

16TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

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



*Landscape and transfrontier co-operation
The landscape knows no boundary*

*Paysage et coopération transfrontalière
Le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière*

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Contents / Table des matières

| | |
|--|-----|
| Welcome speeches / Allocutions de bienvenue | 5 |
| Mrs Sílvia Calvó | 6 |
| M ^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons | 8 |
| Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen | 10 |
| Presentation of the Meeting / Présentation de la Réunion | 11 |
| M ^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons | 12 |
| M ^{me} Anna Moles | 14 |
| Opening speeches / Discours d'ouverture | 15 |
| Transfrontier co-operation - Mr Edwin Lefebvre | 17 |
| Penser la frontière, penser le paysage - M. Joan Nogué | 23 |
| Workshop 1 / Atelier 1 | |
| A journey through the landscapes of Andorra / Un voyage dans les paysages de l'Andorre | 27 |
| La Stratégie nationale du paysage de l'Andorre: bilan 2012-2015 - M ^{me} Anna Moles | 29 |
| Landscape planning at the local level in Europe: the results of a comparative study Mr Père Sala and Mrs Anna Moles | 37 |
| Paysages frontaliers et relations transfrontalières en Andorre - M ^{me} Núria Segués Daina | 47 |
| The challenge of transborder European landscapes: learning from the experience of Pas de la Casa Mr Francesc Muñoz, Mrs Marina Cervera and Mr Massimo Angrilli | 55 |
| Workshop 2 / Atelier 2 | |
| Dotted landscapes, lines that separate, lines that bind / Paysages en pointillé, des lignes qui séparent, des lignes qui rapprochent | 67 |
| Le Plan de paysage transfrontalier de la Cerdagne M ^{me} Aurélie Franchi, M. Ramon Moliner et M ^{me} Lucie Julien | 69 |
| The Model Programme to maintain the landscape heritage of the Hetés Border Region of Hungary and Slovenia - Mrs Krisztina Kincses, Mr Gábor Kiss and Mrs Jelena Hladnik | 75 |
| Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park: transfrontier co-operation between Norway and Sweden Mrs Liv Kristine Mortensen | 79 |
| Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary landscape of the Lake Ohrid Region in Albania - Mrs Zhulieta Harasani | 83 |
| Workshop 3 / Atelier 3 | |
| Landscapes: diverse cultures and natural features, a richness / Paysages: des cultures et caractéristiques naturelles diverses, une richesse | 91 |
| Cross-border co-operation on landscape between Croatia and Montenegro Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic and Mrs Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic | 93 |
| The Romania-Bulgaria Cross-Border Landscapes Atlas - Mrs Cristina Dediu | 103 |
| "Transcarpathia" landscape co-operation and the hydrographic basin of the Tisza / Tisa: Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine - Mrs Nadiya Yashyna | 139 |
| Transfrontier co-operation between Algarve, Alentejo (Portugal) and Andalusia (Spain) Mr Gonzalo Acosta Bono | 143 |
| Cross-Border Project "Una - Spring of Life" of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, supported by the European Union Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance - Mrs Lamija Abdijevec | 147 |
| La transversalité, une démarche essentielle à la conception paysagère - M. Bernard Lassus | 151 |
| Discussion | 153 |
| Mrs Sarah de Meyer | 154 |
| Mr Constantinos Cartalis | 155 |
| M. Patrice Collignon | 156 |
| Workshop 4 / Atelier 4 | |
| Border landscapes, spaces for co-operation / Paysages des frontières, espaces de coopération | 157 |
| Le Projet Suisse-Italie de paysages partagés - M. Giuseppe Pidello et M. Paolo Crivelli | 159 |
| The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, Backi Monostor, Serbia - Mrs Biljana Filipovic | 169 |
| Transfrontier co-operation in the North Calotte Area Landscapes: Finland, Sweden and Norway Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Mrs Päivi Lundvall and Mrs Sari Sivonen | 173 |
| Les paysages frontaliers du Douro: les identités de l'isolement devant le défi de la coopération économique M. Joaquín Romano Velasco et M. Emilio Perez Chinarro | 179 |
| The Green Belt of Fennoscandia: prospective project of international cross-border co-operation in joint research and use of natural and cultural landscapes - Mrs Olga Bakhmet | 183 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Workshop 5 / Atelier 5 | |
| Transfrontier landscapes to be revealed / Des paysages transfrontaliers à révéler | 189 |
| The MedScapes Initiative: landscape character assessment, as a tool for the conservation of natural values of the Eastern Mediterranean - Mr Phaedon Enotiades | 191 |
| A Landscape Observatory of the Tagus River: relevance of the transfrontier co-operation between Spain and Portugal - Mrs Maria do Rosário Oliveira | 199 |
| Historic small towns and their landscapes along the European Green Belt, following the former Iron Curtain - Mrs Brigitte Kreuzhuber-Macaria and Mr Arthur Spiegler | 205 |
| Changing character of transfrontier landscapes. Case studies: Hungary - Austria, Hungary - Slovenia, Germany - France - Mrs Eva Konkony-Guyro | 211 |
| Cross-Border Landscape Character Assessment: West-Flanders (Belgium) and Nord-Pas-de-Calais (France) Mr Niels Dabaut | 219 |
| ECSLAND Project: European culture expressed in sacred landscapes, a transfrontier and cross-mind co-operation - Mrs Gloria Pungetti | 225 |
| Workshop 6 / Atelier 6 | |
| Landscape for living, together / Des paysages pour vivre, ensemble | 231 |
| The Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI): the landscape of life Mrs Martha Fajardo | 233 |
| Transborder co-operation for Marinescapes Mrs Inge Gotzmann, Mr Tomas Olsson and Mr Dirk Gotzmann | 249 |
| Adriatic Cross-Border Initiative Greece-Albania: from neighbourhood to partnership, talking about our place - Mrs Aphrodite Sorotou | 255 |
| Les valeurs touristiques des parcs transfrontaliers du Lac Prespa - M. Laci Sabri | 259 |
| La réserve de biosphère intercontinentale de la Méditerranée : un modèle de coopération transfrontalière M. Abdelouahab Idelhadj | 267 |
| Arcipelago Balkani: Alternative maps - Mrs Claudia Zanfi | 275 |
| Discussion | 283 |
| Mrs Anna Steiner | 294 |
| Thematic interventions / Interventions thématiques | |
| National and regional policies, and other actions for the landscape / Politiques nationales et régionales et autres actions en faveur du paysage | 287 |
| Landscape planning: local diversities and general strategies Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia and Mrs Marina Gentili | 289 |
| Catalonia's regional policy for the landscape - Mr Agustí Serra Monté | 295 |
| The landscape dimension of the green infrastructure of urban areas in Central Europe Mr Marek Degorski | 297 |
| The experience of one City: Larissa - Mrs Nella Golanda | 301 |
| Andalusia: the landscape knows no boundary, for the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention and other legal instruments Mrs Eva Gamero Ruiz and Mrs Maria Gema Macías Sañudo | 315 |
| Works of Landscapefor... - Mr Paolo Castelnovi | 317 |
| Landscape Observatory of the Po Delta and its cultural heritage Mrs Donatella Diolaiti and Mrs Silvana Luciani Davide Precisvalle | 319 |
| Experiences related to heritage and cultural landscape protection, planning and management in the cross-border region of Dubrovnik, Croatia and Boka Kotorska, Montenegro, gained from the Project "Heritage, driver of development" Mrs Marina Oreb, Mrs Barbara Savin, Mr Stjepko Kovačić, Mrs Silvana Taslaman, Mrs Marija Nikolić and Mrs Aleksandra Kapetanović | 325 |
| Work in the transborder region of Alentejo and Centro (Portugal) and Extremadura (Spain), in the definition of local landscape units - Mrs Teresa Batista | 331 |
| General conclusions / Conclusions générales | 333 |
| Mrs Natàlia Rovira | 336 & 348 |
| Mr Yves Luginbühl | 337 & 349 |
| Mrs Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio | 339 & 351 |
| Mrs Margarita Ortega | 342 & 354 |
| Mrs Maria José Festas | 345 & 357 |
| Closing session / Session de clôture | 361 |
| M ^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons | 364 |
| M. Jordi Torres | 366 |
| Programme | 367 |
| English version / version anglaise | 367 |
| French version / version française | 385 |
| List of participants / Liste des participants | 403 |

Welcome speeches / Allocutions de bienvenue

Mrs Sílvia Calvó

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Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

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M^{me} Silvia Calvó

Ministre de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre

Bonjour à tous, bienvenue en Andorre et à cette seizième Réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe sur un sujet aussi essentiel comme peut l'être la coopération transfrontalière en matière de paysage, un des engagements à tenir en application de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Depuis près de dix ans, le paysage est un des thèmes de travail importants de mon ministère. De 2006 à 2009, l'Andorre a développé une ligne de recherche, en collaboration avec l'Université de Barcelone, afin d'identifier et par la suite cartographier les unités de paysage à partir d'un travail sur le terrain qui a permis de connaître pour chaque paysage : les composants naturels, physiques et biologiques, les éléments anthropiques et enfin les dynamiques qui les transforment.

Ces travaux ont servi de base pour introduire par la suite des considérations sur la valeur patrimoniale, naturelle et culturelle, scientifique et esthétique, matérielle et immatérielle des paysages. Plus de 800 personnes ont répondu à une enquête sur les types de paysages et leurs souhaits quant à leur avenir. Les résultats de cette enquête ont révélé que :

- ▶ les paysages humanisés à caractère rural et traditionnel sont les plus appréciés par la population qui souhaite qu'ils soient préservés ;
- ▶ les paysages naturels de haute montagne sont considérés comme les plus représentatifs du pays et comme étant de grande qualité ;
- ▶ l'existence de la zone urbaine en fond de vallée avec les services qu'elle offre est évaluée très positivement malgré une demande d'amélioration du paysage urbain.

Ces considérations ont été intégrées dans le Catalogue des paysages d'Andorre avec des recommandations relatives à la gestion, l'amélioration et la préservation de l'ensemble des paysages.

En 2010, forts de ces connaissances, nous avons entamé le processus d'élaboration de la Stratégie nationale du paysage. Ce document définit les politiques de paysage de l'Andorre à l'horizon 2020 et contient les objectifs de qualité paysagère et les mesures visant à gérer, préserver et aménager le paysage.

Il a été rédigé à partir d'un processus de participation sous forme de forum où 7 objectifs de qualité du paysage pour l'Andorre et 50 actions pour les atteindre ont été établis. La Stratégie a été approuvée par le Gouvernement en 2011 et développée depuis lors selon des priorités d'actions en fonction de leur importance et de leur coût. M^{me} Anna Moles vous la présentera plus en détail ce matin au cours des conférences.

Les actions qui ont été entreprises jusqu'à présent peuvent être classées en deux catégories :

- ▶ les actions transversales qui répondent à différents objectifs, comme par exemple celles qui font référence à l'embellissement du pays et au traitement des points les plus problématiques du paysage ; et
- ▶ les actions qui relèvent d'un objectif concret ou d'un type de paysage ou d'activité et qui sont développées en collaboration avec d'autres services du Gouvernement impliqués. Il s'agit par exemple du rôle de l'agriculture et de l'élevage dans l'entretien du paysage rural des fonds de vallée et la préservation des pâturages de haute montagne à travers des politiques qui favorisent la présence des animaux dans le milieu naturel, en privilégiant les systèmes d'élevage traditionnels et en mettant sur le marché des produits d'origine certifiée, de façon à apporter une valeur ajoutée à la production et au propre territoire.

L'importance du tourisme dans l'économie de notre pays est également reflétée dans la Stratégie puisque, en collaboration avec le ministère responsable du tourisme, un travail actif est effectué afin de promouvoir des paysages et des activités de nature, à travers la mise en place de circuits et la promotion de « miradors » offrant des vues spectaculaires aux personnes circulant en Andorre.

La divulgation et la sensibilisation de la population en général et en particulier des écoliers constituent un autre axe de la Stratégie nationale. Nous avons organisé des séminaires, quelques uns en collaboration avec le Conseil de l'Europe, ouverts autant aux professionnels du paysage qu'aux citoyens. Nous avons organisé des cours avec les universités d'Andorre et de Barcelone destinés aux professionnels du pays.

Nous avons conçu deux expositions, la première intitulée « L'Andorre des paysages » sous un format itinérant qui a été vue par plus de 5 000 personnes au cours des six dernières années et une autre intitulée « Andorre : paysages proches », en collaboration avec le Musée du Tabac, qui a remporté un franc succès : plus de 3 000 visiteurs en quatre mois, vous pourrez voir quelques panneaux dans ce Centre des Congrès.

Nous avons mis en place des ateliers pour les écoliers de tous âges dans le but de leur apprendre à connaître les paysages, les énergies qui les transforment et leurs valeurs.

Au cours de ce processus, l'Andorre a préparé son adhésion à la Convention européenne du paysage qui est devenue effective en 2012 et elle a toujours développé l'ensemble de ses actions dans le cadre des principes et des obligations de la convention :

- ▶ identifier les paysages et analyser leurs caractéristiques ainsi que les forces et les pressions qui les transforment ;
- ▶ établir et développer les politiques paysagères et les processus de participation du public ;
- ▶ définir les objectifs de qualité paysagère... entre autres.

Comme je vous l'ai dit, l'Andorre a mis en place une Stratégie nationale du paysage jusqu'à l'horizon 2020. Actuellement, nous sommes dans la phase de conception des actions que nous entreprendrons dans les quatre années à venir. Ainsi, nous travaillons avec le reste des services du Gouvernement, en particulier les services de l'agriculture et du tourisme et avec les administrations locales pour recueillir les actions prévues qui peuvent être inscrites dans la Stratégie et également pour concevoir de nouveaux projets qui répondent aux sept objectifs de qualité paysagère.

Si l'on tient compte du fait que l'Andorre considère le paysage comme un pari sur l'avenir, toujours dans la ligne des principes de la Convention européenne du paysage qui a été pour nous une source d'inspiration jusqu'à présent, nous prévoyons au niveau du Gouvernement d'approuver vers la mi-janvier 2016 l'ensemble des actions pour la nouvelle période 2016-2020 de la Stratégie.

Aussi, je souhaite remercier le Conseil de l'Europe de nous avoir offert la possibilité d'accueillir cette Réunion, qui nous permet de vous informer de première main de l'avancée des politiques paysagères en Andorre. Je souhaite également remercier l'Observatoire du paysage de Catalogne pour sa collaboration technique à la réalisation de ces ateliers.

Je vous souhaite à tous un excellent séjour en Andorre et des journées de travail et de réflexion enrichissantes, dans le cadre de la coopération transfrontalière bien sûr.

Merci beaucoup.

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

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

Je me permets, Madame la Ministre de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre, Madame la Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Madame la Représentante du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Mesdames et Messieurs, d'intervenir en cette session d'ouverture afin de vous faire part des regrets de la Secrétaire générale adjointe du Conseil de l'Europe, Madame Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, de ne pas être présente aujourd'hui parmi vous en raison de la tenue, à ces mêmes dates, de la Session de l'Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg, et afin de vous faire part de ses vœux de plein succès pour cette 16^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Veillez recevoir, Madame la Ministre, tous nos remerciements pour votre bel accueil et la précieuse collaboration de votre Ministère dans l'organisation de cet événement. Tous nos remerciements vont ainsi à M. Marc Rossell, Directeur général de l'environnement et du développement durable, à M^{me} Anna Moles, Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Représentante nationale pour la Convention européenne du paysage, et à M^{me} Natàlia Rovira, Responsable de la stratégie et de la communication, pour le considérable travail réalisé.

Nous vous adressons d'ores et déjà un grand merci pour nous avoir permis de découvrir les superbes paysages de la Vallée du Valira d'Orient et du Nord de l'Andorre.

Nous nous réjouissons de la tenue de cet événement auquel participent d'éminentes personnalités et experts de l'Andorre et des États membres et non-membres du Conseil de l'Europe, les Président et Présidents honoraires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, les membres de deux Comités directeurs du Conseil de l'Europe – de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage, et de la bonne gouvernance –, des représentants d'institutions et administrations publiques, des universitaires, professionnels et des représentants d'organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, œuvrant en faveur d'une gestion attentive des paysages et de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage. Qu'ils en soient bien vivement remerciés.

La Convention européenne du paysage a été adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe, puis ouverte à la signature des États membres de l'Organisation en l'an 2000, afin de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages et de favoriser la coopération à cet égard. 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. À ce jour, 38 États membres du Conseil de l'Europe l'ont ratifiée et deux autres l'ont signée.

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'État qui accueille la réunion sont spécialement présentées.

Nous espérons ainsi que cette rencontre « Paysage et coopération transfrontière : le paysage ne connaît pas de frontières », dont l'intitulé est hautement symbolique en ces périodes difficiles où de nombreux peuples aspirent à des paysages de paix, contribuera à bâtir des ponts, des liens, des amitiés entre des institutions, entre des personnes, afin de prendre soin du paysage, considéré comme espace de vie des êtres humains, présents et à venir.

M^{me} Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Haut Conseiller au Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation de la Norvège s'adressera à vous.

Son intervention sera suivie de celle de M^{me} Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Vice-Ministre du développement durable et du tourisme du Monténégro, Vice-Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et Membre du Bureau du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

Je vous remercie tout particulièrement de votre présence à cette Réunion.

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*

Our distinguished Hosts

Dear colleagues and participants

Ladies and gentlemen

As chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, I warmly thank the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development of Andorra and the Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – for hosting and organising this 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

At this Meeting we will discuss *Landscape and transfrontier co-operation* and the fact that *The landscape knows no boundary*. The quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource, and the convention acknowledges that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality; in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas. The convention further emphasises 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.

The European Landscape Convention is an instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes of Europe and it is designed to promote sustainable development, based on a harmonious balance between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture, and devoted to the enhancement of landscapes. The convention is thus important as a means of implementing the prime objectives of the Council of Europe in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and to deal with some of the main problems facing society today.

The aim of this Meeting is to analyse experiences, achieved or ongoing, of transfrontier co-operation, with reference to Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention. The report and results of our work will be submitted to the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and finally to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

I am sure that the discussions and exchanges taking place during the workshops will further reinforce the role that the European Landscape Convention holds as a key tool for successfully “living together” across borders, ensuring access to democratic participation for all people and helping improve the quality of life for everyone.

I wish this Meeting great success.

Thank you for your attention.

Presentation of the Meeting / Présentation de la Réunion

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Mrs Anna Moles

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M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

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

Cette 16^e Réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage s'inscrit dans le cadre du Programme de travail de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

Elle a pour objet de poursuivre les travaux d'ores et déjà développés en vue de mieux connaître les expériences développées au niveau international et promouvoir la coopération transfrontalière en faveur de la valorisation du paysage. La Convention européenne du paysage stipule que « Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage ».

La Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur les orientations pour sa mise en œuvre considère que cette coopération transfrontalière peut conduire à « des programmes communs de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement des paysages, et se concrétiser par des instruments et des mesures décidées conjointement par les autorités (différents niveaux administratifs et compétences générales et sectorielles) et les acteurs concernés de part et d'autre de la frontière ». La Recommandation précise que cette coopération peut être réalisée « non seulement entre les États voisins, mais également entre régions ou collectivités voisines du même État qui mènent des politiques différentes en ce qui concerne le paysage, sur la base soit d'une contiguïté territoriale, soit de caractéristiques communes »¹.

1. Voir également les publications suivantes du Conseil de l'Europe: L'intégration des grands espaces européens, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire, 2002, n° 65; Patrimoine paysager, aménagement du territoire et développement durable, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen, 2003, n° 66; Le rôle des autorités locales et régionales dans la coopération transfrontalière en matière de développement régional et d'aménagement du territoire, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire, 2003, n° 67; Aménagement du territoire pour le développement durable des espaces européens particuliers: montagnes, zones côtières, zones rurales, bassins fluviaux et vallées alluviales, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen, 2003, n° 68; Développement territorial durable: le renforcement des relations intersectorielles, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire, 2003, n° 69; 13^e Conférence européenne des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT), Actes, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2005, n° 71 – Documents de la Conférence, Série Territoire et paysage, 2005, n° 1; Actes de la Deuxième réunion des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire et paysage, 2005, n° 72; Gouvernance territoriale et les réseaux de coopération institutionnels, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2005, n° 73; La gestion urbaine dans une Europe en réseau, Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2005, n° 80; Paysage et développement durable – Les enjeux de la Convention européenne du paysage, Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 2006; Actes de la 14^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT), Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2009, n° 86; Paysage et coopération transfrontalière, Revue 'Futuropa, pour une nouvelle vision du paysage et du territoire', 2010, n° 2; Actes de la 15^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT), Ed. du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg, Série Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, 2012, n° 94; Les facettes du paysage – Réflexions et propositions pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 2012.
(Français: www.coe.int/Conventioneuropéennedupaysage; www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications; www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/futuropa-magazines).
Anglais: www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/futuropa-magazines).

Six Ateliers nous permettront ainsi de sillonner l'Europe, la « Grande Europe », et de découvrir des expériences extrêmement intéressantes qui nous conduiront même hors de l'Europe : en Afrique et en Amérique latine, favorisant ainsi la coopération, tant transcontinentale qu'intercontinentale. Ces Ateliers s'intitulent :

- ▶ Parcours dans les paysages de l'Andorre ;
- ▶ Paysages en pointillé, des lignes qui séparent, des lignes qui rapprochent ;
- ▶ Paysages : des cultures et caractéristiques naturelles diverses, une richesse ;
- ▶ Paysages, espaces de coopération ;
- ▶ Des paysages transfrontaliers à révéler ;
- ▶ Des paysages pour vivre, ensemble.

Le paysage se joue des frontières. Il apparaît en cela comme un parfait sujet de coopération, comme un espace de dialogue, une opportunité de découverte et d'échange. Loin de gommer les différences, il doit permettre de les sublimer et de les appréhender comme des sources d'enrichissement, de découverte et de compréhension mutuelle.

Il conviendra ainsi de s'inspirer des interventions présentées pour bâtir de nouvelles formes de coopérations transfrontalières, transnationales et interterritoriales, créatives et positives, tant pour les êtres humains que pour le cadre de la vie.

Je terminerai en mentionnant une pensée exprimée dans un poème d'Antonio Miranda sur *Les frontières*, « *les étoiles ne se rendent pas compte de ce qu'elles illuminent* ».

M^{me} Anna Moles

Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Représentante nationale de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre

Madame la Ministre, Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs, bonjour,

C'est pour nous un honneur de pouvoir vous accueillir si nombreux à cette 16^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage. Ces réunions ont toujours été pour nous une source importante d'inspiration pour nos travaux en Andorre en matière de paysage et nous remercions le Conseil de l'Europe d'avoir accepté la proposition de les accueillir, qui est devenue aujourd'hui une réalité.

Le sujet de cette 16^e Réunion est « Paysage et coopération transfrontalière : le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière ». Ce sujet nous a paru évident, compte tenu de la position géographique de l'Andorre et de son contexte économique et social très lié depuis toujours à la coopération et aux échanges transfrontières.

La Réunion aura donc comme objet l'échange et l'analyse d'expériences de coopération transfrontalière sur le paysage. L'article 9 de la Convention européenne du paysage encourage la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage. De même la Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur les orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage considère l'importance de la coopération transfrontalière pouvant se concrétiser par des instruments ou des mesures décidées entre les autorités nationales ou régionales ou même locales, de part et d'autre de la frontière, ceci que ce soit sur la base d'une continuité territoriale ou bien de caractéristiques communes. Nous espérons donc que le déroulement de cette réunion contribuera à établir un bilan sur les projets de coopération transfrontière menés à bien, tant dans le cadre des États membres du Conseil de l'Europe qu'ailleurs, et à proposer des lignes de travail innovantes pour des futurs programmes dans ce domaine.

Nous commencerons la journée par deux présentations inaugurales sur la coopération transfrontalière, et une réflexion sur les espaces et les paysages de frontière, qui seront donnés par M. Edwin Lefebvre et M. Joan Nogué. Ensuite, nous poursuivrons avec l'Atelier 1, intitulé « Parcours dans les paysages de l'Andorre » qui sera l'occasion de vous présenter la Stratégie nationale du paysage et quelques travaux réalisés en Andorre. Nous espérons à ce propos que la visite d'étude d'hier a permis aux participants d'approcher notre pays, ces caractéristiques géographiques et ses paysages. L'Atelier 1 se terminera justement par un cas d'étude de gestion et d'aménagement d'un paysage transfrontalier entre l'Andorre et la France : le Pas de la Case.

Nous poursuivrons avec l'Atelier 2, intitulé « Paysages en pointillé, des lignes qui séparent, des lignes qui rapprochent », au cours duquel nous seront présentés divers modèles de coopération transfrontalière : entre la France et l'Espagne, entre la Hongrie et la Slovaquie, entre la Norvège et la Suède, et entre l'Albanie et « L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine ». Ensuite dans l'Atelier 3, intitulé « Paysages : des cultures et caractéristiques diverses », il sera question de coopération transnationale entre pays méditerranéens, du futur des paysages communs entre la Hongrie, la Roumanie, la République Slovaque et l'Ukraine, et de la transversalité comme démarche essentielle dans la conception paysagère.

Opening speeches / Discours d'ouverture

Transfrontier co-operation

Mr Edwin Lefebvre

Deputy to the Director, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Flemish Region, Agency for Home Affairs, Belgium,

Rapporteur of the European Committee on Democracy and Governance (CDDG) of the Council of Europe

Firstly, it is necessary to clarify some notions. Transfrontier co-operation is generally defined as co-operation between adjacent local and regional authorities of different countries. Inter-territorial co-operation is generally defined as co-operation between non-adjacent local and regional authorities of different countries.

Transfrontier and inter-territorial co-operation between local and regional authorities has seen a remarkable evolution in Europe during recent decades. Thirty or forty years ago, transfrontier and inter-territorial co-operation between authorities, on a public and legal basis, was not allowed and was unknown. Today, the opposite is true: what was unauthorised and unknown then has become the norm now, and is taken for granted: increasingly, local and regional authorities are working with their counterparts in other countries, on a legal level.

The Council of Europe and the European Union have developed a whole range of legal instruments that permit and foster this co-operation.

Many European countries have also concluded agreements with their neighbouring countries facilitating transfrontier and inter-territorial co-operation for their local and regional authorities. It is not possible, within the scope of this contribution, to mention or explain them all, so hereafter follow a few examples. The Benelux countries concluded the Benelux Convention of 12 September 1986 on Transfrontier Co-operation between Local Authorities. This will be succeeded by a new Benelux Treaty concerning Transfrontier and Inter-Territorial Co-operation, signed on the 20th February 2014 in The Hague, but not yet ratified. The Netherlands concluded the so-called Anholt Treaty of 23rd May 1991 with Germany and the land of the North Rhine-Westphalia. France concluded transfrontier co-operation agreements with all its neighbouring countries, in order to facilitate transfrontier co-operation of its local and regional authorities with their counterparts on the other side of the border.

Hereafter follows a short explanation of the legal instruments developed by the Council of Europe and the European Union.

Council of Europe

The Council of Europe has played, and still plays, a pioneering role in transfrontier co-operation. The Council of Europe was the first international institution to tackle the problem of the lack of a suitable legal basis for transfrontier co-operation. The work of the Council of Europe led to the drafting of the European Framework Convention on transfrontier co-operation between territorial communities or authorities. This Framework, or Outline Convention, is also referred to as the Madrid Convention, where it was signed on 21st May 1980.

The Framework Convention creates neither rights nor obligations for local and regional authorities, but focuses exclusively on the member States. The member States that have ratified this convention – all the member States of the Council of Europe, except Andorra, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Malta, San Marino, Serbia, “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and the United Kingdom – are required to make efforts to facilitate and promote transfrontier co-operation between local and regional authorities on both sides of the border, within the scope of their respective powers.

The member States should, for that purpose, conclude agreements with their neighbouring countries which allow their local and regional authorities to co-operate with each other. Examples of these agreements are attached to the Framework Convention. Such agreements may cover regional development, environmental protection, the improvement of public services, etc., and may include the creation of transfrontier associations or consortia of local authorities. Important results were achieved on the basis of this convention – for instance, the aforementioned Benelux Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation is based on this convention – but there remained some major obstacles, in particular of a legal nature.

Therefore, an Additional Protocol No. 1 to the Framework Convention was concluded on 9 November 1995, which has been ratified by 24 member States of the Council of Europe. The Protocol aims to strengthen the Framework Convention by expressly recognising, under certain conditions, the right of local and regional authorities to conclude transfrontier co-operation agreements, the validity in domestic law of the acts and decisions made in the framework of a transfrontier co-operation agreement, and the legal corporate capacity (“legal personality”) of any co-operation body set up under such an agreement.

Local and regional authorities work with both adjacent authorities on the other side of the border and,

increasingly, with non-adjacent authorities in other countries. In order to anticipate this, the Council of Europe drafted an Additional Protocol No. 2, which was opened for signature on 5 May 1998. This Additional Protocol is ratified by 23 member States of the Council of Europe and makes the Framework Convention, and the Additional Protocol No. 1, *mutatis mutandis*, applicable on inter-territorial co-operation of local and regional authorities. An Additional Protocol No. 3 was opened for signature on 16 November 2009 and has been ratified by six member States. This provides for the legal status, establishment and operation of “Euroregional Co-operation Groupings” (ECG).

Legal personality and aim - The ECG is a legal person, governed by the law of the member State in which it has its headquarters. The aim of an ECG is for transfrontier and inter-territorial co-operation to be put into practice for its members, within the scope of their competences and prerogatives.

Membership - Applies to local and regional authorities, as well as member States themselves² and – under certain conditions – all legal persons established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, while not having an industrial or commercial character. Individuals cannot be members of an ECG.

Establishment - The partners of an ECG shall, as appropriate, inform, notify or obtain authorisation from their national authorities regarding the establishment of such a grouping.

Authorisation may be refused if membership of the ECG should violate the Additional Protocol or provisions of national law, including the powers and responsibilities of prospective members, or if membership is not justified for reasons of public interest or public policy of the member State concerned.

Tasks - The ECG performs the tasks with which its members entrust it. There is great flexibility for the reasons why an ECG can be founded. It can be given all types of functions, from sharing information, through the harmonisation or co-ordination of positions, to the actual implementation of initiatives and projects. The tasks can also involve the implementation of territorial co-operation programmes which the EU finances. These objectives can be pursued without the requirement of the ECG to adopt the statute of an EGTC.

2. Central authorities did not originally participate with their local and regional authorities in transfrontier co-operation bodies, nor did the agreements originally mention central authorities as partners in transfrontier co-operation bodies. This changed with the Third Protocol and the EGTC Regulation of 5 July 2006 (see hereafter), which specifically includes central authorities as possible partners of an ECG and EGTC respectively.

Supervision, administrative and judicial review - Decisions and acts of an ECG shall be subject to the same supervision, administrative and judicial review of the legality of acts of local and regional authorities as those required in the State in which the ECG has its headquarters.

Where an ECG carries out any activity in contravention of the provisions on public policy, public security, public health or public morality of the member States to which its members belong, or in contravention of the public interest of these States, the competent authority or body of these States may prohibit that activity on its territory, or require those members that fall under its jurisdiction to withdraw from the ECG, unless the latter ceases the activity in question. Review of the competent authority's or body's decision by a judicial authority shall be possible. This Third Additional Protocol also contains provisions for the duration, liabilities, dispute settlement and the financial audit of an ECG. An appendix has been drafted in order to facilitate the implementation of this Protocol. It contains more detailed, but optional, provisions for the establishment and operation of ECGs.

European Union

The European Union has also been active with regard to cross-border co-operation. The Regulation No. 1082/2006 of the 5 July 2006 provides for the establishment of co-operative groupings with a legal personality, European groupings of territorial co-operation (EGTC) and provides the conditions for so doing. This Regulation has been modified by the Regulation No. 1302/2013 of 17 December 2013. 57 EGTCs have been established. 12 are under construction. The objective of an EGTC is to facilitate transfrontier and inter-territorial co-operation between its members, with the aim of strengthening economic and social cohesion.

Membership - Applies to member States, local and regional authorities, undertakings entrusted with operations of services of general economic interest in compliance with applicable Union and national law, as well as their counterparts of adjacent non-EU Countries.

Establishment - A prospective member of an EGTC must notify its member State. Following this notification, the member State approves the prospective member's participation in the EGTC, unless such participation is not in conformity with national law relating to the powers and competences of the prospective member, or not justified for reasons of public interest, or of public policy of that member State.

Tasks - Primarily, the tasks of an EGTC may concern the implementation of co-operation programmes, or parts thereof, or the implementation of operations

supported by the Union through the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and/or the Cohesion Fund. Member States may limit the tasks that EGTCs may carry out without financial support from the Union.

What kind of instrument to choose for transfrontier and inter-territorial co-operation?

Different agreements and instruments for transfrontier co-operation have been mentioned. How to choose? There is no real need to choose between an ECG, an EGTC or another legal type of body – even no body at all is possible: simple, informal co-operation, without a legal base, may be appropriate.

Before choosing the type of co-operation form or structure, one has to identify the needs and the obstacles which might hinder transfrontier co-operation. Once this has been done, the appropriate form or structure can be decided. If the co-operation is limited to one specific issue, a light form of transfrontier co-operation may be advisable, without establishing a co-operation body. If the need arises for co-operation in different fields, a more structured co-operation will be necessary with the creation of a legal transfrontier co-operation body. ECGs and EGTCs can co-exist; the same territorial authorities can be members of different bodies. But by statute, an ECG can perform the tasks of an EGTC and comply with the provisions of the amended EGTC Regulation 1082. An ECG is easier to set up and is, by definition, more attuned to the needs of territorial authorities than an EGTC. ECG is not subject to any control from the Council of Europe but can benefit from the support (legal and political) of the Council of Europe (Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform and Congress of Local and Regional Authorities). First determine what kind of co-operation you want, then choose the appropriate form or structure for it, and not the reverse!

Some examples of transfrontier co-operation with regard to landscapes

The Three Countries Park in the area of the Euregio Meuse Rhine is a co-operation focusing on the scenic value of the area. The initiative started as a Benelux project. The Three Countries Park is a co-operation between nine partners in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. The goal is to preserve, develop and manage the rural area around the cities of Maastricht, Heerlen, Aachen and Liège.

Network of nature parks of the Grande Région (border area between Belgium, France, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Germany). The Grande Région has 21 nature parks. They represent 21.5% of the territory and 12% of the population of the Grande Région

(14 052 sq. km and 1.37 million inhabitants). The nature parks have local support and are recognised as partners by the regional, national and European actors. The protection of the heritage and local development are central.

Benelux Convention on Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection. This agreement provides for an inventory of valuable nature areas and landscapes in the border areas. Three permanent working groups are responsible for the details of nature conservation

policy. An application of this Benelux agreement is the Border Park *De Zoom – Kalmthoutse Heide*.

This Border Park is a cross-border nature reserve with different biotopes (heaths, pools, dunes, meadows, forests). The ecological and cultural-historical values make the preservation of the area very worthwhile. This Border Park is founded on the initiative of the Benelux Union as the first cross-border natural park. The Border Park is a voluntary partnership of owners and managers. The administrators and owners, both public authorities and private individuals, work on joint nature and water management. Recreation, information and education are not forgotten.

<http://rm.coe.int/1680471bc6>

Landscape and Transfrontier Cooperation – 1 and 2 October 2015 – Andorra



Content

1. Introduction
2. Council of Europe
3. European Union
4. What kind of instrument to choose for transfrontier and inter-territorial cooperation?
5. Examples



Introduction

- Definitions for transfrontier and inter-territorial cooperation
- Transfrontier cooperation has become common
- Transfrontier cooperation agreements between countries
- Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Union



Council of Europe - European Framework Convention on transfrontier cooperation

- Also referred to as the Madrid Convention, where it was signed on 21 May 1980
- Member States are required to make efforts to facilitate and to promote transfrontier cooperation between local and regional authorities on both sides of the border, within the scope of their respective powers



Council of Europe - Additional Protocol No. 1 to the Framework Convention

- ▶ Signed on 9 November 1995
- ▶ Strengthens the Framework Convention by expressly recognizing the right of local and regional authorities to conclude transfrontier co-operation agreements, the validity in domestic law of the acts and decisions made in the framework of a transfrontier co-operation agreement, and the legal personality of any co-operation body set up under such an agreement



Council of Europe - Additional Protocol No. 2 to the Framework Convention

- ▶ Signed on 5 May 1998
- ▶ Makes the Framework Convention and the Additional Protocol No. 1 mutatis mutandis applicable on inter-territorial cooperation of local and regional authorities



Council of Europe - Additional Protocol No. 3 to the Framework Convention: ECG

- ▶ Legal status, establishment and operation of “Euroregional Cooperation Groupings (ECG)”
- ▶ ECG is a legal person, governed by the law of the Member State in which it has its headquarters
- ▶ Membership
- ▶ Establishment



Council of Europe - Additional Protocol No. 3 to the Framework Convention: ECG

- ▶ Tasks
- ▶ Supervision, administrative and judicial review
- ▶ An appendix has been drafted in order to facilitate the implementation of this Protocol. It contains more detailed, but optional provisions for the establishment and operation of ECGs



European Union: EGTC

► Regulation No. 1082/2006 of the 5th of July 2006 provides for the establishment of cooperative groupings with a legal personality, "European groupings of territorial co-operation (EGTC)" and provides the conditions for doing so

► This Regulation has been modified by the Regulation No. 1302/2013 of the 17th of December 2013

► 57 EGTC's have been established. 12 are under construction



European Union: EGTC

- Membership
- Establishment
- Tasks



What kind of instrument to choose for transfrontier and inter-territorial cooperation?

First determine what kind of cooperation you want and then choose the appropriate form or structure for it, and not the opposite

Some examples of transfrontier cooperation with regard to landscapes

- > The Three Countries Park
- > Network of nature parks of the Grande Région
- > Border Park "De Zoom – Kalmthoutse Heide



Thank you for your attention!

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Penser la frontière, penser le paysage

M. Joan Nogué

Directeur de l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne, Espagne

Je voudrais vous faire part de quelques réflexions à propos des frontières et du paysage ou si vous préférez, du paysage et des frontières. Des frontières qui ont sans aucun doute une signification géopolitique que nous ne pouvons ignorer, notamment car elles ont toujours été, et sont encore aujourd'hui, les principaux éléments constitutifs des imaginaires géographiques, qui sont à leur tour et par définition des constructions sociales et par là-même des constructions dynamiques, changeantes; elles résultent d'un récit social, de mécanismes discursifs qui fixent sur la rétine collective une façon de regarder et de comprendre l'espace et, par ricochet, une façon d'y intervenir. Cela étant, au-delà de sa dimension politique, le concept de frontière a une autre signification, et c'est elle que j'aimerais souligner aujourd'hui : la frontière en tant que frange, en tant que point de contact entre deux réalités – ou plus – géographiques, pas nécessairement géopolitiques.

Cette conception de la frontière m'intéresse particulièrement, non seulement car il s'agit d'une excellente métaphore de l'hétérogénéité contemporaine, mais aussi car elle a de nombreux liens avec le thème du paysage, qui est en fait celui qui nous unit tous ici aujourd'hui. Cette conception intéresse particulièrement ceux qui, comme moi, ont passé des heures à réfléchir à l'identification, à la délimitation et à la caractérisation des paysages, un processus durant lequel nous nous sommes souvent heurtés à la question de la frontière, de la limite. C'est pour cela que, pour revenir au titre de mon intervention, je crois que penser le paysage, c'est penser la frontière ; et que, penser la frontière, c'est penser le paysage. Ce sera donc le cœur de cette intervention.

La conception de la frontière en tant que limite, délimitation, frange, point de contact entre deux réalités géographiques – ou plus – nous renvoie à une tradition très lointaine dans l'histoire de la pensée et des études géographiques : celle qui consiste à tenter de découvrir et de comprendre ce qui se passe entre deux portions différenciées de l'espace géographique, entre deux régions, entre deux lieux, entre deux paysages.

Les géographes se sont toujours demandé pourquoi les lieux sont comme ils sont, pourquoi les régions sont si différentes les unes des autres et pourquoi, historiquement parlant, la combinaison nature-culture a donné des résultats si variés à la surface du globe. Et cette question les a menés à s'en poser une autre, qui – il faut le reconnaître – n'a pas fait couler autant d'encre qu'il aurait fallu : jusqu'où ces différentes réalités territoriales vont-elles ? Quelle portion de la surface terrestre englobent-elles ? Quelles en sont les limites ? Quelles en sont les frontières ? Comment peut-on délimiter des territoires qui présentent une certaine homogénéité et/ou fonctionnalité ? Comment régionaliser l'espace géographique ? C'est en cela que le paysage vient à point nommé, car de tous les concepts géographiques, c'est probablement le paysage qui revêt le plus d'importance en matière de frontière, de limite.

Tout paysage est le résultat perceptible de la combinaison dynamique d'éléments abiotiques (substrat géologique), biotiques (faune et flore) et anthropiques (action humaine), combinaison qui convertit l'ensemble en une trame sociale et culturelle en évolution permanente. Le paysage est donc à la fois une réalité physique et la représentation que nous en faisons culturellement ; la physionomie externe et visible d'une portion donnée de la surface terrestre et la perception individuelle et sociale qu'elle génère ; une réalité géographique tangible et son interprétation intangible. C'est à la fois le signifiant et le signifié, le contenant et le contenu, la réalité et la fiction. Ce qui est intéressant ici, c'est que l'idée de limite surgit irrémédiablement, et cela que nous mettions l'accent sur les aspects matériels et tangibles ou sur les aspects immatériels et intangibles. Un paysage est un paysage car en-deçà ou au-delà, plus en aval ou plus en amont, il y en a un autre. La question suivante est donc toujours présente : jusqu'où va ce paysage ? quand change-t-il ? Viennent ensuite les *comment* et les *pourquoi* : comment est ce paysage ? pourquoi est-il ainsi ? etc. etc., mais la première question que l'on se pose est : jusqu'où va cette construction socio-spatiale que j'ai devant les yeux (en définitive, ce paysage) et dont je dois trouver la clé ? Et il est très important de connaître sa délimitation, car la clé des paysages voisins peut être tout autre.

Il est donc extrêmement utile de réfléchir au paysage lorsque l'on réfléchit aux frontières, car c'est en observant, en regardant, en pensant le paysage que l'on comprend que les frontières ne sont jamais nettes, linéaires. La transition entre un paysage et un autre n'est pratiquement jamais brusque, subite. On ne peut établir un périmètre net, clairement cartographiable, entre deux paysages qu'en de rares exceptions. Dans l'immense majorité des cas, les paysages contigus sont séparés par des franges de transition. Il s'agit de franges et non de lignes ; c'est pourquoi leur représentation cartographique (essentielle à bien des titres, surtout dans le domaine des politiques publiques) est pratiquement impossible. La délimitation qu'ils représentent a donc un côté arbitraire, car la ligne aurait très bien pu être tracée un peu plus par ici ou un peu plus par là. C'est là le grand défi auquel l'Observatoire catalan du paysage s'est trouvé confronté lors de la réalisation de la carte des paysages catalans, désormais terminée. Nous avons ainsi identifié, délimité et caractérisé 135 paysages couvrant l'ensemble du territoire catalan, y compris les zones urbaines et métropolitaines. La tâche qui a consisté à les identifier et à les caractériser s'est avérée complexe, mais faisable, car nous disposons de méthodologies d'analyse et de caractérisation testées et solides.

La difficulté majeure a été la délimitation de ces 135 paysages, et tout particulièrement leur représentation cartographique. Nous avons l'intention de

représenter graphiquement ces limites de façon à ce que les observateurs, les usagers, soient parfaitement conscients du fait que ce périmètre avait un côté fictif, arbitraire ; par exemple en pointillés, sous forme de hachures ou avec des techniques graphiques similaires. Mais c'était impossible, car cela ne correspondait pas à la vision ni aux besoins du destinataire final, à savoir l'Administration publique. Les catalogues de paysages de Catalogne, d'où sont issus ces 135 paysages, ne sont pas un simple exercice universitaire extrêmement intéressant et enrichissant ; ils sont surtout un instrument d'aménagement et de gestion du paysage et leur utilisateur – l'Administration – a besoin de limites claires, parfaitement visibles et ne prêtant pas à confusion.

Les politiques publiques – notamment celles qui ont trait au paysage – sont toujours territorialisées ; leurs gestionnaires n'admettent donc pas de flous cartographiques, des flous qui sont tout aussi inacceptables dans l'environnement purement géopolitique (en fait, ils y sont inimaginables), que ce soit à l'échelle locale ou internationale. Les géographes savent parfaitement qu'une carte n'est pas la réalité (n'est pas « la vérité »), mais qu'elle *représente la réalité* et contient donc une certaine dose de subjectivité et souvent d'arbitraire. Il commence à être temps de repenser cet objet quasi sacré pour le déconstruire tout en questionnant la linéarité des frontières (de toutes les frontières) construites à partir de la représentation et de l'imaginaire cartographique. Il commence à être temps de considérer la frontière – la limite – comme un espace, à la fois de rencontre et de divergence entre des espaces et des temps aux réalités socio-territoriales diverses. La frontière est une construction sociale qui se manifeste dans une réalité socio-territoriale et l'endroit où cela se perçoit sans doute de la façon la plus claire est dans les villes frontalières, en particulier celles qui sont à cheval sur la frontière et s'étendent de part et d'autre sans solution de continuité. Elles sont multiformes par définition ; ce sont des palimpsestes très dynamiques, des contenants de symboles hybrides et hétérogènes, des espaces d'expériences quotidiennes et existentielles toujours polyédriques.

Contrairement à ce que l'on pourrait parfois penser, les frontières – également celles qui existent entre les paysages – ne sont définitivement pas nettes ni linéaires, mais sont des espaces de transition. Ce sont des franges. Et à bien y regarder, nous évoluons continuellement dans ces franges qui, du fait que ce sont des points de contact et de friction entre différentes réalités socio-territoriales, sont par définition hybrides, métissées. Nous devons cependant admettre qu'il n'est pas toujours facile de se mouvoir dans les limites, dans les franges. Dans la mesure où ce sont des espaces de contact et de transition entre deux paysages – ou plus –, ce sont des espaces plus

hybrides, plus métissés. Leur structure territoriale et paysagère est plus complexe. Leur logique discursive est généralement plus difficile à appréhender que lorsqu'on se trouve au centre, dans les centres correspondants. Mais attention ! Ne commettons pas l'erreur de considérer les frontières comme de simples périphéries, comme des périmètres de zones dont les centres sont éloignés. Il est certain que les frontières agissent comme des interfaces entre différentes réalités géographiques et différentes configurations paysagères, mais ce ne sont pas des périphéries dans le sens géométrique du terme.

La périphérie est bien plus que le périmètre d'un centre : c'est aussi et surtout un seuil entre différentes réalités territoriales – et parfois mentales – qui joue un rôle qui lui est propre. Pour comprendre sa logique et son idiosyncrasie, il est nécessaire de multiplier les regards dans les domaines les plus variés, et pour y intervenir, il faut modifier substantiellement l'échelle spatiale et temporelle à laquelle nous sommes habitués et comprendre que ses références sociales et symboliques, y compris celles qui ont trait au paysage, sont autres, sont différentes de celles du centre. Il est peu courant de porter un regard sur le centre depuis la périphérie vue de cette façon. Il s'agit pourtant d'un point de vue très suggestif, car il engendre des modèles d'interprétation de la contemporanéité difficiles à percevoir depuis le centre. Je dirais que c'est précisément en cela que réside la magie des périphéries, des périmètres, des frontières, qui ne sont jamais des *produits* fermés, achevés, mais des *processus* qui se font et se refont continuellement. Les franges frontalières – et les franges paysagères – ont acquis au fil du temps une personnalité qui leur est propre, différenciée, non pas tant (bien qu'aussi) suite à des décisions exogènes et à grande échelle, mais du fait de dynamiques endogènes et à l'échelle de la vie quotidienne, à l'échelle locale.

Historiquement parlant, nous avons centré notre attention sur le cœur des espaces façonnés par les limites, sur les régions surgissant, comme par magie, de tracés sur une carte, mais nous avons souvent mésestimé ce qui se passait aux limites, au seuil. Nous avons investi énormément d'énergie dans la "découverte" du caractère essentiel de nos paysages. L'effort réalisé dans ce domaine est louable et les retours intellectuels sont extraordinaires, même si bien souvent, je doute que nous ayons résolu de façon satisfaisante un dilemme historique auquel il n'existe pas de réponse simple : est-ce la limite qui engendre la différence, ou inversement, est-ce la différence qui engendre la limite ? C'est une question cruciale, dont les implications sont évidentes dans le cadre du processus complexe de création d'identités territoriales à toutes les échelles.

Quoi qu'il en soit, nous avons centré notre attention sur le cœur, le centre des unités paysagères que nous

avons mis tant de soin à caractériser, car c'était là, au centre, que nous entrapercevions le mieux les traits essentiels du paysage. Ce regard dirigé vers le cœur a donné des résultats exceptionnels et s'est avéré très important du point de vue social, car il a fourni une réponse à de nombreuses questions que les sociétés humaines se sont toujours posées... et se posent encore aujourd'hui. Mais ce faisant, nous avons fait passer les limites, la périphérie de ce cœur au second plan. Or, aujourd'hui plus que jamais, il s'avère que ce n'est pas tant au centre que les choses se passent, mais plutôt à la périphérie. Nous assistons, au seuil des paysages, à la génération d'un nouveau paysage, d'un nouveau lieu ; il s'agit d'un paysage à caractère mixte et hétérogène, dont les limites sont floues et que nous méconnaissons en grande partie. On ne peut pratiquement jamais parler de netteté pour les limites et les frontières ; l'hybridation est de mise. Ces franges hybrides sont des territoires qui nous parlent, qui nous prouvent que le paysage qui les caractérise, le paysage limite, sépare et unit.

Comme le dit notre collègue Daniela Colafranceschi, la frontière entre paysages n'est pas simplement un espace *entre*, ce n'est pas un *in-between* ; ce n'est pas exactement une frange grise entre une frange blanche et une frange noire ; elle a une *épaisseur* ; cette épaisseur qui possède sa propre identité, cet espace qui est la somme et la superposition de nombreux gris par lesquels transitent de nouvelles significations. Il n'y a pas de limite fixe et claire, mais une lisière instable, indéfinie, qui engendre un autre territoire, un autre domaine (un troisième entre les deux), capable d'impliquer, d'inclure et d'amplifier les caractéristiques, les conflits, les qualités, les spécificités qui s'y chevauchent et s'y hybrident ; une nouvelle épaisseur qui engendre un nouvel espace, un type de lieu d'une grande richesse où d'autres significations passent et transitent sans cesse.

C'est précisément ces lieux qui offrent le plus grand nombre de possibilités de développer des processus et des projets, et de leur conférer un sens, un discours, un imaginaire. Il faut pour cela les interroger, les interpréter, les comprendre, les étudier, y mettre en œuvre des projets engendrant des liens entre les systèmes naturels, sociaux et urbains en tant qu'éléments d'un ensemble hétérogène. Les franges sont des lieux en attente d'innovation et d'expérimentation ; des lieux en attente d'une pensée, d'une idée qui leur donnerait un sens et une identité, car leur qualité n'est pas toujours manifeste et évidente, mais plutôt latente et souvent intangible. Les paysages de frontière sont des paysages à découvrir et à réécrire.

Pour les découvrir et les réécrire, peut-on faire autrement que de mettre en quarantaine les certitudes implicites d'une description géographique à caractère exclusivement visuel, reposant sur une base empirique et cartésienne, et sur le moyen et le long terme ?

Cette vision hégémonique du monde, qui privilégie la vue aux autres sens, l'instantané au durable, le tangible à l'intangible et le sédentarisme au nomadisme, peut poser de sérieux problèmes pour découvrir les nouvelles limites territoriales définies par l'incertitude et la fragmentation dans un espace fluctuant. Penser la frontière depuis le paysage et le paysage depuis la frontière est un bon moyen de surmonter ce défi.

Workshop 1 / Atelier 1

A journey in the landscapes of Andorra

Un voyage dans les paysages de l'Andorre

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La Stratégie nationale du paysage d'Andorre : bilan 2012-2015

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La Stratégie nationale du paysage a été menée à terme afin de définir des objectifs de qualité paysagère et des actions pour atteindre ces objectifs. Réalisée grâce aux travaux préliminaires d'identification et de cartographie des paysages et moyennant un processus de participation citoyenne, la Stratégie suit les principes et les obligations de la Convention européenne du paysage. Elle a été approuvée en 2011 par le Gouvernement.

Après une brève présentation des grands types de paysage, et du forum de la Stratégie nationale du paysage, nous présentons les objectifs de qualité paysagère de la Stratégie définis en concertation avec la société civile ainsi que diverses actions mises en œuvre ces dernières années.

Identification et cartographie des paysages

Depuis 2006 et jusqu'en 2009, le Département de l'environnement a commandé une série d'études sur le paysage au Service de gestion et d'évolution du paysage de l'Université de Barcelone, il s'agit de la Carte des unités du paysage, basée sur l'identification des dominances, et du Catalogue du paysage.

La carte de qualité du paysage est la carte la plus importante du paysage de la Catalogue. Pour élaborer cette carte, les dominances dans le paysage, ont été prises en compte. L'esthétique, plus subjective, est mesurée à partir de la description des éléments du paysage et de l'évaluation réalisée par la population.

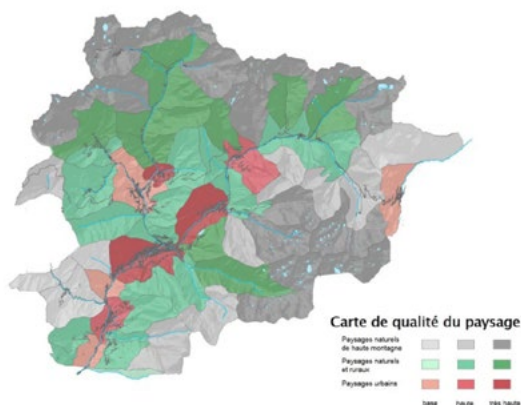


Fig. 1 : Carte de qualité paysage.

L'avis de la population sur les paysages d'Andorre a été recueilli en 2008, moyennant des groupes de débat et des sondages, réalisés parmi la population en utilisant Internet. Il y a une nette préférence pour des paysages humanisés ayant un caractère rural et traditionnel, situés dans un environnement naturel proche. En revanche on peut remarquer l'importance de certains avantages offerts par la croissance urbaine – des services liés à la santé, à l'éducation, aux activités culturelles, au divertissement, aux loisirs – située dans un environnement naturel. Mais les citoyens considèrent que les paysages urbains méritent un changement et une amélioration, et la construction est perçue comme la menace la plus importante pour la qualité du paysage.

L'environnement naturel est considéré comme l'élément définissant davantage l'Andorre. Celui-ci est suivi du patrimoine culturel et historique, des pistes de ski, du tourisme et de l'offre d'autres activités de loisir.

Sur la carte de qualité des paysages (Fig. 1.) les trois grands types de paysages – naturel de haute montagne, naturel rural et urbain – sont classés selon trois degrés de qualité : qualité de base, qualité haute et qualité très haute.

Les paysages naturels de haute montagne

Les paysages naturels de haute montagne sont constitués de zones de pentes abruptes, de roche nue et de prairies alpines, avec des forêts de haute montagne. L'eau est présente sous forme de lacs, d'étangs et de bassins de haute montagne, et s'écoule dans de nombreux torrents. Elle est généralement présente une bonne partie de l'année sous forme de neige et de glace. Ces paysages, qui correspondent sur un plan esthétique à l'image bucolique de la haute montagne, varient selon les saisons et peuvent présenter des couleurs vives en période de floraison d'espèces végétales typiques des hautes montagnes. Au printemps ainsi que pendant l'été, elles donnent un attrait esthétique indéniable au territoire.

Les paysages naturels de haute montagne sont présents dans 48 % du territoire; leur importance est grande dans la mesure où plus de la moitié (60 %) sont de très haute qualité.

Les paysages naturels et ruraux

Les paysages naturels et ruraux sont constitués de zones cultivées dont la morphologie traduit des activités anthropiques, également présentes dans les forêts. Les saisons sont contrastées et la végétation montre des couleurs attractives lorsque les arbres à feuilles caduques sont présents.

Dans les prairies, le pâturage du bétail permet de donner une image de paysage domestiqué qui procure une sensation de bien-être et de tranquillité à ceux qui le contemplant.

Ces paysages ne peuvent pas être dissociés de l'histoire du pays. Ils sont actuellement en transformation en raison du changement socio-économique de l'Andorre. Localisés en fond de vallée et proches des voies de communication ces paysages ont un rôle de vitrine des paysages du pays. Ils jouent également un rôle de zone tampon entre les paysages naturels et les paysages urbains.

Dans le groupe des paysages naturels et ruraux (40 % du territoire), 45 % ont une très haute qualité; et 54 %, une haute qualité.

Les paysages urbains

Bien qu'ils occupent une surface relativement faible (12 % du territoire), ils ont une grande importance, par leur situation dans des zones de grande visibilité, dans le fond des vallées principalement, et par leur rôle comme lieux de vie où circulent la plupart des flux économiques, énergétiques, de personnes, de marchandises, de communication et de services. Ils sont également à l'origine des premières impressions du visiteur, car les axes routiers passent dans les fonds de vallées où se trouvent ces paysages.

Sur un plan esthétique, les centres de population anciens qui ont une architecture traditionnelle de montagne sont de grande valeur et comprennent d'habitude un important patrimoine culturel matériel.

61 % des paysages urbains sont de très haute ou haute qualité, mais plus d'un tiers des paysages urbains n'ont qu'une qualité de base.

En résumé, dans le domaine naturel de haute montagne les paysages ayant une très haute qualité sont les plus nombreux. Dans le domaine naturel rural, ce sont les paysages ayant une qualité haute qui sont majoritaires, ce qui dénote l'existence d'impacts visuels plus importants dans ces paysages. Plus d'un tiers des paysages urbains présentent seulement une qualité de base.

Forum sur la Stratégie nationale du paysage

Si l'on considère que le paysage est une partie de territoire tel que perçue par les populations, il s'avère essentiel, dans la formulation d'une politique et d'une stratégie du paysage, de prendre en considération l'opinion des personnes. Par conséquent, la première étape pour l'élaboration de la Stratégie a été la réalisation d'un forum permettant de promouvoir la participation des citoyens.

L'identification des paysages, la préparation de la Stratégie et le Forum visent à répondre à l'un des principaux engagements de la Convention européenne du paysage, la formulation des objectifs de qualité paysagère en conformité avec les opinions et les aspirations de la population. Le paysage n'est ainsi plus seulement une affaire d'experts, mais devient un enjeu politique et de société.

Ce Forum a eu lieu à la fin de 2010 et environ 70 personnes de divers secteurs du pays y ont participé, dont la moitié environ sont venus des administrations. Sept objectifs de qualité paysagère et quatre-vingt-dix-neuf actions pour les atteindre ont été définis et classés par ordre d'importance et d'urgence.



Fig. 2 : Les objectifs de qualité paysagère.

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère définis (Fig. 2.) concernent les trois grands types de paysages : naturels, ruraux, et urbains. Par ailleurs un quatrième objectif transversal a été défini concernant les routes qui marquent fortement la morphologie naturelle des paysages. La relation entre le tourisme et le paysage ne peut être oubliée dans un pays comme l'Andorre, dont 60% du produit intérieur brut dépend de ce secteur. Le cinquième objectif concerne donc les paysages marqués par les installations touristiques telles que les stations de ski et le sixième objectif recherche la diversification du tourisme, essentiellement axé sur le commerce et le ski, en offrant des activités de découverte et de connaissance des paysages de haute montagne et ruraux. Le septième objectif défini, a pour objet la connaissance et l'estime des paysages par les citoyens. Tous ces objectifs sont déclinés en diverses sections qui les précisent.

Les actions pour la période 2012-2015

L'analyse postérieure des actions définies lors du Forum, a permis de reformuler les 99 actions initiales et d'arriver à un ensemble de 50 actions. Celles-ci ont été classées suivant neuf domaines (juridique, éducatif, technique, etc.) puis selon leur urgence et importance.

La majorité des actions les plus prioritaires ont été choisies et programmées pour la période 2012-2015. Parmi ces 21 actions approuvées par le Gouvernement en février 2012, il y en a cinq qui sont transversales et qui répondent à l'ensemble de sept objectifs de qualité paysagère. Les deux premières sont l'inventaire des points noirs paysagers, et la création de la Commission nationale du paysage; elles sont le point de départ de cette période 2012-2015.

Chaque action a été détaillée sur une fiche standardisée qui décrit les objectifs liés à l'action, sa justification, sa description, le calendrier prévu pour la développer et des observations additionnelles.

Ces fiches sont les documents de base pour le suivi de chaque action.

Action AT.1 Favoriser l'amélioration paysagère dans tout le pays en donnant la priorité aux routes et aux zones les plus fréquentées aussi bien naturelles qu'urbaines

Dans le but d'améliorer les paysages les plus proches et plus fréquentés, les différentes administrations réalisent des inventaires de points noirs paysagers et en programment la résolution. En parallèle, le Gouvernement a élargi cette action à la participation citoyenne par la mise en place d'une application d'internet afin que les citoyens signalent eux aussi des incidences sur le paysage. Depuis 2012, plus de la moitié de ces incidences ont été résolues et un tiers des points noirs recensés par les administrations ont été traités.

Action 1.2 Mettre en place un plan de gestion pour les zones humides de montagne

1 768 zones humides (tourbières, bas marais, étangs et lacs) ont été inventoriées dans l'ensemble du pays. Elles recouvrent 1,3% de la surface nationale et ont une valeur écologique et paysagère indéniable. Cet inventaire a permis de classer trois sites d'importance nationale comme sites Ramsar. Il s'agit de doter le pays d'un plan de gestion de ces zones. Ce plan sera finalisé début 2016.

Action 2.1 Renforcer le secteur agricole en tant qu'élément clé de diversification économique du pays

Il est important pour l'Andorre de maintenir ce secteur économique traditionnel, qui en plus assure le maintien des paysages ruraux. C'est ainsi que le gouvernement développe dans le cadre de sa politique agricole une série de mesures comme les aides indirectes pour les productions agroalimentaires locales et les produits alimentaires artisanaux, les études de viabilité pour de nouvelles productions à forte valeur ajoutée et une étude sur l'évolution des pâturages supra forestiers avec des recommandations en matière de bonnes pratiques pastorales.

Action 3.1 Modification de la Loi générale d'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme

Cette action vise l'intégration du paysage dans les outils de planification territoriale. C'est ainsi qu'en 2012 la Loi générale de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme a été modifiée et elle intègre actuellement la mention au paysage en concordance avec la signature de la Convention européenne du paysage. Cette modification intègre entre autres la nécessité d'inclure dans les plans d'urbanisme locaux les mesures de protection adoptées en relations avec le

paysage, l'environnement, la conservation de la nature et les écosystèmes.

Par ailleurs, l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne ayant engagé une étude sur les instruments de planification du paysage et d'intégration du paysage dans la planification urbaine, le Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable d'Andorre a accepté sa proposition de collaboration à cette étude. En effet la connaissance des outils existants dans des États engagés depuis longtemps dans la gestion, la protection et l'aménagement du paysage peuvent constituer une base solide pour définir des outils pour l'Andorre. Cette étude a fait l'objet d'une publication et a inspiré le lancement du Plan national d'infrastructures vertes. Ce plan vise entre autres la création d'un réseau de voies et d'espaces connectés à travers tout le pays, permettant la mobilité de personnes à pied ou à vélo, ainsi que l'accès aux paysages et aux biens culturels et naturels d'intérêt. La préservation des couloirs écologiques en lien avec ce réseau est également recherchée.

Action 5.2 Minimiser les impacts sur le paysage des grandes installations touristiques et de loisirs

Pour favoriser l'intégration paysagère des installations touristiques et de loisirs ainsi que de meilleures pratiques dans les aménagements de ces installations, un guide a été réalisé à l'intention des responsables des stations de ski. Ce guide, comprend les éléments de diagnostic paysager identifiés et les pratiques à engager pour une meilleure intégration paysagère. Pour l'élaboration de ce guide, diverses réunions ont été réalisées avec les principaux acteurs de la gestion et l'aménagement des stations de ski. De nombreux sujets ont été traités, comme celui de l'impact visuel et paysager des équipements, et des parkings, et des pieds de pistes urbains, la fragmentation des écosystèmes et la modification de la couverture végétale, les impacts sur la faune, l'érosion des talus, la gestion de l'eau et l'enneigement artificiel.

Action 6.1 Adéquation du réseau de refuges de montagne pour promouvoir la randonnée

Action 6.3 Utiliser le paysage pour la promotion touristique du pays

Dans le cadre de la diversification touristique de l'Andorre et de la promotion d'un tourisme de nature et de paysage, d'importants travaux ont été engagés par le Ministère chargé du tourisme et de l'environnement pour la transformation de refuges libres de montagne en refuges gardés pour offrir de meilleures prestations de confort et consolider ainsi le tourisme de montagne. Une nouvelle réglementation en matière de logements ruraux et des applicatifs

mobiles pour la promotion et la divulgation des nombreux chemins de randonnée ont également été mis à disposition du public.

Action 7.1 Formation des professionnels impliqués dans la gestion, l'aménagement et la planification du paysage

Action 7.5 Améliorer les programmes scolaires pour promouvoir la connaissance et l'appréciation des paysages

La formation des professionnels et des acteurs qui interviennent sur le paysage est essentielle pour le développement de la Stratégie nationale du paysage. Ainsi des journées thématiques sur le paysage et les stations de ski, ainsi que sur l'agriculture et le paysage, ont été organisées par le Ministère de l'environnement. Afin de sensibiliser la population à l'importance des paysages, des ateliers sont organisés. Certains s'adressent tout spécialement aux enfants et sont proposés aux élèves dans le cadre des divers systèmes scolaires existant en Andorre. Une exposition, intitulée "Andorre paysages proches", décrivant les grands types de paysages de l'Andorre, leur évolution et leur prise en compte par les artistes, s'est accompagnée de la tenue d'ateliers pour les établissements scolaires, destinés à favoriser la compréhension de la notion de paysage.

Conclusion

La Convention européenne du paysage établit la nécessité d'identifier et de qualifier les paysages, de mettre en place des politiques de paysage afin d'en assurer la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement, et d'intégrer le paysage dans les politiques sectorielles d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme, culturelles, environnementales, agricoles, sociales et économiques, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage.

Ainsi que la Convention européenne du paysage le mentionne, la participation citoyenne ainsi que celle des acteurs concernés, la sensibilisation et la formation des professionnels et l'éducation des élèves des établissements scolaires et universitaires, sont essentiels pour assurer le succès de ces politiques. Avec la mise en place d'objectifs de qualité paysagère et la réalisation des actions définies dans le cadre de la Stratégie, l'Andorre réussit à assurer ces engagements pris avec la ratification de la Convention en décembre 2011.

Ainsi, d'année en année, un bilan est établi et présenté à la Commission nationale du paysage, et mis à la disposition du public.

Bibliographie

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Moles A. et Rovira N. (2012), *Estrategia nacional del paisatge*. Govern d'Andorra. Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient.

Moles A. et Rovira N. (2012), *Estrategia nacional del paisatge – Accions per als anys 2012-2015*. Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient.

Documents consultables à :

www.mediambient.ad/paisatge

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d887>

SEIZIEME REUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DE PAYSAGE
Paysage et coopération transfrontalière
Le paysage au conseil pan de frontières
 Andorra la Vella, Andorre
 1-2 octobre 2012

Govern d'Andorra  


La Stratégie nationale du paysage: Actions 2012 - 2015

Anna Moles
 Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre







Géographie et population



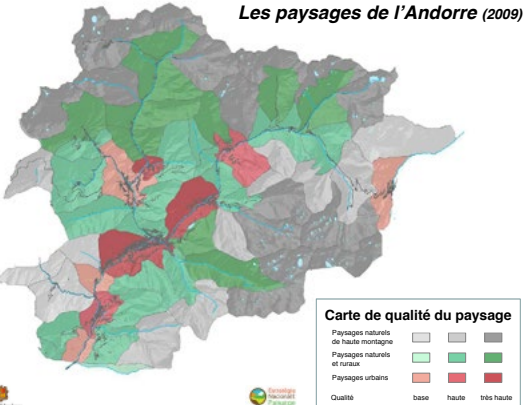
Superficie: 468 Km²
 Altitude moyenne: 1.996 m
 Réseau hydrographique: 1000 km
 Population: 70 570 hab. en 2014, 50 hab./km²

- 2 % zones urbaines, urbanisations
- 6 % stations de ski, cultures et friches
- 28 % roche, éboulis, lacs et cours d'eau
- 64 % forêts, landes, prairies

7 communes 8 zones urbaines :
 Andorra la Vella, Escaldes-Engordany, Sant Julià de Lòria, La Massana, Encamp, Ordino, Canillo, Pas de la Casa



 

Les paysages de l'Andorre (2009)



Carte de qualité du paysage

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|------------|
| Paysages naturels de haute montagne | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Paysages naturels et ruraux | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Paysages urbains | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Qualité | base | haute | très haute |

Paysages naturels de haute montagne



Paysages naturels et ruraux



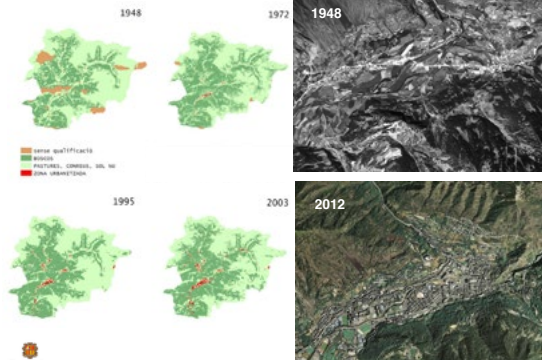
Paysages urbains


Zones urbaines consolidées
 Zones urbaines préservées, reflètent l'Andorre traditionnelle
 Zones urbaines en relation avec les stations de ski
 Importance du commerce et de la proximité des frontières



Évolution des paysages






La Stratégie nationale du paysage - Chronologie

2006 – 2009: carte des unités de paysage (photo-interprétation et terrain)

2008 – 2009: catalogue du paysage (enquêtes à la population – carte de la qualité du paysage, carte des potentialités pour le tourisme, carte de pronostic), propositions pour l'amélioration des paysages

2010: définition de propositions d'objectifs de qualité paysagère et processus de participation citoyenne

Forum de la Stratégie nationale du paysage
 Du 30 novembre au 2 décembre 2010
 + Session de validation le 20 décembre



2011: Rédaction du document: janvier – février
Approbation par le Gouvernement le 27 de avril 2011.

La Stratégie nationale du paysage

<http://www.mediamient.ad/estrategia-nacional-del-paisatge>



1. Fondements de la Stratégie
 - 1.1. La CEP
 - 1.2. Identification, cartographie et évaluation des paysages
2. Forum sur la Stratégie
3. Les objectifs de qualité paysagère



1. Le livre des 50 actions nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs
2. Calendrier des 21 actions pour la période 2012 – 2015
3. Fiches des 21 actions

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère

1. Des **paysages naturels** de haute montagne de qualité et bien conservés
2. Des **paysages ruraux** revalorisés ou renforcés
3. Des **paysages urbains** de qualité, bien délimités, accueillants pour le tourisme et agréables à vivre
4. Des **routes** plus respectueuses de la morphologie du territoire et plus intégrées dans le paysage
5. Des **installations touristiques et de loisirs** de qualité et respectueuses avec les paysages qui les entourent
6. Un **tourisme** diversifié, connaissant et respectueux des paysages et de leurs valeurs
7. Une **population** qui connaît et apprécie tous les paysages d'Andorre



Comissió Paisatge

Comissió Paisatge

84 ESTRATÈGIA NACIONAL DEL PAYSATGE

OBJECTIU ESTRATÈGIC 2: UNS PAISATGES RURALS REVALORATS O POTENCIATS

Uns paisatges rurals, amb un nivell de qualitat, ben conservats i ben coneguts per la població andorranesa, i que representen un bon exemple de paisatge rural, i que són també un dels elements bàsics i culturals de memòria i identitat. Aquest objectiu es va desenvolupar en els sis apartats següents:

- 2.1. Afavorir el paper dels paisatges rurals com a espais de transició entre paisatges urbans i zones naturals.
- 2.2. Mantenir en bon estat els paisatges dels fons de vall, inclosos els canons fluvials i torrencials.
- 2.3. Conservar i valorar a tots els elements tradicionals, tant construïts (cases, forns, herbes, canons, canals) i de transmissió, com no construïts (pedres, arbres i ceps), com naturals (arbres frutifers o singulars, etc.) amb com el patrimoni natural i monumental associat.
- 2.4. Consolidar les finques com a elements paisatgístics plurifuncionals reservats de biodiversitat, amb l'objectiu de mantenir-les en bon estat amb les bones pràctiques d'ús i de foment de l'activitat.
- 2.5. Potenciar una agricultura que mantingui els paisatges agraris tradicionals i que tingui caràcter sostenible.
- 2.6. Mantenir els plans de gestió i d'actuació dels processos d'erosió per part d'espais protegits, mitjançant una vigilància extensiva pròpia de mantenir-los amb valors culturals.



84 ESTRATÈGIA NACIONAL DEL PAYSATGE - ACCIÓ PER ALS ANYS 2012-2015

| Accions | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Objectiu 1: Paisatges rurals d'alta muntanya de qualitat i ben conservats | | | | | |
| 1.1. Reduir i eliminar una part de construccions de la natura. | | | | | |
| 1.2. Establir un pla de gestió de les residuats. | | | | | |
| Objectiu 2: Paisatges rurals revalorats o potenciats | | | | | |
| 2.1. Potenciar el sector agropastor com a peça imprescindible de diversificació econòmica del país. | | | | | |
| Objectiu 3: Paisatges urbans de qualitat, ben delimitats, rebuts, confortables per l'habitant i altres espais agradables per viure-hi | | | | | |
| 3.1. Millorar la feina general d'embelliment del territori i urbanisme. | | | | | |
| Objectiu 4: Xarxa | | | | | |
| 4.1.1. Realitzar i valorar els fons de valls, creant un registre amb una sèrie de dades que permetran establir els marges dels rius. | | | | | |

ESTRATÈGIA NACIONAL DEL PAYSATGE - ACCIÓ PER ALS ANYS 2012-2015 85

ACCIÓ AT 2. CREAR UNA COMISSIÓ NACIONAL DEL PAYSATGE

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Objectius visats | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uns paisatges rurals d'alta muntanya de qualitat i ben conservats. 2. Uns paisatges rurals revalorats o potenciats. 3. Uns paisatges urbans de qualitat, ben delimitats, rebuts, confortables per l'habitant i altres espais agradables per viure-hi. 4. Uns canons i altres espais protegits, per conservar i revalorar els paisatges que les envolten. 5. Una feina general d'embelliment del territori i urbanisme que tingui caràcter sostenible. 6. Una població que conegui i apreciï tots els paisatges d'Andorra. 7. Una població que conegui i apreciï tots els paisatges d'Andorra. |
| Justificació | Per desenvolupar una política real i efectiva sobre el paisatge cal adoptar una comissió per coordinar, seguir i avaluar el conjunt de les actuacions de l'estratègia. Aquesta comissió haurà de disposar, a més, d'una representació tant a nivell com a nivell local. La comissió nacional del paisatge ha de promoure la cooperació i la participació de la població en general i d'alguns sectors més específics com els agents econòmics i els tècnics, per exemple, sobre tots els temes relacionats amb el paisatge. La comissió es formarà a partir d'experts i tècnics dels diferents sectors de les institucions, professionals... i d'elaborar les polítiques de gestió, però i coordinar el paisatge en el marc del desenvolupament sostenible. La comissió de l'estratègia del paisatge ha de coordinar, fer el seguiment, avaluar i, si cal, actualitzar les accions de l'estratègia nacional del paisatge. |
| Descripció | La comissió ha de ser convocada pel Govern, amb consens i per la meitat d'agents que intervenen en el paisatge (tècnics, científics i representants). Aquesta comissió es reunirà periòdicament (per ser convocada) en un moment de les reunions, per les habilitats de les accions relacionades i tenir caràcter intersectorial. De moment, el Departament de Medi Ambient pot assumir la coordinació de la comissió per al seguiment i l'avaluació de les accions de l'Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge. |
| Agents implicats | Departament de Medi Ambient, Departament d'Urbanisme i Territori, Departament d'Ecologia, Agricultura i Pesca, Departament d'Indústria i Energia, Departament de Turisme i altres agents que ho desitgin, com ONG, associacions d'experts, associacions de paisatgistes i urbanistes... |
| Observacions | Una de les missions complementàries que es poden atorgar a aquest organisme és la creació d'un observatori fotogràfic del paisatge que permeti un seguiment en el temps i l'avaluació temporal del paisatge d'Andorra. |
| Calendarari | Creació el 2011 i treball continu seguint els calendaris de les accions previstes per al període 2012-2015. |

Les accions 2012 - 2015

Action AT.1 Favorir l'amélioration paysagère dans tout le pays en donnant la priorité aux routes et aux zones les plus fréquentées aussi bien naturelles qu'urbaines.

