europe. As a member of the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, I am strongly convinced that the Council of Europe through its legal acts, among them treaties dedicated to the cultural cooperation, cultural heritage and, of course to the landscape, offer a unique basis for achieving the main goal – leading us to new, better (better because more beautiful, friendly, diverse, well cared for) space for living in Europe. This conviction does not need too much evidence if we consider all the benefits that the European society may have through the approach presented by the European Landscape Convention.

The perspective of the European Landscape Convention, which should be considered as a unique act perfectly covering various issues connected with different areas and referred policies such as agriculture, environment, architecture, culture and cultural heritage, regional planning as well as media, research, and tourism is quite wide. So, trying to define somehow the landscape policies within the framework of the Convention we have to reflect on various areas and even have a deep insight into some of them, e.g. culture deals with artistic expressions; cultural heritage comprises not only monuments, historical cities and archaeological sites, but also archives. Culture and cultural expression flourish in favourable conditions; societies develop harmoniously only if there is a respect for cultural heritage. Without this preconditions we will observe proceeding degradations of various areas in Europe.

The Convention presents an interesting concept, not a quite very new one, but it reflects the evolution of human mind which nowadays tries to look at the surrounding environment from a wider, cross-sectorial perspective. This shift makes it possible to indicate important linkages among various elements connected to culture, cultural heritage and the landscape, leading to certain re-evaluation of priorities of spatial planning and reassessment of regional policies.

“The separation of nature and culture – of people from the environment which surrounds them – which has been a feature of western attitudes and education over the centuries, has blinded us to many of the interactive associations which exist between the world of nature and the world of culture” (Adrian Phillips, “The nature of cultural landscapes” 1998).

The Preamble of the Landscape Convention opens our eyes to the landscape’s important public interest role in the cultural, environmental and social fields. Landscape, by the virtue of the Convention is acknowledged then as an intrinsic element of human life, an area covered also by the other international treaties adopted by the Council of Europe and other organisations. In this regard the Convention embraces such issues as quality of life and well-being, ensuring interactions of spatial planning with citizens in a sustainable way. Once again, a human being and his right to live and work in favourable conditions have gained a special attention. It revokes us another Council of Europe Convention – The Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society which was the first legal act linking the concept of the

“common heritage of Europe” to human rights and the fundamental freedoms for which the Council of Europe remains one of the guardians. The Faro Convention provides an original contribution to the issues related to “living together”, quality of life and the living environments where citizens wish to prosper. Both Conventions play an overarching role trying to combine various areas of different nature, breaking the old patterns of perception, e.g. examining the fields of nature conservation and cultural resource preservation side by side illustrates the dramatic dichotomy in the perception of landscape and the relationship of humans and the environment. One perspective is biocentric, based on the intrinsic value of wildness and its complex of species in the absence of humans; the other, anthropocentric, celebrating the many aspects of cultural achievement and development.

Looking from the other regional organisation’s perspective, let me share with you some concerns referred the European Union’s policy concerning the elements mentioned. In the EU, cultural heritage falls under what is described widely as “culture”. But there are no regulations concerning cultural heritage, especially its protection and conservation. Moreover, there is no coherent EU landscape policy – this is a part of the sector belonging to, e.g. environment and protection of wildlife and nature. Some other areas which should be elements of broad EU spatial policy because of their transversal nature are not underpinned well. Last year I participated at the Forum of Architecture, organised by the Irish Presidency of the EU at that time, which concluded with some reflections on the links of various policies which should aim at sustainable territorial development. It was said that its intrinsic and inextricable element is architecture – a cultural dimension of city and landscape, although it is not properly reflected in the EU policies, which up today has not solved the problems of interlinked areas, especially in the broad sector of culture, mainly considered as belonging to the domain of subsidiarity of member States. So, as of this point of view the European Landscape Convention is a legal instrument, which is richer in being transversal and intersectoral, moreover, it does not infringe subsidiarity encouraging moving towards cohesive policies on behalf of the landscapes in Europe.

In the meaning of the Council of Europe’s Convention the landscape is multifunctional; its nature can be seen from various perspectives – economic, social, environmental, historic and even contemplative (spiritual), etc. So, we are convinced that the assistance offered by the Council of Europe for the implementation of the Convention will be gradually expanding the network of national and international cooperation. The Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is an evident proof that the Convention works and even if there are still no synergies in national policies and no political agendas there are active coalitions on behalf of the landscape on regional levels. Again, congratulations to the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks for its success with the project concerning Szprotawa River Valley.

The Region of Lower Silesia where we are today is rich in landscapes and cultural heritage so you can enjoy the diversity it offers

For the most part of its history Lower Silesia was a frontier land, and at the same time one of the richest regions of whichever country it happened to belong to. In the previous millennium, Lower Silesia passed through the hands of many rulers. Since the 10th century, when its written history begins, it was under the rule of the Piast prince – Polish dynasty, and then it was taken over by the Czech kings, the Hapsburg dynasty and Prussian kings. In the first half of the 20th century it belonged to Germany, and after the fall of the Third Reich in 1945 it became part of Poland again.

The region has a varied landscape and three distinctive zones: the lowland occupied by the forests (Bory Dolnośląskie and Lasy Milickie), the Silesian Lowland (Nizina Śląska) along the proglacial stream valley of the Oder River in the central part, and the rugged foothills of the picturesque Sudeten mountains in the southern part. The region's main river is the Oder, which overflows Wrocław. The Lower Silesia landscape is dotted with cultural heritage – more than 160 castles and palaces, some of them have been transformed into hotels and museums what is a sign of growing tourism. Two exceptional heritage sites from the region are on the UNESCO list: the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica, the largest timber-framed religious buildings in Europe, built in the mid-17th century and the Centennial Hall, situated in Wrocław, considered as one of the most important works in the world architecture of the 20th century.

For the past 50 years, Lower Silesians have been perceived as an exceptional “melting pot” of different nations, however, their coexistence was severely broken in 1945 with the Potsdam Agreement and post-war forced expulsions of the population. Numerous immigrants came to Lower Silesia from different regions of pre-war Poland, mostly from its eastern territories, which under the new political division of Europe after World War II became part of the Soviet Union (nowadays Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine) while German inhabitants disappeared from the local map.

The present-day Lower Silesians form a relatively young, well-educated, open and enterprising community. More than 30% of the region's population inhabits its four biggest cities. The region's capital, Wrocław, is Poland's fourth most populated (640 000 inhabitants). Today, Lower Silesia is nearly entirely ethnically Polish, yet traces of Austrian, Prussian or German influences remain in architecture, infrastructure and cuisine. Towards the south of the province, strong ties with the Czech Republic link many communities on both sides of the border together. In Wrocław, a small (yet steadily growing) Spanish, Portuguese and Italian population now calls the city home.

Wrocław is the capital of the province and one of the country's main economic, scientific and cultural centres of international significance. Its written history begins in 1000 when the king, Bolesław I Chrobry, founded the Diocese of Wrocław (then known as Vratislav, Wrotizla, or Prezla).

The most dramatic changes happened in Wrocław with the mentioned Potsdam Agreement which led to the total exchange of its population. Moreover, in 1945 the city lost a big part of its urban substance because of aerial and artillery bombardments. So, the post-war period was then a long way to a total recovery in social, economic and cultural perspectives of the city. Common efforts of Wrocław's citizens and democratic changes in Poland rebuilt this place – in year 2000 Wrocław celebrated its millennium fully proud of its long history and rich contribution of various nations into its culture and cultural heritage. Nowadays, we can say Wrocław gained a next life based on reconciliation and respect for common heritage and cultural diversity. Norman Davies, an outstanding researcher of European history, has hailed the city “a flower of Europe” in his monumental monograph of Wrocław “Microcosm: a portrait of a Central European City”.

As a city of great cultural, academic, tourist, and economic significance Wrocław is regarded as one of the most influential centers of education in Poland. Universities and research institutes of the city represent a universally recognised high standard of scientific and educational effort. Wrocław is a city of 29 Universities and Higher Education Institutions, and 100 000 students. So, taking into consideration its overall population of 630 000 of inhabitants, it's a city of young people.

Also, it is a vibrant cultural scene. The city's Lower Silesia Opera House has gained prominence for its monumental, open air staging of classical works, and numerous top class performances take place in the City Philharmonic Hall, Capitol Music Hall and 14 theatre houses. Wrocław's cultural offer consists of much music, theatrical and cinema festivals, some of them gained an international fame, i.e. Wratlavia Cantans, Jazz on the Oder, Musica Polonica Nova, Brave Festival, Wrocław Guitar Festival, New Horizons Film Festival and international theatre festival. Wrocław stages numerous exhibitions, artistic performances, happenings, concerts, and multimedia shows.

So, if you have a chance, visit its magnificent market square as well as boulevards along the Oder River. Remember that in 2016 Wrocław alongside the Spanish city of San Sebastián, will boast the honour of becoming European Capital of Culture and do not miss this opportunity of participation in numerous cultural events prepared especially for this occasion. Explore then Wrocław' microcosm and the cultural excitement it may offer.

INTRODUCTION

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Chairs
Présidents

Mrs Hanna JEDRAS
*Chief Expert, Department of International Relations,
Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of Poland*

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN
*Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference
on the European Landscape Convention*

Presentation of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 3rd Session

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

This 14th 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 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.¹

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 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.²

¹ 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".

² 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 these rules, 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.

The Award procedure

The procedure consists of three stages:

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, must include: a presentation of the candidate; 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.

Consideration of candidatures

An international jury set up as a subordinate body of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention³ determines whether candidatures are admissible. The jury is composed of: one member of the committee of experts responsible for monitoring the Convention, appointed by the committee 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 INGOs enjoying participatory

³ 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.

status with the Council of Europe; three eminent specialists on landscape, appointed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. 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. 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.

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 Convention, 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:

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.

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.

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.

Awareness-raising

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 Third Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (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 25 January 2013⁴. Presentations were made on the following projects, which are described on the website of the European Landscape Convention:

- Hoge Kempen National Park, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland vzw, Belgium;
- Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year or “Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic;
- The Landscape Projects of Hyyppä Valley, City of Kauhajoki, Hyyppä village association, Finnish Forestry Centre/Public Services, Unit of South and Central Ostrobothnia, Finland;
- Grand Pré Park, City of Langueux, France;
- Complex landscape rehabilitation and development Programme in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley, Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata), Hungary;
- Bere Island Conservation Plan, The Heritage Council and the Bere Island Project Group, Ireland;
- The rebirth of the Alto Belice Corleonese Region through the recovery of lands confiscated from the mafia organisations, LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias, Italy;
- Dzintari Forest Park, Jurmala City Council, Latvia;
- U-parks. U-turn we love, Utena district Municipality, Lithuania;
- Planning policy for conservation and sustainable development of 20 national landscapes in the Netherlands, Stichting Nationale Landschappen (NGO), Netherlands;
- Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley, Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, Poland;
- Furnas Landscape Laboratory (Furnas LandLab), Azores Regional Directorate of the Environment, Portugal;
- Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania, ADEPT Foundation, NGO, Romania;
- The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, NGO Podunav, Backi Monostor, Serbia;
- Salvage, Revival and Operation of the Forest Railway in the Landscape of Cierny Balog, Ciernohronska Zeleznica NGO, Slovak Republic;
- Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski Zatok nature Reserve, DOPPS, BirdLife Slovenia, Slovenia;
- The sustainable revitalisation of the protected landscape of La Geria, Lanzarote, Consortium for the Defence and Promotion of the landscape of Geria, Spain;
- South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project, Pennine Prospects, United Kingdom.

⁴ See: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2013_en.asp

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. The projects achieved were divided into three subject areas even if this division presents limits, each of them combining in different ways the three keywords of the European Landscape Convention: landscape protection, management and planning:

Workshop 1 - Landscape to be protected: actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape

- Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year or “Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic;
- Bere Island Conservation Plan, The Heritage Council and the Bere Island Project Group, Ireland;
- Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley, Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, Poland;
- Furnas Landscape Laboratory (Furnas LandLab), Azores Regional Directorate of the Environment, Portugal;
- The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, NGO Podunav, Backi Monostor, Serbia;
- Salvage, Revival and Operation of the Forest Railway in the Landscape of Cierny Balog, Ciernohronska Zeleznica NGO, Slovak Republic.

Workshop 2 - Landscape to be managed: actions, from a perspective of sustainable development, to guide and harmonise changes

- Hoge Kempen National Park, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland vzw, Belgium;
- The Landscape Projects of Hyypä Valley, City of Kauhajoki, Hyypä village Association, Finnish Forestry Centre/Public Services, Unit of South and Central Ostrobothnia, Finland;
- Dzintari Forest Park, Jurmala City Council, Latvia;
- Planning policy for conservation and sustainable development of 20 national landscapes in the Netherlands, Stichting Nationale Landschappen (NGO), Netherlands;
- Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania, ADEPT Foundation, NGO, Romania;
- South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project, Pennine Prospects, United Kingdom.

Workshop 3 - Landscapes to be planned: strong-forward looking actions to enhance, restore or create landscapes

- Grand Pré Park, City of Langueux, France;
- Complex landscape rehabilitation and development Programme in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley, Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata), Hungary;
- The rebirth of the Alto Belice Corleonese Region through the recovery of lands confiscated from the mafia organisations, LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias, Italy;

- U-parks. U-turn we love, Utena district Municipality, Lithuania;
- Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski Zatok nature Reserve, DOPPS, BirdLife Slovenia, Slovenia;
- The sustainable revitalisation of the protected landscape of La Geria, Lanzarote, Consortium for the Defence and Promotion of the landscape of Geria, Spain.

We welcome this second 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. An updated version of the "The Council of Europe Landscape Award" (European Spatial Planning and Landscape series, 2012, No. 96)⁵ will provide useful complementary information.

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/Intro-Dejeant-Kok-ppt_en.pdf

⁵ http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/LandscapeAwards_en.pdf

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

Mrs Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA

Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the European Landscape Convention, Nature Management Department, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

I would like to thank you for the opportunity of organising the Forum in Poland. Especially many thanks to Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons for her support. Also I would like to give a special thanks to the Ministry of the Environment for the financial support and the Regional Direction of the Environmental Protection in Wrocław – especially to Mrs Monika Połomska and her division for involvement in organising this meeting. This Forum is a great opportunity to compare and exchange our experience of carrying on landscape protection measures between the European Landscape Convention Parties.

I would like to briefly summarise our selection of the Polish candidate for the Council of Europe Landscape Award procedure. Polish space is characterised by enormous nature and landscape values, which were created by the geographical position of our country as well as historical causation, e.g. the manner of land using. This landscape and nature diversity is our “green capital”, which influences the people’s quality of life and creates great touristic potential as well as increases green collar workers. Areas with rich nature and landscape values are protected in the frame of protected areas, like national parks, nature reserves, Natura 2000 sites, landscape parks and protected landscape areas, which are formed on the basis of the Act of Nature Protection on the 16th of April 2004. These are the areas where nature, cultural and esthetical values require protection and sustainable management.

Landscape parks are formed for the natural, historical, cultural and landscape values. The aim of creating landscape parks is the protection and the promotion of their qualities in the sustainable development conditions. For appropriate usage and management of these areas the protection plan is being developed and implemented for the landscape parks, as well as appropriate bans and restrictions are being set.

Poland ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2004 and in 2005 it came into force. From December 2009 the General Director for the Environmental Protection is responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland and in 2010 the National Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention came into being. The main objective of the Secretariat is the coordination of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention measures taken in Poland.

The main responsibilities of the National Secretariat, among others, are developing the recommendations for legislation regarding the landscape protection and management, promotion and information activities, attending international meetings and exchanging experience of the implementation the European Landscape Convention.

One of the elements of the implementation was the announcement of the competition for the Polish Landscape Award in June 2012. The competition was carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers CM/Res (2008) 3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe adopted by the Committee of Ministers on the 20th of February 2008 at the 1018th meeting of the

Ministers' Deputies. The aim of the competition was to select a Polish candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, which would be submitted in the 3rd session of the Award. The competition was announced via General Direction for the Environmental Protection website and it was addressed to local and regional authorities, their associations or NGOs which carried out interesting activities for landscape protection and management with local community participation.

The competition was also a great opportunity for spreading the idea of applying good landscape practice among the public and raising the awareness of the value of landscapes, their role and changes. The Jury of the competition was appointed to select the winner which was composed of experts of various fields, such as spatial planning and nature protection or shaping and protection of nature and cultural landscapes. The Polish candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe was selected by Mrs Barbara Szulczewska and Mr Przemysław Wolski from the Department of Landscape Architecture, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Mr Zbigniew Myczkowski from Cracow Technical University and representatives from the General Direction for the Environmental Protection.

Professor Barbara Szulczewska is an expert on nature basis of spatial planning, shaping the nature structure of cities and regions, and a member of scientific bodies such as the Scientific Council of the Institute of Spatial Management and Housing, Polish Architects Association, Polish Association for Landscape Ecology and others. Mr Przemysław Wolski, PhD, is an expert of the management of natural landscape designing and a member of the Polish Council of Architecture, Polish Association for Landscape Ecology and the Polish Town Planners Association. Professor Zbigniew Myczkowski is an expert in protection of cultural landscape at the Ministry of Culture and a member of the Polish National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.

Two applications were submitted to the competition. The competition jury guided by the rules of the Competition Statute as well as the Resolution CM/Res (2008) 3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, decided to award the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks for the project of "Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley" in Przemkowski Landscape Park.

The Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks currently consists of twelve landscape parks in the Lower Silesian Voivodeship.

Beside many programs and projects which were carried out by the Association, they created one of the first publicly accessible databases of natural and touristic sites in Poland. The database includes information on plant and animal species, ecological corridors and plant communities in the landscape parks (<http://przyroda.dzpk.pl/imap/>). Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks was also awarded by:

- the "Lower Silesian Key to Success", Prize for Best Touristic Film in 1999 (June, 2000);
- the "Lower Silesian Key to Success", nominated in 2001 for Best Cultural Institution, or Cultural or Educational Initiative (June, 2002);
- the first Prize from the Marshall of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship and the Lower Silesian Fund for Environmental Protection and Wetlands Management in Wrocław for the Best Ecological Educational Center (2002);

- the Green Leaf, first prize from the Marshall of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship and the Lower Silesian Fund for Environmental Protection and Wetlands Management in Wrocław for a project related to ecological education in Lower Silesia for the Best Ecological Educational Center (June, 2003);
- the International Exposition in Poznań, Eighth All-Polish Exhibition of Touristic Books, second place for Information Booklets and Folders for the publication “Landscape Parks of Lower Silesia” (October, 2004);
- Eco-Friendly Laurel 2009, awarded by Econatura for the Best Institution Supporting Ecological Education and Environmental Protection (April, 2010);
- Leader of Polish ecology 2011, awarded by the Ministry of the Environment for “Nature Conservation in an Ecological Area as an Element of Sustainable Regional Development” (November, 2011);
- Promoter of ecology, awarded by Anna Komorowska, the Chairman of the National Ecological Steering Committee, 8th National Ecological Contest “Friendly Environment” under the honorary patronage of Bronisław Komorowski, President of the Republic of Poland (February, 2012).

Under these long-term project measures of active protection and sustainable development, ecological sites are carried out in the Przemkowski Landscape Park: “Przemkowskie Bagno” and the Natura 2000 site “Stawy Przemkowskie”. Through these activities the landscape of the Lowland River Szprotawa Valley as well as water and wetland areas of the River Bóbr Basin is shaped and preserved. The project concerns environmental management schemes and active protection measures as well as educational measures of nature protection for children from Lower Silesia district and measures of activation of Roma ethnical minority in Przemków, to counteract their exclusion.

The awarded project meets all the criteria which are described in the Resolution CM/Res (2008) 3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe namely:

- carrying on a specific form of protection, management and planning of the landscape;
- referring to the sustainable development policy and taking into consideration the environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic aspects;
- involving local community in the activities of landscape shaping;
- promoting the educational activities for children on landscape protection;
- presenting an excellent example of good practice for others to follow.

In the opinion of the Jury the last criterion has a special meaning, taking into consideration imperfection of the Polish law and weakness of the landscape protection tools dedicated for landscape parks. The main reason of the success of the project was a dialogue with the local community, which was the reason why conflicts were avoided and appropriate measures could be taken for the shaping and protecting the landscape.

The next competition of the Polish Landscape Award was announced in March 2014, which aim is to select the Polish candidate for the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. For this purpose the special project of the Statuette was designed which was inspired by the logo of the European Landscape Convention.

We hope that in this session there will be more applications, as the issue of the landscape protection and management is more and more noticeable and the public awareness of the landscape's role in human life is more observable.

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/Intro-Opechovska-ppt_en.pdf

WORKSHOP 1

ATELIER 1

**Landscape to be protected:
actions to conserve and maintain the significant
or characteristic features of a landscape**

***Les paysages protégés :
des actions de conservation et de maintien
des aspects significatifs et caractéristiques du paysage***

Chairs
Présidents

Mrs Mireille DECONINCK

*Member of the Jury of the 3rd Session Session of the Landscape Award
of the Council of Europe as Representative of the Steering Committee
for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe*

Mr Maciej BORSA

Director, Institute for Territorial Development, Wrocław, Poland

Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year or “Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic

Nomination of the Czech Republic for the European Landscape Award 2013 received the Czech Landscape Award 2012

Representatives of the Ministry

Mrs Júlia TÓBIKOVÁ

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 Pavel PAVEL, Mr Bruzek JAROSLAV, Mr Miroslav SOBR

Municipality of Strakonice

The ecological educational project in Strakonice began back in 1997 when the Strakonice Municipal Authority, the Environment Department, came up with a series of articles on protected monumental trees. A year later it published articles about protected areas, and the series was concluded in 2001 with an exhibition on the natural beauties of the Strakonice district and its twin towns in the Netherlands and Switzerland. The idea of presenting landscape through thematic sub-projects is nothing new, but the use of the latest technologies makes it more attractive, especially as it is possible to involve people of all ages and thus contribute to the preservation of natural and cultural heritage.

The project is made up of one-year lasting sub-projects that follow one another thematically and focus on landscape in natural and cultural perspectives. Each of the thematic series is accompanied by a quote from a book called *Contemplative Landscape* by the author Ladislav Stehlík (first published in 1947), a native of Bělčice village near Blatná town in the South Bohemian Region. Linking a perspective that is over fifty years old with the present day creates an inspirational view of the historical development of the South Bohemian landscape. The sub-projects highlight the uniqueness of the landscape of Strakonicko, Blatensko and Vodňansko micro-regions in the natural, cultural and historical context. It underlines the concept of sustainable development, the importance of functional and sustainable use of the landscape as an interconnected and interrelated entity which, when understood and used correctly, ensures its people a high-quality, healthy and satisfied life. In the long term this project raises public awareness of the South Bohemian landscape while helping people attain a healthy self-confidence and respect towards the place where they were born and live.



General awareness about the importance of the landscape for societal development is given primarily through the conceptual character of the project as a whole. One component of the landscape is presented in an integrated manner each year. The set of information is continuously supplemented in order to create an integrated complex. 11 out of the 14 planned thematic series have been executed so far:

2003 – “Step by Step Visiting the Protected Nature Areas of the Region”: a series about the areas of special protection;

- 2004 – “Step by Step Visiting the Protected Nature Areas of Blatensko and Vodňansko micro-regions”: a follow-up to the region’s areas of special protection;
- 2005 – “In the Shade of Protected Trees (together with the year’s theme, Year of the Tree)”: an introduction to the region’s protected monument trees;
- 2006 – “At the Springs of the Living Water I”: series about the most important “miraculous” and healing water sources and wells;
- 2007 – “At the Springs of the Living Water II”: part two of the series – linked to the clean-up of natural water sources;
- “Town in Nature, Nature in Town”: series on the natural and cultural monuments and wonders of Strakonice linked to the renewal of small-scale religious architecture and the pilgrimage site Dobrá Voda in Podsrp hill near Strakonice. This cycle was incorporated as a part of the celebration on an occasion of 640th anniversary of receiving a town charter of incorporation and granting of town privileges to Strakonice;
- 2008 – “Rivers, Brooks, Streamlets – From Springs to Estuaries”: series on watercourses linked to the clean-up of the river Otava, the building of the source and stories of Otava bargeers in timber rafting;
- 2009 – “On the Ripples of Silver Fishponds”: series about the most important fish ponds and pond culture systems in the region;
- 2010 – “On the Pathways of Mansion Parks and Gardens”: series on the region’s chateau and mansion parks and gardens, the launch of monitoring and the planting of original fruit tree varieties on what used to be farm estates;
- 2011 – “The Mysterious Shadows of the Forest”: series on forest complexes in the region linked to the International Year of the Forest – a reminder and clean-up of Jewish forest cemeteries;
- 2012 – “He Went that Way, He Had Bagpipes”: series linked to the Year of the Bagpipers 2012 organised by the town of Strakonice, presenting the bagpipe tradition in Strakonice in connection with the historical development of the region’s landscape (Name of the theme was created from the words of traditional folk song).

In the series planned for 2013, primary school pupils will prepare – as part of a literary competition – stories on the historical creation and utilisation of the landscape as preserved in the storytelling of seniors. A series on mineral wealth and a series on the relationship between the South Bohemian landscape, region and culture (literature, painting, film, and folklore) are planned for 2014 and 2015 respectively. An update and a restart of the project as a whole are scheduled for 2016.

Each series consists of a theoretical part and a practical part. First the Council releases an announcement of the yearlong theme and the competition for schools and school pupils. The announcement is followed by a series of 10 up to 18 articles, which in a narrative form describe natural, cultural and historical context to the selected landscape features. Articles include even legends and gossips which could be found in the history books, chronicles or narrations of elderly. Articles are published every year, initially in the

local journal, and since 2006 they are freely available on Strakonice websites. Each article is concluded by the set of questions. The school pupils can answer these questions and the winner (class/school) receives a price of an attractive field trip for up to 20 pupils to other regions of the Czech Republic.

This activity is accompanied by the thematic lectures led by experts for school-pupils, adults, elderly or professionals, other competitions (thematic paintings), exhibitions, radio – broadcasts, publishing DVDs and publications. Practical activities such as renewal and clean-up of water sources and wells, clean-up of the river banks, reforestation, renovation of religious architecture, cemeteries, monitoring and re-planting of original fruit tree alleys became traditional in this area within these years. All social and age groups of the public, including disabled are involved in the project. The project has been utilised in school teaching as well (biology, history, geography, etc.).

The project also initiated long-term cooperation between primary schools and the environment department of the Strakonice municipal authority. Schoolchildren may also take part in the decision-making process through the Children’s Board, especially in matters concerning the appearance and tidiness of the town, the protection of environment or the preservation of cultural heritage. The eldest generation (seniors, homes for the elderly) also take part in the project by contributing their memories of what farming and the relationship to landscape were like in their time – these inputs are subsequently used when preparing thematic texts and articles.

The project inspired the creation of a national campaign called City of Trees. In 2010 Strakonice was designated as the venue for the National Ecological Education in Practice Conference for employees of municipal authorities of the South Bohemian region, employees of non-governmental, non-profit organisations and anyone else in the Czech Republic who might be interested. The project was also a source of inspiration for the town of Blatná, which started to organise annual thematic exhibitions on environmental topics.

The information people acquired through the project makes them realise their ties to South Bohemia as a place from where they may set off to the rest of the world but where they may also return to at any time. What is more, they may do so feeling that they are part of “European” nature, because, for example, water from the rivers in Strakonicko micro-region flows into the seas; the harsh living conditions in this region often forced previous generations to seek work in other countries; the fish from the micro-regions of Blatná and Vodňany ponds are exported to the rest of Europe; the international bagpipes festival in Strakonice is the result of not forgetting one’s roots; timber from South Bohemia’s forests helped build Prague, Vienna and even Hamburg. To say it simply, the “locals” form a distinct part of Europe and have something to offer. And this is where the main strength and power of the unique landscape of South Bohemia lies.

An example of the announcement of the year-long theme of the project

The municipality of Strakonice in collaboration with municipalities of Blatná and Vodňany are pleased to announce the opening of the 4th year of the environmental competition for the second grade of elementary schools in Strakonice, Blatná and Vodňany districts with the theme: “At Springs of Living Water” of the Contemplative Landscape 2006.



Every Wednesday, starting on 15th February and ending on 3rd May, 12 articles will be published on Strakonice websites, representing “miracle” springs of Strakonice, Blatná and Vodňany districts, almost sacred in the past, often completely forgotten today. It was believed that their water heals and recovers. Their basic data, characteristics and related attractions will be given in short articles and at the same time all existing functional spa towns and villages in the Czech Republic will be presented as well. As well as past years, the guide through the theme would be the local poet Ladislav Stehlik, author of the book of poems “The Contemplative Landscape”.