Inventaire de points noirs (administration)

Application Internet pour les citoyens: <https://fotodenuncias.govern.ad/>

Déchets abandonnés, stockage désordonné de matériaux, bâtiments et infrastructures en mauvais état, pollution des eaux superficielles, véhicules abandonnés...



Depuis 2012:

74 photos-dénonciations, 43 résolues
300 points noirs, 109 résolus



Comissió Paisatge

Comissió Paisatge

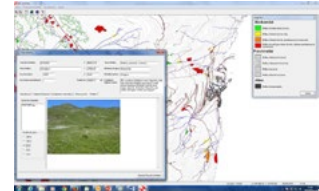
Les actions 2012 - 2015

Action 1.2 Mettre en place un plan de gestion pour les zones humides de montagne

En Andorre il y a 1.768 zones humides, qui recouvrent seulement 1,3% de la superficie du pays.



On y trouve presque 500 espèces de flore, dont 55 sont menacées d'extinction en Andorre



Comissió Paisatge

Comissió Paisatge

Les actions 2012 - 2015



Action 2.1 Renforcer le secteur agricole en tant qu'élément clé de diversification économique du pays

Programme d'aides indirectes pour les productions agroalimentaires locales et les produits alimentaires artisanaux (9 bénéficiaires)

Études de viabilité pour des nouvelles productions de forte valeur ajoutée

Étude de l'évolution des pâturages supra forestiers et recommandations en matière de bonnes pratiques pastorales



Comissió Paisatge

Comissió Paisatge

Les actions 2012 - 2015



Action 3.1 Modification de la Loi générale d'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme

Exposé des motifs: "... favoriser la planification durable du territoire, la rationalisation de la croissance et le positionnement de l'Andorre vers son développement dans un environnement physique favorable. La mention du paysage répond à la ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage" (01/07/2012).

Article 71. Contenu général des Plans d'aménagement urbain locaux

"... h) mesures de protection adoptées en relation avec le paysage, l'environnement, la conservation de la nature, la faune et les écosystèmes."

Comissió Paisatge

Comissió Paisatge

Action 3.1 Modification de la Loi générale d'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme

Landscape planning at a local Area in Europe

The cases of Germany, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Walloon Region in Belgium



Direction du Patrimoine
Général de l'Andorre

Les actions 2012 - 2015

Plan national d'infrastructures vertes

Créer un réseau de voies et espaces connectés à travers tout le territoire, permettant la mobilité des personnes à pied ou à vélo, ainsi que l'accès aux paysages et biens culturels et naturels de forte valeur ajoutée.

Assurer la préservation et la continuité de couloirs écologiques longitudinaux et transversaux.

Améliorer les opportunités d'usage social du paysage, offrir une autre façon de parcourir et de découvrir l'Andorre, à travers des voies alternatives.

Diminuer les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et contribuer ainsi à l'adaptation et la mitigation du changement climatique.



Direction du Patrimoine



Les actions 2012 - 2015

Plan national d'infrastructures vertes

<http://www.mediambient.ad/infrastructuresvertes>



2014 - 2015: Diagnostic et participation citoyenne

2016: Propositions et rédaction du plan



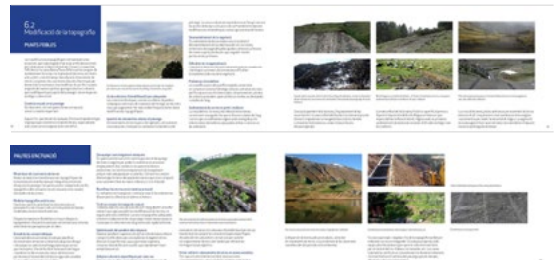
Direction du Patrimoine



Les actions 2012 - 2015

Action 5.2 Minimiser les impacts sur le paysage des grandes installations touristiques et de loisirs

Guide d'intégration paysagère des stations de ski alpin d'Andorre



Direction du Patrimoine



Les actions 2012 - 2015

Action 6.1 Adéquation du réseau de refuges de montagne pour promouvoir la randonnée

Action 6.3 Utiliser le paysage pour la promotion touristique du pays



Refuge gardé de Sorteny



Refuge gardé de l'illa

App tourisme actif (51 itinéraires), nouveaux itinéraires sur Wikiloc
Promotion de l'hébergement rural et d'itinéraires paysagers



Direction du Patrimoine



Les actions 2012 - 2015

Action 7.1 Formation des professionnels impliqués dans la gestion, l'aménagement et la planification du paysage

Action 7.5 Améliorer les programmes scolaires pour promouvoir la connaissance et l'appréciation des paysages



Direction du Patrimoine



BILAN



D'année en année un bilan est établi et présenté à la Commission nationale du paysage, et mis à la disposition du public (<http://www.mediambient.ad/estrategia-nacional-del-paisatge>)

90% des 21 actions approuvées sont initiées

7 actions restent à finaliser et d'autres sont allées au-delà de ce qui été prévu

Poursuite à partir de 2016 avec des nouvelles actions du livre des 50 actions.



Direction du Patrimoine



Landscape planning at the local level in Europe: the results of a comparative study

Mr Pèrre Sala

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Mrs Anna Moles

Head of Unit of Landscape, Biodiversity and Environmental Assessment; National Representative of Andorra for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Andorra

Since its approval in October 2000, the European Landscape Convention has become the European benchmark *par excellence* for landscape management. Gradually, institutional, regulatory and planning changes and adaptations have taken place throughout Europe, as indicated by the convention. One of the commitments in which most progress has been made in some European countries is that of managing and planning the landscape at a local scale, which in many regions of the continent already had an established tradition.

Local people are increasingly seeing the landscape as a driving force for their development and a way of increasing the general public's level of self-esteem, identity and quality of life. The relationship between landscape and the local world is precisely one of the pillars of the roadmap of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia: *Catpaisatge2020*. Country, landscape and the future are the reasons for which the Landscape Observatory created the website, Landscape and the local perspective (www.catpaisatge.net/monlocal). For Andorra's government, the implementation of the National Landscape Strategy has provided the opportunity, amongst others, to include the need to integrate protection measures for landscape in a recent amendment to the urban planning law.

The significance that landscape is acquiring in the local area coincides with a growing need to review existing tools and strategies in Andorra and Catalonia. We are seeing a change in how people relate to their territory and their nearby environment. This calls for changes in the way of evaluating this relationship, from conventional planning tools – which are not providing optimum responses to all the demands of the local world – through to forms of local governance. It is time to reflect on the validity of some tools and strategies on which landscape policies at a local level have been based to date, and to analyse the opportunities to overcome current challenges.

A comparative study as a base

The following comments and reflections regarding landscape planning at local level in Europe are obtained from the knowledge acquired in the subject, and from the results of the comparative study *Landscape planning at local level in Europe*. The cases of Germany, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Walloon Region in Belgium, produced in 2015 by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, with the collaboration of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment of the Andorran Government. The document aims to provide some solutions to previous challenges.

The initial intention in preparing the document was to go beyond our borders, asking a series of questions: what tools exist around Europe to integrate landscape on a local scale? How are these tools linked to local planning (not just urban planning)? How effective are they? Is their application only dealt with in territorial policies or do they have a more systematic, global focus? What is civil society's role in them? How are they organised in the planning systems and in the respective landscape policies? The document was also designed to contribute to the debates started by the governments of Catalonia and Andorra regarding their respective territorial and urban policies which should lead to new, more innovative and efficient regulations.

To write up this document, existing landscape tools and planning regulations were studied in Germany, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Walloon Region in Belgium, as they have territorial and landscape policies that are recognised in Europe. The landscape planning tools on which the study focused are driven and managed by local, regional or national administrations. However, we are observing the birth of a series of initiatives led by local civil society, which are increasingly dynamic and committed to the territory. In addition, they opt for quality of the landscape as a way for its development, and which cannot be disregarded if we wish to take a complete overview of the status quo.

Some reflections regarding landscape planning at local level

In the following section are some reflections regarding landscape planning which affect local planning in Europe. They do not intend to be a magical recipe for incorporating landscape into the local world, but rather a series of guidelines and principles which, based on what is being found here and across Europe, could contribute to the construction of new, more efficient models.

From the European framework to local action

Without the backing of the European Landscape Convention, many of the political, legislative, investigative, professional and educational initiatives relating to landscape that have been undertaken in Europe in recent years would be incomprehensible. A large number of the challenges that face Europe in terms of landscape (identity, individuality, competitiveness, interaction, creativity, local development, entrepreneurship and research) are being tackled – and everything indicates that they will do even more in the future – through the implementation of local policies.

Growing interest in landscape from the local scale

The fact that landscape represents a direct experience of the everyday lives of people does a great deal to explain the growing interest of the local world with respect to the landscape. Some local institutions (councils, local and county governments, etc.) view the landscape as a possible driving force for their development, a local attraction and a way to raise levels of self-esteem, identity and general quality of life. On the other hand, many municipalities have realised that in the current context of globalisation, the quality of the landscape may become a competitive factor in terms of individuality, enhancing their primary characteristics.

Landscape planning at a local level begins at a national level

The most successful landscape policies in Europe are those with strategies at all levels of administration, from national to local levels and which are clearly linked, thus providing uniformity to the system as a whole. These are policies that are based on national landscape strategies, which are implemented in planning instruments on different levels, and which culminate in definitive measures and projects in municipalities or neighbourhoods.

Moving from the territorial to the urban scale

Landscape policies are often based in a territorial area and do not reach the municipal level. However, the Netherlands possesses tools for urban regulation (regulations on aesthetic quality, *Welstandsbeleid* and *Welstandsnota*; and plans for landscape quality, *Beeldkwaliteitplan*, BKP) that affect well-defined urban details (volumes, disposition, texture, colour, the organisation of specific factors in landscape structure, etc.). On the other hand, tools such as the Green and Blue Network (*Trame verte et bleue*, TVB) and the Perimeter for the protection and valorisation of suburban agricultural areas of France (*Périmètre de protection et de mise en valeur des espaces agricoles naturels et périurbains*, PAEN), or the British Green Infrastructure (GI) are especially useful in the organisation of the landscape through urban planning and have become true tools of landscape creation and re-naturalisation of cities.

Landscape units as an area for planning

Landscape units have become a marvellous base for linking landscape planning decisions with urban planning, in order to formulate local landscape strategies, develop determined projects or provide integration guidelines on undevelopable land. Firstly, because they define territory in accordance with a logic that is applicable to the landscape and not to

administration; secondly, supramunicipal processes allow synergies to be found and resources and efforts to be co-ordinated. The majority of the instruments analysed appear to function better when applied in a supramunicipal form – as with Swiss landscape development plans (*Conception d'évolution du paysage*, CEP), the quality plans of the Netherlands (*Landschapsonwikkelingsplan*, LOP), the French landscape charters (*Charte paysagère*) and landscape plans (*Plan de paysage*), and the Wallonian landscape programmes (*Programme paysage*).

Beyond regulation: the force of recommendations and good practice

Another useful way of affecting local planning is that of manuals or documents of good practice for improvements to the quality of the landscape, aimed at the authorities, the promoters of projects and/or the public. These recommendations may influence local urban planning while also providing highly useful criteria and guidance for building, facility and infrastructure authorisation process, and have a high potential in terms of raising awareness in both institutions and promoters. Some good examples are the detailed recommendation guides that are used in Wallonia, so that construction strengthens the character and the quality of a location (*Construire le paysage de demain*), or the guides created for French regional natural parks (*Charte du Parc naturel régional*), who deal with questions such as maintaining quality at entrances to towns, as well as architectural characteristics, etc.

Linking landscape and urban planning is not enough: articulation with local political sectors

Territorial and urban planning methods are not the only way to improve and enhance the landscape as determined by the European Landscape Convention. Agricultural or tourism policies, for example, have an enormous influence on the landscape and are often influenced by it. A modern landscape policy at a local level must be interactive, must involve and raise the awareness of all technicians in all areas of local administrations, and where landscape may involve a future opportunity (economy, culture, education, innovation, etc.). The landscape strategies used in the Netherlands are good examples of tools based on interaction and agreements between actors in the territory such as landscape charters (*Charte paysagère*); and the charters of French regional natural parks (*Charte du Parc naturel régional*).

Exemplary projects

A modern policy at a local level also has to be proactive; it must establish well-designed projects of organisation and intervention in territorial and collective landscapes that go beyond the cosmetic, ornamental

or merely formal in character and which enhance the quality, character and vitality of these places, from both a physical, environmental, economic and social viewpoint. These projects may also have an enormous catalysing and multiplying effect for other similar landscapes that lack responses. In this sense, the landscape partnership projects of the United Kingdom's national Lottery are very interesting.

The importance of dealing with open space

The management and organisation of open space are complex issues. The landscape transforms it from a dispersed accumulation of artefacts of all kinds, which do not create a significant transformation individually, but together place its character at risk. In the Netherlands, landscape quality plans (*Landschapsonwikkelingsplan*, LOP) have defined very clear, detailed criteria for new constructions, rehabilitation projects and/or new developments. In a highly similar vein, the guidelines for organisation and programming (*Orientations d'aménagement et de programmation*, OAP) linked to French local urban planning (*Plan local d'urbanisme*, PLU) establish guidelines that are almost projective in how to integrate new urban developments and how to deal with the limits between classes of land. Other tools include the Green and Blue Network (*Trame verte et bleue*, TVB) and the Perimeter for the protection and valorisation of suburban agricultural areas of France (*Périmètre de protection et de mise en valeur des espaces agricoles naturels et périurbains*, PAEN), or the British Green Infrastructure (GI). Serious emphasis must be placed on this issue, taking into account the landscape unit (the character of an area) and the fact that if interventions are well made, they should provide new values, instead of damaging existing ones.

Tools of landscape planning and management, based on public involvement and agreements

The role of the public is highly relevant in the development of the majority of landscape planning and management tools analysed. Tools of a voluntary nature proliferate: these are promoted both by authorities and civil society or local actors. They are based on conciliation, on creating consensus, agreement and action. Where the actors (either individually or as a group) take responsibility in society to work to attain those commitments made, they thus attain a greater level of involvement, a factor which facilitates the success of the initiative.

Clear definition of actors and responsibilities

Initiatives often arise with good intentions and with a definition of objectives and proposals, but no definition is provided on the how, the who, the when, the cost involved, or who has to pay, who is responsible,

how co-ordination is made or how they are integrated with other plans and programmes. The efficacy of landscape policies at a local level also involves the clear definition of the actors and their responsibilities at all times. In the Netherlands, some landscape development plans (*Landschapsonwikkelingsplan*, LOP) define a very clear and precise programme of actions, detailing each actor's responsibilities, the operational schedules, a budget breakdown and channels of finance. Something similar occurs in German cases and some successful French examples. Greatest efficiency is, however, attained when a figurehead exists, with a plan to be followed. The offices of the French regional natural parks (*Charte du Parc naturel régional*) or the figurehead of the Landscape Co-ordinator in the Netherlands are obligatory references here.

Don't punish – motivate

Another basic way to promote agreement (and social acceptance) at a local level is by maintaining the positive and constructive characters of both landscape rules and regulatory laws, as well as initiatives and projects themselves, avoiding tools and approaches that are reactionary, prohibitive or penalising in nature, and which may be counterproductive. This constructive spirit favours joint landscape involvement and results in the favourable consideration of the landscape, which is seen as an opportunity by all those areas and actors in a specific territory. Another manner of encouraging any initiative is by means of recognition in the form of an award. The majority of European countries (Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Lithuania, etc.) possess national landscape awards as a tool for the public recognition of initiatives, which are often at a local level.

Local landscapes, local mapping

Landscape mapping helps make the complexity of local landscapes intelligible and should be used as a decision-making tool, while contributing to the raising of public and institutional awareness of the landscape. It is therefore essential to possess a clear, local, direct and precise mapping process that allows improved orientation and definition when incorporating landscape into urban planning and sector strategies, and focused on action too. Some initiatives from local Dutch (*Landschapsonwikkelingsplan*, LOP) and local French landscape plans (*Plan de paysage*) or German transition mapping models are good examples.

The mark of the past, heritage and ordinary landscape

One innovative factor in policies on cultural landscape centres lies in avoiding the extreme difference between excellent landscapes and others that are not so good, which are usually inhabited on a daily basis. These are not those institutionalised assets

(architectural assets or monuments, for example) that stand out in the landscape, but landscapes that are valued as heritage, as they become viewed as such by the communities who construct links through experiences between the population and the land, on a daily basis. As such, territorial and urban land policies must take 'impregnated' cultural heritage into serious consideration, whether or not it has been documented, and ensure its involvement in regional planning. Tools such as the British Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), the Dutch landscape biographies and France's areas for the valorisation of architecture and heritage (*Aires de mise en valeur de l'architecture et du patrimoine*, AVAP), applied at a local level, are good examples for local-level landscape policies.

New ways of funding for the landscape

It is important to establish different funding alternatives that involve agreements and the involvement of territorial actors. One example in Europe is the Swiss Landscape Fund (*Fonds suisse pour le paysage*). Also noteworthy is France's 1% Landscape and development (*Paysage et développement*), which is not dependent upon regular public budgets, and comes from tax revenues collected for a specific purpose. Another formula uses a small percentage from the national lottery for this purpose, as in the Heritage Lottery Fund in the United Kingdom or the Dutch National Lottery. A further issue that needs to be addressed and improved at a local-level is public-private co-operation (companies, foundations, banks, etc.), as a formula to promote identified landscape initiatives and actions, either through patronage, sponsorship or other imaginative systems, yet to be explored.

Final considerations

In short, landscape planning at a local level requires us to be innovative both in content and actions. It compels us to re-invent ourselves, to take on many points of view, to be open to new forms of organisation, new methodologies and new tools of interaction and participation among all those involved. It has been shown that countries with a more solid landscape culture enjoy a greater associative network and a society that takes on a greater role in actions of restoration or creation, or in landscape planning and management. Today's world requires new forms of democracy and governance in landscape, stepping from more centralised procedures to a system that takes agreements from their initiation to those closest to the region into account.

The time has come to foster more cross-cutting, speedy and pragmatic approaches focused on agreement and public-private co-operation and aimed at the challenges facing us today. Tools that focus efforts on aspects considered truly essential in a determined context are gaining popularity: it is better to face a

few, shared, joint and powerful commitments than many dispersed objectives that are finally unattainable, unrealistic and cannot be fulfilled. To put it another way, advances are being made to tools that are increasingly flexible and dynamic, facilitating the attainment of visible results with a feasible, clear assignment of responsibilities to each party involved.

In addition, the European context is increasingly facing landscape planning and management processes at a local level that are shared by various areas (urban planning, agriculture, tourism, etc.), representatives (the authorities, economic sectors and society) and disciplines (geography, architecture, environmental sciences, mapping, sociology, design, agronomy, etc.). More suggestive, innovative, successful solutions are provided by the places in which this convergence of areas, stakeholders and viewpoints take place to a large extent, and in which each party has a determined bond and empathy to the place in which viewpoints linked to regional character and identity are broadened.

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<http://rm.coe.int/168048d888>

SEIZIEME REUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
Paysage et coopération transfrontalière
 Le paysage se construit pas de frontières
 Andorra la Vella, Andorre
 12 novembre 2013

Landscape planning at a local level in Europe
 The cases of Germany, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Walloon Region in Belgium



Anna Moles. Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable development. Andorra
 Pere Sala. Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

Contexte de départ

En Catalogne:
 Intérêt grandissant des entités locales pour le paysage
 Nécessité croissante de réviser les instruments et les stratégies sur lesquelles se sont basés les politiques de paysage au niveau local jusqu'à présent
 Le passage du paysage au niveau à l'échelle territoriale au paysage à l'échelle locale est encore un sujet à développer



Coincidence dans le temps:
 Le Gouvernement de la Catalogne est en train de rédiger la nouvelle Loi sur le Territoire, l'Urbanisme, l'Architecture et le Paysage
 Le Gouvernement de l'Andorre est en train d'appliquer la Stratégie nationale du paysage (2012)

Objectifs

Connaître les principaux outils et expériences de planification du paysage au niveau local en Europe et analyser leur relation avec la planification du territoire (plans d'aménagement du territoire ou plans sectoriels)

Apporter des éléments de débat et de réflexion en relation avec l'inclusion du paysage dans la planification

Contribuer aux réflexions et débats initiés en catalogne et en Andorre

Offrir un outil de consultation pour les professionnels et personnes intéressés à la planification du paysage



Premiers pas

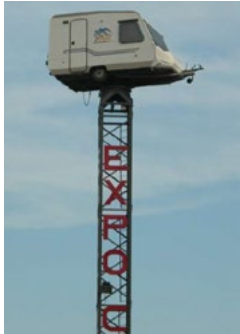
Études de cas existants en Allemagne, France, Pays Bas, Royaume Uni, Suisse et région de Wallonie (Belgique) dont les politiques territoriales et de paysage sont reconnues au niveau européen.

Qu'elle est leur relation avec la planification locale ?


Qu'elle est leur effectivité?

Rôle de la société civile?

Comment s'articulent-ils dans le système réglementaire et de planification du pays ainsi qu'avec ses politiques de paysage nationales?



Premier document



www.catpaisatge.net/cat/monlocal_doc.php
www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/paisatge/Planificacio_Paisatge_Local.pdf

Structure du livre


1. Introduction
2. Politiques de paysage
3. Instruments de planification du paysage
4. Le paysage dans la planification urbaine
5. Instruments financiers
6. Réflexions autour de la planification du paysage au niveau local
7. Bibliographie
8. Sigles i Acronyms



Instruments de planification du paysage


Allemagne

- Plan de paysage (Landschaftsplan)



France

- Charte paysagère
- Charte du Parc naturel Régional
- Plan de paysage
- Périmètre de protection et de mise en valeur de espaces agricoles naturels et périurbains (PAEN)
- Trame Verte et Bleue (TVB)



Instruments de planification du paysage

Pays Bas


- Plan de développement du paysage (LOP, Landschapswikkelingsplan)
- Plan de qualité esthétique du paysage (Beeldkwaliteitplan, BKP)
- Règlement et plan cadre de qualité esthétique (Welstandsnota)

Royaume Uni

- Infrastructure Verte (Green Infrastructure, GI)

Suisse

- Conception d'évolution du paysage (CEP)



Wallonie (Belgique)

- Programme paysage

Le paysage dans la planification urbaine

France

- Schéma de cohérence territoriale (SCOT)
- Plan Local d'Urbanisme, PADD et OAP
- Aires de Valorisation de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine (AVAP)

Pays Bas

- Plan de zonage en relation avec la LOK (Bestemmingsplan en LOK)

Royaume Uni

- Évaluation du caractère du paysage dans la planification urbaine locale (LCA and local planning)



Instruments financiers

France

- 1% Paysage et développement

Royaume Uni

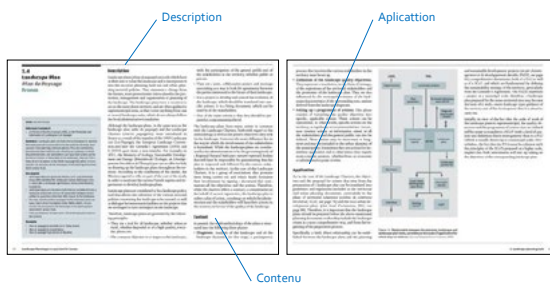
- Fond pour le patrimoine de la loterie (Heritage Lottery Fund, HLF)

Suisse

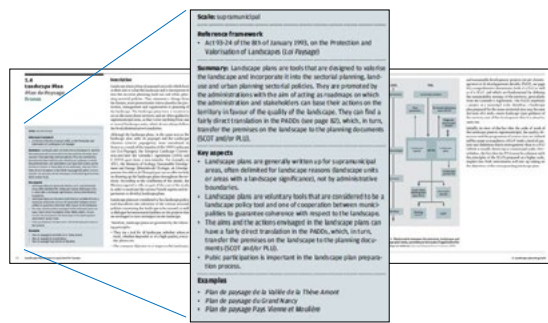
- Fond Suisse pour le Paysage



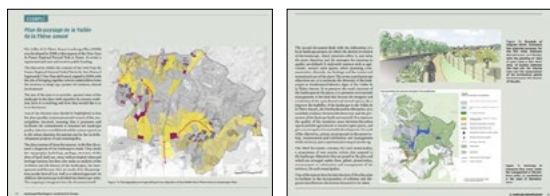
Exemple de présentation d'un instrument



Exemple de présentation d'un instrument



Exemple d'application de l'instrument



Some reflections...

From the European Landscape Convention to the local action

The CEP is triggering institutional, regulatory and planning changes and adaptations not only at the regional and national, but also at the local level.

Ever-increasing and persistent demand from the general public to take part in the "government of places".



Some reflections...

From the European Landscape Convention to the local action

Local institutions view the landscape as a possible driving force for their development, a competitive factor, a local attraction and a way to raise levels of self-esteem, and quality of life.



Some reflections...

Landscape planning at a local level begins at a national level...

Importance of having strategies at all levels of government, from national to local levels.

The relevant role of the national landscape strategies.



Some reflections...

Moving from the regional to the urban level

We have to specify at the local level the landscape quality objectives and implement them.



Relationship between landscape planning and urban planning (The Netherlands)



Schéma de cohérence territoriale Roselle (France)



Some reflections...

Landscape units as an area for planning

Excellent base for linking landscape planning decisions with urban planning in order to formulate local landscape strategies or develop specific projects.

Functional areas that enable us to move from generalization to concrete initiatives.



Plan de paysage de la Vallée de la Thève Amont (France)



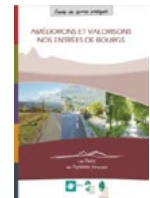
Some reflections...

Beyond regulation: the force of recommendations and good practices

Enormous utility of manuals and documents stating recommendations and good practices to improve the quality of the landscape at the local level.



Construire le paysage de demain (Valonia)



Guide de bonnes pratiques (France)



Some reflections...

Linking landscape and urban planning is not enough: links with local sectorial policies

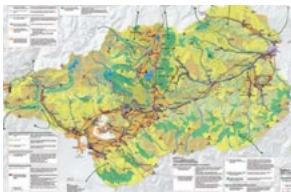
Landscape policy at the local level must be transversal and strengthen those strategies where the landscape may present a future opportunity.



Some reflections...

A clear definition of responsibilities

The efficacy of landscape policies at a local level involves the clear definition of the actors and their responsibilities at all times.



Charte du Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées Catalanes (France)



"Landscape coordinator" (The Netherlands)



Some reflections...

Encouragement rather than fines

To promoting the positive and constructive characters of the initiatives and regulatory laws, avoiding tools and approaches that are prohibitive or penalising in nature, and which may be counterproductive.



Programme Paysage (Wallon Region, Belgium)



Some reflections...

Local landscapes, local maps

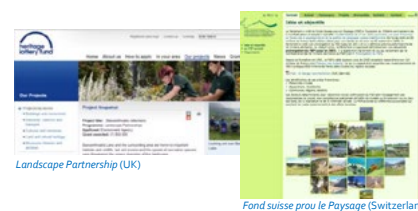
Possess clear, direct and precise local-level maps that improve the incorporation of landscape issues and perceptions into urban planning and sectorial strategies, focused above all on action.



Some reflections...

New sources of funding for the landscape at local level

Important that funding involves local stakeholders, public-private enterprises (companies, foundations, banks, etc.), patronage, sponsorship or other imaginative systems, yet to be explored.



Landscape Partnership (UK)

Fond suisse pour le Paysage (Switzerland)



A final observation

Today we are witnessing a host of local initiatives driven by civil society with enormous potential.

Demand for new forms of governance, of landscape democracy, of involvement of society in managing the landscape as a common good, based on collective and collaborative work, with new forms of interaction and participation between agents.



A final consideration



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Paysages frontaliers et relations transfrontalières en Andorre

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Cette communication a pour objectif de présenter une photographie de la situation actuelle par rapport aux échanges dans les zones frontalières de l'Andorre, ainsi que la perception de la qualité du paysage des résidents andorrans. Pour cela, dans un premier temps, un retour sur les concepts de frontière, de paysage, de qualité du paysage sont nécessaires pour contextualiser le sujet traité. Par la suite, j'exposerai les résultats du questionnaire réalisé en 2015 par le Centre de recherche sociologique de l'Andorre.

Conceptualisation

La frontière représente la ligne conventionnelle délimitant un territoire politique. Les frontières peuvent être délimitées physiquement (par des murs, des douanes) ; néanmoins, cette limite est intangible et se construit par un accord entre les États concernés. Il convient de souligner que, depuis la création des États-nations, diverses re-significations sont attribuées au concept de frontière, celles-ci prenant un sens essentiellement politique.

Par la suite, avec les processus de globalisation, la notion de frontière se modifie. Celle-ci commence à se référer aux zones frontalières ou bien régions frontalières, qui tient compte de la diversité des segments territoriaux. Cette permutation conduit à une perméabilité des frontières (entre certains territoires ayant signé des accords, dans le cadre de l'Union européenne par exemple). Les frontières restent cependant imperméables en dehors de ces accords et ont même été renforcés pour les États n'appartenant pas à ces espaces de libre circulation, et jouent un rôle de transition et de pont dans la liaison entre États. Dans le monde des flux de la globalisation, le contact entre États favorise une montée des mobilités et la création de nouveaux réseaux. Ainsi, les frontières nationales qui étaient des anciens espaces de division et de séparation s'ouvrent en reflétant des zones d'intégration et de développement.

L'Andorre, État situé entre deux frontières, comme d'autres petits États européens (sans faire partie de l'Union européenne ni de l'Espace Schengen), se trouve dans cette situation. Cela implique que sa logique interne soit étroitement liée aux pays voisins. La frontière entre l'Andorre et la France, ainsi qu'avec l'Espagne, met en relation les trois États, la frontière fait partie de la quotidienneté, cependant la zone frontalière est caractérisée par la perception d'une frontière palpable à cause de la présence physique de la douane : un contrôle dont l'objectif est de protéger, mais aussi de permettre la liberté de circulation tout en filtrant. Ceci dit, cette ligne frontalière est malgré tout perméable, et les échanges entre les États concernés sont évidents. Il existe des accords facilitant la circulation de biens et de services entre les États signataires, comme par exemple la Convention trilatérale relative à l'entrée, la circulation, le séjour et l'établissement des nationaux espagnols, français et portugais en Andorre.

Cette situation, selon laquelle l'Andorre vit de la frontière, altère la notion de frontière et le sens qui lui est habituellement attribuée. Elle conditionne directement les échanges dans ces zones. Il convient d'examiner les dynamiques de passage des frontières et de voir comment une même frontière acquiert des significations différentes, donnant lieu à des pratiques distinctes. En Andorre, la frontière fait partie du quotidien, et elle possède une valeur stratégique et structurelle, ce qui implique que sa logique interne soit étroitement liée aux États voisins. Il convient d'examiner la nature des échanges avec les États voisins, fréquents et indispensables, considérant que l'Andorre est un petit État.

Selon la Convention européenne de paysage, le paysage est « une partie du territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations ». Selon une approche sociologique, le paysage fait référence aux constructions sociales dérivées d'une représentation sociale. Le paysage n'est donc pas une réalité objective; le regard et la subjectivité donnent lieu à la notion de paysage.

La qualité du paysage résulte d'un ensemble de caractéristiques visuelles et émotionnelles. Celle-ci fait référence aux préférences de la population quant au paysage concerné, selon qu'elles souhaitent le préserver ou y réaliser des interventions tout en conservant son harmonie et sa tranquillité.

Cette qualité du paysage peut être estimée en fonction de l'environnement. Dans une zone frontalière, la perception de la qualité du paysage peut être différente et peut produire une dissonance selon les espaces. La coopération transfrontalière joue dans ce cas un rôle très important car elle peut engendrer une continuité paysagère ou bien au contraire une discontinuité territoriale. Dans le premier cas, la linéarité résulte de l'absence d'altération des éléments naturels ou anthropiques qui constituent un paysage. En revanche, la discontinuité territoriale se caractérise avec la présence de changements radicaux sur

la végétation, l'architecture, l'orographie, les montagnes et l'esthétique des paysages, entre autres. Cette fragmentation paysagère est principalement perçue dans des espaces et territoires délimités par des éléments tangibles comme le relief, la montagne, les rivières, mais aussi des éléments produits par l'activité humaine, les murs par exemple. Ainsi donc, une frontière qui sépare et ferme l'accès tend à reproduire cette discontinuité, contrairement à l'ouverture et à la mise en relation d'un espace qui donne lieu à des échanges et des mobilités.

Résultats du sondage sur les échanges dans les zones frontalières de l'Andorre et la perception de la qualité du paysage

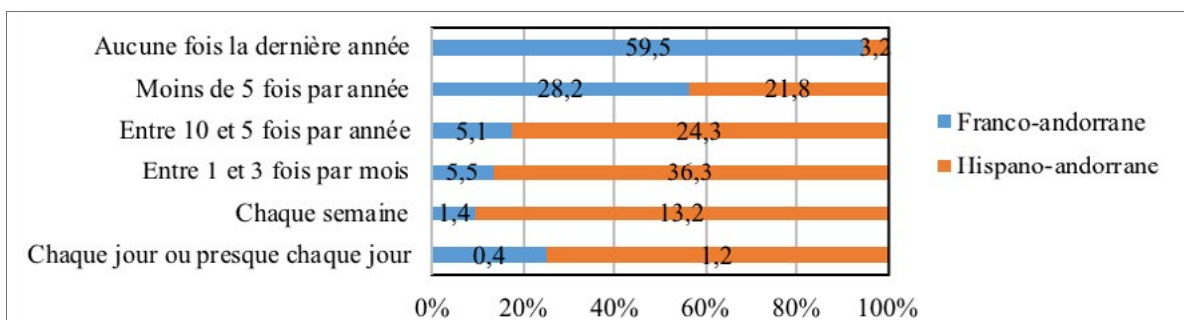
Echanges et dynamiques entre l'Andorre et les États voisins

L'Andorre étant un État de petite dimension, les relations avec les États voisins sont nombreuses.

Une enquête réalisée montre que plus de la moitié des personnes interrogées ne se sont pas déplacées en France au cours de cette dernière année (59,5%) alors que seulement 3% disent ne pas s'être déplacé vers l'Espagne. On observe une nette différence entre la fréquence des déplacements de la population de part et d'autre de la frontière. Les personnes qui traversent la frontière hispano-andorrane chaque semaine représentent 13% de la population, alors que 1,4% de cette population traverse la frontière franco-andorrane. Près d'un tiers des personnes ayant fait l'objet de l'enquête (36%) se déplacent en Espagne entre 1 à 3 fois par mois, tandis que seulement 5% d'entre elles se déplacent vers le nord.

Les différences de mobilités entre les deux territoires s'expliquent par des facteurs liés à l'orographie (du côté nord, un accès par la montagne, située à 2.000 mètres), ainsi que la composition démographique et l'importance du collectif espagnol en Andorre (26% d'espagnols pour 5% de français). Les relations familiales et culturelles qui en résultent favorisent un lien direct avec l'Espagne.

Fréquences de déplacements en pourcentages par les deux frontières en 2015



Source : Observatoire, Centre de recherche sociologique d'Andorre (2015).

Raisons de traverser la frontière en 2015

| Franco-andorrane | Fréquence | Pourcentages |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 288 | 100 |
| Loisir | 102 | 35,3 |
| Visite famille / amis | 88 | 32 |
| Tourisme | 84 | 29,0 |
| Travail | 51 | 17,8 |
| Autres | 31 | 8,3 |
| Achats | 28 | 9,7 |
| Sport | 13 | 4,5 |

| Hispano-andorrane | Fréquences | Pourcentages |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 688 | 100 |
| Visite famille / amis | 369 | 53,6 |
| Loisir | 333 | 48,4 |
| Achats | 241 | 35,0 |
| Tourisme | 232 | 33,7 |
| Travail | 94 | 13,7 |
| Autres | 77 | 11,2 |
| Sport | 32 | 4,6 |
| NRP | 1 | 0,1 |

Source : Observatoire, Centre de recherche sociologique d'Andorre (2015).

Les principaux facteurs de déplacement sont : du côté franco-andorran, le loisir, la visite de famille et d'amis ; et du hispano-andorran, la visite de famille suivi du loisir, ainsi que les achats. Une partie des résidents de l'Andorre se déplace souvent vers la Seu d'Urgell, département frontalier espagnol, pour faire le marché le week-end.

Par ailleurs, il est possible d'identifier une mobilité dans le sens inverse : de l'Ariège vers le Pas de la Case. Les personnes se déplaçant chaque jour pour des raisons professionnelles vers le Pas de la Case,

sont la plupart d'origine française et portugaise ; elles ont donc mené à bien les procédures nécessaires à la migration et acquis le statut de frontalier. Cependant, le nombre de frontaliers dans cette zone franco-andorranne est de 5 personnes, tandis que dans la zone hispano-andorranne (entre la Seu d'Urgell et l'Andorre), le taux de frontaliers atteint les 1 400 personnes. Cette faible mobilité entre l'Ariège et l'Andorre s'explique principalement par les conditions de travail (salaires et horaires de travail) existant en Andorre. Les mouvements touristiques les plus importants (en nombre et en fréquence) en provenance de la France vers l'Andorre, sont effectués pour des raisons commerciales. Le chiffre de touristes ne restant pas dormir au sein du territoire s'élevaient, en 2014, à 2 914 427 personnes.

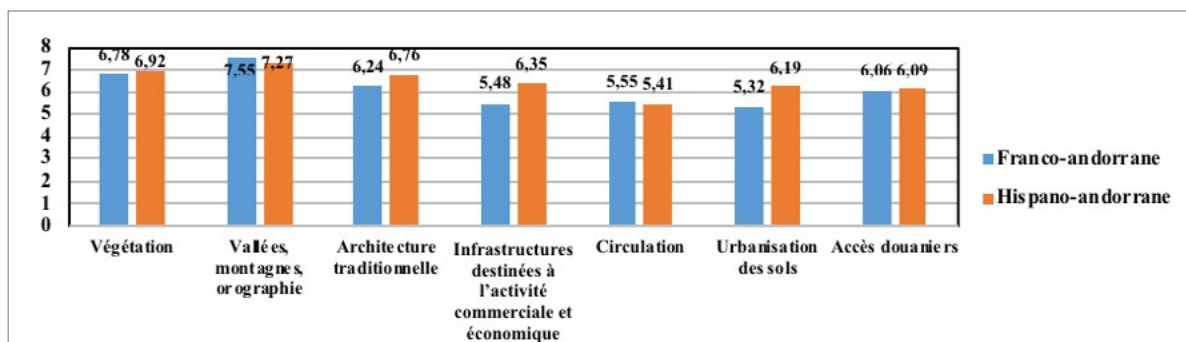
On constate par ailleurs, en ce qui concerne les échanges frontaliers entre l'Andorre et la zone frontalière de l'Art Urgell et les relations entre le Pas de la Case et l'Ariège, que la perception de la frontière ainsi que l'usage qui en est fait sont très différents. La frontière hispano-andorranne est considérée comme un passage douanier et la perméabilité de la frontière donne une importante fluidité à certains mouvements, tandis que la frontière franco-andorranne est loin d'être perçue comme perméable par certains usagers.

Perception sur la qualité des paysages frontaliers

Lorsqu'il est question de la zone frontalière franco-andorranne, il est fait référence à la zone située entre le Port d'Envalira et l'Hospitalet-près de l'Andorre. En ce qui concerne la zone hispano-andorranne, il s'agit de la zone située entre le village de Sant Julià de Lòria et La Seu d'Urgell.

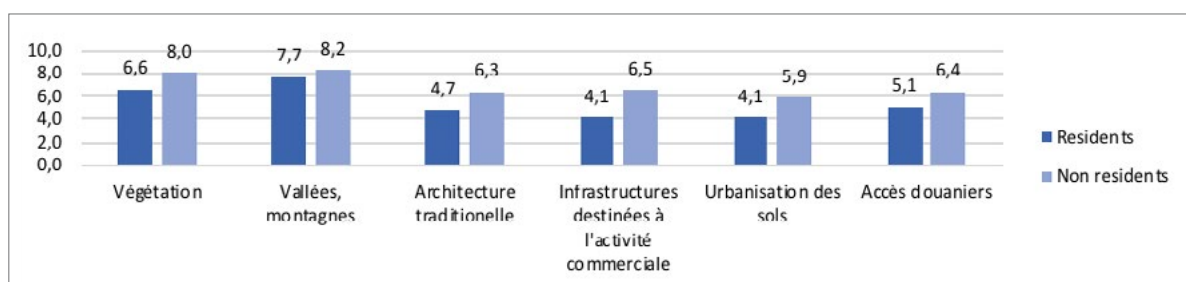
La perception du paysage fait référence à l'appréciation visuelle d'un territoire. Pourtant, cette perception de l'individu correspond à une réalité entièrement subjective. Ceci dit, la perception du paysage frontalier est étroitement liée à la perception de la frontière, et à la conscience de son existence.

Moyenne sur la qualité paysagère des éléments qui suivent en 2015



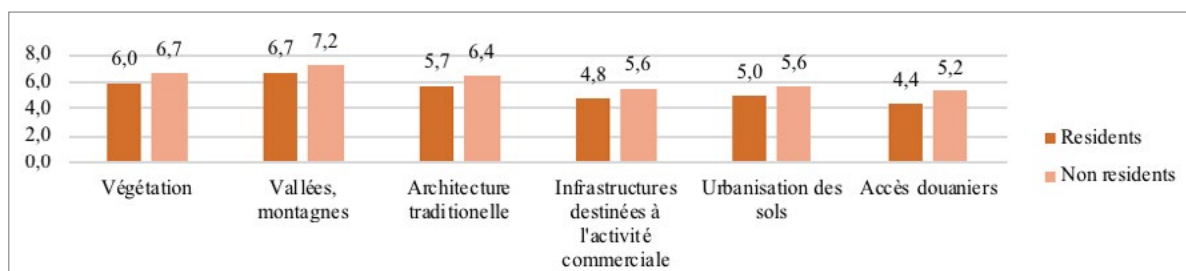
Source : Enquête sur la perception de la qualité du paysage – CRES.

Comparaison entre résidents et non-résidents à la frontière franco-andorrane en 2015



Source : Enquête sur la perception de la qualité du paysage – CRES.

Comparaison entre résidents et non-résidents à la frontière hispano-andorrane en 2015



Source : Enquête sur la perception de la qualité du paysage – CRES.

Dans la frontière franco-andorrane les éléments naturels sont mieux notés alors que dans les éléments anthropiques la perception est moins bonne que dans la frontière du sud.

Les résidents sont beaucoup plus critiques vis-à-vis des aspects de la qualité du paysage. Surtout sur les éléments produits de l'activité humaine, anthropique.

Éléments représentatifs et symboliques dans les zones frontalières

| Franco-andorrane | Fréquences | Pourcentages |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 711 | 100 |
| Les montagnes, le paysage | 127 | 17,9 |
| Le village du Pas de la Casa | 48 | 6,8 |
| Les pistes de ski | 46 | 6,5 |
| Douane | 37 | 5,2 |
| Le tunnel d'Envalira | 21 | 3 |
| Le port d'Envalira | 19 | 2,7 |
| La route | 19 | 2,6 |
| Le drapeau de l'Andorre | 8 | 1,1 |
| Autres | 23 | 3,4 |
| Ne sait pas / ne répond pas | 384 | 54 |

Source : Observatoire, Centre de recherche sociologique d'Andorre (2015)

| Hispano-andorrane | Fréquences | Pourcentages |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 711 | 100 |
| Panneau de bienvenue | 95 | 13,3 |
| Douane, police | 87 | 12,3 |
| La vallée, le paysage | | 14,7 |
| La vierge (statue) | 32 | 4,5 |
| Panneau de Naturlandia | 28 | 4 |
| Le drapeau de l'Andorre | 24 | 3,4 |
| Grand supermarché | 22 | 3 |
| La route | 22 | 3,2 |
| Les embouteillages | 18 | 2,5 |
| Autres | 56 | 7,8 |
| Ne sait pas / ne répond pas | 247 | 34,8 |

Éléments qui dégradent les zones frontalières

| Franco-andorrane | Fréquences | Pourcentages |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Total | 711 | 100 |
| Pas de la Casa | 60 | 8,5 |
| Rien | 58 | 8,1 |
| La route | 38 | 5,4 |
| Sensation d'abandon | 36 | 5 |
| La construction | 32 | 4,5 |
| Douane | 26 | 3,6 |
| Embouteillages, pollution | 25 | 3,6 |
| Quelques bâtiments | 26 | 3,7 |
| En hiver la route n'est pas accessible | 11 | 1,5 |
| Ne sait pas / ne répond pas | 401 | 56,4 |
| Autres | 29 | 4,1 |

| Hispano-andorrane | Fréquences | Pourcentages |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 711 | 100 |
| Rien | 112 | 15,8 |
| Embouteillages, pollution | 79 | 11,1 |
| Grands bâtiments, hangars | 62 | 8,7 |
| Centres commerciaux | 47 | 6,6 |
| Douane | 41 | 5,7 |
| Bâtiment de la douane espagnole | 36 | 5,1 |
| Sensation d'abandon | 33 | 4,6 |
| Panneaux publicitaires | 23 | 3,3 |
| Ne sait pas / ne répond pas | 231 | 32,5 |
| Autres | 74 | 10,5 |

Source : Observatoire, Centre de recherche sociologique d'Andorre (2015).

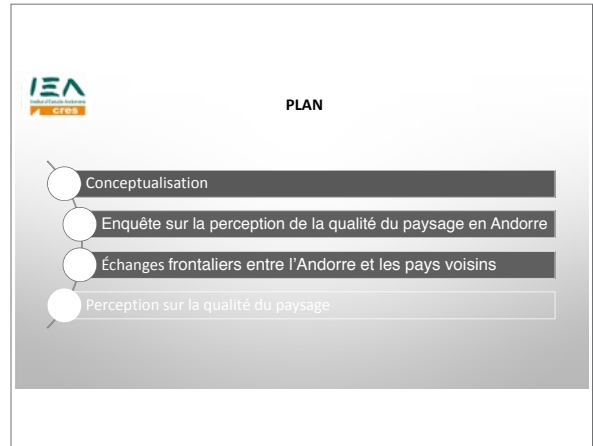
Dans la zone hispano-andorrane nous observons d'un côté que les résidents et non-résidents sont plus proches dans leur note et perception. Et d'autre côté les non-résidents semblent être plus critique. Ces résultats nous permettent de souligner les différences entre perception des personnes qui habitent et qui sont immergées dans un territoire et ceux qui s'y rendent de temps en temps.

Le pourcentage de personnes qui n'ont pas répondu s'élève à plus de la moitié dans le cas de la frontière franco-andorrane. Cela s'explique probablement parce qu'ils ne disposent pas d'éléments symboliques particuliers. Néanmoins les éléments représentatifs sont les montagnes suivies du village. Dans le cas hispano-andorran, l'absence de réponse diminue et 13% des personnes perçoit comme élément symbolique le panneau de bienvenue en Andorre suivie de la douane. Pour une partie des personnes consultées dans le cadre de l'enquête réalisée, l'élément dégradant le paysage est, dans la zone franco-andorrane, paradoxalement

le village, suivie de la réponse « rien » (8% d'entre elles ne considère pas que des éléments dégradant existants). Dans la zone frontalière hispano-andorrane, 16% des personnes consultées estiment qu'il n'y a pas d'élément dégradant le paysage et 11% d'entre elles fait référence aux embouteillages ainsi qu'aux grands bâtiments.

Il est possible de conclure en considérant que, pour une partie des résidents consultés, les éléments symboliques des zones frontalières sont difficiles à identifier. Une hypothèse pourrait être que les résidents ont peu conscience de l'espace frontalier en tant que tel ; celui-ci étant de distance réduite, ils n'y reconnaissent pas d'éléments caractéristiques. La frontière est considérée simplement comme un lieu de passage. En raison de la taille limitée de l'État, la tendance à rentrer et sortir du territoire est très normalisé et intégré.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d88b>



Conceptualisation (1)

- Population 2014= 76.949 (46% Andorrans, 26'4% espagnols, 4'88% français, 13,9% portugais, 8'8% autres nationalités)
- Aire= 468km²
- L'Andorre divisé administrativement en 7 territoires

Conceptualisation (2)

- Frontière:** ligne conventionnelle délimitant un territoire politique. Peut être délimitée physiquement mais cette limite est intangible et se construit par un accord entre les États impliqués.
- Ré-significations depuis la création des États-nations
- Processus de globalisation implique une perméabilité des frontières et favorise les zones d'intégration et de développement
- La frontière en Andorre:** valeur stratégique et structurelle

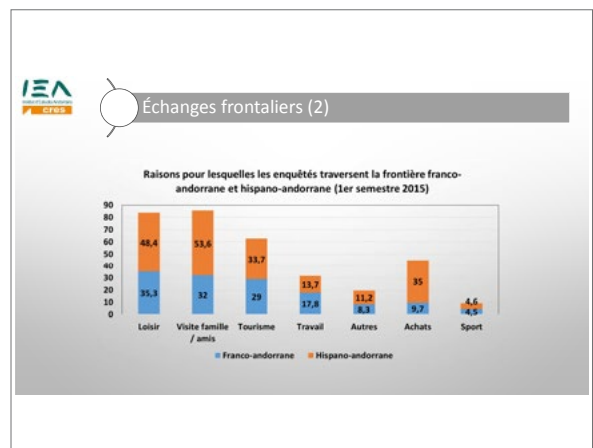
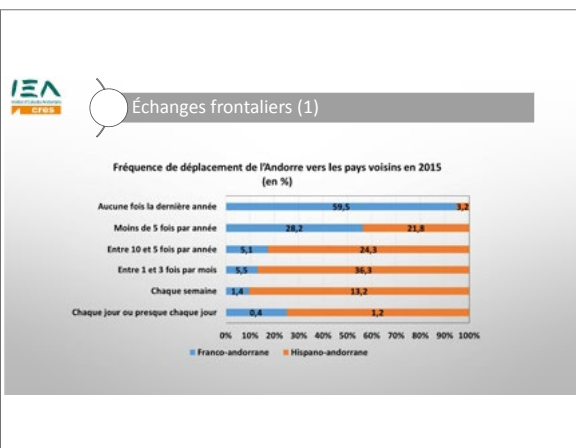
Conceptualisation (3)

- Paysage:** selon la Convention Européenne de paysage, c'est une partie du territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations.
- Paysage selon un aspect sociologique,** construction sociale dérivée d'une représentation sociale, et qui pourtant n'est pas une réalité objective. Le regard et la subjectivité donnent lieu à la notion de paysage.
- Qualité du paysage:** ensemble de caractéristiques visuelles et émotionnelles qui qualifient la beauté d'un paysage. C'est les préférences de la population par rapport au paysage en contact, soit en le préservant ou au contraire en l'intervenant moyennant l'ordre et l'aménagement du paysage, l'harmonie, la tranquillité, etc.

Enquête sur la perception de la qualité du paysage en Andorre

Résultats sur la perception de la qualité du paysage

- Objectif: réaliser une approche sur la perception de la qualité du paysage aux zones frontalières de l'Andorre
- Questions:
 - *Pourriez-vous indiquer combien de fois avez-vous traversé la frontière franco-andorrane et hispano-andorrane cette dernière année?
 - *Parmis les éléments suivants veuillez noter la qualité paysagère, c'est-à-dire, la beauté et la conservation du paysage frontalier de la zone hispano-andorrane sur une échelle de 0 (très mauvais) à 10 (très bien).
 - *Parmis les éléments suivants lesquels considérez-vous les plus représentatifs et symboliques du paysage frontalier franco-andorran?

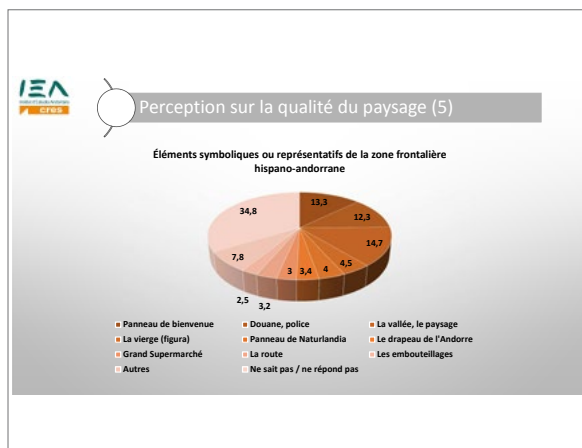
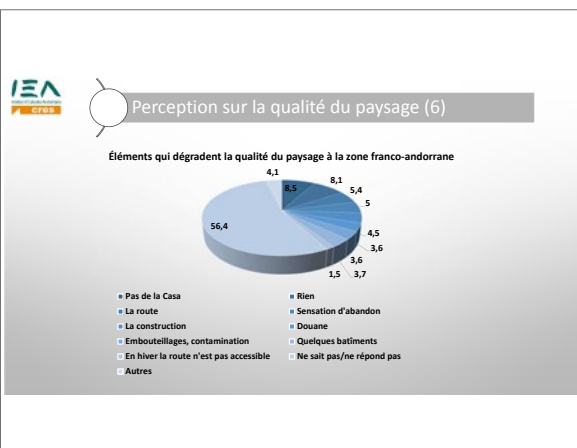
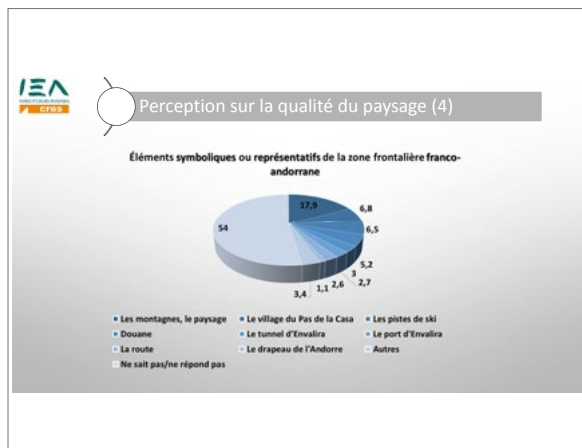
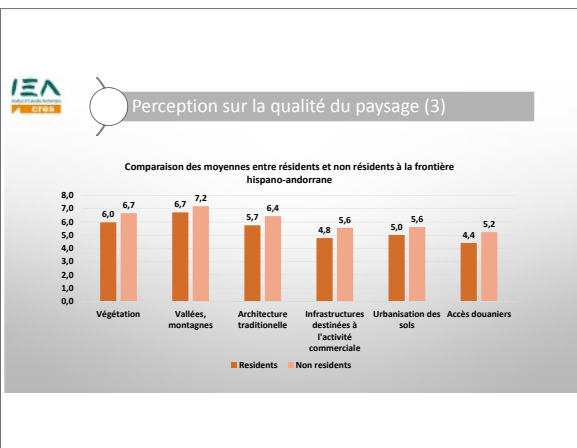
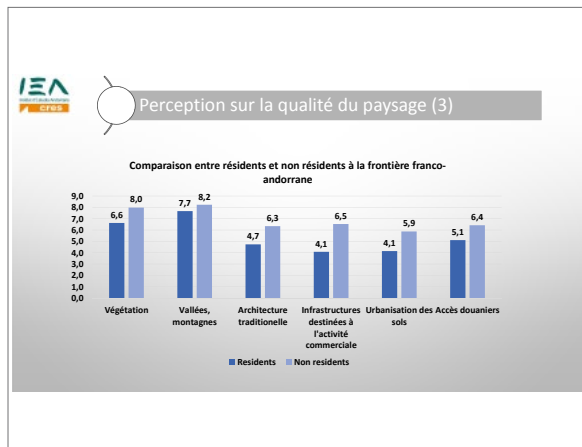
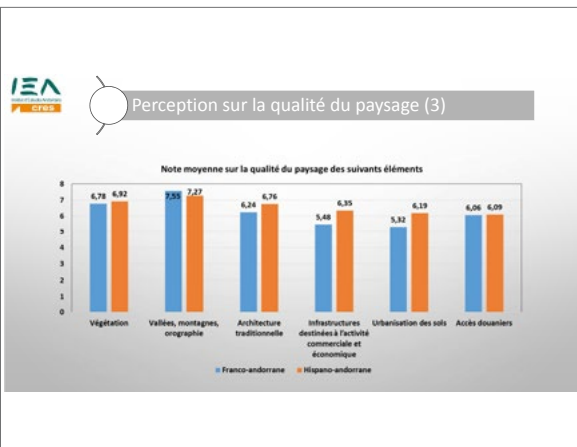


IEA **CRFS** Perception sur la qualité du paysage (1)

- **Zone frontalière franco-andorrane:** zone située entre le Port d'Envalira et l'Hospitalet-près de l'Andorre

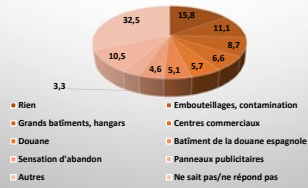
IEA **CRFS** Perception sur la qualité du paysage (2)

- **Zone frontalière hispano-andorrane:** zone située entre le village de Sant Julià de Lòria et La Seu d'Urgell

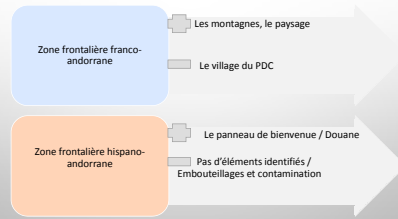


Perception sur la qualité du paysage (7)

Éléments qui dégradent la qualité du paysage à la zone hispano-andorrane



Perception sur la qualité du paysage (8)



MERCI!

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Centre de Recerca Sociològica

The challenge of transborder European landscapes: learning from the experience of Pas de la Casa

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Mrs Marina Cervera

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Architect, Professor of the Architecture Faculty of the University of Pescara, Italy

In the 2004, George Steiner was invited to the Nexus Instituut of Tilburg to lecture on the idea of Europe. His statement developed the notion that all abstract ideas need to be somehow anchored to substantial realities. Hence, he explained how Europe, as a concept, could be characterised by five items to be repeatedly found throughout all European territory:

- ▶ its historic cafes, from Kierkegaard's in Copenhagen to Pessoa's in Lisbon;
- ▶ the name of European streets, always devoted to authors, scientist, philosophers as *lieux de la mémoire*;
- ▶ its genius in music, mathematics and speculative thinking;
- ▶ a certain pessimism or sense of the upcoming END;
- ▶ and its favourite: the geographic measures allowing walkable distances.

Europe has been shaped on a human scale and its horizons have always encouraged to travel by walk, in all directions across the European territory. From the pilgrims in the middle ages, to the contemporary massive migration itineraries.

This walkability characterises the continent and its inhabitants' specific relation to landscape. Our common landscapes are basically anthropic: no deserts or badlands or tundras scattering us apart. Europe is basically a continuous series of "small scale" cultural landscapes that we have inherited from our ancestors.

Being landscape, as described, an active continuous heritage shared by Europeans; the mere concept of border (limit, division, ending) may seem dissonant. European borders among neighbouring countries have changed through time and will surely continue to change, encompassing Nations and States politic and economical “raise and falls”.

However, after centuries of shifting unstable political limits shaped by blood and time, the “scars” of European borders are after all more symbolical than physical. The powerful palimpsest of cultural landscapes overcomes state fences and walls, militarist customs and national policies.

Physical borders are betrayed by the continuity of urban, agricultural or coastal landscapes. In a our globalised context, no State is powerful enough to defend its national preferred values in its own territory confronting the aspirations of the “outsiders”. As Zygmunt Bauman quoted in his text “Europe, an unfinished adventure”, the destiny of freedom and democracy in each country has now to be solved and framed in the global scenario.

European contemporary borders, as symbolical limits, are however key to us, because they define European Identity. Our symbolic borders remind us of the “tragic lesson” Europe has learned after centuries of wars (for religion, race, ethnic or tribal groups) as extension of politics. This lesson has led to contemporary transnational public order and to understanding Europe as a community of values, as described in the Charter for European Identity, approved on the 8th October 1995 at the 41st Congress in Lübeck.

But, could we define a typology of European cross-border landscapes?

Until now, we have concluded European cross-border landscapes are walkable, human scale limits, (promoting specialised tourism: pilgrimage, hiking, biking...) mainly surrounded by cultural landscape and more defined by their intangible values than by their geographical ones (for instance memorials, monuments, architectural and infrastructural heritage).

We have also decrypted a certain iconography related to the State definition (custom, military services, variable taxes rate related economy) and other characteristics related to the proliferation of the global liberalism economy (outlets, parking lots).

Landscape characterised by various of those elements at a time would therefore be categorised as European cross-border landscapes. A complex iconography basically integrated by morphological items related to:

- ▶ the commercial activity (from twin cities to commercial outlet strip cities mostly inhabited by European Union border commuters);
- ▶ specific infrastructural requirements (bridges and tunnels in political and geographical borders or concerning stationary mobility intensity and parking);
- ▶ political limits delimitation needs (built environment related to border definition form walls, fences, beacons, customs structures, military housing, signs and markers);
- ▶ the symbolism of the signaling system of memorials, location of past events, toponymy relation to site description.

We have until now defined a typology of European cross-border landscapes. Nevertheless the milestone of this intervention is to frame how these cross-border landscapes would help to build the European contemporary identity. The construction of a collective identity emerged from a theoretical (some would define as utopian) speculative thinking of an abstract concept. But this idea is nowadays increasingly real in all aspects of European life from social to economical and has furthermore a physical consequence on the European cross border built environment.

Our responsibility for the future, as planners and landscape architects, is to define, intervene and manage the particular challenges of these cross border territories.

On one hand we need to innovate regarding the tools and strategies of the cross-border landscape planning enhancing new dynamic of transnational co-operation.

On the other hand, in a more detailed approach:

- ▶ we need to work on the mitigation of specialisation and stationary activities;
- ▶ improve the diversification of commercial and leisure activities;
- ▶ reassessing of cultural heritage and identity factors;
- ▶ enhance the walkability and quality of the historic “pedestrian” borders;
- ▶ and improve the quality of the urban and periurban landscapes.

Overall, a huge responsibility has been placed on all of us as Europeans and active agents for the future to be of the European cross-border landscapes. We face an enormous responsibility starting in Pas de la Casa in this international Meeting.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d88b>

The Challenge of Transborder European Landscapes
Learning from Pas de la Casa



Francesc Muñoz,
 Director Master on Landscape and Heritage Intervention and Management,
 Geography Department, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, UAB.

Marina Cervera,
 Landscape Architect, Workshop tutor, European Region of the International Federation for
 Landscape Architecture, IFLA EU.

Massimo Angrilli,
 Professor at the Architecture Department, Università G. d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara.

The Challenge of Transborder European Landscapes
Learning from Pas de la Casa

International Workshop
 9th – 15th May 2015
 Pas de la Casa (Andorra)




Intervenir sobre el paisatge europeu transfronterer:
 claus per a l'ordenació del territori i la integració paisatgística

Workshop Internacional

PAS DE LA CASA (ANDORRA)
 9-15 de Maig de 2015

El workshop internacional "Intervenir sobre el paisatge europeu transfronterer: claus per a l'ordenació del territori i la integració paisatgística" es realitzarà en el marc del projecte de recerca "Anàlisi de Paisatge de Pas de la Casa" de l'Institut d'Estudis de l'Espai i del Territori de l'Autònoma de Barcelona.

La objectiva del taller és d'una banda, promoure la integració paisatgística del paisatge transfronterer a l'entorn, a partir de la identificació d'alguns elements clau de caracterització. D'altra banda, promoure la integració paisatgística i l'ordenació del territori a través de projectes, amb una mirada que contempli tant l'ordenació paisatgística com l'ordenació del territori del Pas de la Casa.

El workshop comptarà amb la participació de grups d'estudiants i professionals de disseny i ordenació procedents de diverses universitats europees.


Organitzadors: UAB, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Càtedra d'Estudis de l'Espai i del Territori; Institut d'Estudis de l'Espai i del Territori.

THE CHALLENGE OF TRANSBORDER EUROPEAN LANDSCAPES



1. Typologies of European transborder landscape.
2. Future challenges for the European transborder landscapes.
3. Challenges for the European transborder landscapes: Pas de la Casa.
4. Landscape Quality Objectives (National Landscape Strategy of Andorra).
5. Landscape intervention and management in Pas de la Casa (strategies and projects).


1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE



Iconographic items of European transborder landscapes

- **Morphological:** related to commercial activity: outlet, commercial strip.
- **Infrastructural:** related to mobility, gas stations and parking lots.
- **Physical:** related to the border's built environment.
- **Symbolic:** related to tangible cultural heritage/ intangible values, memorials elements and issues.


1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE



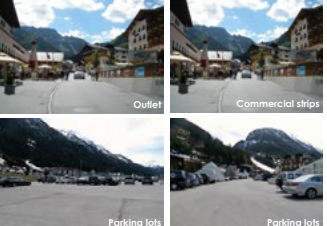
LIVIGNO Italy - Switzerland



1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE



SAMNAUN Austria - Italy



1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE



LE PERTHUS France - Spain



1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE

LA JONQUERA Spain - France

Outlet
Parking lots
Border
Petrol stations

1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE

GIBRALTAR Spain - Morocco

Outlet
Commercial strips
Parking lots
Memorials
Petrol stations
Border

1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE

KALOTINA Bulgaria - Serbia

Outlet
Petrol stations
Border
Border

1. TYPOLOGIES OF EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPE

SLUBICE Poland - Germany

Outlet
Petrol stations
Border
Border

2. FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR THE EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPES

European transborder territories share a series of characteristics and challenges for the future landscape management:

- Innovation regarding cross border landscape planning tools and strategies.
- Enhancing new creative visions for transnational cooperation.
- **Redefinition** of tourism avoiding specialisation and seasonal uses.
- **Increasing** diversity of commercial and leisure activities.
- **Management** of cultural heritage and local identity values.
- **Enhancing** the walkability and quality of the historic "pedestrian" borders.
- **Improving** the quality of the urban and suburban landscapes.

3. CHALLENGES FOR THE EUROPEAN TRANSBORDER LANDSCAPES (Pas de la Casa)

Specific challenges for the future landscape management in Pas de la Casa:

- **Improving** urban landscape conditions: new integration and management strategies.
- **Managing** the limits between the natural and the urban landscape: innovative/integrated project and management tools.
- **Reinforcing** territorial local identity: transversal projects underlining tangible and intangible heritage values.
- **Creating** alternatives to conventional branding uses emphasizing local specific values and architectural existing features.
- **Taking** advantage of the road infrastructures network as a landscape visualization tool (landscape perception and communication).
- **Integrating** 2.0 digital technologies in the design and communication of local landscape and heritage values.

4. LANDSCAPE QUALITY OBJECTIVES (National Landscape Strategy of Andorra)

Main Landscape Quality Objectives defined by the National Landscape Strategy of Andorra:

1. **Preserving** the quality of the natural mountain landscapes.
2. **Managing** agricultural landscapes and rural values.
3. **Enhancing** the better quality of urban landscape, for both tourist and inhabitants.
4. **Improving** landscape integration of the road network morphology.
5. **Improving** landscape integration of the facilities for tourism and leisure.
6. **Achieving** a diversified tourism based on the recognition of landscape values.
7. **Reinforcing** the inhabitants knowledge and consciousness of landscape values.

5. LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION AND MANAGEMENT IN PAS DE LA CASA: (Strategies and Projects)

Strategies and projects orientated towards:

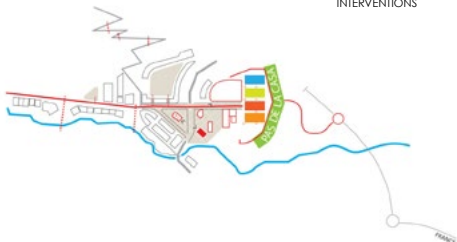
1. The Main Landscape Quality Objectives defined by the National Landscape Strategy of Andorra:

2. Main challenges for landscape planning in Pas de la Casa.
3. The proposal of specific 'action plans' for every project:

5. LANDSCAPE INTERVENTION AND MANAGEMENT IN PAS DE LA CASA:
(Strategies)

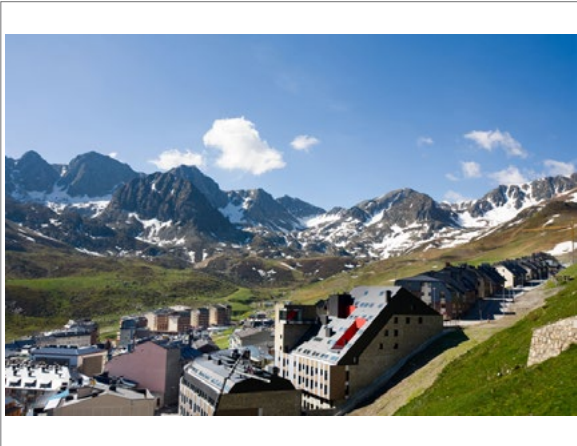
5 thematic Strategies:

1. CONNECTIVITY SPACES
2. ENVIRONMENT-BORDER
3. IDENTITY
4. LANDSCAPE BRANDING
5. EPHEMERAL/LAND ART INTERVENTIONS

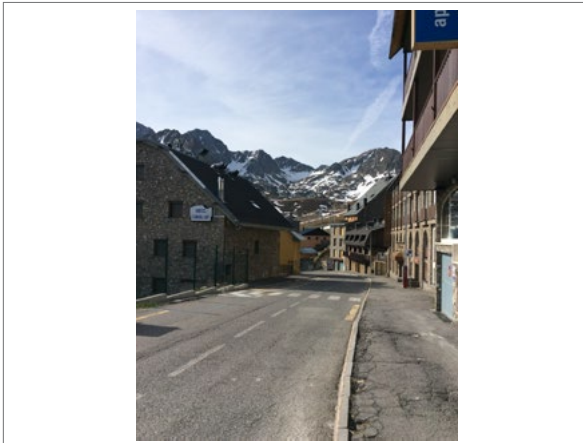


Specific challenges for the future landscape management in Pas de la Casa:

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SCENARIO-BUILDING APPROACH

STRATEGY 1

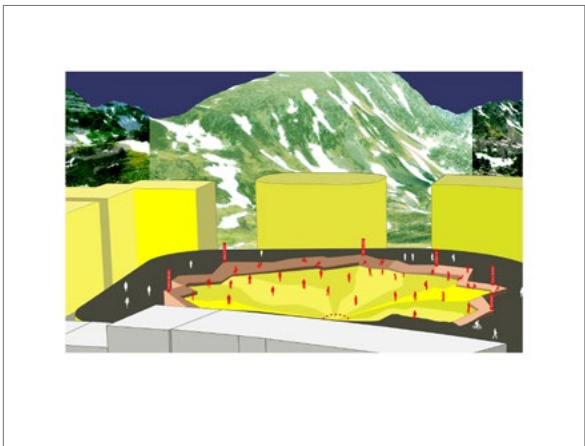
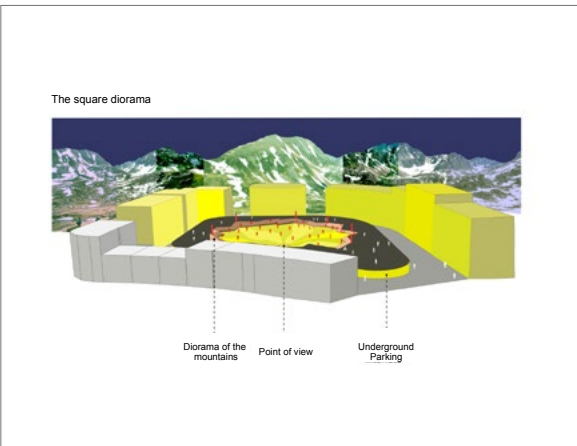
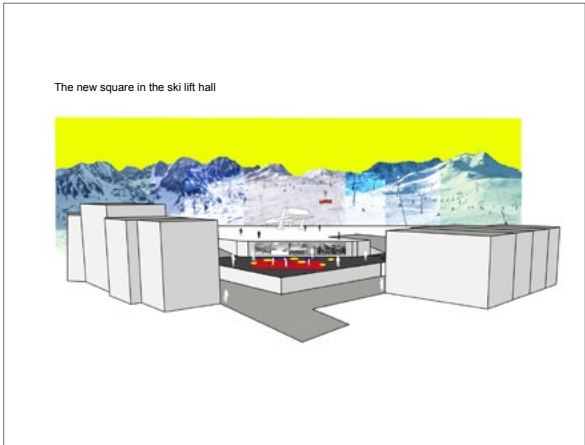
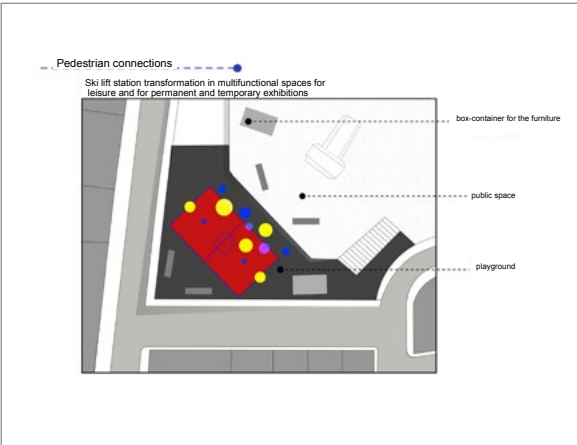
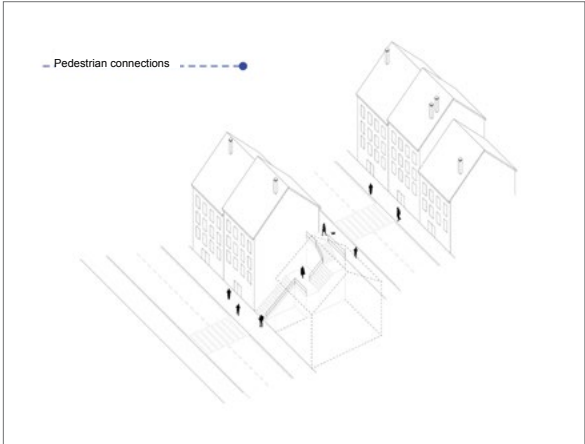
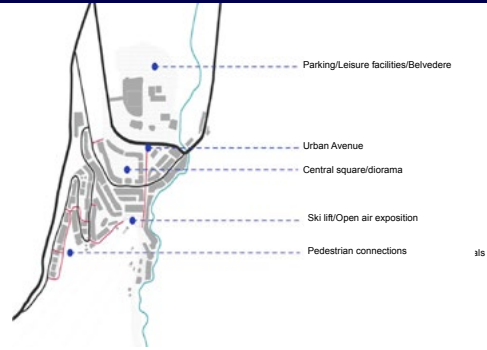
1. CONNECTIVITY SPACES

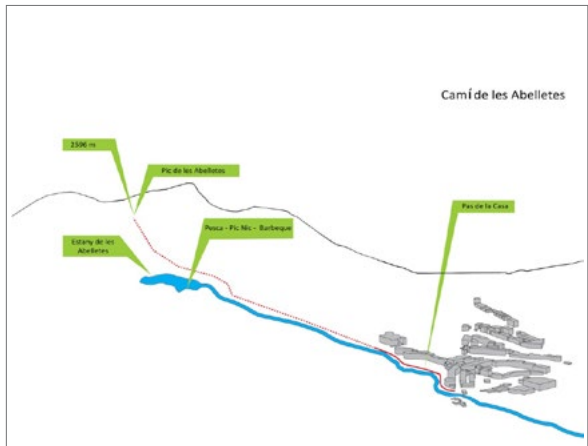
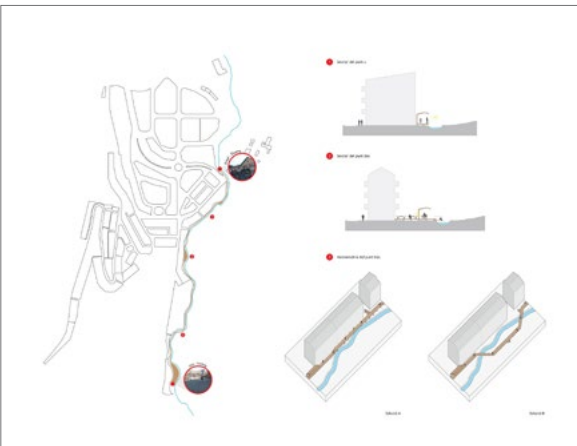
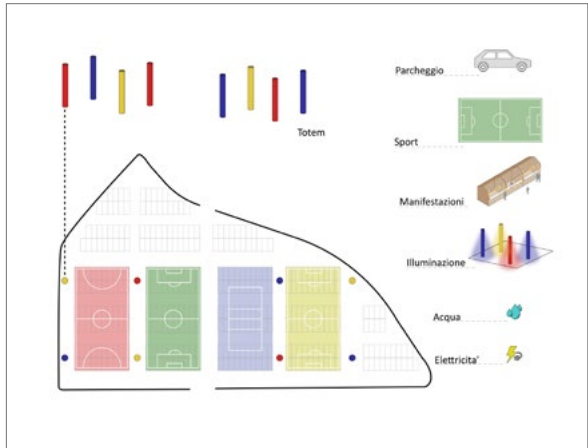
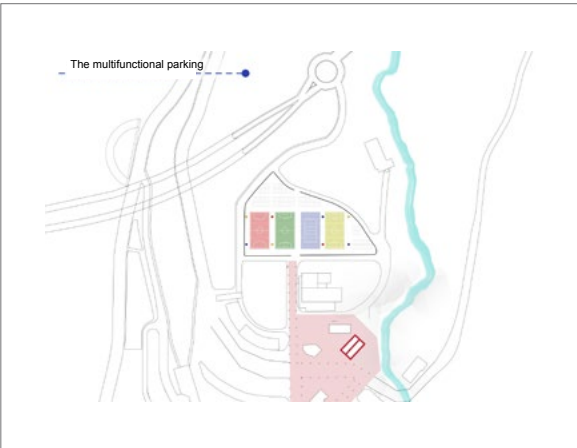


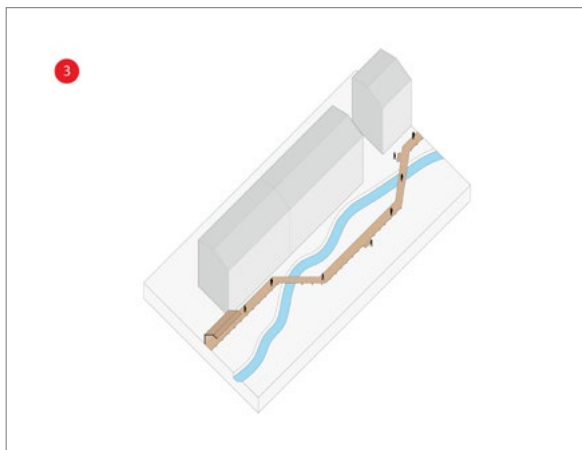
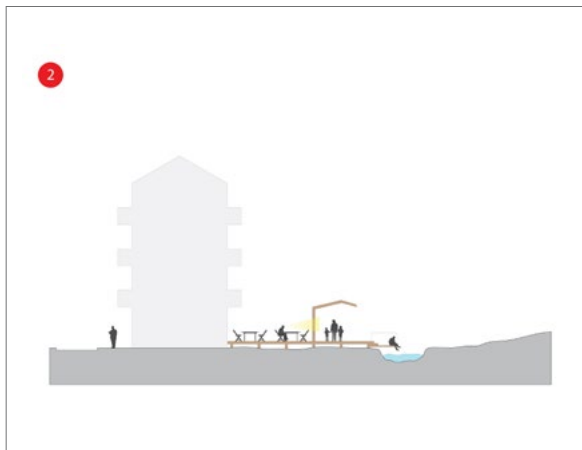
CHALLENGE: Improving urban landscape conditions: new integration and management strategies.