Ending of every article will consist of two questions, focused on natural, cultural and historical context to the subject. It will be necessary to deliver answers to the Strakonice info point or via e-mail: miroslav.sobr@mu-st.cz by Monday week after.

The competition will be held in a separate line for primary schools and for the public, so that every individual can attend. After the end of the 12th part on 3rd May, the overall evaluation of responses will be held. The best schools will be announced. The correct answers and the interim order of schools will be published in Tuesday’s edition of the journal.

After the experience of past years, either the school as a whole or an individual classroom group may participate in the competition. Within the framework of the competition, individual class groups would be assessed separately.

The best schools will receive material prizes; schools at first and second place of Strakonice District and the winning schools in the districts of Blatná and Vodňany will receive a two day field trip in addition.

Examples of the articles publishes in local newspaper or on the internet

Theme: “Visiting Protected Nature Areas in the Region” 2003
Article No. 8, A Natural Landmark - Pools at Hajské (6.67 ha)

In a river valley between villages Hajská and Modlešovice, wave after wave is rolling on into the distance, creating an endless series of heaps – a remnant of our gold-rushed ancestors’ activities, first Celts, who named the river then known as Watava (Rich Water), and later Slavs. Gold bearing places have achieved prosperity during the Luxemburg’s reign, afterwards they flickered out. But in 1943 explorations proved that the average gold content is still 0,018g on the solid meter of local sand and noteworthy is also the great content of pyropes. For its importance heaps at Modlešovice were declared a protected archaeological site.

We are going to explore their western part, near the Hajská village. After the end of the gold rush heaps were turned into a pasture. The area has gradually gone through a natural regeneration and has been periodically flooded by the river. These processes have created labyrinths of pools, lagoons and lakelets among heaps, a true paradise full of birds, smells and little frogs. An expert would find delight in

European green toad (*Bufo viridis*), common toad (*Bufo bufo*), fire-bellied toad with red spots on its belly (*Bombina bombina*), or marsh frog (*Pelophylax ridibundus*). But the most rare and protected one is the common spadefoot toad (*Pelobates fuscus*), the only frog that can be identified from others by its eyes. However, non-experts and children favourites are European tree frogs (*Hyla arborea*) and our little “crocodiles” – common newts (*Triturus vulgaris*).

Another reason for the emergence of the protected area is an unusual combination of sun-loving and xerophilous vegetation on heaps and wetland vegetation of water pools. Protected Water Violet (*Hottonia palustris*) in the white and pink carpets covers round eyes of ponds. It is a reward for the costly soil exposure and cleaning of the pools, which was done few years ago. This activity also boosted up the growth of massive tufted loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsoiflora*), small meadow starwort (*Stellaria palustris*) and carnivorous southern bladderwort (*Utricularia australis*). Regular mowing of aggressive fescue grass and cutting off self-seeding birches and aspens, favours the growth of marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza majalis*), sweet flag or calamus (*Acorus calamus*) and yellow irises (*Iris pseudacorus*). All together it creates a contrast to endless carpets of heather and blue daisy (*Jasione sp.*) on the top of heaps.

Everything here is reminiscent of the golden treasure hidden in sand – elegant golden oriol (*Oriolus oriolus*), shimmering shiny feathers of pheasants, flying beetles rose chafers (*Cetonia aurata*), and blooming golden flower of dense mullein (*Verbascum densiflorum*). Yes it is wonderful and beautiful here, but golden treasures you have to search elsewhere...

“In the Shadow of Protected Trees” Across the Contemplative Landscape 2005

Article No. 19

Theatrical Linden in Březí village

(The circumference of the trunk is 720 cm, height 24 m, estimated age at least 500 years)

Linden in the village of Předmíř

(The circumference of the trunk is 640 cm, height 26 m, estimated age - 400 years)

“In a gentle land of silhouettes you anticipate ‘Oujezd’ behind the walls, ‘Předmíř’ hill behind the wave of forests, ‘Zámlyní’ with the shining fishponds, and in the back behind the surface of the ‘Metelský’ fishpond you feel an outline of the ‘Třemšín’ mountain. It’s a breathtaking sight, in which stripes of fields, forests, ponds, sunshine and shadows vary as chessboard pattern – astonishment and reverie.”

Here is a poetic description of the northern part of the Blatná district, which branch out to hills named “Brdy” and to which a potato flower was putted into heraldry by the poet. The poet could not choose a better option, as potatoes and Předmíř creates an interconnection, which have a great sound in the agricultural sphere. Only small fields had to give way to modern mass-production, but the soul of the landscape has not changed. It remained pensive, melancholic and faithfully captured by two protected lindens, one in Předmíř village and another in a nearby village, Březí. Both are ancestral lindens, which were supposed to bring peace and happiness into the house of the family settled on a farm. By the size, shape and location in villages, they resemble siblings. And maybe they also have a similar fate, as life flows slowly, calmly and without undue excitement in this beautiful corner of Blatná micro-region.

The exception was a rainy August of 2002, when the nearby fishpond “Metelský” got into the Czech history. Storm water wave from a cracked dam, swept away part of the Metly and Předmíř villages. It has also kicked off another huge wave, but this time, the wave of human solidarity, on which the whole nation

can be rightfully proud of. After three years the fishpond was repaired, new houses were built in villages and those tragic events are forever stored in a fizzing memory of the linden in Předmíř.

Its older sibling in Březí village was spared of such experiences. However, it can tell us other stories, because, according to a local tradition, its origins reach to the times of Charles IV, and even Jan Žižka (significant Hussite leader of Czech descent) sat down in its shadows as well! But the linden prefers to remember a famous amateur theatre, which was placed nearby in the former Inn named “U Kloučků”. The pride of the local community was a game “Dog Headed” written by Alois Jirásek, which was played in costumes loaned from the faraway Prague. It is a pity that there was not also another game played “The Lantern”. There is no other stage that could offer such a beautiful lime tree to shelter miller’s Hannah, like that one in Březí village. In those times it had itself a spacious hole, which would easily include even three Hannah’s. Over the years, the hole has healed, which is a sign that the “theatrical” linden in Březí is still far from to say its last word, which we kindly yield to the Lady of “The Lantern” game: “I understand and perceive, what you should have known but you haven’t, or you have, but still ungenerously have disturbed. The tree here, it presents the feelings of people, sacred by their respect and loyalty...”. We have to agree tacitly with these words by looking at the massive crown and trunk scarred by centuries.

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/W1-Pavel-Jaroslav-Sobrpt_en.pdf

Bere Island Conservation Plan, The Heritage Council and the Bere Island Project Group, Ireland

Representatives of the Project

Mr Jackie SULLIVAN

Director of the Bere Island Project Group

Mr John WALSH

Coordinator of the Bere Island Project Group

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/W1-Sullivan-Walsh-ppt_en.pdf

Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley, Poland

Mr Piotr ŚNIGUCKI

Director of Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks

The area served by the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks is subject to most forms of nature conservation listed in the Statute on Nature Conservation of April 16, 2004 (Dz. U. Nr. 92, poz. 880 z późn. zm.).

From 1999 to 2009, complex projects that are significant for nature conservation have been carried out in the Przemkowski Landscape Park, including the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area and Przemkowski Ponds Special Protection Area belonging to the European Ecological Network under Natura 2000. Funding obtained from eco-agricultural programs was used to actively protect the environment and to organise free instruction about the environment for children and young people in Lower Silesia.

The Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks in Wrocław has carried out innovative, effective and complex nature conservation activities, with the following results:

- increasing biodiversity in the protected area by instituting an active program of mowing and grazing to preserve open low peat bogs;
- interruption of succession by willow trees through encouraging grazing by cattle, sheep and horses as part of the eco-agricultural programs implemented;
- re-establishment of breeding grounds for wetland birds by removing buildings and earthworks on the abandoned military base;
- raising the groundwater level in the protected areas to provide effective fire protection;
- conservation of polders as a form of land management in the protected area;
- establishment of wetland meadows on 500 hectares of land formerly part of a closed Soviet airbase;
- introduction of long-term strategies to prevent marginalisation of the local ethnic Gypsy population;
- harvest of biomass for heating fuel;
- modernisation of the heating system in the headquarters of the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks and the school in the village of Wysoka from traditional coal-based to biomass-based;
- conservation of a bird refuge along the edge of European Route E052. This affected 18 species listed in Appendix 1 of the Bird Directive, and 8 species listed in the Polish Red Book;
- construction of an 850-meter-long nature exploration boardwalk;
- preservation of plant communities of *Molinion* and *Arrhenatherion elatioris*;
- ecological education in the area of “Przemkowskie Bogs” and natural reserve “Przemkowskie Ponds”;
- purchasing farm equipment for mowing ecological sites – designed to monitor work on active conservation carried out at the same time as biomass was being harvested as a renewable energy source.

Since 1950, the area has been subject to nature conservation, in spite of the fact that it was the site of a large Soviet airbase until 1992. In around 1880, the wetland regions of the Szprotawa River Valley were converted into fish ponds. Even though these ponds were man-made, their flora is similar to that of eutrophic ponds of natural origin.

Topographic maps from 1824 show the area with numerous small springs and creeks flowing out of the wetlands into the Szprotawa River, which had already been subjected to river improvement measures. Most of the wetland area was used as meadow and pasture land. Riparian forests covered the wettest areas. In around 1880, a series of fish ponds were established in the wettest areas, with a combined area of about 200 hectares.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the wetlands and meadows of the area were one of the most important breeding grounds for wetland birds in Lower Silesia. At that time, the bird species that nested here included *Anas clypeata*, *Anas querquedula*, *Crex crex*, *Porzana porzana*, *Numenius arquata*, *Limosa limosa*, *Tringa totanus*, *Gallinago gallinago* and, to a lesser degree, *Philomachus pugnax* and *Burhinus oedicephalus*.

In 1925, the area around Przemków was already one of the main refuges of *Grus grus*. In about 1930, the character of Szprotawa Valley was radically changed by a system of irrigation and drainage canals. The lowland heaths were converted into pastures and cultivated fields. This was the case until 1950, when the Northern Air Base was established. In the middle of the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 hectares. In 1984, the fish ponds were designated as the Przemkowski Ponds Bird Sanctuary.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a new system of drainage canals was built in the Szprotawa Valley, which worsened hydrological conditions from a nature conservation standpoint. Wetland bird species became less abundant, and some practically disappeared, including *Tringa totanus*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Anas clypeata* and *Anas querquedula*. The numbers of *Limosa limosa* decreased radically, and after 1993, *Numenius arquata* was no longer observed in the area.

In 1992, the Soviets handed over the Northern Air Base to the Polish government. The base covered 3 100 hectares and was situated in the former voivodeships of Legnica and Zielona Góra. In 1993, the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area was established on part of the land belonging to the Voivodeship of Legnica. In 1997, the Przemkowski Landscape Park was established and incorporated both the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area and the Przemkowski Ponds Bird Sanctuary. In 2004, these areas became part of the European Ecological Network Natura 2002 as the Przemkowski Ponds Special Protection Area (PLB 020003).

Following the establishment of the park, meadows and pasture land were returned to agricultural use. The water level was improved by rebuilding and expanding the system of sluices to slow down the flow of surface water in the area. Presently, the park, with its wetlands and bogs, represents the largest well-preserved fragment of lower river valley floodplain in Lower Silesia. Eco-agricultural and educational programs have been implemented, as has active conservation of the habitats of many species, including wetland birds.

All projects carried out in the park are intended to integrate agricultural policies with nature and landscape conservation policies, and to expand implementation of the integrated policies among the institutions

involved, as well as the local population. In 2008, the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks carried out a series of projects in the area, including rural road improvements and installation of new culvert abutments along rural roads. This makes it possible to maintain an optimal ground water level and control the flow of flood water in the polders.

The nature and landscape conservation programs implemented by the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks are innovative because they involve the local Gypsy population in the conservation work. This minority is threatened by social marginalisation, and recently also by intolerance and discrimination in several countries of the European Union.

For many years, the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks has been working together with the Przemków Gypsy Association. This cooperation has contributed to the success of the project “Long-term vocational activation of the Gypsy population as part of the activities associated with the active conservation of the Przemkowski Ponds Special Protection Area of the European Ecological Network Natura 2000”.

Project “Re-establishing biodiversity in the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area of the Przemkowski Landscape Park: Polder No. 1 and Polder No. 2”

The intended ecological and material effect was achieved by the following measures:

- preserving and restoring habitats of wetland birds and characteristic biotopes representing a basis for including the natural area under special legal protection;
- proper irrigation of the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area;
- permitting uncontrolled submersion of the surface of Polder No. 2 during the nesting season for wetland birds;
- adhering to the mandatory standards for fire prevention in the protected areas, including the raising of the water table.

Supplemental Project: “Diversion of water from the Ostaszów Pumping Station to the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area: Polder No. 1”

The site of the enterprise was the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area, which was being prepared to receive flood water from the Szprotawa River. The area prepared included Polder No. 1, with an area of 130 hectares, and Polder No. 2, with an area of more than 500 hectares. Polder No. 1 is capable of receiving about 1 000 000 m³ of flood water, and Polder No. 2 about twice as much. Completion of this project made it possible to maintain a high level of natural value in the area and to receive a significant amount of flood water from the Szprotawa River. This protected the villages of Buczyzna, Radwanice, Krępa and Ostaszów from flooding.

The execution of these enterprises combine nature conservation with agricultural activity on protected areas, take advantage of renewable energy sources, vocationally and educationally activate the local population, and provide social assistance. They therefore represent a practical and feasible model for sustainable development in Lower Silesia.

In order to effectively execute the activities included in the eco-agricultural program, the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks joined a new program in 2009 called "Purchasing farm equipment for mowing ecological sites". The program was designed to monitor work on active conservation carried out at the same time as biomass was being harvested as a renewable energy source.



**PRZEMKOWSKI PARK KRAJOBRAZOWY
UŻYTEK EKOLOGICZNY
" PRZEMKOWSKIE BAGNO "**











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http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/W1-Snigucki-ppt_en.pdf

Furnas Landscape Laboratory (Furnas LandLab), Azores Regional Directorate of the Environment, Portugal

Representative of the Ministry

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Directorate General of Territorial Development, Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy

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http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/W1-Caetano-ppt_en.pdf

The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, NGO Podunav, Backi Monostor, Serbia

Representative of the Ministry and of the Project

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC

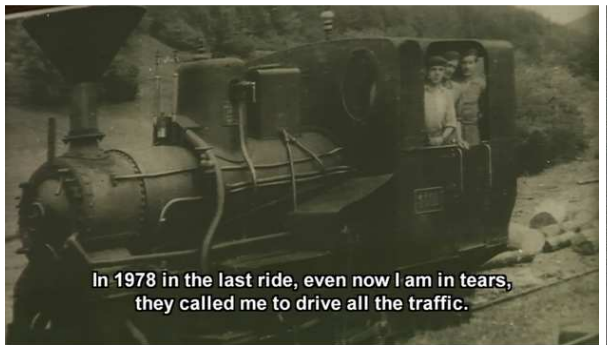
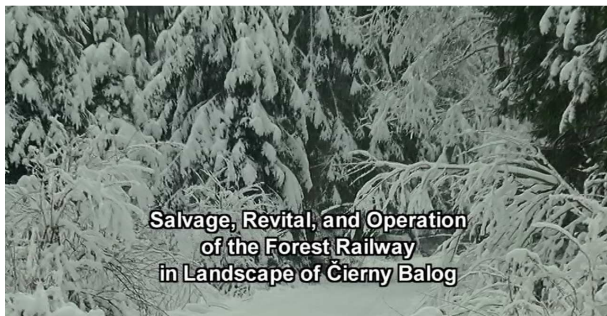
Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/W1-Filipovic-ppt_en.pdf

Salvage, Revival and Operation of the Forest Railway in the Landscape of Cierny Balog, Ciernohronska Zeleznica NGO, Slovak Republic

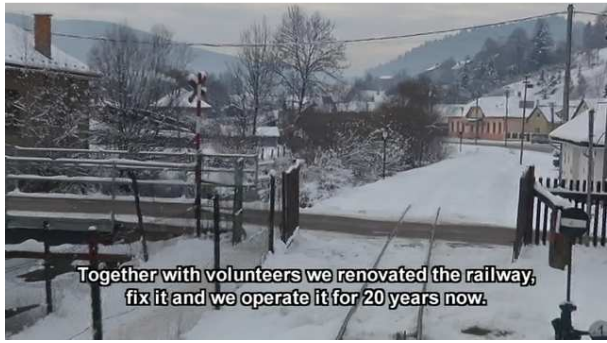
Representative of the Ministry
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Mr Ales BILEK
Ciernohronska Zeleznica NGO

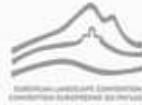




It had a large influence on the people who were involved.



Together with volunteers we renovated the railway, fix it and we operate it for 20 years now.



Film vznikol ako súčasť podpory implementácie Európskeho dohovoru o krajine na Slovensku v rámci udeľovania Ceny Slovenskej republiky za krajinu 2012

The film was created as a part of support of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Slovak Republic, in the frame of the Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic 2012



WORKSHOP 2

ATELIER 2

Landscape to be managed: actions, from a perspective of sustainable development, to guide and harmonise changes

Des paysages gérés : des actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à entretenir le paysage afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations

Chairs
Présidents

Mrs Ingrid SARLÖV-HERLIN

*Member of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe,
Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Management, Sweden*

Mr Marek KAJŚ

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Hoge Kempen National Park, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland vzw, Belgium

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Mireille DECONINCK

Representative of Belgium for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Representative of the Project

Mr Johan VAN DEN BOSCH,

Head of Office, Hoge Kempen National Park

In 2006, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland realised the first and up till now only national park in Belgium. The realisation happened on behalf of a wide consortium of governments (Flemish, provincial, municipal), administrations, agencies, and organisations who are working in the fields of nature and landscape care, heritage, recreation and tourism, regional development, etc.

A multidisciplinary and continuously project agency was founded as an answer to: the constant need for integration (spatial planning, mobility, tourism, heritage, nature, landscape); the complexity of the project; and uniform imaging and communication. Involvement and participation of all actors, inhabitants and visitors are keys in the operation of the Project Agency. That is the way to achieve recovery and constant protection for this grand and exceptional landscape: involvement leads to the highest form of protection, which is often stronger than legal protection. Public indignation if something threatens to go wrong in “our” national park landscape is a powerful tool in landscape management and conservation.

The national park agency functions as an organisation that stimulates administrations and organisations to take care for the quietness and space of the national park, and – if and where possible – to cooperate. This comes from the core idea that a national park should keep on offering beauty, nature, silence, quietness, contemplation, space, fresh air, heritage, etc. Sustainable beauty is one of the core themes of the project. It proves to all visiting parties that taking care of a landscape is a responsibility for all of us dealing with nature, health care and stress relieve, spatial planning, economic development, science and culture, public transport and traffic.

The objective of the Hoge Kempen National Park project is to preserve the intrinsic value, quality and functional coherence of the Hoge Kempen landscape, to restore it where possible and to enhance it where necessary. With this in mind, a national park occupying approximately 60 km², was demarcated in the centre of the Hoge Kempen region (2006) and supplied with quality reception infrastructure. Besides, the activities of the Project Agency are spread over the whole region of 200 km².

The project’s implementation involved the following seven areas of activity.

Delimitation

Although the project is located in the broader Hoge Kempen region, the central and most valuable part was demarcated as a national park in accordance with international norms and standards for national

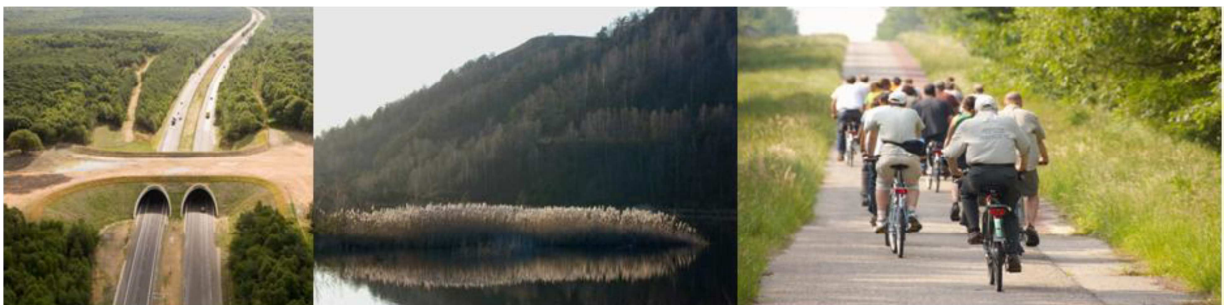
parks. 80 % of this area is public property and the government is implementing an active policy to acquire the remaining land and/or to make long-term agreements with the owners regarding appropriate management of the land. This perimeter will be consistently translated into policy instruments for nature and landscape care, spatial planning and so on, to guarantee sustainable protection.



Reducing fragmentation

In a densely populated region such as Flanders, it's proved to be impossible to protect an area without being intersected by roads. Therefore, the project also involves a far-reaching plan to reduce fragmentation with the road network managers.

One local road (4 km) and one main road (3 km) have been closed to all traffic and transformed into cycling paths. An existing bridge spanning the E314 motorway was transformed into an “ecoveloduct”. The “Kikbeekbron”, another ecoduct – for wildlife crossing – has become an important landmark.



Enclaves

As a result of poor spatial planning policy in the past, there are several conflicting functions within the perimeter of the national park such as sand and gravel extraction, an industrial site, an automobile racing circuit and care institutions. An exit and transition scenario was developed for each of the ten enclaves.

In the meantime, two of the three large sand and gravel quarries (300 ha) have been reconstructed and integrated into the surrounding landscape. A sand processing factory (4 ha) was dismantled. Three car parks (3 ha) in the area were vacated and a care institution (30 ha) was purchased with a view to redeveloping it.

Exit scenarios were fine-tuned for other enclaves such as the automobile racing circuit and the industrial site (35 ha), but due to the duration of existing operating licenses, these scenarios are subject to a long lead time.



Organisation and management

The Agency for Nature and Forests is implementing an ambitious nature and landscape restoration plan. The focus is on blurring the sharp, man-made boundaries between woodland and heathland. The large concentrations of heathland were substantially increased due to the accelerated transformation of coniferous plantations.

Other efforts involve forcing back non-native species, restoring the hydrology and traditional heathland management.



Heritage

Management of the national park and the surrounding woodland and nature areas is based on the preservation and enhancement of the cultural landscape of the heathland. It represents an ancient rural economy with an exceptional biodiversity.

Furthermore, since the beginning of the 20th century, the Hoge Kempen landscape has been marked by one of the largest coal mining operations in Western Europe. The skyline is not just defined by the headgear and slag heaps but also and especially by the garden cities, which are unique “architectural landscapes”.

This rare combination of an interwoven and contrasting rural and industrial landscape is so unique that on 25 May 2011, the Hoge Kempen was included in the Belgian Tentative list to be considered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The cultural value of the national park is especially one of a cultural landscape that embodies obvious relicts of traditional land use. It can be combined with the coal mining heritage around the borders of the national park. This is the core theme of the nomination file.

The national park project devotes special attention to increasing the knowledge on this heritage site as well as on improving its protection and access.



Improved access and shared recreational use

Welcoming residents and visitors in a responsible and sustainable manner is one of the project's key objectives. Basically, the number of facilities does not need to be increased, just improved.

For example, the existing range of signposted walks was critically evaluated, resulting in a new, less extensive but better quality network of walking routes. Horse riders and cyclists are also channelled through specific routes and not just in the national park, but throughout the Hoge Kempen region as a whole, distributing the recreational strain more efficiently. As a result, the scope of the undisturbed zone in the national park could be systematically increased.

A permanent maintenance service, comprising twelve workers, guarantees an outstanding landscape quality (cleaning up litter and illegal dumping, replacing damaged peripheral infrastructure, mowing verges, pruning vegetation alongside paths, etc.).



Welcoming visitors and tourism

The creation of six 'Gateways' into the national park is key to this operational activity. Each one recounts part of the landscape story to the visitors, provides the necessary facilities (car park, sanitary facilities, cafeteria, information desk, etc.) and represents a tourist destination in itself (planetarium, petting farm, rail-cycle, barefoot trail, etc.).

Because the gateways are located outside the national park, sometimes even a few kilometres away, they ensure that the landscape quality boost created by the national park is spread across the region. Moreover, they prevent excessively high levels of recreational stress in the actual national park and help manage mobility (collective car park, range of public transportation). Many car parks in and around the national park have been vacated. The gateways were given a landscape "facelift".

In Kattevennen (Genk), the existing buildings were demolished and the facilities were reorganised into a single, central building. The domain was pedestrianised and an impressive stone garden emphasises the Hoge Kempen's geological value.

The oldest railway station in Limburg, Station As (As), was restored, the platforms were reconstructed and a replica of a wooden derrick from the pioneering coal mining period was installed.

In Lieteberg (Zutendaal), which is located in an old gravel quarry, a landscape plan was implemented that transformed the site into a green oasis. It forms the basis for a much broader landscape restoration plan for the southern edge of the Kempen Plateau. The "Panorama der Kempen" (1954, Charles Wellens, oil paint, 33 m x 2 m), which found permanent refuge here, is highly significant.

In Mechelse Heide (Maasmechelen), a factory site, was redeveloped to create a gateway and the landscape was reconstructed. Visitors with disabilities can explore the Hoge Kempen's most striking landscapes using the wheelchair route (which includes the dunes, marsh- and heathland).

In Pietersheim (Lanaken), a landscape restoration plan was established for the 80 ha castle domain. Lanes were restored, grassy fields were transformed into meadows and the area around the castle was pedestrianised. The unique water castle ruins were consolidated and reclassified in a very daring manner as a visitor centre. It led to winning the Flemish Monument Award in 2010.

A main gateway has recently been opened (April 2014): Connecterra. It is located on the former mining site of Eisden (Maasmechelen) and holds the two shaft towers (listed as monument). The gateway offers visitors a unique panorama of lakes and "mountains" – the result of former industrial activities at the site and subsequent redevelopment actions.

All gateways are designed using the same landscape elements (wood, pebbles, lean grassland, and tall oaks) for a consistent visibility throughout the region. The design of the gateways was honoured with the award for best design of public spaces in Flanders (2008).

At the moment, annual visitor numbers to the (region of the) national park amount to 800,000: these include walkers, cyclists, horse riders and people visiting one of the gateways.

www.nationaalpark.be

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WII-Van-den-Bosch-ppt_en.pdf

The Landscape Projects of Hyypä Valley, City of Kauhajoki, Hyypä village association, Finnish Forestry Centre/Public Services, Unit of South and Central Ostrobothnia, Finland

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Hannu LINKOLA

Senior Official, Ministry of the Environment, Department of the Nature Environment

Representative of the Project

Mrs Marketta NUMMIJÄRV

Landscape architect, City of Kauhajoki

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/LINKOLA_Finland.pdf

Dzintari Forest Park, Jurmala City Council, Latvia

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Dace GRANTA

Senior Officer, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Landscape management, planning and development issues are being increasingly emphasised since the European Landscape Convention came into force in Latvia in 2007. Many municipalities recognise the value of landscape and pay particular attention to their integration in the public space, but during the economic crisis that began in 2008, project development was limited due to lack of finance.

Therefore, the “history” of the European Landscape Award in Latvia is very short and a special National Landscape Award has not been established. But every two years a selection of applicants for the European Landscape Award is held on a national scale. In the year 2008 and 2010 none of Latvian authorities or groupings considered their activities would qualify for this Award.

In 2012 two local municipalities (Jurmala town and Ādaži novads) participated in the national selection of tender for the European Landscape Award. Jurmala municipality presented the project “Dzintari forest park” and Ādaži municipality the project “Recovering Adazi region’s waste dumping site Utupurvs”. An evaluation Commission of the project proposal was set up by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and applications were evaluated on the basis of rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The honour to represent Latvia on European level in the year 2012 was given to Jurmala town with the project “Dzintari forest park”.

Why did the Dzintari forest park project win? The answer is simple, because this project had followed all the rules and met the criteria set by the Council of Europe:

- sustainable territorial development: Dzintari forest park is a sustainable solution how to preserve existing natural landscape, avoiding degradation and destruction by unattractive constructions. Additional, the local government of Jurmala town has established rules for the management of the Dzintari forest park and provides funding for their implementation;
- exemplary value: the project shows that it is possible to find a compromise between nature and city development. The project is an example of good practice, because during the implementation of the project a solution is found how “to import” nature into the city life without any damage and make nature available to everybody;
- public participation: during designing and building the park public were informed and public opinions and recommendations were taken into account by public consultations at the municipality;
- awareness-raising: Dzintari Forest Park is an open and available territory for everyone; the place, where people can recreate from urban life and feel the nature and benefits from it.

General facts about Jurmala:

- Biggest resort in the Baltics region,

- Total area of 100 km² (second biggest in Latvia),
- Coastline of 26 km,
- 64% nature areas (including 34% forests),
- 56 000 inhabitants (fifth place in Latvia),
- 4000 historical buildings,
- 408 architectural monuments,
- 25 km to capital city Riga,
- 15 km to main airport “Rīga”.

The specialisation of the city is that it is one of leading Baltic Sea regions with health resorts, business, holiday and cultural centre which mean that the priorities of the city always have been related to sustainable development. The city can be proud of forests, dunes, white quartz sand beaches, the Lielupe River and the Baltic Sea. Since we are responsible for the maintaining of our natural treasures, we always have to be smart in planning developments in the city.

The white quartz beaches are the city’s largest draw. Four beaches have received the Blue Flag, which means they are clean, safe and well-maintained. Mineral water, thermal water healing peat and sapropel mud – those treasures can be found in one part of the Jurmala city, in the Ķemeri National Nature Park – “Ķemeru nacionālais parks” (Natura 2000). It is one of the biggest natural parks in Latvia and partly located in Jurmala city. Rare and protected species can be found here. Popular, i.e., is bird watching in the park. Jurmala city has one local nature park and two natural reserves as well.

Staying in a resort in Jurmala is most beautiful and attractive in the summertime, although, the city council is working hard to extend the tourism season through the creation of new services and infrastructure and supporting employers to develop new services and infrastructure according to Jurmala’s city specialisation.

During the winter season the city can offer following services:

- Aqua Park,
- Closed Concert Hall “Dzintari” (Opening in 2015),
- Jurmala city museum,
- Winter tours in National Nature park – “Ķemeru nacionālais parks”,
- Majori ice skating hall (01.11. – 30.04.),
- Cross-country skiing at the beach.

The city itself is characterised by its wooden architecture with woodcut accents, cottage-style buildings and resort centres (from the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century). The wooden buildings of Jurmala are significant and a unique cultural heritage. Jurmala buildings are unique due to the fact, that historicism-style wooden houses are quite rare.

The old wooden buildings are preserved in Dzintari, one of the 14 parts of which Jurmala city consists. These houses were built by affluent people; because of this the designs are ambitious and respectable. Dzintari is famous for the Open Air Concert Hall “Dzintari” (unique in Europe), which regularly hosts

outstanding artists and ensembles. And the third but not the least thing why Dzintari is well known and favourite is the Dzintari Forest Park.

Dzintari Forest Park

The idea that Jurmala city needs an area where people can recreate from urban life and have a place where everyone, especially families, can rest and appreciate natural landscapes has come to our minds in 2002.

Intensive development of public and living object construction around the natural territory increased the number of visitors significantly before the construction of the park. That could degrade landscape parks in city centre. For that reason the idea was to arrange natural landscape according to new situations and including nature into the system of city infrastructure and save the natural elements of the territory.

Before the creation of the Dzintari Forest Park the area was characterised with forests, partly collapsed walking paths (Soviet legacy) and a degraded territory. The aim of the project, therefore, was to protect and preserve the natural values of that rich landscape in the city centre, adapt it to the rapid development of infrastructure and urban life, to avoid natural landscape degradation by human activities. The main aim of management and building was the protection of the natural landscape in the city centre from damage and urban blight.

In 2003 we started to design the project and during the period of 2004-2005 a detailed plan of the park area was developed. In year 2006 the idea started to become true – we started to build the Park. During all the stages of the project Jurmala city specialists were involved – we kept an eye on all the processes including choosing suitable and safest materials and equipment. Building was finished in 2008 and the Park was opened to everyone in June 2008.

Outcome of the project or what we did:

- preserve natural landscape in the city centre;
- avoided natural territory degradation, adapting it to the urban life and making it available to everyone;
- the infrastructure in the park is built considering the natural ground protection and infrastructure was built using natural materials, for example wood;
- find the compromise between the functions of city infrastructure and existing natural landscape;
- created beautiful holiday place for all family.

The project showed that it is possible to find compromise between nature and city development. The project is an example of good practice, because during the implementation of it, the solution how “to import” nature in to the city life was founded.

Good practices:

- the natural landscape in the city centre was saved, while surrounded territory was developing, including the building of public and living buildings;
- natural landscape was made available for everyone and at the same time protection of natural landscape from damage and human negative effect was provided;

- infrastructure objects which were created to improve the park territory were built by passing and respecting protected natural forms and grounds, and using natural materials which perfectly fit in natural landscape.

Dzintari Forest Park today

Dzintari Forest Park is unique because of its location – the 13ha wide natural park is located in the centre of Jurmalca city. Natural landscape with sea and dune pine is one of the biggest treasures in the city. The Dzintari Forest Park is a sustainable solution of how to preserve existing natural landscapes, avoid it from degradation and destruction by constructions and other human actions. The Forest Park is an open and available territory for everyone.

The Park is suitable for both admirers of active and calm recreation. The infrastructure objects in the park are evenly distributed along all park territory. There are children playgrounds for all age groups, roads for roller skating and pedestrian roads, areas for skateboard, street ball, cafés, parking lot and toilets in the Park. The Park is opened all year round. In winter it is an excellent place for distant skiing on a lighted trail. The access is very convenient; there is a parking place for 200 cars. One of the park greatest values are 200 years old pine tree groves and habitats, which are preserved intact till the present day, notwithstanding the rapid development of surrounding areas.

In 2010 a sightseeing tower was opened in the Park. The tower is 33.5m high and it reveals an unforgettable view of Jurmala. The tower has 12 balconies on different levels so everyone can choose the height. Visiting the tower is free of charge.

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WII-Granta-LV-ppt_en.pdf

Planning policy for conservation and sustainable development of 20 national landscapes in the Netherlands, Stichting Nationale Landschappen (NGO), Netherlands

Representative of the Project

Mr Pieter VEEN, *Vista Landscape Architecture and Urban Design, National Service of Landscape*

Many of you may know the Dutch polder landscape with its windmills, waterways and flat open spaces. Indeed, this is a striking example of the way we managed to cultivate our swampy delta. But of course the Netherlands has more to offer. We also have sandy areas with small scale bocage landscapes and even a hilly region in the south. No less than twenty of these landscapes are designated by the national government as national landscapes. Together they cover almost 20% of the country.

I am proud to stand here before you as a representative of the newly formed Foundation for National Landscapes in the Netherlands. This is a non-governmental organisation for the protection and the further development of these landscapes. I will tell you more about the goals and methods of this organisation and show you some of the projects we do. But first let me tell you more about the history and the nature of the twenty national landscapes of the Netherlands.

History and nature of the national landscapes

National landscapes are outstanding examples of typical Dutch landscapes. They represent the different historical landscape types we find in the Netherlands, such as the Green Heart in the western urbanised part of the land, the river landscape of the lower Rhine, the reclaimed islands in Zeeland, the small scale bocage landscape of the Achterhoek, the country estates of Twente and the forests of the Veluwe. Together they also represent the range of visual landscape qualities in the Netherlands, from very open to very dense landscapes.

In 2006 these landscapes were designated by the national government as national landscapes. The central goal was to ensure the cultural and spatial diversity of the Dutch landscape as a whole and to improve recreational accessibility and sustainable management of these landscapes. Since 2006 a lot has been invested in improving the landscape quality as well as raising public awareness. New organisational bodies have been set up and all kinds of plans for landscape improvement and maintenance have been carried out. By now it is widely recognised that national landscapes improve the national economy. They support the tourists industry and attract international businesses. Furthermore, they bring people into contact with nature, cultural heritage and agriculture. They offer tranquillity, relaxation and clean air. In such a densely populated country as the Netherlands this is of immense value. The contribution to the well-being and health of all the Dutch people is more than money can buy.

Goals and methods of Servicenet National Landscapes

This brings us to Servicenet National Landscapes, which is the operating body of the Dutch Foundation for National Landscapes. Servicenet was founded as a NGO in 2012, so it is in fact a very young organisation. The reason for its founding was that the national government decided to end their policy for the national landscapes, in fact for landscapes as a whole. From that time on landscape maintenance and landscape development became a prime responsibility for regional authorities, namely the twelve

provinces. Although the provinces were willing to take over this responsibility, there was a problem that national funding for the national landscapes also ended. Each province deals with this problem in a different way. There is no central guidance any more. And there is also little cooperation between the twelve provinces. That's where Servicenet comes in.

We think it is important to have a central organisation for the promotion of national landscapes. These landscapes are an essential part of our cultural heritage and have an international value as examples of typical man made landscapes. Of course actual maintenance and development of these landscapes have to be organised on a regional and a local scale. We agree with our national government on that. But common marketing, knowledge exchange and also financing cannot do without a strong national organisation. That is our prime mission. Servicenet National Landscapes seeks to improve cooperation of all parties involved and to develop new forms of public participation and financial management.

As I said, Servicenet is the operational body of the Dutch Foundation for National Landscapes. This is a non-profit organisation. The board consists of people who are nationally known for their vision and commitment and who are professionally involved in different fields of environmental planning. We have a provincial governor as chairman and members with a background in agriculture, financial management, recreation, landscape architecture and even housing development.

Servicenet works closely together with other national NGO's on recreation and nature conservation. On a regional and local level Servicenet works together with regional and local public organisations and commercial parties. We are involved in several projects to enhance the involvement of the public in landscape management and sustainable development. These projects are partly financed by governmental organisations, because they are in line with national and provincial policies.

The national government wants to promote public and private participation in landscape development. Servicenet National Landscapes is an answer to that on a national scale. We are financially supported by the national government, but also by regional authorities and private organisations.

Projects of Servicenet National Landscapes

So what do we do exactly? We have a program with four lines of action:

- knowledge exchange;
- marketing and raising public awareness;
- enhancing regional identity and promoting sustainable development;
- finding new ways of organisation and financing.

Let me give some examples of ongoing projects in these four lines.

Knowledge exchange

We organise seminars and workshops on issues that are relevant for all national landscapes, such as financing, marketing and organisation. These meetings are meant for representatives of local and regional organisations, but also for national and commercial partners. Because we have twenty national landscapes a lot of experience and knowledge is available, but often people don't know what is happening elsewhere.

By organising these meetings we want to create a “community of practice”, where people can learn from each other. Especially we want to bring together different groups of people: scientists and planners, nature conservationist and private investors, farmers and city people. It often turns out that these people have more in common than they think. There are many mutual gains to be found in landscape. Thus we encourage new partnerships and coalitions. I think also international knowledge exchange is important. That’s why I appreciate being here at this Conference. Certainly, I learn a lot and I hope we can strengthen our networks

Marketing and raising awareness

In the field of marketing Servicenet works closely together with the Dutch Office for tourism and congresses. This Office is responsible for the promotion of Holland internationally. Next to the famous canal cities our finest historical landscapes are presented on their website. This is important for tourism and for attracting international investors. We are now working on a special media campaign for our neighbouring countries Belgium and Germany. Part of this is the making of a television series. Special attention is given for cycling as an ideal way to experience the landscape.

Enhancing regional identity

Landscape for us is a living organism. We are not only concerned with conservation, but also with development. Because the Netherlands are highly urbanised there is a constant pressure on the landscape. Furthermore, climate change is an extra challenge. We think development is vital for any landscape and that also goes for national landscapes. But in national landscapes extra attention is needed to fit new developments in historical structures and to make sure that these developments are sustainable. New developments can even be used to actively enhance regional identity. We think the national landscapes can be examples for this. The Dutch are well known for their water management and landscape design. Let the national landscape be our primary showcases.

So we promote good design practices and support sustainable development. One example of this is our ongoing project on “leisure landscapes”. Here we support farmers in the Green Heart to supply recreational services that fit well in the landscape. And we support them to work together and pick up joint promotion. This can be an economically viable alternative to bigger tourist resorts, which often have little relation with the landscape. Based on the results in the Green Heart we are now working on a national strategy for leisure landscapes. We do this in cooperation with the ANWB, the biggest recreational organisation of the Netherlands.

Finding new ways of organisation and financing

Our biggest challenge is to ensure that the national landscapes have a firm organisational and economic base. Actually, now this is not the case. Because of changing politics there is great insecurity in the future. A few national landscapes still have a regional organisation with a budget of its own, but many of them do not. All of them lack structural funding. This is reflected in the level of public involvement and popular support: some of the national landscapes are widely known, while others are hidden secrets. We think that a firm organisational base in the region is essential. Servicenet cannot enforce this, but we can help local partners to organise themselves and help them to find extra funding. We have done a pilot project in the national landscape of the IJssel delta near the city of Zwolle. Our main task here was to involve private

investors. We arranged meetings with housing developers, leisure entrepreneurs, farmers, health organisations and even the local football club. It turned out that they were not unwilling to invest in landscape, if they were only given the right opportunity. A new task force has been set up that is now preparing what we call “business cases for the landscape”. That means that private investments are combined with public investments in an integrated approach that is beneficial for landscape and economy at the same time. This approach we are now extending to other national landscapes.

Concluding remarks

This brings me to my concluding remarks. I think the Netherlands, and perhaps also other countries, are facing great challenges for the landscape. Urban development, climate change, energy transition and food production will dramatically change the face of the landscape. I am convinced that this can very well be combined with the demands of cultural heritage and biodiversity. But we have to put in an extra effort, especially in our most valuable landscapes. At the same time we see that our national government cuts budgets for landscape maintenance and wants more public and private involvement. Servicenet National Landscapes is an answer to this. We have been working for two years and we have managed to keep the national landscapes on the political agenda. We are very proud that our national government chose Servicenet National Landscapes as the Dutch candidate for the European Landscape Award. But still we have a long way to go to really create new ways of thinking and working. We are only beginning to meet the challenges before us. And although the actual work has to be done on the regional and the local scale, we cannot do without national and international support. The European Landscape Convention offers an inspiring guideline, but also a great responsibility for all nations involved. We hope and trust that the Dutch government will live up to that responsibility. Servicenet National Landscapes is glad to help.

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WII-Veen-NL-ppt_en.pdf

**Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania, ADEPT Foundation,
NGO, Romania**

Representative of the Project

Mr Benone MEHEDIN

*Project Manager of the Foundation Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in
Transylvania (ADEPT)*

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WII-Mehedin-RO-ppt_en.pdf

South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project, Pennine Prospects, United Kingdom

Representative of the Project

Mr Robin GRAY

Landscape Architect, CMLI, Pennine Prospects

First of all I would like to thank you. It is an honour to be here presenting amongst so many inspiring projects from across Europe. I am a Landscape Architect managing the Watershed Landscape Project on behalf of Pennine Prospects. Pennine Prospects is a small regeneration company based in the north of England.

Our landscape is the only “upland” or high altitude area in England without a landscape designation. It is this upland plateau that we have called the Watershed Landscape. Why watershed? Well, it is a landscape where water is important. It is managed for water supply. It is the “watershed” between the North Sea and the Irish Sea. It marks the boundary between two historical regions – Yorkshire and Lancashire. Bitter historical rivals – especially in cricket!

We have 1 million people on our doorstep in the cities of Leeds and Manchester connected by road, rail and even by canal. The motorway crosses the Pennines – a shop window for many onto our own bit of wilderness.

We are the landscape that has inspired many – sometimes by its “bleakness” as for the Bronte sisters. Emily Bronte wrote *Wuthering Heights* here in 1846. Contemporary writers are still inspired by our landscape.

Later this month we will see the Tour de France Grand Depart pass through our landscape.

I am going to cover the European Landscape Convention in the United Kingdom by telling you a little about our landscape and our project but also telling you about how the Convention has influenced thinking and practical policy initiatives within the UK. I also need to mention why this is relevant now within the wider agenda of “ecosystem services”.

Firstly, I need to credit the organisations that have made it possible for us to win the UK Landscape Award. Our Government Department DEFRA – Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs, also the Government Agency responsible for the Natural Environment, Natural England. Last, but not least, our funders – part of the UK National Lottery – the Heritage Lottery Fund and the European Union LEADER Programme.

When we won the UK competition, the Minister for Natural Environment and Fisheries recognised the achievements of our project by saying: “It is a project with wide ranging impact, a powerful expression of local identity and sense of place and is testament to the hard work of the people who have played their part in the formation of this distinct landscape. All landscapes matter for the health, wealth and well-being of society, for our cultural identity and for the diverse habitats that exist as part of them”.

The European Landscape Convention was ratified in 2006 by the UK. This informed the Government's Natural Environment White Paper in 2010, with commitments for diverse and living landscapes. The UK Government made several commitments...

- We will work with local communities in a number of areas throughout England to support local engagement in landscape planning;
- We will work with civil society to update and improve the consistency of the national landscape character area profiles and integrate information on the ecosystem goods and services that they provide.

National Character Area profiles in England are one very practical application of the European Landscape Convention integrating landscape into decision making. These profiles help people and organisations make links, across a landscape with the same characteristics, leading to a more coherent approach to planning and managing land. The National Character Area spatial framework includes 159 National Character Areas covering all England. These are broad areas of land with a cohesive and distinctive landscape and ecological character, shaped by natural, cultural and historical influences. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape, not administrative ones, which makes them a good decision making framework for the natural environment. Each profile contains a description of the landscape character, history, recent and anticipated landscape change, including climate change, ecosystem services delivered, culminating in a series of “environmental opportunities” specific to that place.

I shall point out some landscapes you may know, and love! – the Lake District, the Peak District and the Cotswolds.

This is the first time locally specific information on the suite of ecosystem services in a geographic area has been published. It also seeks to identify areas as they are perceived by their residents and visitors alike. The French word ‘patrie’ best sums up this feeling of identity. It is a learning process and one we expect to review as we refine our ecosystem approach.

This is just one practical application of how the National Character Area approach might work. Here we are using different scenarios to show how woodland might be encouraged. These scenarios have been used for public consultation.

If I turn to the Watershed Landscape – our moorland plateau – it is set within the South Pennines National Character Area. It is at an altitude of approximately 350-400m elevation. Below us are deeply wooded valleys and pasture, and 19th century towns that developed quickly around the textile industry – indeed, this is a landscape that has been formed by the needs of our towns, by textiles, by sheep, by coal, by water power.

This is the landscape I aspire to represent and to champion.

What makes this landscape special? Here is my personal selection:

- of international importance for ground nesting bird populations;

- probably the greatest concentration of reservoirs in the world;
- possibly the best place in the world to study archaeology from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age – I know some may not agree with me;
- they have inspired artists and writers of international reputation, as Brontes, Ted Hughes...;
- the most southerly extent of peatland blanket bog in Europe.

I need to explain our approach. Landscape is made up of many layers. These layers interact to give the landscape we see today. It is a statement which is very obvious to everyone here, I know – but it is worth restating in the context of our project.

We have underlying physical conditions – geology, climate, soils – giving rise to biodiversity, influenced over time by human activity: for example land management, use of resources and transport routes. Leading to current land uses and land cover, and then our perception – how we respond to and experience landscapes, and therefore how we value and use landscapes.

For example, this map seeks to portray tranquillity – it is a measure of intrusion of modern life into a wilderness, whether through street lighting, wind turbines or arterial roads.

Landscapes are dynamic and changing over time. All landscapes in England have been shaped by human activity throughout history (e.g. settlement, rituals and beliefs...). This “historic environment” includes our cultural heritage. It is important to understand these past patterns, the extent to which they have survived and how different stages in history have contributed to the character of today’s landscape.

Take this cup and ring stone from the Bronze Age. This is the idol stone on Ilkley Moor it is one of 400 plus inscribed stones on the moor from around 4 000-6 000 years ago. What rituals and beliefs guided their creation – we can only guess. However, it was a very different landscape at the time – a landscape dominated by trees, woodland and bog. What is significant about the South Pennines is the visible evidence of all historic periods, from prehistory through the centuries, demonstrating how rural life changed over time, industrialisation from our textile industry to the present day.

Land use: the uses that people make of the landscape (e.g. settlement, farming and field enclosure, energy production and forestry). The character of our landscape is particularly influenced by the present-day pattern of these features and how people use them, as well as their historical legacy.

This gentleman worked in one of the highest altitude coal mines in the North of England – the pit head was one of the highest in the country – it was also one of the deepest.

We have ice creams on our threatened landscape! Yes, it is occasionally hot enough...and not always raining! We have arterial roads. We have high voltage cables. It is a hard working landscape.

Biodiversity: the types and abundance of our plants and animals and the inter-relationships they form (biodiversity) help shape the character of each landscape. Much of our watershed landscape is shaped by shooting for sport – a leisure pursuit that dates back a little over 150 years that has formed our landscape. You might consider these heather moors “iconic” – indeed the UK has 70 % of the world’s heather moors.

Our moorland is acknowledged as being of international importance for species and habitats. Nearly 100 square miles of moorland in the South Pennines is designated as a Special Protection Area status because of its importance for breeding birds. It is home to Britain's fastest bird of prey, the peregrine falcon, and its smallest bird of prey, the merlin. The moorland edge is home to one of England's rarest birds, the diminutive twite used to be widespread across 12 counties of England – it now only breeds in the South Pennines. Over the world as a whole, biodiversity (as described by the variety of species and habitats, their abundance and ranges) is experiencing a rapid decline and deterioration from the position in the first half of the 20th century and before.

The shape of the land, or landform, is often the main influence on the character of the landscape, especially in upland areas (in terms of how it has been managed over time). Rivers and drainage systems also have an important part to play in shaping the landscape, while geology, soils and vegetation cover can determine the “usefulness” of the land for agriculture.

This landscape also supplies over 70% of our drinking water to our towns and cities through a network of 35 reservoirs. Every time we turn on the tap in Northern England we are more than likely to be running water sourced from our uplands.

Of course we are in the subject area of ecosystem services. Water supply is just one of the ecosystem services supplied by our upland environment. This is the web of services that we derive from our landscape. We are in an interesting time where we are seeking to change structures to reflect ecosystem services and schemes, sometimes complex, to reflect these public goods and services. Take water, for example, from water supply through to flood alleviation – these are just two aspects of our water environment linked within our landscape with very different consequences and approaches required.

We have blanket bog – built upon a foundation of sphagnum – a moss. The UK has 18% of the world's blanket bog. The Watershed Landscape is the most southerly extent of blanket bog in Europe. Peat moorland is also the single biggest store of atmospheric carbon in the UK. If allowed to erode, the carbon is released into the air as carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas.

Our blanket bog is under threat. It is in poor condition. The legacy of industrial pollution here from the mills of West Yorkshire and Lancashire is greater than possibly anywhere else. It is one of the causes of the extent of bare peat and erosion. It is one – but only one... other factors include over grazing, wildfire, etc. The structure of peat bogs can be critically harmed. This has an impact on water quality and on ground nesting birds. This has a cost, too, as water companies have had to invest in local water treatment plants to remove peat from drinking water.

What is the solution – here is an example of bare peat being restored on Black Hill – the name is very apt! Here is our site in 2003... and with vegetation in 2008. If you look into the background this feature marks the summit of Black Hill – on a plinth of stone. The height of the plinth, approximately 1.5 metres, represents the extent of erosion over a thirty year period.

The European Landscape Convention identified the need to work with people. In the Watershed Landscape Project we have taken the story of our landscape down into the towns and cities. This is about real people supporting landscape-scale work. I passionately believe that people do care but sometimes you have to use novel ways to get our messages across.

We have organised events of course. I mentioned how our landscape has inspired artists and writers from the Bronte's to Ted Hughes. We have sought to continue this tradition with writers and artists in residence. We have sought to put biodiversity at the very heart of our landscape. The twite was widespread across northern England but it is now confined to the last 100 breeding pairs within the South Pennines, due in part to intensification of pasture management.

We have sought to celebrate our bird – the twite or “Pennine Finch”. A celebration even expressed in a local beer – “the Light Twite”. There is a serious point – we seek to put biodiversity not just on the label... but as our official emblem to gain public support.

Where we have carried out practical work – we have worked with local people, local volunteers and young people. For example, where we have undertaken the restoration of degraded blanket bog we have worked with a community growing project and local schools to supply and plant 60,000 transplants onto the moor.

We appointed four trainees who qualified in environmental conservation and found employment. The two posts advertised in 2012 attracted 450 applications. I feel guilty that we have not achieved more for this generation.

But also let us not forget that these natural landscapes have an innate value that is intangible. We have spent time in the South Pennines trying to understand the cultural services and their value to our local communities which is all too often overlooked. I have sat in focus groups where individuals unprompted have told us how landscape has profoundly supported them through both the best and worst times in their lives.

Just by way of example here are some of the quotes from our study into cultural services. I think that this is one of my favourite! “My wife asks me: ‘What do you think about when you are up there?’ I say: ‘Nothing’ that is the point”.

Finally to funding – we have received funding through the pan European Leader Programme and a national level. We are part of a family of Heritage Lottery Fund Landscape Partnerships. They encompass every type of landscape but there are some common features: they are distinct areas and not just protected landscapes; sometimes what we might call it Cinderella landscapes – a landscape that never gets the true recognition that it deserves.

This is an old map with 50 plus schemes across the UK. The fund embraced the European Landscape Convention. It is one of the most successful programmes run by Heritage Lottery Fund. In terms of value for money, of the outcome and as a result of this the Heritage Lottery Fund they are investing £ 20 million each year over at least the next five years into Landscape Partnerships.

We have an evolving agenda. Climate change is here and it is now. And yet we are only now beginning to appreciate the very real value of our landscapes and the role it has to play, whether it is supplying water to our towns and cities or preventing flooding. Payments for ecosystem services are being introduced. In the South Pennines we have undertaken an ecosystem service assessment. In a world dominated by fiscal agendas, there needs to be urgency in society to think natural environment, think landscape scale and think big! I therefore commend the work of this network and this group!

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WII-Gray-UK-ppt_en.pdf

WORKSHOP 3

ATELIER 3

**Landscapes to be planned: strong-forward
looking actions to enhance, restore or create landscapes**

*Des paysages à aménager : des actions présentant
un caractère prospectif visant la mise en valeur, la restauration
et la création de paysages*

Chairs
Présidents

Mrs Jasminka CVEJIĆ

*Professor, Faculty of Forestry, University of Belgrade, Member of the Jury of
the 3rd Session Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

Mr Enrico BUERGI

*Chair of the Jury of the 1st and 2nd Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference
of the European Landscape Convention*

Le Parc de Grand Pré, Ville de Langueux, France

Représentante du Ministère

Mme Karine MANGIN

Chargée de mission paysages, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie

Représentante du Projet

Mme Laure PLANCHAIS

Paysagiste, Ville de Langueux

Représentante du Ministère

Mme Karine MANGIN

Chargée de mission paysages, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie

En France, l'équipe lauréate du Grand Prix National du Paysage concourt au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

L'histoire du Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe est donc très liée en France à celle des grands prix du paysage nationaux, et je me propose de faire un bref historique, avant de passer la parole à Mme Laure Planchais, qui décrira le projet pour lequel elle a œuvré, et qui a été présenté par la France lors de la dernière session.

Dans les années 90, deux types de prix étaient décernés par le ministère en charge de la politique du paysage en France :

- d'une part, il y avait le Grand Prix du paysage, qui récompensait l'œuvre de paysagistes confirmés et reconnus sur le plan national et international, tels que Michel Corajoud, Bernard Lassus ou Gilles Clément ;
- d'autre part, en alternance avec le Grand Prix, il y avait le Trophée du paysage, qui récompensait des aménagements paysagers réalisés par de jeunes paysagistes.

Dans les années 2000, dans le sillage de la signature de la Convention européenne du paysage et pour se conformer aux orientations de la Convention, la France, s'est résolument tournée vers la mise en avant de démarches de projets de paysage, mettant en jeu des échelles plus larges et capables d'engendrer de nouvelles dynamiques territoriales.

Le Ministère a alors lancé en 2005 le Prix du paysage, devenu depuis le Grand Prix national du paysage.

Je tiens d'ailleurs à signaler le rôle important joué par Jean-François Seguin, qui était alors chef du Bureau des paysages au Ministère, pour veiller à la cohérence et à la convergence entre les critères retenus pour ce nouveau prix national, et les critères exigés par le règlement du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

A travers ce Grand Prix, le Ministère souhaite récompenser non plus un parcours professionnel mais plutôt, et c'est là la nouveauté, récompenser une réalisation, une opération, issue d'une collaboration entre

une équipe d'élus d'une part (des élus d'une commune ou d'une communauté de communes) et des professionnels du paysage d'autre part.

L'opération récompensée doit illustrer l'excellence paysagère et défendre l'ambition d'un cadre de vie de qualité pour tous. Le Grand Prix national du paysage s'attache en effet à valoriser une action conjuguée : l'action d'une maîtrise d'ouvrage éclairée, attachée à la qualité du cadre de vie de ses concitoyens et capable de formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour son territoire, et l'action d'une maîtrise d'œuvre qualifiée, capable de comprendre le territoire dans sa complexité et d'apporter des solutions pertinentes et originales au regard du contexte local.