PROPOSTES

2. ESPAIS DE CONNEXIÓ







PROPOSTES 3. IDENTITY

REpte 3. Reforçar la identitat del territori a partir de projectes transversals que considerin valors patrimonials tangibles i intangibles.

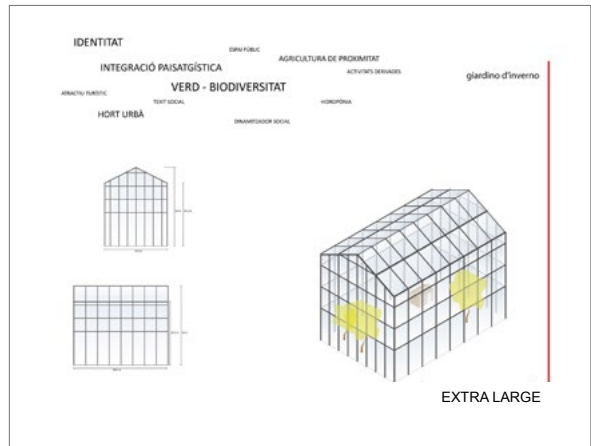
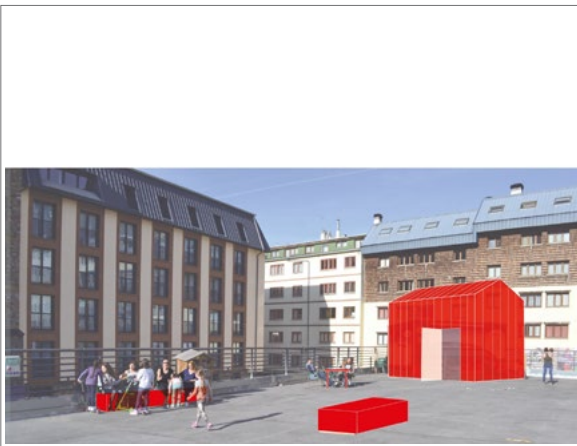
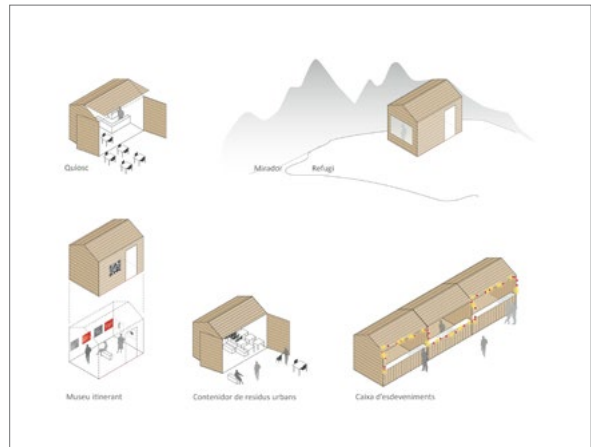
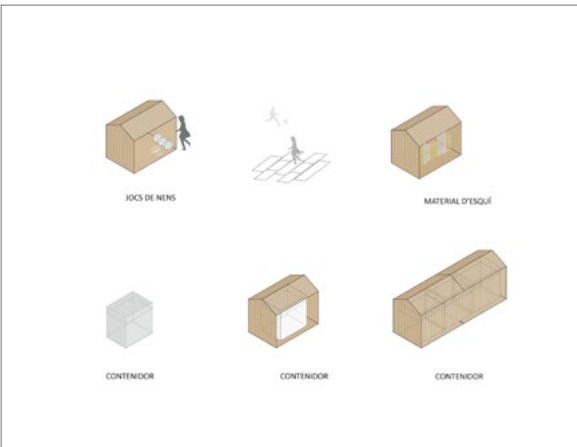
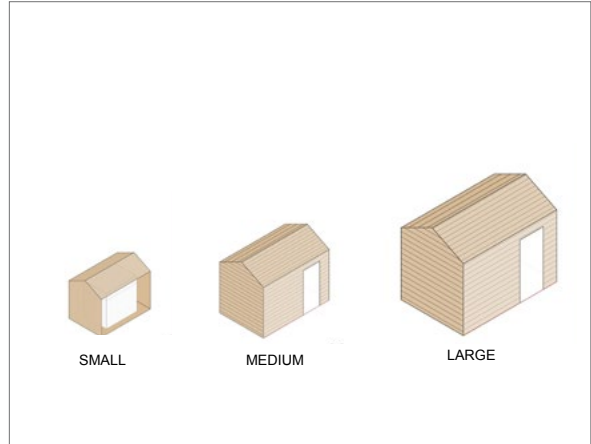
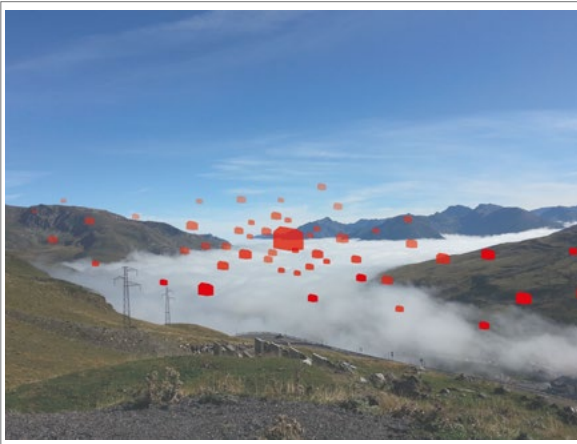
STRATEGY 3 CREATIVITY AND IDENTITY

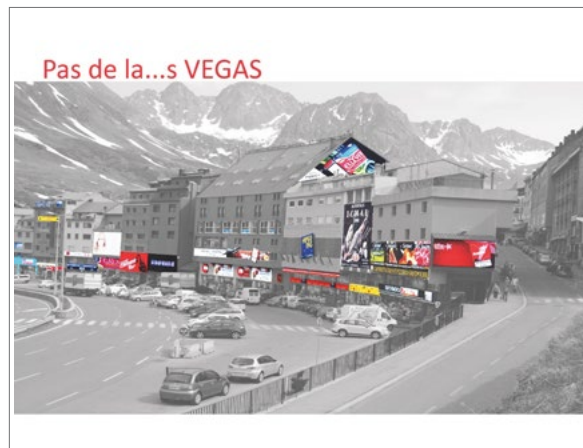
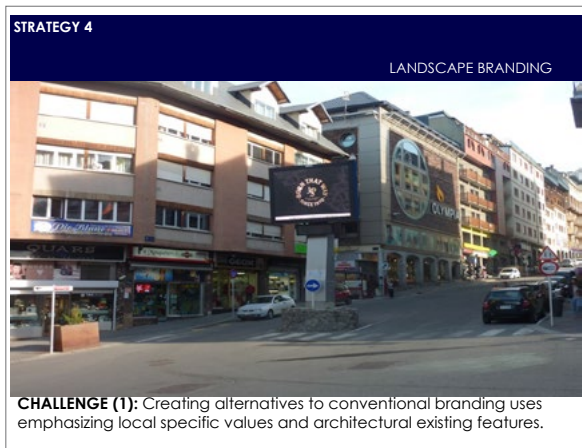
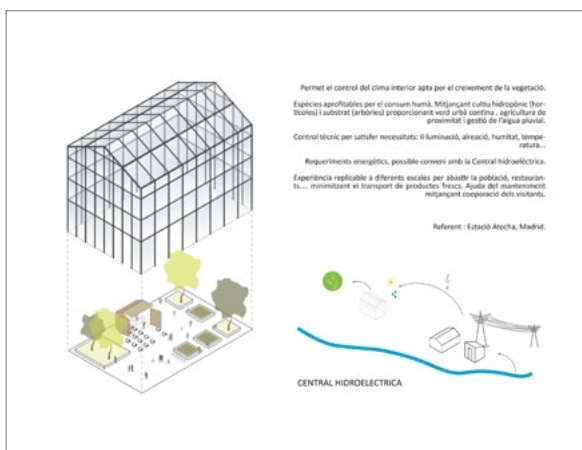
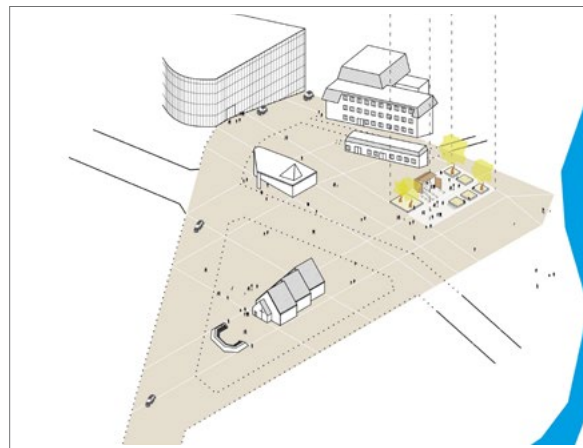
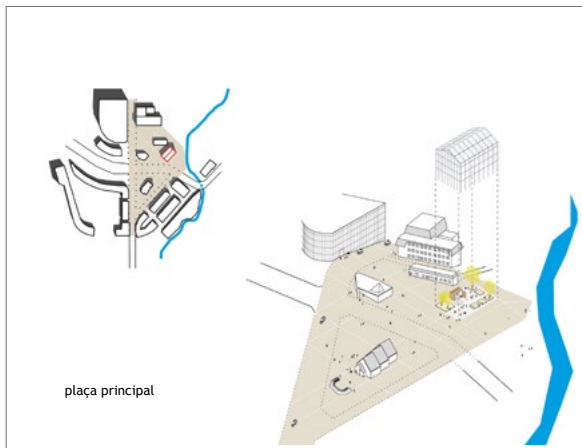
CHALLENGE: Reinforcing territorial local identity (transversal projects underlining tangible and intangible heritage values).

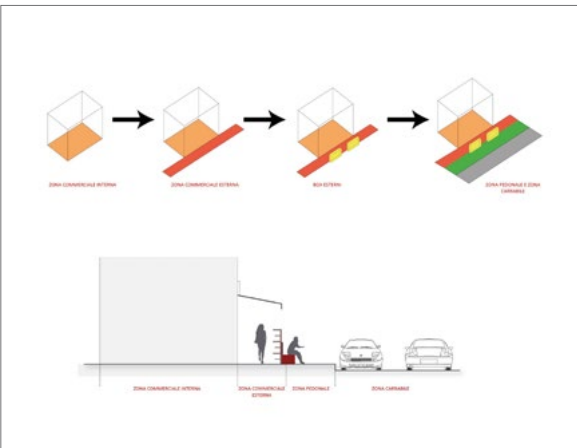
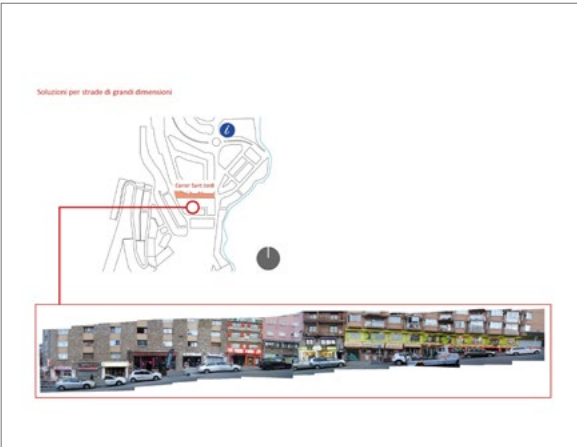
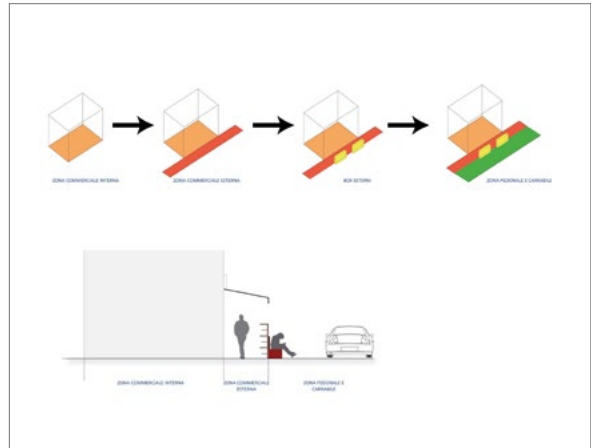
Abans del 1928
La Cabana del Vaquer, la primera construcció.
Funció de control del bestiar a Festu: transumància
La cabana no existeix, pèrdua de llegat.

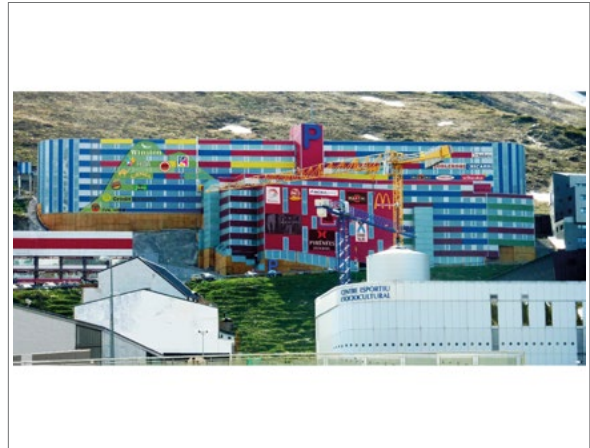
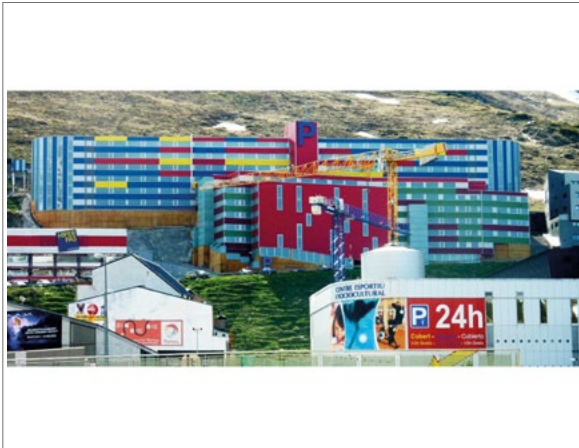
L'any 1929, FHASA construeix la carretera França - Pas de la Casa, això fa que gent treballadora s'instal·li a Pas de la Casa.
Moviment econòmic i social fa que l'Administració francesa estableix una duana.
Es conserven elements patrimonials del pas fronterer.

El 1956 comencen els treballs a la primera pista d'esciqui, veritable transformació de Pas de la Casa, fins a dia d'avui.
L'any 1957, construcció de l'estació de Sud Ràdio a 2.500 metres d'alçada. Encara podem veure les instal·lacions de la Ràdio.









STRATEGY 4: Projects

LANDSCAPE BRANDING

Guidelines for a better branding implementation (commercial and leisure area)

STRATEGY 4: Projects

LANDSCAPE BRANDING

Guidelines for a better branding implementation (commercial and leisure area)

STRATEGY 4: Projects

LANDSCAPE BRANDING

Road infrastructures network as a landscape visualization tool:

Proposal of strategic areas where locating interventions taking advantage of the landscape and heritage values

STRATEGY 4: Projects

LANDSCAPE BRANDING

Digital heritage

STRATEGY 4: Projects

LANDSCAPE BRANDING

Proposal of a **2.0 global communication project** referred to the landscape and heritage local values emphasizing the identity conditions and assets of the cross-border landscape using new digital technologies.

Workshop 2 / Atelier 2
Dotted landscapes,
lines that separate, lines that bind
Paysages en pointillé,
des lignes qui séparent,
des lignes qui rapprochent

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Júlia Tóbková

*National Focal Point for the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic*

Mr Enrico Buergi

*Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on
the European Landscape Convention, Switzerland*

Rapporteur

Mr Yves Luginbühl

*Agronomist and Geographer, Research Director Emeritus
of the National Centre for Scientific Research, France*

Le Plan de paysage transfrontalier de la Cerdagne

M^{me} Aurélie Franchi

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

M. Ramon Moliner

Président du Conseil comarcal de la Cerdagne, Catalogne, Espagne

M^{me} Lucie Julien

Chargée de mission, Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées catalanes, France

Le Projet du paysage transfrontalier de Cerdagne s'inscrit en France dans le contexte national des plans de paysage. Il s'agit d'une approche particulière par son aspect transfrontalier, avec l'adaptation de la démarche Plan de paysage par une approche opérationnelle et pragmatique avec une forte implication des différents acteurs des paysages. La démarche a été entamée depuis 2012. Aujourd'hui un premier volet d'actions a été réalisé et il est possible de présenter un retour d'expériences sur cette démarche et ses résultats.

La Cerdagne est une région naturelle d'une superficie de 1 086,07 km² située dans l'est du massif des Pyrénées, partagée entre l'Espagne à 50,3 % et la France à 49,7 %.

Une première rencontre a eu lieu à l'initiative de la Commune de Llívia, rapprochant des organismes travaillant sur le paysage au niveau local (Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées catalanes de la France et Observatori del paisatge de Catalunya de l'Espagne). Un projet commun a été élaboré et des partenariats locaux ont été recherchés.

Les structures impliquées sont les suivantes : l'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya : organisme dépendant de la Generalitat de Catalogne, travaille à la connaissance des paysages de la Catalogne et à la sensibilisation à leurs valeurs (catalogues de paysages) ; le Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées catalanes : organisme public qui travaille aux côtés des collectivités et des habitants à la préservation des paysages, a obtenu un label en 2004 et le renouvelle tous les 12 ans ; les collectivités publiques territoriales : comarca de Cerdanya et communauté de communes Pyrénées Cerdagne. Ces collectivités qui ont mené plusieurs projets en commun (abattoir et hôpital transfrontaliers) ; communes de Cerdagne (22 du côté français et 15 en Catalogne, du côté espagnol).

Le projet

Différentes approches paysagères apparaissent des deux côtés de la frontière : du côté espagnol, une référence aux Catalogue des paysages de la Catalogne, avec une approche détaillée et complète, intégrant des éléments culturels ; du côté français, une référence aux Atlas des paysages et à la Charte du Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées catalanes, qui se fonde sur une approche synthétique, cartographique, avec la définition d'actions précises. Des points faibles apparaissent : la précision des données et le partage et l'implication des acteurs des paysages dans la mise en œuvre des objectifs de qualité paysagère. Des objectifs communs aux deux côtés, permettent de se comprendre facilement. Le projet a pour objet de partager, de sensibiliser, d'impliquer et d'agir avec les acteurs du paysage. Les actions (enquêtes, carte sur les paysages, site internet, formations pratiques, chantier-école, cahier technique...) sont menées avec une phase de concertation et la mise en place d'actions concrètes conduites en parallèle pour impliquer les acteurs et mettre en place une dynamique de paysage visible.

Les méthodes de travail

Un travail est réalisé par les deux structures pilotes, avec des prestations externes selon les projets. L'approche est basée sur les échanges, le repérage de terrain pour échanger les points de vues et faciliter l'implication des structures locales.

Les enquêtes sur le paysage sont destinées aux autorités des communes, aux acteurs économiques et aux habitants. Un travail sur carte permet d'obtenir des éléments précis sur la perception et les composantes des paysages (chemins, belvédères, état du patrimoine bocager ou bâti...). Des enquêtes grand public permettent d'obtenir des points d'intérêt particuliers. Elles constituent une source de projets de mise en valeur utile. Il est nécessaire de faire appel à une personne chargée de mener l'enquête.

Une carte transfrontalière des paysages a été élaborée à partir d'une approche technique tenant compte des éléments issus des catalogues des paysages et des atlas des paysages. Une approche sociale, issue des enquêtes précédentes, et une approche de terrain permettant de valider ces éléments. Il s'agit d'un travail transfrontalier inédit fondé sur des outils permettant à terme la connaissance des paysages, la sensibilisation à leurs valeurs, destiné à faciliter la prise de décision des élus ou d'autres acteurs du territoire. Un travail de médiation est à venir.

Un site internet sur le projet de paysage permet de faire connaître le projet et son actualité.

Un chantier-école de restauration d'un espace public dégradé a permis de montrer avec l'utilisation de techniques traditionnelles (pierres sèches et végétaux

locaux), comment un espace d'accueil peut retrouver une utilité et une image plus agréable. Il a permis de former les agents communaux à la préservation de leurs paysages.

Des ateliers pratiques sur l'entretien des vergers de Cerdagne ont été menés en tenant compte des éléments importants du paysage aujourd'hui, très fragiles et dégradés, avec une forte participation des habitants de part et d'autre de la frontière. Une association transfrontalière de restauration de ce patrimoine s'est mise en place avec la volonté de poursuivre cette démarche permettant l'échange et l'implication de chacun.

Un Guide pratique sur les vergers des Pyrénées catalanes a été élaboré. Il s'agit d'un document de synthèse mettant en évidence des contenus historiques et pratiques, réalisé de manière transfrontalière. Plusieurs ouvrages de ce type devraient être réalisés sur des thèmes particuliers des paysages de Cerdagne (bocage de Cerdagne, urbanisation...).

Un Wikipédia sur la pierre sèche a été créé en tant qu'outil participatif de recensement des cabanes en pierre sèche, élément important des paysages de montagne. Celui-ci permet d'impliquer les habitants dans la connaissance et à terme la préservation ou restauration de ce patrimoine. Il devrait être étendu à d'autres éléments du petit patrimoine (fontaines ; calvaires...).

L'importance d'entreprendre une expertise des belvédères de Cerdagne a été soulignée par les enquêtes, avec une volonté de mise en valeur des communes. Une étude permettant de recenser ces belvédères pour élaborer un ou des projets de mise en valeur (route ou chemin des belvédères, lieux d'accueils panoramiques...) a ainsi été réalisée avec la volonté d'entreprendre une réflexion plus poussée de projets à développer.

L'étude sur la valorisation du bois de bocage cerdan montre que celui-ci constitue un élément fort du paysage, aujourd'hui très fragile car non entretenu et exploité. La mise en place d'une démarche de partenariat avec les agriculteurs et la filière de bois énergie devrait permettre de trouver des débouchés. Il s'agit donc d'une action à poursuivre.

Les suites du projet

Le projet aura les suites suivantes : médiation de la carte paysagère ; actions de sensibilisation et formations pratiques ; mise en place de projets particuliers (valorisation du bocage, des belvédères...) de manière transfrontalière ; création de documents de conseils.

Bilan et conclusion

Le projet de paysage entrepris est complet. Le thème traité favorise la concertation et l'échange, et constitue une source de projets et de futures collaborations.

<http://rm.coe.int/1680471b60>



Le Projet du Paysage transfrontalier de Cerdagne

1. Historique
2. Objectifs et méthodes de travail
3. Actions
4. Bilan

La Cerdagne, une plaine d'altitude partagée par une frontière

L'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya

- Organisme dépendant de la Generalitat de Catalunya
- Mission de mise en place de la Convention européenne du paysage à échelle locale (outils de connaissance des paysages, conseils à l'administration et aux collectivités, sensibilise les acteurs)
- Produit des Catalogues de paysage par Comarques

Le Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées Catalanes

- Territoire de montagne labellisé PNR en 2004, 66 communes, 20 000 habitants
- Gérée par un syndicat mixte
- Missions : protection des patrimoines naturels, culturels ; développement du territoire ; éducation et expérimentation

Les collectivités publiques impliquées autour du projet

Des approches paysagères complémentaires

Catalogue des paysages de l'Alt Piréneu - le « Vall de Cerdanya » : une approche détaillée du paysage intégrant son histoire, sa culture et ses usages

L'Atlas des Paysages de la Région Languedoc Roussillon : une approche synthétique et cartographique

La charte du Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées Catalanes : des objectifs de qualité paysagère concertés avec les acteurs du territoire, pour permettre leur réalisation concrète

Des objectifs de qualité paysagère communs

- l'ouverture et l'entretien des espaces agricoles de la plaine et des environs de village
- la conservation des structures du bocage
- l'image et l'ambiance des villages de montagne
- l'intégration des nouvelles constructions et infrastructures au paysage
- le soin des paysages, routes et espaces touristiques



La méthode de travail

- Un travail de fond interne aux 2 structures
- Des échanges importants pour partager les approches
- Un travail de terrain
- La création d'un Comité de suivi et la recherche de partenaires
- La concertation et la sensibilisation des acteurs du paysage : habitants, élus, acteurs économiques
- La mise en place d'actions de valorisation concrètes



Les actions du projet : concerter, sensibiliser, former, agir...

- Enquêtes sur les paysages
- Carte transfrontalière des paysages
- Site web sur le projet
- Formations pratiques sur l'entretien des éléments du paysage
- Chantier-école d'aménagement paysager exemplaire
- Site web participatif de recensement du patrimoine de pierre sèche
- Cahier pratique/technique sur les éléments du paysage (vergers, belvédères...)

➔ 2012-2014 : préparation, recherche de fonds
2014-2015 : réalisation actions

Enquêtes sur les paysages de Cerdagne

FORMATS

- 3 formats d'enquêtes à destination des communes, des habitants, des acteurs économiques et associatifs
- Une diffusion large par internet, courrier ou animations

RESULTATS

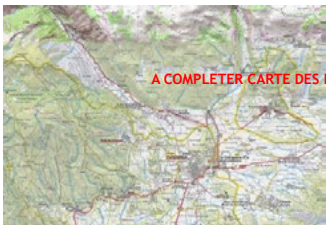
- Une participation forte pour les collectivités
- Des perceptions précises, avec des points sensibles partagés des 2 côtés de la frontière
- Le support cartographique et l'enquête directe plus efficaces



Carte transfrontalière des paysages de Cerdagne

- Un outil de reconnaissance des paysages et de projection à destination des collectivités
- Une approche intégrant la concertation, les éléments existants et le repérage de terrain
- Un travail inédit de mise à niveau des couches et informations transfrontalières

A COMPLETER CARTE DES PAYSAGES



Extrait carte paysages

Site Web sur le projet de paysage



Chantier école "Aménager un espace public : pierre sèche et espaces verts durables"

Bonne participation et satisfaction : 21 employés de 6 communes de Cerdagne, 2 Conflent, 1 Vallespir ; 5 habitants

Aspect transfrontalier peu développé

Répond à un besoin en formations techniques, qui pourraient être développées (petit patrimoine, élagage, entretien espaces verts...)

Moyen efficace pour réaliser des chantiers simples (mutualisation des moyens)



Ateliers pratiques sur les vergers de Cerdagne

65 personnes pour 4 journées

Aspect **transfrontalier fort** (à Llívia surtout)

Intérêt fort pour cette thématique et mise en réseau efficace

Travail en **collaboration avec les communes** (Err, Ossja, Llívia)

Création d'une association transfrontalière de préservation du patrimoine fruitier suite à ces animations

Possibilité de poursuivre ce type d'animations de transmission de savoir-faire



Guide pratique sur les vergers des Pyrénées Catalanes

- Un **thème identitaire** de Cerdagne, qui mérite d'être revalorisé
- une approche historique et pratique à destination du grand public



La mise en place du « WIKI PEDRA PYRENEES CATALANES »

- créé par l'Observatori sur l'ensemble du PNR
- un outil de recensement participatif impliquant une volonté des habitants, des associations, des communes pour collecter les données dans le wiki;




Une expertise des belvédères de Cerdagne

- Des espaces attrayants méritant une **réelle valorisation touristique et pédagogique**
- Des projets nécessitant un accompagnement
- Une **trame de référence** à donner aux collectivités pour valoriser ces lieux

La valorisation du bois de bocage cerdan

- Des structures identitaires aujourd'hui fragiles
- Un séminaire pour la création d'une **filière Bois-énergie**, un apport d'expérience similaires d'autres territoires
- Une **étude de marché à suivre** pour développer cette filière économique



Bilan du projet

- Un **projet de paysage complet** axé sur la concertation, la projection et l'action
- Une **source de projets variés et de collaborations transfrontalières futures**
- Un **thème favorisant la rencontre et les échanges**
- Des **actions de terrain productives**




Quelles suites pour les paysages de Cerdagne ?

- **Médiation de la carte paysagère et du Wikipedra** auprès des acteurs locaux
- **Poursuite des actions de sensibilisation et de formations** (chantiers, journées ateliers, visites...)
- Recherche de valorisation de la filière bocage
- **Accompagnement des communes** sur leurs projets paysagers
- **Création de guides techniques paysagers** (espaces publics, fleurissements...)




Merci pour votre attention !



The Model Programme to maintain the landscape heritage of the Hetés Border Region of Hungary and Slovenia

Mrs Krisztina Kincses

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Mr Gábor Kiss

Landscape Expert, Herman Ottó Institute, Hungary

Mrs Jelena Hladnik

*Secretary, Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia,
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Slovenia*

The unrelenting spread of accelerated agricultural methods and the perceived “need” to satisfy our societies’ demands for convenience and mobility have gradually overtaken and damaged most of Europe’s natural landscapes. The inhabitants near the border between Slovenia and Hungary have suffered for decades from restricted access and marginalisation. During this period the regions around the States border stayed out of this rat race and remained largely undisturbed, inaccessible and unattractive to planners, settlers, conventional tourists and investors. As a side effect along the States border, unique natural and cultural landscapes have been preserved.

After World War II, the border between Hungary and Slovenia (part of the former Yugoslavia) was a little bit more than 100-kilometre long and was protected by barbed wire, with a ploughed strip 40 m wide on the Hungarian side, mine fields, watchtowers and border guards. After the Hungarian revolution (1956), the installations on the Yugoslavia border were partly dismantled: however, crossing the border was still strictly controlled. The area between the border and the double fence was called the “border-belt”, which even nearby inhabitants could not enter without being granted official permission. The border crosses ethnographic and geographic regions, natural and cultural landscapes, including protected areas.

In 2004, both countries became members of the European Union. Since that time, the role of the boundary has changed greatly. The border between Slovenia and Hungary can now be freely crossed and it offers the possibility for transfrontier nature conservation and sustainable development. The forgotten location had the positive side effect that the natural values and special settlement structure remained there, and thus it is a very important heritage site today. Geographically, the area includes low hilly landscapes on the western side of the Pannonian flat. More than 96% of Goričko Nature Park and the whole of Órség National Park have become part of Natura 2000.

These two border regions faced virtually the same development problems, such as an elderly and under-educated population, mostly small farms without prospects, abandoned fields, no industry, nor any large infrastructure; long distances from national centres, a depopulated landscape with a high degree of worker migration and a large number of abandoned houses. Great potential is envisaged in diversification of agricultural activities with a tendency towards bio-agriculture. Bio-production and local products have a market niche that has not been fully exploited yet. Tourism, in comparison to other economic activities in the co-operation area, has the greatest growth potential.

After accession to the European Union, the co-operation of the neighbouring countries became stronger. One of the main benefits of transfrontier co-operation is the possibility of applying for joint cross-border co-operation programmes that are financially supported by the European Union. The bilateral co-operation between Hungary and Slovenia originates in the pre-accession period, for example through the trilateral Slovenia-Hungary-Austria programme (1995, 1996), the bilateral Slovene-Hungarian Phare Cross-border Co-operation Programme (2000-2003), trilateral Neighbourhood Programme Slovenia-Hungary-Croatia (2004-2006) and the OP Slovenia-Hungary 2007-2013.

Today there is also a great deal of collaboration at national, regional and local level. All have a significant impact on the landscape. Among other common activities, it is worth mentioning the following. The Órség National Park Directorate (Hungary) has established close co-operation with Goričko Nature Park (Slovenia) and Raab Naturpark (Austria) in the field of eco-tourism and environmental education. The entire trilateral nature park covers an area of 105 200 hectares, and Órség National Park Directorate has an Agreement with the Vendvidék Tourism Association. Slovenia and Hungary participate in the project *The European Green Belt*, which is one of the most fascinating projects in European nature conservation. Most of the areas along the Green Belt constituted a forbidden zone for a long time, where no activity

was allowed – in Central Europe the so-called *Iron Curtain* was one of the most divisive barriers in Europe. The only positive outcome of this strongly protected borderline is that some of the most important remaining habitats for biodiversity in Europe have been preserved here. This project links the conservation of Europe's natural heritage with our human history. It connects people with nature. Mura Region Hungarian Local – Government National Community (*Muravidéki Magyar Önkormányzati Nemzeti Közösség – Pomurska madžarska samoupravna narodna skupnost*) has participated in regional and national-level decisions several times.

Hungarian and Slovenian municipalities have co-operated in the restoration of the landscape and community relations since 2003. NGOs of the area (e.g. Iron Curtain Trail Association) handle and manage the border area as a single unit. The project, *Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hetés*, involves ten small Slovenian and Hungarian villages of the ethnographic micro-region of Hetés. The central aim of the project was to rehabilitate and strengthen cross-border connections and ties between the two communities once separated by the Iron Curtain. Following the initiative, small Hungarian settlements in the Hetés region have, since 2003, been co-operating with settlements on the Slovenian side of the border. The aim of the project was to reconnect the landscape links and the socio-cultural and ecological values of this transfrontier landscape through rehabilitating connections within the landscape and communities, preserving its landscape heritage and organising programmes for locals with a focus on landscape heritage. Citizens restored the immediate environment of the border by voluntary work, and built the Road of Friendship. They have also contributed to the re-emergence of the strong relationship between both communities of this micro-region with a joint space called the "Friendship Park" in the territory of both countries.



Establishing the "Friendship Park" in the border region.
Photo: Andrea Bedő, Bödeháza, Hungary.

The Model Programme³

In autumn 2013 and spring 2014, a pilot programme was carried out in ten small villages of the transboundary landscape of Hetés. One of the goals of the pilot programme was to survey the valuable natural and culturally historic landscape elements of Hetés, with the participation of local communities and using local knowledge to uncover the opportunities which make possible the conservation and sustainable use of these landscape elements. The other goal of the pilot programme was to establish a greenway that facilitates the sustainable use of these landscape features for tourism.

In 2013 and 2014, a detailed survey of the unique landscape assets of the Hetés region (on the Hungarian side Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalasombatfa; on the Slovenian side Genterovci, Göntérháza, Kamovci, Kámaháza, Radmožanci, Radamos, Žitkovci, Zsitkóc, Mostje, Hídvég and Banuta – Bánuta) was carried out in two stages. The first stage comprised an expert assessment with the participation of landscape architects and landscape geographers with experience in this kind of survey. In the second stage, the assessment materials were amended and finalised in co-operation with the local communities relying on their local knowledge. In total, 118 landscape assets were surveyed and documented. Using the knowledge of locals, the number of valuable landscape elements was raised by 28%. Combining expert and local knowledge brought several “hidden” and “lost” landscape assets to light. These valuable landscape elements were recorded in the register after joint site visits.

In the winter of 2014, in the second stage of surveying the unique landscape assets of Hetés, winter evening discussions were organised on ten occasions in order to involve local people. During the meetings, the methodology of surveying unique landscape assets and the importance of their preservation, as well as the greenways’ methodology, were introduced to locals. These informal discussions were very useful for landscape analysis and planning, as well as for community building.

The “Fabulous” Hetés Landscape Walks were launched for the locals and all interested parties. On these field walks, not only valuable landscape elements were presented, but it also promoted community building and deepened the connections between landscape and local communities.

3. Source: Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of “Fabulous” Hetés in Hungarian application of European Landscape Convention, Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, 4th Edition – 2014-2015. www.coe.int/10786789

On the Hungarian side of the border, settlement planning instruments underwent a detailed assessment and analysis with the unique landscape assets in mind, based on which a proposal was drawn up for the integration of unique landscape assets into the documentation of settlement planning.

Linking the surveyed valuable landscape assets of Hetés, a greenway was established. This path system was established for hikers and cyclists, and it enables the sustainable use of these landscape features for tourism. Today, “Fabulous” Hetés Greenway is becoming known more and more, and it will hopefully have a role in the healthy development of the area in the future.

Participatory planning of a greenway proved to be a good tool for mobilising local people and community building, and in this way it can contribute to preserving the landscape heritage of a region.



“Fabulous” Hetés Landscape Walk.
Photo: Andrea Bedő, Bödeháza, Hungary.

To encourage the sustainable use of valuable landscape elements, a map showing both sides of the transboundary landscape of Hetés was compiled in the frame of the application programme. This map contains the routes of the greenways system connecting the unique landscape assets of the area. This map was edited with the financial support of the South East Europe Transnational Co-operation Programme in the frame of the EuroVelo 13 – Iron Curtain Trail project.

This pilot programme can be a model for other similar assessment and protection programmes which relate to unique landscape assets.

Conclusions

Co-operation facilitates the development of a common vision for the region that helps protect nature and landscapes in Slovenia and Hungary in an integrated way. Transboundary co-operation facilitates the exchange of experiences and ideas between people across borders, both at formal and informal levels. This also increases trust among people. A further important benefit of transboundary co-operation is that young, educated people get the chance to work and stay in

the region. However, challenges remain for the future, such as how to develop a common cross-border management plan that can integrate nature and landscape protection goals with the sustainable development of the region and the well-being of local communities? This is especially important due to the varying status and capacities of the protected areas and the need to comply with the requirements of Natura 2000 network and other EU policies. Another future challenge for transboundary co-operation relates to joint spatial and urban planning in border municipalities, together with impact assessment and monitoring.

Main needs and challenges:

- ▶ to create a common vision for the region that helps protect nature and landscapes;
- ▶ joint awareness-raising and action on reconciling various environmental interests in the area (agriculture, tourism, nature conservation and cultural heritage) in order to protect biodiversity, the natural values and in the meantime use their endogenous potential in a responsible and environmentally-friendly way;
- ▶ to improve the tourism-related transport infrastructure, to create the conditions for tourist-friendly means of transport (hiking, bicycle route, horse riding networks, water tourism);
- ▶ to address high unemployment rates, especially in the rural areas, and support access of vulnerable groups to the labour market by providing alternative opportunities for job creation;
- ▶ to promote entrepreneurship/self-employment on a local level;
- ▶ the underutilised natural and cultural potential in the rural areas to be valorised in sustainable tourism through co-operation within these areas and with magnets, resulting in integrated and harmonised actions;
- ▶ the promotion of a joint regional tourism brand through harmonised product and service development.

The Hungarian and Slovenian transboundary and cross-border co-operation of almost 20 years' standing is a good foundation for continued work on additional projects and activities, both on the small and large scale, as well in the frame of nature protection and ecosystem stability. Future co-operation based on past experiences in a widely branched partnership network is the best assurance for stable, sustainable, social and economically fair, healthy and nature-friendly development. The example of Hetés proves that in some historical periods the State's borders can isolate neighbouring communities, but based on the landscape relations the common identity provides new impetus to community-building.

Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park: transfrontier co-operation between Norway and Sweden

Mrs Liv Kristine Mortensen

Senior Advisor, Department of Planning, Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Norway

Mrs Suzanne Palmquist

Representative of the Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park, Sweden

In Norway, we have used the Landscape Park model for community development and local economic development. The idea of Landscape Parks is in itself a cross-border co-operation in that we are learning from each other. We have also developed our Landscape Park model based on inspiration from Switzerland and France.

The Norwegian Local and Regional Landscape Parks are based on a local and regional commitment to their own natural and cultural values. Municipalities, counties, organisations and businesses are joining forces in a long-term, volunteer park agreement. A park is a tool to realise a co-ordinated development strategy to preserve natural and cultural values, and also help in the sustainable development.

The parks have a broad and sustainable approach to value creation, rooted in the European Landscape Convention. At present, formally established, there are five regional parks, eight local, neighbourhood-based parks and one transfrontier park within the organisation of Norwegian Parks; the transfrontier Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park is the newest and was established last summer through Swedish-Norwegian co-operation.

All the Landscape Parks are dependent upon enthusiasts who engage and drive the work forward, far beyond having it as part of their formal tasks, and I am pleased to have with me two of these enthusiasts, Herdís Bragelien from Norway and Suzanne Palmquist from Sweden. They represent Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park.

Tourism and experiences, local food and harvest from nature's treasury, art and culture and use of nature for recreation and exercise, mysticism and good stories, are development areas for Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park, and Suzanne Palmquist will present this transfrontier co-operation.

<http://rm.coe.int/1680471b61>



The great journey

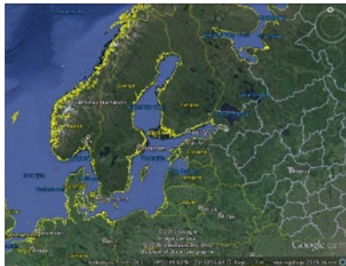
How Finnish culture from the 16th century still forms the landscape of Sweden and Norway.

Suzanne Palmquist, Finnskogen Nature & Culture Park, Swedish side.

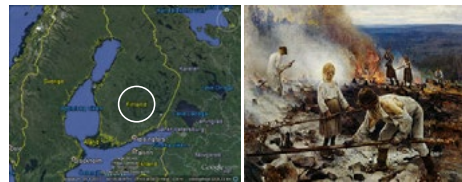
October 1st 2015



The Nordic countries today



The slash-and-burn culture in Finland, 15-17th century



Painting by Eero Järnefelt 1893



The "earth's green scarf", the Taiga

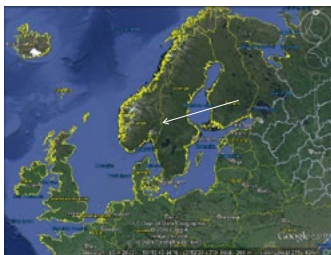


Who were the Forest Finns?

- Slash-and-burn farmers. Could get great harvests when succeeded. They also had cattle; goats and cows for milk, cheese and butter.
- They had a special way of building houses, and a special folklore.
- They migrated in the period 1580-1690, but we still see tracks of them in the area we call Finnskogen (Finn Forest): Finnish names on places and buildings. The Forest Finns are also a national minority in Norway, a historic minority in Sweden.



Between 1360 and 1809, Sweden and Finland were one country with the same king and administration. Migration from Finland took place within the country. Those who moved to Norway went abroad.



And if we zoom in



Landscape as an arena

- For farming; slash-and-burn, (from 18th century farming on fields), cattle, fishing and hunting
- For building houses
- For folklore. They believed that everything in nature had a spirit, or soul.



The smokehouse

It has no chimney, the smoke from the smokeoven remains in the room, up under the ceiling. The house is kept very warm.



One of the few smokeovens still in use



Can you see the smoke?



Many of the Forest Finn homesteads can be visited. Some are protected by law.



The landscape is still there – how can we manage it?

- The Forests Finn cultural heritage is essential for the area. Many activities take place, but there is a need for cooperation.
- With the European landscape convention as a base, we have started working together in the Finnskogen Nature & Culture Park. It covers the Finn Forest in two countries and works with 10-year charters. It is not a project.



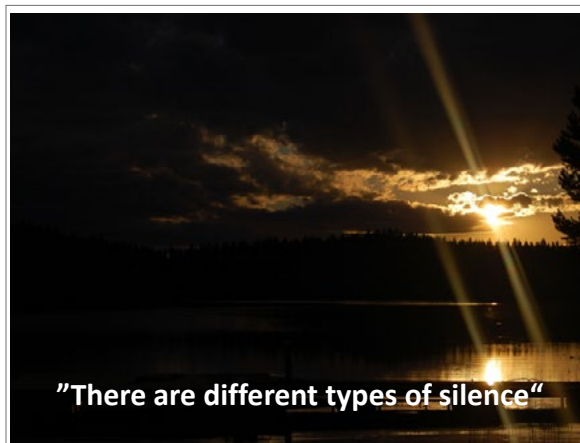
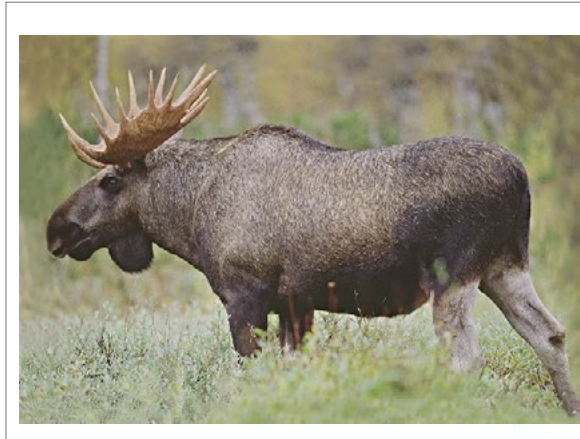
A Forest Finn landscape, still to be seen and visited



New values in the forest

- We have reached Peak Oil – now we need the boreal forests. Everything made by oil, can also be made by wood! Forests also create CO₂, offer good health gains, as recreation, outdoorlife, fishing, hunting, berries, sky with stars, wildlife and silence. Much of this is exotic to visitors from countries outside Scandinavia.





What is the "Unique selling point"?



Challenge

- Can we manage to get authorities in Norway and Sweden to unite with the European landscape convention as a base in order to get a plan for the management of the Finn Forest area?
- We hope so, and we think so.
- So, let's get it done!



Welcome to visit the Finn Forest!



Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary landscape of the Lake Ohrid Region in Albania

Mrs Zhulieta Harasani

*MBA, PhD. General Director of Strategic Planning for Cultural Diversity and Heritage,
Ministry of Culture, Albania*

The natural and cultural heritage of the Ohrid Region comprises the ancient city of Ohrid and nearby Lake Ohrid.

Lake Ohrid is located in the southwest part of “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, on its border with the Republic of Albania. It is situated at an altitude of 683 m, bounded by high mountain chains to the east and west, reaching about 2 250 m in altitude. The Lake is one of the most voluminous lakes in Europe with a total surface area of 358 sq. km, of which approximately two-thirds are located in “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and about one-third in the Republic of Albania. It contains over 1 400 native species, including around 300 species endemic to Lake Ohrid. With a geological and biological history of over one million years, Lake Ohrid stands out as one of the oldest lakes in Europe and is a remarkable biodiversity hotspot of global importance. It has been estimated that it is the lake with the highest biodiversity in the world, taking into account the number of endemic species per square kilometre.

Several protected areas have been designated at national level, such as the Pogradec Aquatic and Terrestrial Protected Landscape; the Drilon National Monument in Albania; the Lake Ohrid Monument of Nature and Galicica National Park in “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”. The Lake and its surroundings have been given the status of an Important Bird Area (IBA), both in Albania and Macedonia, and it is also part of the European Green Belt initiative, the most comprehensive transboundary conservation initiative in Europe.



Map of the Ohrid region.

The city of Ohrid has been a cultural centre of great importance for the Balkan and Slavonic languages. Its churches are renowned for their frescoes and icons. As an episcopal city, Ohrid was also an important cultural centre. The area holds the best preserved complete ensemble encompassing archeological remains from the Bronze Age up to the Middle Age; religious architecture from the 7th-19th century and urban structure representing the vernacular architecture from the 18th-19th centuries; Byzantine arts are represented by more than 2 500 sq. m of frescoes and over 800 icons of worldwide fame.

The World Heritage Property Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region was first inscribed on the World Heritage List as a natural property in 1979, under the criterion Superlative natural phenomena.

One year later, the World Heritage property was extended to include the cultural and historical area and further criteria were added, thus it became one of the first mixed World Heritage properties.

In 2009, at its 33rd session, the World Heritage Committee approved a minor boundary modification that slightly reduced the boundaries of the property to the north and west. Within this process, the creation of a buffer zone was encouraged by the Committee. On this occasion, the Committee also recommended that "a trans-boundary extension of the property to include the Albanian part of Lake Ohrid and its watershed be considered, in order to strengthen the value and integrity of the property".

The World Heritage Committee decided to select ten Pilot Projects to test the effectiveness of the Upstream Process, including the Pilot Project "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region" (Albania and "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia") (Decision 35 COM 12C).

In September 2011, Albania submitted a tentative list as a first step in the process of proposing this extension on the basis of the same cultural criteria of the area, but also proposing further criteria.

From a cultural perspective the preliminary proposal focuses on the historic centre of the city of Pogradec, the triconch church of Lin with its mosaics and the traces of the Via Egnatia in Qafe Thana, which are considered the main attributes demonstrating the importance of this region over the centuries. Pogradec is a town located by the lakeside at a site with a long history of occupation, as attested by the archaeological findings and the remains of a fortified settlement dating back to the 5th century, while its historical centre represents an example of 19th/20th-century Albanian vernacular architecture. The aesthetic and landscape values of the historic cultural setting of the lakeside are also underlined. The Tombs in Lower Selca were also mentioned as an important Illyrian settlement excavated in 1960s-70s, and included in the tentative list of Albania since 1996.

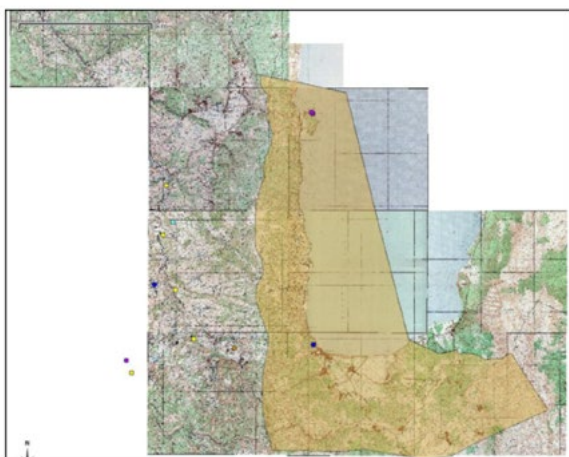
The first Phase of the Upstream process entailed the Advisory Scoping Mission to assess the feasibility of an extension for nomination to the already inscribed site. The mission was organised by the World Heritage Centre in co-operation with Albania, as a first step in the implementation of the Pilot Project "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region", proposed in the framework of this Upstream Process. This supports World Heritage nominations, established on an experimental basis following Decisions of the World Heritage Committee (34 and 35 COM 12). The aims were to provide transparent and systematic support in the nomination process in the very early stages of their preparation, as well as to test more co-operative working methods among the State Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, with the broad aim of improving protection and management of World Heritage properties.

The mission identified the following main threats: unplanned urban development; waste water and solid waste disposal; natural habitat alteration; and destruction and depletion of natural resources.

The underlying causes of these threats have been identified as follows – management challenges: institutional arrangements and lack of co-ordination and co-operation; expertise and knowledge: need for comprehensive understanding of the heritage, the regional values and their threats; transboundary co-operation: need to strengthen the transboundary

management structure; awareness: need for shared common vision, both within communities and across boundaries.

Among the potential cultural attributes conveying the cultural value of the proposed extension (Albanian part of the Lake) the following can be mentioned: tri-conch church of Lin, similar to the tetraconch church in Ohrid, 6th century, with coloured floor mosaics. The remains of the structures are located at the top of a peninsula formed by a hilly outcrop close to the lakeside, connected to the mainland through a stretch of lowland, today converted into arable land; pile-dwelling archaeological site. South of Lin, near Bukezë, the remains of a pile dwelling settlement was documented. No precise information about its location and structure could be provided by the State representatives; the Castle of Pogradec, cultural monument of the first category; the historic centre of Pogradec; traces of the ancient Via Egnatia road; and the monumental tombs of Lower Selca carved in stone, dating back to IV-II century BC.



Map of the proposed extension of the inscribed property (in yellow).

The second Phase (2014-2017) of the Pilot Project for the Upstream process initiates the Project "Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region". The implementation phase of this joint EU-UNESCO project aims to profile this transboundary area by assessing its values and opportunities for sustainable development, and to improve capacities for the effective management of natural and cultural heritage.

The project is building a participatory process for integrated management planning and the preparation of a dossier by the Albanian authorities to extend the World Heritage property to the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid region. It is co-ordinated by UNESCO World Heritage Centre, while the main partners involved are: the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Albania,

the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Albania, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"; the Ministry of Culture, Cultural Heritage Protection Office (CHPO), the International Centre for the Study, the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The European Union is contributing €1.7 m to the project, in the framework of its assistance to pre-accession countries in the field of Environment and Climate Change. Additionally, the Government of Albania is providing €170 000, bringing the total budget for this three-year project to approximately €1.87 m.

The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to the sustainable development of the cross-border Lake Ohrid region.

The specific objectives are: to reinforce the management of the shared natural and cultural heritage of the transboundary Lake Ohrid region, in view of its possible recognition as a World Heritage property; and to build a participatory process for integrated management planning and the preparation of a dossier by the Albanian authorities to extend the World Heritage property to the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid region.

The expected results are: an improved transboundary co-operation and management effectiveness in place, for the protection and sustainable development of the natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region: reinforcement of transboundary co-operation (activity 1); establishment of integrated management mechanisms (activity 2); capacity building for management effectiveness and transboundary co-operation (activity 3); and the important cultural and natural assets of the Lake Ohrid region identified and safeguarded by the local and national authorities: profiling of the transboundary area and its sustainable tourism opportunities (activity 4); technical assistance for the preparation of the extension file of the World Heritage property (activity 5); implementation of a waste awareness campaign through Pilot Actions on Waste Water and Solid Waste (activity 6).

Activities to date

The Inception Workshop held in Pogradec (15-16 September 2014) started this three-year phase of the project designed to reinforce the protection and sustainable development of the Lake Ohrid region. It reconfirmed the high interest and commitment of all project partners to the project.

Five management planning workshops are planned for the second phase of the project, aiming to support the elaboration of an integrated management system for the Lake Ohrid region.

The First Management Planning Workshop took place in Korça (Albania) on 25-26 March 2015. It was designed to establish a core team and management plan preparation statement, as well as stakeholder identification. Representatives from Albania and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” participated in the work (including: national authorities from the respective Ministries of Environment and Culture; local authorities from the Municipalities of the Lake Ohrid region; Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN); and also representatives from UNESCO.

The Second Management Planning Workshop in the framework of this project took place at the Regional Centre for Restoration (Institute of Cultural Monuments) in Tirana, Albania, on 3-4 June 2015. Around 20 Albanian and Macedonian experts, supported by six international experts from the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee (IUCN, ICCROM and ICOMOS) developed a joint vision statement for the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid region. The experts from IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM gave presentations on theoretical aspects of management of World Heritage properties and the progress in the

ongoing baseline assessment of natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region. The Macedonian experts shared their experience in developing a vision and management objectives for the existing property.

A Transboundary Platform Meeting of the project “Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region” was held in Ohrid, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, on 2 October 2015. It was designed to improve and facilitate bilateral co-operation between representatives from both Albanian and Macedonian local and central administrations, the tourism sector, and those in charge of urban and rural development, culture, nature protection, resource management and the environment.

Another Management Planning Workshop on “Operationalising the activities foreseen” is planned to be held in Pogradec, Albania, on 9-10 December 2015.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d88f>

Towards Strengthened Governance of the Shared Trans-boundary Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region

Zhuljeta Harasani, Albania

OCTOBER 2015

**THE SHARED TRANSBOUNDARY
NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION.**

The World Heritage Property "Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region"

- located at an altitude of 683 m
- bounded by high mountain chains to the east and west, reaching about 2,250 m in altitude
- one of the most voluminous lakes in Europe
- total surface area of 358 km², of which approximately two-thirds are located in the FYR of Macedonia and about one-third in the Republic of Albania
- over 1,400 native species, including around 300 species endemic to Lake Ohrid
- over 160,000 people live around Lake Ohrid, with almost 52,000 in Albania (2011 census data)
- about 300,000 visitors explore the region's natural and cultural heritage every year.

**TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF
THE SHARED TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE OHRID
REGION.**

"Awards" to Lake Ohrid and its surroundings

- has been given the status of an Important Bird Area (IBA) both in Albania and Macedonia
- Is part of the European Green Belt initiative, the most comprehensive transboundary conservation initiative in Europe.
- Pogradec Protected Landscape
- Prespa National Park
- Lake Ohrid Protected Landscape and
- Galicica National Park.
- With a geological and biological history of over one million years, Lake Ohrid stands out as one of the oldest lakes in Europe and a remarkable biodiversity hotspot of global importance.
- It has been estimated that it is the lake with the highest biodiversity in the world, taking into account the number of endemic species per surface area.

**TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED
TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF
THE LAKE OHRID REGION.**

WHS

1979 The Lake Ohrid is first inscribed on the World Heritage List as a natural property, under criterion (iii) on superlative natural phenomena (today criterion (vii)).

1980 The World Heritage property is extended to cultural criteria (i), (iii) and (iv) and becomes one of the first mixed World Heritage properties.

Criterion (i): represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
Criterion (iii): bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
Criterion (iv): be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
Criterion (vii): contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.

**TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED
TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF
THE LAKE OHRID REGION.**

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE REGION OF POGRADEEC

1. The Castle of Pogradec
2. tri-conch church similar with tetraconch church in Ohrid, 6th century
Coloured floor mosaics (120 m²)
3. Via Egnatia which connected Rome with Constantinople
4. The monumental tombs of Lower Selca carved in stone dating back to IV-II century BC

**TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED
TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE
OHRID REGION.**

EU-IPA _UNESCO Project (Scoping phase _ 2011-2014)

2012 Phase One of the Upstream process entails the Advisory Scoping Mission. In 2012 this Mission was carried out to assess the feasibility of extending the already inscribed property to Albania. This mission was carried out by two Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee ICOMOS and IUCN) and was financed through International Assistance of the World Heritage Fund.

THREATS IDENTIFIED:

1. Unplanned urban development,
2. waste water and solid waste disposal ,
3. natural habitat alteration and
4. destruction and depletion of natural resources.

DUE TO:

1. **Management challenges:** Institutional arrangements and lack of coordination and cooperation
2. **Expertise and knowledge:** Need for comprehensive understanding of the heritage and the regional values and their threats
3. **Transboundary cooperation:** Need to strengthen transboundary management structure
4. **Awareness** Need for shared common vision both within communities and across boundaries

**TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED
TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF
THE LAKE OHRID REGION.**

UNESCO World Heritage Centre - Project coordinator

Project partners
 The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Albania
 The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Albania
 The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of the Republic of Macedonia
 Ministry of Culture - Cultural Heritage Protection Office (CHPO)
 ICCROM (International Centre for the Study, Preservation & Restoration of Cultural Property)
 ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites)
 IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature)

Budget
 The European Union: 1.7 million EUR
 The Government of Albania: 170,000 EUR,
 Total budget: 1.87 million EUR

Project duration : 3 years (2015-2017)

**TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED
TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE OHRID
REGION.**

Overall objective of the project :

To contribute to the sustainable development of the cross-border Lake Ohrid region.

Specific objectives:

- I. To reinforce the management of the shared natural and cultural heritage of the transboundary Lake Ohrid region in view of a possible recognition as World Heritage property.
- II. To build a participatory process for integrated management planning and the preparation of a dossier by the Albanian authorities to extend the World Heritage property to the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid region.

TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION.

Results expected:

I. Improved trans boundary cooperation and management effectiveness in place for the protection and sustainable development of the natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region

(a) Reinforcement of transboundary cooperation (activity 1)
 (b) Establishment of integrated management mechanisms (activity 2)
 (c) Capacity Building on management effectiveness and transboundary cooperation (activity 3)

TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION.

Results expected

II. The important cultural and natural assets of the Lake Ohrid region identified and safeguarded by the local and national authorities

(a) Profiling of the transboundary area and its sustainable tourism opportunities (activity 4)
 (b) Technical Assistance for the preparation of the extension file of the World Heritage property (activity 5)
 (c) Implementation of waste awareness campaign through Pilot Actions on Waste Water and Solid Waste (activity 6)

TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION.

Activities to date:

15 – 16 September - **The Inception Workshop.**
 25 - 26 march 2015 - **First Management Planning Workshop** : as part of a series of five workshops to support the elaboration of an integrated management system for the Lake Ohrid Region, took place in Korça, Albania.
 3 - 4 June 2015 - **Second Management Planning workshop** in the framework of this project took place on at the Regional Centre for Restoration (IMK) in Tirana, Albania.

Around 20 Albanian and Macedonian experts, supported by 6 international experts from the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee (IUCN, ICCROM and ICOMOS), gathered at the second Management Planning "Visioning" Workshop to discuss and develop joint vision statements for the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid region. The experts from IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM gave presentations on theoretical aspects of management of World Heritage properties and the progress in the ongoing baseline assessment of natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region. The Macedonian experts shared their experience in developing a vision and management objectives for the existing property.

2 October 2015 - **"Transboundary Platform Meeting"**, in Ohrid, Macedonia.
 9-10 December 2015 - **"Operationalising the activities foreseen"**, in Pogradec Albania.

TOWARDS STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE OF THE SHARED TRANSBOUNDARY NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LAKE OHRID REGION.

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|--|--|--|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| No | Activity | Required action | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Preparation of Terms of Reference and preparation of the detailed work plan | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Finalisation of selection procedure of the sub-contractors | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | a) Organisation of kick off workshop and project launching ceremony | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | b) establishment of core and extended stakeholder group among Albanian institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Support to existing transboundary management structures: Organisation of 8 transboundary Platform meetings for each milestone of the project | Selected contractors / UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Defining and Understanding the property: Analysis of available literature, data, information, plans and existing plans | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Baseline assessments, mapping of natural and cultural heritage, including desk and field research on cultural and natural heritage assets and their potential to contribute to OUV | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Capacity building programme: Development of the programme content and elaboration and preparation of the training materials | Selected contractors / UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|--|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| No | Activity | Required action | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Series of 5 two-day workshops focused on the preparation of the management plan: a) establishment of core team and management plan preparation statement b) property vision and management objectives c) stakeholder consultation and management options d) management measures e) management actions | Selected contractors / UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Series of 5 thematic trainings on a) monitoring b) climate change adaptation c) visitor management d) business planning e) disaster risk reduction | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Elaboration of integrated management plan for transboundary Lake Ohrid region Stakeholders analysis - conduct detailed analysis | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Determining borders of the property and preparation of databases and GIS | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Drafting final management plan | Selected contractors with beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Delivery of the final plan for approval | Selected contractors with beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| No | Activity | Required action | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Technical Assistance for the preparation of the extension file of the transboundary World Heritage property: identifying attributes and features | Selected contractors with beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Technical Assistance for the preparation of the comparative analysis | Selected contractors with beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Technical Assistance for the preparation of the nomination / extension dossier | Selected contractors with beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Soft-based tourism and sustainable development opportunities: Assessment of current state of infrastructure | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Technical Assistance for the elaboration of strategy document identifying sustainable development opportunities including soft tourism based on cultural and natural heritage | Selected contractors with beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Planning and Producing soft tourism infrastructure | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 20 | Putting in place soft tourism infrastructure | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Preparation and dissemination of communication material (in English and local languages) | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Pilot Actions on waste water and solid waste: Setting up of a coordination group and development of a waste implementation plan | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Per-phase of infrastructure, installation and operationalisation of infrastructure | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Waste awareness campaign | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Progress Report to the Donor | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Evaluation | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Final reporting and closure of the project | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



THANK YOU!



FALEMINDERIT!



HVALA!

OCTOBER 2015

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|---|--|-------------------------------|---|----|------|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|--|
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| 22 | Pilot Actions on waste water and solid waste: Setting-up of a coordination group and development of a waste implementation plan | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Purchase of infrastructure, installation and operationalization of infrastructure | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Waste awareness campaign | Selected contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Progress Report to the Donor | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 27 | Final reporting and closure of the project | UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Workshop 3 / Atelier 3

Landscapes: diverse cultures and natural features, a richness

Paysages : des cultures et caractéristiques naturelles diverses, une richesse

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Małgorzata Opechowska

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

Mr Vidmantas Bezaras

Director of Protected Areas and Landscape Department, Ministry of the Environment, Lithuania

Rapporteur

Mrs Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio

Professor Emeritus of Landscape Architecture, Genoa, Italy

Cross-border co-operation on landscape between Croatia and Montenegro

Mrs Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic

Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Croatia

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

On the east coast of the Adriatic, in Croatia and Montenegro, various aspects of development (especially resulting from tourism and large-scale investment projects) threaten to degrade and destroy landscape values. Natural and cultural heritage of outstanding value is the most important resource of the cross-border region of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska. In 1979, both the City of Dubrovnik and the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor joined the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites. These jointly create one of the most attractive landscapes in the Adriatic area, which is also confirmed by the massive number of tourist visits. In addition to two UNESCO sites, the whole region of Dubrovnik-Neretva County and Boka Kotorska Bay constitutes an exceptional cultural landscape, blending diverse and abundant layers of natural and cultural heritage. Adequate protection, planning and management of this landscape are key to its sustainable development.

The areas of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska (which have cultural and natural heritage and overall landscape of similar characteristics) face the same problems when it comes to protecting and managing their valuable resources. The landscape is at risk of being inadequately managed, and thus devastated. Current development trends, as well as excessive and inadequate construction, are threatening to degrade this authentic landscape and destroy its natural and created values.

The mountain of Vrmac is a peninsula, dividing the Bay of Kotor from the Bay of Tivat. Its territory is likewise divided between these two municipalities, Kotor and Tivat. Due to its evident natural and cultural qualities, it was selected as the first pilot area.



Bay of Kotor and mountain of Vrmac.



The city of Dubrovnik and Srđ massif.

The city of Dubrovnik, the administrative and economic centre of Dubrovnik – Neretva County – has been developed on the sea cliffs. The broader territory of the city encompasses the suburbs, fortress, the district behind the Old City and the island of Lokrum. Above the Old City rises the Srđ massif. Srđ, the protagonist of almost every image of the city, is perfectly expressed by the contrast between its intact slopes and the densely-woven urban fabric at its feet. Srđ is strongly connected in terms of history, culture and tourism. Nowadays, Srđ hill serves as a recreational area for local residents. Even though it is not a UNESCO site, nor located in its buffer zone, it is functionally and symbolically part of the city. Construction projects such as the planned apartments and a golf course (covering an area 17 times larger than the medieval walled city) will have immense consequences for the functioning of the whole area, even disregarding the changes to the visual aspect.

Vrmac and Srđ share a number of similarities. They are both well-preserved natural areas, forming an integral part of the region together with the old towns of Dubrovnik and Kotor. They have both been largely neglected in recent decades as part of the cultural landscape and they have both recently become the subject of development through large-scale investment projects. Of course there are some differences but the similarities make both pilot cases easily comparable and enable a very fruitful exchange of experiences. Essentially, the most important problem the region faces is that various stakeholders, especially policy-makers, perceive natural and cultural heritage as an obstacle to development.

The economic value of landscape is not sufficiently recognised, despite the fact that it is one of the region's basic resources and a possible driver of development. This was the starting point for the Project Heritage, driver of development, a partnership action, coordinated by institutions and organisations from the

regions of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska, designed to improve the protection, management and planning of the landscape.

The project targeted improved collaboration between the actors, through implementing joint programmes, education, transfer of knowledge and know-how, as well as awareness-raising activities. Furthermore, the project was designed to enlarge professionals' knowledge and increase citizen awareness of how landscape heritage can be used as a driver of development. Within the context of the project, these activities are often referred to as new methodologies in the protection and management of landscape.

The Project Heritage, driver of development was funded by the European Union and implemented within the Cross-Border Programme of Croatia-Montenegro, under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). The functional lead partner was the Municipality of Tivat, while the main partner in Croatia was the Physical Planning Institute of Dubrovnik-Neretva County. The project partners were: non-governmental organisations – the EXPEDITIO Centre for Sustainable Spatial Development and the Cultural Heritage Association, NAPREDAK Gornja Lastva, in Montenegro; the Dubrovnik Neretva County Regional Development Agency, DUNEA, and the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values in the Dubrovnik-Neretva County in Croatia.

In Montenegro, the project associates were: the Administration for Cultural Properties Protection of Montenegro; the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro; and the South East European (SEE) Heritage Network. In Croatia, the project associates included: the Conservation Department in Dubrovnik for the area of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County; the Croatian Section of the European Council for the Village and the Small Town (ECOVAST); and the Institution Priority Actions Programme Regional

Activity Centre, Split. The project lasted for 23 months (11 March 2013-10 February 2015).

The approach towards protection, management and planning of landscape in the project has been characterised by methods and tools which can be described as good practice and represent innovative approaches, at least in the context of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska. Some of the methods and tools used are:

- ▶ Participatory approach: by being involved in project activities, stakeholders develop a sense of ownership of the project. The participation of various stakeholders ensures better quality of project activities and improves its sustainability; in addition, participatory processes are good opportunities for stakeholders to network;
- ▶ Workshops: useful for a small number of highly motivated people interested in a specific topic, offering the chance to exchange ideas, obtain practical knowledge and establish personal contacts;
- ▶ Training: useful for a small number of selected participants to obtain practical knowledge;
- ▶ Studies and guidelines: methods for jointly developing and applying methodology and obtaining concrete results that could be used later, in a specific area;
- ▶ Study visits: this is a good method for learning about good practices and experiences in neighbouring regions; since the project envisages a joint study visit for partners/associates from Croatia and Montenegro, this method will improve their links.

The Landscape Days campaign project partners wanted to inform the public about the objectives, processes and results of a project, but above all, to establish co-operation with the public, in order to explore various landscape uses through artistic and other social events, and to increase interest in spatial and tourism development in areas of natural and cultural heritage.

The following events took place within the Landscape Days campaign in Dubrovnik: photography exhibition Landscape of Dubrovnik (of photographs taken by Dubrovnik residents); photography exhibition Storm Chasers by the local photographic group; International Symposium The future of the historic urban landscape of Dubrovnik, UNESCO World Heritage – new methodologies for urban conservation and development in a territorial context with presentation of studies and a photographic exhibition Landscape – the stage of life; an exhibition, singing and drawing event at Saint Klara; and promotion of a brochure and maps of the cross-border region of Boka Kotorska and Dubrovnik-Neretva County.

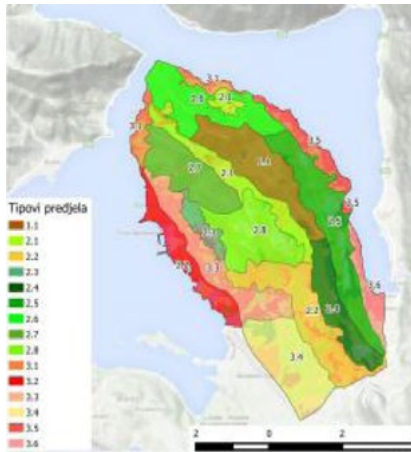
In Boka Kotorska the following events took place within the Landscape Days campaign: Landscape of Boka through the eyes of people, photographic exhibition; dry stone construction three-day workshop in Gornja Lastva (Vrmac); Concert at dawn in Gornja Lastva (Vrmac); Concert at full moon (Vrmac); Art at sunset in Gornja Lastva (Vrmac); Music on top of the hill in St Vid (Vrmac); and Culinary event Heritage in the pot (*Baština u loncu*).

Studies and guidelines

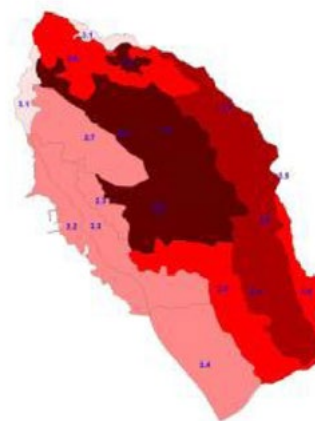
Lack of a knowledge base (analyses, studies, assessments and guidelines) for the protection and improvement of landscape was identified in the cross-border area, especially insufficient co-ordination between legislative frameworks at local and national level, as well as a lack of models for economic evaluation of landscape and inadequate assessment of landscape itself. Therefore, the project has foreseen making jointly-developed studies and guidelines for improving a legislative framework, economic valorisation, more effective protection and management of landscape for Dubrovnik-Neretva county and Boka Kotorska. They will serve as the basis for developing and updating planning and policy documents in the region. The following studies analysed landscape as part of the project: Study of the natural values of Vrmac (Montenegro); Study of the cultural heritage of Vrmac (Montenegro); Study of identification and valorisation of the natural and architectural heritage of Dubrovnik (Croatia); and Analysis of Dubrovnik cadastre from the 19th century, with transcription of building parcels register and creation of a database (the city of Dubrovnik in the Francis cadastre).

All the above studies provided input for the landscape analysis: Cultural landscape of Vrmac (Montenegro) and Identification and valorisation of the natural and cultural landscape of Dubrovnik (Croatia).

The Study of the cultural landscape of Vrmac identifies and assesses Vrmac's natural and cultural characteristics and values. The goal of the study was to identify the characteristics of Vrmac's landscape by using integrated methods which consider cultural and natural heritage. It identifies and describes landscape types based on the methodology of Landscape Character Assessment and Historic Landscape Assessment. The Study analyses the spatial development of Vrmac Hill over time. It describes the main activities, functions and ways of using this territory and also traditional knowledge and skills, historical events and famous personalities living there. Terrain research results complement existing data, visual and morphological characteristics. Data and information are organised by using models, mathematical statistical methods, GIS and methods of synthesis interpretation. Models of typological classification of landscape, visual exposure



Vrmac: Landscape Character Types/Areas.



Vrmac: Landscape sensibility and vulnerability assessment.

and morphological characteristics were also used. Trends and drivers of change, as well as pressures and threats to the landscape, are being analysed, and vulnerability of the specific landscape to change.

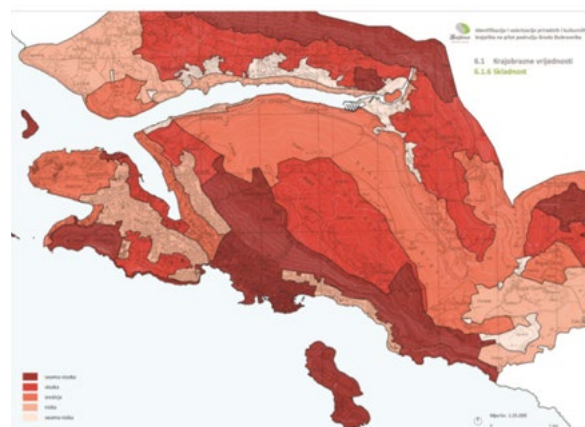
The main parts of the study are: analysis of spatial planning documentation; analysis of natural, cultural, visual and historical features; identification of landscape character types/areas; valorisation and vulnerability assessment; and guidelines for the protection, planning and management of landscape.

This study will provide input for spatial plans and strategies for the municipality of Tivat and Kotor. It stresses the value of landscape as a potential source for economic development. The study can also serve as a basis for presenting and promoting the values of Vrmac, and as a model of methodology for defining and improving cultural landscape elsewhere.

The Study of cultural landscape of Dubrovnik is being conducted by experts who are evaluating the characteristics of the city and its settings in a broader context. The study will seek to understand the Dubrovnik area through individual features of the landscape, urban issues and their interaction in the last few decades as one rational and integrated system. This will be a starting point for establishing effective protection, management and planning systems of this landscape. The study consists of: integral evaluation of the area (landscape analysis, mapping, assessment and integration of different layers of cultural, natural and landscape values); analysis of shortcomings

of legal protection and the management system in areas of outstanding character; characteristics of spatial development of this area and identification of drivers of current changes, together with vulnerability assessment and identification of possible areas of conflict; and defining the concept and methodology of a heritage impact assessment (HIA), together with guidelines and recommendations for the protection and management of heritage.

These studies are very important since their recommendations provide input for spatial planning documentation of the region and city. They will serve as support in a decision-making process, when it comes to the development pressures that have recently been emerging and which threaten to devalue this landscape.



Dubrovnik: Landscape valorisation.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d89f>

<http://rm.coe.int/1680474a50>

THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION Landscape and transfrontier cooperation
The landscape knows no boundary, Andorra la Vella, Andorra 1-2 October 2015

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015



Biserka DUMBOVIC BILUSIC
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Croatia
Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015



The project "Heritage – Driver of Development" was funded by the European Union and implemented within the cross-border programme Croatia-Montenegro, under the (IPA).
The lead partners: **Municipality of Tivat**, (Montenegro) and **Physical Planning Institute of Dubrovnik-Neretva County**(Croatia)
The project partners were: the non-governmental organizations EXPEDITIO Center for Sustainable Spatial Development and the Cultural Heritage Association NAPREDAK Gornja Lastva in Montenegro; and the Dubrovnik Neretva County Regional Development Agency DUNEa and the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values in the Dubrovnik-Neretva County in Croatia.

Natural and cultural heritage of outstanding value is the most important resource of the cross-border region of **Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska**



CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

PILOT AREA OF DUBROVNIK



PILOT AREA OF BOKA KOTORSKA



CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

In 1979 **Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor** join the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.
The whole region of **Boka Kotorska Bay** constitutes an exceptional cultural landscape in the Adriatic area.

PILOT AREA OF THE MOUNTAIN VRMAC



CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

In 1979, the **City of Dubrovnik** join the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.
The whole region of Dubrovnik constitute an exceptional cultural landscape. It is one of the most attractive landscapes in the Adriatic area.

PILOT AREA OF CITY OF DUBROVNIK

The broader territory of the city, encompassing the suburbs, fortress, the district behind the Old City, and the island of Lokrum



CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

PROBLEMS

- various aspects of development especially through tourism and large-scale investment projects threaten to degrade and destroy landscape values in both areas
- abandoned rural settlements and landscapes on the Vrmac mountain
- The areas of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska, have overall landscape of similar characteristics. The landscape is at risk of being inadequately managed and thus devastated.





CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

AIMS of the project:

- to improve collaboration between the actors through implementing joint programs, education, transfer of knowledge and know-how as well as awareness raising activities.
- to enlarge professionals' knowledge and increase citizens' awareness of how landscape heritage can be used as a driver of development. Within the context of the project these activities are often referred to as new methodologies in protection and management of landscape.





CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES

"Concert at full moon"




CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES
„Art at the sunset“ in Gornja Lastva (Vrmac)

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES
Culinary event “Heritage in the pot”

Baština u loncu

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

“a three-day workshop on dry stone making in Gornja Lastva (Vrmac)

exhibition „STORM CHASERS“

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES
Exhibitions, conferences, workshops: “Landscape Days” campaign in Dubrovnik

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

STUDY OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF VRMAC
Landscape Character Assessment
Historic Landscape Character

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

STUDY OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF VRMAC
valorisation and vulnerability assessment

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

STUDY OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF DUBROVNIK
Landscape analysis, mapping, assessment and integration of different layers of cultural, natural and landscape values

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015

LANDSCAPE VALORISATION



THANK YOU ON ATTENTION



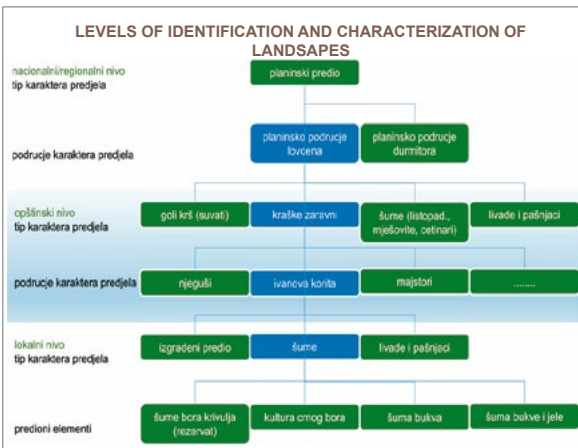
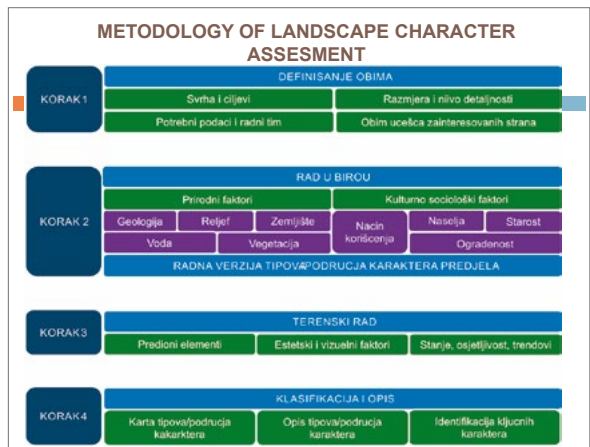


MANUAL FOR LANDSCAPE PLANNING

- INTRODUCTION
 - defining terminology in landscape planning in Montenegro, European Landscape Convention, legal basis / levels, schemes, purpose and which is intended
- IMPLEMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE PLAN
 - landscape analysis (methodology, implementation)
 - landscape plan
 - detailed study landscape
- PARTICIPATION
- VISION
- ANNEX - visual impact assessment, field form

TERMINOLOGY

- LANDSCAPE
- LANDSCAPE POLICY
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT
- LANDSCAPE PLANNING
- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
- NATURAL LANDSCAPE
- LANDSCAPE TYPES
- LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS
- LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS/ LANDSCAPE PATTERNS
- LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT
- LANDSCAPE EVALUATION
- LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY



INFORMATION BASE - OVERLAPPING OF MAPS

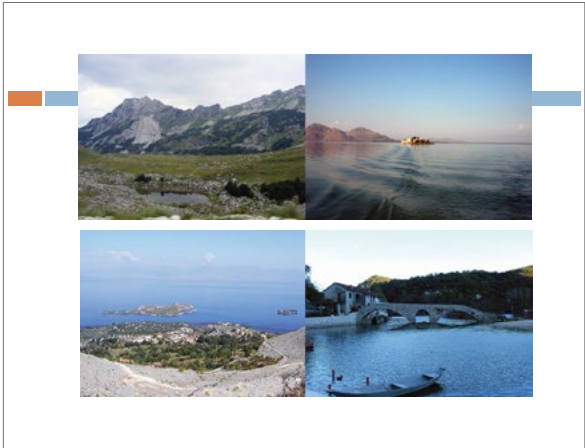
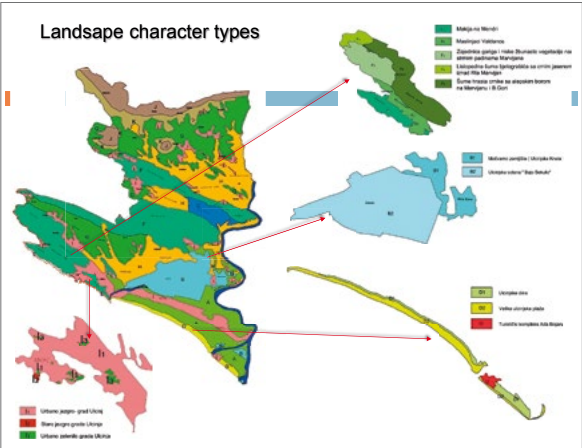
- Analysis of maps, relevant information and satellite imagery for understanding the landscape from and perception of how the various factors that shape the area appear together and formed the interaction patterns of landscape character
- research in office in field of: geology, terrain, land cover and distribution of settlements
- Overlapping maps should indicate a clear correlation between the different factors and allow the identification of areas with a similar character

Protection of natural and cultural landscapes and landscape planning

- Landscape plan may propose protection of natural areas which are recognized as valuable. Can propose boundaries of such sites, provide descriptions of areas and key features relevant to the protection of certain areas.
- Landscape plan can initiate protection of a cultural landscape on the basis of its authenticity, integrity, level of conservation, uniqueness and rarity, historical, scientific, architectural or other social significance. Can also provide guidance and measurements for the protection of "buffer" zones.

Landscape types - example Municipality of Ulcinj

- šume primorskog i planinskog pojasa na obalnim terasama
- Močvarna zemljišta na stajalnim terasama
- Jazovi sa baranskim sedimentima
- Šljakovito gipsovito stanište
- Primorski grebeni i oštokovske obale
- Bežičke zabađe na oštokovim kordunskim terasama
- Bežičke i planinske zabađe na filu (prijelazni gipsitar)
- Pijača sa ekstenzivnom poljoprivodom na obalnim terasama
- Izgrađena područja - naselja
- Planinske zabađe na masivnim kordunskim
- Predionske šumovite padine na obalnom

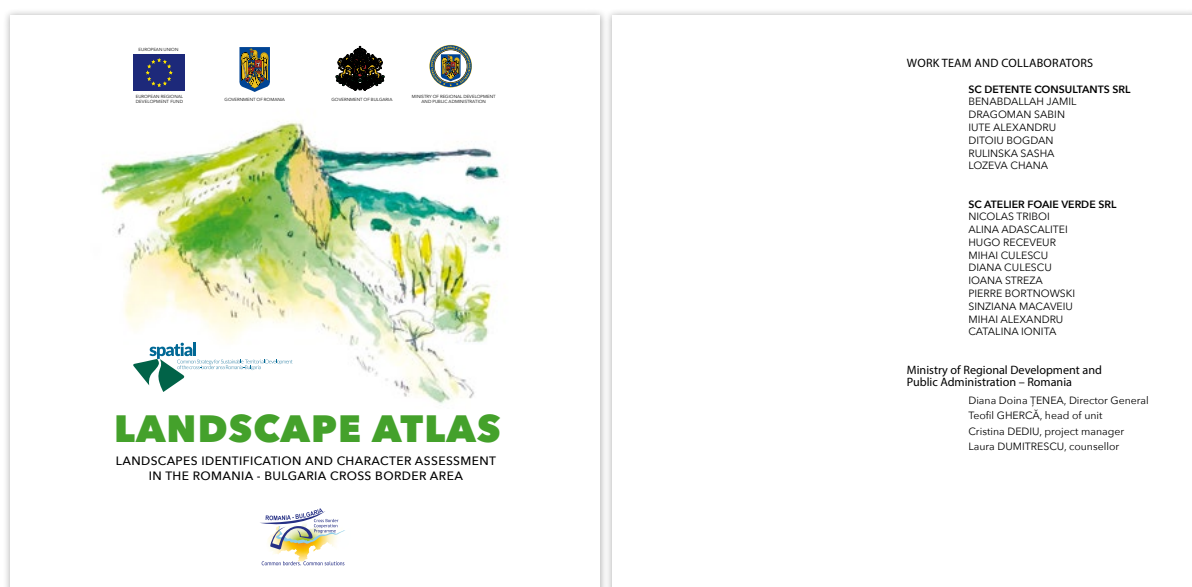


The Romania-Bulgaria Cross-Border Landscape Atlas

Mrs Cristina Dediu

*Counsellor, Responsible for the Spatial Project, Ministry of Regional Development
and Public Administration, Romania*

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d89c>





WE ARE GLAD TO INVITE YOU FOR A JOURNEY THROUGH THE EASTERN DANUBE LANDSCAPES



THE MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (MRDPA) EDITED THIS ATLAS IN ORDER TO CREATE A COMMON REFERENCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE LANDSCAPES. WE ALSO HOPE IT WILL ENCOURAGE THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES FROM THIS AREA AND OTHER RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS TO TAKE CONCRETE INITIATIVES IN BETTER VALUING THE LANDSCAPES.

100 LANDSCAPES UNITS AND 30 PANORAMIC VIEWPOINTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND PART OF THEM ARE PRESENTED IN THE PRINTED VERSION OF THE ATLAS. FULL PRESENTATION OF ALL THE LANDSCAPES UNITS, TOGETHER WITH RECOMMENDATION AND TECHNICAL GUIDELINES, ARE INCLUDED IN THE ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THE ATLAS TO BE DOWNLOADED FROM THE PROJECT WEBSITE, AVAILABLE ALSO IN BULGARIAN AND ROMANIAN LANGUAGES.

ON THE BASIS OF THIS EXISTING WORK, IT IS OUR INTENTION TO FURTHER EXPAND OUR COOPERATION ON THE LANDSCAPES, INCLUDING AT THE LEVEL OF THE DANUBE MACRO REGION. THUS, WE ENCOURAGE ALL THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES TO INITIATE PROJECTS IN ORDER TO PROTECT AND VALORISE THE LANDSCAPES OF THE ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER AREA.

THIS LANDSCAPE ATLAS IS PART OF A MORE COMPLEX PROJECT, COORDINATED BY MRDPA: SPATIAL - COMMON STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROSS BORDER ROMANIA-BULGARIA. SEVERAL OTHER ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN REALISED, AS REGARDS THE LANDSCAPES: AUDIT OF EXISTING LEGISLATION, COMMON METHODOLOGY, POLICY RECOMMENDATION.

OUR MAIN REASON FOR THIS PROJECT IS THAT LANDSCAPES ARE ONE OF THE KEY ELEMENTS OF A TERRITORIAL IDENTITY AND IS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A NATIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT FIELD, IT IS IMPORTANT FOR MRDPA TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, IN ORDER TO VALORISE ALL THE LANDSCAPES - NOT ONLY THOSE OF EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE.

THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AIMS TO CREATE A FRAMEWORK THROUGH TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS BORDER COOPERATION FOR THE LANDSCAPES TO BECOME A COMMON EUROPEAN VALUE THAT COULD BE SHARED BY DIFFERENT CULTURES AND NATIONS. IN THIS RESPECT, THE TERRITORIAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE CROSS BORDER AREAS CAN FACILITATE COMMON APPROACHES BETWEEN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AND REGIONS TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE PRESERVATION AND VALORISATION OF THE LANDSCAPES.

SEVIL SHHAIDEH, MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

"COMMON STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROSS-BORDER AREA ROMANIA-BULGARIA" (SPATIAL), MIS-ETC 171

The project „Common strategy for territorial development of the cross border area Romania-Bulgaria”, (MIS-ETC 171) is implemented by 12 partner institutions, central and local public administration, NGO from both countries, under the coordination of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration of Romania.

The project has been implemented in the period: February 2012-August 2015, had a budget of 4.151.147,26 euro and was financed by the Romania-Bulgaria Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013.

Main results of the project are:

- a common methodology for territorial planning;
- a common territorial database, a common set of indicators and cartographic fund. Hardware and software equipment's for the local public authorities from eligible area; analysis and territorial diagnosis of the current situation in the border area;
- a regional brand: The Eastern Danube Region. A gateway. An Odyssey, to promote the Romania-Bulgaria cross-border area at European level;
- Common strategy for territorial development of the cross-border area Romania-Bulgaria, as a base for future development strategic development and a framework that will better integrate the most important projects and joint initiatives;
- Implementation of 2 integrated pilot projects:
 - Strategic cross-border Concept for Spatial planning in the area of transport corridor no 9 and it's immediate hinterland - Veliko Tarnovo Municipality;
 - Elaboration of the Regional spatial development scheme of District Plevnia;
- Implementation of 5 thematic pilot projects:
 - Economic area: Growth across borders;
 - Human resources area: Enhancing skills and competences through linking training and business;
 - Land improvement area: Land improvement data base for the cross border area;
 - Tourism area: Capitalization of the landscapes from the cross border area;
 - Transport area:
 - Pre-feasibility study for the investment objective - Building the third bridge over Danube between Romania and Bulgaria;
 - Feasibility study and analysis of the Danube panoramic road.

FOCUS ON THE STUDY "INCREASING THE VALUE OF THE ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS-BORDER AREA LANDSCAPES":

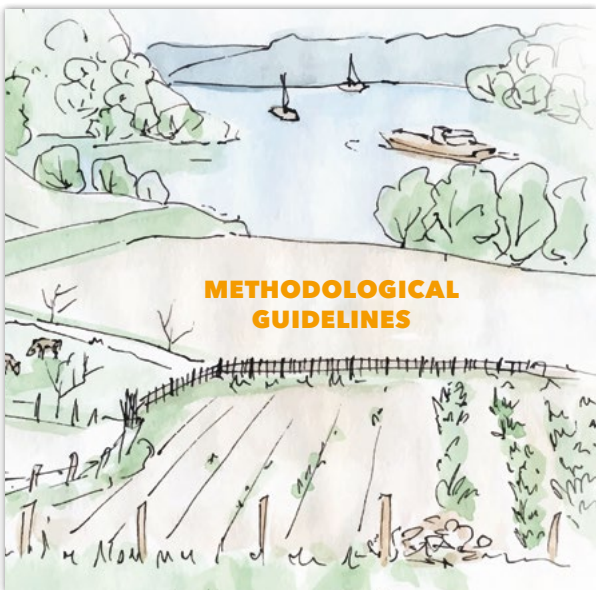
In the framework of the European Landscape Convention, the study "Increasing the value of the Romania-Bulgaria cross border area landscapes" aimed at providing first elements to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional and cross border level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes so as to maintain and improve landscape quality and bring the public, institutions and local and regional authorities to recognise the value and importance of landscape and to take part in related public decisions. The integration of the landscape dimension in the preparation of spatial management policies, both general and sectorial, will lead to a better protection and management of natural

heritage in the cross border area. In the framework of this study, the following tasks has been completed:

- An analysis of the current legislative situation concerning landscapes protection and management in Romania and Bulgaria
- A methodology for the inventory, evaluation and classification of the landscapes in the cross border area
- A landscape atlas of the cross border area
- A technical documentation for the implementation of panoramic viewpoints
- A report with recommendation of policies, measures and projects for the landscapes' protection and the promotion.



Danube near Oltina village, CONSTANTIA



METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

1- METHODOLOGY

1.1 THE CONCEPT OF LANDSCAPE: «SCIENTIFIC» AND SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS (PERCEPTIONS)

«Landscape» come always to existence at the intersection of objective and subjective elements.

Landscape is firstly related to the feelings that men have while watching a territory. This feeling is linked to each person's cultural and historical background. One territory, through the eyes of different persons, means often different landscapes.

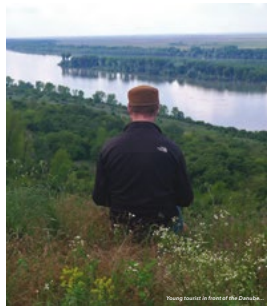
Landscape are «debatable». Landscapes are mainly emotions that can only be evaluated directly on the field.

> LANDSCAPE AS A PERCEPTION

Landscape is related to the relationship between people and places. People's perceptions transform land into the concept of landscape. Landscape is a subjective concept and therefore can be the object of many definitions and evaluation methods.

«In Europe, the concept of landscape emerged around the turn of the sixteenth century to denote a painting whose primary subject matter was natural scenery (Punter 1982; Cosgrove 1993)»

The visual perception is, of course, the first tool that assesses a landscape. That is why a part of the chosen indicators, created throughout this study to classify the landscapes, use the notion of visibility, or visible presence.



Thanks to these indicators, we analysed «subjective elements» through a well-defined methodology. We, therefore, create a comparison tool by exploiting the same indicators for all the different landscapes of the studied area.

This definition is a good introduction to understand the methodological principles we applied in order to design this landscape classification and the focus that has been made on the fundamental role played by farming and forestry in the shaping of the landscape.

Concept of «presence» or «visibility» is not just about visual perception, or how we see the land, but also about how we hear, smell and feel our surroundings. Eventually it is also about the feelings, memories or associations that they evoke.

> «LANDSCAPE»: BETWEEN NATURE & CULTURE

«Landscape» can mean a small patch of urban wasteland as well as a mountain range, an urban park or an opened lowland plain. It results from the way that different components of our environment – both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historical and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) interact with each other and are perceived by us.



«Thus a landscape can also be defined as a social structure with economic purposes developed in an initially «natural» setting.» (European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20.X.2000)

> KEY CONCEPTUAL LAYERS TO READ THE LANDSCAPE

«Picture» because landscape is an image, an «aesthetic object»... a subjective image created by perception. We can experience it because of the sensory stimuli that it generates.

«Geographical picture» because landscape can be described through the joint use of physical and human geography. The effects of multiple factors on a land (geological, hydrological, climatic...) will facilitate the developing of agriculture, the ploughing of soils and the choice for strategic places to build villages, roads, secular historical paths, fortresses.

Landscape is jointly created by nature and human actions that transform it by using it or that preserve it through the creation of protected areas.

«Dynamic picture» because the problematic of landscape is getting more and more complex when trying to grasp and to follow its evolutions. The speed and the complexity of their modifications as the diversity of the involved stakeholders requires us to abandon a static analysis and to create tools that fit this dynamics.

«Landscape is a heritage» because it is a something that we have to keep and transmit to the next generations.

The first step is to understand the essence of the heritage we received. The second is to protect it, to encourage sustainable ways of life and production that preserve it or even to try to correct the damages that occur.

The third is to improve people's education and to implement a relevant landscape management policy that will ensure that the next generations follow our path.

The poet René Char writes in 1944 that «our heritage is preceded by no testament», it inspires us the idea that it is now the time and our duty to write a testament through our awareness and actions in order to protect our heritage and to avoid its squandering by our heirs.



1.2 OUR METHODOLOGY

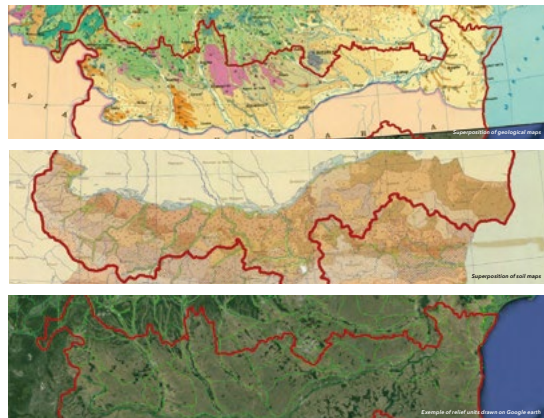
This study was organized in 3 steps:

- Step 1: Desk study
- Step 2: Field survey
- Step 3: Classification and recommendations

The definition of the landscape units was a complex work which needed an in-depth desk study and a field survey in order to confirm the first results of the desk study.

STEP 1: THE DESK STUDY

Firstly, we studied the geomorphology of the cross border area, the evolution of land use and its general history. We used historical maps in different fields and we created various thematic maps. All these maps were superposed on Geographical Information Systems and layers were created:



LANDSCAPE IS A PALIMPSEST

A palimpsest is a manuscript page from a scroll or book from which the text has been scrapped or washed out so that it can be reused.

Usually landscape layers are combined and also removed... many historical sites have been destroyed, stone by stone, and the materials have been used for building purposes in the neighbouring villages.

Each generation modifies the landscape for a specific purpose, but generally, there are still «elements», that can be used to understand the landscape's evolution.

These «field observations», correlated with historical data, maps... are very useful to understand for which reasons the territory used to be valorised, through commercial, agricultural or military activities and often through a mix of them.

Historical elements are the primary layers that have to be taken into account. They represent the rationale and tell the story of our predecessors. It is very often a strong inspiration and support for any intervention in the landscape.

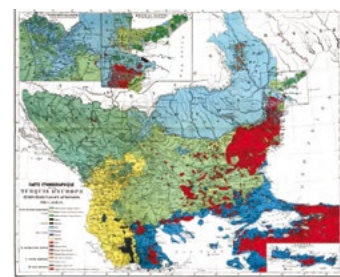
These elements are the result of an ancient and continuous relation between men and nature...

In order to analyse these changes, we gave a special attention to written or pictorial descriptions of the territory: movies, pictures, books, sketches...

Through the superposition of the layers, the logical coherence of the cross border area's territory has been revealed. For example, sandy soils fit for vegetables if they are in the vicinity of water sources that can be used for irrigation as it is the case in the Dabuleni, Izbiceni, and Sivo pole areas. These analysis permitted to define some theoretical units with different kind of boundaries.

3 types of boundaries were defined:

1. Clear boundaries based on landscape geomorphological elements such as steep escarpments or forest ridges
2. Visual continuity as the different types of landscape characters and areas rarely conform to administrative boundaries.
3. Transition landscapes, wide or small areas, where the passage from a landscape unit to another is made. Landscape is a continuum and its character does not, in general, change abruptly.



These general informations have been completed with thematic local points of interest



EXAMPLE OF A MULTILAYER ANALYSIS WHICH ILLUSTRATES GABRIEN AREA SPECIFICITIES



P. 14 / ROMANIA- BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

All these theoretical landscape units that were designed during the desk study had then to be checked and proofed through an exhaustive field survey.


Field survey provided the important ground level view that shows how the landscape is seen by people. It helped us also to identify key elements or features that are not apparent from the desk study and therefore helped us to record aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the area. The field survey has been prepared according to a precise methodology.


First, it focused on the most used transport and communication routes (roads, rural paths, navigable waterways...) in order to analyse the landscapes with the same point of view as local inhabitants, travellers, tourists, commuters or simply users.

Then, the less visible landscapes, the less connected to the transport network, such as floodplains, forests, agricultural lands, have been analysed.

The comparative study of the most and the least visible landscapes revealed subtle links between the notion of landscape and territory and allowed an objective overview of the current use and dynamics of the territory.

During the field survey, the main tools were visual ones such as drawing sketches or taking pictures in order to feed, illustrate and confirm our field perception and complete the analysis of our interviews and conversations with local inhabitants.



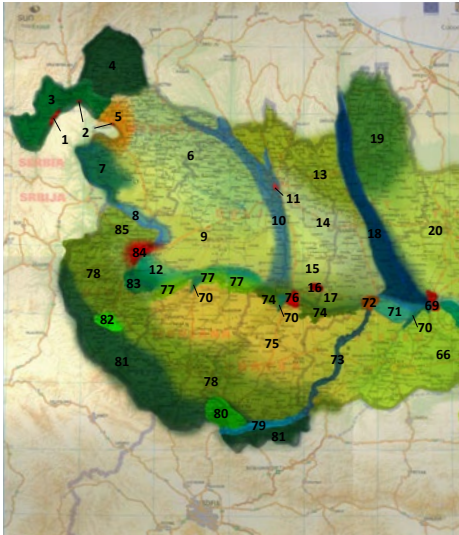


P. 15 / ROMANIA- BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 15

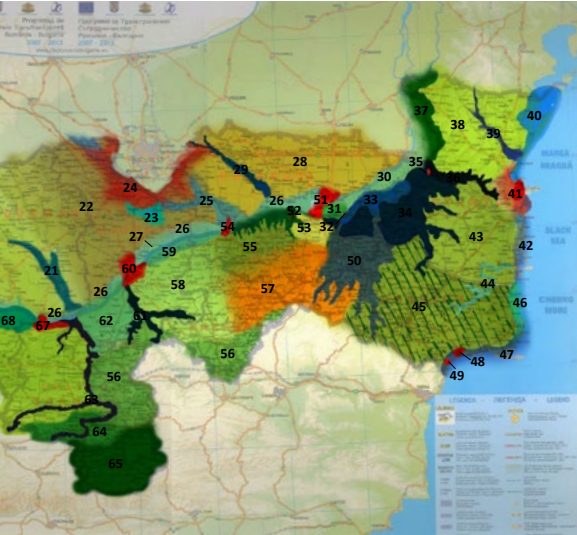
1.3 CHOICE OF LANDSCAPES UNITS: OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

Key elements to define the Landscape Units:

- 1-Valleys are very important communication axes due to the historical connections with the area main element: the Danube. A special focus has been made on the waterscape (lakes, rivers, sea) and on important points of connectivity along the Danube (twins cities)
- 2-The limits of the landscape units are sometimes very clear lines linked with geographical elements, but they can also be blurred and imprecise.
- 3-Different scales of landscapes has been illustrated such as macro meso-landscapes and micro landscapes. All the landscapes cannot have the same scale. The aim was to give the tools to analyze different scales of landscapes.
- 4-Specific landscape, with a strong cultural or historical importance or with a strong tourism potential, has been underlined.



P. 16 / ROMANIA- BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS



P. 17 / ROMANIA- BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 17

> LANDSCAPE UNITS

- 1 CAZANELE DUNARII
- 2 ADA KALEH / SIMIAN
- 3 IRON GATES NATURAL PARK - ORSOVA BAY
- 4 MEHEDINTI MOUNTAINS
- 5 DROBETA CORRIDOR
- 6 BALACITELI PIEDMONT
- 7 DANUBE FLOODPLAIN NEAR OSTROVU MARE
- 8 DANUBE FLOODPLAIN NEAR SALCEA
- 9 BAILESTILOR PLAIN
- 10 JIU FLOODPLAIN
- 11 ROMANESCU PARK
- 12 DANUBE FLOODPLAIN NEAR BISTRET
- 13 OLTETULUI PIEDMONT
- 14 ROMANATILOR PLAIN
- 15 DANUBE MEADOW NEAR DABULENI
- 16 WATERMELON AREA OF DABULENI
- 17 DANUBE FLOODPLAIN NEAR IANCA
- 18 OLT FLOODPLAIN
- 19 COTMEANA PIEDMONT
- 20 BOIANULUI AND GAVANU-BURDEA PLAIN AREA
- 21 VEDEA VALLEY
- 22 BURNAZULUI PLAIN
- 23 COMANA-CALUGARENI AREA
- 24 BUCHAREST PERI-URBAN AREA
- 25 ARGES VALLEY
- 26 DANUBE FLOODPLAIN BETWEEN TURNU MAGURELE AND CALARASI
- 27 GOSTINU BEACH
- 28 BARAGANI PLAIN
- 29 MOSTISTEA VALLEY
- 30 BORCEA DANUBE BRANCH
- 31 OSTROV HILLS
- 32 PACUIUL LUI SOARE ISLAND
- 33 OLTINEI PLATEAU LAKES
- 34 OLTINEI PLATEAU VALLEYS
- 35 AVORPOLIS VALLEY
- 36 CARASU VALLEY
- 37 HARSOVA TO CERNAVODA DANUBE RIVERSHORE
- 38 CASIMCEA PLATEAU
- 39 CASIMCEA VALLEY
- 40 SINOE LAKE
- 41 CONSTANTA CITY
- 42 ROMANIAN SEASIDE
- 43 COBANDI PLATEAU
- 44 KRAYMORSKA - COTU VAII DRY RIVER BEDS IN DOBRUDJA PLATEAU
- 45 DOBRUDJA PLATEAU

P. 18 / ROMANIA- BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

- 46 BULGARIAN SEASIDE NORTH FROM CAPE SHABLA
- 47 BULGARIAN SEASIDE SOUTH OF CAPE SHABLA
- 48 BALCHIK
- 49 ALBENA
- 50 SUHA REKA & HARSOVSKA REKA REGION
- 51 SILISTRA - CALARASI CITIES
- 52 SREBARNIA MANAGED RESERVE
- 53 HILLS AND LOWLANDS BETWEEN SILISTRA AND TUTRAKAN (WITH LAKES AND MARSHS)
- 54 TUTRAKAN - OLITENTA CITIES
- 55 WOODDED AREAS NORTH OF GLAVINITSA
- 56 RAZGRAD HILLS (HILLY AREA SOUTH FROM RAZGRAD)
- 57 LUDOGORIE (DULOVO, ISPERIH AND RAZGRAD WOODDED AREAS)
- 58 RURAL LANDSCAPES NORTHWEST FROM RAZGRAD
- 59 SLIVO POLE FLOODPLAIN AREA
- 60 RUSE - GIURGIU CITIES
- 61 LOMOVETE RIVERS GORGES AND ADJACENT AREAS
- 62 RURAL LANDSCAPES BETWEEN YANTRA AND LOMOVETE RIVERS
- 63 YANTRA AND ROSITSA
- 64 PREDBAKAN IN VELIKO TARNOVO REGION (THE LOWER PARTS OF THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS)
- 65 NORTHERN SLOPES OF CENTRAL BALKAN MOUNTAINS (IN ELENA REGION)
- 66 CENTRAL PART OF BULGARIAN DANUBE VALLEY
- 67 SVISHTOV - ZIMNICEA CITIES
- 68 BELENE - SUHAEI FLOODPLAIN AREA
- 69 NIKOPOL - TURNU MAGURELE CITIES
- 70 LOWER RIVER FLOATS IN BULGARIAN DANUBE VALLEY - VIT, OSAM, OGOSTA, LOM
- 71 GULYANTSI FLOODPLAIN AREA (CHERNO POLE)
- 72 ULPIA ODESCENSUM - SUICIDAVIA OLD CITIES
- 73 ISKAR VALLEY
- 74 GORNI VADIN WATERFRONT
- 75 WESTERN PART OF BULGARIAN DANUBE VALLEY
- 76 ORYAHOVO - BECHET CITIES
- 77 KOZLODUIY - LOM WATERFRONT
- 78 MONTANA - DINOVOI PLANDS
- 79 ISKAR UPPER FLOAT
- 80 VRACHANSKI BALKAN NATURE PARK
- 81 WESTERN STARA PLANINA
- 82 BELogradchik ROCKS
- 83 ARCHAR WATERFRONT
- 84 VIDIN - CALAFAT CITIES
- 85 VIDIN FLOODPLAIN
- 89 BUCHAREST - VELIKO TARNOVO
- 90 DANUBE ROADS BG
- 91 DANUBE ROADS RO
- 92 IRON GATES - CALAFAT
- 93 RUSE - PLEVEN - VRATSA
- 94 CERNAVODA - HARSOVA
- 95 OLT VALLEY
- 96 BUCURESTI - PLEVEN
- 97 SILISTRA - BALCHIK

> CINEMATIC LANDSCAPE UNITS

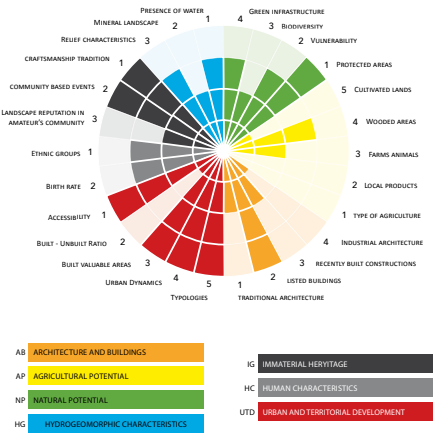
- 86 BUCHAREST - CONSTANTA A1
- 87 SEASIDE ROMANIA
- 88 SEASIDE BULGARIA

> THEMATIC LANDSCAPE UNITS

- 98 ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPE
- 99 VINEYARD AREAS
- 100 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

P. 19 / ROMANIA- BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 19

> THE INDICATORS CONSTELLATION/ A CHART TO ILLUSTRATE THE LANDSCAPES UNITS ASSESSMENT
The diagram is a visual element created for a better comparison between the landscape units. The aim is to create a graphical representation of the main characteristics of the landscape units in order to understand easily which are the most important elements in each unit. This result is not an evaluation but rather a standardized description of the key landscape features.



P. 20 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

1> HYDRO-GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INDICATORS

- 1.1. Presence of water**
 - 0-No visible presence of water
 - 1-Ris, pond
 - 2-Rivers, streams, spring
 - 3-Lakes, rivers with strong flows, landscape marked by water erosion
 - 4-Sea landscape, wetland
- 1.2. Presence of visible rocks, mineral landscape**
 - 0-No visible presence of minerals
 - 1-Presence of stones
 - 2. Presence of rocks
 - 3-Strong and visible presence of rocks
 - 4-Mineral landscape

- 1.3. Relief characteristics**
 - 0-Flat
 - 1-With valleys
 - 2-Clear, sharp valleys but large
 - 3-Narrow valleys
 - 4-Steep cliffs
- 2> NATURAL POTENTIAL INDICATORS**
 - 0-No protected natural areas
 - 1-Presence of one Natura 2000 protected area
 - 2-Presence of more than one Natura 2000 protected areas
 - 3-Superposition of Natura 2000 and national protected areas
 - 4-Noteworthy and exceptional natural site (international recognised areas)

- 2.2. Vulnerability to the following threats: erosion, desertification, landslides and floods**
 - 0-Vulnerability to all these threats
 - 1-Vulnerability to three of these threats
 - 2-Vulnerability to two of these threats
 - 3-Vulnerability to one of these threats
 - 4-No vulnerability to any of these threats

- 2.3. The complexity and diversity of ecosystems, especially fauna and flora**
 - 0-one single ecosystem of small value, monoculture
 - 4-4 and more ecosystems per landscape unit: forests and wetlands and etc....
- 2.4. Green infrastructure for climate change adaptation**
 - 0= no presence

- 1> isolated and damaged elements
- 2> presence of preserved natural elements
- 3> presence of preserved natural elements and of damaged green infrastructure
- 4> well preserved natural elements and development of new green infrastructure

- 3> AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL INDICATORS**
 - 3.1. Perception of type of agriculture
 - 0-No agricultural activity
 - 1-Traditional landscapes with small autarkic farms (< 5 ha)
 - 2-Traditional landscape with little farms (< 10 ha)
 - 3-Agricultural landscape with medium farms (10-500ha)
 - 4-Industrial agriculture landscape with big farms (>500ha)

- 3.2. Presence of «added value» specific local products**
 - 0-No local products
 - 1-Historical presence of local products which are not distributed anymore
 - 2-Presence of local products in small local markets
 - 3-«Added value» local products well perceived while not promoted and sold in outside markets
 - 4-«Added value» local products with noteworthy image, promoted and accessible in outside markets

- 3.3. Visible presence of farms animals(0= not visible / non-existent > 4 = very important)**
 - 0 - no « visible animals»
 - 1- Few animals visible, rare, linked with family autarkic farm (< 5 units on one)
 - 2- Few animals, little herds for local production
 - 3- Little and medium herds
 - 4- Livestock farm landscape with a high concentration of animals

- 3.4. Importance of wooded areas in the landscape units**
 - 0- no wooded areas
 - 1- small wooded areas (<20%)
 - 2- some wooded areas (20<60%)
 - 3- a lot of wooded areas (60>90%)
 - 4- integral wooded areas (>90%)

- 3.5. Importance of cultivated lands (grasslands, arable lands...)**
 - 0- no cultivated lands
 - 0- no cultivated lands
 - 1-Very few cultivated lands (<20%)
 - 2-Some cultivated lands (20-60%)
 - 3-Wide areas of cultivated lands (60-90%)
 - 4-Integral cultivated lands (>90%)

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 21

4> ARCHITECTURE AND TO BUILDINGS INDICATORS

- 4.1 Presence of traditional architecture**
 - 0-No evidence of traditional architecture
 - 1-Very few traditional houses or constructions
 - 2-Some traditional architecture
 - 3-Important presence of traditional architecture, emergence of clusters of vernacular construction
 - 4-Typical traditional neighbourhoods with traditional architecture in majority

- 4.2 Presence of listed buildings (heritage)**
 - 0-No historical monuments
 - 1-Very few historical monuments (category B in Romania or of local importance in Bulgaria)
 - 2-Few historical monuments (category B or of local importance) or one A category monument or of national importance in Bulgaria
 - 3-Important number of historical monuments (ensemble of B category or of local importance) or few A category monuments of national importance
 - 4-Concentration of A category or of national importance monuments or presence of international protected cultural heritage sites such as UNESCO ones

- 4.3 Presence of new buildings**
 - 0-No recent constructions
 - 1-Very few scattered new constructions
 - 2-Some new constructions, recent start of an urbanism scheme
 - 3-Important number of noticeable new constructions (large or high dimensions)
 - 4-Brand new complete neighbourhoods / villages that are an integral part of the landscape

- 4.4 Presence of industrial architecture**
 - 0-No industrial architecture
 - 1-Very little industrial architecture
 - 2-Some abandoned or not noticeable industrial architecture (no visible traffic, smoke or noise...)
 - 3-Some operating or noticeable industrial architecture (visible traffic, smoke or noise)
 - 4-Very important and noticeable industrial architecture, conglomerates or big factories either in use or abandoned

- 5> URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**
 - 5.1. Accessibility / transport infrastructure axis (0-4)
 - 0- No accessibility
 - 1-Difficult access in the area, infrastructure in poor shape,

- one or few alternatives, bottleneck or cul-de-sac, sinuous or difficult topography
- Moderate access condition with at least one national or county route and railway line in marginal areas constrained by natural elements with poor connectedness between them
- Good access - one or more national routes or railway in moderate to good condition with several alternatives
- Very good access with several modes of transportation (railway, route, port or airport) as well as good connectedness between them

- 5.2. Ratio between built and non built environment (0=100% =0-4)**
 - 0-Natural areas with very discrete or punctual built areas
 - 1-Built areas with very diffuse typology that immerse in the landscape
 - 2-Built and non built areas are intermixed or the perception upon them is of equal importance
 - 3-Built areas are dominant, forming ribbons or corridors of urbanization, fragmenting natural areas
 - 4-Landscape units are formed of dense urban areas in which non built areas are only a result of plot occupancy or urban parks, public spaces

- 5.3. The presence of valuable (or protected) built areas (valuable may also refer to unique features that are present in some settlements but that are not protected) (0-4)**
 - 0-None
 - 1-Small rural or urban ensemble of local considered as valuable
 - 2-One or more areas or ensembles with a local scale protection status or recognized value
 - 3-One or more areas or ensembles with a regional scale protection status or recognized value
 - 4-One or more areas or ensembles with a supranational scale protection status or recognized value

- 5.4. Urban Dynamics: decline, stability or growth (0-4)**
 - 0-Decline, showing visible presence of worn out, deserted buildings or declined industrial facilities
 - 1-Slight signs of decline with deserted buildings and households in poor condition
 - 2-Relatively stable with very few changes in the recent years
 - 3-Low expansion and increase of urban density

- 4-Rent and aggressive expansion and increase of urban density

- 5.5. Typologies: without permanent dwellings, scattered dwellings, clustered villages, small and medium sized cities, large cities and metropolis (0-4)**
 - 0-Settlement structure is very common with inefficient patterns of land occupancy
 - 1-Settlement with non-cohesive intermixed patterns but with some recognizable structure
 - 2-Pre-planned or organically developed settlement with clear structure
 - 3-Pre-planned or organically developed settlement with distinctive features
 - 4-Very well developed settlement, highly individualized and displaying distinctive features

- 6> HUMAN SETTLEMENT INDICATORS**
 - 6.1 Variety and distribution of ethnic groups
 - 0-The whole population is part of a single ethnic group
 - 1-<5% of the population belongs to another ethnic group than the majority
 - 2-<10% of the population belongs to another ethnic group than the majority
 - 3-<20% of the population belongs to another ethnic group than the majority
 - 4->25% of the population belongs to minority ethnic groups

- 6.2 Birth rate**
 - 0-Deserted area
 - 1-Decline (relatively to past and national figures)
 - 2-Stable (relatively to past and national figures)
 - 3-Growth (relatively to past and national figures)
 - 4-Strong growth (relatively to past and national figures)

- 7> IMMATERIAL HERITAGE INDICATORS**
 - 7.1 Presence of craftsmanship tradition
 - 0-None



ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 23

1.4 CHOICE OF PANORAMIC VIEWPOINTS: OBJECTIVES & PRINCIPLES

Following the desk and field studies, 20 scenic viewpoints sites were highlighted in order to illustrate some of the key assets of the cross-border area. 14 sites were chosen in Romania, 14 in Bulgaria and 2 proposals of mobile panoramic/scenic viewpoints (one on a boat and one on a caravan) were made according to the following criteria:

- They ensure the observation and the valorisation of different kinds of landscapes (rural, urban, historical site, natural site...)
- They are able to provide a diversity of perceptions (a specific perception for a panoramic viewpoint, or a wide perception linked to a road or a path)
- There should be a scenic viewpoint in each county/district.
- The scenic viewpoints ensure a adequate valorisation of the cross-border area as a coherent whole (the vantage points near the Danube or the panoramas that span across the border were prioritized)

The scenic/panoramic viewpoints selection that resulted can be organized into 4 categories:

1. Panoramic viewpoint in a rural area (near a road, or at the top of a hill)
2. Panoramic viewpoint in an urban area (monument, park...)
3. Mobile panoramic point on water (boat)
4. Mobile panoramic point on earth, like «be»-caravans

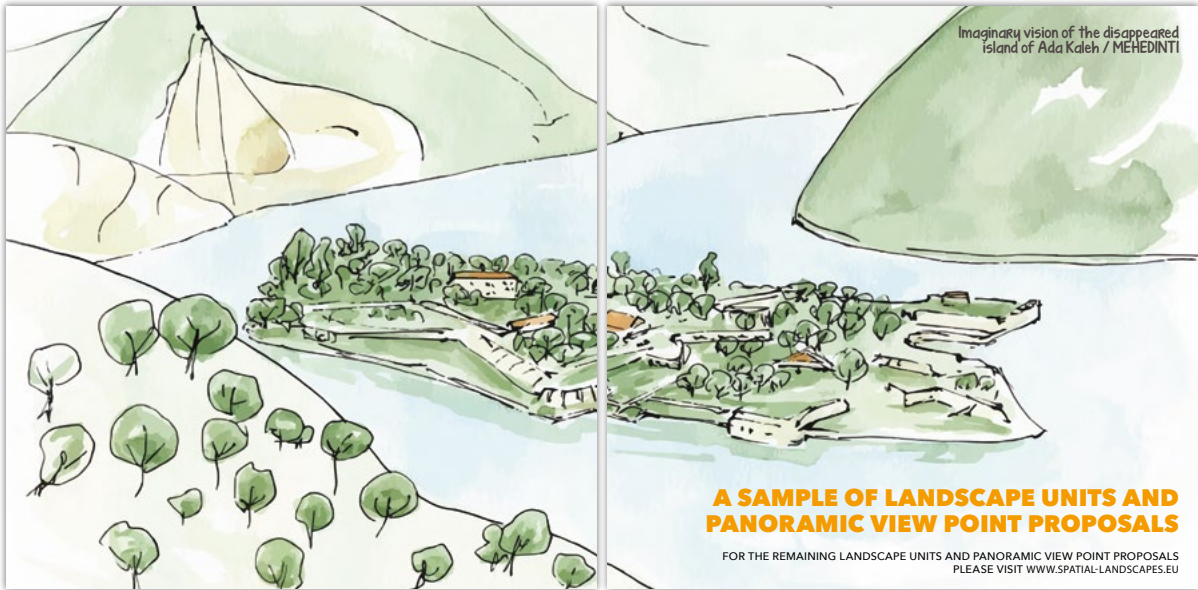


P. 24 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

BELVEDERE / PANORAMIC VIEWPOINTS

- 1-CAZANELA, SCENIC DRIVE / MEHEDINTI
- 2-ADA KALEH, REST AREA / MEHEDINTI
- 3-ISLAZ, PROMENADE AREA / TELEORMAN
- 4-JIU TERRACE, RURAL PROMENADE AREA NEAR VALEA JIULUI / DOLJ
- 5-GRADISTEA HILL, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / OLT
- 6-CORABIA FALEZEI PARK, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / OLT
- 7-ZIMNICEA BEACH, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / TELEORMAN
- 8-GOSTINU BEACH, PROMENADE / GIURGIU
- 9-SULTANA-MALU ROSU, V. MOSTISTEA, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / CALARASI
- 10-CALARASI, CENTRAL PARC PROMENADE / CALARASI
- 11-SEIMENI, REST AREA / CONSTANTA
- 12-CONSTANTA, SALIGNY POINT, URBAN PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / CONSTANTA
- 13-HARSOVA CARSIUM CITADEL, PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / CONSTANTA
- 14-OSTROV-DANUBE, SCENIC DRIVE / CONSTANTA
- 15-BALCHIK-SHARLA, SCENIC DRIVE/ DOBRICH
- 16-SREBANA NATURAL RESERVE, REST AREA / SILISTRA
- 17-TUTRAKAN PORT, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT/ SILISTRA
- 18-SVESHTARI TUMULUS, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / RAZGRAD
- 19-LEVENTA RUSE, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT/ RUSE
- 20-CHEVERN FORTRESS - RUSENSKI LOM, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / RUSE
- 21-VELIKO TARNOVO TSAREVETS , PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / VELIKO TARNOVO
- 22-NIPOPOL FORTRES, PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / PLEVEN
- 23-ORVAHOVO PARK, CENTRAL PARK PROMENADE / VRATSA
- 24-KOZLODUIY-LOM, SCENIC DRIVE / MONTANA
- 25-ARCHAR, PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / VIDIN
- 26-BELOGRADCHIK FORTRESS, PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / VIDIN
- 27-ZGORIGRAD CHAIRLIFT , PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT / VRATSA
- 28-«BALOVA SCHUMA» MEMORIAL COMPLEX, MONTANA, PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT
- 29-PANORAMIC BOAT ON DANUBE
- 30-PANORAMIC CARAVANE

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 25



A SAMPLE OF LANDSCAPE UNITS AND PANORAMIC VIEW POINT PROPOSALS

FOR THE REMAINING LANDSCAPE UNITS AND PANORAMIC VIEW POINT PROPOSALS PLEASE VISIT WWW.SPATIAL-LANDSCAPES.EU

MEHEDINTI
LU 2 ADA KALEH / SIMIAN

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Former island Ada Kaleh 2/ Simian island

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Ada Kaleh island was situated in a strategic area well known for its endless wars. This imaginary landscape unit was historically a strategic stake in Austrian-Turkish conflicts. In 1718, the Austrians took over the island and built a Vauban-type fortification: the New Orsova. After 20 years the island was occupied again by the Ottoman army who gave it the name of Ada Kaleh. It became a place of settlement for Turkish soldiers and for a community that kept their traditions. Because of its oriental characteristics, the island was considered until its disappearance as a cultural landmark, a Turkish oasis floating on the Danube under the protection of the authorities. Now, the island is unique as it belongs to the past but remains deeply anchored in memories. Indeed, the Ada Kaleh island no longer exist as it was submerged in 1970 in order to build the Iron Gates dams. The past island was made of very dynamic alluvial formations, constantly undergoing a sedimentation process. The Mediterranean influence allowed, in the past, the adaptation of some exotic species of plants and animals. When the end came, everything was done to move Ada Kaleh piece by piece to the nearby Simian island. Nevertheless local conditions could not be moved to the new island and if many of the remains of the Ada Kaleh still exist and can be visited on the Simian island, its inhabitants and its spirit are definitively gone.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 28 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
At the beginning of the 20th century, Ada Kaleh's economy was flourishing because of its special economic status as a tax free zone. Jewels, tobacco and Turkish typical products were sold to the numerous visitors. Despite the first efforts to give life to the project of the Simian Island, it remained a poor town especially because of the exile of the left inhabitants (less than a thousand then) who went to Turkey or scattered in other areas of Romania such as Dobruja. The "New Ada Kaleh" (Simian island) did not have longer to face destruction but rather a slow abandon.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Ada Kaleh and its collective image is still present in people's mind, it is seen or reminded as a very exotic destination. Ada Kaleh is indeed the example of the western fascination for the Turkish culture, known as orientalism. This artistic trend was very influential notably in the 19th century. It inspired among others the writer Mór Jókai or the documentary Last spring at Ada Kaleh. This intangible legacy goes along with distinctive architectural sites which were relocated on the Simian island: the Mosque whose famous carpet was given to the Constanta Mosque, the Bazaar, the graveyard, parts of the fortress and the house of the governor "the Mahmud's Palace".

THREATS
Forgetting can be seen as the main threat. The heritage of Ada Kaleh could become a major asset for the area. The richness of the whole area comes from its multiple influences, its rich history and its cultural and ethnic melting pot, neglecting such a strong one is a way to weaken all efforts leading to re-connect the area with its past as a major crossroads of civilisations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1->Creating a memorial near the location of Ada Kaleh
- 2->To put up information signs on the route along the Danube that links the former island with the new museum on Simian island
- 3->Encouraging contacts and initiatives with Turkish government and communities in Romania stressing a common past
- 4->Organizing cultural events (music, dance, culinary) linked to the traditions of Ada Kaleh
- 5->Encouraging the creation of a new brand of local/oriental products related to the secular history of the island and using food products (as fruits or spices) specific to the Mediterranean climate.

GENERAL PROPOSALS

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 29 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 29

REST AREA
ADA KALEH, MEHEDINTI

POINTS OF INTEREST AND ACCESSIBILITY
1/ Former place of Ada Kaleh 2/ Bahna valley 3/ E70 road accessibility 4/ Vodita valley

SITE DESCRIPTION
Between Orsova and Drobeta-Turnu Severin, the E70 road and the railway run parallel to the Danube river, allowing a continuous perception of the impressive watercourse. The events that took place in the area, the mystery surrounding these places and their history need to be marked by special stopover points. After crossing the Vodita Valley towards Drobeta-Turnu Severin, a parking area can become the right place to imagine and discover the memory of the island of Ada Kaleh. For the moment, the existing space does not invite travelers to stop and admire the landscape.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 30 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

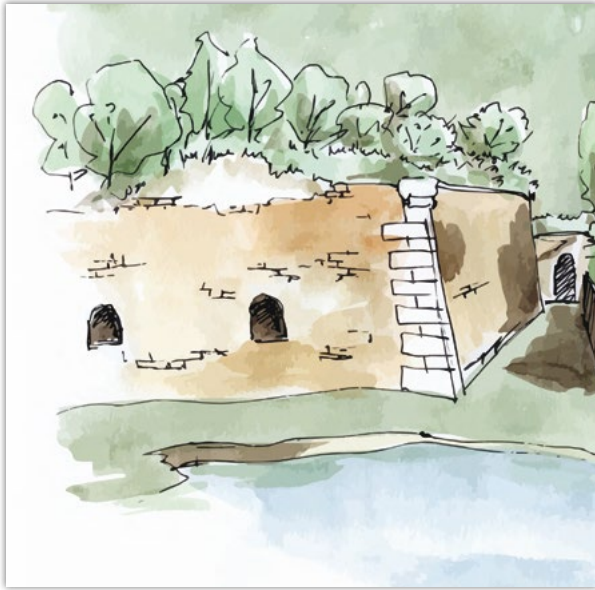
READING THE LANDSCAPE

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1->Create a structure to mark the panoramic viewpoint.
- 2->Plant trees of local species to cast shadow over the parking space and create a pleasant rest area.
- 3->Plant groups of trees along the route before and after the stopover point in order to mark it.
- 4->Create a shadow on the road to mark to position of the pavilion.
- 5->Replace the existent guardrail with a wooden guardrail.
- 6->Install information boards and totems.
- 7->Create a sitting and rest area.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 31 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 31



MEHEDINTI
LU 3
IRON GATES NATURAL PARK - ORSOVA BAY

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Orsova 2/ Cerna Gull 3/ Eibenthal 4/ Cazanele Dunarii

READING THE LANDSCAPE

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
This landscape has a very rich and long history, strategic place in the war between the Roman Empire and Dacia, it remained it throughout centuries, for instance in the wars between the Ottomans and the Habsburgs. Situated between the Almu Mountains and the Mehedinti Highland, the landscape has a complex layout with progressive layers of built environment following the natural slopes of the terrain with housing typologies that form a unitary landscape. It is centred around the city of Orsova and one of its distinctive features, the Cerna gull, where the Cerna river empties into an artificial lake and spread out to the Cazanele Dunarii, the Mraconia gulf where are located famous historic sites. The landscape strongly evolved between the 60's and the 70's when the Iron Gates Dam was built, Orsova had to be rebuilt at a higher level, an artificial lake was created and special measures

were taken regarding the heritage of the Cazanele Dunarii. It was mostly preserved from flooding or degradation with some exceptions (Trikul Castle).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Although tourism has a huge potential in this particular area, it has only recently develop, before the city of Orsova was firstly a centre of diverse mining activities (Bentonite, chromium, and granit) and of industrial activities as energy production, shipbuilding and engine manufacturing, assembly plants for electricity production, textiles, and the processing of feldspar, asbestos, quartz, talc, wood, etc." The population of the city has dramatically decreased by 37% between 2002 and 2011 and is composed mainly of Romanians with a minor presence of Serbian and Czech communities. Nevertheless in some parts of the landscapes as in the mountain village of Eibenthal, the majority of the population is Czech.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1- Promote sustainable tourism around the iconic inland points of interest along the Danube and in the whole national park.
- 2- Initiatives towards population and investors in order to highlight new opportunities in relation with tourism.
- 3- Partial transformation of the port area in Orsova for tourism and Danube leisure purposes.
- 4- Enhance cross border cooperation with Serbia.
- 5- Diversification of agriculture taking advantage of the Mediterranean climate.
- 6- Balanced development policy in order to enhance interaction between tourism and other sector of the economy.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Orsova is one of the two major urban areas in the Iron Gates Natural Park. Its location in one of the largest and most famous Romanian protected areas is an exceptional asset for a city that can then provide access to both natural and cultural heritage. Indeed the landscape gives beautiful perspectives on the Danube for instance from the heights of the city of Orsova at the St Ana Monastery and in the south west, in the Cazanele Dunarii where are situated some of the most iconic sites of the Danube river as the Decobal Statue, the Veterans and Poniceva caves, the Trikul Castle and the Mraconia monastery.

THREATS
The immediate threat is the declining of the mining and the shipyard activities along with a dramatic decrease of the population. The turn to the development of the tourism sector has been done although this potential is not yet fully exploited. The accommodation capacity or the number of trained tourism sector employees is not sufficient in other words the infrastructures and the culture of a touristic area are still in development. On the other hand the landscape has also to prevent a sole focus on tourism, such a positioning on the Danube facing Serbia gives Orsova many opportunities. Only emphasizing tourism development would be detrimental to the diversification and health of its economy and would lead to the danger of common tourism pitfalls as seasonality.

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SCENIC DRIVE
CAZANELE, MEHEDINTI

DUBOVA, NATIONAL ROAD NO.57
GPS > 44C2P71116; 22O1S2N16"

SITE DESCRIPTION
This intervention is taking into consideration the terrain topography of the Romanian Danube shore in the Cazanele Mari and Cazanele Mici area. Along the national road crossing Dubova village, the road guardrails should receive a wooden coverage that will strongly mark the new site set up in terms of perception. This approach intends to differentiate the section placed between the south part of Cucaru Mare Mountain and Mraconia Church from the other parts of DNS7. A rest / picnic area can be created within the meadow placed west of Cucaru Mare Mountain, right next to the road. Cucaru Mare Mountain

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is placed between the DNS7 and the Danube River and is offering several outstanding hiking trails leading to scenic viewpoints over Cazanele Mari area. Therefore, along with the typical features of a road rest area this set up will integrate a larger parking area and a minimal info-point (e.g. info boards) regarding the local places of interest, hiking trails, Dubova accommodation facilities, etc. On the slope of the mountain placed northeast to Dubova bay, a structure could be built in order to allow visitors to climb up and observe the surroundings, offering a bird's eye view perspective toward Cazanele Mari and Cazanele Mici. Nearby, a small parking area can be built in order to enable a safe stopping point. A landscape and urban planning regulation should be developed for the Dubova bay in order to manage the impact of built environment over the landscape and to offer different and interesting observation points in relation with the Danube River and the mountains.

GENERAL PROPOSALS

READING THE LANDSCAPE

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VIDIN
LU 83 ARCHAR WATERFRONT

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Archar Natura 2000 Protected Site (SCI) 2/ Archar Plant Micro Reserve 3/ Orsoya Natura 2000 Protected Site (SCI) 4/ Vartopski dol Natura 2000 Protected Site 5/ Lom river 6/ Ciuperceni Desa Natura 2000 Protected Site (SCI) 7/ Vidolul river

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Archar Waterfront is situated in the northwestern part of Bulgaria and is crossed by the road that passes along the Danube's riverbank and that links Lom in the East to Vidin in the North West. The principal landscape feature is a flat and open land covered by alluvial plains. In the past, the waterfront was covered by marshes and wetlands but during the 20th century, the area was drained in order to develop an intensive agriculture. The largest settlement is the Archar village, which is situated at the confluence of the Archar River with the Danube at almost 30 kilometres from Vidin. Archar village was known during the Roman Empire period as Colonia Ulpia Ratiaria and was a permanent base of the Roman fleet. During the 2nd and 4th century, the city developed and became a craft and trading center. Colonia Ulpia Ratiaria reached its zenith during the reign of the emperor Aurelian when it became one of the main colonies in the Moesia inferior province. Archaeological excavations between 1981 and 1991 found fully preserved walls, parts

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.40 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

of buildings and potter items (bowls, pipes) together with old Roman coins. The archaeological site and its surroundings has been plundered several time during the 90's by treasure hunters.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
The main economic activity in this area of approximately 4 000 inhabitants is intensive and subsistence agriculture. Since the fall of communism, the Archar village and its surroundings offer few economic opportunities to its local inhabitants and the population ageing trend is continuously increasing while depopulation can be noticed through the landscape of abandoned houses when crossing villages. The population is composed of 4 ethnic groups: the Bulgarian, Turkish, Roma and Koritarska (Koparnak) groups. The Koritarska or cradle makers, as they were primarily associated with the production of cradles, are an Eastern Orthodox branch of the Romani people. Due to their close proximity with Romanian-speaking people since the 14th century, they usually lost the knowledge of the Romani language and they currently speak a distinct archaic dialect of Romanian, with borrowings from Slavic and Turkish languages. A major part of the Koritarska emigrated and the area's cultural diversity and traditions are slowly disappearing.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The area includes the Archar Natura 2000 site where over 30 protected species live and nest. We can mention here the Aral asp, the Ukrainian brook, the Black Sea heering or the Tawny pipit. If layout works would have been made, the other main attraction of this Landscape Unit would be the Colonia Ulpia Ratiaria site that is considered by the archaeologists as being the main Roman town in the area with a large military encampment situated on the hills that overlook the Danube. This site spreads on a surface of more than 30 ha and archaeological diggings are far to be completed but it seems that the town hosted the largest thermae (Roman bath) complex in the Balkans, an amphitheatre and a stadium. Since the mid 90's, the diggings in the area are mainly made by treasure hunters and the site is extremely damaged by these degradations.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1>Plan and implement strict measures concerning site conservation and protection of colonia Ulpia Ratiaria site and support the continuation of archaeological diggings
2>Invest in local infrastructure projects, especially regarding accessibility, and small leisure facilities linked with the Danube.
3>Promote local minority products and organic farming
4>Create historical heritage events near the site in order to raise awareness on its value.

THREATS
Flooding is one of the main challenges in the flatter and lower parts of the area. Economic development opportunities are not appearing in an area suffering from a low accessibility due to unmodernised transport infrastructure and from a continuous depopulation. Treasure hunting still continues and can permanently destroy this rich cultural heritage.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.41 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT
ARCHAR, VIDIN

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Achilles ochroleuca protection site 2/ Irrigation channel 3/ Archar river 4/ Archar village

SITE DESCRIPTION
The chosen belvedere point is situated in the vicinity of Archar, a Bulgarian village situated on the Danube riverbanks. The surrounding hills covered with woods and meadows are providing a specific frame for a spectacular view towards two Danubian islands - Dovlek and Desa and towards the flat Romanian riverbank. The scenery is dominated by the Danube as the main landscape element and by the two islands. Moreover, this hilly region is rich of attractive places with a specific biodiversity and offers diverse sceneries. Indeed, the highest hills display several views over the Danube river through poplar trees that gives an impression of a landscape sliding along with the current. The site is an important place in the Danubian plain floristic region and is therefore part of the Bulgarian protected sites network for Plant Species. The Plant Micro Reserve that protects the *Achillea ochroleuca* species is threatened by sand extractions and should be better highlighted because of its scientific and landscape values.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.42 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS
2 Create elevated platforms and foot and bicycle paths
> The main idea of the scenic viewpoint is to provide the opportunity to understand in a dynamic way an essentially static landscape.

1 Landscape integrated parking spaces
2 Elevated foot and bicycle path
3 Elevated platforms
4 Elevated foot path
5 Plantings for protection
6 Protected meadow
7 Picnic spot

RECOMMENDATIONS
1>Create a landscaped parking place to restrict car access on site.
2>Development of a panoramic viewpoint for landscape observation by creating an elevated wood path and a elevated platform on the highest point.
3>Agreements with local authorities for further maintenance of the viewpoint site - waste management, maintenance of the facilities and of its vegetation
4>The region had economic and strategic importance in Roman times. The historical value of the site should be more emphasized to contribute to the tourism development of Archar and of its near settlements. The belvedere will offer historical and cultural information on the area through its signage system.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.43 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS



LU 5 MEHEDINTI DROBETA CORRIDOR

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Drobeta center and Roman bridge 2/ Hinova vov 3/ Corb Ostrov 4/ Road to Starmia

READING THE LANDSCAPE

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The city of Drobeta Turnu Severin has a long and rich history and was a strategic place since the Roman times. At the middle of the third century A.D. it was spreading on almost 60 ha in the vicinity of the Drobeta fortress and its almost 40 000 inhabitants had equal rights as the citizens of Rome because of its administrative status. The city was mainly built and modernized in the 19th century. Large planned areas of individual and collective housing, squares and boulevards were developed following a urban grid planning. The right angle running of streets, the distinct system of squares and the iconic water tower designed by Eli Radu gave at that time visible signs of a rising and modern city. Indeed Drobeta was one of the major ports on the Danube and one of the major industrial areas in the Eastern Romania. Topography is almost flat on both sides of the Danube which emphasizes Drobeta's urban and industrial skyline. The whole landscape was designed in order to highlight the powerful curving of the Danube that impregnates the unit with a strong line force.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Formerly a prosperous economic centre for its shipyard, its energy and wood industries and its expertise in civil and electrical engineering, Drobeta is facing today the decline of its industrial activities and the rise of unemployment although a turn to tertiary, commercial activity has recently contributed to revitalize the city center. The population decreased by 16 % between 2002 and 2011 and knows an ageing tendency. Nevertheless, the city tries to keep a strategic place on the Romanian landscape notably in the nuclear industry since the ROMAG PROCO complex near Drobeta produces the heavy water necessary to run the Cernavoda Plant and is also

1/ 46 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

one of its major worldwide exporter. Nevertheless, the city needs urgently to diversify its economy and to take profit of its strategic positioning.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The city of Drobeta Turnu Severin has a very rich cultural heritage with attractive sites from all eras. Some are widely known as the remains of the Trajan's bridge or the Roman fortress and others are landmarks of the successful past as the city when it played an important role in the country's industrialisation and was considered as a cultural gateway for Romania. For instance the impressive Cultural Palace Theodor Costescu is named after the first director of one of the most prestigious school in the country, the Traian National College. The water tower is as well a distinctive feature of the city and a tribute to its urban grid planning. The traditional and folkloric heritage is also represented in the Iron Gates museum that exhibits collections in natural sciences, history, ethnography and art.

THREATS
The increase of unemployment and the migration of qualified workers is a major threat for the city and also for the country. Tourism can be a key leverage of growth if it does not lead to a "musification" of Drobeta that would betray its identity as an economic and cultural centre.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- To continue the local policy of modernization of public infrastructures and valorization of cultural heritage
2- Raise awareness about a Danubian, Mehedinti' landscape in order to promote initiatives, notably in tourism, with the city of Orsova and regarding especially the creation of common tourism products such as one day cruises, the development of accommodation capacity etc.
3- The promotion and branding of the city towards investors and tourists underlining a unique mix of culture and industrial innovation.
4- Development of Mass tourism since the city offers an opportunity for business seminars and leisure weekends.

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 47

LU B2 VIDIN BELOGRADCHIK ROCKS

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Town of Belogradchik 2/ The Fortress 3/ The Belogradchik rocks

READING THE LANDSCAPE

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Belogradchik Rocks site is situated in north western Bulgaria, in the western Stara Planina Mountains on the outskirts of the city of Belogradchik, and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The rocks complex spread from West to East of the Vedernik Mount around an area of over 50 square kilometres starting at the village of Rabisha and ending at the Belolistits settlement. They form a unique landscape, with high red conglomerate rocks, several with a 200 metres height, with different shapes and separated by small valleys or caves. These sandy and loamy rocks have formed around 230 million years ago and have been overwhelmed by the sea. Sand, gravel and clay stratified on the rocks then gray and white marlstones formed a last stratum. Following the sea withdrawing, the erosion process destroyed parts of the marlstones and outcropped the today rocks' that enchant the visitors with their colours varying from red to yellow due to their ferruginous composition. The site is not unitary as the rock formations has spread into five groups, the central group being the most important, with most of the landmarks and closer to the city. The group to the west is steeper and include Alpine rocks, while the group east of Belogradchik also hosts the Lipenik cave. Due to the site's maze pattern, the area constituted a natural stronghold since ancient times.

1/ 48 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

The Roman period fortress was surrounded by the rocks, in order to take advantage of the natural stone walls, and remains until now a popular attraction and one of the most preserved strongholds in the country. The town of Belogradchik represents the main entry point to the area and is connected by a secondary road to the Vidin Montana-Sofia route.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
This unit represents one of the most popular tourist destinations in Bulgaria. Tourists come to visit the natural site and the fortress ruins. The Belogradchik town is the main economic centre of the Landscape Unit, its name meaning small white town, in contrast to the red rocks complex. The main economic sectors are agriculture, timber industry and woodworking, engineering mainly for railway components, as well as a copper mining industry. The food producing industry is developed with wineries, soft drinks and bread/pasta products that have become parts of the tourism product. Indeed, tourism is the main economic activity as rural tourism activities are continuously increasing in the Belogradchik surroundings settlements.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
This Landscape Unit is considered as a natural wonder and an iconic area for the region but also for the entire country. The rock landmarks have several legends tied to them, most of them centred on the concept of nature stopping an evil act by turning the victims or the perpetrators to stones. The fortress has an interesting architecture as the site's environment provided natural stone walls for its builders, and as a result fortified walls were only built on the North West and South East sides during the Roman times. It was rebuilt during Ottoman times and was last used for military purposes during the Bulgaria-Serbia war in 1885. Another tourist site in the vicinity is the Magura cave, housing late Neolithic cave paintings unique in the Balkan Peninsula. The cave is 2.5 kilometres long and is situated near the Rabisha Lake, the largest inland freshwater lake in Bulgaria. The lake is popular for fishing enthusiasts, sheafishes living in the lake can grow up to a weight of 300 kilograms.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- Strictly manage and enforce regulation concerning real estate development on the natural area outskirts.
2- Increase the number of walking paths/ trails/ panoramic points by focusing on thematic trails network development.
3- Improve site promotion through cultural, academic activities and sports events development.
4- Create a Geopark that will also include neighbouring areas to balance tourism flows and in the same time widen the protected area by adding adjacent rock formations.

THREATS
Because of its popularity, the area could be affected by the fast and chaotic development of tourist facilities or damaged by disrespectful visitors.

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 49

PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT BELOGRADCHIK FORTRESS, VIDIN

BELOGRADCHIK CITY,
GPS > 43.0422277°; 22.0682728°

SITE DESCRIPTION
When you enter the Belogradchik Rocks formation, the first impression is a mix of surprise and admiration for this very strange, unusual and charming scenery. All around you, there are red stony mushrooms coming out of the mountains forest. Small ones, big ones, every mushroom has its own shape and personality. The biggest, highest and most famous group of rocks can be found in the city of Belogradchik and was transformed by the Romans in a fortress that has been used along the centuries as a key surveillance point by the different rulers of the region.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

OSERVATORY POINT

FROM THE CHURCH, AN AMAZING 360 DEGREE VIEW OF THE STARA PLANINA

P. 50 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

While the fortress of Belogradchik is a powerful tourist magnet, the rest of the red mushroom mountains seems poorly highlighted. Many of these rocks could be accessible as scenic viewpoints if part of a network of paths that could be used by pedestrians and cyclists. The objective would be to offer 2 or 3 different trails, requiring between 0.5 hours or the whole day, giving the tourists the choice of the length and difficulty of the tour.

Instead of staying 2 hours in the city, this would encourage people to stay at least a full day and to stay overnight in the city before continuing their excursion in the Stara Planina mountains.

RECOMMENDATIONS
A pedestrian and bicycle thematic path to connect chosen interesting rocks and create a network of panoramic viewpoints. The rocks will be classified in three categories:
● Easy access, without special skills
● Access with via ferrata
● Hard access, climbing wall (specific equipment required)

OSERVATORY STARA PLANINA MOUNTAINS

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 51

VIDIN, DOLJ LU 84 VIDIN-CALAFAT CITIES

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Vidin 2/ Calafat 3/ New Europe Bridge over the Danube 4/ Dunavits 5/ Baba Vida Fortress 6/ Orizisheto Natura 2000 Protected Site (SCI) 7/ Ostrav Golya Natura 2000 Protected Site (SPA) 8/ Clujpereni - Dnieu Natura 2000 Protected Site (SCI)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The twin cities of Vidin and Calafat are situated on the Danube banks and have always been an important crossing point across the Danube river. The area is today the junction point between the Pan-European corridor VII, the Danube River, and IV that links Germany to Greece and Turkey. Due to their strategic positioning, the twin cities are, since 2013, connected by the New Europe Bridge, a 1900 meters gateway that changed the area's landscape. Vidin is situated in the north-western part of the Bulgarian Danubian Plain on the lowest terrace of the Vidin Valley with an average altitude of 30-35 meters and low slopes, between 0.5 to 3-4 %, in its north and north-eastern part. The city's streets and buildings have a typical semi-circular orientation towards the river. The city of Calafat municipality is situated at a very low level as well on the Caspian Plain, a subunit of the Balcegi plain. The area is inhabited since ancient times. For example, Vidin is situated on an old Celtic settlement site, Durostara, founded in the 3rd century BC and fortified during the Romans rule.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

FOREST AROUND THE CITY INDUSTRIAL CRANES LOOKING AWAY DANUBE RIVER ISLAND NEW EUROPE BRIDGE

P. 52 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES

Vidin was an important port city and agricultural centre since the Roman times while Calafat was a small fishermen's settlement that started to develop in the middle of the 19th Century through the expansion of its grain port. The main economic activities in Vidin are trade and processing of agricultural products with dairy production, spirits and wine distilleries and also meat processing. The city of Calafat had a similar profile at a lower scale and has now only one large company in the textile sector. Both cities did not recover from the economic transition period and from the 2008 economic crisis. Even the opening of the new bridge did not have the expected benefits as almost no new investments have been attracted in the area and the cities still do not have the necessary infrastructure in order to be considered as a cross border intermodal node.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Vidin is a typical Danubian centre with a long and tumultuous history. The main cultural heritage in this Landscape Unit is the famous Baba Vida fortress with its 13 gates and its stone walls. We can notice also the mausoleum of Arsen I, the synagogue or the churches of St. Pantelimon and St. Petka with their beautiful mural paintings and beautiful parks such as the Danube Park. Calafat is well known for its Art museum, for the impressive orthodox church of St. Nicolas and for the Basov Danubian beach. The city is also scattered by several parks and historical monuments that recall the 1877 independence war and is situated in the vicinity of Natura 2000 areas such as the Calafat-Clujpereni Danube area, a floodplain scattered by sand dunes and valleys.

THREATS
The area is subject to regular floods but the main threat is the important depopulation trend, especially in Vidin, a city that lost almost half of its inhabitants since the fall of communism.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- A joint economic development strategy must be developed and implemented at a cross-border level with a focus on the tourism field in order to take advantage of the new bridge, to create a twin-city scale market and to slow down the depopulation trend.