La politique des paysages, qui s'inscrit plus globalement dans une politique d'aménagement du territoire, est particulièrement orientée aujourd'hui en France vers les zones urbaines et périurbaines : nous connaissons en effet dans ces parties de territoire des phénomènes d'étalement urbain ou de délaissement auxquels il est urgent d'apporter des solutions.

Le Grand Prix national du paysage est donc un moyen de récompenser des démarches responsables et innovantes et de diffuser des bonnes pratiques parmi les acteurs de l'aménagement.

Tous les projets présentés ces dernières années par la France au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe se situent d'ailleurs en zone périurbaine.

Le premier projet, celui du Parc de la Deûle, situé près de Lille, dans le nord de la France, a d'ailleurs remporté la première session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe en 2009.

Le Grand Prix national du paysage est également un outil pour promouvoir la profession des paysagistes. Le Ministère considère en effet que ces spécialistes du paysage doivent être au cœur du dispositif d'aménagement du territoire.

Leur formation transversale leur permet d'appréhender la complexité des territoires et des problématiques actuelles, et d'y apporter une réponse globale. Parfois même de relever certains défis environnementaux.

Je tiens également à vous indiquer que les services régionaux du Ministère font appel aux compétences de paysagistes pour des missions de conseil et d'expertise : nous les appelons des paysagistes-conseils de l'État.

Le dernier Grand Prix National a été attribué en 2012 au Parc du Grand Pré à Langueux, en Bretagne, dans le département des Côtes d'Armor.

Je laisse donc maintenant la parole à Mme Laure Planchais, paysagiste de talent qui a conduit ce projet urbain exemplaire.

Elle l'a fait en collaboration avec les élus et l'équipe technique de la ville de Langueux, qui n'ont malheureusement pas pu se déplacer jusqu'ici.

Le Ministère est très heureux de la présence de Mme Planchais à ces Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe. Elle a contribué, par son action, à la mise en œuvre de la politique des paysages qui vise à promouvoir un cadre de vie de qualité pour tous, et ce, sur tout le territoire.

Représentante du Projet

Mme Laure PLANCHAIS

Paysagiste, Ville de Langueux

Notre candidature fait le pari du choix d'un « jeune » parc dans une petite ville. Il témoigne de la volonté d'un urbanisme vertueux, réfléchissant à l'échelle du grand paysage, soucieux d'un développement durable dans un paysage « quotidien ».

Une évolution urbaine à maîtriser

La commune de Langueux, dans les Côtes d'Armor, en Bretagne, était un bourg d'environ 2500 habitants dans les années 60. Il est devenu une petite ville de plus de 7000 habitants en une quarantaine d'année. La commune a subi une urbanisation diffuse (majoritairement d'habitat individuel) et l'implantation de la plus grande zone d'activités économiques de l'agglomération de Saint-Brieuc, la préfecture départementale qui est limitrophe. Cette urbanisation non maîtrisée a morcelé son territoire urbain ses paysages : un plateau maraîcher et les grèves du fond de la baie de Saint-Brieuc.

Le Parc du Grand Pré s'inscrit dans une volonté communale d'arriver à changer son image grâce à un lieu fédérateur à échelle intercommunale. La commune a lancé la consultation de conception en 2002 afin de créer un parc « naturel », « un vaste espace de développement orienté vers la nature, les sports, les loisirs, la culture, la convivialité ». Les concepteurs devaient proposer l'implantation d'un futur bâtiment public à vocation culturelle en préalable au lancement d'un concours d'architecture.

La commune souhaitait afficher sa volonté de développement durable au travers d'une image forte et d'un outil pédagogique tant pour ses habitants que pour ses propres services. Actuellement le Parc du Grand Pré est le seul espace public contemporain de cette taille à l'échelle départementale.

Des champs à investir

Le site, d'une douzaine d'hectares, est un vallon qui part du centre-ville de Langueux pour s'engraver dans le plateau agricole. Au fond du talweg s'inscrit un petit ruisseau côtier. Prenant sa source sous le centre-ville, où il a un statut d'égout pluvial, il ressort à ciel ouvert au niveau de l'entrée amont du parc. La qualité de l'eau était médiocre et bien que de très petite taille, il débordait à chaque pluie et provoquait des érosions en aval.

Avant la création du parc, l'espace était occupé par des champs de maïs principalement. Ils permettaient difficilement de lire la géographie du site et les vues sur l'horizon de la baie de Saint-Brieuc où l'on devine la mer à marée haute. Seul un cheminement pédestre le long du ruisseau permettait de rejoindre les grèves. Sa qualité paysagère était peu intéressante, les vues étant bouchées par des hautes haies qui le bordaient. Aux limites du parc, la commune s'urbanisait progressivement.

Une approche à l'échelle du grand paysage

Le Parc du Grand Pré, s'inscrit dans une approche à l'échelle du grand paysage : relier le centre-ville et l'urbanisation diffuse alentours aux grèves de la baie de Saint-Brieuc afin de d'ouvrir son cœur urbain à sa

façade maritime. Cet espace est conçu comme une véritable coulée verte s'appuyant sur le ruisseau existant qui traverse le site en revalorisant sa présence et sa qualité écologique. Il puise son inspiration des paysages et particularités du cadre alentour. Son organisation exploite les lignes de force du site et les vues sur le lointain, les offrant en spectacle le long des parcours. Une grande esplanade créée une vaste plateforme mettant en scène les vues sur le littoral tout en d'accroche au projet de bâtiment.

Sur la plus grande longueur du parc se développe une vaste promenade qui vient chercher le visiteur depuis le centre de Langueux jusqu'au rebord du plateau agricole. Sur ses franges, le parc vient tisser des liens avec les quartiers existants et à venir qui le jouxtent en proposant de nombreux cheminements. Les espaces de stationnement (440 places) du bâtiment de spectacles sont conçus de manière à participer aux lieux de promenade puisqu'ils sont vides le plus souvent. Leur emplacement à proximité d'autres équipements publics existants (médiathèque, crèche et école privée) permet d'en optimiser l'usage.

Une posture économe et respectueuse de l'environnement

La dimension écologique du Parc du Grand Pré est dictée par une philosophie de travail quotidienne cherchant à tirer parti au maximum du site et des moyens mis à disposition à proximité, une volonté expérimentale partagée avec la commune, ses services techniques et les impératifs économiques d'un budget contraint (10 euros/m²). Cette approche stimule un renouvellement des questionnements techniques et esthétiques pour proposer un espace singulier.

La réflexion a été développée tant sur la conception que sur la gestion du site :

- équilibre des terrassements ;
- régulation des crues et amélioration de la qualité des eaux du ruisseau accompagnées d'une gestion sur site des eaux pluviales de ruissellement tant du parc que du bâtiment ;
- limitation des sols imperméabilisés ;
- utilisation privilégiée de matériaux naturels (pierres de carrières locales) et de récupération, notamment les pieux de bouchot usagés, pieux de bois utilisés en mytiliculture très présente dans la baie de Saint-Brieuc. Ce matériau de rebut a été utilisé dans le parc pour la création de différents ouvrages et contribuer à marquer son esthétique ;
- réalisation de techniques constructives simples et peu onéreuses telles que bancs en bois et les garde-corps en acier galvanisé. La simplicité de leur facture permet aux services techniques de continuer à en réaliser par leurs propres moyens ;
- plantations adaptées au sol et au climat afin d'éviter les protections hivernales et l'arrosage en utilisant des techniques de plantations extensives et des végétaux en petit conditionnement (graines, godets, arbres en racines nues) tant par souci économique que pour une meilleure reprise ;
- gestion différenciée de l'entretien des espaces plantés, notamment la grande prairie et les abords du bassin qui constituent un refuge pour les insectes.

La gestion du parc représente actuellement 1360 heures par an soit près de l'équivalent d'un emploi.

Des lieux à découvrir...

Le parc propose de vastes espaces enherbés pour jouer, s'allonger, courir... Sur la grande prairie, un talus en arabesques dont les flancs sont percés de canalisations et constitue un espace de jeux privilégié. A

l'approche du bassin, la prairie devient progressivement humide et laisse croître une végétation spécifique et adaptée à ce nouveau milieu multipliant ainsi la diversité des floraisons.

Pour contribuer à restaurer la qualité du cours d'eau et éviter les phénomènes d'érosion observés, un système de gestion hydraulique gravitaire de ses crues a été conçu et intégré au parc. Lors des crues, une prise d'eau laisse passer le surplus dans un fossé qui la conduit au bassin formant digue. Le ruisseau est ainsi délesté de ses eaux qui sont les plus polluées. Cette eau va progressivement être relâchée dans son milieu naturel initial en aval et épurée par les végétaux du bassin et de la zone marécageuse en contrebas.

Le contrebas de la digue profite du nouveau parcours du ruisseau et de la proximité de grands saules marsault existants pour favoriser rapidement des ambiances de sous-bois luxuriantes. Elles s'inscrivent en contrepoint des vastes espaces ouverts sur le ciel et le lointain dans la partie haute du parc. Dans cette logique, la création de buttes faites avec les terres de décapage des cheminements ont été plantées de jeunes arbres et de vivaces à grand feuillage facilitant la formation rapide de voûtes ombragées grâce à cette surélévation.

Des parcelles d'expérimentation de semis d'arbres, ici des pins, sont protégées par les pieux de bois qui forment un filtre visuel vis-à-vis des maisons alentours. Ils offrent une présence verticale préfigurant la silhouette de la pinède qui va se développer. L'apparition d'un boisement à partir de graines d'arbres est un processus naturel souvent oublié faute de pouvoir l'observer et le mesurer au quotidien, notamment en milieu urbain. Le parc propose de visualiser ce processus. De plus, ces parcelles expérimentent l'efficacité de différents paillages. Cette dynamique, lente mais à l'échelle d'une génération humaine, est suivie par les services techniques, la maîtrise d'œuvre et les écoles de Langueux dans un apprentissage de la patience et des rythmes de la nature. En six ans, les arbres commencent à dépasser les pieux de bois. 36 parcelles de 156 m² ont été réalisées. Près de 5000 graines en moyenne sont plantées sur chaque parcelle. Les processus de croissance et de sélection naturelle font qu'il restera environ que 5 sujets par parcelle à terme. Au-delà de leur dimension expérimentale, ces parcelles mettent en lumière de nouvelles esthétiques possibles de l'idée de la reconquête de la « nature ».

Dans le prolongement du bâtiment culturel, un parvis et une vaste esplanade se déroulent pour accueillir les visiteurs. Des parterres de plantes vivaces apportent une touche de sophistication à la partie la plus « urbaine » du parc et accompagnant la géométrie architecturale du bâtiment culturel. En contrebas de l'esplanade, en belvédère sur le paysage maritime, une série de gradins permettent au visiteur de venir contempler la campagne environnante, la mer au loin et les spectacles de plein air des cirques que la ville de Langueux soutient activement.

Le Grand Pré

**Un entretien respectueux
de l'environnement**





<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/Laure-Planchais.pdf>

Complex landscape rehabilitation and development Programme in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley, Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata), Hungary

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Gábor KISS

*Head of Department, National Representative of European Landscape Convention for Hungary,
Ministry of Rural Development*

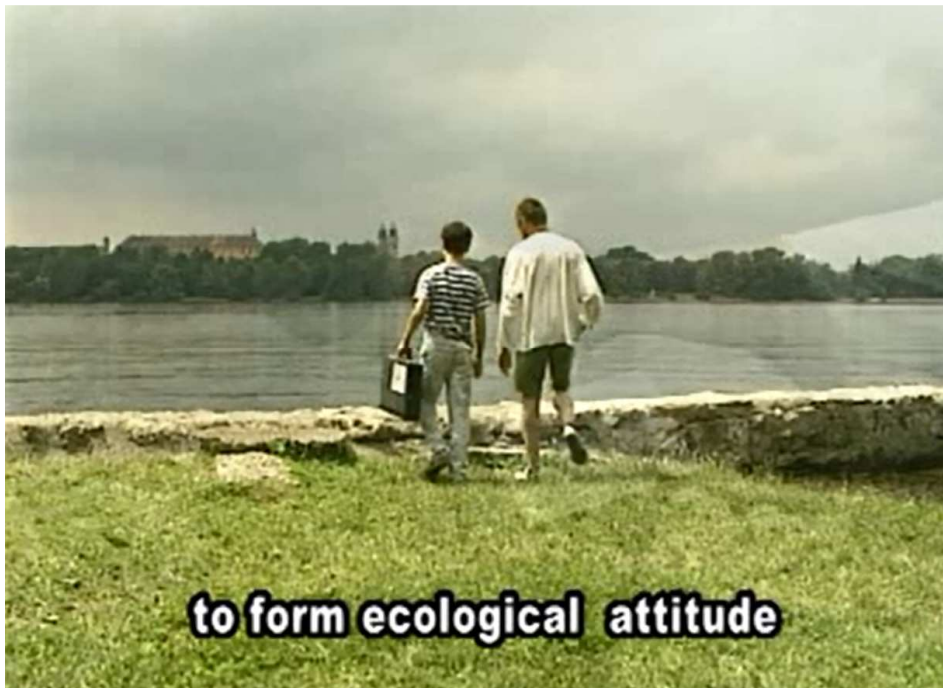
Representative of the Project

Mr Laszlo MUSICZ

*Secretary of the Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata) and
Komárom-Esztergom County Unit of MTESZ (Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies),
Tatabánya*











http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WIII-Kiss-HU-ppt_en.pdf

The rebirth of the Alto Belice Corleonese Region through the recovery of lands confiscated from the mafia organisations, LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias, Italy

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Maurizio PECE

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Mr Maurizio PECE

Senior Official, Architecture and Contemporary Art Department, Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism

Through the article 11 of the European Landscape Convention the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe has been instituted. The Award purpose is to reward exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of Parties to the Convention, by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of living conditions. The Ministry of Cultural Activities and Tourism of Italy, General Direction for Landscape and Arts, Architecture and Contemporary Art, activated a call for proposals at national level to ensure Italian participation at the European Landscape Award promoted by the Council of Europe, based on the Regulation of the Award linked to the CM Resolution/Res (2008)3, adopted by the Council of Ministries on 20 February 2008.

Dissemination of initiatives

The Award, with a biennial time-limit, is open for applications to local, regional and across-borders communities, but also to NGO's that gave a relevant contribution to the protection, management and planification of the landscape. The Ministry guarantees the maximum dissemination of initiatives towards the promotion of a specific web site (www.premiopaesaggio.it) where it is possible to find out every info and data you need. Further, the regional offices of the Ministry are involved to foster regions and local

authorities to participate with their contributions to the National selection. The Ministry selects some organisations for their activities and specific skills, able to know processes regarding landscape. These organisations are invited to give their active support towards the recognition of activities that for their judge represents significant instances to candidate.

Presentation of the call for proposals

All the proposals must be related to projects, plans or actions realised and working for at least three years since the application, which must be coherent with the four criteria of the Award. Who wants to participate has to submit an application characterised by info on promoters and the project that has to be coherent with the European Landscape Convention and their regulation: fair development, sustainability, awareness-raising and public participation. All documents can be downloaded from www.premiopaesaggio.it and then the entire application and description must be send to the organisational secretariat. The participation is free, it's just necessary to follow rules promoted in the regulation.

Selection of the candidates

The jury of the Italian Award is nominated by the Ministry, who communicate the nomination through the institutional channel. The president of the General Direction for Landscape, Arts, Architecture and Contemporary Art is composed by academic professors and Ministry's representatives.

The Commission evaluates the proposals starting from applications and collected informations. Selection activity described in the Regulation is specified that: in the first moment the Commission analyses the proposals and express up to 10 preferences, in a second moment between the 10 selected one is going to be candidate to participate at Council of Europe selection of the European Landscape Award.

It is not possible to modify decisions and methodologies of the Commission.

Results

The Ministry communicates the results of the selection to the winner and then it is going to be forward to Council of Europe including all documents.

At this third edition the Italian Commission admitted 77 proposals on 106 submitted each one proposes positive actions promoted by local communities in a fair development point of view.

In this case the Italian candidature regards the "Placido Rizzotto Cooperative" promoted by "Libera Associations, Names and Numbers against mafias". Further nine projects have been selected for special mentions for the quality of proposals based on activities of recovery and enhancing of the Landscape.

Representatives of the Ministry

Mrs Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO

Senior Official, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism

Mr Maurizio PECE

Senior Official, Architecture and Contemporary Art Department, Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je veux d'abord saluer et remercier chaleureusement le Conseil de l'Europe au nom du Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et le tourisme de l'Italie, et en particulier au nom de la Direction générale de paysage, beaux-arts, l'architecture et l'art contemporain que j'ai en ce moment l'honneur de représenter, pour la prestigieuse Mention spéciale du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe décerné à l'Italie à l'occasion de sa troisième édition.

Je remercie tout particulièrement Mme Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons, qui à l'occasion d'une récente rencontre à Ferrara, a souligné que cette Mention spéciale du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe attribuée à Libera était liée aux grands enjeux de la légalité et de la démocratie en faveur d'une gestion qualitative des territoires, considérés comme paysages de vie.

Ces principes doivent être considérés comme obligatoires et indispensables pour une vie civilisée, à garder vivante et avec un engagement fort de tous, depuis les institutions centrales de l'Etat, et par conséquent du Ministère, aux autorités territoriales dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions pour restaurer la primauté du droit et de la démocratie, y compris à travers la restauration et la mise en valeur du patrimoine matériel et immatériel, témoignage de l'histoire et des traditions locales, pour l'affirmation de l'identité culturelle des populations.

L'Etat garantit les « droits de l'homme » seulement s'il garantit le droit à la légalité et le droit à la démocratie, exercés dans les relations entre les individus et les relations entre ces individus et l'Etat lui-même, dans toutes ses articulations et dans toutes ses fonctions, y compris celles qui visent à mettre en œuvre des politiques de développement social et culturel des territoires et des populations.

Légalité et démocratie sont des piliers indissociables de la vie civile, qui, dans les politiques relatives aux biens considérés comme des « biens communs », doivent constituer la condition préalable à la durabilité des choix à faire, en gardant à l'esprit que ces biens n'appartiennent pas seulement à la génération qui en bénéficie en ce moment, mais aussi aux générations futures, comme héritage culturel, riche de potentiel de croissance socio-économique.

Les Principes novateurs et fondamentaux contenus dans la Convention européenne du paysage sont devenus des repères en Italie dans la culture du paysage afin que les projets de transformation du territoire soient de plus en plus partagés avec les populations locales.

Ces processus dans notre Pays, au regard des engagements pris lors de la signature des traités européens et internationaux, devraient toujours être garantis et bien plus encore pour les interventions qui peuvent être de nature à produire des changements importants dans la situation des sites, avec des impacts négatifs possibles sur les identités locales, qui se sont formées dans le temps, avec la superposition des usages, coutumes et traditions. Tous témoignent de la présence au cours des siècles de différentes cultures, en raison de circonstances sociales ou économiques particulières, d'une domination étrangère ou d'un rôle particulier stratégique reconnu par les pouvoirs politiques ou religieux.

Les nouveaux paysages créés ou anciens paysages transformés, résultats de choix partagés, peuvent être « domestiqués » dans la perception des populations locales, évitant les phénomènes d'aliénation et désorientation dans la relation que chaque individu a avec son lieu de vie.

La reconnaissance du sentiment d'appartenance que chaque communauté a envers ses lieux, par les promoteurs ou les exécutants de la politique de développement ne peut que se matérialiser, au cours du temps, en termes d'efficacité des choix effectués.

Les habitants ayant pris conscience de leurs responsabilités à l'égard de l'avenir de leur paysage, acquièrent par conséquent un rôle de « tuteurs » et « gardiens » du territoire où ils vivent et des identités qui les distinguent.

Cependant, un rôle actif de la population, pour orienter positivement le développement socio-économique du territoire, n'est possible que si les gens eux-mêmes sont considérés comme des acteurs conscients plutôt que des sujets passifs destinés à être soumis à des choix faits, parfois en réponse à des besoins faux ou induits.

Dans les politiques concernant l'avenir des populations, avec une vision de développement durable, tout le monde doit être conscient de son droit à la participation dans les choix à faire. Il est à cet égard important que soient mises en place toutes les stratégies appropriées pour qu'une action réelle et concrète soit menée en faveur de l'éducation et de la sensibilisation à la participation démocratique garantie de la légalité, ceci pour la protection de l'environnement, des terres et du paysage, essentiels « biens publics » pour la culture et la qualité de vie.

L'intervention courageuse de la coopérative Placido Rizzotto – Association LIBERA, Nomi e numeri contro la mafia – à Corleone, a mis l'accent sur la légalité démocratique comme un instrument pour la mise en place de principes éthiques, trouvant leur force dans le partage de ces principes, grâce à la diffusion des initiatives et à la participation de la société civile dans son ensemble et non seulement locale.

Cela a encore plus légitimé son intervention sur le territoire de Corleone, soumis à la présence du crime organisé, ce qui démontre concrètement l'efficacité des projets fondés sur les principes de la légalité et de la démocratie, pour la création de nouveaux modèles de développement économique en harmonie avec les traditions culturelles et économiques des populations anciennes.

Le projet mis en œuvre par la coopérative Placido Rizzotto de LIBERA a été considéré comme particulièrement méritoire pour l'excellence de la méthode sur laquelle il est basé, qui peut être à nouveau proposée dans d'autres contextes où des territoires sont soumis à des risques d'abandon et/ou de dégradation. Il est également pleinement conforme aux principes énoncés par la Convention européenne

du paysage, en ce qu'il répond aux critères fixés par le Conseil de l'Europe dans le règlement de son Prix du paysage : la durabilité, l'exemplarité, la participation et la sensibilisation.

L'amélioration du paysage, avec la restauration de bâtiments ruraux, la récupération des anciennes cultures, des traditions et sagesse locales, est l'heureux résultat d'un modèle d'activité que LIBERA a éprouvé et proposé comme durable, reproductible, basé sur la participation active et la prise de conscience collective de la lutte contre la criminalité organisée et la corruption.

Les pratiques de gestion mises en œuvre dans Corleone proposent des stratégies pour le développement durable, effectivement mise en œuvre aussi par d'autres coopératives confédérées à LIBERA, intervenant dans les Pouilles, la Sicile et la Calabre, dont les projets sont mis en œuvre avec la participation des institutions publiques en tenant compte des réalités locales et avec la création de camps de travail bénévoles organisés par les jeunes, connectés à un réseau pour la diffusion et l'échange d'expériences.

Les activités menées par les coopératives sont toutes basées sur des critères démocratiques se fondent sur les principes éthiques, économiques et culturels de nouveaux modèles de qualité de vie, ainsi que cela est indiqué dans la Convention.

Cette formulation conceptuelle considère que la qualité la plus importante est la capacité d'opérer une véritable restauration des valeurs locales de solidarité et de coexistence positive avec la restauration des bâtiments ruraux et d'une partie de la campagne sicilienne, désespérément destinés à la perte de leurs caractéristiques esthétiques et fonctionnelles.

Les événements tragiques qui se sont déroulés sur ces lieux ont joué un rôle crucial dans les conditions de dégradation généralisée auxquelles ils ont conduit, à une sorte de *superfetazione* ou stratification négative, capable de compromettre les connotations d'une beauté pittoresque reconnue de la région.

La suppression de cette stratification, la redécouverte des anciennes traditions en faveur de l'utilisation des terres comme couche sous-jacente à celle perçue aujourd'hui, la réappropriation, la reprise et l'amélioration de ce qui a été dégradé ou effacé au cours des dernières décennies, les artefacts et le territoire, ainsi que le patrimoine culturel important, tant matériel qu'immatériel qui lui est lié, sont en fait similaires à celles des restaurations de ces biens que la Loi italienne numéro 42 de 2004 – Code du patrimoine culturel et du paysage, défini comme « biens culturels ». Cela avec l'intervention directe du bien à travers une série d'opérations visant à la protection et à la transmission des valeurs culturelles.

L'intervention sur le « bien culturel », même sur plusieurs de ses parties, considéré cependant toujours dans le cadre de son ensemble, est dictée par l'objectif de le préserver pour l'avenir en tant que preuve historique des activités humaines, où la beauté et la fonction sont étroitement liées. L'intervention dans le paysage de Corleone est dictée par le même besoin, mais cela peut être étendu à d'autres interventions pour d'autres candidatures au prix du paysage.

Ces actions ont permis la récupération des qualités esthétiques et fonctionnelles d'un paysage culturel pour son retour dans les communautés locales, avec son histoire qui est l'histoire de la nation, dans lequel les règles de la vie civilisée sont considérées comme les piliers de la durabilité de l'intervention elle-même.

L'attention accordée à tous les paysages – avec toutes ses composantes, naturelles ou non, et avec tous ses transformations qui ont eu lieu au fil du temps – provient de la conviction qu'il s'agit d'un « document historique » comme tous les autres biens de notre patrimoine culturel. Ils sont en fait la preuve tangible des petites histoires de chaque lieu, tous morceaux de la grande mosaïque que constitue la « grande histoire » de la nation et je dirais de l'Europe : un type particulier de culture ou un paysage portuaire d'une partie de territoire côtier sont, en fait, toutes les preuves de l'utilisation des sols déterminées par des besoins politico-économiques et/ou sociale et/ou religieux.

Cette idée de paysage, sans nier les nombreuses définitions qui font autorité et caractérisent les discussions et les études menées par les chercheurs et les universitaires, les disciplines scientifiques et humanistes, peut-être le plus facilement « véhiculable » dans l'éducation de la population aux valeurs du paysage considéré comme un « espace de vie de chaque individu » qui se compose de « choses » et de lieux, dont la perception multi-sensorielle est capable de susciter des sentiments d'identité, d'appartenance, de plaisir pour une « qualité de vie ».

Depuis les premières années de sa scolarité, chaque citoyen doit recevoir une éducation au paysage et être rendu capable de lire les nombreux signes qui le caractérisent et l'identifient. Celle-ci doit conduire à un apprentissage des valeurs dont chaque paysage est un support à travers les diverses façons dont il a été représenté par les artistes, écrivains, compositeurs, capturant l'idée de la beauté qui lui appartient.

Pour le paysage, la beauté est associée à la « bonne gouvernance » qui découle par la relation harmonieuse entre l'homme et la nature et l'application des règles de la coexistence civile, où la prévalence de principes éthiques contre toutes les formes d'oppression et d'illégalité afin d'éviter les risques d'une gestion détournée du bien commun.

Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, nos paysages démontrent qu'ils sont violentés par l'« *abusivismo* » rampant. Des fonctions de productions et de systèmes exploités par la mafia ou des criminels, mais aussi la réalisation de travaux dont la vraie utilité n'est pas toujours démontrée, contraignent à l'abandon de terres agricoles polluées. Il faut en bref, éduquer à la lecture de la beauté, légitimant le droit à tous d'en bénéficier.

La beauté contre la résignation signifie, par conséquent, travailler de manière constructive afin de récupérer ces territoires compromis par la négligence, l'abandon, la maltraitance et la bétonisation et les transformations en décharges ; ces actions doivent être menées par les travaux de restauration du paysage afin de rétablir les caractéristiques originelles, introduisant de nouvelles stratégies visant à donner du sens à des actions humaines qui ont traversé le temps.

Il faut mettre au centre des actions les caractéristiques uniques de chaque territoire, tout en les repensant et les changeant, même en termes de durabilité, avec la conservation des biens matériels et immatériels, afin de renforcer l'idée de la mémoire et de l'identité locale à léguer aux générations futures.

Pour nos jeunes, nous devons donner une idée d'un avenir possible pour l'Italie et nous devons enseigner et transmettre l'amour de la culture et de notre identité. Non seulement la culture comme biens culturels, mais surtout culture de la légalité civile.

Representative of the Project

Mrs Monica USAI

Representative of LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias

Dear all,

First of all I would thank the Council of Europe for this event, and the possibility for an organisation as LIBERA in the frame of the wider LIBERA Project named “Libera Terra” to promote and enhance a project, a reality, a new model of society as Cooperative Placido Rizzotto in Alto Belice Corleonese in the depth of astonishing Sicilian landscape. The rebirth of Alto Belice Corleonese is based on the recovery of land confiscated from the mafia organisations. Founded in 1995, currently Libera is a network made of more than 1,600 associations, groups and schools, committed to create organisational synergies between the political and cultural local realities willing to promote a legal and peace culture.

I will start by making a few clarifications to this argument. The law on the social use of the real estate confiscated from organised crime, the education on democratic lawfulness, the fight against corruption, the voluntary camps, the projects at field, the development and anti-usury activities are some of Libera’s concrete commitments. Over the years the activities and actions carried out by Libera on confiscated land has led to experimenting organisational and managerial models, eventually converging into the Libera Terra Project, favouring the creation of social cooperatives working on confiscated lands, got free from the mafia oppression.