CITY OF CALAFAT STARA PLANINA MOUNTAINS

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 53

DOLJ LU 10 JIU FLOODPLAIN

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Segarova vineyards 2/ Craiova city 3/ Valea Stancului 4/ Jiu Corridor Natura 2000 Protected Site 5/ Jiu Danube confluence Natura 2000 Protected Site

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Jiu corridor is located in the southern part of Dolj county, along the lower course of the Jiu river, in the central-southern part of the Oltenia plain. The Landscape Unit crosses three continental biogeographical regions: the Getic Plateau, the Gana-Burda plains and the Romanian Sirostsepa plain. It offers a complex landscape carved by the Danube river with several meandering floodplains, flat horizontal fields specific to the plain and, to a lesser extent, small hills with low slopes. The area includes one of the rarest and most representative relics of a slightly altered European meadow. The climate of the region is temperate-continental with a Mediterranean influence, which can be remarked through the surprising mix of rare sub-Mediterranean plant species with Central European ones. We can also notice the presence of still unspoiled fragments of specific forests located at the disjunctive points of biogeographical areas such as the beech islands of Dalga, Tiglar or Bucurii. The landscape of the main routes, which run along the site, DN66 (Nova Scotia-Filipi), DN6 (Craiova-Filipi), DN55 (Craiova-Bechetti), is often dominated by the large industrial facilities located around the city of Craiova.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

BURBER BIRCHWOOD MEADOW SETTLEMENT AREA PLANTED FOREST

OSERVATED LANDSCAPE CORRECT AGRICULTURAL LAND SMALL SETTLEMENT

P. 54 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES

The economic activity in the area is mainly linked to agriculture, livestock farming, oil extraction, bee keeping, wood industry and viticulture as in the Segarova area. Craiova is the main urban centre for trade, industry and services in the Dolj county and in the entire Oltenia region. Despite the fact that Craiova remains a University centre, its population has decreased due to the city de-industrialisation in the aeronautical or rail sector for example. Tourism is not enough proposed and used as an alternative tool to support the rural areas' development while the potential for nature, fishing and wine tourism are important. The main target can be in a first step to become a weekend destination for the Craiova inhabitants and not just a one day visit area.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Several archaeological sites (settlements, megaliths) can be visited such as the one situated in the village of Alma, dating from the early Bronze age or the Goto-Dacic fortified settlement of "Palesova" in the Carligei village. The toponym seems to be a compound word, with the first component derived from the presumptive indo-european word "poled" meaning wet or stream that was related to the Jiu river meadow and the second one is the Dacian word "dava" (or dera) meaning town or village. Another important site is the Bucovat palaeontological nature reserve where some unknown species of molluscs have been discovered. The main monuments and churches to visit are the Iliana Monastery in Podest, the House of Banii which is also Mihail Vineazu Memorial House, and the Church of St. Nicholas in Filipi. Many traditional rural celebrations are organized throughout the year and especially in autumn with the "Days of Harvest", "The Grapes Ball" or the "Wine Feast".

THREATS
The main threats to the area's natural heritage are linked to intensive grazing, poaching, an excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides and a not sufficiently controlled urbanisation process around the city of Craiova.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- Enhancement of the flood prevention policies and infrastructures
2- Enhancement of the construction control process in the rural areas undergoing a quick urbanisation
3- Support agriculture on slopy areas
4- Develop thematic trails in the area such as a wine route, a bird watching itinerary, a cultural route.

SEGAROVA VINEYARDS ROMANIAN PALEO-CRAIOVA

AGRICULTURAL LAND SMALL SETTLEMENT

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 55

RURAL PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT JIU TERRACE, DOLJ

VALEA STANCIULUI MUNICIPALITY, COMUNAL ROAD NO 581B
GPS: 44.030720, 42° N, 23.052730, 26° E

POINTS OF INTEREST AND ACCESSIBILITY
1/ Jiu river 2/ Scenic viewpoint 3/ Forest 4/ Precipitous field

SITE DESCRIPTION
Along the Jiu valley, we can discover several meandering floodplains highlighted by the diversified relief. Between Padoa and Valea Stanciului, the 581B communal road offers an open panorama of the valley, with lacustrine forests and grazing areas. Some of the bare slopes are in a process of erosion and need to be planted. A sand and gravel quarry notifies the anthropization of this area.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

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GENERAL PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1> Preserve the natural ecosystems of the river, the inland marsh and the forested areas, in order to support the development of a dynamic landscape
- 2> Promote a sustainable grazing policy with private and public local stakeholders (create a local management plan for grazing)
- 3> Limit car access in the area and create a green parking area
- 4> Stabilize slopes through special plantation
- 5> Consider this area as an open air natural garden, providing access to education and raising awareness on ecosystem services
- 6> Develop a recreational path in the area with natural materials: wood, stone
- 7> Replace the existing guardrail with a wooden guardrail.
- 8> Place information boards that detail the area's ecosystems and habitats.

SCENIC VIEWPOINT TERRACE

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 57

openfields

Biodiversity hotspot 10 km away from Craiova / DOLJ

valley

Crataegus sp.

VIDIN, MONTANA, VRATSA LU 01 WESTERN STARA PLANINA

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Vratsa 2/ Montana 3/ Belogradchik 4/ Midzor peak 5/ Chuprene UNESCO biosphere reserve 6/ Berkovitsa 7/ Rakovitsa 8/ Ledenika caves and Vratsa plateau

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Stara Planina (literally « Old Mountain») mountain range covers most of the central part of Bulgaria, starting near the Black Sea coast in the East and spreading towards Serbia in the West, where it forms a natural border with the neighbouring country. The Stara Planina are part of the Balkan range, being known in ancient times under the name of Haemus. The length of the Western Stara Planina massif of 190 km with a width that varies between 15 and 50 km. This landscape unit covers the segment that ranges from the Belogradchik rocks to the Botevgrad

READING THE LANDSCAPE

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pass and has an average altitude of approximately 850 meters that decreases near the Botevgrad saddle. The massif's northern slopes are steep, highly eroded and carved by the crossing rivers such as the Lom, Ogosta, Baraja, Botunja and their tributaries, while the southern slopes are elongated and terraced as they are lowering towards flat plain.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Over 60% of the Landscape Unit is covered by mountains while agricultural land represents about 30% of its surface. Around 70% of the agricultural land is composed of meadows and pastures and 30% is used for crop growing, vineyards, and fruit plantations. Therefore, agriculture, forestry, livestock farming and hunting are the main economic sectors. The massif area is sparsely populated with larger cities situated at its foot such as Montana, Vratsa and Rakovitsa that have more a diversified economic fabric. Nevertheless, these cities have suffered from a strong de-industrialisation process after the fall of communism and are in a continuous depopulation trend. More than 27% of the area's agricultural land is inventoried as abandoned and this worrying trend is not limited to its highest parts. The development of sustainable tourism appears therefore as one of the main tools to develop local economies and to maintain a population in the area.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
This Landscape Unit is famous for its wildlife and especially for its rich flora. The Chuprene protected area is listed as an UNESCO biosphere reserve and was established to preserve its specific northern

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1> Implement a strong forest management to better organize and monitor logging activities.
- 2> Support the creation of a network of rural accommodations, develop sustainable tourism facilities, especially active tourism ones, and promote educational and scientific activities.
- 3> Develop a local label for agricultural and livestock farming products.

THREATS
Illegal or intensive logging is damaging the natural assets of an area that needs urgently to implement strong policies to tackle the challenges of a low economic activity and of a strong depopulation trend.

ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 61

PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT
THE «BALOVA SCHUMA» MEMORIAL COMPLEX, MONTANA

GHEORGHI DĂMEANOVU COMMUNE
 DISTRICT ROAD NO 815
 GPS > 43.02311.19° / 23.0454.56°

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ The «Balova Schuma» memorial complex 2/ The monument
 3/ Ogosta river 4/ Ogosta lake 5/ Balova Schuma lake

READING THE LANDSCAPE

SITE DESCRIPTION
 There are more than one hundred important monuments in Bulgaria dating from the communist period. Symbols of the former political propaganda, some of these monuments are impressive works of architecture and art. Built usually with concrete and steel, the monuments were overcaled in order to impress and to be perfectly visible in the landscape. Nowadays these monuments are forgotten and slowly swallowed up by nature, as they are considered as ruins of a past that a majority of the inhabitants want to forget. The «Balova Schuma» memorial complex near Montana is a strong and visible presence in the area. The surrounding park could easily become a tourist attraction if restored and well maintained. More generally, the monuments built between 1945-1989 are often neglected and even not classified as their exact number is still unknown. They ought to be considered as heritage monuments, protected and renovated.

P. 62 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS
 There will be small interventions of landscape design on the park area surrounding the memorial complex. The main challenge will be to build a terrace on top of the monument. Beside this strong symbolic gesture, the new panoramic viewpoint will turn this abandoned monument into a functional and attractive one.

CONCEPT SCHEME
 1 Existing path
 2 Proposed path
 3 The monument/panoramic view point
 4 Key-view points of the memorial complex
 5 Proposed parking places
 6 Memorial park - it will be necessary for the local public authorities to maintain the park

SECTION THROUGH THE MONUMENT WITH THE NEW INTERVENTION

AGRICULTURAL FIELDS THE BALOVA MOUNTAINS THE BALOVA SCHUMA MONUMENT FROM A FARTHER DISTANCE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 63

VRATSA
LU 77 KOZLODUY-LOM WATERFRONT

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Kozloduy-Lom waterfront Landscape Unit offers one of the most beautiful bird eye views of the Danube in the Bulgarian cross-border area. The area forms a natural amphitheatre with its high hills overlooking the Danube. A forested area located near the riverbank hosts the Dolno Linevo Natura 2000 site. The landscape main features are agricultural land with grains and vegetables growing, orchards, vineyards and tobacco; low forest on the steep slopes with maples, ash trees, elm.

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Kozloduy 2/ Nuclear power plant 3/ Danube valley 4/ Local road 5/ Crest with viewpoints 6/ Zlatia village 7/ Lom

READING THE LANDSCAPE
 ALLUVIAL FOREST THE DANUBE TRAIERS BY FORMER LANDSCAPES AGRICULTURAL LAND / ROMANIA WILDLIFE

P. 64 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

trees, hazel, lime-trees, oaks and acacias and bottom lands with mainly willows and poplars. The types of soils gradually evolve from alluvial ones, to sandy loess ones then to loess ones as we moved away from the Danube shore. The main cities of the Landscape Unit, Lom and Kozloduy, are situated on the western and eastern limit of the area and are linked by a road that follows the river bank and cross smaller settlements that have preserved local architecture. Kozloduy is well known for its nuclear power plant and for its Danube Island, the largest one on the Bulgarian riverside.

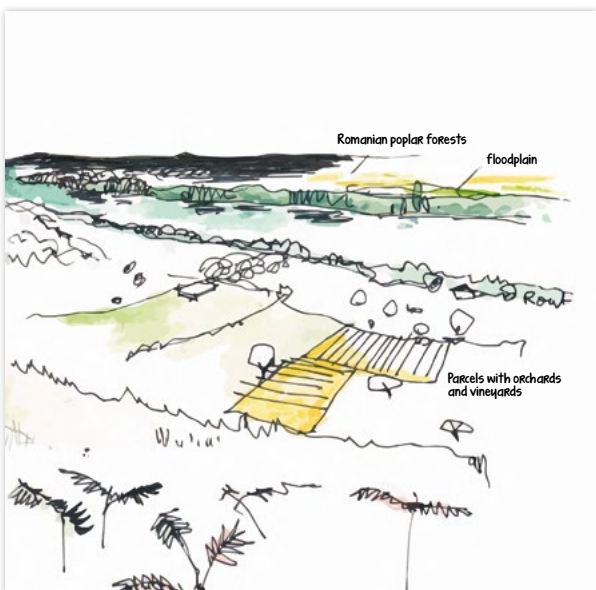
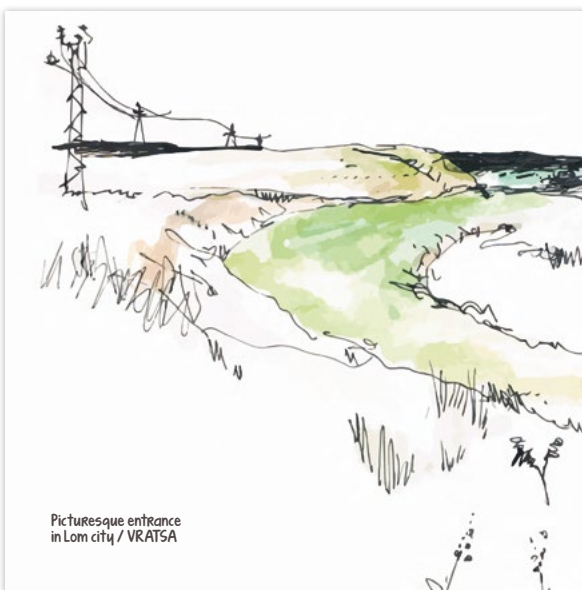
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The port city of Lom is an important transport hub for Bulgarian northwestern region as it is situated at the crossroads of the European corridors IV and VII. Lom's port is the second largest one on the Bulgarian Danube riverside. Intensive agriculture is still the main economic activity with a developed food processing industry and with the recent appearance of large modern farms even if the irrigation system is continuously decaying. The local production is more and more exported towards the Romanian market. The other important economic sectors are machine and vehicle building and textile. The area includes also peat bogs and quarries of clay that was used for the production of bricks and roof tiles. These quarries are currently closed. The city of Kozloduy has developed thanks to its nearby nuclear power plant that attracted a qualified work force earning very high salaries for the region. Nevertheless, the city suffers from a high unemployment rate due to the lack of economic activities apart from the energy sector. Tourism can represent an alternative source of income in an area with rich natural and cultural assets. Niche tourism products such as fishing, bird watching, or cycling can easily be created and can contribute to the rural area development.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The area includes several natural sites such as the Reka Lom site, situated on the Lom river that crosses Kozloduy, the Dolno Linevo site located in its western part or the Tabar and Zlatiata sites in its vicinity. The Zlatiata site is home to over 50 protected bird species, like the sparrow hawk, the kingfisher, the mallard or the purple and grey heron. The remains of the Roman period castrum of Regianum can be visited in Kozloduy. The city of Lom is well known for the Prahva, a wide beach of 500 meters long on the Danube banks and for the preserved ruins of the Roman fortress of Almus. The city also hosts the oldest community centre in Bulgaria, Postoyanovo, where are organized numerous cultural events that preserve and promote local customs and traditions.

THREATS
 The settlements situated in the low floodplain are regularly threatened by floods during the spring. The main challenge is demographic as the area is suffering from the constant aging of the population, the migration towards large cities and a low birth rate.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1-3- To develop a network of balnevare points in order to take advantage of the hilly relief.
 2- To create cycle trails and footpaths along the Danube river and support the development of rural accommodations.
 3- To promote organic farming and the creation of high value local food brands.

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 65



LU 11 DOLJ ROMANESCU PARK

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ The suspended bridge 2/ The lake 3/ The enchanted castle 4/ Valley and cascades 5/ Manor 6/ Old racecourse

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 This area was originally a small stream between two hills. A garden was then designed, but it soon fell into decay and the land was sold to the public authorities that built this impressive historical garden between 1901 and 1903 at the suggestion of the Craiova mayor Nicolae P. Romanescu. Designed by the French architect Edouard Reimon whose plans and sketches were presented and highly appreciated during the Paris World Exhibition in 1900, the Romanescu Park was inaugurated in the presence of Carol I, the King of Romania at that time. It spreads on 96 hectares and remains one of the largest natural parks in Europe until now. During its layout, rare species of trees were especially brought in Romania and acclimatized, a suspended bridge was designed to dominate the landscape and footbridges that imitate trees

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 68 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

bank were constructed. It also has an impressive alleyways and foot paths network of over 30 km, a 4 hectares lake and one of the oldest zoological gardens in Romania that opened in 1906. Cultural activities used to be organised in the park's open theatre but the suspended bridge and the "Enchanted Castle" were and are still considered as the park landmarks sights. The Craiova hippodrome is also situated inside the park. Popular during the interwar period, the hippodrome gallop and trot races became rare during the Communist period. Today, it is mainly used to host track and field competitions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The park is situated in the south part of Craiova and is one of its main touristic attractions. Moreover, it is one of the principal and traditional leisure places for Craiova's inhabitants. People come for recreation, sports, walking and jogging. During the weekdays sporting activities are prevalent, especially during the evening. During weekends, local families come to visit the zoological garden or to rent boats for a trip on the lake. The parks houses restaurants with summer terrace and taking a picnic on the grass lawn has become popular during the last few years. Sport activities like national track and field's championships are organized on the ground of the old hippodrome. The park is still not used enough as a cultural place for organizing concert or open air exhibitions for example.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 Conceived and designed as a romantic park and appreciated by painters and photographers, the Romanescu park offers to its visitors several cultural and natural attractions such as its forest plantations that include over 250 species of trees and shrubs. Among the most noteworthy ornamental varieties, we can notice the *Pinus excelsa* wall

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1-To preserve the park natural heritage and to renovate it according to its original design.
 2-To renovate the hippodrome and develop equestrian activities as the original trot and gallop races.
 3-To build cycling tracks and implement a network of bicycle paths.
 4-Promote the park and local tourism by organizing national and international cultural/musical/tourism events.
 5-To preserve and promote the park's cultural heritage. The suspended bridge and the zoological garden for example need urgent rehabilitation works.

(a conifer native from Himalaya) or the *Cerasus serrulata*. At the end of a hidden alley, we can discover the Bibescu mansion that belonged to the prince Bibescu family who sold this field to the city of Craiova in 1853 and go on the walk to the relaxing waterfall. The park was one of the favourite places of one of the most famous Romanian artist Constantin Brancusi, a pioneer of modernism, also well known as the "Patriarch of modern sculpture". Some of his masterpieces such as the *Kiss* and a historical re-enactment of his workshop can be seen in the Craiova Art museum.

THREATS
 As a landscape masterpiece mainly covered by renewable and perishable materials such as trees and plants and a main touristic and leisure attraction, the park can suffer from the development of non sustainable economic activities or from the uncontrolled building of shops or catering activities.

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 69

LU 80 VRATSA VRACHANSKI BALKAN NATURE PARK

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Vrachanski Balkan Nature Park - Natura 2000 Site 2/Vratsa Gorge - Natural Landmark 3/ Ledenika Cave 4/ Vratsa Regional History Museum 5/ Okolichina National Park of Hristo Botev 6/ Riltite - Natural Landmark 7/ Cherepishki Monastery 8/ Temnata Dupka Cave 9/ Lakatnik Cliffs - Natural Landmark

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Vrachanski Balkan Nature Park is the second largest natural park in Bulgaria and spreads on more than 28000 hectares including several protected areas. It covers most of the Vratsanska Mountains and the Lakatnikski Rocks massif areas. The landscape is dominated by karst formations, hollows, pools and coverings, and includes more than 600 scenic caves and chasms. The surrounding slopes are covered by large beech forests. Small settlements are scattered over the few small flatlands surrounded by mountain peaks. The nature carved outstanding landmarks that are today protected as natural monuments. We can mention here the Riltite formation, the Vratsa Gorges that are the highest vertical lime stones on the Balkan Peninsula or the 141 meters height Skaklika waterfall, the highest one in Bulgaria. Between the months of May and June, more than 170 waterfalls can be seen within the area. Today, the most important settlement in the area is the city of Vratsa which is situated at the foot of the park site and connected to Sofia by a scenic road that follows the natural park's southern border.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 70 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The main economic activities in this slightly populated area are linked to tourism, forestry and hunting. Thanks to its natural features, this Landscape Unit is acknowledged as an outstanding tourist attraction in the cross border area. Some investment programs and promotional activities have been implemented during the last years and as a result it became the main hiking spot for Sofia inhabitants with its network of 16 tourist routes crossing a variety of landscapes and natural landmarks in which 8 paths are marked with informative signs. The unit is part of the Vratsa district, one of the districts with the lowest birth rate in Bulgaria, and is situated in the vicinity of the city of Vratsa, which has a remaining industry focused on textile 1 and on the production of construction materials such as cement. Vratsa has also developed as a MICE tourism destination during the last years.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The Vrachanski Balkan Nature Park is part of the Natura 2000 network and hosts more than 1000 protected plant species, among which 80 are classified as endangered and rare species. The park is also an important nesting ground for birds, some of them with quite large populations, such as the Egyptian vulture, the buzzard, the Imperial eagle or the peregrine falcon. The other natural landmarks are the Temnata Dupka (Dark Hole), one of the longest caves in Bulgaria with its complex environment of entrances, galleries, waterfalls and underground rivers or the Vratsa Gorge around the Vava River, a popular climbing spot that hosts the ruins of the Vratsa medieval fortress. Indeed, the favourable climate and the "protecting" geographic conditions attracted people who settled on the unit's valleys and hollows since ancient times as numerous cultural heritage sites witness it. We can mention here the remains of the fortified settlement of Koritograd and of its nine surrounding medieval churches, the Cherepishki Monastery "St. Mary" or the Cherepishki Monastery, an operating male monastery that also offers accommodation.

THREATS
 The main threats identified are illegal logging, poaching and landslide risks.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1>Create a landscape preservation and promotion strategy in the protected areas management policies and involve local communities in the drafting of such plans in order to disseminate information on landscape values.
 2-Support the development of small and sustainable tourism facilities (accommodation, services, accessibility, information points).
 3>Create a joint tourism development strategy with Vratsa city.

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 71

PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT ZGORIGRAD CHAIRLIFT, VRATSA

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Beautiful mountain meadows 2/ Bird eye's view towards Zgorigrad and Vratsa from a natural terrace 3/ Peak Tolna Mogila (1138m) 4/ Peak Zambina Mogila (1208 m) 5/ Vratsa Pass

READING THE LANDSCAPE

SITE DESCRIPTION
 The scenic viewpoint is situated in a broad plateau amid the peaks of the Vratsanska Mountain. The average altitude of the area is a just above 1000 meters. The eastern boundary of this vast meadow is a terrace like natural platform overlooking the Vratsa Pass. The view here is breathtaking and overlooks the village of Zgorigrad nestled between the mountain peaks, 500 meters down. Vratsa can be perceived further down in the open valley behind the peaks. The road for the famous and very visited Ledenika Cave is passing nearby and several hiking trails surround the area. Around 30 years ago, a chairlift was constructed linking Zgorigrad and this charming site but it is no more operational and the equipments are abandoned. A restored chairlift with new complementary tourism facilities could become the area's landmark and contribute to the tourist development of the area. Indeed, the site's flat relief and the existing access road give the promise of an easy development.

P. 72 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

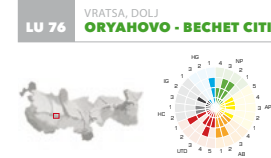
GENERAL PROPOSALS
 1-Renovate the chairlift.
 2-Improve the existing horse trails and create new ones as there is an existing horse farm offering riding opportunities.
 4-Create hiking paths and implement tourism information boards.
 3-Create a panoramic view pavilion with a seasonal tourism infrastructure.

The intervention refers here to the renovation and the development, by adding key facilities, of the former complex situated on the top of the Plateau. The chairlift that is linking the plateau with Zgorigrad area should be restored in order to facilitate the user's access within the complex. A new building, integrating a belvedere point and a horse stable, will be inserted in the complex. The belvedere will emphasize the outstanding view towards the valley and the other mountain peaks and will also be the starting point of thematic pathways for horse rides and walking or cycling tours. These trails will ensure a connection with the Ledenika Cave area and the other surrounding points of interest. The complex will also host a proper parking area and a tourist information signage.

TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE PROPOSED PAVILION

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 73


VRATSA, DOLJ
LU 76 **ORYAHOVO - BECHET CITIES**



POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Jiu Danube Confluence Natura 2000 Site (RO) 2/ Ogosta River Natura 2000 Site (BG) 3/ Ostrov area Natura 2000 Site (BG) 4/ Bechet Forest 5/ Arabau wetland 6/ Aedava Fortress Site 7/ Tabia Ottoman fort 8/ Rahov medieval fortress

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The port city of Oryahovo is located in Northwestern Bulgaria, in the Eastern section of the Ogosta's River confluence point. In its vicinity, we can find one of the highest points on the Bulgarian riverside, at 226 meters. The city is positioned in a plain and hilly area at an average altitude of 150 metres. The soils composition is mainly of humus and loess and the city offers a moderate continental climate. After Bulgarian independence, the city was known thanks to its lively trade and its rich cultural life, and was therefore ranked as a district administrative centre during 10 years (1877-1882 and 1884-1889). The architecture was then influenced by Western European style and adapted to its topography, which led to the development of a charming city centre with sloping streets. On the other side of the Danube, the port city of Bechet is located at the border of the Danube flood area, on a flat relief dominated by alluvial soils and wind deposits, near the confluence of the Jiu and the Danube rivers. Even if it receives recently the administrative status of city, Bechet has the typical features of a Romanian large lower Danube area's village with a network of rectangular street with one story houses and big gardens.

READING THE LANDSCAPE



P. 74 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

and a city centre marked by a mix of communist collective dwellings and elements of classical architecture.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
The two port cities are facing similar economic difficulties due to the disappearance of the area's industries after the fall of communism. The main economic activities are crop agriculture, mainly wheat, barley and sunflower, and viticulture. The port cities suffer from a lack of modern infrastructure and of qualified human resources in order to attract investors. The population's decrease and its ageing trend have become the main challenges to tackle. Oryahovo-Bechet is one of the most frequented crossing point in the cross border area.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Several Natura 2000 protection sites can be found in the vicinity of these two cities. The Jiu Corridor and the Jiu Danube confluence natural reserves in Romania and the Ogosta River and Ostrov area sites in Bulgaria offer rich habitats for protected species of migratory birds or for specific aquatic species or hydrophytic plants. Close to Bechet, we can find the charming Sadova monastery built in the 17th century to celebrate a victory on the Ottoman army. The main cultural heritage landmarks are situated on the Bulgarian side with sights such as the Aedava fortress, the Rahov fortress or the Tabia fort that are all positioned on the highest points of the city's surroundings. All these sites were part through centuries of the Danube fortification system created by the successive rulers.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- Create a common landscape management plan in order to valorise the cultural and natural heritage and the agricultural land that surround both cities.
2- Develop a joint marketing and promotion plan to support the development of integrated tourism products and the creation of a common brand for local products.
3- Preserve and promote the natural surrounding of Bechet such as the Arabau wetland, the Bechet forest or the Jiu channel as the city protected natural parks.
4- Protect and renovate the fortresses network of Oryahovo city with paths and bicycle trails that will connect the historical sights.
5- Create joint festivals in the two cities.

THREATS
The continuous depopulation of the area due to the lack of economic opportunities and the continuous degradation of the port infrastructures and of the road network are the main threats.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 75



DOLJ
LU 16 **WATERMELON AREA OF DABULENI**



POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Dabuleni village 2/ Windbreaks 3/ Planted areas for soil stabilization 4/ Vines 5/ Watermelon culture/agricultural land 6/ Danube valley

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
Situated in the Danube Valley, East to the Jiu river confluence, the Landscape Unit area belongs to the «Romanitor» plain, a subdivision of the Oltina plain. The landscape looks like a large amphitheatre that extends itself between the Jiu and the Olt River. The area is often called the only European desert due to its relief of alluvial sand dunes in a meadow area. This lifeless area appears as a real Sahara with a rare fauna and flora and frequent sandstorms. This desertification process is continuously increasing especially in the vicinity of the villages of Dabuleni, Sadova, Marani and Deza because of the soil composition, mainly sandy soils that do not retain water, of the climate conditions, this the warmest area in Romania, and the wind erosion. Moreover, anthropic activities have accelerated this process through

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P. 78 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

a massive deforestation and the introduction of intensive agriculture during the communist period. Dabuleni is today a well known area in Romania for its sweet watermelons and the soil conditions are currently studied in order to introduce new exotic crops, for instance peanuts are already being cultivated in the area.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
The area is composed of agricultural lands, plantations, orchards, river grids, permanent wetlands and temporary ponds. The area's symbol is the watermelon that is the main driver for local agriculture economic. Non-food crops and vineyards are the second and third-choice cultures. After the Communist period, the little industry present in the area disappeared except some small alcohol production units. Due to this economic situation, Dabuleni is suffering from population loss as job opportunities are scarce. The sand plant research centre that was created during communist times is still in activity and the research is focused on developing sustainable practices for areas affected by desertification and on studying the potential adaptability of new crops in the area.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The sand dunes area of the Landscape Unit is part of a Natura 2000 site. Several protected species nest here such as egrets, cranes or the red-footed falcon. The sand dunes are a unique part of the Ponezu floodplain site that also include floodplains, grasslands and forests. Therefore, the area offers different kinds of habitats and can become a short stay tourism destination or can be used for educational trip purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- Design and build the first desert museum in Europe.
2- Create and register a label or a GI (geographical indication).
3- Increase the support to the research centre activities on developing sustainable production and agricultural practices, crop rotation and introducing new crops such as sweet potatoes.
5- Protect, renovate and develop new windbreaks in the area.
6- Support the creation of rural accommodations in the area.

THREATS
Monoculture has become one of the main threat and a crop rotation system must be implemented in order to preserve soil quality and fertility and to sustain high production levels. Another result of the watermelon monoculture is that the local economy is extremely fragile, depending on the yearly production and price level of a single crop.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 79



Dabuleni area, DOLJ



OLT, PLEVEN
LU 72 **ULPIA OESCENSIIUM - SUCIDAVA OLD CITIES**

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Sucidava fortress 2/ Ulpia Oescus 3/ Karahisar Protected Site (SCI Natura 2000) 4/ Oh - Danube Confluence Protected Site (SCI Natura 2000) 5/ Chesimata Protected Site 6/ Iskar valley 7/ Bohazukiu brook 8/ Former bridge of Constantine the Great (destroyed)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
Sucidava fortress is situated in the heart of the city of Corabia, while the Ulpia Oescus site is in the northwestern part of the Gigen village, which is part of the Gulyantsi municipality in the Plevne District. The Sucidava and the Ulpia Oescus fortresses are situated in the vicinity of the Iskar river mouth, on a Danube floodplain area characterized by poplars and willows' meadows. Both sites are surrounded by farming plots and grazing areas. Sucidava and Ulpia Oescus were established by the Romans on already existing Danube riverbanks settlements, Ulpia Oescus in the first century AD on a Thracian settlement founded by the Triballi, and Sucidava in the fourth century AD on the main settlement of an important Dacian tribe, the Succi. Both sites were positioned at the crossroads of two important commercial routes, a South-North route that was starting on the Aegean and Mediterranean seaports and passing along the Iskar valley and the Olt valley towards the Dacia superior province, and a West-East trade route from the current Iron Gates site to the Black Sea along the left side of the Danube. These towns had their apogee between the second and fourth century, which is highlighted by the building of the Constantine bridge, a 2.434

READING THE LANDSCAPE

F.82 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

meters long and 5,70 meters width wooden bridge with stone pillars that was linking the two sites. It is said that the emperor Constantine the Great himself participated at its official opening in 328 AD. Ulpia Oescus was destroyed by the Avars in the 6th century while Sucidava was abandoned by its Byzantine inhabitants during the same period.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Agriculture is the main economic activity in the Landscape Unit area. Corabia, the main area's settlement, developed at the end of the 17th century as one of the main grain port of the region and was then linked to the railway network. During the communist period, the part was closed and Corabia became a local industrial centre with synthetic yarn, furniture, sugar and a mineral tannery factories. All these industries are now closed and agriculture has remained the main economic activity of this shrinking cross border area.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The main landmarks of the Sucidava fortress is its secret fountain that can be reached through a 26 meters long corridor, which goes down until a spring situated at a 18 meters depth. The legend said that this spring water has magical effect for health and can unite again the split

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- Support archaeological diggings in both sites and renovate and protect the current heritage.
2- Create a cross border archaeological museum and transfer back some of the artefacts that are exhibited in regional museums such as the Pleven one and develop common cultural events.
3- Develop integrated cross border weekend natural and cultural tourism products (one day in Bulgaria, one day in Romania)

THREATS
Both archaeological sites are listed and protected heritage sites at national level but are still suffering of vandalism and looting activities, especially the Sucidava site.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

F.83 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

OLT, TELEORMAN
LU 18 **OLT FLOODPLAIN**

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Calabana Fortified Manor (Kula) 2/ Brebeni Manor 3/ Balanesti Manor 4/ Boianului Plain Museum (Archeoparc) 5/ Gumelinta Culture 6/ Bratsanu Manor 7/ Tudor Gheorhe Cultural Center & Ethnographic Museum in Izbiceni 8/ Olt - Danube confluence area - Natura 2000 Site 9/ Lower Olt River Plain - Natura 2000 Site

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
On its way from the Carpathians mountains to the Danube, the Olt river passes through the Oltet and Cotmeneni piedmont before arriving to Slatina where it enters in the Romanian plain (Campia Romana). Then, the river gets wider and accentuates its meandering. This plain area is composed of interfluval lands with a micro-relief of dunes, valleys and terraces. The land consists mainly of marl, sand, sandstone and gravel, covered by a thick layer of peat whose thickness increases Eastward. Olt's floodplain has been strongly modified by the embankment works done all along its course. Numerous habitats were affected by the dams, built in order to temper and capture the river waters, which became one of the most important landscape features. The only area that has kept the river natural appearance is situated in the last kilometers before the Danube and is often named the Olt delta. Here, the banks are steep, still unconsolidated and bounded from place to place by poplars, willows and aslar groves.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

F.84 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

We can see there on the left bank water meadows and on the right bank pastures, agricultural crops and a forest protection curtain made from poplar. The preservation of the habitats mosaic of the Olt delta (wetlands, forests, grasslands and crops) is of strategic interest as it provides optimal conditions for the nesting, feeding and halting of 15 bird species protected at the European Union level.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Outside the industrial centre of Slatina, agriculture is the main economic activity in the area. If the northern part of the Landscape Unit is well known for its vineyards, the southern part is more inclined towards vegetable and rice production. Some industries and activities such as overfired stone quarrying or sandpit are also present in the area. Small scale fishing activities are encouraged by the presence of the Olt's river and its neighbouring lakes and we can notice the current development of traditional fishery products. The natural potential had led also to the neighbourhood of fishing tourism. Leisure activities such as canoeing has also started to appear in the area and a water sports festival is organized every August but the tourism potential of the area especially in wine tourism and ecotourism is still not valorised.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The main cultural heritage sights in the area are the Clocoșov Monastery built during the reign of Neagoe Basarab (1512-1521), the Ruins Of The Royal Court Brancoveni built during the 17th century, the archaeological site of the Roman fortress and settlement of Acidava that was located a few kilometres from the capital of Dacia Inferior Romula Malva and the Slaveni fortress, the largest roman fortress built in stones in Oltenia. Two museums reflect a part of the cultural heritage of the area: the Cultural Centre & Ethnographic Museum in Izbiceni with permanent and temporary exhibitions, a replica of a 15th century church and an 18th century farmstead, and the Boianul Plain Museum, located in the Draganești-Olt archeoparc with a reconstructed Neolithic settlement of the famous Gumelinta culture. The area hosts important and rare protected bird species especially during the migration periods and offers sandy beaches, rivers and lakes for nature related activities and relaxation.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- Enhance the protection and the promotion of the Natura 2000 sites and of all the protected areas.
2- Encourage a sustainable development of agriculture and of traditional products such as fishery products.
3- Enhance the control of the urban sprawl.
4- Create thematic trails that will link Slatina to the Eurovelo 6 route and support the creation of accommodations in the area.

THREATS
The main challenges faced by the area are sand and gravel operations, the extension of intensive agricultural, the overgrazing, the illegal burning of reeds and usually of the dry vegetation, poaching and illegal angling activities. Waste management, especially in the industry sector, is also a key issue to preserve the area's natural heritage.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

F.85 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT GRADISTEA HILL, SLATINA

SLATINA CITY, EUROPEAN ROAD NO 574
GPS > 44.025 41.68°N, 24.021 03.28°E

POINTS OF INTEREST AND ACCESSIBILITY
1/ Gradistea Hill 2/ Green Corridors 3/ Olt Lake 4/ Slatina City

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Slatina is a city with a wide opening to the Olt River. Although almost entirely systematised for hydro-energetic power, the Olt river still offers a spectacular landscape to the city's visitors. Gradistea hill, located at a significant height over the city, is the best point to enjoy a panoramic view on the Olt river crossing the city. For the moment, the only facility on the top of the hill is a Ceremonial House used mainly for weddings and private festive events.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.86 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1->Restore the vegetation and protect the biodiversity
- 2->Develop leisure activities related to water (music, sports, beach area etc.)
- 3->Develop sport activities and soft leisure facilities on Gradistea hill
- 4->Enhance site links between the city green corridors and the Olt river green corridor.
- 5->Improve the stability of the slopes
- 6->Create a new plantation of pines to mark the viewpoint area
- 7->Create a promenade with integrated furnitures and open views towards the city
- 8->Create and maintain scenic views towards the city and the Olt river.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P.87

PLEVEN, TELEORMAN LU 69 NIKOPOL - TURNU MAGURELE CITIES

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Olt floodplain 2/ Chemical fertilizers plant 3/ Turnu fortress 4/ Osam valley

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
Important military and economic centres especially during the 19th century. Turnu Magurele and Nikopol are linked by a long and common history that must be revitalised in order to foster their common economic development. Initially known as the Little Nikopol, Nicopolis Minor, in ancient foreign and local documents, the Romanian settlement got its name in the late medieval period when Mircea the Elder established a fortress. Turnu meaning tower in Romanian. Magurele refers to the old village situated in its vicinity. The landscape features are quite different between the two cities. Turnu Magurele is situated in the southern limit of the Romanian Plain, in the contact area between the Danube floodplain and the Burnas Plain. Built on a narrow steppe strip along the Danube, the city is bordered by the Olt River flowing into the Danube. The small forest cover is composed of willows and poplars' meadows. Situated, at 3 km to the east of the mouth of the Osam River, in an amphiteatre area along mild slopes of loess hills, Nikopol has a typical fortress' landscape. Its orientation towards

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.88 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

the Danube and its old fortifications create a charming cityscape. The city is surrounded by the Nikopol plateau and its rich soils covered by agricultural lands and deciduous forests composed mainly of poplars but also of oaks, elms or maples. Turnu Magurele and Nikopol cities have different urban design. Turnu Magurele has a geometric pattern with concentric streets and some recent irregular extensions as it was planned during the mid 19th century according to the land configuration and to the prevailing wind directions. Nikopol has an organic pattern that highlights its old and rich history and that is linked to its topographical features.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
The two cities are the main economic poles of their agricultural adjacent regions. Turnu Magurele was even the Teleorman County administrative centre until 1950. The economic sector in Turnu Magurele is dominated by its fertilizer chemical plant and by small-medium sized companies in the textile, wood processing and milling fields of activities. The surrounding area is focused on agriculture with cereal, industrial and tobacco crops, and more rarely livestock farming. The economy of Nikopol is essentially based on agriculture with wheat, barley, oats, corn, sunflower and tobacco crops. Livestock farming is also well developed and represents an important economic activity. Then, we can mention forestry and fishery. Nikopol has a population of about 3 200 inhabitants composed mainly of Turks while Turnu Magurele is a more populated city with almost 25 000 inhabitants but with a more important depopulation trend due mainly to its economic decline and to low birth rate. Since shortly, the two cities are linked by a car ferry that has quickly stimulated cross border tourism. Thus, a first model opened in Nikopol just after the start of the ferry course.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
While being the smallest Bulgarian municipality on the Danube banks, Nikopol has a rich history dating back to the Stone Age. It is well known for its medieval fortress, place of several historical sieges such as the battle of Nicopolis in September 1396 that is considered as the last large scale crusade and as the sign of the decline and future fall of the Byzantine empire. The Ottoman's victory sealed then the end of the Second Bulgarian Empire. The beautifully decorated 13th century church of Saints Peter and Paul and the tomb of the Muslim saint Baba Ali Koed are the other city landmarks. About 18% of the Nikopol plateau belongs to the Natura 2000 site with its almost 500 species of plants and over 200 species of birds. Turnu Magurele is well known for the ruins of the Turnu fortress and for its early 20th century church - Saint Haralambie. Two Natura 2000 sites in the city vicinity, the Olt River - Danube confluence and the Corabia-Turnu Magurele, are home to protected migratory bird species.

THREATS
The major threat in the area is linked to the pollution of the chemical fertilizers plant that is affecting both cities and their nearby protected areas. Flood, soil erosion and landslides are also major issues for the city of Nikopol that has been inundated during the 2006 floods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1->Protect, maintain and develop the landscape of the city parks hosting the Turnu Magurele and Nikopol fortresses sites
- 2->Create a common cross border brand for the destination and its crafted products that illustrate the ethnic diversity of the area.
- 3->Monitor chemical plant activity and create early pollution warning systems

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P.89

PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEW POINT NIKOPOL FORTRESS, PLEVEN

NIKOPOL CITY, NATIONAL ROAD NR 52
GPS > 43.042 12.42°N, 24.033 32.01°E

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Nikopol Fortress 2/ Industrial area 3/ Beach area 4/ Picturesque residential area 5/ Osam river valley 6/ Ferry crossing to Turnu Magurele 7/ City center

SITE DESCRIPTION
History marks the landscape of Nikopol. The fortress, situated in the central area of the city, is the perfect place to create a panoramic viewpoint even if the fortress is weakly connected to the other parts of the city. The proposed location is currently used as a pasture area and is closed to a former industrial area that can be considered as a scar in the landscape. This strategic point should be rediscovered as it offers a spectacular wide view towards the Danube river, the Romanian side and the living city with its mosque and its oriental atmosphere.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.90 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

The project activities should be minimal: cleaning garbage, grazing control, restructuring circuit paths to increase the access to the highest areas and the setting up of outdoor furniture (benches, garbage bins) and information signs about the site's history

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1->Protect and renovate the archaeological site.
- 2->Reorganize the paths through the fortress to increase the landscape value of the surroundings and of the highest places.
- 3->Hide technical/modern infrastructure through green vegetation
- 4->Organise the pasture activities as some of the areas remain in wild state.
- 5->Plant shrubs and trees to highlight certain directions of view and to mark the paths.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P.91

LU 67 VELIKO TÁRNOVO / TELEORMAN SVISHTOV - ZIMNICEA CITIES



POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Archaeological site Zimnitsava 2/ Natural reserve Lunca Suhaiia
 3/ Antic city of Novae

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The cities of Svishtov and Zimnicea face each other near the Danube's Southernmost point on the Romanian side. The twin cities are linked by a ferry service mainly used by freight companies that want to avoid the crowded infrastructure around Bucharest. The typical landscape features of cross border twin cities can also be found here with a Romanian city situated on a flat floodplain and a Bulgarian city that spreads around mild slopes of a maximum height of 225 meters. The historical urban development of Svishtov took place on its hills without a direct connection to the river banks. Therefore, the city centre, the university and the administrative buildings can be found on its higher parts while the more recent industrial area is situated on its lower part. The vegetation is a steppe and forest steppe one with willows

READING THE LANDSCAPE



P. 92 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

and white poplars on the Romanian side. The area is well known for its vineyard and the cities surroundings' landscape is marked by intensive agriculture fields with non-food crops. Both cities are situated on old settlements dating from antiquity. Svishtov was founded on the Novae Roman castrum site while archaeologists think that Zimnicea is situated on the remains of one of the older Geto-Dacian fortress built in the 4th Century BC.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 During the communist period, Zimnicea entered in a quick industrialisation process with the development of chemical industries, textile and furniture industries. These industrial sectors suffered during the transition period and most of them lowered their activities or closed. Intensive agriculture is the main economic activity with grains, vegetables and non-food crops that supports a strong food processing sector (milling, meat products, milk, tobacco processing, etc.). One of the main Romanian companies in the agriculture and food processing sector is based in the city and has renovated and developed the port's infrastructure in order to ensure the supply of its modern bioethanol factory. A recent port extension project plans the construction of a tourist terminal. Svishtov main economic activities are chemical fibres, cellulose and construction materials production, agriculture in its surroundings, and food processing industry especially for cereals, dairy and wine. The city is well known for its leading university in the country, the D.A. Tsvetov Academy of Economics, with over 10,000 students in B.A, Master's and Ph.D. programs. The city has the highest rate of students among the population in the country.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 Svishtov currently hosts more than 120 cultural heritage monuments. The Museum of History is among the oldest ones in Bulgaria and, together with the Museum of Ethnography, tells the story of the area's lifestyles, customs and traditions. Other important heritage sites are the architectural buildings of the Bulgarian renaissance period that gave the name of «Muguchuk Paris (Little Paris)» to the city, the Bulgarian cultural centre «Elenka Cyril Avramov» and the old churches of Saint Dimitar (1640), of the Holy Trinity (1876) and of Saints

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1-> To develop nautical leisure activities in the ports areas
 2-> To promote the rich natural and cultural heritage and to enhance cross border relations through the organization of common cultural events and festivals in collaboration with the Svishtov university or with the creation of common thematic trails on wine for example.
 3-> Create joint cross border management plans for protected areas

Peter and Paul (1644). The Svishtov monastery, situated in the city's vicinity, is surrounded by a beautiful valley landscape. The Zimnicea heritage landmark is its archaeological site, with the oldest Dacian settlement found to date, called Zimnitsava. The site was covered by a medieval fortification built during the 14th century and is near a Getae necropolis. The Balta Suhaiia Ramsar site is closest to the city and is the home of a rich fauna and flora. It has a surface of 19,594 hectares comprising the Suhaiia lake, swamps, canals, reed beds and an area of the Danube with dams, low hollows, oxbow lakes, and pits with temporary waters. A camping and an adventure site for children are located in the proximity of the port. Zimnicea's main cultural event is the Wine festival that takes place in February.


THREATS
 Intensive agriculture threatens the ecosystem integrity and the soil fertility, while the decaying industrial landscape affects some areas' visual attractiveness.



P. 93 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS




LU 21 TELEORMAN VEDEA VALLEY



POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Vedeia Marshes 2/ Alexandria city 3/ Vedeia Valley

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Vedeia river, with its fluctuating but continuous flow, is the main axis of this landscape unit. The river has a length of 244 km and crosses forests and grasslands through the Romanian Plain and then join the Danube in a vast meadow that belongs to the Moesia Platform. Concrete dikes are controlling its flows that can increase quickly during heavy rains because of its tributaries. The temperate continental climate conditions, the soils typologies and the presence of a micro-relief has favoured the development of a forest type vegetation with oak species mixed with Ash, Linden, Hornbeam trees specific to a plain relief. The river's lower basin area is a typical lower Danube meadow and is composed of forest meadows and river habitats marked by willows in the lower fields and poplars in the higher ones. The landscape can be read in a north-south progression from the classic communist urban area of Alexandria to the wilderness of the confluent area of the Vedeia and Danube rivers.

READING THE LANDSCAPE



P. 96 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 At the exception of the city of Alexandria's area, the Landscape Unit has a strong rural character. The Landscape Unit is mainly composed of arable land cultivated with maize, forests, grassland, rivers, lakes and wetlands. Subsistence agriculture is the main activity of a population that is attracted by the nearby city of Bucharest when looking for work, education or health services. The main industries in the area are linked to food processing, metallurgy and to the manufacturing of machines and equipments. Nevertheless, the area has to face a strong decrease of its population. The development of sustainable tourism and agriculture could be a leverage of growth for the area. Moreover, the Vedeia valley has not yet fully capitalised on its main advantage, its proximity to Bucharest, to create specific week-end tourism products and to develop accommodations for this clientele.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The main cultural heritage sights that can be visited are the Alexandria Museum of History with its rich regional ethnographic collection, the Cathedral of Saint Alexander rebuilt between 1869 and 1898 in the Byzantine-Romanesque style, the St Nicholas church in the village of Tigisteşti with its four Russian style spires and Noica a typical 19th century mansion in the Storobeanasa village. The area is also rich in settlements representative of the Gumelnitsa culture, one of the most flourishing civilizations from the last half of the 5th millennium. These settlements have been discovered recently and are mainly situated along the Vedeia River in the villages of Brebina, Piscoa, Nenelucesti and Tigisteşti. The Natura 2000 area Gura Vedei - Saica - Storobeanasa and the Vedeia Danube protected area can be visited and hosts numerous protected bird species and habitats.

THREATS
 The current main threats are the conversion of natural forests into plantations of hybrid poplars or in farmlands, sand and gravel extraction and the important use of pesticides. Poaching and excessive logging also affect the natural habitats.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1-> To preserve the protected natural areas and to open them to sustainable tourism by creating thematic trails, bird observations, visitors centres, etc.
 2-> To control the urbanisation development process along the River
 3-> To create a gateway between Alexandria and the Eurovoie 6



P. 97 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

LU 64 VELIKO TARNOVO
PREDBAKLAN IN VELIKO TARNOVO REGION

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Vanta Valley and Reka Yantra Natura 2000 Protected Sites (SC)
2/ Park Sveta Gora - Veliko Tarnovo 3/ Tsaravets Fortress - Veliko Tarnovo 4/ Albanian village 5 / Neitchi 6/ Reka Rostica Natura 2000 Protected Site (SC) 7/ Emern Natura 2000 Protected Site (SC)
8/ Tarnovski visocini Natura 2000 Protected Site (SC)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Predbalkan unit, or literally the front of the Balkans, is a transition landscape between the Danube valley to its North and the Balkan Mountains in its South. Here, the Danube Valley smoothly encounters the hills and ridges of the Balkans, without any pronounced border. The area's landscape is composed of low and medium-high ridges, valleys, gorges, valleys, hills and swamps and its more impressive elements are the numerous rock formations, gorges and caves that are scattered on its territory. The most known are the Emern canyon, the Hotetska waterfalls and the Musina precipice. The average altitude is around 300 metres and the Landscape Unit is covered by forests composed mainly of oaks, maples and beeches. The main settlement in the area is Veliko Tarnovo, the historical capital of the Second Bulgarian Empire. The medieval city is situated upon three hills, Tsaravets, Tsaravets and Sveta Gora and therefore offers spectacular panoramas. In the modern

READING THE LANDSCAPE

part of the town, on a fourth and very steep hill, we find gold coloured stone houses, sometimes hanging over a void. Some of the finest ones are inspired by the Ottoman architecture. The Yantra River crosses the city following a meandering path that carved a sinuous valley and then

P 98 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

takes a particular straight shape that carved a spectacular defile South of Veliko Tarnovo. The smaller neighbouring settlements of Gabrovo, Elena and Arbanasi have become complementary rural tourism destinations that preserve and promote the area's crafts and specific architecture. The Landscape Unit will become the junction point between the future highway that will connect Sofia to the Black Sea coast and the European route E85 that connects Turkey and Eastern Greece to Central Europe.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Veliko Tarnovo is one of the largest cities of the cross border area and one of the few urban areas with a growing population during the last years. This university town has preserved a strong economic fabric, especially in the industrial sector. Textiles, soft drinks and food processing with the largest Bulgarian sweet company are the main light industries, while machinery, plastics and electronics production sectors have developed recently. Veliko Tarnovo is one of the main Bulgarian tourism and cultural centre and attracts yearly approximately half a million tourists. Tourism is also developing in the entire Landscape Unit area and is become one of the main economic activities along with agriculture, livestock farming and forestry, which feeds the smaller settlements' cellulose and fibre plants.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Listing the cultural heritage sites of this Landscape Unit would be endless. During the middle ages, Tarnovo the Great was the leading political, economic, cultural and religious centre in Bulgaria. Surrounded by its ochre ramparts, the Tsaravets Citadel was the political center with the Tsar's palace and the residence of the Patriarch, the head of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. In the city surroundings, some of the most famous Bulgarian monasteries such as Patriarsheki, Probozhanski, Albaniski, etc. can be visited as well as the archaeological reservation Nikopolis Ad Istrum - a Roman and Early Byzantine town and the architectural reservation Arbanasi with its preserved architectural monuments from the Bulgarian Revival period. The area is also well

RECOMMENDATIONS
1->Develop urban waste treatment plants along the Yantra River
2->Develop an innovative strategy to reduce noise pollution
3->Develop a network of greenways between Veliko Tarnovo and the surroundings rural tourism areas
4->Develop a MICE tourism strategy and a rich calendar of cultural events.

known for its natural heritage promoted by its network of eco paths and its active tourism products such as rock climbing, mountain cycling or horse riding.

THREATS
Noise pollution is becoming a key issue in the Veliko Tarnovo area as the city is becoming an important crossroads. Urban and rural spatial development plans have not been enough controlled in some areas.

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P 99

LU 60 RUSE GIURGIU
RUSE - GIURGIU CITIES

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Friendship bridge 2/ Danube valley 3/ Giurgiu centre 4/ Ruse old town 5/ Giurgiu port 6/ Ruse port 7/ Leventia 8/ Vila zone/gardens

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Giurgiu and Ruse twin cities are linked through the "Friendship Bridge", opened in 1954 and which, until 2013, was the only bridge connecting the two countries. Due to the proximity of the Bucharest metropolitan area and to the economic importance of the city of Ruse, the most developed city in the Bulgarian cross border region, this area represents a strategic point between the two countries with important traffic flows and also the main link between Romania and Turkey or Greece for example. The Giurgiu city is surrounded by typical low and flat Danube floodplain, while Ruse is situated on a 70 meter high hill that offers a spectacular view on the Danube. The area was considered as a strategic place since Roman times when the Sexaginta Prista fortress, which is located on the current Ruse site, became the headquarters of the Roman lower Danube navy and served as one of the main military base to conquer Dacia. After a decline period, the city expanded again during the Ottoman rule and after the Bulgarian independence to become one of the main Bulgarian urban poles. The main landscape feature of the city is its system of public spaces with irregular sizes and shapes, along the main streets and that led to secondary radial streets.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

This urban structure mixed with the numerous Bulgarian renaissance style buildings create very interesting and diversified streets profiles. The urban development of the city of Giurgiu starts in the second half of the 19th century under the Ottoman Empire rule. The fortified town was situated in the southern part of the modern city along the Plant canal and included an Ottoman port in the shape of a Vauban fortress.

P 100 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT AND WALKWAY
LEVENTIA RUSE, RUSE

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Broadcast tower 2/ GK DRUZHBA Residential area 3/ Gardens area

SITE DESCRIPTION
The Leventia Hill is situated in the southern part of Ruse, in its highest area, situated at 159 meters which means 110 meters above the central part of the town. Here is located the tallest broadcasting tower in the Balkan peninsula with a height of 210 meters. The broadcasting tower is the most significant landmark on this site. Originally, it included a cafe that is no more operational due to the lack of safety measures for the visitors.
A panoramic viewpoint with a circular platform and a low concrete wall is located here and the visitors can enjoy a spectacular view with an horizon line located far in Romania. Although it entered in a dereliction process and even if the view is partially blocked by the overgrowing vegetation; tourists, couples and families continue to visit and enjoy this place, especially during the sunset time. The area hosts a well known restaurant with a wine cellar and the hill mainly displays pastures scattered with pine trees.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P 102 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS
1-> A strong identity structure element must be built as Ruse is one of the main city of the cross border area and one of its main border crossing points. Well situated, the town can be considered as a crossroad.
2-> The old panoramic viewpoint must be renovated and integrated within the landscape.
3-> A new pedestrian path network should be built to connect the site to the lower parts of the town.
4-> A signage system must be implemented with information on the streets and on the Ruse city to guide the visitors.

TO SEE AND TO BE SEEN
CREATE A CELEBRATING PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT STRUCTURE THAT WILL REINFORCE THE COMMON IDENTITY OF THE CROSS-BORDER REGION

DUNAV
BEVELLED LETTERS

VIEW FROM LEVENTIA RUSE

Interior of Ruse Cathedral

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 103

VIEW FROM LEVENTIA RUSE

Interior of Ruse Cathedral

The city entered in a quick expansion process in the 19th century and doubled its surface, between 1834 and 1922, by incorporating the Slobozia village and by extending its industrial area. The communist period brought a new town planning system with the building of social housing neighbourhoods.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Situating at the crossroads of two European transport corridors, the two cities try to create a common cooperation framework in various fields in order to take benefit of their strategic geographical positioning. They have created the Ruse Giurgiu Euroregion and finished in 2013 the ERGO master plan, a common development planning document, in order to design and implement joint projects. Moreover, Ruse has integrated Giurgiu in its proposal to become the European Capital of Culture in 2015. Both cities play a key role in the cross border economy. Giurgiu acting as Bucharest's door on the Danube since 1869 when on the sea Bucharest-Giurgiu was inaugurated the first Romanian railway in order to accelerate the transport of goods to and from the Danube. The main economic sectors in the area are shipbuilding, metallurgy and mechanical engineering, production of chemical products, production of textiles and other sewing products, food processing and production, and civil engineering. Logistic, technological and industrial parks have been built during the last years on both riverbanks but their joint development is blocked by the fact that bridge crossing is charged. Ruse and its 150 000 inhabitants is the main urban pole in the Bulgarian cross border area and still attracts the regional workforce due to its industry. Giurgiu shared the common cross border decreasing demographic trend and suffers from the young workforce emigration to Bucharest or to foreign countries.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Ruse is one of the most beautiful city in the cross border area. Famous for its well preserved 19th and early 20th century Neo-Baroque and Neo-Rococo architecture, which attract many tourists, it was called the Little Vienna. The Monument of Liberty (the city's symbol), the Aleksandrovska Street, the Canetti and Turin houses highlight this architectural legacy while an older medieval air can be found in the surroundings of the Holy Trinity Church, built in 1632. Ruse is also the

RECOMMENDATIONS
1->The development of a common landscape strategy between the two cities following the example of the ERGO master plan and including the Natura parks of Rusenski Lom and of Comana.
2->To urgently renovate the Giurgiu Ruse bridge and to make its crossing free at least for the local inhabitants and companies.
3->To create a common Tourism Destination Management organization and a joint convention Bureau.

main access hub to the Rusenski Lom natural park with its wide terraces that overlooked the Rusenski Lom River valley and its protected bird species, such as the Egyptian eagle, the black stork or the shieldcrests. The Clock tower built during the 18th century by the Ottomans to watch the surroundings is Giurgiu's main attraction and symbol. We can also mention the ruins of the Giurgiu Fortress, the Alei park or the Railway street with its traditional houses.

THREATS
Pollution issues may appear, due to the industrial plants, especially the chemical and petroleum ones. Moreover, the Friendship bridge need to be rehabilitated urgently in order to avoid its closing.







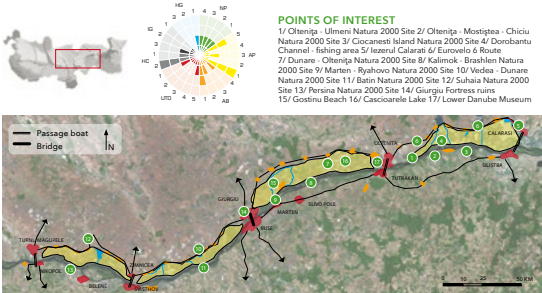
ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 101

Ruse streets



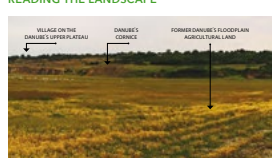
LU 26 CALARASI, GIURGIU, TELEORMAN DANUBE FLOODPLAIN BETWEEN TURNU MAGURELE & CALARASI

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Oltința - Urmesti Natura 2000 Site 2/ Oltința - Moinitelea - Chiciu Natura 2000 Site 3/ Cioacanesti Island Natura 2000 Site 4/ Dorobantu Channel - fishing area 5/ Iezerul Calarati & Eurovelo 6 Route 7/ Dunarea - Oltința Natura 2000 Site 8/ Kalanok - Braslavin Natura 2000 Site 9/ Mareni - Ryahovo Natura 2000 Site 10/ Vedeia - Dunarea Natura 2000 Site 11/ Batin Natura 2000 Site 12/ Săhălaș Natura 2000 Site 13/ Persina Natura 2000 Site 14/ Giurgiu Fortress ruins 15/ Gostinu Beach 16/ Cascioarele Lake 17/ Lower Danube Museum



LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
This landscape unit is bordered on its northern part by several settlements situated along the National road, which is included in the Eurovelo 6 route. The relief is specific of the Danube valley section of floodplains and terraces. A continuous slope with a difference in height of 10-12 meters highlights the morphological boundary between the Danube floodplain and the plain. Moreover, the Landscape Unit represents also a transition between the Danube floodplain and the Danube wetlands. The area is characterized by wide agricultural fields, forests, trees protection curtains along the riverbanks, degraded lands and meadows. One of its specificities is the presence of rice fields. Therefore, some areas are crossed by a network of canals used for the drainage and flooding of the fields. The water is generally kept all year long in the canals that represent favourable feeding habitat for aquatic birds. The irrigation system, the trees protection curtain and the dykes are important features shaping the landscape within this unit. The site includes also several lakes, fishing farms and long sandy beaches.

READING THE LANDSCAPE



F 106 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Intensive crop farming and fish farming are the main economic activity in the area. Only a part of the wide rice fields are rented to private companies and are still used for agriculture while the main part are abandoned. The industry and service sector are concentrated in the cities' areas and no investments have been made in the buffer zones during the last years. Therefore, the local inhabitants are mainly attracted by these cities or by Bucharest for their economic and social activities. The area has an important tourism development potential but is currently visited mainly for fishing and hunting tourism. The area is crossed by the Eurovelo route 6 but very few accommodations and tourism facilities exist along the route. One of the main challenge could be to valorise the dykes in order to create an alternative to the Eurovelo route 6 and new leisure facilities for nautical sports and sun bathing along the Danube's sandy beaches.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The area includes several Natura 2000 areas covering different types of protected habitats such as the continental freshwater rivers, floodplain forests and willow meadows (Salix alba) installed in lower areas, and poplar meadows (Populus alba) located on the higher floodable land. The Calarasi lake is a 550 ha lake fed by the Danube river and has been arranged for fish farming during the 1960's (embankment works, roads, etc.). It has been classified as a Ramsar site as more than 30 endangered bird species are nesting in its area. Another strong natural asset of the area is represented by the numerous but still non valorised islands on the Danube such as Haralambie, Cioacanesti, Soimul and the forest reserve of Ciomuleasa. Archaeological sites belonging to the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods (Boian and Gulmenita cultures) can be visited in the villages.

THREATS
The main threat is the pollution due to the use of pesticides and chemicals in farming activities. Intensive/illegal logging is a direct threat for the protected bird species nesting in the area. We can notice also a weak institutional capacity for fighting against poaching.

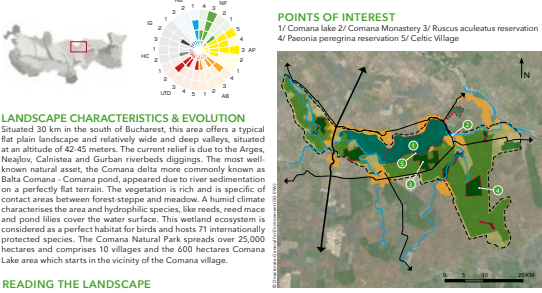
RECOMMENDATIONS
1->To support, especially through the Local Action Groups, the development of a network of small accommodations in the area.
2->To reinforce measures against intensive and illegal logging.
3->To keep the water in the rice fields in order to preserve the birds' habitats.
4->To develop tourism facilities and activities in the dykes area.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 107


GIURGIU COMANA-CALUGARENI AREA

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Comana lake 2/ Comana Monastery 3/ Ruscus aculeatus reservation 4/ Paenina peregrina reservation 5/ Calbu Village



LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
Situating 30 km in the south of Bucharest, this area offers a typical flat plain landscape and relatively wide and deep valleys, situated at an altitude of 42-45 meters. The current relief is due to the Arges, Neajlov, Calanista and Gurban riverbeds diggings. The most well-known natural asset, the Comana delta more commonly known as Balta Comana - Comana pond, appeared due to river sedimentation on a perfectly flat terrain. The vegetation is rich and is specific of contact areas between forest-steppes and meadow. A humid climate characterises the area and hydrophilic species, like reeds, reed mace and pond lilies cover the water surface. This wetland ecosystem is considered as a perfect habitat for birds and hosts 71 internationally protected species. The Comana Natural Park spreads over 25,000 hectares and comprises 10 villages and the 600 hectares Comana Lake area which starts in the vicinity of the Comana village.

READING THE LANDSCAPE



F 108 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
The local economy is based on agriculture, horticulture, fishing, hunting and tourism. Small plots and subsistence farming are prevalent even if intensive mono-cropping agriculture is being developed in the area. Moreover, local residents are usually commuters who work in the Bucharest or Giurgiu areas. We can notice a sharp decline of the population because of migration and of a low rate birth. Due to its proximity to these urban centres where agriculture bio products become more and more popular, the development of organic farming can become an asset for the area's inhabitants. Moreover, despite its proximity to Bucharest, this area has never been considered as a tourism sight until a few years ago. Until then, the Comana delta was only an attraction for local residents and biking and canoeing enthusiasts.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
Where the Vlasia Woods (Codrii Vlasiei) used to cover the plain, the Neajlov River has created a unique wetland ecosystem. The remnants of the woods, the Comana Forest, border this delta to the south and host numerous bird species that have made of this Natura 2000 site their nesting home. The on-site fauna is impressive with water snakes, foxes and wild boars for example. The Comana Monastery, built by

RECOMMENDATIONS
1->Development of sustainable tourism infrastructures for visiting the protected natural areas: visitor centres, information points, campsites, resting places, thematic trails such as bird watching and biking trails.
2->To promote and support ecological agriculture practices.
3->To launch active measures for the ecological restoration of the area and to strictly restrict hydraulic works in the area.

the famous Vlad Tepes - better known as Dracula - is the most famous cultural heritage attraction and was throughout centuries the cultural, military and religious centre of the area. Several Neolithic settlements can be visited in the outskirts of Comana village.

THREATS
The main activities that are causing negative impacts are poaching, illegal harvesting of rare flora, the use of chemical fertilizers and the development of monocultures on large areas. The waterworks network has negative effects on the ecosystem as it taps into the groundwater streams linked with the Comana pond.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 109



Arges river near Gradistea / GIURGHIU

SILISTRA-CALARASI
LU 54 TUTRAKAN - OLTENITA CITIES

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Gumelnita archeological reserve 2/ Oltenita city and Gumelnita museum 3/ Oltenita Shipyard 4/ Tutrakan fishing port and old town 5/ Danube valley

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
Situating near confluence of the Arges River with the Danube, Oltenita faces the city of Tutrakan on the Bulgarian riverbank. Historical and cultural links between the two cities were favoured by the narrow span of the river in this area. During cold winter, the river was usually crossable by feet. Today, river crossing can be arranged only for pedestrian and bicycle riders. The Danube cars crossing is only possible in the twin cities of Giurgiu-Ruse and Calarasi-Silistra. This Landscape Unit illustrates the typical landscape difference between the Romanian and the Bulgarian river bank. Oltenita is situated on a Danube's flat and low floodplain and Tutrakan on steep hills that overlook the Danube. The city of Tutrakan preserved its traditional architecture with small Balkan-style houses with large and colourful windows.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P 112 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

gardens, the hills' steepness, rising to up to 100 metres from the Danube's level, offers beautiful bird eye's views on the river and on the Oltenita's bank with its adjacent natural areas. Oltenita developed itself as an industrial port city during the communism period and as intensive agriculture centre because of the soil fertility of this former wetland area composed of chernozem, a black-coloured soil with high percentages of humus and of phosphoric acids, phosphorus and ammonia. Two Natura 2000 sites are bounded by the city's outskirts, the Dunarea Oltenita site to the West and the Oltenita-Mostotsea-Clisau to the East. River landscapes can be mainly admired from the port and the shipyard area.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
Oltenita's port induced the development of industrial and processing industries such as ship building, light industries, food processing, textile or furniture. On the city outskirts, intensive agriculture is the major economic activity. Tutrakan is the centre of an agricultural region with a small industrial sector mainly based on small ship building and food processing. Agriculture is the main economic activity, while orchards and vineyards can be seen on the surrounding hilly areas. Leisure and subsistence fishing are also widespread activities on both riverbanks. The two cities have suffered from the economic transition period and entered in a depopulation process due to the lack of jobs and economic opportunities. Both cities have a quite similar economic profile but have not developed strong economic links and synergies in order to create economies of scale in the shipbuilding industry or in agriculture for example. Even if Oltenita has become one of the main stops for Danube cruise ships due to its proximity to Bucharest, the area did not develop any tourism strategies to retain these tourists or even to attract tourists from the nearby city of Bucharest. On the other side, Tutrakan has launched an ambitious plan of renovation of its traditional architecture and the area is well covered with greenways linked to the Euroveloroute 6.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The Tutrakan city is built on the remains of an old Roman period settlement founded in the 1st century under the name of Transmarisca.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1->Creating joint tourism and leisure areas linked with the Danube in both cities with nautical and sport activities such as boating, fishing, cycling
2->Development of a common cultural events calendar in order to become a destination for the Bucharest metropolitan area inhabitants
3->Enhance the accessibility infrastructure and facilities between the two cities and the greenway network linked to the Euroveloroute 6
4->Develop sustainable tourism activities in the Natura 2000 sites

As a former important site in the Roman castrum network on the ancient Danubian limes, Tutrakan kept its strategic defensive role under the Ottoman Empire rule. It was also the place of a well known fierce battle during the First World war. Today, the fishermen's village situated in the north-eastern part of town, near the Saint Nicholas Church the fishermen's patron saint, is the main attraction with its 48 traditional buildings. This neighbourhood has entered in a controlled renovation process as most of the buildings are protected. Tutrakan is also bordered by two Natura 2000 sites, Kallinko - Brablen to the West, and Potharovo - Garvan to the East. As an old Danube port, Oltenita offer to its visitors various historical monuments such as the water tower, the Barbulescu house or the Victoria Hotel, that were built during the early modernization period of the 19th century. Neolithic archaeological sites of the Gumelnita culture have been discovered in the city surroundings and the city museum presents a special collection that focus on this fascinating civilization with thousands of artefacts. The city is also known for its charming fishing spots such as the Albina island.

THREATS
Both cities have still not recovered from the economic transition period and the 2007 economic crisis. They need to tackle urgently the challenge of a shrinking and ageing population process. One of the main issues are the common lack of infrastructures, the modernisation of the port areas and the lack of synergies between the two cities.

GENERAL PROPOSALS
1->Continue repairing Ribarska street and linking it with the church area and the Transmarisca street.
2->Create a new promenade linked with Ribarska street;
3->Redesign the amphitheatre descending to the water;
4->Plant a vegetation fence to better integrate the industrial and storage areas near the river banks;
5->Create a multi sport area with small sport fields and equipments and an organic playground linked to the floating dock that will be used for water sports.
6->Build a wood tower as a landmark, an info point and a panoramic point that will be linked with the new small marina and the fishermen's area;
7->Create a landscaped parking area.

P 114 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT
TUTRAKAN PORT, SILISTRA

TUTRAKAN CITY, RIBARSKA STREET
GPS > 44°21'13.9"N; 26°36'27.48"E

SITE DESCRIPTION
A landing dock on the edge of the water

Tutrakan stands on an amphitheatre site on a Danube's steep riverside. The town has a picturesque architecture that illustrates its rich history as a Danube port. There are different ways to reach the river down from the historical town centre, which has entered in a renovation process. The riverside, composed of a diversity of docks and landing docks, provides a generous continuity above the water, appearing as a strip of land floating over it. Once turned towards the Romanian shore, any passerby can appreciate the body of water stretching to the horizon and the dense line of poplar trees on the other side of the Danube. A panoramic viewpoint should be placed in the northern part of the city, on Ribarska street, along the existing road. The location offers a great bird eye's view over the Danube River and the Romanian side. Currently, it is used as a place where the fishermen keep their boats and as a lawn. The viewpoint is surrounded by a neighbourhood and will be used as well by the local inhabitants.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P 114 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS
1->Continue repairing Ribarska street and linking it with the church area and the Transmarisca street.
2->Create a new promenade linked with Ribarska street;
3->Redesign the amphitheatre descending to the water;
4->Plant a vegetation fence to better integrate the industrial and storage areas near the river banks;
5->Create a multi sport area with small sport fields and equipments and an organic playground linked to the floating dock that will be used for water sports.
6->Build a wood tower as a landmark, an info point and a panoramic point that will be linked with the new small marina and the fishermen's area;
7->Create a landscaped parking area.

The current city renovation process could include a house for cultural activities.

P 115 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS



Fishermen village / TUTRAKAN

LU 57 RAZGRAD, SILISTRA, DOBRICH LUDOGORIE

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Shoryanovo Archaeological reserve with the Sveshtari Thracian Tombs 2/ Isperteh ceramic producer 3/ Nahodishte na chevren bohor Protected Site 4/ Bohunite Protected Site 5/ Ludogorie Protected Site

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The landscape unit is part of the plain and hilly area of the Dobruja plain and is crossed by North-South direction valleys. The area is mainly composed of low hilly plains with a forest coverage that is by arable lands. The central and the western parts of the Ludogorsko Plateau keep the remnants of ancient broadleaf forests and is formed of Karst limestones covered by a layout of forest all-sized settlement. The area is crossed by few low rivers such as the Krapinets and the Kukuk but is rich in underground waters. During centuries, travellers describe the Delorman area, the traditional name of the area in Turkish that means wild forests, as a difficult area to cross. Now the forests are much younger and we can find remaining parts of the old forest in some scattered areas. The forest cover is composed of lime tree forest

READING THE LANDSCAPE

R 118 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

around Dulovo and of typical oak forests and mixed broadleaf woods. The region was inhabited by the Getae Thracian tribes and is famous for the Thracian burial mounds and historical-archaeological reserve of Shoryanovo. The most famous tombs is around 2300 years old and is located near the village of Sveshtari. It is enlisted as an UNESCO World heritage site. Moreover, several Natura 2000 sites can be visited in the area.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The main economic activity in the area is agriculture as the forest has been largely replaced by arable lands. The soils are rich in humus from the forests that existed here. Grain, sunflower and industrial crops are intensively cultivated. Orchards can also be found. Livestock farming is also present with livestock growing and dairy farming. Some food processing units have developed in the area during the last years. Timber production is also an important activity in an area, which is also well known for big game hunting of animals such as the red deer, the roe deer, the wild boar or the chamois. The largest industry in the region is the production of ceramics in Isperteh. The main social issues are a shrinking population and the massive emigration of young people towards the main urban centers or abroad. The majority of the population belongs to the Turkish ethnic group.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The region is well known by the speleologists for its rich network caves, most of them being still only partially explored. The main protected area is the Ludogorie Protected site with its rich variety of butterflies. We can also mention specific natural areas such as the Myustertka reserve and the Eshurite large forest meadow with their exceptional wild prairie flora, which are celebrated during springtime local festivals that take place in the blooming period. Apart from the Sveshtari tombs complex, the archaeological museum in the village of Pobiti kamani give rich information on the region's history. The area is also well known for its oil wrestling fights, a Turkish tradition that has been kept until now.

THREATS
 The weak protection of the forest cover affects the fauna and flora habitats and damage the area's green corridors. The intensive use of fertilizers in agriculture is also becoming an important environmental issue.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1)- Create and implement strict forest management plans to stop illegal cuttings and poaching and to extend the forest windbreak network.
 2)- Encourage the diversification of agricultural practices, focusing on ecological and sustainable practices (promote crop rotation, monitor soil fertility and pollution)
 3)- Encourage the development of organic cultures and livestock farming by creating local brands associated with the protected sites in order to promote the fact that natural areas are more an advantage than an obstacle for local development.
 4)- To train people in agriculture and eco-tourism activities.
 4h)- Create a thematic circuit of the Ludogorie forests linked with the nearby towns with stop over points.

Romania-Bulgaria Cross Border Landscapes Atlas / R 119

PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT SVESHTARI TUMULUS, RAZGRAD

SVESHTARI VILLAGE, COUNTY ROAD NR 205, GPS > 43°42'53.60"N, 26°04'26.03"E

SITE DESCRIPTION
 The Sveshtari necropolis is part of the Shoryanovo Historical and Archaeological Reserve, located in the northeast of Bulgaria. Among the ancient Thracian burial mounds found on the site, one has been particularly noticed for its remarkable architectural and aesthetic value and has been named «The Royal Tombs». This 3rd-century BC tombs has been included on the Unesco World Heritage list and represents the landmark of the archaeological reserve.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

R 120 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

The proposal is to renovate the water tower strategically positioned on the site and transform it in a panoramic viewpoint that offers tourism and historical information on the area. The upper part, a terrace, will be reached through stairs or even through an elevator if one can be built inside or outside the tower in order to enhance accessibility to this terrace. Some additional light landscape interventions should be made in order to ease the access to the burial mounds (paths network, signage system, etc...).