The cooperatives working on confiscated lands every day represent the “sustainable” answer to the “no sustainable” actions of mafia organisations. They are one of the best expressions of efficient work in Italy, far from clamour and near to people needs and desires. They represent the clearest example of a new spirit, a sense of identity, of community belonging and pride for local territory, finally perceived as “common good”, a common heritage to be shared. Those cooperatives are communities that create an innovative environment and turning it into real work, facilities and hospitality services. In the Libera perspective, the fight against mafia represents a method for local communities to make real the opportunity to be “leaders” in the transformation’s processes of their territories.

The Libera Terra’s mission is to enhance the lands confiscated from mafia organisations starting from the process related to asset’s confiscation in territories where mafia’s presence is strong, ending with the creation and empowerment of social independent cooperatives enabled to sustainably manage their business activities thus also contributing to the creation of induced employment as well as the spreading of a virtuous economic system.

This project aims at increasing the value of high level landscapes characterised by either rural or harsh natural environments, by some issues. The social and productive recovery of confiscated mafia assets, the improvement of local economic development through high level products cultivated with environmentally friendly methods, don’t forgetting olden tradition’s respect and by respectful means of historical landscape and of dignity of person. Indeed, it has an active role on the whole territory, re-involving other producers who share same principles and forwarding biological cultivated lands.

The activity combines also education and diffusion of democratic values, promoting public occasions of

meeting and spread of made actions. Voluntary camps represent one of the greater forms of democratic participation, collaboration and commitment aimed at real rescue of confiscated goods, on behalf of young people, who are eager to have an experience of high social value. Every year, currently, more than 5000 boys and girls, coming from many regions of Italy and from abroad too, participate in the work-camps.

In our case “Alto Belice Corleonese” covers an area of a square kilometer and includes 25 villages. The territory is marked by water catchment areas in the South of Alto Belice and in the North of Oreto area. The wooded heritage counts about 4000 hectares, equal to 23% of the Sicilian province, particularly in Palazzo Adriano, Bisoquino, Altofonte and Monreale areas.

The intervention regarding Placido the Rizzotto – Libera Terra’s cooperative, has concerned the recovery of the area, before the implementation of the recovery plan. These areas had become illegal dumps or property of mafia families, other areas presented were abandoned crops. So Libera has promoted a recovery and re-qualification action on the aforesaid goods (lands and properties) focusing particularly on enhancement in terms of nature maintenance and protection, rural and landscape recovery.

For this reason we call it a rebirth, considering the retrieval of lands seized from mafia has been possible through the promotion of Law No. 109/96 which provides for the granting to third parties – private organisations, cooperatives, municipal, provincial and regional administrations – of all property acquired through illegal activities. After years of phasing-out, lands confiscated to mafia bosses from Corleonese, have returned to being farmed, thanks to the Libera Terra Project, promoted by Libera and the Prefecture of Palermo. The cooperative is dedicated to Placido Rizzotto, a mafia-killed farmer from Corleone, who chose the way of trade union commitment. New working techniques based on the recovery of local traditions have been recently introduced: since the inception of the project the chosen cultivation method was the biological one and all productions are handmade, so to ensure good nature and quality of products which can save the olden flavour of Sicilian tradition.

This method, in turn, led to the environmental re-qualification on one hand and to the reinstatement of landscape identity in a territory which had been in the most part abandoned on the other.

The Libera Terra Project started in July 2001, with the recruitment of 15 unemployed young people grouped on the basis of the different required profiles. The number of responses to the vacancies was much higher than expected and many boys and girls have participated to the recruitment. After three months of keen training course, 15 selected youngsters settled the Libera Terra social cooperative called Placido Rizzotto on 21 November 2001, and they received confiscated mafia lands from the Consortium of Development and Legality, as an extended free loan.

Ever since, despite many difficulties, thanks to obstinacy of partners, guys of cooperative keep on believing and taking on the project which is considered guiding on an European level, for numbers of involved subjects, for economical dimensions, for the amazing State intervention, for the sustainability of it in other geographical contexts. The main distinctive feature of social cooperative activity is represented by work inclusion of disadvantaged people who, otherwise, would hardly get a job and a social integration in a marginal and economically laid low reality, as it is Alto Belice Corleonese.

Through this organisational model it has been possible to both, recover and assess again the beauty and the great asset of landscape as well as recover genuine traditions linked to rural and productive activities,

particularly connected with agriculture (forwarding typical crops).

Productive activity also involved other local farmers in order to spread biological raising methods, to watch over territories and to reduce the environmental impact of agriculture. It fostered economic sustainability of activity assuring a fair income for farmers in order to reduce the abandon of lands. The productive activity has involved local manpower in the agricultural and food sector recovering and appraising handmade products such as dry durum wheat-pasta, wines, etc. Activities for recovering local traditions, in order to pass to next generations with retrieval of artefacts, and activities for recovering the typical Sicilian landscape, has increased the proud of affiliation, with the wish of exporting abroad both biological local products and the Sicilian history with its literacy of setting a new historical drift.

Cooperative's funds for this project are dislocated on 6 Municipalities (Camporeale, Corleone, Monreale, Piana degli Albanesi, San Cipirello, San Giuseppe Jato), thus reaching different ecosystems, in the Alta Valle del Belice.

Chosen crops are mainly arable, in addition to vineyards and olive groves. The area is characterised by mountains and chalky and sandstone hills; the impressive landscape is enhanced by the beautiful agricultural panorama as long-established practices, typical of Sicily in the Feud period. The settlements have a medieval feature where the urban development starts in Spanish period (sec. XVI – XVIII), characterised by titled buildings, churches and cloisters. Some of the cities established in the XVI sec., are still inhabited by the Albanian settler's descendants fleeing from Turkish invasions, populations that conserved the language, traditions and the Byzantine religious ritual.

In lands whose slope is more than 5%, plowing is executed crosswise with respect to maximum slope lines and further crops are placed along level curves in order to prevent erosion. Such proceedings generate favourable outcomes in terms of soil productivity as well as positive effects on landscapes of the areas covered by these activities.

Ancient soils arrangements, directly related to local traditions of land-use, are used for agrarian settlements. Furthermore, such cultures aim at respecting environmental sustainability, with a view on energy and water saving. Ancient rural instruments were retrieved and renovated in order to avoid new productions and to preserve the traditional landscape. The cooperative is equipped with its own car fleet and with agricultural equipment that allow it to implement a cultivation system consistent with the "rules of good agricultural practices" and with the "Mandatory Action Plan for vulnerable areas to nitrates originated from agricultural lands". Techniques differ according to the type of crop, as described below:

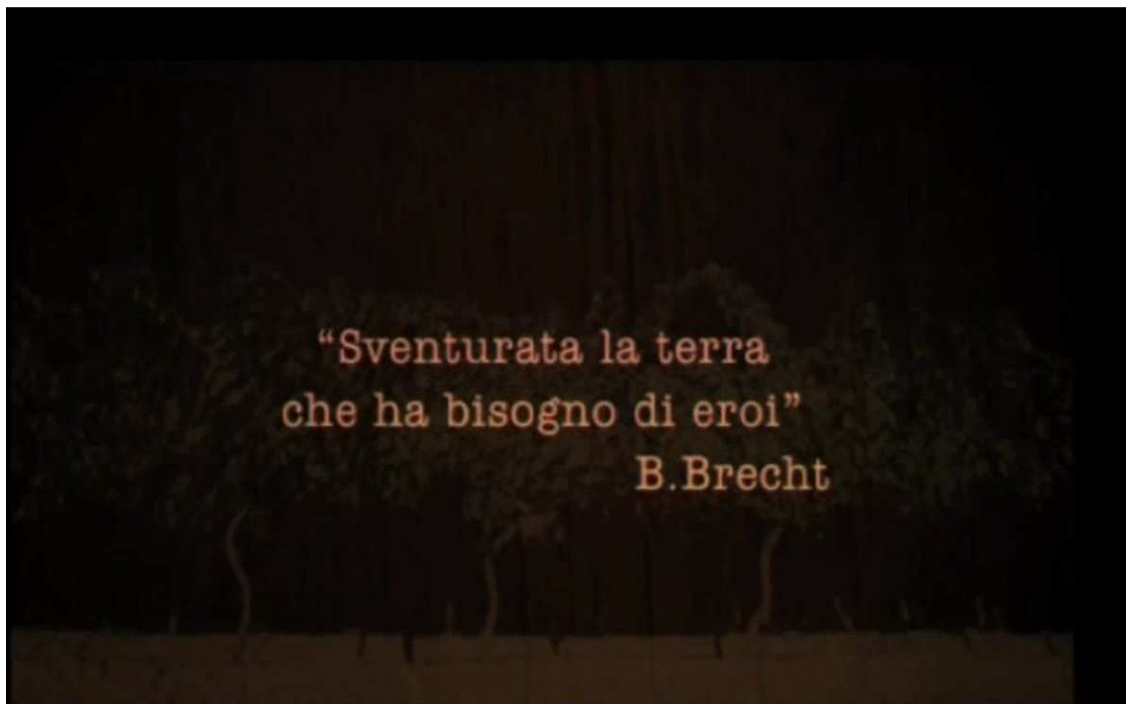
Furthermore the cooperative promotes the initiative "*Libera il g(i)usto di viaggiare*", a Libera project for responsible tourism. Specifically elaborated for tourism in the Alto Belice Corleonese area, direct tours allow discovering the rich heritage of traditions and knowledge, and at the same time representing an occasion for testing and thinking. The itineraries offer the possibility to appreciate the unique and specific aspects of territory, tasting the gourmet food and wine specialties and appreciating artistic and cultural treasures. The pilot project of the Placido Rizzotto Cooperative is a model that can be employed to similar situations, proposing active strategies able to take into account the nature's productive peculiarities: social, economic and cultural from other territories where Libera is active. Indeed the presence of confiscated assets from mafias is at National level, regarding in particular the southern region of Italy. The state in

which such goods are lying is always similar to the initial state of the goods reused in Alto Belice Corleonese. The revival of the organisational model has therefore led to the emergence of the Cooperative Placido Rizzotto, which allowed and will start similar projects in other areas.

Through Libera's international network, it was possible to spread Europe-wide issues related to the confiscation of property from the mafia and their social reuse, which led the community institutions to be sensitive on these issues and to make efforts on the dissemination and implementation between countries members. In addition, the local people were involved in activities with a new model of development and employment based on the rule of law and democratic sharing. All of this strongly supports the idea that values have redeemed the negative image that mafias had impressed. Since 2008, there is a new business entity, the Consortium Libera Terra Mediterraneo, which includes the cooperatives Libera Terra and other economic realities that aim at creating collaborative processes in the direction and coordination of activities.

To develop territories it is necessary to create conditions for raising their business dynamism. Carrying out this project would not have been possible without the full engagement of young people, especially of the most committed and experienced ones.

Thank you so much for this occasion to share best practices, and listen what the better experiences do in Europe to safeguard our landscapes.











The cooperative manages
200 hectares of lands,

LE COOPERATIVE

- LE TERRE DI DON PEPPE DIANA
LIBERA TERRA**
Castel Volturno (CE)
2010
- BEPPE MONTANA
LIBERA TERRA**
Lentini (SR)
2010
- PLACIDO RIZZOTTO
LIBERA TERRA**
S. Giuseppe Jato (PA)
2001
- PIO LA TORRE
LIBERA TERRA**
S. Giuseppe Jato (PA)
2007
- VALLE DEL MARRO
LIBERA TERRA**
Giola Tauro (RC)
2004
- TERRE DI PUGLIA - LIBERA TERRA**
Mesagne (BR)
2008



http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WIII-Pece-IT-ppt_en.pdf

U-parks. U-turn we love, Utena district Municipality, Lithuania

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Vidmanats BEZARAS

Director of Protected areas and landscape Department, Ministry of Environment

Representatives of the Project

Mr Vidmantas VALINCIUS

Vice-Mayor of Utena District Municipality

Mrs Jūratė PARAGYTĖ

Senior officer of the Division of the Territorial planning and construction, Utena District Municipality

Utena is one of the oldest cities in Lithuania; it is 753 years old. It is located in the basin of Aukštaičiu highlands craved by the valleys of four rivers (Karsuona, Vyzuonele, Utenele and Rase), there are two lakes (Vyzuonaitis and Dauniskis) and according to the last census of 2012 the city has 28 391 residents. Utena has beautiful natural surroundings, but it's not a resort town. It is a city with large businesses such as meat processing plants, beer brewery's, a dairy produce company, light industry, a clothing maker. In spite of that, natural heritage is absolutely essential to Utena today. The city borders two national parks and has itself created its own natural reserves to protect unique natural heritage.

For many years Utena municipality was working consistently seeking to create high quality landscape that could meet environmental and social expectations. The decision regarding preservation of expressive natural urban areas was made right after regaining Lithuanian independence. Between 1990 and 1998 the process of land restitution was started in the whole country. Although various persons expressed their interest to acquire these ecologically important natural territories, the Utena municipality succeeded in saving them open for public. The plan of the city's central part was formed in order to specify the boundaries of parks and valuable natural areas which were proclaimed to be not privatised. Preparing the scheme of Utena city green spaces in 1999, landscape character was analysed, values and functions evaluated, proposals regarding the boundaries of parks were introduced and the most important milestones of park planning were determined. The schematic solutions later were transferred to the City General Plan that retains the idea of sustainable development of the city.

The Utena city parks project ("U-parks, U-turn we love") is long, continuous work started in 2002. Before that time green spaces, rivers, lakes and their coastlines were contaminated with rubbish, overgrown with low value shrubs and were not suitable for recreation and other social needs of local residents. Within eight years four parks were legally formed and practically adapted to the needs of the local residents: the City Garden located in the central part of the city (2005), the riverside of Krsuona River located in the densely build up residential area (2009), Dauniskis (2005) and Vyzuona (2010) parks.

Applied methods of landscape restoration and renewal, allowed development of new quality of Utena city environment, preservation of natural structure of landscape and continues system of green areas. The aesthetical values were revealed in the modern parks of the city. The results of this project served as a stimulus to raise quality of landscape in as many territories as possible.

The main aims of the project were:

- to protect the general structure of the landscape and the ecological network in the town;
- to enhance aesthetical and recreational potential of the natural landscape and create high quality recreational areas;
- to sustain accessibility to the main landscape values for all citizens and visitors;
- to improve quality of water;
- to build new connections and enhance better communication between the different parts of the city and the people;
- to raise the quality of living spaces;
- to improve the image of the town and the general climate for investment.

The project fulfils requirements and actively implements the national landscape policy of Lithuania (2004), the Law on Green plots (2006), Regulation on the Nature Frame (2007), other legal acts and territorial planning documents. It highly contributes to the enhancement of environmental, social, recreational, economic, cultural and aesthetic values of the landscape.

Because of cleaning the garbage, in some places – abundant bushes and water vegetation, water sewage control – the water quality in the small rivers and lakes was upgraded. New facilities and casual maintenance of the parks prevent wasting as well. New social functions will allow saving these areas as green corridors, preserving the natural character of the urban landscape and biodiversity in the future.

The recreational infrastructure was created:

- in 11 ha Dauniškis park: 2 km of new lightening paths, paths for bicycles, 1 bridge, 3 playgrounds, 1 sports area, 3 parking places, 2 swimming places, musical fountain, WC installed, 50 trees planted;
- in 2.65 ha City Gardens: 1 km of new lightening paths, 2 bridges, water treatment installations, 50 trees, 1000 shrubs, 1300 m² parterres planted;
- in 1 ha Krašuona River riverside: 0.7 km paths, 2 bridges, 100 m² of shrubs area;
- in 35 ha Vyžuona park: 4.5 km of new lightening paths, 2,5 km paths for roller-skates, bicycles, 7 new bridges, 2 ponds cleaned, drainage system installed in 10 ha.

New bridges and safe, lightened path systems enhance better communication, forced new, healthier lifestyles among all social groups of citizens. The everyday routes passed near the streets were changed into pleasant walking through the parks shortening the way to work or school. Access was created to main landscape values for disabled. Young people have a place to spend their leisure time with their friends. The green areas are popular among mothers with small children and elderly people, athletes and sports enthusiasts. Sports professionals hold physical therapy exercises in Dauniškis Park. Parks are full of Nordic Walking enthusiasts, joggers, skaters, cyclists and volleyball fans. Young Utena football players and athletes also practice there.

15 new working places were created, during the busiest season up to 25 people are working. Parks became a part of town cultural life, they play host to rides, concerts and other entertainment. An illuminated musical fountain built on Lake Dauniškis has become one of the most popular city attractions. The culture

of park management, professional solutions of greenery was transmitted to the surrounding areas and had influence on the management of individual plots.

The most obvious are the aesthetic changes of the landscape. The most of green plots were “nobodies” land without any management for many years. Totally grown up expressive valleys of small natural meandering rivers and their waterfronts were not perceivable and not accessible. The most important task was to reveal and open the natural meanders and confluences of the small rivers. Management of Dauniškis lake shore and its new installations recreate panoramas of the town. All parks were planned in a manner to maintain and strengthening natural features of the expressive landscape, preserving natural continuity, the most important natural ecotypes and accommodating new plants due to different ecological conditions. The Utena parks distinguish with the plenitude of water bodies, perennial flowers in the background of characteristic for the whole regions wood vegetation.

After the development of the first parks the majority of citizens were satisfied with the results and more respect and confidence for the work of specialists of the municipality administration appeared. The public became more open for further discussions and started to react in the same direction.

The public met the Krašuona riverside and Vyžuona park landscape planning documents with interest and supported them actively. In the Krašuona riverside case individual residential land plots are in very close contact and interaction with the public riverside. The concrete landscaping of both – public and private – land was actively negotiated, consensus was found.

With the changes of landscape, the culture of participation in the decision making process changed too. The new park (Vyžonaičio and Krašuona) development projects were initiated in 2010 by the residents of surrounding areas; they are active participators in the process of planning and designing. The project effectively increased the public’s awareness of the importance of landscape in terms of human development, individual and collective well-being. Awareness-raising was one of the most important and necessary tasks of the project. The processes of ideas generating, planning, implementation and management are public. In order to have support of the public, broad information campaigns were organised. Information about the architectural contests, planning and implementation was spread in the local media, official websites of Utena district municipality and at the Lithuanian Association of Landscape Architects. After the implementation, special discussions and events for citizens were organised, information stands with information about park authors, facilities and landscape values were installed in all parks.

Special interviews showed that Utena citizens recognised the importance of landscape management in their individual and collective well-being, the parks development had a positive effect on their everyday life, community building, understanding of their town as a good place to live in.

Utena district municipality could be considered as an official institution who declares the importance of landscape for town identity and quality of life of their citizens. Started from the small park reconstruction architectural contest in 2002, using only short municipal budget for its implementation, now Utena has 50 ha of developed parks and is planning two new parks – the actions are long lasting and covers the whole town area.

It should be noted that transformation of green areas in the city and development of other infrastructure of the city were performed at the same time. Thanks to consistent, coordinated actions performed in the different fields, the heating rates of the city are the lowest among all Lithuanian locations, the emissions of CO² were reduced by 60%; the city was among the first one that started to use sewer gas for the production of electricity. The Municipal Council Regulation provides involvement of communities in the decision-making process (this is very unusual both in Lithuania and abroad). The award of 2009 that was given for the best use of European Union funds confirms productive work of the municipality.

In 2012 the Utena municipality park project “U-parks, U-turn we love” was awarded the National Landscape Award. The winner was selected from 27 candidates. The National Landscape Award in Lithuania was established in 2007, regarding to the European Landscape Convention the national rules governing the landscape award were prepared and adopted. The first competition was organised in 2008, but the winner application wasn’t submitted to the Council of Europe for Landscape Award.

Besides the Landscape Award session of Council of Europe, Utena in 2013 took part in the contest “The International Awards for Liveable Communities 2013” patronised by the United Nations. The criterions of the contest are similar to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention: development of the quality of natural and urbanised landscape; preservation of arts, culture and heritage; application of the best practice in the field of environment protection; participation and empowerment of the society; promotion of healthy life-style; strategic planning. During the contest the city of Utena was among 500 contenders of its category, i.e. among the cities with the population in-between 20 to 75 thousand and it was recognised as the city that is the best place for living. The facts regarding the recent alternations of the industrial city of Utena were mentioned during the contest. After these alternations various parks and squares were established in the city, tourism was expanded. So, Utena is a good example that the green network (in Lithuania – Nature frame) can be successfully preserved in an industrial town and fulfil both the environmental and social needs (local communities strengthening) as well.

The project “U-parks, U-turn we love” illustrates how a real protection, management and planning of landscape can guarantee a constant maintenance of landscape, sustainable use, also to integrate environmental, social and economic interests and show the example to others. However, all the awards received by the city of Utena should be seen as a commitment to remain working in the same direction, to keep spreading knowledge, sharing experiences and precede progress.

The lessons that were learned during the work – the ability to keep ears open to the needs of people, to communicate, collaborate and co-create with various specialists and local politicians, also bright smiles of local residents should be considered as the main achievement of this project. This idea is reflected in the official slogan of the city of Utena: “Utena is the city of happy people. We build the city that is suitable for happy living. For everyone.”

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WIII-Valincius-Paragyte-ppt_en.pdf

**Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski Zatok nature reserve, DOPPS,
BirdLife Slovenia, Slovenia**

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Jelena HLADNIK

*Head of the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment*

Representative of the Project

Mrs Natasa SALAJA

Reserve Manager, DOPPS – BirdLife Slovenia

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WIII-Hladnik-Salaja-ppt_en.pdf

The sustainable revitalisation of the protected landscape of La Geria, Lanzarote, Consortium for the Defence and Promotion of the landscape of La Geria, Spain

Representatives of the Ministry

Mrs Ana LABORDE MARQUEZE

Archaeologist and Conservator, Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Representative of the Project

Ms Tania ACUÑA GONZÁLEZ

Consortium for the Defence and Promotion of the Geria Landscape

La Geria is an exceptional, agricultural volcanic area known for its landscape and heritage values. The intervention of human and economics during the 20th century has affected agriculture in Lanzarote in a negative way. To change this tendency, public and private agents gave all their effort to create a new market framework to encourage expansion based on traditional and economic factors.

La Geria is an area formed by landscaping and traditional farming methods. Due to the combination of human intervention and environmental unsustainability, this zone entered decline at the end of the 20th century. In order to stop this tendency, public institutions and private companies have made an effort to create new working practices and start up initiatives to promote the regional history and economy. They started the promotion of local traditions, gastronomic events, active tourism, preserving the landscape and conservation of this agricultural system which is unique in the world.

The central aims of the project are :

- to activate the protection of the landscape of La Geria;
- to develop economic plans for the preservation of the original cultivation methods and the natural ecosystem;
- to preserve traditional methods of vine cultivation whilst promoting active tourism;
- to start up new administrative guidelines that create a clear and precise guide for the introduction of an efficient system which allows joint discussion and decisions between public authorities, business sectors, associations and civil representatives;
- to create a pilot experience of ecological, agricultural exploitation and offering this unique local culture within a prime touristic destination. To improve the image of Lanzarote and to raise the awareness of the 2 million of tourist who visit the island each year;
- to develop the local inhabitants awareness, starting with the residents of La Geria, so they feel proud of living and working in a unique area where gastronomic products of great value are cultivated, full of historical significance in regard to the economic potential of Lanzarote.

Outcomes

Change of economic tendency, raising the value of La Geria

The statistics of Regulating Council DO Lanzarote show that the price of the volcanic grape “Malvasía”, the main variety of the zone, has increased from 1.15€ in 2009 to 1.60€ in 2012 and that the wine export has risen from 30% in 2009 to 50% in 2012. The economic business plan has allowed the increase of the viticulture production, the regeneration of the produce supply derived from the landscape from La Geria and the growth of the sustainable tourist activities.

These actions have created new jobs, improved the tourist perception of Lanzarote, and developed the economic diversification and promotion of local products of the island. This has been able to stop the decline of the agricultural community by the revitalisation and revaluation of La Geria and its surrounding area.

Cooperative management of La Geria

Regional and local administrations have started-up plans and joint programs of performances in whose design the tourist representatives have participated to the viticulture sectors which until recently have not been included in the promotion of La Geria. In addition the participation of associations and social groups that meet periodically are included.

Growth of the eco-gastronomic tourism

Related to the rehabilitation and evaluation of the landscape, the number of visitors and leisure activities has increased in La Geria (restoration, museums, footpaths, cultural and sport activities), without overloading the region and supporting the benefits derived from the tourism are vindicated in maintaining or recovering the natural, agricultural and cultural elements of this landscape.

Creation of an active (life) model of sustainability for local population and visitors

The local society has begun to rediscover the value of its gastronomy and grape growing, applying itself massively to the organised activities in La Geria and to the events which promote the area. Through regular and concrete actions a greater knowledge of the value of maintaining agricultural areas, the culture, the tourism and the natural heritage of Lanzarote has been obtained. Thus, La Geria becomes an example of sustainable tourism for the 2 million visitors that come every year.

Sustainable territorial development

Lanzarote has an important part to play in sustainable territorial development and is internationally recognised in the implementation of policies of sustainable development and La Geria has been one of the positive contributors since it contributed to the allocation of Lanzarote, in 1993, as a Biosphere Reserve. This recognition by UNESCO reinforced the policies of an island that organised the world-wide Congress on Sustainable Tourism already in 1995 and has continued working in new conservational measures, especially as far as the territorial arrangement is concerned.

The objective of this project is to use the cultural and natural heritage of La Geria to generate wealth through its preservation and conservation, in such a way that the obtained resources are reinvested in the improvement of the elements that constitute this protected landscape.

This strategy and style of management allows direct and independent policies towards the conservation and evolution of the aesthetic values of the landscape of La Geria and its ecosystem, leaning towards the method of traditional agricultural operation, fundamental element of the protection of the landscape, and in policies of sustainable mobility and conservation of the territory. All this has contributed to a situation that at the moment the abandonment of property has stopped, and rehabilitation of zones in disuse has been obtained. The possibility of having new property with heritage elements allows an increase of the supply of leisure and the viticulture production; a path that shows the best result of possible sustainability.

From a social point of view, the territory includes seven population centers, six municipalities and various touristic and enogastronomic companies that have reinforced this social awareness towards understanding the value of this territory. It has managed to make passive policies become concrete actions, like the campaigns based on the attributes of authenticity and originality of the project. This exposition has contributed to the differentiation of Lanzarote as a tourist destination and as a modern primary economy, obtaining the creation of new companies, jobs and a greater understanding from the resident population.

Exemplary value

The regulations for protection of the territory that exist in Spain, and especially in the Canary Islands, are many, but few raise a management system that gives the possibility to develop and to maintain those areas that have been legislated. La Geria wants to be an example of sustainable territorial development which contributes to the generation of wealth and total social integration.

The creation and development of this project is made with the vision of those who live and work in the region, working to preserve the values of its natural heritage, culture and geography; whilst observing, among other things, that this gives more back to the area than any other personal action. By understanding and maintaining this “positive reaction” that has occurred in La Geria we will have a tested example of the policies and actions that must be developed to make a workable model of management applicable to any region or landscape that has to be maintained or regenerated.

The mechanisms that brought public and private contributions into this project have been one of the most important profits of the development plan. So far, at the present time models of participation and meeting have been consolidated. This is an important aspect that will be carried forward to any future developments.

The involvement of the region with the tourist activity of an ordered and sustainable form is the axis on which each plan is sustained, and is a clear example of the way that must be followed in our territory so, that “an invasive” industry, as tourism is usually considered, happens to be an activity that helps, collaborates and is the motor of the revitalisation of the landscape.

It is also important that the strategy set out at the beginning of each project has the approach to find a solution of La Geria’s problems through analysis and integration of all the themes that affect the landscape: culture, environment, tourism, mobility, agriculture and ethnology.

And if we consider that Lanzarote is visited by more than two million tourists annually, and that more of 95% come from Europe, is doubtless that the results which are expressed here should be considered as a

pilot experience of landscaping conservation that gives a good foundation to projects in other countries of our community, that the mass of European visitors will be one of the vehicles of direct transmission.

Public participation

The projects carried out until now in La Geria have been counted with the citizen participation in all their stages, beginning by the same gestation of the legislative frame. The five affected city councils organised a system of planning and organisation, including public planning meetings and periods of public exhibition. This allowed for consultations and contributions of all types. In addition to the inclusion of the public and the local/regional councils, the plans also included contributions from associations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Regular Advisor DO of the wine of Lanzarote, the tourist employer's associations and other groups. These consultations also included interviews with more than 150 people involved historically and personally in the cultures of La Geria.