THE WATER TOWER IS A LANDMARK

VIEW FROM THE TOWER TOWARDS THE NECROPOLIS

1 Sveshtari village
 2 Current road to the necropolis
 3 Proposed path
 4 Water tower
 5 Burial mounds
 6 The Royal Tomb

Romania-Bulgaria Cross Border Landscapes Atlas / R 121

LU 29 CALARASI MOSTISTEA VALLEY

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Mostistea lake 2/ Frasinet lake 3/ Gurbanești lake 4/ Fundulea lake 5/ Neolithic settlement, Gumelnita Culture 6/ Sultana-Malu Rosu archaeological site 7/ St. Dumitru and St. Nestor Church 8/ Gurbanești - Picturesque village and lake's natural area

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Mostistea valley is located in the South Baragan Plain which belongs to the southern part of the Romanian plain. The area is characterized by low plains with shallow valleys that ends at the confluence with the rivers' lagoon. The Mostistea lake is a wide aquatic habitat with a surface area of 1860 ha. The vegetation is characterized by specific floodplain forest with white willows, white and black poplars and some specimens of ashes, elms and oaks. Between these small forests, we can notice grass meadows, arable land and areas of steppe grassland. The Mostistea valley is a settlement area since the Neolithic period and has been since then crossed by historical trade roads coming from the South and passing by the Bulgarian city of Tutrakan. The landscape of the valley has changed during the 20th century in order to develop agriculture: creation of storage lakes and canals, relocation of settlements and development of infrastructures (dams, dikes, roads...).

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.122 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
 The main economic activities in the area are linked to agriculture fish farming and trading at the exception of the city Lehtiu Gara, which has a predominant industrial and commercial character. Mostistea Valley's agriculture is focused on cereals and sunflower or colza cultures. A third of the local companies have activities in agriculture, forestry or fishing while another third are involved in the trade sector. Livestock production is gradually disappearing due to the fact that grazing areas were reduced. The area is becoming more and more well known thanks to its fishing lakes and its international fishing competitions. It has now to develop its accommodations and tourism facilities in order to attract the fishermen's families and become a complete tourism destination mostly for the Bucharest inhabitants.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1> To create a lakes gateway that will link the Eurovelo route 6 to the Mostistea Valley
 2> To support the development of fisheries products
 3> To organize the pasture areas along the valleys and encourage grazing
 4> To support the development of accommodations and of tourism facilities in order to transform the area from a fishing to a leisure destination.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 Numerous archaeological sites, dating back to the early Neolithic period (Boian and Gumelnita cultures) and continuing with those of the bronze age and iron age, have been discovered all over the area and can be visited in almost every village. The most important site from the Latene period can be found in the Sultana village. The area is also well known for its rich cultural and religious heritage with the «St. Nicholas» (1854) and «Holy Trinity» (1838) churches in Dorobantu village, the Church of «St. Demetrius and St. Nestor» (1648-1660) in the village of Manastrea, the surprising memorial monument of stone crosses on the site of the Ulmu village old church, the Silitea village mansion house located on the Argovei lake shores or the «Schiobaneta la fatav» church (1848) in the village of Sohatu. Important protected bird species nest and winter in the area.

THREATS
 The current main threats are linked to the development of intensive agriculture responsible for the water pollution by pesticides and fertilisers and for reed cutting and stubble burning in order to enlarge the cultivated areas. The process of lake shores erosion is also becoming a key challenge to tackle in the area.

P.123 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 123

PROMENADE & PANORAMIC VIEWPOINT SULTANA - MALU ROSU, CALARASI

POINTS OF INTEREST AND ACCESSIBILITY
 1/ Gumelnita culture settlement 2/ Cemetery 3/ Boian culture settlement 4/ Mostistea lake 5/ Vineyard

SITE DESCRIPTION
 The scenic viewpoint is located on one of the highest points above the Mostistea lake. The simultaneous actions of wind and water erosion have created a spectacular landscape, marked by the lake steeped shores that give its name to the lake: Malu Rosu (Red Bank). The use of the lake as a source of water for irrigation is the cause of the increased water level. According to 19th century maps, the areas near the lake were used for grazing. The archaeological sites were then marked as graves. All the archaeological sites were found on the highest terraces of the Mostistea Valley, on the west side. The Sultana-Malu Rosu archaeological site is near Sultana village, closed to the water. Because of the shores erosion, the archaeological site suffered and is still suffering irreversible damages.

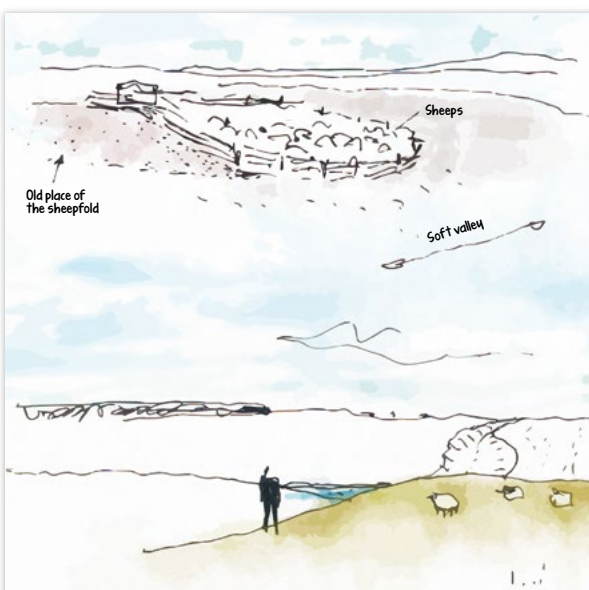
READING THE LANDSCAPE

P.124 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1> Restore and protect the archaeological sites
 2> Plant vegetation and tree wind breaks in order to fight against erosion and reinforce the shores
 3> Build a pathway with green materials (sand, gravel) to link the archaeological sites with the other panoramic viewpoints along the cliff road
 4> Create a pathway towards the water and a dock for small boats.

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 125



LU 52 SILISTRA SREBARNA MANAGED RESERVE

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1/ Poilavina Protected site - part of Srebarna Biosphere Reserve
- 2/ Ludogorie - Srebarna BG protected area
- 3/ Ottenia - Mostistea - Chicu RO protected area
- 4/ Poturbarevo - Gavan BG protected area
- 5/ Museum of Natural Science
- 6/ Picnic and Observation point area
- 7/ Vetren - Danube fishing harbour

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION

Situated 2 km South from the Danube and 16 km West from Silistra, the Srebarna Nature Reserve spreads over 600 ha and is composed of a freshwater lake, a wetland that surrounds the lake and a forest belt that goes along the Danube. The reserve is included in the UNESCO's World Heritage list and is famous worldwide for bird watching. It is the nesting place for around 100 species of birds and also a winter refuge for migratory bird species such as the Dalmatian pelican, egret, herons and ibises as it is situated exactly on a migratory birds' path known as the Western Palaearctic migratory flyway. The Srebarna lake, as a typical freshwater Danube lake of the river flood terrace area, used to be directly connected to the Danube but a dike was constructed to separate the wetland from the Danube river in 1949. After a partial removal of the dikes in 1978, a channel needed to be built in 1994 to restore the connection and control the flows of Danube water into the lake.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES

The Srebarna managed reserve belongs to the Bulgarian State and is managed by the Bulgarian Ministry of Environment and Waters.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

PELIKANS SITE SREBARNA VILLAGE BUFFER ZONE NEAR THE VILLAGE

P. 128 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

The Museum of Natural Science is the only tourism facility in the area and therefore its main attraction. Bird observatories have been built but otherwise commercial, tourism and hunting activities are prohibited in the reserve. The reserve is a restricted area and entering is allowed only with special permit but local people and visitors are allowed to walk around the lake at the condition that they strictly follow the marked ecopaths. Fishing is a very popular activity on the Danube riverbanks and a fishing spot has been created in the south-western part of the reserve. A few tourist accommodations can be found in the area and in the village of Srebarna. Along with fishing, subsistence farming is the main economic activity.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The Srebarna reserve hosts approximately 233 protected bird species, 80% of them migratory, and 10% of the worldwide population of Dalmatian pelican. The site shelters also an impressive mammal fauna with amongst others: otters, polecats, wildcats, jackals and muskrats. They can be observed by either taking the ecotrail that goes along the reserve or by watching the footage of the cameras placed in the reserve. An archaeological site dating from the Roman period can be visited in the village of Vetren that is a worth visiting destination thanks to the preservation of its rich immaterial heritage.

THREATS

The main challenge remains to enhance the connection with the Danube which determines for example the extension of reed islands that gives access to mammals and threatened birds populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1-Create common management plans with neighbouring Natura 2000 areas such as the Ottenia-Mostistea-Chicu area in order to create and preserve green corridors between the protected areas, to design common sustainable and innovative tourism facilities and to launch common cross border tourism offers.
- 2-Support the local population in the development of sustainable economic initiatives that will take benefit of the reserve existence such as the creation of a label for agriculture and fishing products.
- 3-Restore a supplying water system closer to its natural state.

Srebarna - a small village

Reed beds between the ecotrail and the village area

Narrowed length of lake

Forest covered hills

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 129

REST AREA SREBARNA NATURAL RESERVE, SILISTRA

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1/ Srebarna Village
- 2/ The lake with the floating islands of reed
- 3/ Birdwatching - only with optics

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Srebarna Nature Reserve is a freshwater lake that extends over 600 hectares and is home to numerous species of birds. This Ramsar and UNESCO World Heritage site is a perfect shelter for protected species of birds, especially during the winter's migration period. Nicknamed «El Dorado of Birds» by ornithologists, the site is adjacent to the Danube. The reserve is of an obvious interest with already existing special viewpoints for ornithological observation. On the road from Silistra, an already existing rest area could be renovated easily in order to create a very accessible panoramic viewpoint that will satisfy travellers, tourists as well as nature enthusiasts. From this rest area, visitors can have a panoramic view of the whole valley with the reeds floating islands, the Srebarna's village red roofs, the white building of the Nature Museum and the line of poplar plantations that frames the lake in the far end of the valley drawing the Danube riverbank. The roadside vegetation currently hinders the perception of the surrounding landscape and the first action must be to trim it.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

SREBARNA KOCIO SREBARNA VILLAGE

Villages Roads The Natural Reserve limit

P. 130 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

Srebarna village in the resting area

MULTIDECKS

ROAD

GENERAL PROPOSALS

- 1-To set up the rest area as an ornithological and a landscape observatory with specific information on the Srebarna reserve.
- 2-To build different platforms that descend towards the lake as observation points.

DANUBE (ROMANIA)

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 131



LU 51 SILISTRA, CALARASI SILISTRA-CALARASI CITIES

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ The pedestrian path along the Borcea Branch 2/ The beach on the Borcea Branch, reachable by boat 3/ The parks and gardens built under the Danube cornice 4/ The antique and medieval Durostorum fortress and its park 5/ The Turkish fort from the 19th century

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 Silistra is situated on the Danube on a low Danubian terrace in the most north-eastern part of Bulgaria and is bordering Romania on land and water. The landscape here is flat and open and surrounded by low hills, among which the higher one is situated about 1.5 km from the Danube in the south of the city. On its top, we can find the old Turkish fortress Medjidji Tabia elevated around 100m above the city. The city mainly expanded on its southern hillsides part throughout centuries for defensive reasons. Silistra is one of the oldest Bulgarian cities. The Roman fortress of Durostorum was established on a former Thracian settlement. Its landscape is often marked by numerous ancient Roman remains, such as a 16 km Roman road, that illustrate the importance of Durostorum, which got the administrative privileged status of self-governing city. In the following centuries, the city kept its importance in the Bulgarian First Empire period and was also an important religious centre. Calarasi is situated on a Lower Danube terrace on the left bank of the Borcea branch. The area is at the junction point between a steep grassland and a pond area with varied and rich vegetation. The city was mentioned for the first time in the beginning of the 18th century and started to develop in the middle of the 19th century.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 134 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 Both cities were important regional industrial poles during the communist period and suffered during the transition period and again after the 2008 economic crisis. Most of the main industrial facilities have closed during the last 20 years and both cities, especially Silistra, have a strong decrease of their population. The main economic activities in Silistra are currently food processing, textiles, construction materials and transport. Agriculture is a traditional and very important sector in the surrounding area with wheat and sunflower crops. Fruit (the apricots are typical for the region) and wine production. The city of Calarasi was divided in functional zones devoted to various sections of heavy and light industries such as food processing, melamine chipboard, steel, paper, glass and concrete precast industries.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The twin cities are complementary regarding their tourism potential. Silistra offers a rich cultural heritage with its scattered Roman ruins in the Durostorum architectural and archaeological reserve, with the famous Medjidji Tabia Ottoman fortress or its museum of Regional History. Calarasi is situated along rich Natura 2000 sites that can be linked to the Silver biosphere reserve on the Bulgarian side to create joint ecotourism products. The city offers unique spots to enjoy water leisure activities with its sandy beaches and sport infrastructures. As the landscape is marked by abandoned industrial plants, industrial heritage can be developed with landmarks such as the SIDERCA factory that used to employ more than 6 000 persons and was one of the largest steel plant in Europe.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1- Create a common landscape management plan for these twin cities with large green areas and parks and surrounded by Natura 2000 sites. This plan should also focus on the creation of secondary greenways networks that will be linked to the Euroveloroute 6.
 2- Find a sustainable rehabilitation solution for the abandoned industrial sites through their integration in urban renovation plan or in an industrial heritage strategy.
 3- Develop joint cultural and natural Heritage tourism products such as common tickets for the Calarasi Lower Danube museum and the Silistra Regional history museum.
 4- Develop joint festivals and cultural events to foster the relations between the twin cities inhabitants and attract tourists from the Bucharest area.

THREATS
 The main threat is linked to the depopulation trend of these two cities that are living in a permanent economic crisis since the fall of communism.

P. 135 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 135

ALARASI CALARASI CENTRAL PARK PROMENADE

POINTS OF INTEREST AND ACCESSIBILITY
 1/ Big Park 2/ Borcea channel 3/ Fishermen area 4/ Dumbrova Park 5/ City center 6/ Big Beach

SITE DESCRIPTION
 In this urban place, a scenic viewpoint can be created next to the West edge of the Calarasi Central Park. This part of the park looks currently as a derelict area and is rarely visited by the park's visitors. Nevertheless, this spot is offering a unique perspective over the Borcea Channel. The structure envisaged here will allow visitors to establish a new type of relation with the Danube and its surroundings, placing them on a higher vantage point and giving the opportunity to better observe and contemplate the surroundings: the opposite shore of Borcea Channel, the Jilul Lake and its nearby fishing area and the Calarasi industrial area situated on the South-East. This location is perfect for implementing a scenic viewpoint as the necessary facilities are already existing (parking area, toilets, shops, etc.) and need only to be renovated in a innovative and sustainable way. Moreover, this rehabilitation of the park facilities and the building of a watchtower on the Danube banks will enhance the attractiveness of one of the main places of interest of the city.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 136 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 137 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 137

LU 31 CONSTANTA OSTROV HILLS

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Ostrov village 2/ Calarasi 3/ Silistra 4/ Ferry boat 5/ Panoramic road 6/ Vineyard 7/ Danube valley

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Landscape Unit is situated west of the Dina Plateau and overlooks the Danube's slow turn to the north. The landscape is spectacular as it offers direct views of the Danube with mild hills covered with vineyards, orchards or isolated trees. The region can be reached from the North, using one of the Calarasi-Silistra ferry services that gives access to one of the only three land border points that connect Romania to Bulgaria, or through the road that goes farther east to Adamclisi and Constanta. The landscape features are composed in its northern part of a flat and low plain that gets a little more steeper in the south with small and deep valleys. In this area, Ponto-Sarmatian and Balkan-Pontic forests and thickets meet the Euro-Siberian steppe

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 138 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

beside large areas of Ponto-Sarmatian steppes vegetation and wetland habitats. The main settlement is the Ostrov commune, which is bounded to the north by the Danube's Ostrov branch. The area is part of the Natura 2000 site 'Canaralele Dunarii', while the commune territory also includes the Bugeac lake and the Esecchio Forest sites.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 Although agriculture is the main economic activity, the region is also well known for its vineyards with the Ostrov Domains, its orchards and its fish products. Animal husbandry and shepherding are also common activities in the higher parts of the area. We can notice the plot fragmentation that illustrates the fact that subsistence farming is widespread and that crops are usually used for bartering. Small food processing and milling enterprises, most of them family businesses, have developed during the last years. Ecotourism, wine and nautical tourism are the main potential assets, due to the beautiful scenery and the quality and variety of wines.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 Ostrov commune has a number of interesting cultural heritage sites, such as the Durostorum archaeological site, the churches in the villages of Bugeac and Ostrov and the ruins of the Byzantine fortress

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1- Raise local product awareness (especially for wine and fruits) and promote the registration of a geographical label.
 2- Develop leisure activities infrastructure (horse riding, cycling)
 3- Protect, renovate and promote historical heritage sites
 4- Create common Natura 2000 cross border management plan

of Pacuul lui Soare. The Canaralele Dunarii site is one of the most important and rich Natura 2000 sites on the Danube, protecting over 30 species, among them the Black Sea herring, the mud loach and the fire-bellied toad. Traditions are well kept in the area with ceremonies such as the Epitaphy courses when young men throw themselves into freezing cold water to catch a cross casted by a priest. Another custom is the ancient Utraria of Shrove Tuesday when inhabitants light large fires to purify the villages and burn the evil.

THREATS
 Unsustainable farming practices threaten soil fertility and is increasing river pollution. The lack of infrastructure investment hinders the development of tourism facilities, one the main economic alternative for local inhabitants.

P. 139 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 139



Ostrov vineyards / CONSTANTA

CALARASI, CONSTANTA
LU 30 BORCEA DANUBE BRANCH

POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Lower Danube Museum 2/ Borcea Branch Natura 2000 Protected Site (SPA) 3/ Canaralele Dunarii Natura 2000 Protected Site (SCI) 4/ Bugiac Lake 5/ Oltina Lake 6/ Dunareni Lake 7/ Vederosea Lake

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
The Borcea area is part of the Mesian Platform Unit and has the shape of an island surrounded by the Danube on all sides along the Borcea channel. The villages and communes also form a belt on both sides of this island, on the lower Baragan plain in the West and on the Dobruja plateau in the East. Home to more than 5 Natura 2000 sites, the area is positioned on the Eastern route of several migratory birds and offers specific nesting places for rare and very rare protected bird species. The Landscape Unit is composed of broadleaf forests, rivers and lakes, swamps, grasslands, steeps and mainly of arable land. Indeed, the land surface is covered by a fertile chernozem soil that is used to grow cereal crops. The Landscape Unit appears as a former wetland that becomes an agricultural land crossed by irrigation channels. The area is crossed by the highway that links Bucharest to the Black sea port of Constanta and that passes by the Fetesti-Cornavoda Bridge. This bridge, due to its impressive height, offers one of the most impressive panoramic views of the Danube in the cross border region.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
The area has been developed as an intensive farming ground. Beekeeping, livestock farming are especially present in the South-western part of the region. A few local farmers and foreign companies in the agriculture field are taking advantages of the exceptional soil fertility and an important part of the area's production is exported

READING THE LANDSCAPE

F.142 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

mainly towards European and Middle-Eastern markets. However, even in this intensive agriculture area, agricultural productivity remains low and is affected by the lack of mechanization and of irrigation networks. Fishing is a popular activity along the Danube and in the neighbouring lakes. Supporting sustainable tourism activities such as bird watching, leisure fishing, riverbank leisure activities or cycling represent one of the main potential of the area.

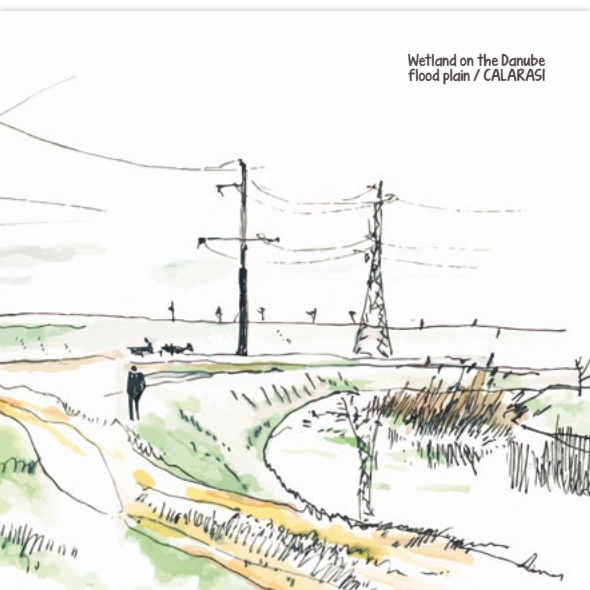
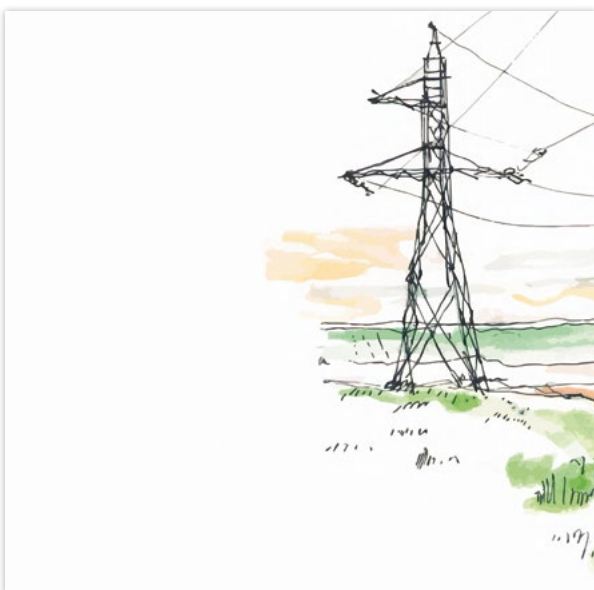
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
The protection and conservation of the natural heritage sites is a keystone element as they are the main area's assets. Forest management is one of the main issue as illegal logging has an important effect on biodiversity. The main natural sites are situated on the Borcea branch, the Dunare Ostrove, the Fetesti swamp and the Vederosea lake. Pelicans, red ducks, egrets, cormorants and storks live and cross permanently this charming landscape. However, the difficult access to the area and the lack of accommodations are hindering the tourism development potential. The main cultural heritage landmark is the Arhiepiscop Saigey railroad truss bridge, named after its architect, an emblem of the 19th century modernization period. The construction was completed in 1895 and at that time it was the longest bridge in Europe and the third longest in the world.

THREATS
The destruction of reeds to expand agricultural land or to widen the lakes used by fisheries, the inadequate dredging of lakes, stubble burning, agricultural use of pesticides and fertilizers and hydraulic works affect the ecosystems and the birds habitats during nesting and migration periods.

RECOMMENDATIONS
1- Support the creation of leisure river activities (canoeing, etc.)
2- Support small farming units in producing ecological products
3- Reinforce the measures against intensive and illegal logging
4- Encourage the development of suitable accommodations facilities for tourist activities
5- Create birdwatching infrastructure and green tourism facilities such as viewpoints, footpaths, bicycle trails linked to the Eurovelo route 6.

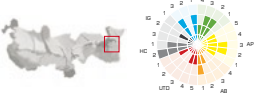
READING THE LANDSCAPE

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 143

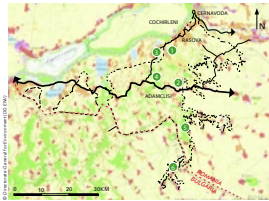


Wetland on the Danube flood plain / CALARASI

LU 34 CONSTANTIA
OLTINEI PLATEAU VALLEYS



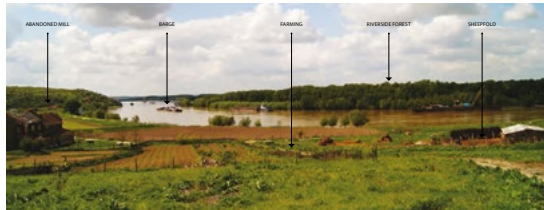
POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Baciu lake 2/ Tropaeum Traiani castrum and monument, Adamclisi 3/ Vederosoa lake 4/ Uria valley 5/ Dumbraveni forest 6/ Izvorovo - Kraiste Natura 2000 site



LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION

Situated in the south Dobruja Plateau, a highly fragmented plateau with large valleys, the Oltine plateau valleys area includes various forms of relief such as gorges in the Dumbraveni forest, hills, natural and semi-natural grasslands and valleys with permanent water flows, which form a geomorphological landscapes of a charming beauty and adequate habitats for rare plants and animals. The Dumbraveni forest natural reserve preserves between its limestone slopes a submediterranean vegetation with rare species such as the fluffy oak, the gray oak or the wild jasmine. The two main lakes of the site, the Vederosoa Lake which is included in the 517 hectares Aliman lake

READING THE LANDSCAPE



P. 146 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

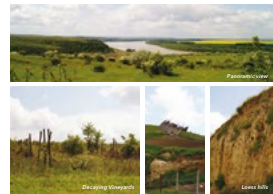
natural reserve and the Baciu lake, are typical meandering floodplain lakes which are almost covered by reed. The Vederosoa lake is fed by many underground springs and the development of this aquatic ecosystem used to be influenced by Danube overflows during the spring but now the communication between the two ecosystems has ceased.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES

The most frequent economic activities are agriculture, livestock farming, forestry, viticulture, and fish farming. Large orchards can be found in the north part of the landscape unit. The main activities, agriculture and livestock farming, are usually practised at a subsistence level. Indeed, the local inhabitants used to work in the neighbouring cities of Carnavodva and Medgidia before the fall of communism that was followed by a de-industrialization process that led to rural migration. Murfalair, one of the most well known and one of the main Romanian wine making company has wide vineyards in the area and we can notice the appearance of small producers along him. Another new element in the area is the development of green energy through the construction of wind farms. The area main settlements, Adamclisi and Rasova, are situated in the vicinity of the Sun Highway, the highway linking Bucharest to Constanta, and can easily develop complementary tourism products to the seaside ones.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The area covers 3 Natura 2000 sites and an exceptional fauna and flora with rare species such as the strictly protected Dobrogean turtle, the Dobrujan dragon (the local name for the longer endemic snake species), otters, gophers and more than 100 bird species. A narrow strip of land continues south and crosses the border with Bulgaria to include the Izvorovo - Kraiste site, home to over 36 protected bird species (including buzzards, mallards and robins). The area's cultural



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Renovate and promote the important Roman and medieval cultural heritage
- 2) Create a scenic route along the waterfront in order to take advantage of the unspoiled landscape and local heritage
- 3) Create bicycle routes that connect at least Carnavodva to Rasova and to Adamclisi
- 4) Develop a brand for local products - crafts, sheepskin objects, fishery - to promote rural tourism

heritage landmarks are the «Monument to Triumph» built in honour of Emperor Trajan in 106-109 years in order to celebrate his victory on the Dacian in 102. Simultaneously, the Romans built the castrum of Tropaeum Traiani, considered as the largest civil settlement in Dobruja. Another place to visit is the Cave Monastery of St. Andrew who has brought the Christian religion in Romania according to the tradition. Local sheep farming products and crafts are well known for their quality and creativity as for example pastoral music instruments such as the local bagpipe or the reed pipe.

THREATS

Overgrazing, poaching, the introduction of invasive species in the flora, the development of fish farms and of wind farms are the main elements that endanger the rich local ecosystems and habitats.

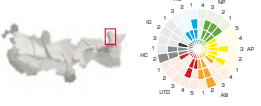


ROMANIA-BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 147

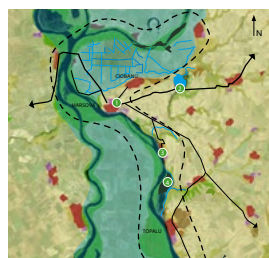


Ohina lake / CONSTANTIA

LU 37 CONSTANTIA
HARSOVA TO CERNAVODA DANUBE RIVERSHORE



POINTS OF INTEREST
1/ Carsium Fortress - archaeological site 2/ Hazarla: Lake fishing area 3/ Capidava Fortress - archaeological site 4/ Canarelele Dunarii Natura 2000 Site 5/ Albiu Bai - Capidava Natura 2000 Site 6/ Lacul Domnesca-Seimeni fishing area



LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION

The Harsova waterfront is a narrow strip of land that stretches north to the point where the Borcea branch joins the Danube. Located between the Danube and the Dobruja Plateau, this flat land is scattered by intensive agricultural fields. The rare settlements are situated along the national road that goes along the Danube and that is part of the Euroveloute 6. The area's complex ecosystems are the result of erosion and of the alluvium dropped off by the Danube during centuries. The aquatic ecosystems are home of a rich fish fauna with several fish species protected at European level. We can notice also a wide variety of grassland habitats and forests. The area is crossed by the main migration route of plant species that starts in the Balkan Peninsula and ends in the Danube Delta. The Canarelele Dunarii Natura 2000 sites offer a scenic landscape due to its impressive geomorphological features with sharp cliff rocks that appear to be limestones dating from the Jurassic period and that contain fossils of sponges and corals.



P. 150 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES

The main economic activities are intensive agriculture, livestock farming and wine making. The industrial sector that existed in Harsova has gradually disappeared after the fall of communism. Port activities are weak, especially in Harsova due to the general river traffic decrease after the closing of the industries that were situated along the Danube banks. The Harsova does not even possess suitable docking facilities. Cernavoda has not suffered the same fate and its port is still busy, as well as the industry - some of it directly linked to its nuclear power plant. Danube river cruises even stop in the city in order to propose excursions in the natural parks, in the Roman castrum and in the Murfalair wine cellar. Nevertheless, tourism is not enough developed in the area and especially in its northern part which is the most suitable for leisure activities such as fishing, trekking, bird watching and cycling for example. The area lacks of leisure facilities and of quality accommodations in its rural part.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The landscape unit is well known for its antiquity period cultural heritage with sites such as Carsium and Capidava that underscore the early Greek and Roman presence in the region. The Capidava fortress, with its ruins overlooking the river, is one of the most impressive Castrum in the Danube area. The southern part of the area is well known for its neolithic findings from the Hamangia culture that have become regional symbol in the case of the «Hamangia thinker» sculpture. The region multicultural and ethnic diversity can be seen in the Cernavoda mosque that was originally built in 1756 and the unique wooden church made from wattle and daub and with wooden pillars of the Izvoarele village.

THREATS

Water and soil pollution due to intensive agricultural practices and illegal logging represent a permanent threat in the area. Another risk is linked to navigability works and to the plantation of poplars that change the area's traditional ecosystem.

READING THE LANDSCAPE



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Renovate and promote the cultural heritage and create a Roman castrum thematic trail
- 2) Support the development of rural accommodations and leisure facilities along the Euroveloute 6
- 3) Establish bird watching facilities (observation points, tracks) while strengthening site protection regulations
- 4) Develop cultural events in the area, which is easily reachable from the seaside and from Bucharest.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 151

LU 49 DOBRICH ALBENA



POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Natural reserve of Baltata 2/ Beautiful road along the sea between Balchik and Albena (Dalbata) 3/ Albena 4/ Kranevo 5/ Balchik 6/ Balchik Natura 2000 Protected Site (SPA) 7/ Dolina na reka Batova Natura 2000 Protected Site (SC) 8/ Batova Natura 2000 Protected Site (SPA)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Albena resort opened its gates the 24th August 1969 and is situated in the area of the Obrochiste village, 8 km from Balchik, 30 km from the cities of Dobrich and Varna with its international airport. The beautiful scenery and the mild climate have attracted people here since 2000 AD when was established a fortified settlement named Geraneya. The area was chosen for the building of a resort during the communist period because of its unique flat beach with fine yellow sand and surrounding lush vegetation. Indeed, visitors can enjoy here a 5 km long beach line wide up to 500m. The southern part of the resort is more secluded with few hotels along the Batova valley. Here the dense forests of Baltata spread on a hilly area surrounding the river's mouth. This small flooded forest is one of the most impressive features of the resort and is composed of a 200 ha strictly protected zone and a 160 ha buffer zone. A road to the north has cut off the natural flooding regime and is changing, for years now, the forest composition.

READING THE LANDSCAPE



P. 152 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 Albena has been built especially as a tourism resort and during the last years about 90% of the tourists were foreign citizens. To avoid the pitfall of seasonality, the sea and sun offer is completed by the presence of spas, some of them open all year-long and valuing the local mineral water that has a temperature of 30 degrees and is slightly mineral with calcium and magnesium. Treatments with highly mineralized medicinal mud, containing hydrogen sulphide, are also available in the resort. Furthermore, Albena is becoming a well known destination for MICE (Meetings, Incentive, Congress and Events) tourism, especially at a cross border level, but cannot offer now a large and modern exhibition space. Albena proposes attractive seasonal jobs for the population of the neighbouring villages and of cities such as Balchik but more must be done to retain these qualified employees and offer them alternative jobs in the area during the closure season.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 It would be difficult to find any cultural heritage in a resort built 45 years ago but tourism stakeholders can propose interesting day trip in the surrounding areas for urban tourism in Balchik and Varna or for rural nature tourism. Moreover, it should be noted that Albena has a specific positioning in regard of other Bulgarian resorts. Albena is not a large resort in comparison with Sunny Beach or Golden Sands for instance, it is known as a family place where mass tourism and its excesses has not completely altered the seaside. The natural heritage tends to be preserved and valued with the Baltata forest for example. The resort must develop a new and clear positioning such as becoming the first green tourism resort on the Black Sea coast.

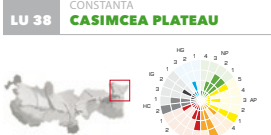
RECOMMENDATIONS
 1-Restrict hotel constructions and promote a sustainable urban planning and the development of leisure facilities
 2-Preserve the natural elements on the Baltata area
 3-Renovation of old hotels with an emphasis on their environmental sustainability and the introduction of new equipments such as spa facilities to fight against the seasonality
 4-A new promotion of the Albena brand that focus on its singularity among Black Sea resort and the higher value it gives to tourists.

THREATS
 The resort is vulnerable to external shocks such as an economic crisis and to climate change effects such as the June 2014 powerful storm that damaged and flooded hotels. Moreover, landslides and erosion and abrasion process represent also challenges that must be tackled in order to preserve the resort's tourism offer.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 153


LU 38 CONSTANTA CASIMCEA PLATEAU



POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Dobrogea Gorge Natura 2000 Site 2/ Allah Bair Hill Natura 2000 Site 3/ Ulmiutrum Roman Castrum 4/ Tsamal Corbu lakes Natura 2000 Protected Site (SPA) 5/ Sarau-Honea Steppes Natura 2000 Protected Site (SPA) 6/ Danube delta and Razim-Sinoie complex Natura 2000 Protected Site (SPA)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Casimcea Plateau, a flat terrain at around 200 meters above sea level, is the oldest form of landscape in Romania. It is bounded by water at its west (the Harsova waterfront) and east (the salted lakes on the Black Sea coast) and by the Danube - Black Sea Channel to the south. It is a large area of steppe and forest steppe soil on a soil composed of composite substrate of green shales overlapped by limestone karst. The landscape relief includes canyons, various karst forms such as towers, masts and valleys that are bordered by cylindrical cliffs. All these elements form a unique landscape for Romania. Crop fields dominate the landscape and recently wind power generation facilities have become one of the landmarks of this landscape unit. Hilly areas, covered by orchards or plantations, stand out on the valley's borders. The area includes two natura 2000 sites, Allah Bair hill and Dobrogea Gorge that host a wide variety of flora and fauna. We can notice here the spectacular geomorphology of the small site of Allah Bair (The «Allah hills»), with deep loess ravines of a unique landscape value and a remarkable flora richness with over 270 species of plants.

READING THE LANDSCAPE



P. 154 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

Many of them are endemic or endangered protected species and are protected at national level.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 Agriculture and livestock farming are the main economic activities in the Landscape Unit area but a part of the population is still working in the industrial plants situated in the Navandari port city on the Black Sea. A few construction material factories and some food processing units (meat, milk) are also present in the area. The wind farms development creates few direct and indirect employment opportunities. We can also notice that livestock farming and pastoralism is decreasing continuously. The tourism sector remains underdeveloped even if it appears as one of the main opportunity to slow down the migration process from this depopulating area. Indeed the area is well linked to the transport infrastructure (highway, European road, airport, train) and there is a strong potential to develop cultural and active tourism activities (cycling, trekking, horse riding, etc.)

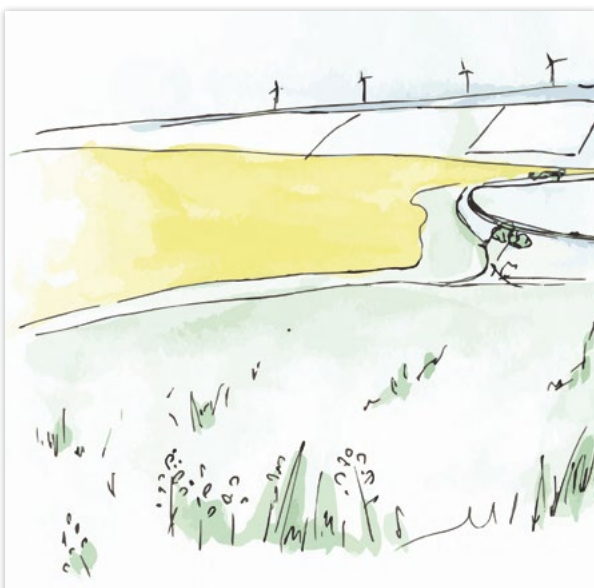
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The area is well known for its multicultural richness due to its ethnic diversity: Tatars, Turks, Lipoveni (Russians and Ukrainians old rite orthodox), Aroman, Orthodox, Catholics, Muslims, Orthodox and Muslim Roms, etc. are living together for centuries on this land inhabited since thousand years as the recent discovery of the paleolithic site of «La Adam» proved it. Small tools and weapons alongside fossil remains from quaternary mammals have been found in this cave. Nearby, in the Targusor village a monastery has been recently built to host the Saint Casian cave - chapel, an old praying space. The Mihail Kogalniceanu municipality, that hosts the Constanta international airport, is home to the late 19th century built Gothic catholic cathedral, an inter-war orthodox church and a Muslim cemetery.

THREATS
 The activities with negative impacts are mainly the development of large monoculture and the excessive use of fertilizers, the abandon of grazing and mowing activities, the drainage of wetlands and the development of wind farms whether located inside or near Natura 2000 site that endangers the birds during the migration period.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1-Support the development of small farming units (family farming), livestock farming and pastoralism based on ecological production practices
 2-Develop leisure facilities and rural accommodations near the cultural and natural heritage landmarks
 5-Preserve and promote the multicultural heritage of the area.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 155



LU 48 DOBRICH BALCHIK

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Balchik Palace 2/ Botanical Garden 3/ Small beach 4/ Road to Albena (Dalbata) 5/ Historical Museum

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 Balchik is a small city on the North Bulgarian Seaside, situated in the north-eastern part of the Bulgarian Black Sea shore, 40 km from Varna and 20 km from Kavarna. Balchik has a moderate continental climate and is a well-known resort for more than one century. The landscape is mainly characterised by white limestone steep banks slanting towards rocky seashores without natural sandy beaches. A shore lane starts at the yacht tourist port and finishes near the Albena resort where sandy beaches reappear. The city is divided between the old/historical district in the lower part and more recent buildings on the above plateau. The landscape perspective is powerful while visiting the old town and gliding through the steep streets that bring you down to the seashore. Balchik has managed to preserve its authenticity developed under the influence of many cultures through its rich history. Founded by the Thracians, it was successively ruled by the Greeks, the Romans, the Byzantines, the Ottomans and the Romanians. The Greeks established 26 centuries ago a trading post named Komes that developed itself and changed its name to Dionissopolis. In the 4th century EC, Dionissopolis was an important economic centre that was mining its own coals.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 118 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The main economic activities are linked with the seasonal seaside tourism and the port activities. The city's port is a multi-purpose one, handling also dry and liquid bulk. The principal activity of the port is based on handling bulk cargo, mainly grain coming from the Dobruja region, the largest grain producing and exporting regions in Bulgaria. Commercial fishing and trade are also present but are lacking modern infrastructures. The population is stable and is composed of a Bulgarians and of a strong Turkish minority. It must be noticed that it is one of the rare cities in the cross border area, which is not confronted to a strong demographic decrease. Moreover, statistic data show an increase of the population access to higher education which is a sign of a sustainable local development. Indeed, Balchik tourism is less seasonal than the neighbouring resorts due to its rich cultural heritage and is targeting the Romanian clientele, who has a very easy access to the city by the Romanian seaside road network.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 Balchik is a genuine cross-border place with strong Bulgarian, Romanian and Turkish influences and is therefore considered as one of the Black Sea cultural landmark by Romanian and Bulgarian tourists. The city's main cultural heritage site is the Palace, the former summer residence of the Romanian Queen Maria, and its nearby botanical garden. Other notable sites are the old town and the ethnographic and historical museums.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1) Better design and implementation of urbanism regulations would enable the city to be more coherent architecturally and to have a more elegant and refined image in order to attract high income tourists.
 2) The cliffs could be used as potential belvedere places
 3) Development of less seasonal tourism products such as eco-tourism, wellness or cultural events tourism

THREATS
 The most important threats for Balchik and its surroundings are landslides. They go along with the pressure of uncontrolled building constructions that may result into a chaotic aesthetic ensemble.

P. 119 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

LU 43 CONSTANTIA COBADIN PLATEAU

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Ottoman cemetery 2/ Negru Voda archaeological site 3/ Wind park 4/ Wetland 5/ Credinta Fossil 6/ Palaeontological site 7/ Domaneza picturesque Turkish village 7/ Toporari archaeological site 8/ Albestri valley 9/ Ciocarka mounds 10/ Pecineaga mounds

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Cobadin Plateau covers up most of the Central and Eastern part of the Dobruja Plateau and is positioned between the Olteni Plateau to its West, the Black Sea coast to its East and the Danube Black Sea channel to its North. The landscape features include depressions, gullies, hills and canyons and Sarmatian limestone with rocky cliffs, which form very diverse biotopes that host a rich fauna and flora. The area has a high plain relief formed mostly of steppe, forest-steppe and

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 160 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

oak forests with valuable species such as the downy oak, the gray oak and the balkanic oak, the tartar maple or the acacia. It is an area with long droughts that sweeten grapes and wine and with heavy rainfalls that favour crop cultures. The most important settlement is Negru Voda, a border city founded during the Ottoman Empire rule.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 Agriculture is the main activity in the area with vegetables and crop growing. Non food crops are also very present. Silos and storing towers are part of the economic landscape. The local residents usually live of subsistence agriculture or work in the seaside industrial cities of Constanta or Mangalia. Livestock farming, mainly sheep and goats, and beekeeping are also widespread economic activities. Local small industry is mainly composed of food and beverage processing plants and furniture factories. Several wind farms have been built in the area during the last five years. These major investments have created almost no direct and indirect incomes to the population as they hired few people. While the area is situated close to the first Romanian tourism destination, its seaside, the area is not visited by the seaside tourists not even for a single day visit. The development of natural and cultural heritage is a key issue for the area and for the seaside one that has to develop a more complete offer in order to tackle the seasonality challenge.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 Cultural heritage sites are the most well known area's tourism attractions while the natural heritage sites, such as Pestera - Deleni, Fantastia Muffarilor or the Hagieni forest, are less known and still not

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1) Register, preserve and promote immaterial cultural heritage through the organisation of festivals and the creation of a network of cultural and craft centres.
 2) Develop tourism facilities and accommodations and create common packages with seaside tourism providers
 3) Link nearby natural attractions to the seaside resorts by creating cycling and trekking routes.

promoted. The Pecineaga and Comana villages, situated near the South Eastern coast, host Greek and Roman period remains. In the Limanu cave, "rooms" with cave paintings and Dacian, Greek and Roman ceramics were found. Most of the area's villages have been renamed, several times for some of them, since the end of 19th century when Dobruja passed from the Ottoman rule to the Romanian one. The Moreni municipality is one of the few settlements that have kept the multicultural trait until now, one of its villages, Ormancea, is a still living example of a late 19th century Turkish settlements. Another worth visiting Ottoman heritage site is the Negru Voda 19th century mosque. Unfortunately, the region's immaterial heritage is disappearing due to the current depopulation process.

THREATS
 The main threats for the local fauna and flora are logging, intensive agriculture and overgrazing. Another threat is the gradual loss of cultural immaterial heritage due to the continuous migration of local minorities to the neighbouring cities and to foreign countries.

P. 161 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

LU 47 DOBRICH BULGARIAN SEASIDE SOUTH OF CAPE SHABLA

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Balchik 2/ Cape Kaliakra and its citadel 3/ Kavarna 4/ Yalata Natural and archeological reserve 5/ Albena 6/ Dalboka Mussels farm 7/ Kaliakra Natura 2000 Site 8/ Balchik Natura 2000 Site 9/ Batova Natura 2000 Site

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Landscape Unit goes along the Black Sea coast from Cape Shabla to Balchik. In the south of Cape Shabla lighthouse, limestone cliffs, one of the area's main landscape features, start to appear gradually from beneath the loose fertile land and soon form a long vertical rocky wall facing the Black Sea. Near Kamen Bryag, they have a height of 40 meters and then reach 60 meters at the Cape Kaliakra where we can find the ruins of an old fortress. After Kaliakra, the Black Sea coast goes west and continues to raise until it reaches 100 meters in Kavarna where it loses its rocky nature and is more and more covered with loess. From Kavarna, the coast goes steeply down in a deep and rich valley scattered with springs. This

READING THE LANDSCAPE

P. 162 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

topology is marked by large creeks between the cliffs that give access to the sea like in Dalboka, Balchik, Albena. From Albena, the seaside is characterized by the reappearance of sand beaches with wider openings in the seaf.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The main economic activities in the area are agriculture, forestry and tourism. Light industry facilities, such as furniture plants, also exist in Kavarna, the main city of the Landscape Unit. We can notice the development of wind farms on the Northern open plateau areas that has changed the landscapes and the development of golf courses that went along with the building of new resorts. But on one hand, the economic crisis has slowed down or even stopped the planned real estate investments and on the other hand the changes in the green certificate laws has blocked new green energy investments. Therefore, the area must focus now its development policy on ecologic agriculture, ecotourism and cultural tourism, which seems more sustainable than the last years' attempts and which will attract neighbouring tourists such as the Romanians, the Moldavian or the Ukrainians which already represent a main part of the tourists visiting the area.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The most well known natural heritage site along the coast is Cape Kaliakra. The most easterly point of Bulgaria is positioned on high cliffs and overlooks the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. The Natura 2000 site is one of the best preserved remaining of the Eastern Dobruja Steppe and hosts important bat colonies and more than 300 species of birds, many of them internationally protected. Cape Kaliakra offers to its visitors a rich cultural heritage with the Yalata Archaeological Reserve or the famous medieval fortress. Several ethnic groups are living together here as in the entire Dobruja but we can notice the important presence of Gagauz, an Orthodox Christian Turkish speaking group.

THREATS
 The main threat for the fauna is represented by the development of large wind farms. Moreover, a large part of the coastal area is endangered by landslides and we can notice the recent increase of periodic powerful storms that favour landslides and abrasion mechanisms. Almost the entire coastline is also exposed to an intense erosion process.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1) Support the development of cultural festivals and active/ extreme sports in areas near/on the rocky seaside.
 2) Strictly control the development of wind farms in order to protect the birds and to preserve their migration corridors
 3) Creation of a continuous biotope road along the cliffs with stop areas that give access to natural sights.
 4) Implementation of innovative and sustainable solutions against erosion and landslides.

P. 163 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

SCENIC DRIVE BALCHIK > SHABLA, DOBRICH

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Balchik 2/ Cape Kaliakra and its citadel
 3/ Kavama 4/ Yaylata Natural and Archeological reserve
 5/ Isolated chalk rocks 6/ Dalboka Muezel farm

SITE DESCRIPTION
 Although the Bulgarian Black Sea coast is famous for its beautiful and long sandy beaches, the Shabla Balchik portion of the coast offers a very different typology with its chalk cliffs that can grow up to 100 meters above the sea level. The distance from the road to the edge of the chalk cliffs and the roads' bad conditions hinder an easy access to very impressive Black Sea sceneries. The villages, situated along the coast, are small and offer few facilities and accommodations for the tourists, an issue that represents both an advantage and a risk for the future development of the area and its landscape. The local public and private stakeholders must be supported to develop a sustainable tourism offer that will include the wildlife reserve situated in the vicinity of Cape Kaliakra.

READING THE LANDSCAPE
 MICHOESTI UPLANDS AREA

P. 164 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

GENERAL PROPOSALS

The best way to enjoy a beautiful scenery is to go slowly. We propose the creation a bicycle and pedestrian path that would connect Shabla to Balchik following the cliff's border. The idea of this circuit is to create different stopovers on the way and to offer to the traveller the opportunity to enjoy the view in a different manner each time.

Different kind of interventions can be envisaged:

1. Creation of a bicycle path bordered by a pedestrian path along the cliffs.
2. Benches strategically placed on the margin of the cliff where you can sit and watch the sea below and the cliffs extending themselves on both sides.
3. Using the natural rocks and cliffs pattern to create a safe access to the sea (picnic, swimming, bird watching, fishing...)
4. The creation of a thematic trail with a signage system to raise awareness and discover the wildlife and the historical sights of the area.
5. Creation of a local urban planning set of rules for the further development of touristic infrastructure in order to insure a better integration in the landscape and to position the area as a sustainable tourism destination.

PROPOSAL 1,4,5 2,4

POTENTIAL VIEWPOINT ON THE CLIFF

BLACK SEA

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 165



CONSTANTA CITY

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Casino 2/ Old city centre 3/ Harbour 4/ Entrance in Mamaia resort
 5/ Archeological site with Roman mosaics 6/ Old Genoese Lighthouse
 7/ Ovidiu Square

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 Constanta is a city on the coast Black Sea coast in the south-east of Romania. With a population of over 300,000 inhabitants, Constanta is the second city in the country after Bucharest and its largest port. The city spreads over a surface of approximately 13 000 hectares at an altitude between 0.5 meters and almost 60 meters. Constanta is one of the oldest city in Romania. A Greek colony named Tomis and situated in the current Constanta peninsula is mentioned in a document dating from 457 BC. The town was conquered by the Romans in 71 BC and renamed a few centuries later Constantiana in tribute to the sister of Constantine the Great. Constanta declined during the Ottoman rule, becoming a simple village inhabited by Greek fishermen and Tatar shepherds. The city gained in importance after its annexation to Romania at the end of the Russian-Turkish war in 1878. Its economic development was linked to the development of the port activities and the building of the railway line Bucharest-Constanta and its famous Anghel Salgariy bridge on the Danube. The end of the 19th Century is marked by expansion

READING THE LANDSCAPE
 ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL
 OLD CITY
 ST. ANTHON CHURCH
 HARBOUR

P. 168 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

of the city and the construction of new neighbourhoods in the French architectural style along the traditional neighbourhood of oriental style one storey house. The expansion continued during the communist period with the construction of worker's social housing and huge port and industrial facilities and still goes on.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The Constanta port and its shipyard are the city's main economic assets. Its activities are strongly linked to the current Romanian economic situation and therefore relies on the import of processed goods and the export of raw materials or non processed agricultural products. Energy trade is important as the city is closed to the main Romanian refinery of Petromidia. Other industrial activities are also linked to the port economic activities. The construction of a liquefied gas terminal is planned in order to transform Constanta in a Central Asia Europe energetic hub. The enhancement of Danube navigability and the link to the Rhine river can create economic opportunities for a city that encounter problems to modernise its economic sector that still relies on communism legacy. Mamaia, the Constanta sea resort, remains until now the most popular seaside destination in Romania and has positioned itself as a party's destination.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The long history of the city can be seen through its rich cultural heritage. The Archaeology museum narrates Dobruja's past through its collection of almost 430,000 artefacts. Most of the heritage has been discovered during construction works and are often surrounded by residential areas. It is the case of the Roman mosaic found in 1959 in Ovid square, of Tomis archaeological park, of the Roman Therm (public baths) or of the inner wall of the later Byzantine period settlement. The sea front is dominated by the city Casino, the symbol of the city, dating from 1903 and surrounded by water on three sides. Another worth visiting area is the city peninsula one of the few neighbourhood that kept old vintage oriental flavour. We can find there most of the city's important architectural monuments such as the Grand Mosque of Constanta and the Ovid square.

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1- Focus local development plans on the restoration of the city centre historical buildings and monuments and create strict urbanism rules to protect cultural heritage
 2- Implement adequate measures to fight against the erosion in Mamaia
 3- Support investments in tourism facilities (Congress and event centre, etc.) and cultural festivals to lower tourism seasonality.

THREATS
 Expansion of residential areas and of commercial buildings such as hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls or banks built without respecting strict urbanism rules change the overall look of older neighbourhoods. The beach erosion is a danger for the Mamaia resort future.

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 169

LU 46 DOBRICH BULGARIAN SEASIDE NORTH OF CAPE SHABLA

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Cape Shabla 2/ Shabla 3/ Krapets 4/ Durankulak natural reserve
 5/ Ezerets Lake 6/ Durankulak 7/ Vama Veche (Romania) 8/ Shabla sandy lake

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Landscape Unit is bordering Romania to the North and the Black Sea to the East. This low plateau area, slenderly elevated and inclined towards the sea, is part of the so-called Mizian plate. The seaside level is low and scattered by cliff segments formed in loess sediments. Three major wetlands represent the main landscape features: Shabla lake, Durankulak lake and Durankulak marsh. The Shabla Lake is a lagoon, situated 3 km east of Shabla, with a rich flora and separated from the sea by a sand bar with an 80 meters width. Its banks are overgrown with reeds and bulrushes and its surface by water lilies. The Durankulak lake and Durankulak marsh are connected through overgrown swamps and abandoned fish ponds. This marshy barrier parallel to the beach hinders any direct access to it. The seaside's part of the Landscape Unit has a length of approximately 25 kilometres and is composed of several beaches that can spread for some of them on several kilometres and that are separated by low height rocky sections. These wide and natural beaches are predominantly plain or with dunes and are mainly constituted of fine sands and of finely grounded mussel shells. This part of the Bulgarian Seaside has been preserved until now from mass tourism and is far to be overbuilt. The Krapets village is the only settlement located next to the beach and has the typical elongated form of a coastal village. The other resorts such as Vaskino, Durankulak or Ezerets are situated several kilometres from the sea.

Debirova's pine plantation for nature (old photo)

P. 170 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The local economy is small and dominated by agriculture and especially grain production, followed by livestock farming and small-scale fishing. The area was also well known for its small scale of production from inland and sea oil fields. International companies are still investigating the possibility of discovering new deposits. Moreover, the area was also supposed to have shale gas reserves but following the government's ban on shale gas exploitation, no more investigations have been made. Seaside tourism is not developed due to the beaches low accessibility but is starting to grow for the last five years due to the ecotourism trend and the growing clientele who wants to avoid mass tourism destination such as the increasing number of Romanian tourists looking for more remote places.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 The area offers beautiful landscapes with its wild large sandy beaches and its Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites such as the Durankulak lake, the Shabla lake and the Shabla Turia that contains therapeutic muds. These salted lakes provide important winter habitats for numerous bird species such as the red-breasted gooses. Moreover, these wetlands offer complementary activities to the seaside ones and clearly positioned the area as a sustainable tourism destination. The Shabla's lighthouse is the area's landmark and demarcates the landscape unit from its southern part characterised by limestone cliffs. It is the oldest and the tallest lighthouse in Bulgaria with 32 meters height.

THREATS
 Whereas, many areas on the Black Sea Coast have to struggle against mass tourism and urbanization negative outcomes, here the authenticity has been kept. The first threat is population's migration and can only be countered by the development of tourism which has to be conceived from the beginning in a sustainable way. Here, people still have the chance to define which kind of tourism they want and at what scale. Then if any landscape policy has to be implemented, it has to be with the civil society's participation.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

RECOMMENDATIONS
 1> Repair the secondary roads to give a better access to the seaside villages and support the development of seasonal green public transport to give access to the beach.
 2> Awareness raising and public consultation about the development of sustainable tourism and support to the development of small sized accommodations through European funds.
 3> Creation of a continuous bicycle road along the cliffs with stop areas with special access to the sea.

Open Shabla
Pathways opportunity for a good park
View of Shabla
View of Shabla

THREATS
 BULGARIAN COAST
 FINE SAND BEACH

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 171

LU 42 CONSTANTA ROMANIAN SEASIDE

POINTS OF INTEREST
 1/ Constanta city 2/ Techirghiol lake 3/ The shipwreck of Costinesti
 4/ Vernacular fishermen's village 5/ Mangalia stud farm 6/ Obanul Mare natural reservation 7/ Callatis ancient fortress 8/ Mounds

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & EVOLUTION
 The Landscape Unit represents an approximative 50 kilometres long strip along the Black Sea Coast. Starting North in the Mamaia sandy beaches, the national road goes until the Bulgarian border and is bounded by hills and seaside resorts. The main landscape features are the cliffs, the sandy beaches and of course the Black sea. The cliffs are made of sandstones and limestones covered with a loess layer. The sarmatian limestones are also covered by the sea in some places where they form a submarine "floor". The intermediate area between the land and the sea includes sand and wetlands that are not covered by seawater at low tides, reefs and sand composed of Mollusca shell debris and alluvial deposits dropped off by the sea. The sand deposits have a maximum height of 2.5 meters and a width of up to 400 meters. The tourism development of the area started during the interwar period and accelerated during the 1960s. The communist authorities wanted to attract foreign tourists in order to obtain foreign currencies and to propose holidays destination for the local workers in order to rest and to increase their productivity once back at work. The construction of these typical 60s and 70s resorts for mass tourism changed the traditional landscape of small fishing villages in a irreversible way.

READING THE LANDSCAPE

View: Corbu beach

P. 172 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES
 The main economic activity is tourism except in Mangalia because of its shipyard and in Aggeea because of its port situated at the exit of the Danube-Black Sea channel. Seaside residents are usually commuters that work in Mangalia or in Constanta due to the high seasonality of Romanian tourism seaside and to the lack of investments in this sector. Moreover, Romanian seaside has become mainly a national tourism destination after the fall of communism and is facing now the competition of other seaside destinations such as Bulgaria, Turkey or Greece that are becoming more and more popular for the national tourism clientele. Indeed, Romanian seaside has to enhance its tourism offer by upgrading the accommodations and tourism facilities and by developing complementary tourism offers linked with its natural and cultural heritage or its wellness products using its several spa resorts and the Techirghiol salted lake with its therapeutic mud.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
 This area had strong links with the Mediterranean and Asia Minor regions since Antiquity. The first Greek colonies appeared in the middle of the 1st millennium BC with the creation of the Tomis and Histria trading posts. Then, these Greek colonies became part of the Roman Empire that let a rich cultural heritage in the area. After the fall of the Byzantine Empire, the Ottoman Empire ruled this territory during centuries as it wanted to control the entire Black Sea seashore. The area was integrated in the modern Romanian territory at the end of the 19th century. Remains of this rich history can be found all along the way from Constanta to the Bulgarian border. Moreover, the area is scattered by seaside Natura 2000 areas such as the Vama Veche - 2 Mai site, the Black Sea area or the Costinesti area well known for their fish fauna.

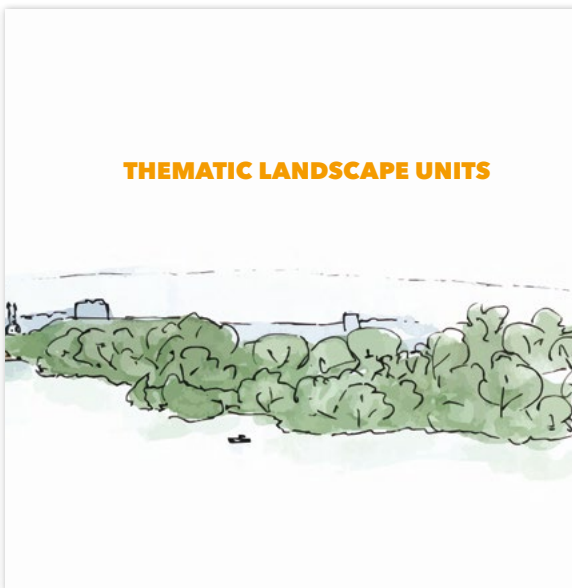
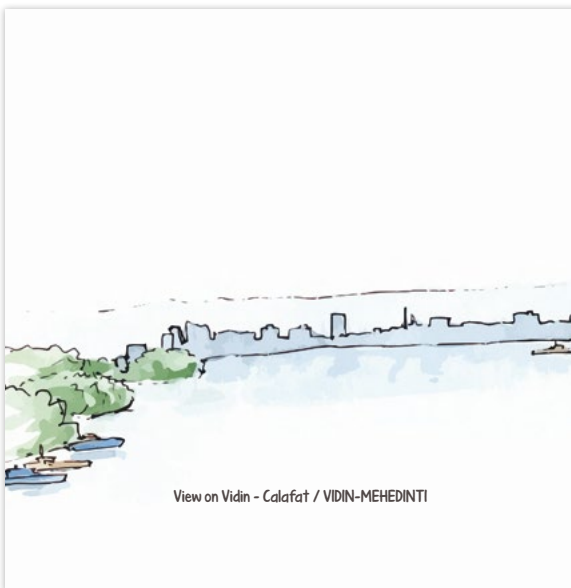
THREATS
 The main threats are linked to the Black Sea erosion process that is continuously narrowing the beaches, the uncontrolled real estate development in the seaside resorts and the pollution due to the industrial and port activities, especially the refineries that were built during the communist period.

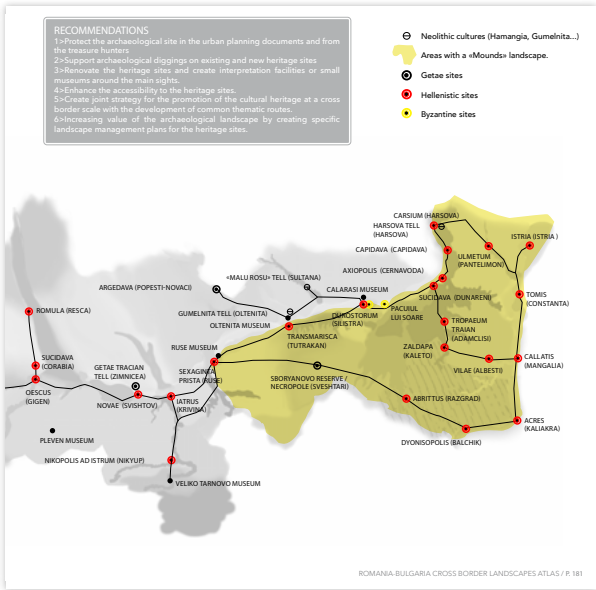
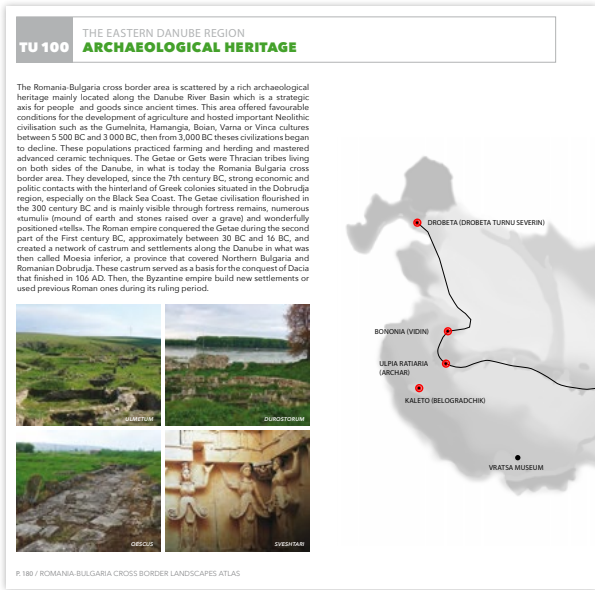
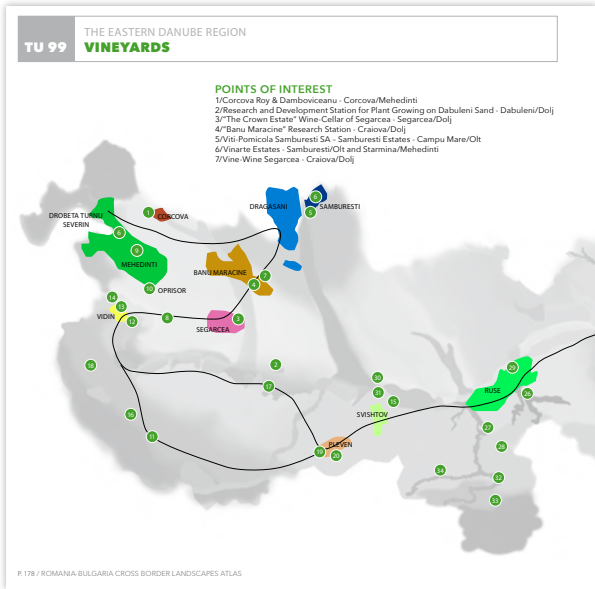
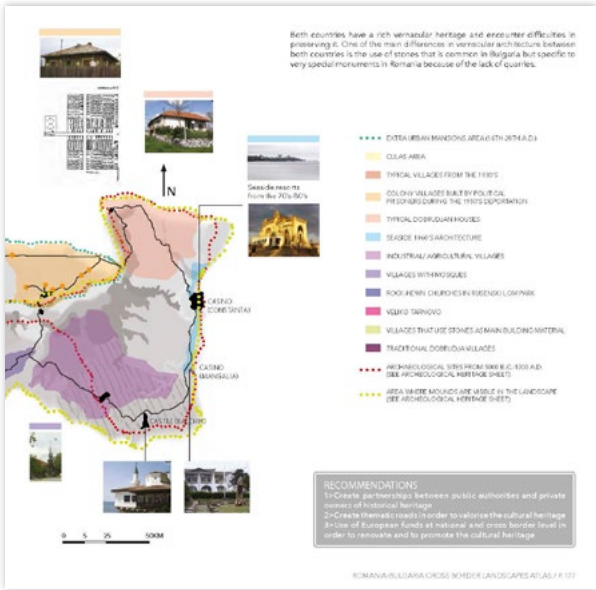
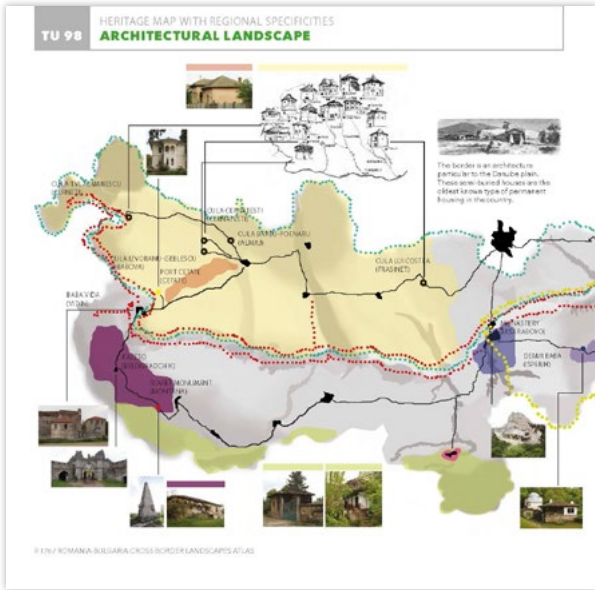
RECOMMENDATIONS
 1> Focus on renovating and promoting the cultural and natural heritage and create new tourism facilities in order to tackle the seasonality challenge and to offer permanent jobs to the local workforce.
 2> Support the modernisation of the existing accommodations through National and European funds or create special low interest loans.
 3> Accelerate and complete the implementation of infrastructures to fight against sea erosion.

View of Aggeea
The famous Techirghiol mud treatment
View of Vama Veche
Sea view from Constanta

THREATS
 INTENSIVELY BUILT SHORE
 Natural Beach

ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 173







PANORAMIC VIEWPOINTS TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES PICNIC AREA

- 1> Picnic areas have to be integrated in the landscape, this is why we have to prefer natural and local materials
- 2> Less is more: the projects have to protect the site, through soft landscaping actions as much as possible. The main objective for a picnic area's technical project must be to preserve the natural heritage and to have the minimum impact on the local ecosystem.
- 3> Grass, rocks, local plants (shrubs and trees) and few furnitures, made generally with local materials, have to be combined in order to ensure accessibility and security (information points, tables, benches, litter bins)
- 4> Information panels have to be placed in strategic points (not in the middle of the scenes)
- 5> We underline the necessity of favouring a low density implementation of furnitures.



> Initially, a picnic area was a beautiful place with a romantic atmosphere.



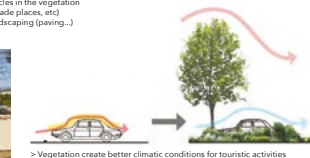
> The simplicity of the scenic viewpoint locations has to be preserved through the landscaping actions.



P 184 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES LANDSCAPED PARKING AREA

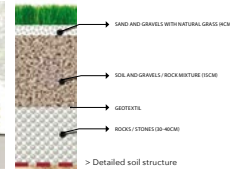
- 1> Protection of the landscape by the integration of the vehicles in the vegetation
- 2> Create better climatic conditions for the parking area (shade places, etc)
- 3> Prefer soft landscaping actions (plantations...) to hard landscaping (paving...)
- 4> Planting new shrubs and trees of local species



> Vegetation create better climatic conditions for touristic activities



> Water retention with plants



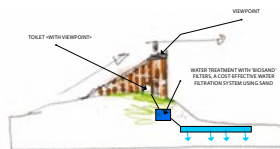
> Detailed soil structure



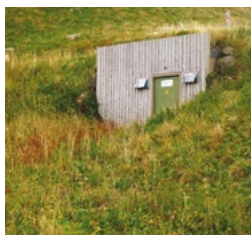
ROMANIA, BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P 185

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES TOILETS

- 1> When the site is highly visited, utilities like toilets become a main issue that must be tackled
- 2> Toilets have to be integrated in the geographical context (relief, vegetation, architecture...)
- 3> Water treatment has to be included in the building or a pumping system might be implemented
- 4> Toilets are not the main object, or the touristic focal point, they have to be discreet



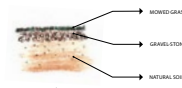
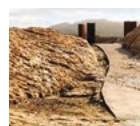
> Integration in the slope with a green roof or in a touristic information point or behind a stone wall with a fountain



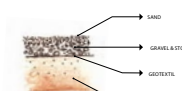
P 186 / ROMANIA, BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES PEDESTRIANS PATHS

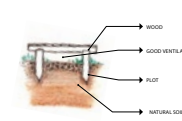
- 1> Paths have to be adapted to the local conditions (climate, relief, vegetation, etc.)
- 2> To favour local materials (grass, local sand or stone, concrete...)
- 3> Create a careful balance between anthropic elements and natural elements
- 4> We recommend avoiding the use of precast concrete paving



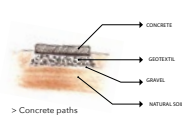
> Grass path



> Sand and rocks paths



> Wooden deck paths



> Concrete paths

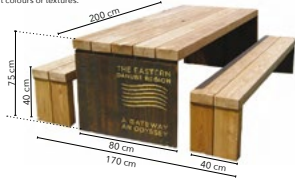
ROMANIA, BULGARIA, CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P 187

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES PICNIC TABLES

- 1> Contemporary design (not «rustic») to give a dynamic and modern image to the area
- 2> Ecological materials (local woods, steel and concrete)
- 3> Create special designs for the regional logos with different colours or textures.



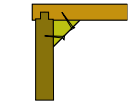
> Local wood: oak or acacia



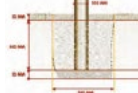
> Monocoloured electrostatic painting

> Coloured electrostatic painting

> Laser cutting



> Traditional assembled wood elements without visible screws



> Elements have to be put directly in concrete in the ground

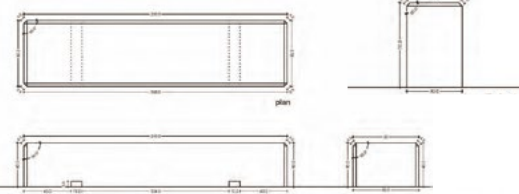


> The logo has to be visible on the furniture

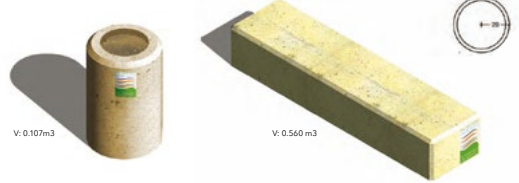
P. 188 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES BENCHES AND LITTER BIN

- 1> They must be designed taking into account the following special needs of being resistant and « theft proof » as it is the case of concrete benches that are very heavy
- 2> Concrete is an ecological material which can be made with local rocks
- 3> Concrete can have a special colour in harmony with the landscape (vegetation, mineral...)
- 4> Possibility to have personalized elements with the logo of the region



> Plan and elevations



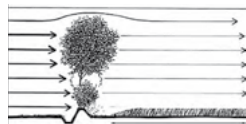
V: 0.107m³

V: 0.560 m³

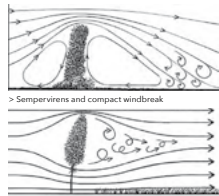
ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 189

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES PLANTATIONS

- 1> Integrate touristic infrastructure in the landscape using vegetation
- 2> Increase local biodiversity
- 3> Offer new habitats for local flora and fauna
- 4> Create new windbreaks or shaded areas
- 5> Use innovative technique for sustainable plantations (mulch...)



> Mixed windbreak (trees+shrubs)



> Sempervirens and compact windbreak



> Organic planting



> Regular planting



P. 190 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES TOTEM & INFORMATION PANELS

- 1> Contemporary design (not «rustic») to create a dynamic and modern feeling of the area
- 2> Ecological materials (local woods, steel and concrete)
- 3> Create a special design linked with the logo of the regional brands using different colours or textures
- 4> Include raised letters or Braille lettering



> Concrete or wooden information panels with a landscape framing

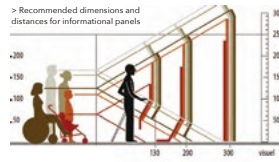


ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 191

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES ANIMALS OBSERVATION POINT

- 1> Observation points have to be adapted to the local conditions (long wall or high tower...)
- 2> Build with local woods : oak, larch...
- 3> Constructions should take into account the surrounding vegetation in order to ensure a good integration in the landscape
- 4> Informations panels should be installed in and nearby the observations points
- 5> Observation points should have a good accessibility for groups of tourists, children, disabled...

> Recommended dimensions and distances for informational panels



> Wildlife observation points that are constructed from wood and are adapted to the landscape : wall, tower...



P. 192 / ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES WOODEN GUARDRAILS FOR SCENIC DRIVE

- 1> Create a more attractive landscape view from the road
- 2> Associate wood with high security technology to ensure safety and a comfortable road. For example, guardrails can be made of a steel structure that is covered with woods elements on its visible parts.



ROMANIA-BULGARIA CROSS BORDER LANDSCAPES ATLAS / P. 193

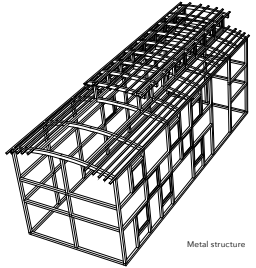
DETAILED PROJECT
THE PANORAMIC CARAVAN

The Panoramic Caravan will be a special and innovative place to contemplate and to learn about Landscapes by understanding its complex structure. Landscapes are dynamics structures that may require "dynamic equipment and facilities" for the organisation of raising awareness and promotion activities. This panoramic viewpoint has been thought as a mobile one. Therefore, the caravan will be towed all over the cross border area to organise events or to promote unknown areas.

Moreover, one of the main focus is to ease its integration in the cross border area landscapes. Therefore, the panoramic caravan will look like exactly as the apary caravans in search of pollen that we usually see by the roadsides. It will be composed of a wooden panoramic viewpoint space carried by a 5-ton deckover flatbed trailer and will be adapted simultaneously to the needs of long journeys and to the organisation of raising awareness events (presentations, films, discussions...). The modern "apary" panoramic viewpoint will be made of a metal structure of rectangular stainless steel pipes with hemp fibre insulation, OSB panels and wooden finishes. In order to keep thermal comfort and extend the possibility of use in winter times, the walls will be recovered of hemp fibres. The interior space can be arranged and furnished in different ways in order to adapt easily to the various activities that will be organised: bird watching, film screening, cafe, discussions room...