La Geria is also related to the long tradition of environmental conservation in Lanzarote, already recognised in their appointment as a Biosphere Reserve and more recently, with the proposal of multinational TUI Travel, so that Lanzarote was including in the experience pilot sustainable project "Destiny of the World", an initiative of Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), an organisation assigned to United Nations that heads each project and that has chosen five other places that have known to value and to take advantage of the positive impact that tourism generates. Previously to its election, Lanzarote was evaluated by an external consultant contracted by GSTC. Lanzarote also was one of the founder partners of the national program of gastronomic tourism "Taste Spain" (*Saborea España*). In addition to these two precise landmarks, tens of actions have been carried out in the last decades, always under an integrating approach that contemplates the island like an insular ecosystem in which any intervention affects the whole.

Awareness-raising

On an island with a number of visitors annually superior to 2 million Europeans and with a population mainly related to the tourist sector, the nature (climate, geology, biodiversity...) is conceived as a key factor in the social and economic development. The landscape, and especially the volcanic one, is one of the greater signs of identity of Lanzarote. If the *Lanzaroteño* is already highly sensitised on this subject, the region of La Geria adds up to the historical values that still tie it more with the cultural identity of the islanders. On this basis, the project that we presented has started up actions to improve the knowledge of the territory in all its facets: gastronomy, nature, archaeology, fauna, ethnology, economy, tourism and tradition...

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw/WIII-Laborde-Gonzales-ppt_en%20.pdf



CEREMONY OF THE 3RD SESSION OF THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

On 12 December 2013, pursuant to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, and on a proposal from the Jury and the Council of Europe Steering Committee responsible for implementing the European Landscape Convention, the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), the Committee of Ministers decided to:

- confer the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention for the 3rd Session of the Award 2012-2013 to the achievement:

Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley, Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, Poland

“The project on preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley is the winner of the 3rd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award 2012-2013 considering that it meets the four criteria of the rules on the Landscape Award. The integrated approach goes beyond the single dimension of biodiversity and associates nature with culture and population. Thus the project offers a model that others might follow. It shows a good level of participation by the parties concerned in both decision-making and land management. The farmers and beekeepers are stakeholders; the project has also enabled apparently conflicting economic interests to be reconciled. The aesthetic dimension is present and enables the awareness of different generations to be raised effectively. The environment is also taken into consideration: the project relates to the rehabilitation of a former Soviet military base, as well as to increased use of biomass as a source of energy.

The involvement of Roma in the decision-making process and, in future, in the management of the restored land is particularly favourable. In dealing with the issue of minority populations and their involvement in land management, this project represents progress in “living together” at European level which should be applauded.”

- confer identical special mentions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention for the 3rd Session of the Award 2012-2013 to the three following achievements:

The rebirth of the Alto Belice Corleonese Region through the recovery of lands confiscated from the mafia organisations, LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias, Italy

Special Mention for “Strengthening democracy”

“The project of the revival of Alto Belice Corleonese relates to the recovery of land from mafia organisations, which was illegally seized by them. This project of great interest encompasses a combination of the Council of Europe’s principles: human rights, rule of law and democracy. Landscape is both the instrument and the result. The project is as much political as economic, and produces a landscape which highlights the local identity and culture. It restores the cultural dimension of the landscape and the quality of the natural environment. Organic production and local processing of farm products, the development of renewable energies and the restoration of the heritage all provide job opportunities for vulnerable populations. The outstanding level of volunteer mobilisation is one of the project’s strong points.”

U-parks. U-turn we love, Utena district Municipality, Lithuania

Special Mention for “Giving attention to the urban landscape as a common good”

“The ‘U-parks. U-turn we love’ project for the reclamation of a public park network in urban areas caught the committee’s attention because it counterbalances the wave of land privatisation that followed the end of the Soviet era. Here public land regains its importance and can be enjoyed by everyone on a daily basis. This system of urban parks is a fine exercise in landscape planning as applied to individual and collective well-being. The landscape is regarded as a common good, enabling participatory practice to be developed. This achievement undeniably has a sustainable development dimension. The involvement of the landscape architects’ association and the use of parks as “teaching areas” for future professionals is particularly interesting.”

The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, NGO Podunav, Backi Monostor, Serbia

Special Mention for “Contributing to Europeans ideals”

“The location of the ‘Gate of Gornje Podunavlje’ project on the banks of the Danube in the historic region of Backi Monostor has enabled some particularly interesting cross-border and multi-ethnic objectives to be pursued. The attention given to the Serb, Croat, Hungarian, Roma and Šokci heritages with a view to a shared European identity was particularly appreciated. This project reflects a public commitment to better economic and social well-being and, at the same time, to the preservation of the character of the landscapes. Within a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, this project takes a well-adapted integrated approach. The development of cross-border ecotourism, in conjunction with a return to agricultural production geared to traditional diets, is helping to reduce the numbers of young people leaving the countryside.”

– acknowledge the great value of each project presented for the 3rd Session 2012-2013 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention and make them well known to the general public as a source of inspiration:

Hoge Kempen National Park, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland vzw, Belgium

“Hoge Kempen National Park uses an integrated approach which enables greater coherence and defragmentation in an area from which the mining industry has departed and gives it new impetus. The park, adjacent to a garden city, remains faithful to the principles of such cities, fostering co-operation and stimulating the parties concerned. This project is intended to increase public interest in the protection and enhancement of this landscape.”

Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year or “Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic

“The environmental education project of the town of Strakonice, a national pilot project, is an on-going process of an enduring nature, one which takes account of previous management. It brings all generations together through a series of ‘thematic cycles’ referring to the intangible values of the places concerned (history and legend, poetry, painting, folk arts...) so as to give a better description of the landscape and ‘give it a soul’. The Committee was interested in the growing awareness of the sense of belonging to a ‘European’ landscape. Active public participation in the restoration and maintenance of ‘small’ heritage was appreciated.”

The Landscape Projects of Hyypä Valley, City of Kauhajoki, Hyypä village association, Finnish Forestry Centre/Public Services, Unit of South and Central Ostrobothnia, Finland

“The Hyypä Valley landscape projects involve a wide variety of players. The public is viewed on the same level as the public authorities and is involved in the definition of objectives, implementation of activities and monitoring of the results achieved. The strong point of this candidature is the deep involvement of both volunteers and the national forestry department in the activities. The projects carried out have helped to highlight the value of landscapes and to promote the social and aesthetic values of the communities concerned.”

Grand Pré Park, City of Langueux, France

“A contemporary park in the small town of Langueux, Grand Pré links the town centre with Saint Brieu and the wide horizons of the Yffignac Bay. The project creates a strong, friendly place that features elegant views in a new urbanity. Today the town, fragmented by suburban housing, has a new urban quality. This is expressed on the one hand through a social project, which gives importance to a public space that generates diversity and exchanges between people and, on the other, through composed views and materials that recreate the visual relationship with the surrounding landscape and landmarks. Grand Pré Park is on the point of becoming the new centre of attraction of a town in the making.”

Complex landscape rehabilitation and development Programme in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley, Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata), Hungary

“The long-term complex landscape rehabilitation and development Programme in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley, carried out by a non-governmental organisation, combines protection of the environment with responsible tourism. Through a comprehensive approach, a former mining site has been rehabilitated and damaged ecosystems restored. The involvement of numerous – public and private – partners has made an everyday landscape extraordinary, conducive to the development of ecotourism. The landscape has been planned in line with the European Landscape Convention. This simultaneously environmental and social project has enabled the public to return to former practices. The high level of participation and quality of governance were appreciated.”

Bere Island Conservation Plan, The Heritage Council and the Bere Island Project Group, Ireland

“The Bere Island Conservation Plan is a sound plan representing an exemplary approach and fulfilling all the criteria for the Council of Europe Landscape Award, particularly where public participation and

awareness-raising are concerned. It involves various participants (local people, universities in the framework of the Erasmus programme, the army, etc.). The project brings nature and the economy together and offers waste management solutions. It is subject to integrated management using the resources available, and is linked to every sector of island life. It has resulted in stabilisation of the island's population. The depopulation of rural areas is a problem on a European scale. This project has the right dimension and sets a useful example."

Dzintari Forest Park, Jurmala City Council, Latvia

"Jurmala's forest park is unique due to its location, because its 13 hectare natural enclave is located in the centre of the city of Jurmala. The park's greatest assets are 200-year-old pine tree groves and habitats, which are preserved intact to the present day, notwithstanding the rapid development of surrounding areas. The construction of public structures around this area of nature significantly increased the number of visitors before the construction of the park. This increase in traffic might have degraded the park landscape in the city centre. For that reason the idea was to arrange the natural landscape according to the new situation and incorporate nature into a city infrastructure and preserve natural and different aspects of the territory. The wild look which the Dzintari Forest Park preserves makes it a place for recreation and holidays to be enjoyed by all. The infrastructure objects in the park are evenly distributed along all park territory. Its infrastructure elements allow people to move around above ground by means of an elevated wood-plank walkway. The most important active recreation element is a roller-blade path, which is located in the centre of the park. Skaters and pedestrians are separated by a pedestrian bridge. Within the park there are also skateboard parks, street-ball courts, a sightseeing tower and playgrounds."

Planning policy for conservation and sustainable development of 20 national landscapes in the Netherlands, Stichting Nationale Landschappen (NGO), Netherlands

"The planning policy for conservation and sustainable development of 20 national landscapes in the Netherlands covers a significant expanse of exceptional landscapes considered to be representative of the Netherlands. The identification of such landscapes is certainly within the scope of the European Landscape Convention."

Furnas Landscape Laboratory (Furnas LandLab), Azores Regional Directorate of the Environment, Portugal

"The Furnas Landscape Laboratory represents an example of good practice which will be useful to other countries. The regaining of water quality, return to a kind of agriculture more respectful of the natural substrate and the eradication of invasive species are the project's strong points. The project, which certainly corresponds to the spirit of the European Landscape Convention, gives off a feeling of high energy. Activities seem to be on a huge scale and will require numerous resources, provided by many volunteers and, to some extent, European Structural Funds."

Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania, ADEPT Foundation, NGO, Romania

"The project on Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania is of interest as it combines economics and ecology. The aim is to perpetuate an agricultural system which promotes biodiversity. The approach adopted presents a level of integration which would deserve to be increased. The ADEPT Foundation has involved several participants and brought national and European, public and

private partners into action. Ultimately, this project should be able to incorporate landscape quality objectives.”

Salvage, Revival and Operation of the Forest Railway in the Landscape of Cierny Balog, Ciernohronska Zeleznica NGO, Slovak Republic

“The salvage, revival and operation of the forest railway in the landscape of Cierny Balog project concerns the highlighting of a technical aspect of the heritage, the forest railway of Cierny Balog. The involvement of 1,500 volunteers was appreciated. The magnificent Carpathian landscape forms the backdrop.”

Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski Zatok nature Reserve, DOPPS, BirdLife Slovenia, Slovenia

“The landscape and water-management restoration project relating to Škocjanski Zatok nature reserve concerns a coastal wetland. Thanks to the project, urban and industrial sprawl have been successfully halted, something very important in this limited coastal area. Managed by BirdLife Slovenia, the project benefits from significant national and European Union (LIFE) support, without which it would be impossible to curb urban and industrial pressure. It clearly shows public participation in the planning process and a good level of public awareness. The planning process incorporates nature protection and attention to the landscape.”

The sustainable revitalisation of the protected landscape of La Geria, Consortium for the defence and promotion of the landscape of La Geria, Spain

“This project relates to an outstanding landscape with few equivalents in Europe. The landscape can be maintained only through stubborn human effort without mechanical assistance. The revitalisation of this site, which has UNESCO Biosphere Reserve status, is the outcome of a rigorous approach combining environment, aesthetics and economics. Not only is wine-growing viable, it also creates jobs. The decision to engage in sustainable agri-tourism is helping to revitalise the landscape. Public participation is strong at every level of decision making, and awareness is raised of all aspects of landscape and environment.”

South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project, Pennine Prospects, United Kingdom

“Located close to major cities, the South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project fully meets the Landscape Award criteria and complies with the provisions of the European Landscape Convention. This area is made available to many and varied urban populations. The complex project is representative of the long and sound tradition of integrated work on the landscape in the United Kingdom. It represents a textbook example of public awareness-raising. Landscape planning is a process which necessitates constant efforts and investments. The progress made needs to be consolidated and continued on an on-going basis. The committee therefore encourages the many participants in this project to develop it further.”



CEREMONIE DE LA 3^E SESSION DU PRIX DU PAYSAGE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Le 12 décembre 2013, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a décidé, conformément à la Résolution du Comité des Ministres CM/Res(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et sur proposition du Jury et du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe responsable de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage – Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) :

– d'attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage pour la 3^e Session du Prix 2012-2013 à la réalisation :

Préserver la valeur écologique dans le paysage de la vallée fluviale de Szprotawa, Association de Basse-Silésie de parcs paysagers, Pologne

« Le projet de préservation de la valeur écologique du paysage de la vallée de la rivière Szprotawa est le lauréat de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2012-2013 en ce qu'il répond aux quatre critères du règlement du Prix du paysage. L'approche intégrée dépasse la seule dimension de la biodiversité et associe nature, culture et populations. Cette réalisation peut en ce sens inspirer d'autres projets. Elle montre un bon niveau de participation des acteurs concernés au processus décisionnel comme à la gestion du territoire. Les agriculteurs et les apiculteurs sont parties prenantes ; ce projet a permis aussi de rapprocher des intérêts économiques qui paraissaient concurrents. La dimension esthétique est présente et permet une bonne sensibilisation des différentes générations. L'environnement est aussi pris en considération : le projet concerne la réhabilitation d'une ancienne base militaire soviétique ainsi qu'une plus grande utilisation de la biomasse comme source d'énergie.

L'implication des Roms dans le processus décisionnel comme, demain, dans la gestion des terrains restaurés est particulièrement favorable. En prenant en charge la question des populations minoritaires et de leur implication dans la gestion d'un territoire, ce projet représente une avancée du « vivre ensemble » au niveau européen qu'il convient de saluer. »

– d'attribuer des mentions spéciales identiques du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage pour la 3^e Session du Prix 2012-2013 aux trois réalisations suivantes :

La renaissance de la région du Haut-Belice-Corleonese par la récupération de terres confisquées aux organisations mafieuses, LIBERA, Associations, noms et chiffres contre les mafias, Italie

Mention spéciale pour le « Renforcement de la démocratie »

« Le projet de renaissance de la région du Haut-Belice-Corleonese concerne la récupération des terres confisquées aux organisations mafieuses, qui se les étaient illégalement appropriées. Ce projet de grand intérêt conjugue les principes du Conseil de l'Europe : droits humains, Etat de droit et démocratie. Le paysage y est à la fois support et résultante. Projet politique autant qu'économique, il produit un paysage qui met en valeur l'identité et la culture locales. Il restaure la dimension culturelle du paysage et la qualité de l'environnement naturel. La production biologique et la transformation locale des produits agricoles, le développement d'énergies renouvelables et la restauration du patrimoine sont autant d'opportunités d'accès à l'emploi pour des populations fragiles. La remarquable mobilisation de volontaires est un point fort du projet. »

U-parks, U-turns we love, district de la municipalité d'Utena, Lituanie

Mention spéciale pour « L'attention portée au paysage urbain en tant que bien commun »

« 'U-parks, U-turns we love', projet de reconquête de parcs publics urbains mis en réseau, a retenu l'attention du comité car il contrebalance la vague de privatisation des espaces qui a suivi la fin de la période soviétique. Ici, l'espace public redevient important et chacun peut en jouir au quotidien. Ce système de parcs urbains est un bel exercice de planification du paysage appliqué au bien-être individuel et collectif. Le paysage est considéré en tant que bien commun, ce qui permet de développer une pratique de participation. Cette réalisation montre une dimension de développement durable incontestable. L'implication de l'association des architectes-paysagistes et l'utilisation des parcs comme « espaces école » pour les futurs professionnels est particulièrement intéressant. »

La Porte de Gornje Podunavlje, ONG Podunav, Backi Monostor, Serbie

Mention spéciale pour « La contribution aux idéaux européens »

« La situation du projet « La porte de Gornje Podunavlje », sur les rives du Danube et dans une région ancienne, le Backi Monostor, a permis de développer des objectifs transfrontaliers et multi-ethniques particulièrement intéressants. L'attention portée aux héritages culturels serbe, croate, hongrois, rom, šokci dans la perspective d'une identité européenne commune a été particulièrement appréciée. Ce projet exprime l'engagement des populations pour un meilleur bien-être économique et social dans le même temps que pour la préservation des spécificités du paysage. Prenant appui sur une réserve de biosphère de l'UNESCO, cette candidature développe une approche intégrée bien adaptée. Le développement d'un écotourisme transfrontalier, en lien avec le retour à une production agricole liée à une alimentation traditionnelle, permet de limiter l'exode rural des jeunes. »

– de reconnaître la grande valeur des réalisations suivantes, présentées pour la 3^e Session 2012-2013 du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage et de les faire connaître au grand public comme source d'inspiration :

Parc national de Hoge Kempen, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland asbl, Belgique

« Le Parc national de Hoge Kempen développe une approche intégrée qui permet une meilleure cohérence, une défragmentation et la redynamisation d'un territoire abandonné par l'industrie minière. Le parc, adossé à un site de cités-jardins, reste fidèle aux principes de ces cités, encourageant la collaboration et la stimulation des acteurs concernés. Ce projet vise à augmenter l'intérêt des populations pour la protection et la valorisation de ce paysage. »

L'éducation environnementale dans la ville de Strakonice année après année ou «le pèlerinage à travers le paysage contemplatif», municipalité de Strakonice, République tchèque

« Le projet d'éducation environnementale dans la ville de Strakonice, projet pilote au niveau national, est un processus continu inscrit dans une démarche pérenne, qui tient compte de la gestion passée. Il associe toutes les générations par une série de 'cycles thématiques' se référant aux valeurs immatérielles des lieux (histoire et légendes, poésie, peinture, arts populaires, etc.) pour mieux qualifier le paysage et lui « donner une âme ». Le comité a été intéressé par la prise de conscience de l'appartenance à des paysages européens. La participation active des populations dans la restauration et l'entretien du « petit » patrimoine a été appréciée. »

Les projets de paysage de la vallée d'Hyypä, ville de Kauhajoki, Association du village d'Hyypä, Centre de foresterie finlandaise/Services publics, Unité Ostrobotnie du Sud et centrale, Finlande

« Les projets de paysage de la vallée Hyypä impliquent une grande diversité d'acteurs. Les populations sont considérées au même niveau que les autorités publiques et sont impliquées dans la définition des objectifs, dans la mise en œuvre des actions et dans le suivi des résultats obtenus. La forte implication dans les actions des volontaires comme dans celles du Service national des forêts est un point fort de cette candidature. Les réalisations ont contribué à la mise en valeur de paysages et à la promotion des valeurs sociales et esthétiques des communautés concernées. »

Parc du Grand Pré, Ville de Langueux, France

« Le Parc du Grand Pré occupe 12 hectares entre ville et nature. Il montre comme résultat un lieu de convivialité qui redonne une cohérence à un territoire morcelé. Il ouvre des connexions avec les villages et les espaces avoisinants. Ce parc autorise des utilisations récréatives multiples et permet de développer une pédagogie au service de la promotion du développement durable. Le projet se veut l'expression d'une nouvelle qualité urbaine et a changé l'image de 'cité dortoir' de Langueux. Il vise à produire des espaces de rencontre propices aux échanges et à la mixité sociale. »

Réhabilitation d'un paysage complexe et programme de développement dans les montagnes Gerecse et la vallée de la rivière Által, Association pour la restauration et le développement de la vallée de la rivière Által (Tata), Hongrie

« Le projet à long terme de réhabilitation d'un paysage complexe et le programme de développement dans les montagnes Gerecse et la vallée de la rivière Által, menés par une organisation non gouvernementale, allient protection de l'environnement et tourisme responsable. Une approche globale a permis de

réhabiliter un ancien site minier et de restaurer des écosystèmes dégradés. La mobilisation de nombreux partenaires, publics et privés, a eu pour résultat un extraordinaire paysage quotidien, propice au développement de l'écotourisme. Il s'agit d'un aménagement du paysage au sens de la Convention européenne du paysage. A la fois environnemental et social, ce projet a permis aux populations de retrouver des pratiques anciennes. Le haut niveau de participation et la qualité de la gouvernance ont été appréciés. »

Plan de conservation de l'île de Bere, Conseil du patrimoine et Groupe du projet de l'île de Bere, Irlande

« Ce solide Plan de conservation de l'île de Bere représente une approche exemplaire et remplit tous les critères du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, notamment en matière de participation du public et de sensibilisation. Il mobilise des acteurs divers (populations locales, universités dans le cadre du programme Erasmus, armée, etc.). Le projet conjugue nature et économie, et apporte des solutions en matière de gestion des déchets. Il présente une gestion intégrée réalisée avec les moyens disponibles, et est attaché à tous les secteurs de la vie insulaire. Il a pour résultat la stabilisation de la population sur l'île. La dépopulation des zones rurales est un problème à l'échelle européenne. Cette réalisation est d'une bonne dimension et un exemple utile. »

Parc forestier Dzintari, Conseil municipal de Jurmala, Lettonie

« Le Parc forestier Dzintari a pour ambition de conserver une enclave naturelle de 13 hectares en centre-ville. Cet aménagement du paysage urbain dédié à la récréation et aux loisirs a su adapter la capacité d'accueil du site à la fréquentation des skateboards et des piétons. Le comité a apprécié le développement de processus démocratiques pour répondre aux aspirations des populations en matière de qualité du cadre de vie. »

Planification de la politique de conservation et de développement durable de vingt paysages nationaux aux Pays-Bas, ONG Stichting Nationale Landschappen, Pays-Bas

« La planification de la politique de conservation et de développement durable de vingt paysages nationaux aux Pays-Bas porte sur une étendue significative de paysages exceptionnels considérés comme représentatifs des Pays-Bas. L'identification de tels paysages entre bien dans le champ de la Convention européenne du paysage. »

Le Laboratoire du paysage de Furnas (Furnas LandLab), Direction régionale de l'environnement des Açores, Portugal

« Le Laboratoire du paysage de Furnas représente un exemple de bonne pratique qui sera utile à d'autres pays. La reconquête de la qualité des eaux, le retour à une agriculture plus respectueuse du substrat naturel et l'éradication d'espèces invasives sont les points forts du projet. Une impression de grande énergie se dégage du dossier très détaillé, qui correspond bien aux termes de la Convention européenne du paysage. Les actions entreprises paraissent titanesques et nécessitent beaucoup de moyens, assurés par de nombreux volontaires et, pour partie, des fonds structurels européens. »

Développement agricole et protection de l'environnement en Transylvanie, Fondation ADEPT,

ONG, Roumanie

« Le projet de développement agricole et de protection de l'environnement en Transylvanie est intéressant car il conjugue économie et écologie. Il vise à pérenniser un système agricole favorable à la biodiversité. L'approche utilisée présente un niveau d'intégration qui mériterait d'être approfondi. La fondation ADEPT a impliqué plusieurs acteurs et mobilisé des partenaires publics et privés, nationaux et européens. A terme, ce projet devrait pouvoir intégrer des objectifs de qualité paysagère. »

Sauvetage, renaissance et exploitation du chemin de fer forestier dans le paysage de Cierny Balog, ONG Ciernohronska Zeleznica, République slovaque

« Le projet de sauvetage, renaissance et exploitation du chemin de fer forestier dans le paysage de Cierny Balog concerne la mise en valeur d'un patrimoine technique : le chemin de fer forestier de Cierny Balog. La mobilisation de 1500 volontaires a été appréciée. Le magnifique paysage des Carpates en constitue le cadre. »

Restauration du paysage et de la gestion des eaux de la réserve naturelle de Škocjanski Zatok, DOPPS, BirdLife Slovénie, Slovénie

« Le projet de restauration du paysage et de la gestion des eaux de la réserve naturelle de Škocjanski Zatok concerne une zone humide littorale. Grâce à lui, l'étalement urbain et industriel a pu être arrêté avec succès, ce qui est très important sur ce littoral peu étendu. Porté par la Société pour l'observation et l'étude des oiseaux en Slovénie, ce projet bénéficie d'importants soutiens nationaux et de l'Union européenne (LIFE), sans lesquels la pression urbaine et industrielle ne pourrait pas être contenue. Le dossier de présentation montre clairement la participation du public au processus de planification et un bon niveau de sensibilisation du public. La planification intègre la protection de la nature et l'attention accordée au paysage. »

Revitalisation durable du paysage protégé de La Geria, Consortium pour la défense et la promotion de l'espace de La Geria, Espagne

« Le projet de revitalisation durable du Paysage protégé de La Geria a pour théâtre un paysage exceptionnel qui ne connaît que peu d'équivalents en Europe. Ce paysage ne peut se maintenir qu'au prix d'un travail humain obstiné et réalisé sans mécanisation. La revitalisation de ce site, qui a le statut de réserve de biosphère de l'UNESCO, résulte d'une approche rigoureuse alliant environnement, esthétique et économie. La production viticole est non seulement viable, mais aussi créatrice d'emplois. Le choix d'un agrotourisme durable contribue à la revitalisation du paysage. La participation des populations est forte à tous les niveaux décisionnels et la sensibilisation porte sur tous les aspects du paysage et de l'environnement. »

Projet de paysage du bassin-versant des Pennines du Sud, Perspectives Pennines, Royaume-Uni

« Situé à la périphérie de grandes agglomérations, le projet de paysage du bassin-versant des Pennines du Sud remplit tout à fait les critères du prix du paysage et répond aux dispositions de la Convention européenne du paysage. Cet espace est mis à la disposition de populations urbaines diverses et nombreuses. Ce projet complexe est représentatif de la longue et solide tradition de travail intégré sur le

paysage au Royaume-Uni. Il représente un cas d'école de la sensibilisation du public. La planification paysagère est un processus qui nécessite des efforts et des investissements permanents. Les progrès réalisés doivent sans cesse être consolidés et poursuivis. Aussi, le Comité encourage-t-il les nombreux acteurs de ce projet à le développer. »

CLOSING SESSION
SESSION DE CLOTURE

General conclusions
Conclusions générales

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN

*Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention*

Closing speeches
Discours de clôture

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

*Executive Secretary of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape,
and of the European Landscape, Council of Europe*

Mrs Małgorzata FOKT WILLMANN

*Expert, Department of Monuments, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Representative of
Poland at the Steering Committee for Culture Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe*

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN

*President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
Senior Advisor, Department of Regional Planning, Ministry of the Environment, Norway*

On behalf of: Mr Piotr OTAWSKI

Deputy of the General Director for the Environmental Protection, Poland

Mrs Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA

*Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the European Landscape Convention, Nature Management
Department, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Poland*

General conclusions Conclusion générales

M. Jean-François SEGUIN

Président du jury de la 3ème édition du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

La Convention européenne du paysage a été ouverte à la signature le 20 octobre 2000, à Florence. Le 20 octobre 2010, lorsque nous en avons célébré son 10^e anniversaire, nous avons pu mesurer un immense progrès : alors qu'avant 2000, les interventions sur le paysage se cantonnaient à des espaces restreints, publics ou privés, en 2010, les politiques du paysage concernaient des territoires entiers. Paysage et aménagement du territoire se situaient désormais aux mêmes échelles.

Ce grand et vaste progrès est dû aux liens forts noués entre la Convention européenne du paysage et la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT). Nous devons en remercier tout particulièrement Maria José Festas qui a mis toute sa détermination et son intelligence à construire ce rapprochement stratégique et bénéfique.

Les candidatures au prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe expriment cette capacité des politiques du paysage à intégrer le territoire dans ses plus vastes dimensions : le projet Carbonia, en Sardaigne, l'aménagement de l'île Bere, en Irlande, La Geria, dans les Canaries, attestent de la capacité du paysage à être le fil conducteur de stratégies de revitalisation appliquées à des territoires entiers.

Les très nombreux travaux d'identification, de caractérisation et de qualification des paysages sur tout le territoire qui ont été présentés à Florence en 2010, ont montré que l'indispensable préalable de la connaissance est aujourd'hui acquis sur la majeure partie des Etats Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage. C'est aussi cette connaissance du paysage à l'échelle de l'aménagement du territoire qui a permis cette avancée significative.

Une autre date est importante, bien qu'elle ne soit pas souvent rappelée : c'est le 1^{er} mars 2004 que la Convention européenne du paysage est entrée en vigueur. C'était donc il y a 10 ans presque jour pour jour. Quel autre progrès décisif avons-nous pendant dans ces dix années écoulées ?

La Convention européenne du paysage est, si vous m'autorisez cette métaphore, un cheval sur lequel nous montons. Elle nous offre une position élevée, notre regard porte plus loin, sur de plus vastes territoires.

Ce cheval peut aussi porter d'autres problématiques que celles de l'embellissement des espaces publics ou de l'art des jardins.