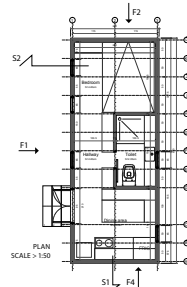
Accredited flatbed trailer



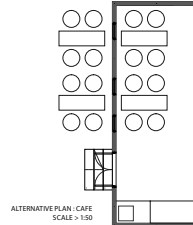
Metal structure



PLANS

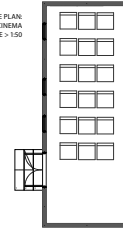


PLAN SCALE > 1/50

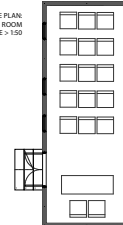


ALTERNATIVE PLAN: CAFE SCALE > 1/50

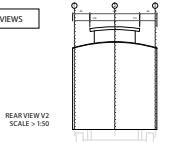
ALTERNATIVE PLAN: CINEMA SCALE > 1/50



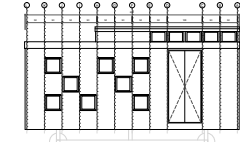
ALTERNATIVE PLAN: DISCUSSION ROOM SCALE > 1/50



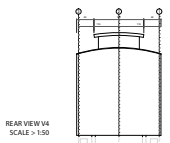
VIEWS



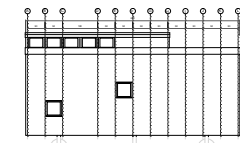
REAR VIEW V2 SCALE > 1/50



FRONT VIEW V1 SCALE > 1/50

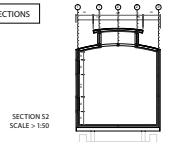


REAR VIEW V4 SCALE > 1/50

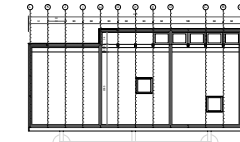


BACK VIEW V3 SCALE > 1/50

SECTIONS

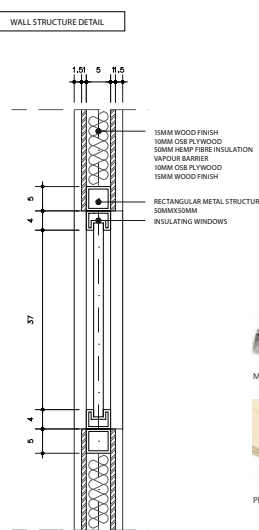


SECTION S2 SCALE > 1/50



SECTION S1 SCALE > 1/50

WALL STRUCTURE DETAIL



Wooden finishes and coloured glass



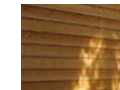
Metal structure



Hemp fibre insulation



Plywood



Wood finish

DETAILED PROJECT
THE PANORAMIC BENCH

Most of the panoramic viewpoints, identified in the Eastern Danube Region, need to be renovated and lack of designed outdoor furniture that encourage travelers to stop to rest and contemplate the landscapes while better understanding their features and history. Beautiful open spaces besides the road, hidden corners on the hills or in the city could be arranged with modular benches that mark the panoramic view point as a resting place. This innovative furniture will be made of concrete with local conglomerate (local stones) in order to get a durable and easy to maintain surface. The wood covering will bring comfort and a nice design while integrating the furniture in its environment.



A MODULAR BENCH INSPIRED BY THE LOGS OF THE EASTERN DANUBE REGION



ALTERNATIVE 2 - MODULAR BENCH FOR SMALLER SPACES

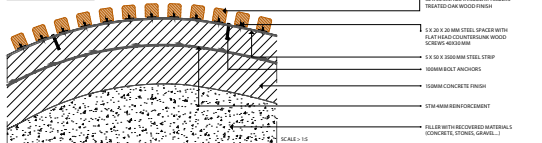


WOOD COVERING FROM THE LOGS OF THE EASTERN DANUBE REGION

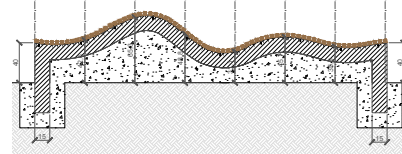
METAL LOG OF THE EASTERN DANUBE REGION

CONCRETE WITH LOCAL STONE

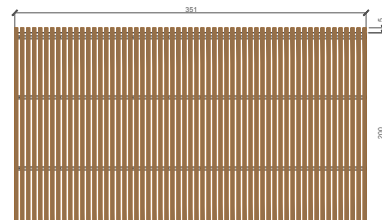
BENCH DETAIL



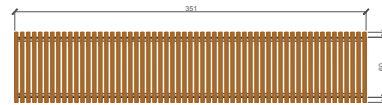
SCALE > 1/10



SECTION SCALE > 1/30



PLAN ALTERNATIVE 1 SCALE > 1/20



PLAN ALTERNATIVE 2 SCALE > 1/20

Transcarpathia landscape co-operation and the hydrographic basin of the Tisza / Tisa: Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine

Mrs Nadiya Yashyna

Representative of the Agency of Regional Development and Cross-Border Co-operation "Transcarpathia" of Zakarpattya Oblast Council, Ukraine

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8a0>



Transcarpathia landscape cooperation and the hydrographic basin of the Tisza / Tisa: Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine

TICAD project



1-2.10.2015 Andorra



Communal enterprise
"Agency of Regional Development and Cross-Border Co-operation
"TRANSCARPATIA" of Zakarpattya Oblast Council"

Main goal of the enterprise establishment:

Support of local authorities, NGOs and business structures in implementation of programs and projects directed to sustainable socio-economic development of the region, its separate parts and sectors of the regional economy.



Communal enterprise
"Agency of Regional Development and Cross-Border Co-operation
"TRANSCARPATIA" of Zakarpattia Oblast Council"

The main directions of the Enterprise's activities:

- Development and implementation of regional development programs as well as specific sectorial and territorial projects ;
- Contributing to integration processes through establishing and strengthening direct contacts with organizations and authorities of Ukraine, EU member-states and candidate countries;
- Contributing to development, initiation and implementation of cross-border projects.



Geopolitical map of Transcarpathia



Communal enterprise
"Agency of Regional Development and Cross-Border Co-operation
"TRANSCARPATIA" of Zakarpattia Oblast Council"

Participation in international programs:

Nearly 50 projects in:

- social,
- humanitarian,
- tourist,
- environmental and economic directions.

The total sum of 30 million Euro have been implemented in Zakarpattia Oblast.



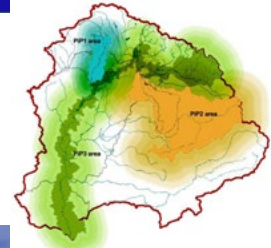


TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

Background:

The TICAD project is financed by the South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme of the European Union.

As an integrated project it covers aspects of river management, ecology, land-use, nature protection as well as economic, social, environmental issues.

The project started in May 2009 and completed in February 2012.


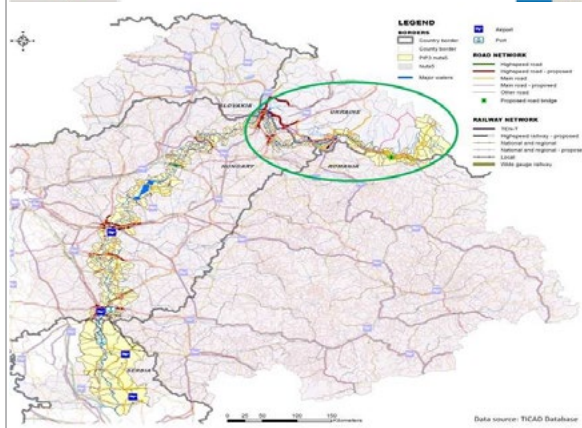



TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

Background:

The Lead Partner was VÁTI Hungarian Nonprofit Limited Liability Company for Regional Development and Town Planning

Partners: 10 partners from the target territory of the project including - Agency of Regional Development and Cross-border Co-operation "Transcarpathia" as an additional partner to the project.

LEGEND

BOUNDARIES

- Country border
- County border
- Water bodies
- Major waters

ROAD NETWORK

- Highway
- Highway under construction
- Highway
- Other road
- Other road (planned)
- Other road
- Planned road bridge

RAILWAY NETWORK

- Highway
- Highway under construction
- National and regional
- National and regional (planned)
- Local
- Other single railway

Data source: TICAD Database

TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

Objectives of the project:

The project is aimed to contribute to the sustainable integrated territorial development of the Tisa area and to help to attain a sustainable economic system, optimal use of natural and cultural resources, the balanced distribution of competitive growth areas and enhancement of the internal and external functional relations in the settlement system.




TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

The project focused on the following specific issues:

- To reduce vulnerability;
- To improve the knowledge of spatial consequences of different measures;
- To improve the physical and functional communication channels;
- To harmonize the use of natural and cultural assets;
- To agree on the common development goals and promote the efficient allocation of investment funds





TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

TICAD results:

1R. Joint methodology for national analysis was elaborated:

The following data was collected and analyzed:

- social situation (demography, migration, education, health, income, housing etc.);
- economical situation (GDP, investments, number of enterprises, sectoral analysis etc.);
- natural and environmental factors (landscape, climate, resources etc.)
- territorial and settlement infrastructure (transport network, energy management, communication network etc.);
- spatial structure (settlement structure, development poles and axes etc);
- development programmes and policies influencing the state of the target area.




TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

TICAD results:

2R. Database was created;

3R. Analysis of the territorial processes, issues and perspectives of the national parts of the Tisa catchment area was elaborated;

4R. Synthesis of the National Analysis was developed;

TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

TICAD results:

5R. Recommendations to a transnational strategy on Tisa catchment area development was elaborated:

Priorities:

- cooperation;
- promote polycentric and balanced territorial development and innovation urban-rural relations;
- wise management of natural and cultural resources;
- investment into the people;



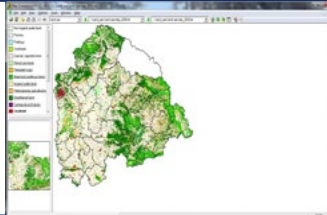




TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

TICAD results:

6 R. Integrated impact assessment (IT) tool developed specially for the TICAD project for modelling the impacts of economic, social and environmental interventions and their interrelations.

Contact of State Enterprise "Ukrainian State Scientific-Research Institute of Urban Design 'Dipromisto' named after Y.M.Bilokon"
<http://www.dipromisto.gov.ua/>

TICAD
Tisa Catchment Area Development project

TICAD results:

7R. During the project three pilot projects in form of recommendations have been developed as follows:

Pilot project 1 - "Integrated revitalisation" (SK-HU);

Pilot project 2: "Territorial development and environment management" (RO-HU);

Pilot project 3 – "Ecological Corridor on both banks of Tisa" (RO, UA, HU, Serbia, SK)

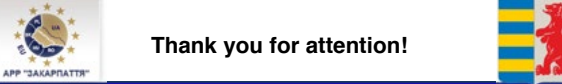



Thank you for attention!

Our contacts

COMMUNAL ENTERPRISE
"AGENCY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CROSS-BORDER CO-OPERATION "TRANSCARPATHIA" OF ZAKARPATTYA OBLAST COUNCIL"

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Web-page: www.arr.com.ua




Transfrontier co-operation between Algarve, Alentejo (Portugal) and Andalusia (Spain)

Mr Gonzalo Acosta Bono

Head of the Department of Spatial Planning and Landscape, Junta de Andalusia, Spain

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d89b>



1.
2.

Puente internacional sobre el Guadiana en Pomarão (1) y cerca de la desembocadura (2).



Andorra_octubre 2015
Paysage et coopération transfrontalière.

Le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière: La Cooperación paisajística entre Algarve, Alentejo (Portugal) y Andalucía (España)



PUENTE INTERNACIONAL DEL GUADIANA
GUADIANA INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

LA COOPERACIÓN PAISAJÍSTICA ENTRE ALGARVE, ALENTEJO (PORTUGAL) Y ANDALUCÍA (ESPAÑA)



1. Las relaciones con los territorios vecinos en el Plan de Ordenación del Territorio de Andalucía.
2. Una estrecha relación cooperativa con Portugal en materia de ordenación del territorio.
3. Interés antiguo y compartido por el Paisaje como política pública.
4. **ANDALBAGUA:** La madurez de un proyecto cooperativo sobre paisaje en el Bajo Guadiana:
 - a) Estrategia Territorial Transfronteriza para el Bajo Guadiana.
 - b) Estrategia para el Paisaje Transfronterizo fluvial del Baio Guadiana.

1. LAS RELACIONES CON LOS TERRITORIOS VECINOS EN EL PLAN DE ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO DE ANDALUCÍA.

La principal aportación del Plan de Ordenación del Territorio de Andalucía es el **Modelo Territorial de Andalucía**, que tiene uno de sus fundamentos necesarios en la **cooperación territorial**.

El principio de integración y cooperación territorial se constituye en base para la articulación e integración regional del Modelo Territorial de Andalucía.

La cooperación se hace extensiva hacia los **territorios vecinos**, siendo uno de los principales instrumentos prácticos los aportados por los programas europeos:



POT Andalucía: Integración exterior de Andalucía

[117] Objetivos [O]

- Lograr la plena articulación e integración de Andalucía con el exterior tomando como base de partida el reforzamiento de las estructuras territoriales regionales.
- Desarrollar **estrategias de cooperación** específicas para los diversos ámbitos de integración exterior de Andalucía (Europa, Mediterráneo, España).
- Reforzar la articulación exterior de Andalucía a través de los sistemas infraestructurales básicos.

[118] Líneas estratégicas [E]

- Reforzar la cooperación e integración de Andalucía con Portugal, atendiendo especialmente a las relaciones



[123] Cooperación de Andalucía con Portugal [D]

El establecimiento de un modelo territorial común entre Andalucía y el sur de Portugal... (impulsando) la formulación de un modelo territorial común, (que sea) referente para el desarrollo de los proyectos de cooperación (...)

derivados de instrumentos de la Unión Europea.

- La continuidad de las redes de transporte: red viaria y ferroviaria, sistema portuario, sistema aeroportuario, telecomunicaciones, redes energéticas.
- Cooperación urbana: Red de Ciudades de Andalucía y sur de Portugal.
- Cooperación en sectores económicos comunes: minería, agricultura, agroindustria, pesca, turismo, energías renovables.
- Cooperación en materia de servicios públicos: educación, salud, cultura, servicios sociales, deportes...
- Cooperación en materia de desarrollo rural.
- Cooperación en materia de gestión del medio natural: agua, erosión, espacios naturales, biodiversidad.
- Cooperación en materia de medio ambiente urbano: calidad ambiental, gestión de residuos, evaluación de impacto ambiental.
- Cooperación en patrimonio histórico y rehabilitación urbana.
- Cooperación en materia de investigación y desarrollo tecnológico.



2. Una estrecha relación cooperativa con Portugal en materia de ordenación del territorio.

| | |
|------|--|
| 1989 | Comienzo del INTERREG I |
| 1990 | Celebración de la VI Cumbre Hispano-Lusa en Carmona (Sevilla) |
| 1994 | Comienzo del INTERREG II |
| 1995 | Informe de Articulación Territorial Transfronteriza Alentejo-Algarve-Andalucía por la Consejería de Obras Públicas. |
| 1996 | Consejo de la Comunidad de Trabajo Andalucía-Algarve en la que fue aprobado el Plan de Actividades 1996-1999. |
| 2000 | Comienzo del INTERREG III |
| 2001 | Firma del Protocolo de Cooperación Alentejo-Andalucía |
| 2002 | Aprobación en Valencia del Tratado entre el Reino de España y la República Portuguesa sobre Cooperación Transfronteriza entre Entidades e Instancias Territoriales. |
| 2006 | Constitución Comisión Hispano-Portuguesa para Cooperación Transfronteriza (Zamora) |
| 2007 | Aprobación del "Programa Operativo Comunitario España-Portugal" y puesta en marcha del Reglamento sobre la Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial |
| 2008 | Articulación del Plan Integrado del Bajo Guadiana Alentejo-Algarve-Andalucía |
| 2009 | Visto bueno del Ministerio de Cooperación Territorial a las Comunidades de Trabajo Tripartitas |
| 2010 | Constitución de la Euroregión Alentejo-Algarve-Andalucía |
| 2010 | Inicio del Plan de Acción Transfronterizo Alentejo-Algarve-Andalucía (PACTAAL) en el marco del Programa Operativo Cooperación Transfronteriza España-Portugal (2007-2013). |

3. Un interés antiguo y compartido por el Paisaje como política pública

INTERREG ha contribuido a consolidar la política de paisaje en el área mediterránea:

- Premio Mediterráneo de Paisaje 2000 (Interreg I)
- PAYS.DOC_Buenas Prácticas Paisajísticas (Interreg II)
- 2006
- PAYS.MED.URBAN_(Interreg III)
- 2009

La última iniciativa transfronteriza: **ANDALBAGUA. La**



PAYS.MED.URBAN. Andalucía volvió a liderar este proyecto sobre paisaje mediterráneo con la intervención de otras 12 regiones MEDOC (españolas, italianas, Algarve y Tesalia, Grecia), más la Red Europea de Poderes Locales y Regionales (RECEP).

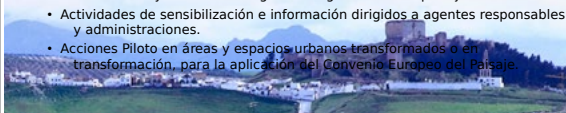
El proyecto supone la continuidad y capitalización de los resultados obtenidos en otros dos proyectos anteriores en materia de paisaje (**Premio Mediterráneo del Paisaje** y el **Proyecto PAYS.DOC**).

PAYS.MED.URBAN se centra en los aspectos del paisaje que juegan un papel de atracción y de valor añadido en las zonas urbanas. Esta orientación es novedosa, aunque mantiene cierta continuidad en algunas orientaciones que ya se han ido consolidando:

- El **Premio Mediterráneo del Paisaje** (tercera edición), ya en su formato definitivo como Catálogo de Buenas Prácticas Paisajísticas;
- El **Observatorio del Paisaje** como forma de representación de paisajes.
- El **Portal de Paisaje** como instrumento de comunicación, centro de documentación y de datos, orientado a los paisajes mediterráneos.

Pero también ha aportado **tres líneas de actuación novedosas**:

- Orientaciones y directrices dirigidas a la gestión de los paisajes urbanos.
- Actividades de sensibilización e información dirigidas a agentes responsables y administraciones.
- Acciones Piloto en áreas y espacios urbanos transformados o en transformación, para la aplicación del Convenio Europeo del Paisaje.



4. La madurez de ANDALBAGUA: la cooperación en el Bajo Guadiana en materia de paisaje.

ANDALBAGUA: "Territorio y Navegabilidad en el Guadiana".

Proyecto de cooperación territorial para el espacio transfronterizo **Andalucía + Algarve + Alentejo**; bases técnicas para avanzar en la cooperación para el desarrollo territorial en el Bajo Guadiana.

El proyecto tiene tres grandes objetivos:

- Establecer una ordenación territorial transfronteriza coherente;
- Crear un espacio de encuentro entre los agentes del territorio para el desarrollo de la zona del Bajo Guadiana;
- Mejorar la navegabilidad y accesibilidad de la población al río Guadiana.

Para ello, ha concentrado su orientación en tres acciones diferenciadas pero complementarias:

- Estrategia Territorial Transfronteriza Bajo Guadiana.**
- Estrategia para el Paisaje Fluvial Fronterizo del Bajo Guadiana.**
- Manual de Buenas Prácticas Paisajísticas para el Planeamiento**




(A) ESTRATEGIA TERRITORIAL TRANSFRONTERIZA PARA EL BAJO GUADIANA

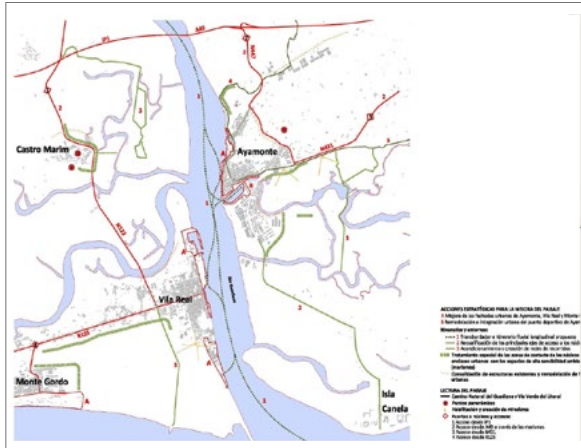
La Estrategia persigue tres metas:

- Garantizar un desarrollo del espacio transfronterizo Bajo Guadiana** que asegure el pleno aprovechamiento de los recursos y oportunidades de desarrollo existentes, en consonancia con los tres principios rectores de la Estrategia: sostenibilidad, competitividad y cohesión (económica, social y territorial).
- Asegurar la coherencia del desarrollo urbanístico-territorial** a ambos lados de la frontera, aportando el marco de referencia con criterios compartidos.
- Desarrollar los objetivos y líneas de acción** a través de los instrumentos de planificación urbanístico-territorial y sectoriales.

La Estrategia se ha materializado en **7 Esquemas Territoriales**:

- Sistema urbano y Servicios públicos
- Accesibilidad y Movilidad.
- Áreas de oportunidad actividades económicas.
- Patrimonio territorial.
- Agua y Agricultura.





PRINCIPALES RECURSOS Y ACTIVOS TERRITORIALES DE LA CUENCA

- El **eje fluvial**, vector paisajístico, espacio ambiental y de accesibilidad (navegable según sus tramos).
- Asociados al río aparecen los lugares del aprovechamiento **hidráulico, hídrico e hidroeléctrico** del río (presa y canal del Chanza, molinos, etc.)
- Los **núcleos-río** (núcleos al borde del río) y otros núcleos vinculados a elementos naturales o patrimoniales de relevancia.
- Los **espacios naturales protegidos** principalmente del Parque Natural del Guadiana, del Sapal de Castro Marim, Pinar del Vila Real y de las Marismas de Ayamonte.
- **Castillos y fortificaciones**: el ámbito cuenta con gran cantidad de construcciones militares, por su naturaleza fronteriza del territorio. También son hitos arquitectónicos y paisajísticos muy interesantes, constituyendo potenciales miradores.
- **Enclaves de arqueología minera**: los antiguos cargaderos mineros de Pomarao en Portugal y de Puerto de la Laja en España. Uno de los tramos del antiguo ferrocarril minero.

- **Rutas de largo recorrido**: la Vía Algarviana (300 Km. de Alcoutim hasta el Cabo de San Vicente); Camino Natural del Guadiana que comunica Ayamonte con Extremadura.
- **Espacios deportivos equipados (golf)**: Quinta do Vale, Castro Marim Golfe, Costa Esuri, Isla Canela; y un posible proyecto en el término de Alcoutim.
- **Puertos y embarcaderos**: Puerto Deportivo de Ayamonte (gestionado por la Agencia de Puertos Andaluza, situado en el centro de la ciudad y se le suma el antiguo puerto pesquero); **Puerto Deportivo de Vila Real de Santo Antonio**, situado frente a la fachada urbana; **Marina Esuri**, con un proyecto para la construcción de un nuevo puerto con 1.200 puestos de atraque.
- **Infraestructuras de comunicación**: Autovía del Quinto Centenario y su homóloga en Portugal; el Puente Internacional y el Puente de

(B) ESTRATEGIA PARA EL PAISAJE FRONTERIZO FLUVIAL DEL BAJO GUADIANA.

Esta Estrategia parte del hecho de que el Bajo Guadiana es uno de los últimos tramos fluviales de Europa escasamente intervenidos, con unos valores paisajísticos y ambientales notables y reconocidos (LIC y figuras de protección propias de cada territorio).

En el aprovechamiento inteligente de estos valores, descansa en las oportunidades de la zona (especialmente en o cerca de las riberas del Río Guadiana), proyectos de desarrollo turístico, actividades náuticas, con especial atención a su adecuada integración en el paisaje.

Sus orientaciones operativas se estructuran por diferentes ámbitos:

- El **eje fluvial del Guadiana** ("las seis puercas del Guadiana"), el área protagonista de la zona y, por tanto de mayor "consumo visual".
- Criterios operativos para **paisajes urbanos**.
- **Criterios de intervención** en las diferentes unidades de paisaje.
- Criterios de intervención para la **integración paisajística de las infraestructuras** de

POR QUÉ UNA ESTRATEGIA PARA EL BAJO GUADIANA

- El **BAJO GUADIANA** es uno de los últimos tramos fluviales vírgenes en Europa. La riqueza de sus recursos naturales y valores paisajísticos está reconocida en forma de Parque Natural do Vale do Guadiana y varios Lugares de Interés Comunitario.
- El paisaje se manifiesta como un valioso patrimonio y un activo de primer orden para el objetivo de desarrollo sostenible de Portugal.
- En los últimos años se están realizando, o están previstos (en o cerca de las riberas del Río Guadiana) nuevos proyectos de desarrollo turístico (asociados a campos de golf, actividades náuticas y promoción inmobiliaria).
- Existe una creciente demanda por el paisaje y la necesidad de una integración de las diferentes actuaciones.
- Desde el desarrollo sostenible es necesario atender al dimensionamiento de estos proyectos y su inserción adecuada en el paisaje bajo criterios de calidad.
- Es un lugar idóneo para realizar con carácter pionero una actuación en desarrollo del art. 9 Convención Europea del Paisaje (2000), dedicado a "**Paisajes Fronterizos**".
- También puede servir como experiencia

Principios aplicados de la política de paisaje

1. Una **gestión sostenible del paisaje** descansa sobre el uso sostenible de los recursos;
2. Un uso sostenible de los paisajes **debe tener en cuenta el funcionamiento de los socio-ecosistemas**, manteniendo su infraestructura ecológica, conservando medios dinámicos y funcionales, evitando su fragmentación;
3. El desarrollo sostenible mantiene la **diversidad** de las estructuras paisajísticas;
4. El desarrollo sostenible preserva las **particularidades de los paisajes**;
5. El desarrollo sostenible respeta la **belleza de los paisajes**;
6. El desarrollo sostenible tiene en cuenta la necesidad existencial de la creatividad humana aportando criterios que confieran **calidad paisajística** a las transformaciones inevitables y necesarias del territorio.
7. El desarrollo sostenible presta atención al **sentimiento de pertenencia** de las personas a un lugar, tomando en consideración su personalidad y su cultura;
8. El desarrollo sostenible preserva y **crea espacios libres**.

(C) MANUAL DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS PAISAJÍSTICAS PARA EL PLANEAMIENTO URBANÍSTICO EN EL ÁMBITO FRONTERIZO DEL BAJO GUADIANA.

Concebido como una herramienta práctica para los planes urbanísticos, representa también una primera aportación práctica de la Estrategia de Paisaje.

- **Objetivo**: proporcionar criterios a la política de urbanismo para considerar de forma adecuada en sus decisiones los objetivos del Convenio Europeo del Paisaje, promoviendo el desarrollo de buenas prácticas en el ámbito de la protección, ordenación y gestión del paisaje. Se definen objetivos de calidad paisajística, y se favorece la sensibilización y capacitación de los actores municipales que intervienen de forma directa en el desarrollo urbano.
- **Formalización**: Tiene una materialización eminentemente práctica, mediante diseños y representaciones gráficas esquemáticas e ilustrativas de las características paisajísticas y visuales de los elementos considerados y de las soluciones propuestas. Orientación divulgativa y pedagógica, con un especial tratamiento gráfico de imágenes ilustrativas y representativas de la diversidad paisajística.

- **OBJETIVO 1. IMPULSAR LA RECUPERACIÓN Y MEJORA PAISAJÍSTICA DEL PATRIMONIO NATURAL**
 - Línea estratégica 11. Espacios naturales y terreno forestal
 - Línea estratégica 12. Cursos fluviales, humedales e infraestructuras hidráulicas
- Línea estratégica 13. Biodiversidad y geodiversidad
- **OBJETIVO 2. IMPULSAR LA RECUPERACIÓN Y MEJORA PAISAJÍSTICA DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL**
 - Línea estratégica 21. Valores culturales del paisaje
 - Línea estratégica 22. Paisajes de interés cultural (PIC)
- **OBJETIVO 3. CUALIFICAR LOS ESPACIOS URBANOS**
 - Línea estratégica 31. Paisajes urbanos consolidados
 - Línea estratégica 32. Paisajes periurbanos y nuevos paisajes urbanos
- **OBJETIVO 4. CUALIFICAR LOS PAISAJES ASOCIADOS A ACTIVIDADES PRODUCTIVAS**
 - Línea estratégica 41. Paisajes y actividades agrarias y pesqueras
 - Línea estratégica 42. Paisajes y actividades turísticas
 - Línea estratégica 43. Paisajes y actividades industriales
- **OBJETIVO 5. CUALIFICAR LAS INFRAESTRUCTURAS DE TRANSPORTE, ENERGÍA Y TELECOMUNICACIONES**
 - Línea estratégica 51. Infraestructuras de transporte
 - Línea estratégica 52. Infraestructuras de energía y telecomunicaciones
- **OBJETIVO 6. IMPLEMENTAR INSTRUMENTOS DE GOBERNANZA PAISAJÍSTICA**
 - Línea estratégica 61. Identificación, caracterización, cualificación, seguimiento y evaluación de los paisajes.
 - Línea estratégica 62. Instrumentos de gobernanza paisajística.
 - Línea estratégica 63. Instrumentos transversales de ordenación, gestión y evaluación del paisaje.
- **OBJETIVO 7. POTENCIAR LA SENSIBILIZACIÓN, EDUCACIÓN Y COOPERACIÓN EN PAISAJE**

5. UN NUEVO HORIZONTE PARA ANDALUCÍA: HACIA UNA LEY DE PAISAJE HORIZONTAL = INTERDEPARTAMENTAL E INTERDISCIPLINAR.



- 1 El paisaje como derecho. A partir del principio del paisaje como derecho (subjetivo), que a su vez puede y debe traducirse en un bien jurídico.
- 2 Está asociado a la calidad de vida e indisoluble de las experiencias perceptivas de la sociedad, vivas y cambiantes a lo largo del tiempo, que ha de tener un reflejo normativo para dar cauce a las sensibilidades de la población.
- 3 Transversalidad de la política de paisaje. El paisaje ha sido objeto de aproximaciones variadas pero siempre complementarias, y este hecho de su diversidad

Principios de una ley sobre paisajes.

En línea con los contenidos del **Convenio Europeo del Paisaje** (Florencia 2000), y Carta Paisaje Mediterráneo (1992); Plan Ordenación Territorio Andalucía (2006); y Estrategia Paisaje Andalucía (2012).



- Favorecer la evolución armónica de los entornos de vida y trabajo, preservando el derecho ciudadano a vivir en un entorno ambientalmente armónico y culturalmente significativo.
- Reconocer el paisaje como un derecho que sintetiza el bienestar individual y colectivo que se produce en su entorno vital.
- Considerar las consecuencias sobre el paisaje de cualquier actuación. Requiere intencionalidad paisajística: la historia del lugar, la memoria, la capacidad sensitiva...
- Considerar la dimensión multisectorial de las políticas públicas: ordenación



El formato de una ley singular:

- Una técnica normativa coherente con la transversalidad. El carácter plural y diverso del paisaje requiere no caer en ningún tipo de reduccionismo. Coherentemente con ello se propone una técnica normativa que permita la aproximación al paisaje desde las diferentes peculiaridades normativas, y que garantice una puesta en funcionamiento de forma coherente y armónica.
- Una Ley que modifica o completa leyes vigentes (en relación con la ciudad y el territorio, los recursos naturales, las actividades económicas, el patrimonio, etc.). Se garantiza así la pluralidad de ámbitos de aplicación, y la coherencia de sus líneas de actuación.
- Y un cuerpo común que garantice la transversalidad de objetivos, así como instrumentos y órganos de coordinación para su gestión y desarrollo.
- La inserción del paisaje en la legislación andaluza. Interesa a 16 textos legales. Modificar las leyes para armonizarlas con una finalidad común, así como sus estrategias e instrumentos operativos.



El formato de una ley singular (2):

- 1 Favorecer la cooperación entre las diversas administraciones y los agentes sociales, para asegurar entornos vivos y buenas experiencias paisajísticas.
- 2 Fomentar la formación en materia de paisaje para favorecer su mejor uso, interpretación y disfrute.
- 3 Garantizar el acceso a la experiencia paisajística a todo el conjunto social de Andalucía y hacerla participe de su construcción y salvaguarda.

Ámbito de intervención:

- 1 Protección: Actuaciones encaminadas a conservar y mantener los aspectos característicos de un paisaje en el que estén presente valores patrimoniales derivado de su configuración natural y la acción humana.
- 2 Planificación: Actuaciones que tienen por objeto identificar y programar las acciones para ordenar, mejorar, restaurar o crear entornos vitales que generen buenas experiencias y, en definitiva, experiencias paisajísticas.



LEYES SUSCEPTIBLES DE SER MEJORADAS

- Ley 1989-02, Inventario Espacios Naturales
- Ley 1992-02, Forestal de Andalucía
- Ley 1994-01, Ordenación del Territorio Andalucía
- Ley 2001-08, Carreteras de Andalucía
- Ley 2002-07, Ordenación Urbanística Andalucía
- Ley 2006/9, de Servicios ferroviarios
- Ley 2007-07, Gestión Integrada Calidad Ambiental
- Ley 2007-14, Patrimonio Histórico de Andalucía
- Ley 2007-17, Educación de Andalucía
- Ley 2007-21, Puertos de Andalucía
- Ley 2010-04, Aguas de Andalucía
- Ley 2010-07, Dehesas de Andalucía
- Ley 2011-05, Olivar de Andalucía
- Ley 2011-13, Turismo de Andalucía
- Ley 2011-16, Salud Pública de Andalucía



Cross-Border Project “Una-Spring of Life” of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, supported by the European Union Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

Mrs Lamija Abdijevic

Architect Conservator, Expert Advisor to the Institute of Protection of Monuments in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Project “Una – Spring of Life” has been chosen for co-financing within the European Union Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) Croatia-Bosnia and Herzegovina 2007-2013. The implementation of the project began in 2011.

The project partners are the following entities: the Zadar County, Croatia (self-governing regional unit, one of the seven Croatian coastal counties); the Municipality of Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina (self-governing unit, located



in the north-western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina); the Municipality of Gračac, Croatia (the largest municipality in Croatia, located in Zadar County); the Centre for the promotion of local development PLOD, Bosnia and Herzegovina (civic association); Natura-Jarede, Croatia (public institution for the management of protected areas in Zadar County); the Zadar County Development Agency, Zadar, Croatia; the Zadar County Tourist Board, Croatia; Una-Sana Canton Tourist Board, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Una Association, Bosnia and Herzegovina (NGO). The following entities are associated to complete the project: the Lika-Senj County Development Agency – LIRA, Croatia, and the Gračac Tourist Board, Croatia.

The aim of the project is to jointly develop the Una Spring in Croatia, the Una Waterfalls and the Old Town of Ostrovica in the area of Martin Brod in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a part of the same, environmentally-adopted joint tourism product, through cross-border co-operation and pooling of various experiences of all stakeholders from the area of the upper course of the Una River.

The most important activities included the following: infrastructural works on location of the project (construction of wooden railing along the tourist footpath leading to the Una Spring and the renovation of tourism infrastructure by the Una Waterfall and the Old Town of Ostrovica in Martin Brod); preparation of the Strategy for the development of tourism in the cross-border region of the upper course of the Una River; co-operation of the local community with international stakeholders, in order to protect the natural environment and promote the project; an educational package for all stakeholders of the project – local communities, civil society, and relevant institutions in the area of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina; organisation of three types of educational workshops (ecological principles in tourism; the development of the rural tourism offer and conditions for living and working near protected natural values); and promotional package for joint tourism produced, accompanied by the project results; creating promotional materials such as tourist brochures, a website and study trips, to both locations for regional travel agencies and hotel managers.

The Una River and its surrounding areas

The Una River rises in Croatia, in Zadar County, at 395.8 metres above sea level, and for the most part it flows through the north-west part of Bosnia and Herzegovina (it is 212.5 km long). In 2008, in order to preserve its natural beauty, wealth of biodiversity and cultural and historical heritage, the upper course of the Una River was named a national park of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the greater part of its course, the river represents a border between the two countries, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Spring of Una

The Spring of Una is a fairy-tale, turquoise-coloured lake surrounded by forests and steep cliffs. In 1968, the lake and the canyon surrounding it, as well as 150 metres of downstream flow, were named a protected hydrological monument of nature. The first Una waterfall is located some 10 metres from the spring. In 2007, the lake was explored by cave divers who participated in an international expedition. An Italian cave diver named Luigi Casati reached the depth of 205 m and took photographs of this natural phenomenon.



Una National Park.
Source: Nacionalni Park Una www.nationalpark-una.ba



Una National Park.
Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba

The Una Waterfalls in Martin Brod

Martin Brod is the first inhabited village in the area of the Una National Park through which the river runs. It is located at the exit from two canyons, at the point where the Una tributary flows into the river of Una. With numerous tufa canals, fast currents, islands and waterfalls, this location is one of the most beautiful and attractive parts of the national park of the Una River. The biggest waterfall on Una is located in this area.



The Una Waterfalls in Martin Brod.
Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba

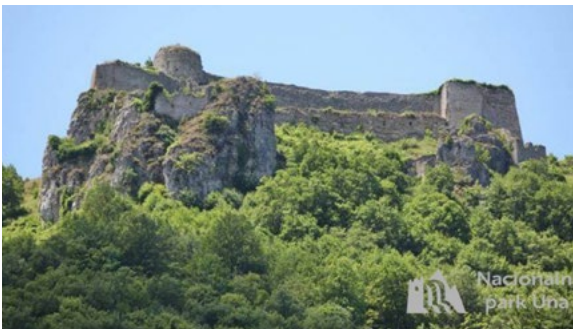


*The Una Waterfalls in Martin Brod.
Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba*

The old town of Ostrovica

The fortification of Ostrovica is a large medieval building structure, located on the hill above the small village of Ostrovica near Kulen Vakuf, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It consists of at least three recognisable historical layers. The medieval layer of the old town was built in 15th century, upon the pre-historic gradina (fortified site), whose fortification walls are partially preserved. The gradina was protected by a combination of protective walls and steep rocks on the unapproachable south-easterly side. The almost-continuous Ottoman threat to Ostrovica began after the fall



*Una National Park.
Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba*



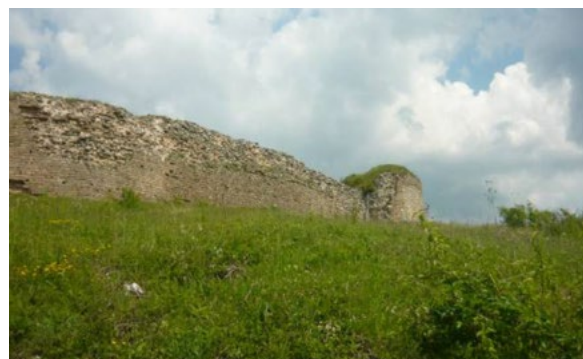
*Una National Park.
Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba*

of the medieval Kingdom of Bosnia in 1463. Still, the castle resisted until December 1523, when it was conquered by the Ottoman Turks. Its growth continued during the Ottoman rule which lasted until 1878. In that period the castle was enlarged and reinforced, serving as an Ottoman military stronghold. In 1737, the fort was unsuccessfully besieged by the army of the Habsburg Empire. Today, the fortification and its surroundings belong to the Una National Park, and have been periodically renovated: the last reconstruction works were carried out within this project.

In conclusion, it is possible to consider that the project will contribute to improving cross-border tourism policy and management, through increased cooperation and co-ordination of activities on both sides of the border. It will also: develop the tourist infrastructure, which is necessary for the promotion of the joint tourism product, Una – Spring of Life; improving human capacities in the tourism sector; strengthened in this cross-border region, and awareness of conditions for living and working in/or near protected natural values increased; and finally, promote public awareness of the newly-developed joint tourism product Una – Spring of Life.



*Una National Park – The old town of Ostrovica.
Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba*



*Una National Park.
Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba*

La transversalité, une démarche essentielle à la conception paysagère

M. Bernard Lassus

Architecte paysagiste, Artiste, Grand Prix national du paysage, France

L'intervention du paysagiste n'a plus maintenant pour objet « d'apporter sur », ce qui était la démarche habituelle au temps de la conquête, du temps de l'au-delà de l'horizon de Cook et des Modernes.

Cette époque s'est éteinte avec les premiers pas d'Amstrong et d'Aldrin sur la lune. Le 16 juillet 1969, ce jour-là, en un instant, nous sommes passés de la conquête visuelle à la gestion tactile. Notre monde n'étant jardin qu'à la distance de la lune, nous ici, savons tous qu'il est souvent plutôt décharge ou friche que jardin.

À la conquête horizontale périmée, une *analyse inventive* aide à l'émergence des strates de l'activité humaine, c'est-à-dire de la profondeur des lieux. Perpétués, révélés, les divers éléments qui en constituent le processus sont infléchis par les orientations qu'elle a également suggérées. Les nouveaux éléments s'y entrelacent progressivement en un mouvement non-répétitif. Cette démarche paysagère entraîne une inflexion du processus de l'évolution ordinaire des lieux.

N'est-ce pas aussi une introduction à un art de la transformation ?

Aujourd'hui, planter un arbre, ici, rend possible qu'un jour en cet endroit quelqu'un puisse se reposer à son ombre cinquantenaire, une ombre fraîche et dense, hantée de chants d'oiseaux. Certes, il n'est pas certain que cet arbre sera encore là, nombreuses sont les éventualités qui peuvent entraîner sa disparition, mais si je ne le plante pas là, à cet instant, personne ne pourra dans cinquante ans apprécier cette ombre à la qualité cinquantenaire. C'est très satisfaisant.

Pour mettre l'accent sur la démarche d'aménagement paysager comme *inflexion du processus*, je suggère de substituer le terme d'*inflexus* à celui de *projet* qui sous-tend aujourd'hui, encore trop souvent une image de fixité et de « l'apporter sur », lié à la conquête. Ce terme désignera mieux la spécificité de la démarche paysagère.

La demande de paysage, si présente aujourd'hui dans les propos des représentants des collectivités locales n'est-elle pas un substitut aux « lendemains qui chantent » et à la déterritorialisation sous ses diverses formes, que ce soit l'abandon des pays ou le vertige du virtuel qui implique qu'il ne suffit plus d'être « de là » comme certains aujourd'hui le revendiquent passionnément mais d'« être bien là », que ce soit l'ancien « de là » ou le nouveau « être là ». La nouvelle émergence des lieux que cela implique, se recouvre dans les propos des représentants des collectivités locales, du mot paysage, qui représente une interaction équilibrée entre tactile, sonore, olfactif et visuel ce qui correspondrait d'ailleurs mieux au terme d'ambiance et même d'ambiances successives, un paysage global. Soit un nouveau concret pour un empire du virtuel.

Cette interaction entre ambiance et supports d'imaginaire, dans un espace concret où s'entrelacent le déroulement facilité des gestes quotidiens et les incitations à l'imaginaire, implique encore la dénomination d'*Inflexus*.

L'*analyse inventive* consiste à dépasser l'ignorance première, son sentiment d'absence ou d'accumulations désordonnées, en vue d'approcher le site dans sa singularité. D'abord en adoptant l'*attention flottante* et s'imprégner, au cours de longues visites à diverses heures et par tous les temps, du site et de ses alentours, *faire l'éponge* de sol à ciel jusqu'à presque l'ennui. Fréquenter ce lieu ne veut pas dire être là, avide de le capturer mais de vivre quelques moments grâce et avec lui : dans ses ombres et ses lumières, y lire, y bavarder. Puis, chercher les points de vue préférentiels, déceler les micro-paysages et les perspectives qui les lient, repérer puis tester *les échelles visuelles et tactiles...* tout en consultant ses « mémoires », lieu-dits, contes et légendes locales, les histoires, l'histoire.

Analyser l'existant, c'est aussi découvrir dans l'usage même des lieux ce qui a été occulté par l'usage du quotidien, et est en train de disparaître. Ne convient-il pas de le redécouvrir ? Pour éviter d'avoir à le reconstituer tout de suite ou dans quelques années et pour éventuellement maintenir la potentialité pour de nouvelles présences. Puis suivre les fils décelés, rencontrer telle ou telle personne porteuse de précieuses informations, consulter l'un ou l'autre spécialiste, les

faire venir sur place qu'ils soient, par exemple écologue, géologue, philosophe, acousticien ou ingénieur hydraulicien... mais séparément pour ne pas qu'ils s'influencent réciproquement. Il nous faut tout autant amener au visible les traces des nouvelles pratiques, non encore identifiées : ainsi le non-visible du visible à l'évident.

La globalité que nécessite cette démarche paysagère implique que soient abordées l'ensemble des connaissances concernées par les transformations liées à l'inflexion même celles auxquelles nous ne savons pas comment répondre. Il n'y a donc pas souvent, pour cette approche, réductibilité à un dénominateur commun de traitement mais prise en compte différenciée. Nous retrouvons ici une des spécificités de cette démarche paysagère.

C'est par tâtonnements chaque fois répétés, puisqu'il est ici question de cas, chaque fois particuliers, qu'il faut initier d'autres approches ou les mener suivant les circonstances, donc des recherches et des études pour de nouvelles hypothèses. Celles-ci sélectionnées, précisées, testées, deviennent des orientations, qui confortées par des études qui anticipent le vécu de la réalisation en particulier sa gestion, sont susceptibles de mener sans discontinuités à l'organisation et à ses formes (*l'inflexus*) qui entrera dynamiquement dans les processus choisis. L'analyse inventée, c'est le début du processus de l'inflexion de l'aménagement des lieux.

Discussion

Chairs/Présidents

Mr Virgil Ștefan Nițulescu

*Honorary Member of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage of the Council of Europe,
General Director of the National Museum of the Romanian Peasant, Romania*

Mr Agustí Serra Monté

Director General of Spatial planning and urbanism, Generalitat of Catalonia, Spain

With the participation of:

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of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention
and other Committees of the Council of Europe*

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Representatives of non-governmental organisations

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Mr Patrice Collignon

Director of the International Association Rurality-Environment-Development (RED), Belgium

Mrs Sarah de Meyer

Policy Officer, Flemish Heritage Agency, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region, Belgium

Administrative borders often form an impediment to the development of a territory. Cross-border co-operation allows for policies to be geared to one another, across borders. Mostly, such co-operation takes the form of a cross-border consultation and co-ordination between and among different sectors of the countries and regions involved.

Thanks to the various co-operation projects which have been presented during this Meeting, we have a good overview of current and future initiatives for cross-border landscape protection, management and planning in Europe.

The projects highlight the aspects in which they offer added value for the States or regions adopting them. Taken together, the presentations provide an answer to the following questions:

- ▶ What was the tangible trigger for the start of the co-operation project?
- ▶ What are the reasons (technical, financial, political and cultural...) for co-operating within a territory?
- ▶ Who takes the initiative?
- ▶ In which cases does the national or regional administrative level take a leading role?
- ▶ In which cases is a bottom-up development of supralocal co-operation possible?
- ▶ How is the co-operation formalised between the project partners?
- ▶ What does the project structure look like?
- ▶ What is the scope of the co-operation projects?
- ▶ How is a common vision implemented in the partners' policy? How are different policy frameworks dealt with?
- ▶ To what extent do landscape issues lie at the basis of the co-operation project? What concepts and instruments are being utilised?
- ▶ How are the projects financed?
- ▶ What role can the stakeholders/stakeholder groups (local inhabitants, managers, users and other actors) play?
- ▶ How is the continuity of the co-operation within the framework of the project guaranteed?

All projects are instructive, offering us inspiration to continue to work towards the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention.

Mr Constantinos Cartalis

Professor at the University of Athens, Scientific Adviser of Piraeus Bank Cultural Foundation, Greece

Firstly, I wish to express my gratitude to the Council of Europe for the invitation to attend the highly important event on landscape and transfrontier co-operation and to congratulate the organisers for their provisions and the pertinent work programme. I wish to contribute to the excellent presentations of Workshops 1-3 with a number of concluding points.

The first is that people and their communities have always had – and continue to have – a role in the meaning and form of a landscape. This role needs to be recognised in the management plan.

The second is that monitoring landscape transformations is critical; as such, transformations are early indicators for potential uptake for urban development.

Thirdly, landscape protection needs to take into account both natural and cultural heritage, as well as traces of the past.

My fourth point is that transdisciplinary involvement and co-operation are missing, although it is a strong prerequisite for the holistic and integrated management plan for a landscape.

The fifth and final point is that economy within and around the landscape is mutually dependent upon the state of the landscape. To this end, heritage economics and natural capital accounting need to be integrated in the management plan of the landscape. Furthermore, new funding sources need to be exploited, such as the natural capital facility of the European Investment Bank and the European Commission which provides investments in funds to support projects that promote the preservation of natural capital, as well as public-private partnerships, with the potential result of long term revenue streams. It is, however, important to note that such partnerships need to respect heritage conservation and be culturally sensitive.

M. Patrice Collignon

Directeur de l'Association internationale Ruralité-Environnement-Développement (RED), Belgique

Par définition, le processus de coopération transfrontalière associe des territoires en bordure. Ils sont au départ souvent considérés comme des zones périphériques et souffrent d'une situation qui les marginalise lors de réflexions ou d'élaboration de stratégies purement nationales. Lorsque l'horizon de développement dépasse les frontières et que s'engage une coopération transfrontalière, la perception que l'on peut avoir de ces territoires est profondément modifiée. Ils apparaissent alors comme des territoires ayant une identité propre et jouant un rôle de *pont* qui les place au centre d'une dynamique d'ouverture. Ce renversement du regard porté est un effet majeur de la coopération transfrontalière. Cette reconnaissance politique et stratégique de la place et du rôle des territoires frontaliers va conforter l'élan qui va mobiliser les acteurs locaux.

La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage induit bien souvent, et les nombreux exemples présentés dans le cadre de ces Ateliers en témoignent, un effet catalyseur vers une approche de développement territorial intégré. Difficile en effet d'appréhender sur un espace donné la question paysagère sans ouvrir le débat et y associer les composantes économiques, sociales ou culturelles qui participent à l'évolution du paysage local. La Stratégie nationale du paysage d'Andorre montre bien à travers son plan d'actions le rayonnement multisectoriel de son ambition, avec des impulsions concrètes à donner par exemple dans les champs touristiques ou agricoles.

Mais si le paysage se joue des frontières, il n'est pas sûr qu'il se joue aisément des barrières administratives et politiques que dessinent les espaces de pouvoir et de compétences. C'est là que l'échelle locale devient pertinente pour dépasser ces oppositions et pour progresser vers une démarche cohérente à laquelle la participation locale pourra apporter sa connaissance du terrain et son sens de l'histoire. La Convention européenne du paysage devient alors une véritable aventure humaine par l'implication des citoyens qu'elle appelle et promeut.

Ces Ateliers posent aussi la question des outils et des formes de coopération transfrontalière. La diversité semble la règle. Des outils juridiques existants comme le Groupement de coopération euro-régional ou le Groupement européen de coopération territoriale sont apparus peu utilisés. Ils peuvent sans doute être choisis comme des supports ultimes de coopération avancée. Les premiers projets de coopération entre régions frontalières affichent souvent un caractère très concret et, somme toute, assez réduit par rapport à ce que peut être une coopération de territoire à territoire. Si l'on veut que les énergies et les investissements placés dans la coopération rencontrent efficacité et performance, il convient que, avec le temps, s'engage un véritable dialogue basé sur les stratégies de développement élaborées de part et d'autre de la frontière. Cela évite une dispersion des initiatives de coopération, dispersion que peuvent favoriser certaines opportunités financières de type "guichet". Combien d'actions de coopération n'ont-elles vécu que le temps du programme financier qui les supportait ? Si l'on considère que l'un des arguments souvent avancé comme moteur de la coopération est l'existence d'un passé commun dont témoignent le bâti ou les pratiques humaines, il est cohérent de réfléchir à un futur partagé à inscrire dans une vision stratégique partagée.

La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage dans des territoires frontaliers est une opportunité de rassemblement des énergies, et par le caractère même du paysage, elle porte en elle le besoin et l'intérêt d'une approche stratégique au-delà des frontières.

Workshop 4 / Atelier 4

Border landscapes, spaces for co-operation

Paysages frontaliers, espaces de coopération

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Hanna Jędras

*Chief Specialist, Department of International Relations, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage,
Member of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)
of the Council of Europe*

Mr Anestis Gourgiotis

*Senior Official, Head of Unit of National Spatial Plans, Department of Spatial Planning,
Ministry of Productive Reconstruction, Environment and Energy, Greece*

Rapporteur

Mrs Margarita Ortega

*Honorary Member of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible
for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) and National Representative for
the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Spain*

Le Projet Suisse-Italie de paysages partagés

M. Giuseppe Pidello

Représentant de l'Observatoire du patrimoine culturel et du paysage de Biella, Piémont, Italie

M. Paolo Crivelli

Directeur du Musée ethnographique de la Vallée de Muggio, District du Tessin, Suisse

Le Projet « Paysage partagé » (*Paesaggio condiviso*), financé par le Programme de coopération transfrontalière Interreg Italie-Suisse 2007-2013, a lié les territoires des municipalités de Magnano et Verrone (Province de Biella-Piémont) à la Vallée de Muggio (Tessin).

Entre 2013 et 2015, l'Observatoire du patrimoine culturel et du paysage de Biella, actif depuis 1994, et le Musée ethnographique de la Vallée de Muggio, né en 1980, ont fait participer la population et les écoles avec lesquelles ces deux entités sont en liaison, à un parcours d'identification, de compréhension et d'imagination de leurs paysages : des paysages évidemment différents, mais partageant des problèmes communs.

Une nouvelle « constitution » pour le paysage

Pour les États ayant ratifié la Convention européenne du paysage – l'Italie l'a fait en 2006 et la Suisse en 2013 –, le paysage n'est plus une partie exceptionnelle du territoire mais correspond au milieu de vie, le plus important « patrimoine commun » que la population peut avoir et dont la valeur ne peut pas être séparée de la « perception » que le habitants en ont : une « perception » qui transforme une réalité physique – un territoire – en une représentation – un paysage –, différente pour chacun de nous.

La signification que la convention donne à la notion de perception a généré en Europe de nombreuses expériences. Celles-ci ont contribué à rapprocher les approches institutionnelles (*top down*) fondées sur les législations nationales, de propositions participatives expérimentés par la société civile (*bottom up*), destinées à mettre l'accent sur le point de vue interne des habitants.

Afin de mettre en œuvre la convention, il convient de s'interroger sur les moyens permettant à ces deux parcours de se rejoindre en suivant un processus favorisant leur « soudage », « engrènement » et « embrayage ».

Un long chemin

L'Observatoire de Biella, qui rassemble aujourd'hui 29 associations, écomusées, centres de recherche, fondations etc., a proposé entre 1999 et 2008 deux campagnes de sensibilisation, formation et éducation du public inspirés par les points A et B de l'article 6 de la convention, dédié aux mesures particulières à réaliser pour sa mise en œuvre.

Au cours de ces campagnes de nouveaux outils ont été mis au point, empruntés à différents domaines, qui se sont révélés particulièrement efficaces pour la participation. Ici et ailleurs en Italie, la convention a inspiré le travail chemin des observatoires du paysage, créés sur différents territoires (huit actuellement, seulement dans le Piémont), avec celui des écomusées (en particulier ceux appartenant à la communauté Mondì Locali). C'est ainsi que les « explorations du paysage », les « inventaires participatifs » et les *Parish Maps* (*mappe di comunità*), longtemps utilisés dans le domaine des écomusées, ont été progressivement testés par rapport aux nouveaux processus de décision publique identifiés par la convention.

Le Projet « Paysage biellais », proposé par l'Observatoire avec le Recep en 2008, a ensuite tenté de traduire dans un langage commun les étapes ultérieures définies par l'article 6 de la convention. Cependant, cet ambitieux projet, qui avait obtenu le soutien de 16 municipalités de la province de Biella, s'est arrêté après les élections de 2009, qui ont changé les références politiques.

La ratification de la convention par la Suisse aussi en 2013 a été donc l'occasion pour reprendre ce travail, enrichi de l'expérience tessinoise de préservation du patrimoine local, avec les habitants. Le Projet « Paysage partagé » a alors débuté avec des réunions destinées à mieux se connaître et à comparer les problèmes et différences de législation en matière de paysage.

La méthode

Le thème central du projet a été l'utilisation des *Parish Maps* pour la mise en œuvre de la convention. Cet outil, développé initialement en Angleterre par l'association Common Ground et ensuite largement utilisé par les écomusées italiens, porte sur la représentation des liens entre personnes et lieux. Elle a été récemment utilisée et reconnue officiellement aussi dans le processus d'élaboration du Plan d'aménagement paysager de la Regione Puglia, coordonné par Alberto Magnaghi. Le Projet « Paysage partagé » a donc continué cette expérimentation dans le processus défini

par l'article 6 de la convention, avec les habitants de Magnano et Verrone et les écoles des deux entités, italienne et suisse :

Reconnaître (Identification – Article 6.C de la Convention)

Grâce à des réunions et des explorations, les participants identifient les caractéristiques et proposent une délimitation du paysage dans lequel ils se reconnaissent.

Dans cette première phase, les habitants ont exprimé leurs perceptions, positives ou négatives, avec l'aide de questionnaires, dessins et cartes. Explorer les lieux de la vie quotidienne avec de « nouveaux yeux de la première fois... » .

Redécouvrir les détails qui distinguent un lieu à l'autre, comme il arrive pour chaque individu...

Ré-habiller des aptitudes physiques et mentales nécessaires pour ré-apprendre à gérer et continuer notre milieu de vie...

Reconnaître que la mémoire est aussi dans les jambes...

Comprendre (Qualification – Article 6.C de la Convention)

Les participants analysent, même avec l'aide d'experts, les facteurs qui transforment leur paysage et ses valeurs écologiques, historiques, sociales, esthétiques, économiques.

En parallèle, on a approfondi certains sujets d'intérêt identifiés par les participants (géologie, topographie, archéologie, urbanisme, agriculture, industrie etc.), avec d'autres spécifiques explorations et réunions guidées par des experts locaux.

Se promener ensemble dans le paysage n'est pas seulement une manière de se déplacer d'un point à l'autre, mais peut devenir un outil efficace pour enquêter le système de vie qui nous contient – notre paysage – par rapport à l'organisme complexe qui nous identifie – notre corps.

Penser à pied...

Imaginer (Objectifs de qualité paysagère – Article 6.D de la Convention)

Les participants fournissent des évaluations positives et/ou négatives sur la valeur globale de leur paysage, et identifient les « objectifs de qualité paysagère » qui expriment leurs aspirations vis-à-vis du développement futur.

Le point focal de la formulation des « objectifs de qualité paysagère », où les perceptions individuelles doivent s'intégrer dans une vision plus complexe capable d'exprimer un point de vue commun, a trouvé son outil dans les *Parish Maps*, différentes à chaque fois, où les habitants et les jeunes ont représenté les points forts

et les faiblesses de leurs milieux de vie, les valeurs à sauvegarder et les attentes de changement.

Du paysage subi (résultat de politiques non coordonnées) au paysage voulu (résultat d'un projet)...

Choisir (Mise en œuvre – Article 6.E de la Convention)

Avec la participation directe des autorités locales, les « objectifs de qualité paysagère » sont traduits en propositions concrètes pour le gouvernement du paysage, à mettre en œuvre grâce à des interventions de conservation, gestion et restructuration.

À partir de ces outils hybrides les assemblées des habitants ont mis au point, avec ses représentants politiques qui ont également participé au processus en tant qu'habitants, des « plans directeurs » qui recueillent les informations pour la conservation, la gestion et la restructuration des paysages de Magnano et Verrone. Enfin, il a été décidé de mener à bien les premières interventions en valorisant les ressources locales : remise en culture des terres abandonnées à Magnano ; ouverture d'un nouveau chemin pédestre entre le village et le bois à Verrone ; récupération d'un paysage en terrasses et de murs en pierre sèche dans la Vallée de Muggio.

Conclusions

Le Projet « Paysage partagé » a permis d'entreprendre un parcours ; il convient toutefois de reconnaître qu'il n'a pas été facile d'avoir toujours la participation d'un nombre représentatif de résidents. Il n'est pas possible de séparer ce problème du thème plus général de l'éducation au paysage. C'est pour cela que le projet a proposé, en parallèle, la même méthode aux écoles maternelles, primaires et secondaires des territoires italien et suisse concernés (10 classes).

Il est possible de cette façon de s'approcher d'une école considérée comme ouverte, sans murs, où il n'y a pas de séparation entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur et où toutes les compétences, internes et externes, contribuent à la formation continue et partagée (nous sommes ainsi, en un certain sens, tous tout à la fois enseignants et apprenants). Le *paysage* peut alors devenir une nouvelle *matière* qui implique toutes les compétences du programme scolaire et les relie au contexte de réalité des étudiants et des autres habitants, également appelés à participer. Appliqué au domaine de l'éducation la convention peut donc faciliter, entre les nouvelles générations, l'habitude d'exprimer leurs points de vue et de les mettre en jeu avec ceux des autres pour un objectif commun.

Tel est le défi que nous avons le devoir d'accepter, tous ensemble.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8b6>

Paysage et coopération transfrontalière

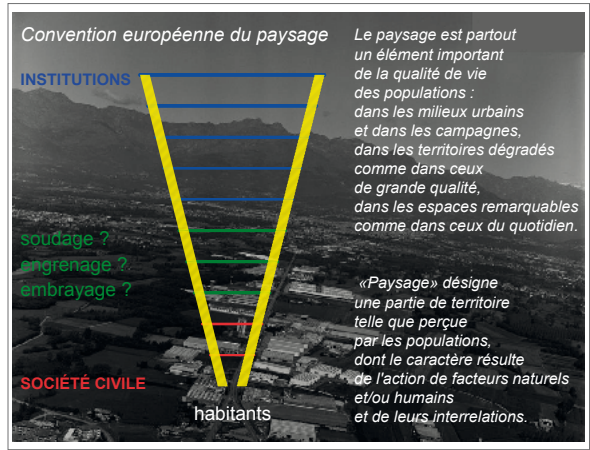
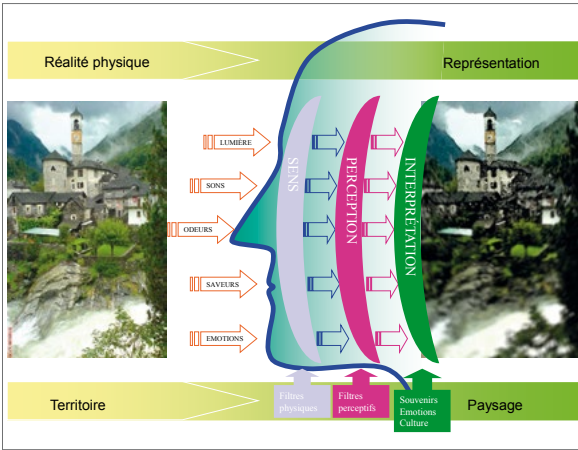
Le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière



Le projet Italie-Suisse Paysage partagé

Giuseppe Pidello - Osservatorio del Biellese beni culturali e paesaggio (Piémont, Italie)

Paolo Crivelli - Museo etnografico della Valle di Muggio (Tessin, Suisse)



Osservatorio del Biellese Beni Culturali & Paesaggio Onlus

Organismo di secondo livello, nato nel 1994, che riunisce 25 enti, fondazioni e associazioni

Convenzione Europea del Paesaggio
 2000 Presentazione a Firenze 2006 Ratifica Italiana 2012

"Paesaggio" designa una parte di territorio così come è percepita dalle popolazioni, il cui carattere risulta dall'azione di fattori naturali e/o umani e dalle loro interrelazioni

NEL PAESAGGIO conoscere vivere difendere

PAESAGGIO BIELLESE

paesaggio condiviso

Programma di Cooperazione Transfrontaliera Italo-Svizzera 2007-2013

A partire dal 2003 è attivo il progetto italiano Paesaggio condiviso, rivolto agli abitanti e alle scuole del comune biellese di Muggio e Tavenna e del territorio Svizzero del Museo etnografico della Valle di Muggio.

Nel 2007 vengono proposte varie iniziative: seminari, percorsi attraverso i quali far confluire la percezione delle popolazioni nel processo decisionale pubblico di attuazione della Convenzione.

Nel 2008 nasce il Progetto Paesaggio condiviso, in collaborazione con il Comune di Biella, la Regione Piemonte e l'EECEP-regione.

L'obiettivo del progetto è quello di costruire tra i suoi protagonisti e le scuole del paesaggio biellese un ponte di dialogo e di una comunicazione diretta tra i partecipanti.

Paesaggio è un luogo, un elemento, un oggetto per la qualità di vita delle popolazioni che vivono in un'area e nel paesaggio, un contesto di qualità come la qualità di un luogo, un luogo di qualità, un luogo condiviso come un'attività, come la qualità di un luogo.



Reconnaître
Identification - Article 6.C

Grâce à des réunions et des explorations, les participants identifient les caractéristiques et proposent une délimitation du paysage dans lequel ils se reconnaissent

la mémoire est aussi dans les jambes...



Comprendre
Qualification - Article 6.C

Les participants analysent, même avec l'aide d'experts, les facteurs qui transforment leur paysage et ses valeurs écologiques, historiques, sociales, esthétiques, économiques

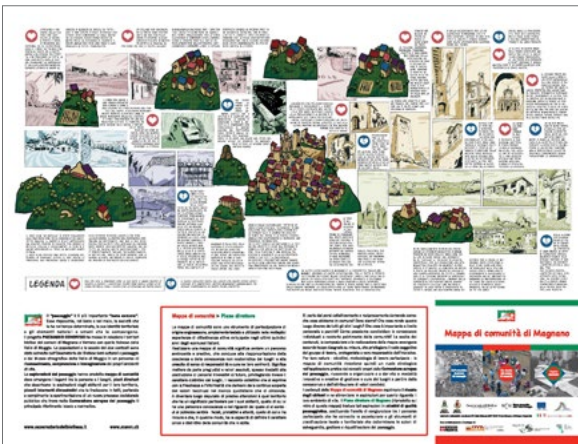
penser à pieds...



Imaginer
Objectifs de qualité paysagère - Article 6.D

Les participants fournissent des évaluations positifs et/ou négatifs sur la valeur globale de leur paysage, et identifient les "objectifs de qualité paysagère" qui expriment leurs aspirations pour son développement futur

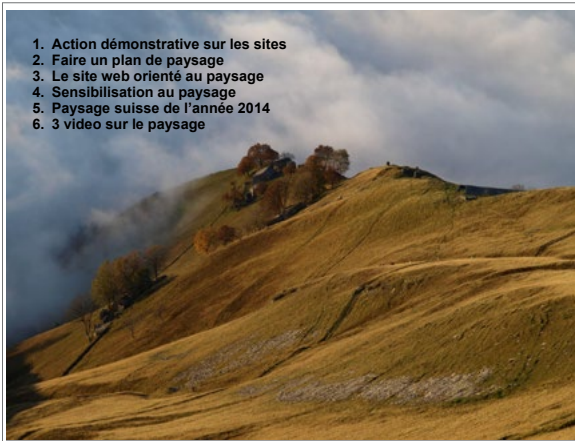
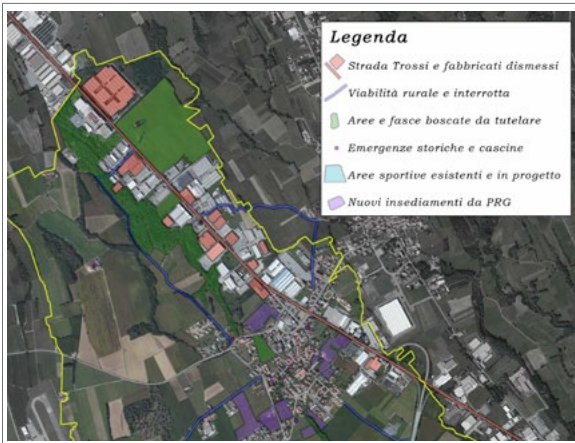
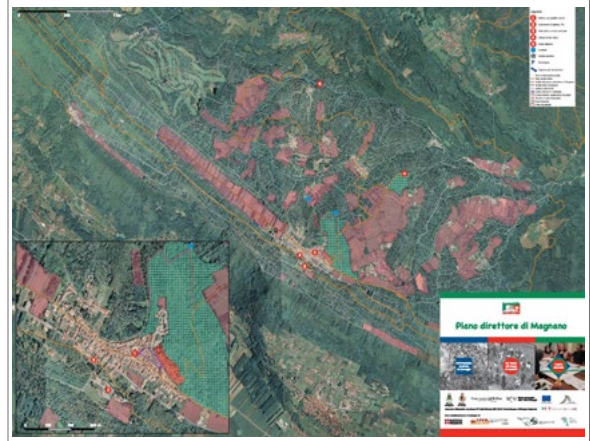
du paysage subi au paysage voulu...





Choisir
Mise en œuvre - Article 6.E

Avec la participation directe des autorités locales, les "objectifs de qualité paysagère" sont traduits en propositions concrètes pour le gouvernement du paysage, à mettre en œuvre grâce à des interventions de conservation, gestion et restructuration



1. Action démonstrative sur les sites
2. Faire un plan de paysage
3. Le site web orienté au paysage
4. Sensibilisation au paysage
5. Paysage suisse de l'année 2014
6. 3 video sur le paysage





Pierre sèche et paysage



Un point de vue dans un paysage terrassé en pierre sèche



paesaggio
condiviso

Facciamo mappa
Le paysage sur les bancs de l'école
Projet didactique avec les écoles primaires

Castel S. Pietro



But: dessiner le plan de la commune



Assemblage du plan dessiné par les groupes





Rencontres avec les personnes âgées avec les récits de leur vécu



Rencontres transfrontalières avec les classes qui ont participé au projet

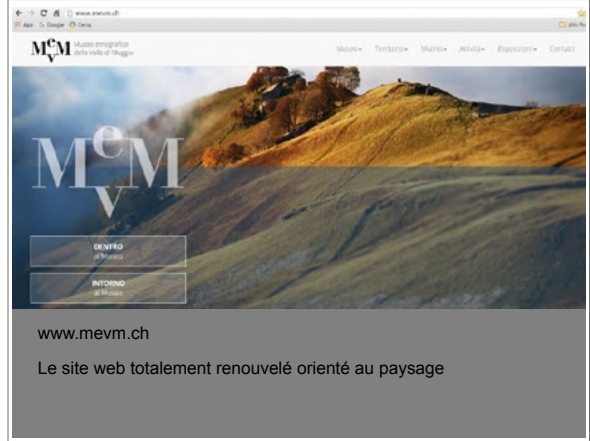
la classe di Verrone a Castel S. Pietro



Un itinéraire qui réunit les deux classes



il paesaggio condiviso unisce



www.mevm.ch

Le site web totalement renouvelé orienté au paysage



La Valle di Muggio: paysage suisse de l'année 2014
Attribué par la Fondation suisse pour la protection du paysage

PAESAGGIO DELL'ANNO
2014



Workshop, 23 mai 2014

Quel futur pour un paysage culturel de qualité en proximité de la ville?
Vision pour un paysage partagé



Présentations, débats, échanges

De nombreuses excursions à la découverte du paysage transfrontalier

Nell'ambito del progetto transfrontaliero Interreg Italia-Francia "Paesaggio condiviso" il Museo etnografico della Valle di Muggia e l'Osservatorio del Bolzano - Beni culturali e Paesaggio lanciano una stagione escursionistica.

Il bosco magico di maggiocleraldo e il paesaggio transfrontaliero
 Giovedì 23 giugno 2013

Escursione guidata da Gabriele Mandil Walter Obereg e member del Consiglio direttivo del MVM e del comitato Paolo Cervelli e Silvia Galatone

Partecipazione e costi
 9.00 Euro e a Capolago scissione Patrimo Museo Osservatorio
 9.30 Partenza dal paese
 9.45 arrivo da valle

Il sentiero alto panoramicamente verso Chiusano
 Il bosco magico di maggiocleraldo, una visita
 alle sorgenti della Bregaglia
 Il bosco magico e i percorsi magici del Pizzo Crocchio
 Patrimo di valle
 La valle di Bolzano, sguardo panoramico dal Lario
 di monte di Cortina

Il bosco via storica per Capolago
 10.00 in arrivo a Capolago
 Visita dal piccolo Museo etnografico e del museo storico
 Tradizione artigianale in salotto per Capolago
 18.00 arrivo a Capolago

Altra escursione
 Dall'alto in valle, 200 m
 Dall'alto in valle, 400 m
 Partenza alle 9.30 ca. su sentieri di montagna

Recomandazioni
 Buone scarpe, riserva sufficiente di acqua, picnic

Coste per persona Fr. 41,- ca. 36,- Euro che la parità comprendono
 salite in treno, Fr. 12,- Fr. 10,- con abbonamento 10, pranzo
 trasferito in giornata, Fr. 20,-

Scorciatoie presso il Museo etnografico 18 giugno
 Museo etnografico della Valle di Muggia, Casa Curioni, CH - 38101 Cortina,
 Tel. 0461 (0)4 20 34, e-mail: collagiovanna@msm.com, sito www.museum.ch

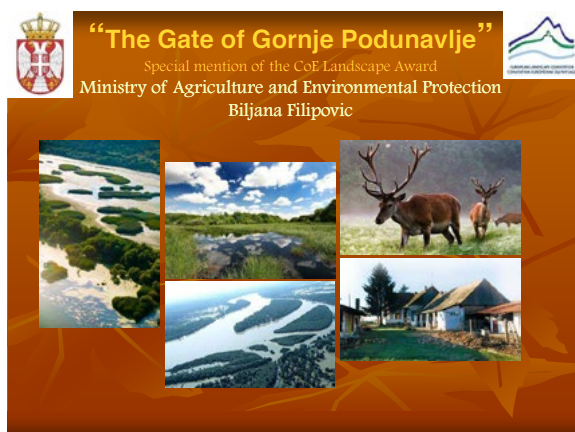
The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, Backi Monostor, Serbia

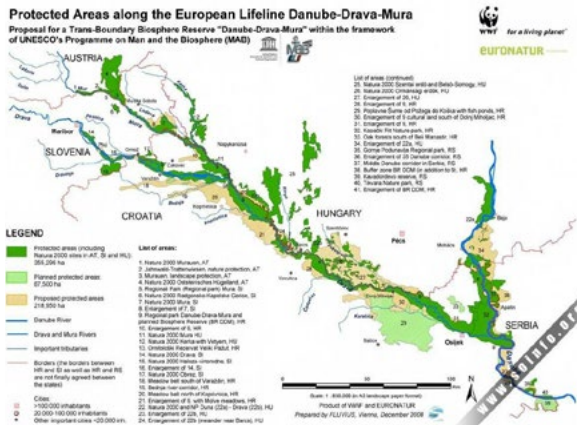
*Special mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2013,
"Contributing to European ideals"*

Mrs Biljana Filipovic

Head of Unit for International Co-operation and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8b5>





Special Mention of Council of Europe Landscape Award to the NGO "Podunav"

- NGO Podunav represented Serbia on the project proposals for European Landscape Award in 2011 and 2013, receiving twice the special recognition of the Committee of Ministers.
- Main aim: promotion of natural beauty, culture and tradition of Backi Monostor and its surroundings

Social and economic characteristics of Backi Monostor village

- Multiethnic heritage based on people living in harmony with the environment
- Environmental values of Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje"

Project Goals

- Sustainable development of the entire region through eco and rural tourism development, which includes the engagement of the whole local community,
- The connection of local culture and historic heritage in harmony with nature and its promotion as an eco and rural tourist destination
- The project is a partnership between local and regional institutions, non government and civil sector and local community

Central aims

- Protection of the significant part of Danube middle flow (Special nature reserve "Gornje Podunavlje") – wetlands, forests, animal and plant species
- Cross-border cooperation with the neighbours sharing same complex of Danube flood valley (National park "Kopački Rit" – Croatia and Nature park "Danube – Drava" – Hungary) as an element for regional development
- Promotion of Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje" as a base for sustainable territorial development
- Promotion and preservation of local culture – multiethnic heritage
- Nature and tradition preservation through eco and rural tourism development
- Increasing awareness among civil society and public authorities of the value of landscapes using the educational methods
- Raising awareness about landscape values

Main activities

- Education and seminars with a local community of protected plant and animal species
- Workshops with children and adults on environmental protection
- Education and seminars with the partners on Organic Agriculture
- Meetings with partners from Croatia and Hungary on the subject of connecting the integrated nature protection and cross-border cooperation
- Educational workshops on eco and rural tourism
- Construction of Eco-centre
- Monostor marked as Green Belt site
- Construction of Tourist Information Centre
- Creating a tourist offer for Backi Monostor
- Inclusion of youth in activities related to environmental protection
- Motivating local people to get involved with eco and rural tourism through example of good practice
- Building and raising rural eco-tourism facilities
- Organizing festivals that promote the natural and ethnological contents of Backi Monostor

- Motivating young people to involve in traditional crafts
- The promotion of local traditional foods and the creation of brand
- Connecting with similar organizations in order to cooperate and integral protection
- Joint cross-border eco-tourism offer with Croatia
- Reception of tourists from Serbia and abroad, and their introduction to the Special Reserve and village tradition
- Collaboration with local and city institutions in order to increase the budget for tourism infrastructure
- Connecting all individuals and institutions involved in eco tourism offer of Backi Monostor and surroundings
- Appearances and presentations at fairs and festivals
- Creating promotional materials - leaflets, maps, travel documentary movies
- Raising awareness about landscape values through media presentations on TV

Outcomes

- Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje" recognized as significant protected area and a part of a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava-Danube
- Increased awareness of local inhabitants about importance of landscape
- Joint projects with partners from Croatia, relating to cross-border protection and development of eco-tourism
- Educated service providers in rural eco-tourism (hosts of guest houses, caterers, owners of the cottages, craftsman)
- Tourist Information Center - starting point for any visitor of Backi Monostor
- developed eco-tourism offer of Backi Monostor and its surroundings - the established visiting programs (day trips, weekend deals, multi-day programs ...)
- involved young people in the organization of environmental and recreational events

- Placement of domestic agricultural products
- New jobs through better tourist offer (preserving ethno houses for tourism)
- marked bike lanes, for sustainable biking – Euro Velo 6 and Via P. Panonie)
- Events that have assumed a traditional character - are held regularly every year and are of great importance to regional and national level – Bodrog fest, Danube Day
- preserved tradition of all ethnic groups - the dialects, dances, songs
- Young people who are dealing with some of the traditional crafts
- The well-known dishes (noted in all competitions, local and regional levels)
- Backi Monostor is marked as a tourist destination on the tourist map of Serbia and the region
- Identifying Backi Monostor at fairs, festivals



Exemplary value

- Project and initiatives for the protection of the environment by developing eco-tourism is an excellent example of good practice that can be applied to all similar sites
- Connections between all actors in the eco-tourist industry, local residents (owners of accommodation facilities, caterers, Ethno house owners, old crafts, farmers ...), as well as local institutions.. contributes to stable and sustainable development of the region by creating to new values.
- excellent example of good practice, that may encourage similar initiatives.