La Convention européenne du paysage a fait du paysage un argument fort et le support d'interventions en faveur de la qualité de notre vie et d'un meilleur vivre ensemble. L'enjeu du paysage est assurément « être là bien » comme le dit Bernard Lassus.

Etre là bien, c'est avoir accès aux ressources naturelles les plus indispensables, l'eau au premier chef. L'accès de tous à l'eau potable est un défi majeur à l'échelle de la planète et nous pouvons être fiers quand le paysage y répond. Le parc de la Deûle, en France, et l'opération Le Paysage laboratoire de Furnas, dans les Açores, en sont deux magnifiques exemples.

Etre là bien, c'est vivre dans un Etat de droit qui protège le faible. Nous pouvons être fiers quand le paysage permet de remettre à la disposition des populations de la Région du Haut Belice-Corleonese, en Sicile, les terres dont ils avaient été spoliés par la mafia. Nous pouvons être fiers quand, dans le District de la commune d'Utena, en Lituanie, le paysage permet de reconquérir des parcs publics urbains privatisés à la fin de la période soviétique.

Etre là bien, c'est vivre en bonne entente, voire en complicité, avec tous nos voisins. Nous pouvons être fiers quand le paysage permet, grâce au projet La Porte de Gornje Podunavlje, en Serbie, de rassembler les communautés au-delà des frontières, au-delà des différences entre ethnies. Nous pouvons être fiers, enfin, quand, dans la vallée de la rivière Szprotawa, non loin d'ici, le paysage guide la réhabilitation d'une ancienne zone militaire soviétique et est l'occasion d'associer des populations Rom, trop souvent maltraitées dans l'espace européen.

Etre là bien, à Wroclaw, c'est être ensemble fiers de la qualité et de la capacité d'innovation de toutes les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

Merci à vous tous, initiateurs et acteurs de ces magnifiques réalisations.

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN

Chair of the Jury of the 3rd session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award

The European Landscape Convention was opened for signature on 20 October 2000 in Florence. When we celebrated its 10th anniversary on 20 October 2010, we were able to gauge the huge progress made: whereas, prior to 2000, action on the landscape had been confined to small pieces of public or privately owned land, in 2010 landscape policies covered whole areas. Landscape and spatial planning were now on the same level.

This wide-scale progress is due to the strong links forged between the European Landscape Convention and CEMAT. Particular thanks for this go to Maria José FESTAS, who used all her determination and intelligence – and Maria José has a great deal of both – to effects this strategic and beneficial rapprochement.

The entries for the Council of Europe Landscape Award reflect this ability of landscape projects to incorporate a spatial planning dimension: the Carbonia project in Sardinia, the Bere Island project in Ireland and the Geria project in the Canary Islands testify to the fact that landscape can be the guiding thread for revitalisation policies applied to whole areas.

The very many projects to identify, describe and classify landscapes over the entire territory which were presented in Florence in 2010 showed that the essential prerequisite of knowledge has now been met in the majority of states parties to the European Landscape Convention. This knowledge of landscape at the level of spatial planning is a further factor in the significant progress that has been achieved.

Another important date, although it is not often mentioned, is 1 March 2004, when the European Landscape Convention came into force. That was almost exactly 10 years ago. What other decisive advances have we seen in the past 10 years?

The European Landscape Convention is, if you will pardon the metaphor, like riding a horse. It offers a raised vantage point so that we have a wider view of things.

It is not confined to such issues as the embellishment of public spaces or the art of gardens.

The European Landscape Convention has made landscape a strong argument and the basis for policies to improve our quality of life and our co-existence. The major landscape issue is indeed, as Bernard Lassus said, “feeling at home”.

Feeling at home means having access to the most essential natural resources, foremost among which is water. Ensuring that everyone has access to drinking water is a major global challenge and we can be proud when the landscape meets that challenge. The Parc de la Deûle in France and the Furnas Landscape Laboratory project in the Azores are two magnificent examples of this.

Feeling at home means living in a law-based state which protects the weak. We can be proud when a landscape project is the means whereby land which had been taken from them by the mafia is returned to the people of the Alto Belice Corleonese Region in Sicily. We can be proud when, in the Utena municipality district in Lithuania, a landscape project is used as a means of recovering town parks that had been privatised at the end of the Soviet era.

Feeling at home means living on good terms and having a good understanding with all our neighbours. We can be proud when, as in the case of the Gate of Gornje Podunavlje in Serbia, a landscape project makes it possible to bring communities together across borders, despite ethnic divisions. And we can be proud when, in the valley of the river Szprotawa, not far from here, landscape is the guiding thread in a project to rehabilitate a former Soviet military zone, providing the opportunity to involve Roma communities, who, all too often, have suffered ill-treatment in Europe.

Feeling at home here in Wrocław means feeling a shared sense of pride in the quality and innovativeness of all the entries for the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

Thank you to all of you who initiated and participated in these magnificent projects.

Closing speeches *Discours de clôture*

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Executive Secretary of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape and of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would once again like to express my heartfelt thanks to the Polish authorities for their great hospitality. All our thanks go to the Presidency of the Republic of Poland, to the Ministry of the Environment and to the Directorate General of Environmental Protection of Poland, which kindly hosted this 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on the theme “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 3rd Session 2012-2013*”.

A very big thank-you to Mr Olgierd Dziekonski, Secretary of State in the Chancellery of the Presidency of the Republic of Poland, Mr Janusz Ostapiuk, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Environment, Mr Włodzimierz Chlebosz, Representative of the Office of the Marshal of Dolnoslaskie Voivodeship, M. Piotr Otawski, Deputy Director General of Environmental Protection, Mr Marek Kajs, Deputy Director in the Directorate General of Environmental Protection, and Mrs Małgorzata Opechowska, Expert and Senior Official in the National Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Directorate General of Environmental Protection.

Thank you to the representatives of the Ministry of Culture and members of the Council of Europe’s Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape for their participation: Mrs Hanna Jedras, Chief Expert to the Department of International Relations in the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of Poland, Mrs Małgorzata Fokt Willmann, Expert to the Department of Monuments in the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, representative of Poland on the Council of Europe’s Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, and Mr Maciej Borsa, Director of the Institute for Territorial Development in Wrocław.

Thank you to Mr Bruno Favel, Chair of the Council of Europe’s Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Adviser in the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation of Norway, and Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Vice-President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, General Director of the Directorate of Spatial Planning in the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, for their participation and their contributions.

Thank you to the members of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award: Mr Jean-François Seguin, Chair of the Jury and former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Mrs Mireille Deconinck, representative of the Council of Europe’s Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, Chair of the

Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe, Mrs Jasminka Cvejić, Professor at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, member of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, and Mrs Ingrid Sarlöv-Herlin, member of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Management, Sweden. Thank you to Ms Charlotte Kok, cultural heritage expert, who made a highly appreciated contribution to the Secretariat of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award.

We are also especially pleased at the participation and contribution of Mr Enrico Buergi, guest of honour, Chair of the first two sessions of the Jury of the Council of Europe Landscape Award and former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention.

Thank you to the session chairs, the representatives of the ministries, the representatives of the projects and the participants.

* * *

We would now like to extend our congratulations to the winners and special mentions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award: the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, Poland, for the project “Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley”. Congratulations to Mr Piotr Śnigucki, Director of the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, to Mr Pawel Sendecki, specialist in that association, and to all their colleagues on this achievement.

We congratulate the winners of special mentions, namely LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias in Italy, for the project “The rebirth of the Alto Belice Corleonese Region through the recovery of lands confiscated from the mafia organisations”; the Utena district municipality in Lithuania for the project “*U-parks, U-turns we love*”; and the NGO Podunav, Backi Monostor, Serbia, for the project “The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje”.

Our congratulations also go to the other fine projects which were winners at national level and which have been recognised by the Council of Europe as exemplary sources of inspiration in the context of the Council of Europe Landscape Award. Indeed, these eighteen projects entered for the Council of Europe Landscape Award represent excellent practices, reflect responsible approaches and are proof of human intelligence.

These projects show that the scope of the European Landscape Convention is vast: it applies to the entire territory of the parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, be they land, inland water or marine areas. The Convention concerns not only outstanding landscapes but also everyday or degraded landscapes. Landscapes must be recognised independently of their exceptional value because all types of landscape affect people’s quality of life and warrant consideration in landscape policies. Many rural and peri-urban areas, in particular, are undergoing far-reaching changes and should receive greater attention from both the authorities and the public. The concept of landscape may be regarded as an extension of that of the environment: the environment needs to be protected from pollution and biodiversity needs to be preserved, and account must also be taken of the cultural values embodied in the land and of how human beings perceive it.

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An international treaty signed and ratified by states, the European Landscape Convention is implemented by the States parties which are members of the Council of Europe. The national selections, which are organised by the responsible ministries in the States parties, are open to local and regional authorities, their groupings and non-governmental organisations. The Award is accordingly run in such a way as to encourage interaction between the national authorities and the regional and local authorities, and between those authorities and non-governmental organisations. Each level of action and involvement is crucial, with the top-down and bottom-up approaches combining to create synergy between different ways of thinking and acting. These different levels of involvement come together to form new democratic forms of “landscape governance” exhibiting a marked sense of responsibility.

This Forum, for example, brought together representatives of ministries in many countries: the Directorate of Regional Planning of the Public Service of Wallonia in Belgium; the Landscape Protection Department of the Czech Ministry of the Environment; the Natural Environment Department of the Finnish Ministry of the Environment; the Landscape and Publicity Office of the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy; the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary; the Architecture and Contemporary Art Department and the Landscape Management and Quality Department of the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism; the Spatial Planning Department of the Latvian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development; the Protected Areas and Landscape Department of the Lithuanian Ministry of the Environment; the Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro; the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation of Norway; the Ministry of the Environment, the National Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, the Nature Protection Department, the Directorate General for Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Culture of Poland; the Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, Portugal; the Ministry of Mining, the Environment and Spatial Planning of Serbia; the Slovak Environment Agency; the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment of Slovenia; and the Cultural Heritage Institute of the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport.

It was also attended by representatives of regions, towns and cities, and non-governmental organisations that had entered projects. Among the regions, mention should be made of the following: the Azores Regional Directorate of the Environment in Portugal and the Unit of South and Central Ostrobothnia in Finland. Among the towns and cities, the following should be mentioned: Strakonice in the Czech Republic, Kauhajoki in Finland, Langueux in France and the Utena municipality district in Lithuania. The following non-governmental organisations participated: the Hyypä Village Association in Finland, the Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata) in Hungary, the Heritage Council and the Bere Island Project Group in Ireland, Stichting Nationale Landschappen in the Netherlands, the Foundation for Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania (ADEPT) in Romania, Ciernohronska Zeleznica in the Slovak Republic, BirdLife Slovenia in Slovenia, the Consortium for the defence and promotion of the landscape of Geria in Spain, Pennine Prospects in the United Kingdom, Podunav Backi Monostor in Serbia, LIBERA Associations, names and numbers against mafias in Italy, and the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks in Poland.

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Some key ideas and concepts were expressed during the meeting: the landscape is a living organism (Pieter Veen); the landscape is an open book (Johan Van den Bosch), a palimpsest, we might say, which we have to be able to read and decipher in order to be able to write; the soul of the regional landscape needs to be revived (Pavel Pavel); we need to listen to the music and the silence (John Walsh); a site should be valued not only because it is listed but because it is special; health and well-being should be fostered; we need tranquil places; landscape considerations influence decision-makers who have to set up cross-border authorities; we must address the issue of the services provided by ecosystems, it is important to map out future scenarios and promote a sense of identity and a feeling of being linked to places, and to work with communities and other players (Robin Gray); the inhabitants of a place came there simply because of its beauty (Johan Van den Bosch); people need to be linked with their environment (Marketta Nummijärvi), it is important to promote quality of life for all and to harness an area's potential (Piotr Snigucki); we need not only paper, but action in the field (Miguel Gomes Caetano Ferreira); the landscape has created small communities of farmers who have preserved nature and organised their communities while caring for the common good as an economic resource; concrete solutions should be found to concrete problems (Benone Mehedin).

Many presentations showed how projects can instil new life: “we really brought life back” (Pavel Pavel), the “life cycle” starts up again (Laure Planchais). The very title of the superb project submitted by Italy, “The rebirth of the Alto Belice Corleonese region”, is highly significant in this respect.

There is accordingly a need to promote societies that foster innovation, action and partnership, ensure that the landscape is rooted in people's minds, promote a sustainable process and encourage knowledge and imagination (Maciej Borsa).

A saying by Einstein springs to mind: “Logic takes us from point A to point B, the imagination takes us everywhere”. What all the projects entered for the Council of Europe Landscape Award have in common is that they show both logic and imagination!

Robin Gray said: “It seems that there is a common language in this room”. That is true, and one might hope that this common language will spread beyond this meeting room. He added, very fittingly, that “it is not the end of the story but the start of a process”.

* * *

To launch this process, we are pleased to inform you of the setting up of the “Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance” bringing together all the projects entered for the Council of Europe Landscape Award. This alliance, to which you will find a link on the website of the European Landscape Convention⁶, is, and will continue to be, an extraordinary source of information about good practices. The rules of the Award stress that projects must “set an example of good practice for others to follow”.

⁶ Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance of the European Landscape Convention
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Alliance/default_en.asp

The word “alliance” expresses a desire to join forces in pursuit of a common objective and to share experience with a view to achieving appropriate landscape preservation and management. The significant projects carried out in the member States in connection with the Landscape Award reflect a visionary approach, intelligence and wisdom. They show a real desire for positive action, and a strong commitment is very often required to resolve the financial aspects. They are about caring for the landscape as a living environment and prove that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy while improving the landscape features which form the backdrop to people’s lives.

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Secrétaire exécutive du Comité de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage et de la Convention européenne du paysage, Conseil de l'Europe

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je souhaiterais remercier à nouveau bien vivement les autorités de Pologne de leur formidable hospitalité. Tous ces remerciements vont à la Présidence de la République de Pologne, au Ministère de l'Environnement et à la Direction générale de la Protection de l'environnement de la Pologne, qui a bien voulu accueillir cette 14^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage intitulé : « *Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe - 3^e Session 2013-2013* ».

Un très grand merci à M. Olgierd Dziekonski, Secrétaire d'Etat de la Chancellerie de la Présidence de la République de Pologne, à M. Janusz Ostapiuk, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de l'environnement, à M. Włodzimierz Chlebosz, Représentant du Bureau du Maréchal de la Voïvodie Dolnoslaskie, à M. Piotr Otawski, Directeur général adjoint de la protection de l'environnement, à M. Marek Kajs, Directeur adjoint de la Direction générale de la protection de l'environnement, à Mlle Małgorzata Opechowska, Expert et Haut fonctionnaire au Secrétariat national de la Convention européenne du paysage de la Direction générale pour la protection de l'environnement.

Merci aux représentantes du Ministère de la Culture, membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe de leur participation : Mme Hanna Jedras, Expert en Chef du Département des relations internationales du Ministère de la culture et du patrimoine national de Pologne, à Mme Małgorzata Fokt Willmann, Experte au Département des Monuments du Ministère de la culture et du patrimoine national, Représentante de la Pologne auprès du Comité de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, et à M. Maciej Borsa, Directeur de l'Institut pour le développement territorial de Wrocław.

Merci à M. Bruno Favel, Président du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe, à Mme Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Haut Conseiller, Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation, Norvège et à Mme Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Vice-Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Directrice générale de la Direction de l'aménagement du territoire du Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme du Monténégro, de leur participation et de leurs interventions.

Merci aux membres du Jury de la 3^e session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe : M. Jean-François Seguin, Président du Jury et Ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Mme Mireille Deconinck, Représentante du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Mme Anne-Marie Chavanon, Présidente du Comité de la démocratie, de la cohésion sociale et des défis globaux de la Conférence des OINGs du Conseil de l'Europe, Mme Jasminka Cvejić, Professeur à l'Université de Belgrade, Faculté de Foresterie, Membre du Jury de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, à Mme Ingrid Sarlöv-Herlin, Membre du

Jury de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Professeur, Département d'architecture du paysage, de planification et de gestion, en Suède. Merci à Mlle Charlotte Kok, Experte en patrimoine culturel qui a apporté une contribution très appréciée au Secrétariat de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage.

Nous sommes également particulièrement heureux de la participation et contribution de M. Enrico Buergi, invité d'honneur, Président des deux premières sessions du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et Ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage.

Merci aux présidents des sessions, représentants des ministères, représentants des projets et participants.

* * *

Toutes nos félicitations à présent, vont au lauréat et mentions spéciales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe : l'Association de Basse-Silésie de parcs paysagers, Pologne pour la réalisation « Préserver la valeur écologique dans le paysage de la vallée fluviale de Szprotawa ». Bravo à M. Piotr Śnigucki, Directeur de l'Association des parcs paysagers de Basse-Silésie, à M. Pawel Sendeki, Spécialiste dans le cadre cette Association, ainsi qu'à l'ensemble de leurs collaborateurs pour ce succès.

Toutes nos félicitations vont aux lauréats des mentions spéciales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe : à LIBERA, Associations, noms et chiffres contre les mafias en Italie, pour la réalisation « La renaissance de la Région du Haut-Belice-Corleonese par la récupération de terres confisquées aux organisations mafieuses » ; au District de la municipalité d'Utena en Lituanie, pour la réalisation « *U-parks, U-turns we love*, District de la municipalité d'Utena » ; et à l'ONG Podunav, Backi Monostor en Serbie, pour la réalisation « La Porte de Gornje Podunavlje ».

Toutes nos félicitations vont également aux autres belles réalisations, lauréates nationales et reconnues par le Conseil de l'Europe comme sources d'inspiration exemplaires du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Ces dix-huit réalisations présentées pour le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe représentent effectivement des pratiques excellentes, résultent de démarches responsables et innovantes et sont des preuves de l'intelligence humaine.

Ces réalisations montrent que le champ d'application de la Convention européenne du paysage 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. La Convention ne concerne pas uniquement les paysages remarquables, mais aussi les paysages ordinaires du quotidien et les espaces dégradés. Le paysage doit bien être considéré indépendamment de sa valeur exceptionnelle car toutes ses formes conditionnent la qualité du cadre de vie des citoyens et méritent d'être prises en compte dans les politiques paysagères. De nombreuses zones rurales et périurbaines, notamment, connaissent des transformations profondes et doivent faire l'objet d'une plus grande attention de la part des autorités comme du public. Il est possible de considérer que le terme paysage prolonge celui d'environnement : il s'agit protéger le milieu des pollutions et nuisances et de veiller au maintien de la biodiversité mais également de tenir compte des valeurs culturelles que le territoire renferme ainsi que de la perception que l'être humain porte sur lui.

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Traité international signé et ratifié par des Etats, la Convention européenne du paysage est mise en œuvre par les Etats Parties membres du Conseil de l'Europe. Organisées par les ministères responsables des Etat Parties à la Convention, les sélections nationales s'adressent à des collectivités locales et régionales, à leurs groupements ou à des organisations non gouvernementales. La gestion du Prix favorise ainsi une rencontre des administrations nationales avec les administrations régionales et locales ainsi qu'une rencontre entre ces mêmes administrations et les organisations non gouvernementales. Chaque niveau d'action et d'intervention est en effet déterminant, l'approche qualifiée de *top down* devant converger avec celle qualifiée de *bottom up* pour créer une synergie de manière de penser et d'agir. Ces différents niveaux d'intervention se rejoignent pour former de nouvelles formes de « gouvernance paysagère démocratique » faisant preuve d'un sens prononcé de responsabilité.

Ce Forum a ainsi réuni des représentants des ministères de nombreux Etats : Direction de l'aménagement régional du Service public de Wallonie de la Belgique ; Département de la protection du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement de la République tchèque ; Département de l'environnement naturel du Ministère de l'environnement, de la Finlande ; Bureau des paysages et de la publicité du Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie de la France ; Ministère du développement rural de la Hongrie ; Service d'architecture et d'art contemporain et Service de la gestion et de la qualité du paysage du Ministère des biens, des activités culturelles et du tourisme de l'Italie ; Département de l'aménagement du territoire du Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional de la Lettonie ; Service des zones protégées et du paysage du Ministère de l'environnement de la Lituanie ; Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire, du Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme du Monténégro ; Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation de la Norvège ; Ministère de l'environnement et Secrétariat national de la Convention européenne du paysage, Département pour la protection de la nature, Direction générale pour la protection de l'environnement et Ministère de la culture de la Pologne ; Direction générale du développement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'énergie du Portugal, Ministère des affaires minières, de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire de la Serbie, Agence slovaque de l'environnement de la République slovaque ; Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement de la Slovénie ; Institut du patrimoine culturel du Ministère de l'éducation, de la culture et du sport de l'Espagne.

Il a dans le même temps réuni des représentants de régions, de villes et d'organisations non gouvernementales, auteurs des réalisations. Parmi les régions il convient de citer : la Direction régionale de l'environnement des Açores au Portugal et l'Unité Ostrobotnie du Sud et centrale en Finland. Parmi les villes, il y a lieu de mentionner : la municipalité de Strakonice en République tchèque, la ville de Kauhajoki en Finlande, la ville de Langueux en France, le district de la municipalité d'Utena en Lituanie. Parmi les organisations non gouvernementales, sont intervenues : l'Association du village d'Hyppä en Finlande, l'Association pour la restauration et le développement de la vallée de la rivière Által (Tata) en Hongrie, le Conseil du patrimoine et Groupe du projet de l'île de Bere en Irlande, Stichting Nationale Landschappen aux Pays-Bas, la Fondation pour le développement agricole et protection de l'environnement en Transylvanie (ADEPT) en Roumanie, Ciernohronska Zeleznica en République slovaque, BirdLife Slovénie en Slovénie, le Consortium pour la défense et la promotion de l'espace de La Geria en Espagne, Perspectives Pennines au Royaume-Uni, Podunav Backi Monostor en Serbie, LIBERA Associations, noms et chiffres contre les mafias en Italie, et l'Association de Basse-Silésie de parcs paysagers en Pologne.

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Certaines phrases, idées et concepts essentiels ont été énoncés lors de cette réunion : le paysage est un organisme vivant, qui n'est pas voué uniquement à la conservation (Pieter Veen) ; le paysage est un livre (Johan Van den Bosch), un palimpseste pouvons-nous dire, qu'il convient de savoir lire et décrypter pour savoir écrire ; il s'agit de rénover l'âme du paysage régional (Pavel Pavel) ; il convient d'écouter la musique ainsi que le silence (John Walsh) ; il convient de considérer un lieu non seulement parce qu'il est classé mais parce qu'il est spécial, il convient de favoriser santé et bien-être, des lieux de quiétude, le paysage influence les décideurs qui doivent mettre en place des administrations transfrontalières et traiter de la question des services rendus par les écosystèmes, il est important de définir des scénarios du futur, de promouvoir le sens de l'identité, le sentiment d'être lié à des lieux, de travailler avec les communautés et autres acteurs (Robin Gray) ; les habitants d'un lieu y sont venus simplement parce que celui-ci était beau (Johan Van den Bosch) ; il convient de relier les personnes à leur environnement (Marketta Nummijärvi), de promouvoir la qualité du cadre de vie pour tous, de valoriser le potentiel qu'offre un territoire (Piotr Snigucki) ; nous avons besoin non seulement de papier mais d'interventions sur le terrain (Miguel Gomes Caetano Ferreira) ; le paysage a créé de petites communautés de fermiers, ceux-ci ont préservé la nature et organisé leurs communautés en prenant soin du bien commun comme ressource économique, il convient d'apporter des solutions concrètes à des problèmes concrets (Benone Mehedin).

De nombreuses présentations ont démontré comment, grâce à des interventions, la vie reprend, la vie renaît : *"we really bough life back"* (Pavel Pavel), le « cycle de la vie se remet en marche » (Laure Planchais). L'intitulé même de la superbe réalisation présentée par l'Italie « La renaissance de la région du Haut-Belice-Corleonese » est plein de signification.

Il convient ainsi de promouvoir des sociétés favorisant l'innovation, des interventions, des partenariats, il y a lieu d'enraciner le paysage dans l'esprit des populations et de promouvoir un processus durable, de promouvoir savoir et imagination (Maciej Borsa).

Rappelons une phrase prononcée par Einstein : « La logique nous emmène d'un point A à un point B, l'imagination nous emmène partout ». Or, l'ensemble des réalisations présentées dans le cadre du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe ont comme commun dénominateur de faire preuve tout à la fois de logique et d'imagination !

Robin Gray a dit *"It seems that there is a common language in this room"* (« Il semble qu'il y ait un langage commun dans cette salle »). Cela est vrai, et il serait possible d'espérer que ce langage commun s'étende en dehors de cette salle. Il a poursuivi par cette phrase formidable : *"...it is not the end of the story but the start of a process"* (« Ce n'est pas la fin de l'histoire mais le début d'un processus »).

* * *

Afin d'amorcer ce processus, nous sommes heureux de vous informer que le Conseil de l'Europe a mis en place « L'Alliance du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe » afin de rassembler l'ensemble des réalisations présentées au titre du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Visible sur le site internet de la Convention européenne du paysage⁷, celle-ci constitue et constituera une source extraordinaire

⁷ Alliance du prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/alliance/default_FR.asp?

d'information permettant de connaître de bonnes pratiques. Le règlement de ce Prix souligne en effet que les projets concernés doivent « avoir une valeur exemplaire de bonne pratique, dont d'autres acteurs pourraient s'inspirer ».

Le terme alliance exprime le souhait de s'unir dans la poursuite d'un objectif commun, de partager les expériences en vue de parvenir à une préservation et valorisation appropriée des paysages. Les expériences significatives réalisées au sein des Etats membres à l'occasion du Prix du paysage font preuve d'une démarche visionnaire, d'intelligence et de sagesse. Elles représentent une réelle volonté d'agir et d'intervenir de manière positive, la résolution des aspects financiers résultant très souvent d'un engagement premier. Elles permettent de prendre soin du paysage comme espace de vie et démontrent 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.

On behalf of: **Mr Piotr OTAWSKI**

Deputy of the General Director for the Environmental Protection, Poland

Mrs Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA

Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the European Landscape Convention, Nature Management Department, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

On behalf Mr Piotr OTAWSKI, the Deputy of the General Director for the Environmental Protection, I would like to say that it was an honour to host you in our land – in the Lower Silesian Region during the 14th Council of Europe meeting on implementation the European Landscape Convention.

The main purpose of this Meeting was the presentation of national candidates for the 3rd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award. Meeting like this is an excellent opportunity for sharing experiences and best practices of initiatives for landscape.

The Council of Europe Landscape Award is a very important tool for promoting exemplary measures which are carried on to reach landscape quality standards and provide sustainable environment for living. At the same time it contributes to raising public awareness of the landscape functions, changes of our surroundings and its meaning for us.

The European Landscape Convention it is not only a useful instrument for protecting and preserving beautiful landscape but also for shaping our daily spaces in a sustainable way. This leads to enhancing the quality of life for people, fostering ecosystems services, as well as improving natural conditions for wild and cultivated plants and animals. At the same time it give us an opportunity to retain our cultural heritage.

Projects which were presented during these two days have confirmed that without multi-sectoral cooperation for landscape management, the above-mentioned aims cannot be achieved. At the same time the role of local public engagement in the process of landscape management deserves special attention.

Landscape is a very broad term which refers to many domains of our life and different human activities, which has been demonstrated during this Meeting, which hosted many experts in different fields, such as spatial planning, architecture, nature and culture, representing different environments, such as scientific institutions, universities, governmental and non-governmental organisations. The cooperation and exchange of experiences will definitely bring positive results.

I would like to take the opportunity to express my warm gratitude and appreciation to the Council of Europe for giving us a possibility of hosting this Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award. A special thank you goes to Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons and Mrs Pascale Doré for great help and support in organising this Meeting.

I would like also thank Mr Piotr Śnigucki, Mr Marek Cieślak and Mr Paweł Senddecki and the team from the Lower Silesian Landscape Parks Association for hosting the study trip and for the involvement in

organising this Meeting. Thank you for a very inspiring presentation of the Winner of the 3rd session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

I would like to congratulate the Winner one more time and I think that after Mr Śnigucki's presentation we are all convinced about the wisdom of the Jury's decision.

I would also like to thank the Regional Director for the Environmental Protection in Wrocław for his significant involvement and help in organising this meeting.

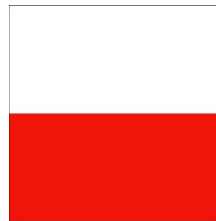
Most of all I would like to thank all the participants for attending and active participation in the 14th Council of Europe Meeting for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. I think that we all will leave Wrocław enriched by the new experience and that the presented projects will be an excellent inspiration for our future work. I hope that you will remember these three days in one of the oldest and most beautiful Polish cities.



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COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE AWARD EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

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

*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections
3rd Session 2012-2013*

*Wrocław, Poland, 11-12 June 2014
Study visit, 10 June 2014*

– PROGRAMME –

*Document prepared by the Directorate of Democratic Governance
Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*

The 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 3rd Session 2012-2013*” is being organised by the Council of Europe – Democratic Governance, Directorate – in co-operation with the General Directorate for Environmental Protection of Poland, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention.

The Meeting will take place in Wrocław, Poland (Address: Hotel Radisson blu, ul. j.e. Purkyniego 10, Wrocław, Poland, Tel: +48 71 375 00 00, <http://www.radissonblu.pl/hotel-wroclaw>).

An optional study visit will be organised for the official delegates of the Member States of the Council of Europe, speakers in the Programme, participants of the Sessions of the Landscape Award and other participants at the Meeting on 10 June 2014 at the Szprotawa River Valley.

* * *

Introduction

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949 and whose headquarters are located in Strasbourg (France), ***the Council of Europe*** has 47 Member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aiming 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, 38 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, Switzerland, Sweden, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two states have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis, ***the Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*** are an opportunity to present new concepts and achievements in connection with the Convention and represent a genuine forum for sharing practices and ideas. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.

The following Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention have previously been organised:

- 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, Piastany (Slovakia): “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”
- 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): “Landscape and driving forces”
- 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain): “Landscape and infrastructures for the society”
- 20-21 October 2011, Evora (Portugal): “Multifunctional landscape”
- 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy): “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - Sessions 1 (2008-2009) and 2 (2010-2011)”
- 2-3 October 2012, Thessalonica (Greece): “Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning... Another way to see the territory involving civil society...”
- 2-3 October 2013, Cetinje (Montenegro): “Territories of the future: landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”

[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: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

Organisers

The Council of Europe thanks the Ministry of the Environment, General Directorate for Environmental Protection and the Regional Directorate for the Environmental Protection in Wrocław for its co-operation and hospitality.

Objectives

The European Landscape Convention provides for a ‘Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’ that 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 years 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 third session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – 2012-2013 – 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.

Websites

– **European Landscape Convention**

<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage>

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

– **General Directorate for Environmental Protection of Poland**

<http://ochronaprzyrody.gdos.gov.pl/>

<http://www.gdos.gov.pl/>

– **Ministry of the Environment**

<https://www.mos.gov.pl/>

Venue

The Meeting will be held in Wrocław, Poland. Address: Hotel Radisson blu, ul. j.e. Purkyniego 10, Wrocław, Poland, Tel: +48 71 375 00 00, <http://www.radissonblu.pl/hotel-wroclaw>).

Participants

The Meeting is addressed to government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations working on landscape, heritage, culture and sustainable territorial development. The number of participants is limited to 120.

Working languages

The working languages are Polish, English and French. Interpretation will be provided.

Programme

On the Council of Europe website, you will find the programme of the Meeting at the address:

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention> under “Meetings of the Convention / Workshops”.

Registration

Participants are invited to fill in the online registration form before 11 May 2014.

http://a.cs.coe.int/team20/european_landscape_convention/Registration/default.aspx

No registration fees are required of the participants.

Photos of the programme: Szprotawa River Valley
Photograph: Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks

Organisers

Council of Europe
Democratic Governance

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS
Head of Division, Secretary of the Cultural, Heritage
and Landscape Steering Committee
Executive Secretary of the European Landscape
Convention
Council of Europe, DG II
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***Poland – Department for Nature Protection,
General Directorate for Environmental
Protection***

Ms Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA
Representative of Poland for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention
Nature Management Department, General
Directorate for Environmental Protection
ul. Wawelska 52/54
00-922 WARSAW, Poland
Tel.: +48 (22) 57 92 141
Fax: +48 (22) 57 92 197
E-mail: malgorzata.opechowska@gdos.gov.pl

TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2014

STUDY VISIT of the Przemkowski Landscape Park

With the participation of Mr Piotr ŚNIGUCKI, Director of the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks

Tel: +48 71 375 00 00, <http://www.radissonblu.pl/hotel-wroclaw>

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 9:00 | Meeting point: Hotel Radisson blu, Purkyniego 10 Street, Wrocław, Poland |
| 9:00 - 11:00 | Transport to Przemków |
| 11:00 - 11:20 | Short presentation of the concept of the project “Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley” |
| 11:20 - 11:30 | Transport by bus to the ecological site “Przemkowskie Bagno” |
| 11:40 - 12:00 | Welcome speeches of the representatives of local authorities |
| 12:00 - 13:00 | Walking through the ecological site “Przemkowskie Bagno”
(High heels isn’t recommended) |
| 13:30 - 14:30 | Transport to the Pałac Krotoszyce (http://www.palackrotoszyce.pl/en/) |
| 14:30 - 15:30 | Lunch in Pałac Krotoszyce |
| 15:30 - 17:30 | Transport to Wrocław |



WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE 2014

OPENING SESSION

WELCOME SPEECHES

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Secretary of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape

Mr Janusz OSTAPIUK, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Environment, Poland

Mr Olgierd DZIEKONSKI, Secretary of State in the Chancellery of the Presidency of the Republic of Poland

Mr Piotr OTAWSKI, Deputy of the General Director for the Environmental Protection, Poland

Mr Bruno FAVEL, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Vice-President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, General Director, Directorate for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

INTRODUCTION

Presidents:

Mrs Hanna JEDRAS, Chief Expert, Department of International Relations, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of Poland

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Presentation of the European Landscape Convention and of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 3rd Session

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Ms Charlotte KOK, Expert, Cultural Heritage, Secretariat of the 3rd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award

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

Ms Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the European Landscape Convention, Nature Management Department, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

– *Workshop 1* –

*Landscape to be protected:
Actions to conserve and maintain the significant or
characteristic features of a landscape*

Presidents:

Mrs Mireille DECONINCK, Member of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe as Representative of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Mr Maciej BORSA, Director, Institute for Territorial Development, Wrocław Poland

PRESENTATIONS

Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year or “Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic

Representatives of the Ministry: Mrs Júlia TÓBIKOVÁ, 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 Pavel PAVEL, Mr Bruzek JAROSLAV, Mr Miroslav SOBR, Municipality of Strakonice

Bere Island Conservation Plan, The Heritage Council and the Bere Island Project Group, Ireland

Representatives of the Project: Mr Jackie SULLIVAN, Director of the Bere Island Project Group, Mr John WALSH, Coordinator of the Bere Island Project Group

Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa River Valley, Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, Poland

Representative of the Project: Mr Piotr ŚNIGUCKI, Director of the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks

Furnas Landscape Laboratory (Furnas LandLab), Azores Regional Directorate of the Environment, Portugal

Representative of the Ministry: Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Directorate General of Territorial Development, Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy

Representative of the Project: Mr Miguel GOMES CAETANO FERREIRA, Furnas Landscape Laboratory (Furnas Landlab), Azores Regional Directorate of the Environment

The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, NGO Podunav, Backi Monostor, Serbia

Representative of the Ministry and of the Project: Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC, Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Salvage, Revival and Operation of the Forest Railway in the Landscape of Cierny Balog, Ciernohronska Zeleznica NGO, Slovak Republic

Representative of the Ministry: Mrs Daniela ANDREJCINOVA, Slovak Environmental Agency

Representative of the Project: Mr Ales BILEK, Ciernohronska Zeleznica NGO

THURSDAY 12 JUNE 2014

– Workshop 2 –

***Landscape to be managed:
Actions, from a perspective of sustainable development,
to guide and harmonise changes***

Presidents:

Mrs Ingrid SARLÖV-HERLIN, Member of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Management, Sweden

Mr Marek KAJS, Deputy Director, General Directorate for the Environmental Protection, Poland

PRESENTATIONS

Hoge Kempen National Park, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland vzw, Belgium

Representative of the Ministry: Mrs Mireille DECONINCK, Representative of Belgium for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Representative of the Project: Mr Johan VAN DEN BOSCH, Head of Office, Hoge Kempen National Park

The Landscape Projects of Hyypä Valley, City of Kauhajoki, Hyypä village association, Finnish Forestry Centre/Public Services, Unit of South and Central Ostrobothnia, Finland

Representative of the Ministry: Mr Hannu LINKOLA, Senior Official, Ministry of the Environment, Department of the Nature Environment

Representative of the Project: Mrs Marketta NUMMIJÄRVI, Landscape architect, City of Kauhajoki

Dzintari Forest Park, Jurmala City Council, Latvia

Representative of the Ministry: Mrs Dace GRANTA, Senior Official, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Representatives of the Project: Mrs Ieva STRAZDINA, Development Department Project supervision unit, Mrs Anete ABELITE, Jurmala City Council

Planning policy for conservation and sustainable development of 20 national landscapes in the Netherlands, Stichting Nationale Landschappen (NGO), Netherlands

Representative of the Project: Mr Pieter VEEN, Vista Landscape Architecture and Urban Design, National Service of Landscape

Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania, ADEPT Foundation, NGO, Romania

Representative of the Project: Mr Benone MEHEDIN, Project Manager of the Foundation Agricultural Development and Environmental Protection in Transylvania (ADEPT)

South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project, Pennine Prospects, United Kingdom

Representative of the Project: Mr Robin GRAY, CMLI, Pennine Prospects

– Workshop 3 –

Landscapes to be planned: Strong-forward looking actions to enhance, restore or create landscapes

Presidents:

Mrs Jasminka CVEJIĆ, Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Member of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Mr Enrico BUERGI, Chair of the Jury of the 1st and 2nd Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

PRESENTATIONS

Grand Pré Park, City of Langueux, France

Representative of the Ministry: Mrs Karine MANGIN, Policy Official for Landscape, Landscape and Publicity Office, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

Representative of the Project: Mrs Laure PLANCHAIS, Landscape Architect, City of Langueux

Complex landscape rehabilitation and development Programme in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley, Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata), Hungary

Representative of the Ministry: Mr Gábor KISS, Head of Department, National Representative of European Landscape Convention for Hungary, Ministry of Rural Development

Representative of the Project: Mr Laszlo MUSICZ, Secretary of the Association for the Restoration and Development of the Által Creek Valley (Tata) and Komárom-Esztergom County Unit of MTESZ (Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies), Tatabánya

The rebirth of the Alto Belice Corleonese Region through the recovery of lands confiscated from the mafia organisations, LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias, Italy

Representative of the Ministry: Mr Maurizio PECE, Senior Official, Architecture and Contemporary Art Department, Mr Giacomo TROPEANO, Senior Official, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism

Representative of the Project: Mrs Monica USAI, Representative of LIBERA, Associations, names and numbers against mafias

U-parks. U-turn we love, Utena district Municipality, Lithuania

Representative of the Ministry: Mr Vidmanats BEZARAS, Director of Protected areas and landscape Department, Ministry of Environment

Representatives of the Project: Mr Vidmantas VALINCIUS, Vice-Mayor of Utena District Municipality and Mrs Jūratė PARAGYTĖ, Senior Official, Division of the Territorial planning and construction, Utena District Municipality

Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski Zatok nature reserve, DOPPS, BirdLife Slovenia, Slovenia

Representative of the Ministry: Mrs Jelena HLADNIK, Head of the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment

Representative of the Project: Mrs Natasa SALAJA, Reserve Manager, DOPPS – BirdLife Slovenia

The sustainable revitalisation of the protected landscape of La Geria, Consortium for the defence and promotion of the landscape of La Geria, Spain

Representative of the Ministry: Mrs Ana LABORDE MARQUEZE, Archaeologist and Conservator, Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Representative of the Project: Mrs Tania ACUNA GONZALES, Consortium for the defence and Promotion of La Geria Landscape



CEREMONY OF THE 3RD SESSION OF THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CLOSING SESSION

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

CLOSING SPEECHES

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape and of the European Landscape, Council of Europe

Mrs Małgorzata FOKT WILLMANN, Expert, Department of Monuments, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Representative of Poland at the Steering Committee for Culture Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor, Department of Regional Planning, Ministry of the Environment, Norway

On behalf of: Mr Piotr OTAWSKI, Deputy of the General Director for the Environmental Protection, Poland

Ms Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the European Landscape Convention, Nature Management Department, General Directorate for Environmental Protection,



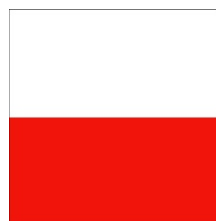


EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



MINISTERSTWO
ŚRODOWISKA



NFOŚiGW



GENERALNA
DYREKCJA
OCHRONY
ŚRODOWISKA

PRIX DE PAYSAGE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

*QUATORZIEME 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
3^e Session 2013-2013*

Wrocław, Pologne, 11-12 juin 2014

Visite d'étude, 10 juin 2014

– PROGRAMME –

*Document préparé par la Direction de la gouvernance démocratique
Secrétariat de la Convention européenne du paysage, Conseil de l'Europe*

La 14^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur : « *Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe - 3^e Session 2013-2013* » est organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe – Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique – en coopération avec la Direction générale de la Protection de l'environnement de la Pologne, dans le cadre du Programme de travail de la Convention européenne du paysage.

La Réunion se tiendra à Wrocław, Pologne (Adresse : Hotel Radisson blu, ul. j.e. Purkyniego 10, Wrocław, Pologne, Tel: +48 71 375 00 00, <http://www.radissonblu.pl/hotel-wroclaw>).

Une visite d'étude optionnelle pour les délégués officiels des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, intervenants figurant dans le Programme, participants aux Sessions du Prix du paysage et autres participants à la Réunion, sera organisée le 10 juin 2014 dans la Vallée fluviale de Szprotawa.

* * *

Introduction

Organisation internationale intergouvernementale créée en 1949 et dont le siège est à Strasbourg (France), **le Conseil de l'Europe** comprend 47 Etats membres : Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Chypre, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, Estonie, Fédération de Russie, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Islande, Italie, Lettonie, « l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine », Liechtenstein, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Malte, Moldova, Monaco, Monténégro, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République slovaque, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Serbie, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse, Turquie, Ukraine. Ses principaux objectifs sont de promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et la prééminence du droit ainsi que de rechercher des solutions communes aux grands problèmes de société de l'Europe.

La Convention européenne du paysage a été adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres de l'Organisation à Florence le 20 octobre 2000, afin de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages européens et de favoriser la coopération européenne. Il s'agit du premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage européen. La Convention s'applique à tout le territoire des Parties et porte sur les espaces naturels, ruraux, urbains et périurbains. Elle concerne donc de la même façon les paysages pouvant être considérés comme remarquables, que les paysages du quotidien et les paysages dégradés. A ce jour, 38 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, Suisse, « l'ex-République Yougoslave de Macédoine », Turquie, Ukraine et le Royaume-Uni. Deux Etats l'ont également signée : Islande et Malte.

Organisées périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Europe, **les Réunions des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage** ont pour objectif de présenter de nouveaux concepts et réalisations en application de la Convention et représentent un véritable forum d'échange de pratiques et d'idées. Les expériences réalisées par l'Etat qui accueille la réunion sont spécialement présentées.

Les Réunions des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage suivantes ont été organisées :

- 23-24 mai 2002, Strasbourg (France) : « *Politiques du paysage : contribution au bien-être des citoyens européens et au développement durable (approches sociale, économique, culturelle et écologique) ; Identification, qualification du paysage et objectifs de qualité paysagère, en tirant parti des ressources culturelles et naturelles ; Sensibilisation, éducation et formation ; Instruments novateurs en vue de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement du paysage* »
- 27-28 novembre 2003, Strasbourg (France) : « *L'intégration du paysage dans les politiques et programmes internationaux et les paysages transfrontaliers ; Paysage et bien-être individuel et social ; Paysage et aménagement du territoire* »
- 16-17 juin 2005, Cork (Irlande) : « *Des paysages pour les villes, les banlieues et les espaces périurbains* »
- 11-12 mai 2006, Slovénie (Ljubljana) : « *Paysage et société* »
- 28-29 septembre 2006, Gironne (Espagne) : « *Les objectifs de qualité paysagère : de la théorie à la pratique* »
- 20-21 septembre 2007, Sibiu (Roumanie) : « *Paysage et patrimoine rural* »
- 24-25 avril 2008, Piestany (République slovaque) : « *Le paysage dans les politiques de planification et la gouvernance : vers un aménagement intégré du territoire* »
- 8-9 octobre 2009, Malmö (Suède) : « *Paysage et forces déterminantes* »
- 15-16 avril 2011, Cordoue (Espagne) : « *Paysage et infrastructures pour la société* »
- 20-21 octobre 2011, Evora (Portugal) : « *Paysage multifonctionnel* »
- 4-5 juin 2012, Carbonia, Sardaigne (Italie) : « *Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 1 (2008-2009) et 2 (2010-2011)* »
- 2-3 octobre 2012, Thessalonique (Grèce) : « *Vision pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale : le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire. ...Une autre manière de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile...* »
- 2-3 octobre 2013, Cetinje (Montenegro) : « *Les territoires du futur : identification et qualification des paysages, un exercice de démocratie* »

[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 : http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_fr.asp]

Organisateurs

Le Conseil de l'Europe remercie le Ministère de l'Environnement, Direction générale de la Protection de l'environnement et le Département régional de la protection de l'environnement à Wrocław pour sa coopération et de son hospitalité.

Objectifs

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 de grande valeur réalisées au sein des Etats membres de l'Organisation à l'occasion de la troisième session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 2012-2013 – 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.

Sites internet

– **Convention européenne du paysage**

<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage>

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

– **Direction générale de la Protection de l'environnement de la Pologne**

<http://ochronaprzyrody.gdos.gov.pl/>

<http://www.gdos.gov.pl/>

– **Ministère de l'environnement**

<https://www.mos.gov.pl/>

Lieu

La Réunion se tiendra à Wrocław, Pologne (Hotel Radisson blu, ul. j.e. Purkyniego 10, Wrocław, Poland),
Tel: +48 71 375 00 00, <http://www.radissonblu.pl/hotel-wroclaw>).

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, du patrimoine, de la culture et du développement territorial durable. Le nombre de participants est limité à 120.

Langues de travail

Les langues de travail sont le polonais, le français et l'anglais. L'interprétation sera fournie.

Programme

Sur le site internet du Conseil de l'Europe, vous trouverez le programme de la Réunion à l'adresse :
<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage>, sous « Réunions de la Convention / Ateliers ».

Photos du programme : Vallée fluviale de Szprotawa.

Photographies : Association des parcs paysagers de la Basse-Silésie

Organisateurs

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Pologne – Département de la protection de la nature, Direction générale de la Protection de l'environnement

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MARDI 10 JUIN 2014

VISITE D'ETUDES du Parc paysager de Przemkowski

Avec la participation de M. Piotr ŚNIGUCKI, Directeur de l'Association des parcs paysagers de la Basse-Silésie

9:00	Lieu de rencontre: Hôtel Radisson blu, Purkyniego 10 Street, Wrocław, Pologne
9:00 - 11:00	Transport vers Przemków
11:00 - 11.20	Brève présentation du concept du Projet « Préserver la valeur écologique dans le paysage de la vallée fluviale de Szprotawa, Association de Basse-Silésie de parcs paysagers, Pologne »
11:20 - 11:30	Transport par bus au site écologique « Przemkowskie Bagno »
11:40 - 12:00	Discours de bienvenue des représentants des autorités locales
12:00 - 13:00	Marche dans le site écologique « Przemkowskie Bagno » (les hauts talons ne sont pas recommandés)
13:30 - 14:30	Transport vers Pałac Krotoszyce (http://www.palackrotoszyce.pl/en/)
14:30 - 15:30	Déjeuner au Pałac Krotoszyce
15:30 - 17:30	Transport vers Wrocław



MERCREDI 11 JUIN 2014

SESSION D'OUVERTURE

DISCOURS DE BIENVENUE

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Représentante du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe, Secrétaire du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage

M. Janusz OSTAPIUK, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministère de l'environnement, Pologne

M. Olgierd DZIEKONSKI, Secrétaire d'Etat de la Chancellerie de la Présidence de la République de Pologne

M. Piotr OTAWSKI, Directeur général adjoint de la protection de l'environnement, Pologne

M. Bruno FAVEL, Président du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

Mme Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Haut Conseiller, Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation, Norvège

Mme Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Vice-Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Directrice générale de la Direction de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme, Monténégro,

M. Jean-François SEGUIN, Président du Jury de la 3^e Session 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

Mme Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Présidente du Comité de la démocratie, de la cohésion sociale et des défis globaux de la Conférence des OINGs du Conseil de l'Europe

INTRODUCTION

Présidents:

Mme Hanna JEDRAS, Expert en Chef, Département des relations internationales, Ministère de la culture et du patrimoine national de Pologne

M. Jean-François SEGUIN, Président du Jury de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et Ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

Présentation de la Convention européenne du paysage et du Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage – 3^e Session

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage

Mlle Charlotte KOK, Experte en patrimoine culturel, Secrétariat de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage

Présentation de l'expérience nationale polonaise du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Mlle Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Expert Haut fonctionnaire, Secrétariat national de la Convention européenne du paysage, Département pour la protection de la nature, Direction générale pour la protection de l'environnement

– *Atelier 1* –

*Des paysages protégés :
Des actions de conservation et de maintien des aspects
significatifs et caractéristiques du paysage*

Présidents:

Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Membre du Jury de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe en qualité de Représentante du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Maciej BORSA, Directeur, Institut pour le développement territorial, Wrocław, Pologne

PRESENTATIONS

L'éducation environnementale dans la ville de Strakonice année après année ou « le pèlerinage à travers le paysage contemplatif », Municipalité de Strakonice, République tchèque

Représentante du Ministère : Mme Júlia 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. Pavel PAVEL, M. Bruzek JAROSLAV, M. Miroslav SOBR Municipalité de Strakonice

Plan de conservation de l'île de Bere, Conseil du patrimoine et Groupe du projet de l'île de Bere, Irlande

Représentants du Projet : M. Jackie SULLIVAN, Directeur du Groupe du Projet Bere Island, M. John WALSH, Coordinateur Groupe du Projet Bere Island

Préserver la valeur écologique dans le paysage de la vallée fluviale de Szprotawa, Association de Basse-Silésie de parcs paysagers, Pologne

Représentant du Projet : M. Piotr ŚNIGUCKI, Directeur de l'Association des parcs paysagers de Basse-Silésie

Le Laboratoire du paysage de Furnas (Furnas LandLab), Direction régionale de l'environnement des Açores, Portugal

Représentante du Ministère : Mme Maria José FESTAS, Direction générale du développement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'énergie

Représentant du Projet : M. Miguel GOMES CAETANO FERREIRA, Laboratoire du paysage de Furnas (Furnas LandLab), Direction régionale de l'environnement des Açores

La Porte de Gornje Podunavlje, ONG Podunav Backi Monostor, Serbie

Représentante du Ministère et du Projet : Mme Biljana FILIPOVIC, Haut Conseiller pour la coopération internationale, Ministère des affaires minières, de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire

Sauvetage, renaissance et exploitation du chemin de fer forestier dans le paysage de Cierny Balog, ONG Ciernohronska Zeleznica, République slovaque

Représentante du Ministère : Mme Daniela ANDREJCINOVA, Agence slovaque de l'environnement

Représentant du Projet : M. Ales BILEK, ONG Ciernohronska Zeleznica

JEUDI 12 JUIN 2014

– Atelier 2 –

Des paysages gérés :

Des actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à entretenir le paysage afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations

Présidents:

Mme Ingrid SARLÖV-HERLIN, Membre du Jury de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Professeur, Département d'architecture du paysage, de planification et de gestion, Suède

M. Marek KAJS, Directeur adjoint, Direction générale de la protection de l'environnement, Pologne

PRESENTATIONS

Parc national de Hoge Kempen, Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland asbl, Belgique

Représentante du Ministère : Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Représentante de la Belgique pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage

Représentant du Projet : M. Johan VAN DEN BOSCH, Chef de Département, Parc national de Hoge Kempen

Les projets de paysage de la vallée d'Hyppä, ville de Kauhajoki, Association du village d'Hyppä, Centre de foresterie finlandaise/Services publics, Unité Ostrobotnie du Sud et centrale, Finlande

Représentant du Ministère : M. Hannu LINKOLA, Haut fonctionnaire, Ministère de l'environnement, département de l'environnement naturel

Représentante du Projet : Mme Marketta NUMMIJÄRVI, Paysagiste, Ville de Kauhajoki

Parc forestier Dzintari, Conseil municipal de Jurmala, Lettonie

Représentant du Ministère : Mme Dace GRANTA, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional

Représentantes du Projet : Mme Ieva STRAZDINA, Département du développement de projets, Mme Anete ABELITE, Conseil municipal de Jurmala

Planification de la politique de conservation et de développement durable de vingt paysages nationaux aux Pays-Bas, ONG Stichting Nationale Landschappen, Pays-Bas

Représentant du Projet : M. Pieter VEEN, Architecture du paysage et design urbain Vista, Service national du paysage

Développement agricole et protection de l'environnement en Transylvanie, Fondation ADEPT, ONG, Roumanie

Représentant du Projet : M. Benone MEHEDIN, Directeur de Projet de la Fondation Développement agricole et protection de l'environnement en Transylvanie (ADEPT)

Projet de paysage du bassin-versant des Pennines du Sud, Perspectives Pennines, Royaume-Uni

Représentant du Projet : M. Robin GRAY, CMLI, Perspectives Pennines

– Atelier 3 –

Des paysages à aménager : Des actions présentant un caractère prospectif visant la mise en valeur, la restauration et la création de paysages

Présidents:

Mme Jasminka CVEJIĆ, Professeur, Université de Belgrade, Faculté de Foresterie, Membre du Jury de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Enrico BUERGI, Président des 1^e et 2^e sessions 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

PRESENTATIONS

Parc du Grand Pré, ville de Langueux, France

Représentante du Ministère : Mme Karine MANGIN, Chargée de mission paysages, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie

Représentante du Projet : Mme Laure PLANCHAIS, Paysagiste, Ville de Langueux

Réhabilitation d'un paysage complexe et programme de développement dans les montagnes Gerecse et la vallée de la rivière Által, Association pour la restauration et le développement de la vallée de la rivière Által (Tata), Hongrie

Représentant du Ministère : M. Gabor KISS, Haut Conseiller, Représentant national pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère du développement rural

Représentant du Projet : M. Laszlo MUSICZ, Secrétaire de l'Association pour la restauration et le développement de la vallée de la rivière Által (Tata) et Komárom-Esztergom, Conté du MTESZ (Fédération de sociétés techniques et scientifiques), Tatabánya

La renaissance de la région du Haut-Belice-Corleonese par la récupération des terres confisquées aux organisations mafieuses, Association Libera Noms et chiffres contre la mafia, Italie

Représentant du Ministère : M. Maurizio PECE, Haut fonctionnaire, Service d'architecture et d'art contemporain, M. Giacomo TROPEANO, Haut fonctionnaire, Service de la gestion et de la qualité du paysage, Ministère des biens, des activités culturelles et du tourisme

Représentante du Projet : Mme Monica USAI, Représentante de Libera Association noms et chiffres contre les mafias

U-parcs. U-tournant, nous aimons, District de la municipalité d'Utena, Lituanie

Représentant du Ministère : M. Vidmantas BEZARAS, Directeur du Service des zones protégées et du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement

Représentants du Projet : M. Vidmantas VALINCIUS, Maire adjoint du District de la municipalité d'Utena, Mme Jūratė PARAGYTE, Haut Fonctionnaire de la division de l'aménagement du territoire et de la construction, District de la municipalité d'Utena

Restauration du paysage et de la gestion des eaux de la réserve naturelle de Škocjanski Zatok, DOPPS, BirdLife Slovénie, Slovénie

Représentante du Ministère : Mme Jelena HLADNIK, Responsable de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement

Représentante du Projet : Mme Natasa SALAJA, Gestionnaire de la Réserve, DOPPS – BirdLife Slovénie

Revitalisation durable du paysage protégé de La Geria, Consortium pour la défense et la promotion de l'espace de La Geria, Espagne

Représentante du Ministère : Mme Ana LABORDE MARQUEZE, Archéologue et conservateur, Institut du patrimoine culturel de l'Espagne, Ministère de l'éducation, de la culture et du sport

Représentante du Projet : Mme Tania ACUNA GONZALES, Consortium pour la défense et la promotion de l'espace de La Geria



CEREMONIE DE LA 3^E SESSION DU PRIX DU PAYSAGE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

SESSION DE CLOTURE

CONCLUSIONS GENERALES

M. Jean-François SEGUIN, Président du Jury de la 3^e Session 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

DISCOURS DE CLOTURE

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Mme Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Haut Conseiller, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, Norvège

Au nom de : M. Piotr OTAWSKI, Directeur général adjoint de la protection de l'environnement, Pologne

Mlle Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Expert Haut fonctionnaire, Secrétariat national de la Convention européenne du paysage, Département pour la protection de la nature, Direction générale pour la protection de l'environnement



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