Public participation and awareness raising

Active participation of local people in each segment

Project and activities of landscape preservation and rural development are in accordance with a local and Regional Development Plans Strategies and programs.

Activities of the project are a part of the international initiatives : WWF and IUCN

Raising awareness and capacity building about the cultural and landscape values is presented to the public through educational trainings, workshops and media campaigns, largely contributing to the main goal: informing the general public about their roles, rights and responsibilities in transparent and democratic decision making for future development.




■ **Thank you for your attention**

*Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
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Transfrontier co-operation in the North Calotte Area Landscapes: Finland, Sweden and Norway

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Finland, Sweden, Norway and Russia have vast, common transfrontier landscapes in Lapland. The area is also Sami: Europe's only indigenous nation, the Sami people, live mainly in northern Lapland. These countries differ from each other in many ways: they have different national legislation and administration; nevertheless, many international conventions bring them together. Furthermore, they share the same kind of nature, landscape, culture and livelihoods, based on reindeer herding and fishing. The similarities have made transborder co-operation natural and the area's history has been extremely colourful and international for hundreds of years. Today we have borders, but it is important to be aware that until 1852 the borders were open, so that reindeer herders pastured for the summertime at the seaside and came back to mountain areas for wintertime. This was a practical way to avoid mosquitos and for the sustainable use of pastures. Nowadays pastures are limited to areas within each country and also restricted by the other land use forms and we have serious problems with worn out pastures.

Valuable landscapes elsewhere in Finland and in the Sami area

Nationally valuable landscapes were first inventoried in Finland 1986-1992. In recent years they have been re-inventoried and completed. Valuable landscapes in Finland mainly represent cultural landscapes in rural areas. The value of these areas is based on culturally significant natural diversity, well-managed cultivated agricultural landscape and traditional architecture and land use.

In the Sami area, the landscape is mainly vast wilderness within a sparsely-built environment which is concentrated in villages. The old reindeer herding fences, Sami summer pasture villages, herding huts, traditional pathways and sacred Sami places are remarkable and exceptional elements of the landscape.

Nationally valuable landscapes were inventoried in Finnish Lapland between 2011-2014 by Eija Ojanlatva and Päivi Magga, representing the indigenous Sami people and their conception of valuable landscapes. One of the typical characteristics in Lapland is the large, natural border rivers: Tornionjoki on the Swedish border; Tenojoki on the Norwegian border and Paatsjoki, flowing from Lake Inari through the Norwegian and Russian border to the Arctic Ocean.

We have noticed that Sami and Finnish people have different concepts of landscape. For example in the northern-most areas, where Finns see only a vast wilderness, the Sami might see a long tradition of reindeer pasturing with manmade structures that merge into the landscape. Where a stranger sees a natural, flowing river, Sami see traditional salmon fishing places belonging to certain Sami families. The information we gathered from inventories of nationally valuable landscapes in the Sami area is remarkably important for land use planning, and it is very valuable because of its comprehensiveness. I must emphasise that the Rio de Janeiro Biodiversity Convention Article 8.j requires us to safeguard the indigenous peoples' knowledge of nature, and include them in decision-making. It is absolutely vital to bear this in mind whilst implementing the European Landscape Convention.

Landscape is strongly connected to the individual mind and memories. It is also connected to family and culture. An individual learns what kind of landscape is good, beautiful and useful and what kind of landscape is bad, hostile or has to be managed. This explains why we have national differences in how we view the landscape.

Layers of landscape form a living view

The landscape can be considered to be formed of several overlapping layers (variants) and can be analysed in detail, for example, by laser scanning. The basic

layers are geological and hydrological, determining the ecosystem. The biological layer describes vegetation and animals. Then comes the archaeological and historical layer, indicating where and what kind of land use can be identified. Finally today's cultural and land use layer can be added. What we then see is the resulting landscape.

However, landscape is not a stable picture. It has been changing and changes all the time. Geological and hydrological changes formulate the landscape. Land use by animals and humans changes landscape.

Trilateral co-operation in Inari-Pasvik

Trilateral co-operation between Finland, Norway and Russia is rooted over 30 years ago, in nature conservation co-operation. There are different types of conservation areas along the border in each country. At first, national and regional authorities met in annual meetings to report to each other about inventories, management and land use. Then we started to think why we all work alone, when we could be much more effective co-operating? After Finland joined the European Union it became possible to apply EU financing from the Kolarctic European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). Now we have had several projects where we have made joint inventories of nature, geology and archaeology. We have also made management plans together. We have learned greatly from each other. For example, Russians are very good in practical nature education for children; Norwegians are experts in phenology and the Finnish expertise is project management. Years of co-operation were celebrated in 2012 when a Europark certificate was given to the Inari-Pasvik co-operation.

In one of the latest projects, a LiDar-Scan was made of the whole Valley of River Paatsjoki. LiDar means Light Detection and Ranging: 3D Scanning is made from a helicopter. It finds archaeological remains through vegetation. It was fascinating to discover that large ancient hunting pit systems could be seen, crossing Russia, Norway and Finland, thus Stone Age hunters used the landscape without borders. It is pleasing to note that people living in the area have a common history.

We have noticed that there are basic differences in how we describe and study nature and landscape in different countries. At the beginning of co-operation it is useful to standardise methods and descriptions and also to understand the differences in legislation in each country. For example, landscape inventories and landscape protection are understood differently in these countries. Both Norway and Finland have landscape areas on the border, but the legal status of the areas are on different levels. Russia has made a landscape survey on the border area, but it is more akin to what is termed a habitat survey in Finland.

Luckily Norway and Finland are quite active in implementing the European Landscape Convention and we are waiting for Russia to join us. This forms a fruitful ground for landscape co-operation.

Trilateral work with Norway, Sweden and Finland

A very interesting area is situated in North-West Lapland. The area is strongly characterised by Sami culture as more than half of the population living there are Sami. A few years ago, a preliminary landscape study was made in the area, "A landscape across borders" by Arjan Conijn (2013 unpubl.). The area is unique in all landscape layers, but there are also several problems that need to be solved. For example traditional reindeer herding is struggling with pressures caused by tourism and snowmobile traffic. Growth of tourism on that geologically – demanding narrow area is difficult to plan and control.

Nature is in some areas worn out and some species and habitats suffer already from climate change. In Finland and Norway the area is alive and active, and a main road from the south to the harbours of the Arctic Sea passes it; in Sweden the border area is mainly wilderness with only reindeer pastures and occasional hiking tourists. Pressures from Finland and Norway cause problems to Sweden as well, such as unauthorised and illegal snowmobile traffic. In addition, wounds to the landscape on the Finnish side are visible from Sweden.

Landscape areas in Finland

The areas that are nationally valuable landscapes in Finland are given special care in land use planning. The authorities and planners will maintain and strengthen the characteristics and strengths of these areas. For example building and land use are co-ordinated with the historical, geological and ecological viewpoints. Authorities can target and provide subsidies for landscape management and conservation of traditional buildings to the area.

It is also possible to design Landscape Management Areas under Finland's Nature Conservation Act. This gives a good quality status to villages. The areas are designed to preserve and manage natural and cultural landscapes and the historical features particular to

these regions. The initiative for establishing a landscape area is always taken by the local people. The values of the landscape are identified with local people and management plans are drawn up for the area. Villages with the status of "Landscape Management Area" provide encouraging examples for other villages. Two Landscape Management Areas have been established in Lapland. One is Kairala-Luiro in the municipality of Pelkosenniemi and the other is Saija, in the municipality of Salla. The planning for a new Landscape Management Area in the municipality of Simo has been completed and the area is waiting for the final signature of our Minister of Environment and a grand opening ceremony. The Ministry of the Environment gives support by financing the practical landscape management work through village associations.


The role of regional authorities, such as the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres),⁵ is to give advice and encourage the municipalities, village associations and farmers to apply for financial aid for landscape management and the restoration of the cultural environment. Management planning is agreed with the villagers. Management work is made through joint voluntary effort or by land owners and farmers themselves. Village associations operate as responsible actors on many levels. It has been encouraging to notice that local children and youngsters have been active in taking care of the landscape. They have participated in fence-building and the other construction work and they have been delighted to have animals to take care of in their neighbourhood. Restoration of old buildings is an important part of landscape work. Lapland ELY Centre, the Ministry of the Environment and the National Board of Antiquities have targeted monetary funds for restoration of old buildings. Recently, however, the amount of funding has been decreasing. Implementing the European Landscape Convention demands extensive discussions between authorities, politicians and local people. National implementation is of course much easier than transfrontier implementation. However, it is very rewarding to succeed in implementing the aims of the European Landscape Convention in transfrontier co-operation. Maybe our examples of Landscape Management Areas will one day lead us to establish transfrontier Landscape Management Areas with our neighbouring countries.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8bb>

5. www.ely-keskus.fi/web/ely-en

LANDSCAPE AND TRANSFRONTIER COOPERATION IN LAPLAND


Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Lapland
Lapland ELY-Centre / Sari Sivonen



Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015

LANDSCAPE AND TRANSFRONTIER COOPERATION IN LAPLAND


- Valuable landscapes in North Finland and Sami area
- Layers of landscape
- Inari-Pasvik cooperation (FIN-RUS)
- Trilateral work with Norway, Sweden and Finland

Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015

The transboundary landscapes in the North – Sami area

- Northern areas of Norway, Sweden, Finland and N-W Russia
- Different national legislation, but connecting international conventions
- Similar culture, nature and people
- Border rivers Tornio, Teno and Paz
- Fishing and reindeer herding
- Villages mainly along the rivers
- Ancient dwelling places and long history of multinational cooperation



Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015


Nationally valuable landscapes in Finland

- They represent cultural landscapes in rural areas in Finland – Value of these areas is based on culturally significant natural diversity, on well-managed cultivated agricultural landscape and on traditional architecture.




Nationally valuable landscapes in Sami

- Part of the Sami area is in North Finland. The landscape is mainly vast wilderness including also built environment. In addition, the reindeer herding areas, Lapp hut places, traditional pathways and sacred Sami places are remarkable part of the landscape.



Layers of landscape form a living view

- Geological layer
- Hydrological layer
- Biological layers
- Archeological layers
- Cultural layers
- Land use by animals and humans in each level shape the landscape
- Geological and hydrological changes shape the landscape
- Landscape is strongly connected to individual mind and memories.



Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015

Trilateral cooperation in Inari-Pasvik

Almost 30 years of cooperation

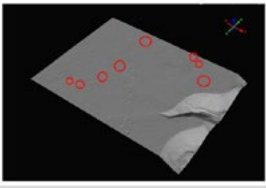
- Joint inventories of nature, geology, archeology and landscape
- Survey on culture and tourism
- Management plans & implementation
- Europark certificate
- Projects & devoted cooperation



Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015


LiDar-scanning

- Light Detection and Ranging: 3D Scanning from helicopter finds out archeological remains through vegetation
- The whole river valley Paz has been scanned
- Large hunting pit system found, lines go through all three countries
- More information Jan Ingolf Kleppe



Trilateral work with Norway, Sweden and Finland

- Preliminary study: A landscape across borders (Arjan Conijn 2013, unpubl.)
- Questions to solve, how to:
 - keep strong Sami-culture and reindeer-herding?
 - save nature and landscape?
 - grow tourism in the limists of above?



Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015

Someday we will have a common landscape area with our neighbours!

Future plans



North-East border

- EU-ENPI-project
- Standardizing landscape inventories
- Dissemination of ELC and its possibilities

North-West border

- EU-Interreg-project
- Dissemination of ELC
- LiDar-scanning
- Finding a common view on regional implementation of ELC

Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015

Thank you for your attention!

You are welcome to experience landscape of Lapland!

Päivi Lundvall 10/1/2015

Les paysages frontaliers du Douro : les identités de l'isolement devant le défi de la coopération économique

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La frontière fluviale historique du Douro, aux confins de l'Espagne et du Portugal, offre un modèle d'unité écosystémique et un cas exemplaire d'influence de la nature sur les constructions sociales du paysage. Celles-ci ont été marquées, durant des siècles, par un isolement géographique et politique, qui ont déterminé des stratégies de résistance à de telles conditions de vie, fondées sur l'autosuffisance et le communalisme.

L'analyse de l'évolution récente de ces paysages de frontière du Douro, permet d'observer dans quelle mesure l'influence des intérêts économiques résultant du processus de mercantilisation affaiblit ses défenses et son organisation collective, en transformant ces paysages particulièrement sensibles.

Il y a lieu de reconnaître que les dispositions énoncées dans la Convention européenne du paysage revêtent un sens particulier au regard de la prise en considération de tels paysages. Inversement, la convention pourrait apparaître comme un instrument dont l'application ne se prête pas à la protection des « paysages de l'isolement ». Or, elle donne à des États tels que l'Espagne et le Portugal, l'opportunité de penser au signifié ainsi qu'aux valeurs actuelles de paysages restés dans un processus de constructions sociales éloignées des marchés globaux. Ces considérations conduisent à penser que les politiques de coopération actuellement en cours doivent être profondément révisées.

L'exceptionnalité des paysages frontaliers du Douro

Selon une perspective géographique, Molinero et al. (2013) ont décrit le paysage du Douro comme « la raie entre le Portugal et la Castille et Léon qui s'étend le long du tronçon international du Douro, une gorge profonde emboîtée plus de 600 m dans les péninsulaires ». Ces auteurs ont noté que « la singularité de ces terres frontalières réside dans leur isolement historique, favorisé par sa position intérieure et son éloignement des axes fondamentaux de communication ». De même, Andresen (2005) a ainsi décrit le paysage du Haut Douro au Portugal : « Un paysage aux pentes abruptes et aux vallées encaissées, les plaines n'existant qu'à 400 m d'altitude. La vallée du Douro en est la colonne vertébrale. Les surfaces d'eau formées par les barrages forment d'immenses miroirs reflétant les coteaux et le ciel tandis que les affluents du Douro coulent le long de vallées plus étroites... Ici, le paysage est une immense sculpture de coteaux aménagés où la culture de la vigne joue un rôle prépondérant aux côtés de l'olivier, de l'amandier et d'une mosaïque de parcelles formées par le couvert végétal de type méditerranéen ».

L'interaction qui s'est manifestée tout long des siècles entre la population de ces territoires et les facteurs naturels extrêmes du territoire, ont donné lieu à une gestion sociale de l'isolement, capable de construire une culture qui rompt le sens d'isolement avec celui de l'abandon, de l'oubli, de la pauvreté ou de la désolation.

Le regard anthropologique sur la construction sociale des paysages frontaliers du Douro révèle sa singularité et sa haute valeur culturelle. Une reprise des travaux de Joaquín Costa (1898) par Arguedas (1968) et Sanchez Gómez (1997) a mis en évidence l'importance du communalisme agropastoral, avec des manifestations locales très différenciées montrant leur propre richesse. Les témoignages d'auteurs donnant une voix à ce paysage sont également révélateurs. Il est à cet égard possible de mentionner le documentaire de Robison (2011), intitulé : *"Arribes: everything else is noise"*.

Comme le fleuve Douro a construit ses vallées au fil du temps à la recherche de l'océan Atlantique, les acteurs locaux ont défini leurs rythmes quotidiens. Durant des siècles, ceux-ci ont été déterminants dans la préservation, le maintien et la construction des paysages ruraux. Ils représentent un exemple de gestion du territoire efficiente et durable, à travers laquelle il est possible de reconnaître des variables contextuelles permettant d'améliorer les niveaux de coopération, selon la signification qu'Ostrom (1990) attribue aux biens de propriété commune.

La grande transformation des paysages du Douro

Le processus résultant des interventions extérieures et de la marchandisation des ressources locales de ce territoire a commencé au début du XX^e siècle et s'est poursuivi en 1927, avec le lancement des politiques énergétiques par les gouvernements nationaux, qui a conduit dans les décennies suivantes à la construction de grands barrages.

Cela a provoqué l'inondation des meilleures terres de pâturage et de cultures – plusieurs d'entre elles communales –, sans consultation et sans compensation locale, en excluant systématiquement les habitants des profits résultant de l'exploitation hydroélectrique de ces territoires ; or, cette exploitation est l'une des plus importantes de toute l'Europe et joue un rôle stratégique dans la politique énergétique européenne. Les entreprises privées, telles qu'Iberdrola, apparaissent parmi celles qui en retirent le plus de bénéfices, grâce à des revenus « tombés du ciel ».

Par la suite, d'autres interventions politiques, motivées par des raisons économiques, ont été déterminantes dans la transformation que ces paysages accusent ; elles ont conduit à détacher les politiques agricoles de l'Union européenne, du développement rural. Ces évolutions ont eu pour effet indirect de modifier les structures de la propriété en suivant un processus de concentration parcellaires destiné à améliorer la rentabilité économique des exploitations. Il en est résulté l'élimination de formes traditionnelles d'aménagement du territoire, d'organisation sociale et de production agroalimentaire, en faveur de la privatisation, de pratiques d'agriculture intensive, et de l'agro-industrie.

Un cas spécial mais très significatif de ces processus de transformation des paysages apparaît dans les politiques publiques servant aux objectifs de la coopération transfrontalière. Il en est ainsi de l'initiative communautaire Interreg, initiée dès 1989, dont le double objectif conduit à ce que les frontières nationales ne soient pas « un obstacle au développement équilibré et à l'intégration du territoire européen », et à ce qu'une action intégrée soit susceptible de promouvoir un « développement économique et la cohésion économique et sociale ». Ces objectifs sont justifiés par une économie de plus en plus globalisée, requérant la dynamisation de l'innovation et du progrès technologique, spécialement dans le domaine de l'entreprise, pour laquelle il est nécessaire de modifier la culture économique des agents dans les régions frontalières.

Le Programme opérationnel pour la coopération transfrontalière entre l'Espagne et le Portugal (POCTEP) du FEDER, a promu de nombreuses actions dans l'espace de coopération entre la Castille et Léon et le Nord du Portugal, ceci dans divers domaines de travail (transports et logistique; aménagement du territoire;

industrie, commerce et services ; innovation et développement technologique ; tourisme ; environnement et développement durable). Il a conduit à promouvoir une stratégie de coopération conforme à la pensée la plus classique de l'économie du développement, suscitant des réserves justifiées⁶.

La Convention européenne du paysage, au service du paysage du Douro

L'étude des incidences contradictoires de la coopération et de son impact dans les paysages, conduit à donner un rôle déterminant à la Convention européenne du paysage dans l'orientation des politiques publiques transfrontalières. Nous devons analyser soigneusement la contribution que la convention apporte à la préservation de paysages tels que ceux de la frontière fluviale du Douro, en promouvant une coopération ciblée, fondée sur le renforcement des liens traditionnels socio-économiques et naturels.

La convention doit permettre de reconnaître que, lorsque les initiatives de développement se basent sur une compétitivité dans une économie de plus en plus globalisée, loin de contribuer à une préservation des paysages originaux, elles conduisent à une grande transformation de mode involutif. Les communautés rurales perdent les liens ancestraux avec leur environnement, et sa perception est alors de plus en plus déterminée par les facteurs exogènes, résultant de marchés incapables de reconnaître la dimension immatérielle, dynamique et communale du paysage, en le réduisant à sa matérialité patrimoniale. En promouvant un nouveau cadre de relations sociales, dont la mémoire sociale et collective se trouve clairement menacée, comme l'a mis en évidence Prada Llorente (2012), dans le livre de titre suggestif "*Dibujando el paisaje que se va*", pensé pour mettre un visage à ces espaces vides, en l'espèce l'espace de la « raie », entre le Portugal et l'Espagne.

Face à ce processus involutif et conflictuel des modèles économiques dominants, les stratégies doivent être redirigées vers une gestion des paysages mettant l'économie au service des rythmes quotidiens marqués par les acteurs locaux, qui durant des siècles ont

été déterminants dans la préservation, le maintien et la construction des paysages ruraux. Il est nécessaire d'habiliter les communautés locales à définir leurs propres orientations et à travailler ensemble pour faire face aux différentes politiques et organiser de nouvelles formes de résistance sociale. Il convient de valoriser avec soin les rythmes quotidiens, propres à la vie et aux activités économiques traditionnelles des lieux, intimement liés à la gestion communale et durable de l'isolement.

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<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8b8>

Film

<http://bit.ly/1O71KQv>

6. Il s'agit d'une économie qui, dans sa théorie comme dans sa pratique, oublie progressivement l'espace écologique, son emploi et ses valeurs communautaires (Krugman, 1992).

Paysage et coopération transfrontalière
SEIZIEME REUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE.
Andorre la Vieille, Andorre. 1-2 octobre 2015

Paysages du Douro à la frontière : les Identités de l'isolement face au défi de la coopération économique.
J. Romano et E. Perez. U. Valladolid



Paysages du Douro à la frontière

- A l'origine, sont paysages de la résistance historique à l'isolement géographique et politique.



<https://vimeo.com/49137785>

Douro transfrontalier:

Une regarde anthropologique de la construction sociale des paysages singulières de haute valeur culturel

Comme le Douro a construit ses valles au fil du temps a la recherche de l'Océan Atlantique

- Les acteurs locaux définissent les rythmes quotidiens, qui durant des siècles ont été déterminants dans la préservation, le maintien et la construction de ces paysages ruraux.



Le défi de la Coopération économique

- La Coopération Territoriale est une de trois objectifs prioritaires de l'Union Européenne.
- Programmes de Coopération Transfrontalière comme Interreg promeut le développement des zones frontalières entre l'Espagne et le Portugal, en renforçant les relations économiques et les réseaux existants de coopération, avec un carré de «priorités stratégiques »:



- Moderniser des structures productives.
- Augmenter les investissements dans R-D et agrandir la couverture de la société de l'information.
- Promotion du tourisme naturel et de tourisme rural.
- Promotion de la spécificité de l'industrie agroalimentaire.
- Promotion de la coopération et d'intégration institutionnelle.

Dangers d'une stratégie visant à changer l'isolation pour le marché

- Desserrer les résistances qui définissent l'identité de l'isolement
- Promouvoir un développement rural incompatible avec l'économie **autosuffisant**.
- Les rythmes identitaires de ces communautés rurales frappes pour le rythme urbain.
- Déplacement des habitants enracinés dans la vie quotidienne par voisins de week-end ou des touristes.
-

Detruir le paysage original

La grande transformation des paysages à la frontière du Douro. Une paysage de barrages -physiques et culturales-



Douro transfrontalier:

Une regarde paysagère pour la protection de communautés de haute valeur culturel permet:

- Dénoncer stratégies économiques de développement rural sans évaluation de l'impact sur le paysage d'isolation et autosuffisant.
- Organiser des nouvelles formes de résistance sociale et développement durable face aux procès involutifs et conflictuels des modèles économiques dominants.
-

Finalement mettre en œuvre la Convention européenne du paysage ... signé par l'Espagne et le Portugal



Merci pour votre attention

The Green Belt of Fennoscandia: prospective project of international cross-border co-operation in joint research and use of natural and cultural landscapes

Mrs Olga Bakhmet

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<http://rm.coe.int/1680471bc1>



**THE GREEN BELT OF FENNOSCANDIA:
prospective project of international
cross-border cooperation in joint
research and use of natural and cultural
landscapes**

02.09.2015

1




**Early in the 1990s, scientists from Karelia
(North-Western Russia) and Finland put
forward the idea of the "Green Belt of
Fennoscandia"**



**The baseline of the idea was
to create and develop the
network of protected areas
(with focus on PAs in the
border area) with detailed
management plans meeting
the demands of sustainable
development (interests of
nature conservation, society
and economy combined)**

2

Integrity of nature in border areas of Karelia



The idea based on the integrity of nature in border areas on Russian territories, which differ from other parts of Karelia in that they have low population density, quite low industrial use, low industrial pollution, and because of that – well-preserved natural complexes

3

20 years of large-scope multifaceted scientific research



Extensive material on GBF nature, history of settlement and land use in the territory, social & economic problems of communities has been amassed and needs to be summarized


Feasibility studies for designation of PAs



The first and may be the largest area of research in 1990s was the feasibility studies for designation of protected areas

5

What is GBF nowadays? Chain of PA's:



1. Pasvik zapovednik
2. Laplandsky zapovednik
3. Kutsa nature reserve (zakaznik)
4. Paanajärvi NP
5. Kostomukshsky zapovednik
6. Kalevsky NP with Voinitsa landscape reserve (LR)
7. Tulos LR
8. Koitajoki LR
9. Tolvajärvi LR
10. Ladoga Skerries NP
11. Iso-Ijärvi LR
12. Karel'sky Les LR
13. Prigranichnyi LR
14. Ingermanlandsky zapovednik

There are also some small-size LR :Podkova, Kumi-porog, PAs of Karelian isthmus, etc.

Total area of the above PAs is more than 800 000 ha

Green Belt of Fennoscandia seminar in Petrozavodsk, Russia (June, 2008)



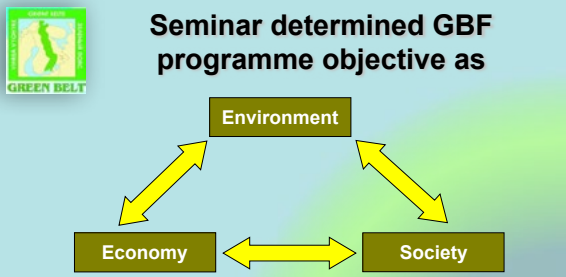
15-year period of the Green Belt of Fennoscandia development was marked by Green Belt of Fennoscandia seminar. The seminar launched a new phase in GBF studies.

Russian-Finnish project «Green Belt of Fennoscandia»



One of the first steps of realization seminar decisions was organizing of Russian-Finnish project "Developing of the GBF" (2009–2010)

Seminar determined GBF programme objective as



To research into natural complexes on both sides of the Russian-Finnish border and to prepare scientific substantiation for organizing integral environmental-economic space in order to conserve unique northern nature and to develop the territories with regard to historical and cultural features of the peoples living there.

MOU about the cooperation in Green Belt of Fennoscandia developing



17.02.2010

The GBF concept has now firmly established not only in scientific discourse but also in official documents and life of the society.


Green Belt of Fennoscandia conference in Russia, Petrozavodsk (October, 2013)



20-year period of the Green Belt of Fennoscandia development was marked by Green Belt of Fennoscandia international conference.

11

GBF is the northern part of the Green Belt of Europe



The European Green Belt 3 countries 0 km, over 3200 25-km-wide

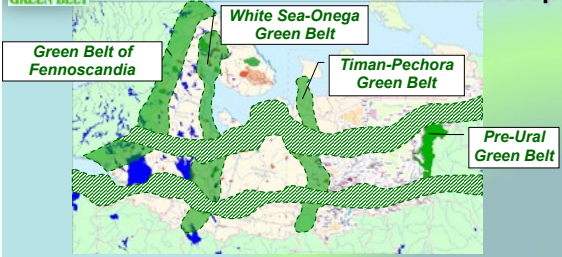
12

CREATING THE ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

We reached an understanding that GBF should be viewed as the cornerstone of the environmental framework of the European North. Firstly, it is the northern part of the Green Belt of Europe, and secondly – one of the basic (constitutive) elements of the system of green belts

13


Green belts as the base of ecological frame nature protecting in Northern Europe



The "macro-environmental" framework of the European North of Russia is constituted by a set of green belts and large PAs, and reinforced with smaller PAs, waterside protection zones, protective forests, ecological corridors

14

The WSOGB fringes eastern boundaries of Fennoscandia and comprises




Border with Murmansk Region: Kolvitsky zakaznik (1), Kanozersky zakaznik (2), Kandalakshsky zapovednik (3);
- White Sea coast (within RK): LR Polyarnyi Krug (4), Gridino (5), Syrovatka (6), Kuzova (7), Soroksky (8);
- border with Arkhangelsk Region: Vodlozersky NP (9), Kozhezersky LR (10), Chukozero LR (11), Kenozersky NP (12);
- border with Vologda Region: Atleka LR, Verkhneandomsky LR, etc.;
- border with Vologda and Leningrad Regions: Vepssky Les nature park (14), etc.
- border with Leningrad Region: «Niznesvirskii» reserve (15) etc.
Total area of the PAs is about 1.4 mln. ha

15

Taiga corridors

Fennoscandia is connected with Eurasia through three stretches

Group of Russian-Finnish researches put forward the concept of TAIGA CORRIDORS (Lindén et al., 2002; Kurhinen et al., 2009)



1. South taiga corridor – 50 km
2. Middle taiga corridor – 120 km
3. North taiga corridor – 150 km

16

Green Ring of Fennoscandia can act as the framework of nature protection in Northern Europe

To strengthen GRF:

- To save waterside protection zones
- To save ecosystems of taiga corridors



17

GBF boundaries

Now we understand GBF as a holistic area (not simple chain of PAs). So, it must have scientifically grounded boundaries.

We think that the most suitable way of defining GBF boundaries is the ecosystem-based approach because it takes all envisaged GBF functions into account (conservation of natural and cultural heritage, socio-economic development)



18



Tourism will be a key economic activity in border areas

A next step in GBF development could be its tourism branding, given the assumption that tourism will be a key economic activity in border areas



Tourism



The Master Plan of siting tourism objects and infrastructure in Karelia through year 2025 distinguishes 12 tourism zones, 5 of which fall in GBF territory

20



Nature protection interests are combined with conservation of the cultural heritage



The main points for cultural tourism are Kalevala and Ladoga territories



Map of cultural sites



GBF and environmental framework issues were presented in many conferences and seminars:

- Russia, Petrozavodsk (June 2010, June 2011, June 2012, October 2013), Arkhangelsk (June 2010), Kem' (September 2010), Syktyvkar (November 2010)
- Sweden, Sundswall (August 2010)
- Finland, Kuhmo (October 2010), Helsinki (December 2010), Kotka (August, 2012), Joensuu (October, 2012)
- Norway, Bodo (June, 2013)



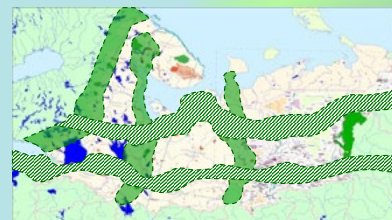
Conclusions

1. Viewing GBF as nothing but a chain of nature reserves and national parks along the border would narrow its role and significance. We believe GBF is a holistic area that must have scientifically grounded boundaries to operate full-scope



Conclusions

2. GBF is a key element of the environmental framework of Northern Europe that is being formed



24



Conclusions

3. Its crucial role in shaping the system is due also to the fact that while promoting international cooperation it also contributes to **economic development** of border areas and **conservation of the cultural heritage**



Key issues, questions, research and co-operation needs for future

1. **Delineate the boundaries** of GBF and get the special international conservation status for the territory to make it more attractive not only for tourists but also for investments and development of new fields and forms of economic activity





Key issues, questions, research and co-operation needs for future

2. Establish the position and role of GBF as a **key component in the newly-forming integrated PA system of the European North** (environmental framework of the European North)



Key issues, questions, research and co-operation needs for future

3. Build up **coordination of the research** dealing with GBF to promote its efficiency.

4. **Ensure wider publicity** and awareness of the results of GBF studies as a good example of successful cross-border cooperation between nations (Russia, Finland, Norway).



Thank you!



29

Workshop 5 / Atelier 5

Transfrontier landscapes to be revealed

Des paysages transfrontaliers à révéler

Chairs/Présidents

Mr Tapio Heikkilä

Senior Environmental Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Mr Jean-François Seguin

Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, France

Rapporteur

Mrs Maria José Festas

Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

The MedScapes Initiative: landscape character assessment, as a tool for the conservation of natural values of the Eastern Mediterranean

Mr Phaedon Enotiades

Senior Official, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of Interior, Cyprus

“Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;”

European Landscape Convention, Article 1.a

MedScapes is a project that is aimed at the scientific recording and mapping of landscapes in the eastern Mediterranean. Its target is to contribute towards a comprehensive mapping of landscapes by all stakeholders in the participating countries, by conducting a systematic and integrated use of the spatial data available, and contributing towards the protection and sustainable development of the various landscapes of the region. The outcomes of the project will be useful both for research and decision-making, while the overarching goal is to develop a method that will act as an advisory tool for drawing up sustainable development strategies in the participating countries and beyond.

The MedScapes project is a two-year collaboration between Cyprus, Greece, Jordan and the Lebanon with contributions from a total of four universities and four non-governmental organisations (NGOs), one each from the participating countries. The project was led by the Laona Foundation for the Conservation and Regeneration of the Cypriot Countryside. The Cyprus Department of Town Planning and Housing, responsible for co-ordination of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Cyprus, is an associate partner of the project. MedScapes is funded by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)⁷ for initiatives between European Union and other Mediterranean countries.

7. The 2007-2013 ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme is a multilateral cross-border co-operation initiative funded by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership instrument (ENPI). The Programme objective is to promote the sustainable and harmonious co-operation process at the Mediterranean Basin level by dealing with the common challenges and enhancing its endogenous potential. It finances co-operation projects as a contribution to the economic, social, environmental and cultural development of the Mediterranean region. The following 14 countries participate in the Programme: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria (participation currently suspended) and Tunisia. The Joint Managing Authority (JMA) is the Autonomous Region of Sardinia (Italy). Official Programme languages are Arabic, English and French (www.enpicbcmcd.eu). Total budget is €1.1 m (with 90% EU contribution).



Photo: Kar Zabad, Lebanon © SPNL

By developing landscape maps as a tool, the project aims to provide support to decision-makers responsible for land use and regional planning in the four participating countries, while raising awareness about the character of local landscapes and the natural environments they support.

Given that eastern Mediterranean landscapes have special characteristics shared by all the countries of the region, the project aims to produce a common methodology for mapping and assessing landscapes which can be used by decision-makers and taught in universities. Mapping will include the cultural, ecological, geological, spatial and other elements of the landscape. In this way, a holistic understanding of the dynamics at play in different areas of a country or region will be provided, in order to better appreciate and manage the ever-evolving nature of landscape. This knowledge will allow new methods to be developed to identify, assess and preserve essential core aspects of landscape character. Moreover, various elements of the project – such as the publication of a best practice methodology; the elaboration of a community participative process; a risk assessment tool; the establishment of a landscape observatory and the production of educational material – will help develop and enrich the concept of landscape and its role in the eastern Mediterranean. A significant part of this process is that MedScapes will involve local people and other stakeholders in influencing the evolution of the landscapes in which they live.

Milestones in Project implementation

The first meeting of the project was held in March 2014 in Limassol, Cyprus, bringing together in collaboration

the four universities and four NGOs from Greece, Cyprus, Jordan and the Lebanon, all project partners for the protection and enhancement of the eastern Mediterranean region's landscapes.⁸ This marked the project's inception, one aim of which is the scientific recording and mapping of the unique landscapes of the eastern Mediterranean. The meeting was attended by a total of 25 representatives from partner countries. Among the participants were representatives of the national and European managing authorities, as well as the Cyprus Department of Town Planning and Housing, an associate partner of the project.

During the meeting, participants prepared the ground for a better implementation and organised the first activities of this ambitious two-year project which will contribute towards the compilation of landscape maps, in order to make better use of topographic and other landscape-related data by all stakeholders in the countries involved. The landscape character assessment (LCA) mapping that will be produced during the project will help the protection and sustainable development of diverse areas and regions, based on their landscape character. It should be noted that the project was evaluated both by the Cypriot government and European bodies as one of the best initiatives for cross-border co-operation on environmental and developmental thematic areas. Additionally, from its inception, the project sought to identify stakeholders and secure an understanding of how they perceive landscape, its uses and the usefulness of public participation.

Immediately after the kick-off meeting, a cross-border Conference was held, attended by a total of 30 scientists, professionals and experts in the



Grazing fields around Fourka village, Epirus, Greece © MedINA

8. The Laona Foundation for the Conservation and Regeneration of the Cypriot Countryside and the Open University of Cyprus (Cyprus); the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (MedINA) and the University of the Aegean

(Greece); the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature and the German Jordanian University (Jordan); the Society for the Protection of Nature and the American University of Beirut (Lebanon).

area of landscape characterisation from European and eastern Mediterranean countries. The aim was to exchange expertise and previous experience in landscape characterisation, with civil participation during the process. The conference was organised by the Laona Foundation, in collaboration with the University of Reading and the Cypriot Department of Town Planning and Housing. During the conference, the best applications and similar practices from England, Italy, Portugal and Spain were presented, in order to implement the process of landscape character assessment mapping in Cyprus, Greece, Jordan and the Lebanon during the project. In addition to the project partners, government and regional authority representatives from Cyprus, Greece and the Lebanon also participated in the discussion.

In April 2014, 22 experts from all the project partners and the Cypriot Department of Town Planning and Housing attended a five-day training course in Nicosia, in order to develop a common understanding of the methodology for the characterisation, data collection, desk work, map preparation and field validation processes to be used to map their respective landscapes. The training was led by the Open University of Cyprus, in collaboration with Dr Geoffrey Griffiths of Reading University (UK) and experts Steven Warnock and Nick Symons. Participants had the opportunity to conduct field validation trips to land description units prepared during the classwork. The methodology of the LCA is explicitly explained in the training manual that was produced for this training workshop. All representatives are expected to work closely together during



Photos from the Wine Villages workshop in Cyprus on participative landscape survey, November 2014.

the implementation of the LCA methodology in their regions.

By May 2014, teams in the four participating countries had started work on the process of mapping their respective landscapes, initially using digitised maps and later by validating findings in the field. Level 1 maps (mapping of landscapes in some detail and at 1:250,000 scale) as well as Level 2 maps (greater detail at 1:50,000 scale) will be produced during the project for the whole island of Cyprus and selected pilot areas in Greece, Jordan and the Lebanon.

During the desk-work stage, a time-consuming process of data acquisition and development precedes the development of provisional land description units (LDUs), the basic landscape types that are subsequently confirmed and refined during the field validation process that follows. At the same time, the project website (www.enpi-medscapes.org) was prepared and launched by the Open University of Cyprus, in collaboration with the other partners, with information about the project and its partners, news about the progress of work, photographs, supporting material, etc. At a later stage, an electronic platform based on the website will be created to support the operation of the envisaged landscape observatory of the Eastern Mediterranean, a valuable consultative and networking tool for sustainable development in the region.

In November 2014, MedScapes representatives attended a Workshop organised by the Local Development Pilot Project of the Wine Villages of Limassol,⁹ entitled "Identification, assessment and management of the Landscape Survey". Among its objectives, the Wine Villages' Pilot Project attempts to identify and map the vineyard landscape of the Limassol District in Cyprus: MedScapes experts attended to contribute to this effort. The purpose of the workshop was to explore the different methodologies for identifying landscapes and training participants in landscape identification and character assessment, with a specific focus on a participatory approach for the sustainable management of cultural and natural heritage. The MedScapes methodology was presented and discussed at the workshop on the first day, while the second day was devoted to the discussion of "participatory landscape management" with the local residents and community leaders.

9. The project is part of the wider programme of the Council of Europe under the thematic area "Local Development Pilot Projects": the contribution of heritage to local and regional development. This collaboration will provide selected local authorities with an innovative regional development plan, based on the distinctive local characteristics of the area and focusing on its cultural heritage and landscapes, whilst enabling the Cyprus Department of Town Planning and Housing to investigate new approaches in spatial planning with emphasis on public involvement and benefiting from the experience of participating countries and experts.



Photos from the wine villages workshop in Cyprus on participative landscape survey, November 2014.

The MedScapes project is designed to implement pioneering landscape management methods, involving local residents in the sustainable management and protection of these landscapes. While the Wine Villages' experience in Cyprus helped explore the participatory approach in a southern European context, a respective participatory methodology was studied in a Middle Eastern context. Thus, in February 2015, a MedScapes workshop was organised in the Lebanese historic town of Byblos, with the participation of all eight partners.

Training focused on the traditional landscape management method of *Hima*, a system practiced in the Arab world, in many ways similar to the European land stewardship concept. *Hima* means "protected area" in Arabic; it involves a community-based approach for the conservation of sites, species and habitats, managed by local communities in order to achieve the sustainable use of natural resources. It originated more than 1 500 years ago and spread across the Arabian Peninsula as a tribal system for the sustainable management of natural resources in fragile desert ecosystems. It was applied as a system for organising, maintaining, regulating and utilising natural pasture and rangelands in a way that was fitting with local practices, further evolving to encompass rules and ethical values, with all decisions made by the local communities themselves.

In May 2015, the Jordanian Centre for the Study of Natural and Cultural Heritage, in collaboration with the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, held a day-long stakeholder Meeting for the MedScapes project at the Royal Academy for Nature Conservation in the castle-town of Ajloun. The meeting, attended by project partners (as well as about 30 academics, local, regional and national-level officials in the sectors of local government, water management, environment and agriculture) highlighted the importance of the project to the Jordanian stakeholders, how the landscape character assessment was applied to the pilot study areas in the Yarmouk River Basin (in the north of the country) and Mujib, extending west of

the Jordan Rift Valley. It also demonstrated how the traditional concept of *Hima* can be successful in a modern perspective and how it is used for sustainable management in a natural context. The meeting concluded with a lively debate about how LCA could be used and the need for further development of the technique, as well as how to integrate it with the spatial planning process.

More recently, in September 2015, the project partner, University of the Aegean, organised an international Summer School on the island of Lesbos in Greece, entitled "Training in Landscape Character Assessment Methods and Tools". This was aimed at training students, educators and professionals involved in landscape issues on assessment tools and methods, as well as landscape character mapping, risk assessment and participatory management of landscape as a public good. Specifically, they considered the wider region of the eastern Mediterranean, on thematic fields and skills related to the assessment and mapping of landscape character at regional and national level; the implementation and use of risk assessment models for landscapes; and participatory governance and management of the landscape as a common public good, at local community level.

The MedScapes final Conference is planned to take place in Jordan, in early December 2015.



Photos from the Byblos Workshop in the Lebanon on the Hima land stewardship system. February 2015.

The NGO Laona Foundation for the Conservation and Regeneration of the Cypriot Countryside co-ordinates the project, ensuring it is implemented within its time schedule and budget, striving for the best possible outcome of its actions. According to the Foundation's executive director, Dr Artemis Yiordamli, MedScapes will help protect the countryside by highlighting that landscape, in addition to its aesthetic value, is the appropriate space-frame in which to take decisions on regional development, planning and land use. The risk assessment tool to be developed under the project will provide a comprehensive package that can be used in order to predict (and avoid) plans or developments with negative impacts on the landscape, as well as the natural and cultural heritage it accompanies. The communication campaign of the project will contribute towards raising awareness among the general public and stakeholders, while the training package to be developed will contribute to the education of university graduates in landscape mapping and evaluation.

The main role of the Open University of Cyprus is the co-ordination of work related to the implementation of landscape character assessment (LCA) in the Eastern Mediterranean context. This includes mapping of landscapes and educating project partners in this mapping process, developing a protocol for LCA mapping, co-ordinating mapping work in Cyprus and creating the project's website. According to the University's team leader, the Mediterranean Basin's particular climate and millennial history, caused the emergence of many civilisations, supported by a rich natural environment and a wealth of cultural influences. The MedScapes project will provide a common framework for the assessment and management of landscape in this unique region of the world, where cultural and natural heritage are so inextricably linked.



The Cyprus team and project dynamics. Photos from the Limassol inception Conference and field work in Cyprus, March-April 2014.



The Cyprus team and project dynamics. Photos from the Limassol inception conference and field work in Cyprus, March-April 2014.

This paper was compiled and edited, on the basis of material provided by the MedScapes team, by Phaedon Enotiades, Spatial Planning Expert at the Department of Town Planning and Housing of the Cyprus Ministry of the Interior, an associate partner and final beneficiary of the MedScapes project.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8d0>

The MedScapes Initiative
Landscape Character Assessment
as a tool for the Conservation of Natural Values
in the Eastern Mediterranean

Sixteenth Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Landscape and transfrontier cooperation

ENPI CBCMED

The MedScapes Project
enpi-medscapes.org

Cross Border Cooperation within the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument Mediterranean Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme

- 2 European Union member states
- 2 Neighbouring countries

- Project duration: 2 years (March 2014 - December 2015)
- Cross-border cooperation: 4 countries (Cyprus, Greece, Jordan, Lebanon)
- 8 Partners: an academic institution and a civil society organisation per country

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| CYPRUS | Laona Foundation for the Conservation and Regeneration of the Cypriot Countryside | | Open University of Cyprus | |
| JORDAN | Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature | | German Jordanian University | |
| LEBANON | Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon | | American University of Beirut | |
| GREECE | Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos | | University of the Aegean | |

Project associate and end-user: Department of Town Planning and Housing

Landscape Character Assessment

A methodology developed in the West....
Adjusted and applied in the East

Methodology 1

Landscape Character Assessment

- A structured and systematic approach to landscape assessment, which separates the process of *characterisation* from *evaluation* and gives equal weight to the natural, cultural and visual dimensions of the landscape
- Provides the spatial framework within which to develop an integrated approach to landscape planning/ land management (Warnock and Griffiths, 2014)

Methodology 2

```

    graph TD
      L0[Level 0: BIO-CLIMATIC ZONES (1:1,000,000)] <--> L1[Level 1: REGIONAL (1:250,000) LAND DESCRIPTION UNITS (LDUs)]
      L1 <--> L2[Level 2: LOCAL (1:50,000)]
      L2 <--> L3[Level 3: LANDCOVER PARCELS (1:10,000)]
      L3 <--> L4[Level 4: SITE FEATURES (1:1,250)]
      L1 --- LCA[Landscape Character Areas]
      L2 --- LCT[Landscape Character Types]
  
```

Methodology 3

The Landscape Characterisation Process

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| DESK STUDY | Definition of Land Description Units based on: Natural dimension - relief, geology, soils Cultural dimension - tree cover, farm type, settlement |
| FIELD SURVEY | On site survey which brings in: Visual dimension - aesthetic qualities, distinctive features Condition - visual unity, functional integrity |
| CLASSIFICATION and DESCRIPTION | Amalgamation of LDUs into: Landscape Character Areas based on visual and cultural associations Landscape Character Types based on visually significant attributes |
| EVALUATION and DECISION MAKING | Definition of a strategic vision to underpin: Character based policy making Land management guidelines |

OPTIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| CONSULTATION Can occur at any stage, most commonly in relation to draft Landscape Character Areas/Types | MONITORING Increasingly formalised with the emergence of evidence based approaches - aids targeting of resources and indicating of success of initiatives |
|---|---|

Methodology 4

What is Landscape Character Assessment?

- CHARACTER MAPPING** The production of maps expressing the differences between places as *landscape units*
- FIELD SURVEY** The collection of descriptive attribute data to summarise the visual character & *condition* of landscape units
- TPOLOGY** A classification system that captures differences in the *inherent* physical, ecological, cultural and aesthetic *character* of places

Methodology 5

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

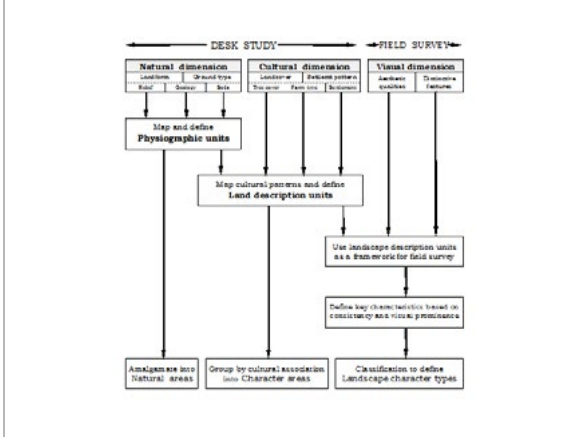
- The fundamental building block of the hierarchy at the landscape level is the **land description unit (LDU)**
- LDUs are distinct and relatively homogenous units of land, each defined by a series of **definitive** attributes (define the extent of each spatial unit)



Methodology 6

Land Description Units

| | Level 1 (1:50,000) | Level 2 (1:8,000) | Descriptive |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Phys | Physiography | Landforms | Physical features |
| | Ecol | Geology (structure) | Geology (rock type) |
| Ground type | | Soils | Associated features |
| Land | Landcover | Farm type (crop) | Land use |
| | Sett | Tree cover | Settlement |
| | | Farm type (structure) | Fall boundaries |

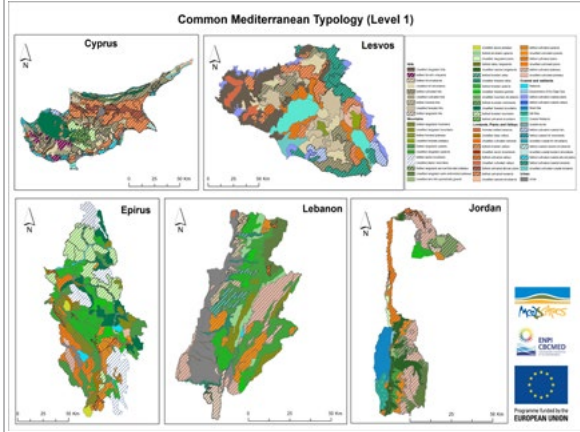


Application 1

LEVEL 1

- Cyprus → 9 000 km² (entire island)
- Jordan → 4 500 km²
- Lebanon → 5 000 km² (st time LCA application)
- Greece → 5 000 km²

- Training by experts
- Field work exercises
- Application in each country
- Mentoring during application
- Scientific expertise



Deliverables 1

- Fully developed and field tested best-practice methodology for landscape character assessment and landscape character mapping in the Eastern Mediterranean basin.
- Landscape character typologies, 1:50 000 landscape character maps for the whole of Cyprus (9000 km²) and pilot areas of Greece (5000km²), Jordan (4500 km²) and Lebanon (5000 km²)
- Cadre of fully trained and experienced practitioners
- Risk Assessment Tool and Decision Support System development

Deliverables 2

- Community participative process (based on Arab *Hima* concept) to built on results of LCA
- Tertiary level educational material
- Capitalisation to ensure project's long lasting sustainability:
 - East Mediterranean Observatory of Landscape Character
 - East Mediterranean Informal Network
 - Landscape conference in Jordan
 - Integration of LCA into national/ regional/ local policies
 - Networking and building on experiences of related programmes

Mapping Transfrontier Landscapes

- Every single landscape is different from the rest (but not better or worse)
- Each landscape type shares the same landscape character, and they are a reflection of the great natural, cultural, historic and symbolic diversity of Eastern Mediterranean
- The definition of landscapes integrates the relationship developed between the population and its



A message from the project team

We urge policy and decision-makers, in view of new social movements and new ways of reading the territory, to discover in this landscape methodology a source of inspiration to sustainably manage territories

landscape knows
no boundaries...



Thank you!
enpi-medscapes.org



A Landscape Observatory of the Tagus River: relevance of the transfrontier co-operation between Spain and Portugal

Mrs Maria do Rosário Oliveira

Professor of Geography and Regional Planning, Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, New University of Lisbon, Portugal

Mr Rafael Mata Olmo

Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain

The Tagus River, considered in a cross-border perspective, congregates relevant biophysical, historical and cultural aspects which reflect a huge wealth and landscape diversity.

In 2014, the Tagus Cultural Landscape Project, promoted by a partnership involving the academy and a non-governmental organisation (aimed at preserving and promoting those natural and cultural values) has been awarded by the Universidade NOVA de Lisboa and Santander-Totta Bank for collaborative research: this may be seen as public recognition of the relevance of that heritage (Oliveira et al., 2015). The main result of the activities carried out under this project was achieved by the Tagus Universal Association, delivering to the UNESCO National Commission a proposal of inclusion of the Cultural Tagus landscape in the indicative list of Portugal, on 15 June 2015, which coincided with the approval of the Architecture and Landscape National Policy by the Portuguese Government, published on 7 July 2015 in the Official Journal.

The definition of a Green Infrastructure in the Tagus River seems to be a great opportunity for both the European Landscape Convention (Oliveira et al., 2011) and the Architecture and Landscape National Policy (MAOTE, 2015) implementation under the umbrella of the Landscape Observatory of Tagus River.

The Landscape Observatory of the Tagus River

According to the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, landscape observatories can provide important contributions to the implementation of the Convention as essential structures for the collection and exchange of information and the establishment of protocols and partnerships between public institutions and local communities.

There have been numerous landscape observatories in Europe with significant interventions in the areas of knowledge, identification and characterisation of the landscape in the context of awareness, education, training and participation, as well as the establishment of co-operative networks between observatories in close co-ordination with the policies of planning and land management (Gambino et al, 2013).

It is intended that the Tagus Landscape Observatory fulfils these various dimensions and is developed as an aggregator hub for sharing knowledge and promoting the cultural and socio-territorial dynamics of the Tagus landscape.

The Observatory is based on a platform as an interface with the general public through a website that features the following elements:

- ▶ a presentation of the concept, the history and the project team;
- ▶ a repository of information on the Tagus, which includes theses, articles and other relevant documentation, to increase knowledge relating to the territory and its resources;
- ▶ a photo observatory (Photoscaping), with three different fields: the publication of proof photographs that are valued for gathering different views of the Tagus; the use of photography as a methodology for landscape monitoring; and publication of photographs suggested by the public to show various aspects of recognised interest, either positively or negatively;
- ▶ a field dedicated to public participation for the dissemination of prominent news about aspects and issues related to the Tagus, a calendar of events and a forum for debate in a blog.

The Landscape Observatory will also produce, and make available, information on specific themes at a technical and scientific level, particularly in terms of: the dynamics of landscape and territory, with input for its assessment and monitoring; the study of identity and cultural factors that might be a priority for protection and landscape conservation in their natural and cultural dimensions; and education and training that

deserve a particular highlight, in terms of involving schools that are located in the area of influence of the project and local communities living, working and enjoying the landscape (Oliveira, 2015).

A green infrastructure as transborder co-operation

According to the definition given by the European Commission in 2013, "a green infrastructure is a strategically planned natural and semi-natural area network, designed and managed to provide a wide range of ecosystem services. It incorporates green and blue spaces and other biophysical components in areas of land, including coastal and marine areas". Based on a huge diversity of territorial and ecological complexity, it is important to identify, characterise and value ecosystem services in order to stimulate the green economy, ensuring the increase of territorial cohesion in the various socio-economic and environmental dimensions of the Tagus River. The goal is to establish a concept on a territorial basis for the river, to position it as a structural element which provides cohesion between the north and south, urban and rural areas, the coast and the interior, and enhances cross-border co-operation. Based on this concept, together with a set of methodologies of geographic analysis and evaluation of the landscape, the aim is to identify an infrastructure that can be considered under the territorial management, towards a more cohesive and sustainable development of the Tagus territory.

This green infrastructure should be based on the following principles, according to landscape assessment already developed in Portugal (Baptista, 2014; Cancela d'Abreu et al., 2004) and in Spain (Molina Holgado et al., 2010, Mata Olmo and Sanz Herráis, 2005) and the cultural landscape approach (Oliveira et al., 2014):

- ▶ Application of the concept of cultural landscape to the hydrographic basin of the Tagus River allows us to link the rich natural patrimony with an exceptional set of cultural heritage assets, both tangible and intangible.
- ▶ The Tagus River is water, a precious and limited resource. Thus, before a temporal and special variability of the hydrological cycle in the Iberian Peninsula, and given the existing pollution issues and anticipating the resulting problems of water scarcity, it is important to preserve the health and sustainability of the Tagus River ecosystems, along the whole course and, simultaneously, its natural heritage, through an efficient, transnational governance of hydric resources.
- ▶ Governance of hydro-electric resources implies the effective participation of all parts concerned: the state, the markets and local communities.

- ▶ The diversity and particularity of the cultural heritages of the different communities along the river (mainly on the riverbanks) calls upon its involvement in raising awareness, protection and valorisation of that heritage and also of the natural heritage, through social networks in a local scope. The knowledge of the local heritage is, therefore, essential to the development of a highly aware and responsible citizenship, resulting from a joint effort of environmental education, development of the scientific culture and increased literacy levels.
- ▶ Promotion of a broad debate on the cultural landscape concept that is applicable to the Portuguese and Spanish Tagus, and which is expected to result in the definition and compilation of the essential elements to be subsequently validated by the academy and governmental institutions, in order to gain the final form of a Landscape Atlas of the transborder Tagus River. This contribution will allow for synergies evoking potential for sustainable development.
- ▶ The same debate will also contribute, with the local social networks, to the development of a wider perception about the Tagus River and its cultural landscape, by building a community network of the Transfrontier Tagus Landscapes, supported by an efficient communication structure, an important contribution for the Transnational Network of the Tagus River Culture.
- ▶ This effort will allow possible futures for a sustainable socio-economic development to be outlined (for instance, a more integrated perception of cultural tourism around the Tagus cultural landscape and the resulting synergies, represented by an unmistakable image of the Tagus brand), identifying itself with its material and immaterial elements.
- ▶ The transversal feature of the cultural landscape concept will stimulate a new upturn of the debate about the relevance of the landscape in the transborder area through its focus on territorial development and the need for articulation and reconciliation of territorial planning with the sectoral policies of culture, tourism, nature conservation and environment.

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SIXTEENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
 Landscape and transfrontier cooperation
 The landscape knows no boundary
 Andorra la Vella, Andorra, 1-2 October 2015

**THE LANDSCAPE OBSERVATORY OF TAGUS RIVER:
 RELEVANCE OF TRANSFRONTIER COOPERATION
 BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.**

Rosário Oliveira and Rafael Mata Olmo

The ELC implementation on the Tagus River

1. What we already have 2. What we are doing 3. What we are looking forward

The Tagus cultural landscape embraces the idea of a natural corridor that crosses most of the Iberian peninsula where man inhabited over history transforming this valley into something remarkable and beauty.

1. What we already have

The Tagus river is the most notable and longest Iberian water shed. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean in Lisbon after crossing around 1000 kilometres of a very diverse and impressive Portuguese and Spanish landscape. Such a landscape includes outstanding biophysical, historic, cultural and aesthetic values, where some hotspots are designated as national protected area or biosphere reserve by UNESCO, along with ordinary landscapes.

1. What we already have

Iberian Landscape Character Assessment

LCA in Portugal
 Scale 1:250 000
 128 LU and 22 GLU (DGOTDU, 2004)

LCA in Spain
 1.263 Landscapes, 116 Landscape types, 33 groups (WMA, 2003)

Scale 1:200 000

1. What we already have

An application of the Spanish landscape Atlas to the water basin of the Tagus river (Molina Holgado et al., 2010).

1. What we already have

U@evora
 Unidades Locais de Paisagem Alentejo, Centro e Extremadura

An application of the Portuguese and Spanish landscape character assessment to the transborder area (Batista, 2014).

1. What we already have

(2011) A paisagem na revisão dos PDM

(2015) Política Nacional de Arquitectura e Paisagem

1. What we already have



The cultural landscape of the Tagus in all its diversity and excellence was the basis for various initiatives since the a landscape observatory was set up. It is seen as an essential framework for the collection and exchange of information and the establishment of protocols and partnerships between public institutions and local communities in a territorial governance perspective.

2. What we are doing

Landscape observatories can provide important contributions to the ELC implementation as essential structures for the collection and exchange of information and the establishment of protocols and partnerships between public institutions and local communities.



2. What we are doing



There have been various landscape observatories in Europe with significant intervention in the areas of knowledge, identification and characterization of the landscape in what concerns awareness, education, training and participation and for the establishment of cooperation between observatories in close connection with spatial planning policy and landscape management.

2. What we are doing



The Landscape Observatory of Tagus river is based in a platform as an interface with the general public through a website that features the following structure:

<http://ff7800.eu/observatorio/>



2. What we are doing



- An **institutional field** which presents the concept, the process and the project team,
- A **repository of information** on the Tagus, which includes theses, articles and other relevant documentation to the increase of knowledge of the territory and its resources,
- A **photo observatory (Photoscaping)**, with three different fields, the publication of foot photographs that are relevant to gather different views of the Tagus, the use of photography as a methodology for landscape monitoring and publication of photographs suggested by the public to show various aspects of recognized interest, either positive or negatively.
- A field dedicated to **public participation** which introduce relevant news about aspects and issues related to the Tagus, a calendar of events and a forum for debate in a blog.

2. What we are doing



The landscape observatory will also produce and make available information on specific topics, according to a more technical and scientific approach, particularly in terms of **landscape and territorial dynamics**, with input for its assessment and monitoring, the **cultural identity** and factors that may be a priority for landscape management in their natural and cultural dimensions. **Education and training** deserve a particular highlight, both on working with schools and with local organization that are located in the area who live, work and visit the landscape.

2. What we are doing



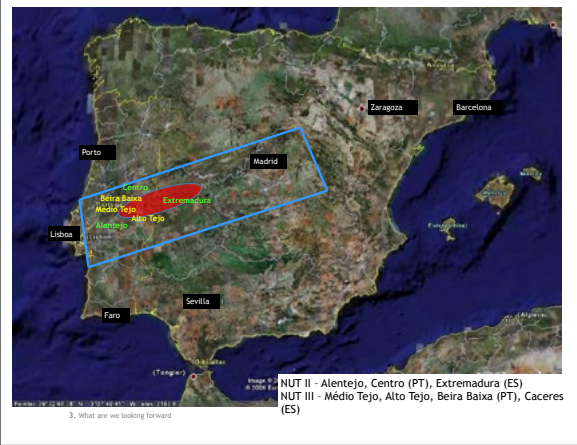
It is important to define and implement projects capable of combining the protection of the essential resources to ensure the landscape quality and the promotion of socio-economic activities for local development.

3. What are we looking forward

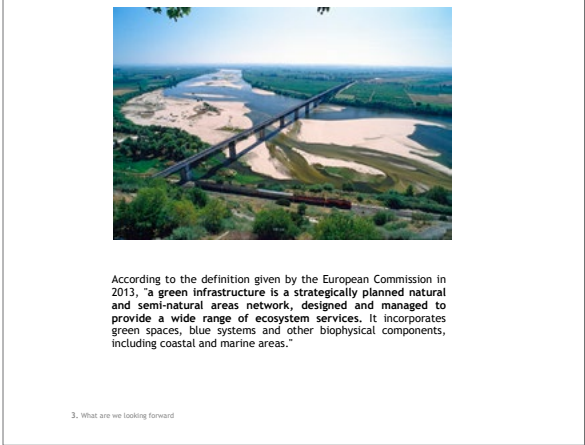


3. What are we looking forward

One of the possibilities to reach those goals, on the Tagus landscape is the definition and implementation of a **Green Infrastructure**. This project is now being prepared to be submitted to the **Transborder Cooperation Programme between Spain and Portugal (POCTEP, 2014-2020)**.



3. What are we looking forward



According to the definition given by the European Commission in 2013, a green infrastructure is a strategically planned natural and semi-natural areas network, designed and managed to provide a wide range of ecosystem services. It incorporates green spaces, blue systems and other biophysical components, including coastal and marine areas.

3. What are we looking forward



Based on a huge diversity of territorial and ecological complexity, it is important to identify, characterize and valuing ecosystem services in order to stimulate the green economy, ensuring the increase of territorial cohesion in the various socio-economic and environmental dimensions of the Tagus river.

3. What are we looking forward



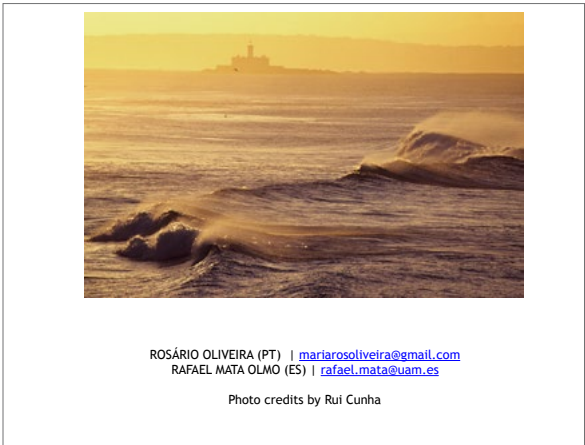
The goal is to establish a concept from a territorial basis for the Tagus River as a structural and cohesion element between the north and south, urban and rural areas, the coast and the inland, enhancing cross-border cooperation. Based on this concept, along with a set of methodologies of geographic analysis and landscape assessment, we intend to define a green infrastructure from a territorial cohesion and cooperation point of view towards a more coherent and dynamic development of the Tagus territory.

3. What are we looking forward



Despite discontinuity in terms of public policies, administrative organization, normative and regulations along the Portuguese and Spanish border, we believe that the Tagus green infrastructure may be seen as a step forward for the ELC implementation both in Spain and Portugal in a transfrontier perspective by connecting Tagus cultural landscape through fundamental resources such as water, land, people and biodiversity.

3. What are we looking forward



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Photo credits by Rui Cunha

Historic small towns and their landscapes along the European Green Belt, following the former Iron Curtain

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Mrs Brigitte Kreuzhuber-Macaria

Secretary General, ECOVAST, Austria

ECOVAST International, through its Austrian Section, focuses on landscapes in the sense of the European Landscape Convention and Historic small towns, for which the Austrian Section has developed special criteria.

Landscape border lines do not usually follow the border lines drawn by authorities, the state, province or region. This fact, at least, concerns the natural factors of a landscape (e.g. surface geology, landform and climate). However, if the human landscape elements change (e.g. the language, the house forms or agricultural techniques) – which incidentally still are the foundations of our (cultural) landscapes – in terms of how the people experience them, the landscapes also change.

One of the best examples to demonstrate this is the Green Belt, Central European Section. The Austrian stretch, 1 218 km long, connects 14 clearly different landscapes.

- ▶ All are transborder landscapes;
- ▶ All have common natural factors over the state border line, but the languages differ (e.g. German, Czech, Slovakian, Hungarian, Slovenian and Italian);
- ▶ Cross-border co-operation exists in many different ways.

The Green Belt with specific reference to the Austrian Section

What is the Green Belt?

The length of the Green Belt is very well defined. However, there are open discussions concerning its width: we understand its width extends to some 25 km on each side of the border line.

Today it is a green ribbon along the former Iron Curtain, across 24 countries. The Austrian section alone covers fourteen different landscapes and more than twice as many Historic small towns, including some market towns. The Central European stretch starts and ends at zero elevation, from the German coast of the Baltic Sea and ending near Trieste on the Adriatic Sea, whilst its highest part exceeds 2 500 m in the High Julian Alps (at the Italian/Slovenian border). The Green Belt itself, of course, is not a landscape but connects a great variety and number of cultural landscapes, with many natural parks and their characteristic features, as well as many cultural elements.

The variety of landscapes

The variety of fourteen different landscapes along the Austrian stretch is characteristic for the variety and density of landscapes in Middle Europe, due to geology, geomorphology and climate. It is also enriched by human cultural impact and diversity. It is a true mosaic of areas: travelling some 50 km in any direction brings you into a different landscape.

Historic small towns, a cultural variety

Along the Austrian section, one hears six different languages, representing at least as many different cultures and their regional modification. Under the category of Historic small towns, we list settlements up to 50 000 inhabitants that meet the requirements of five main historic criteria and five criteria of functions that a Historic small town also today offers its region. Typical Historic small towns for example are: Cesky Krumlov (CZ), Retz (AT), Hainburg (AT), Köszeg (HU), Radkersburg (AT) and Bled (SI).

Historic criteria

- ▶ Lively town centre noted for its historical architecture;
- ▶ Prominent historic public place;
- ▶ Prominent historic facades in the town centre;
- ▶ Prominent (big) religious and/or public buildings (cathedral, historic town hall), industry;
- ▶ Castle, fortification ruins.

Functional criteria (for the region)

- ▶ Centre of high schools;
- ▶ Centre of medical care;
- ▶ Location of regional authority;
- ▶ Centre of commerce (e.g. shopping centre);
- ▶ Greater number of places of work, in higher professions.

The peripheral situation at the Green Belt

The peripheral situation has grave consequences: economic and social decline, decreasing population, and landscape change. This is evident from one example: a small or middle-sized farmer ceases to maintain his fields. The fields either become fallow with trees scattered randomly or woodland is cultivated by somebody else. Either way, the eye is not free to enjoy the landscape, and the countryside is spoiled. We get the impression that the landscape has darkened. If, on the other hand, the fields are bought or leased by other, bigger farmers, then former hedges or other features are often abandoned and the landscape becomes poorer in its appearance and ecology. Furthermore, monocultures with corn, or even foreign grass to feed big biomass plants, are increasingly common today.

In order to maintain the value of the land, a certain number of farmers and density of rural population is required. This is a basic necessity, in addition to other economic and social improvements.

Many modern ruins – single houses, churches, even small villages – along the Green Belt show what we call desertification, or decay.

Paths towards a sustainable regional development

What is sustainable regional development? The basic definition of sustainability must also be applied to lively, dynamic, mixed systems of nature and culture.

Preservation of landscapes in this context means: changes can take place but the essence of landscape values must be maintained. Therefore, we need dynamic preservation, not restricting changes in the sense of a museum, or the preservation of a monument. Implementation of the process of dynamic preservation requires energy – the energy of mind and action – to understand, plan and develop.

Good governance means optimal co-operation between people at local, regional, federal and European level of authority or administration.

The people and the representatives of the region must be aware of the environmental risks. Landscape identification and the assessment of small historic towns are key points in this regard.

Instances of transborder co-operation on the local and regional level open up further options (e.g. best practice of regional transborder co-operation) which can be found today:

- ▶ Development of a new brand, that of the Green Belt;
- ▶ Creation of a platform of co-operation between Historic small towns along the Green Belt;
- ▶ Creation of a network of Green Belt Heritage Trails;
- ▶ There are a lot of good and proven examples of co-operation – even contracts – between farmers and hotels and other tourist enterprises;
- ▶ Implementation of regional managements (well-known in Austria) to support the population along the Green Belt;
- ▶ Identification of the relevant local stakeholders and NGOs, to foster the process of good governance and dynamic preservation, and harness them.

The Green Belt: a World Heritage Site?

This might be an option for the future. What are the values, the assets, of the Green Belt, to merit it being nominated as a World Heritage Site?

- ▶ It has a prominent role in European contemporary history. The transformation from a zone of death to a green ribbon of life has been a unique process;
- ▶ It is part of the most important agenda of European identity;
- ▶ The richness and diversity of its nature, landscape and culture. Within the Green Belt there are places of unique character and beauty.

Would designation as a Heritage Site be a hindrance or a help for the right, sustainable and appropriate development?

Conclusion

The Green Belt, with its varieties of landscapes, Historic small towns and other human factors, is worthy of recognition, care and maintainance, as described by the European Landscape Convention, and sustainable rural development.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8d4>

ECOVAST AUSTRIA

European Council of the Village and Small Town



HISTORIC SMALL TOWNS & their Landscapes along the „EUROPEAN GreenBelt“ that follows the former Iron Curtain”

**Focus: Central European Section
Andorra La Vella, October 2015**

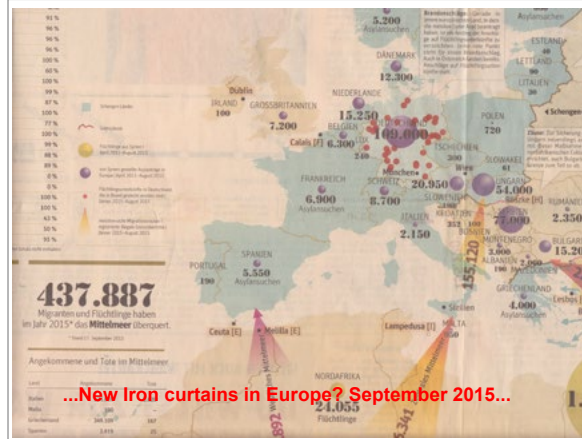


ARBEITSKARTE RÄUME CHARAKTERISTISCHER LANDSCHAFTSBEZOGENER ERLEBBARKEIT
Fachgruppe "Alpine Naturparks" CIPRA Österreich



Quellen: OK 500.000
Satellitenbildkarte Österreichs

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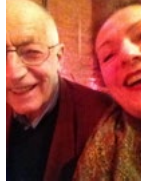


Thanks a lot for your interest – Gracias ;-)

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Changing character of transfrontier landscapes. Case studies: Hungary-Austria, Hungary-Slovenia, Germany-France

Mrs Eva Konkony-Guyro

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Two studies about European transfrontier landscapes will be briefly presented. Their focus is the perception of the landscape character and its changes. The TransEcoNet, a Central European Research project (Interreg Central 2008-2012) assessed the state and the changes of the transnational ecological networks. The topic was inserted into a larger landscape context. Thus the 19-20th century landscape history of the study areas was first revealed by GIS assessment of historical records, mainly cartographic documents, and then through oral history, based on enquiries with local people in border areas of Austria-Hungary and Hungary-Slovenia. The second project (financed by DAAD at the University of Freiburg) was carried out in a transboundary area of Germany and France in the Upper-Rhine region, from the Black Forest to the Vosges Mountains.



Figure 1. Transfrontier research areas.

Research questions and method

- ▶ How do local people and stakeholders, experts and non-experts, perceive the character and the changes of the landscape?
- ▶ What is important, what are the values and the threats to the landscape, for locals?
- ▶ How do people consider the differences between the neighbouring countries and the transformations with regard to the ecological network?
- ▶ How do they value the changes; what is positive or negative; what is ideal for them?

The survey was based on interviews conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire. In Hungary, Austria and Slovenia, 200 interviews were carried out in 2010-2011, both with experts and non-experts, and mainly with people over 50 years of age who had a long-term overview of the landscape transformation of the particular study areas. In Germany and France, 30 interviews with experts were carried out in 2014-2015.

Some highlights from the results

Where are the boundaries of people's own landscapes?

This question emerged predominantly in the Austro-Hungarian study area, the Fertő-Hanság Basin, which encompasses the Lake Fertő/Neusiedlersee World Heritage cultural landscape. Two types of answers were mainly given. The first related to landscape management. Interviewees' landscapes range as far as one's activities extend: "practically the area of our life and of our influence". It coincides with "my garden" or, more widely, "my region". These delimitations clearly overwrite the geographical boundaries of the landscapes. The second is a visual delimitation. People's own landscape extends within the eyeshot from the places of one's everyday life. "For me, all that I can see with my eyes if I'm standing on the top of Kogelberg, belongs to it". It is important to note here that diversity is considered a characteristic of a larger area, and not as a difference between landscape types. It means that the deep-lying basin lake and the middle ranges are part of that particular area, which can be overseen and considered their landscape.

Major characteristics of the landscape on the two sides of the border

Even non-experts are aware of the important unifying factors and the major differences between Austria and Hungary. Obviously the similarities are based on the natural geographical factors: the dissimilarities are their political situations during the 20th century and their national land-use claims. Following the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy after the

First World War, this eastern part of Austria became the only region suitable for agricultural production in the Alpine region. It is also a unique Pannonian landscape, the only lowland with a lake (*Neusiedlersee*), also called the "Sea of the Viennese". It is highly valued and used as much as possible. Over the last hundred years it has become a finely structured, well-kept and intensively used agricultural and recreational landscape. Therefore, only smaller patches of wetlands and pastures with a high value for nature remain, compared with Hungary, where large semi-natural protected areas can be found. This resulted from the Iron Curtain dividing Europe for 50 years after the Second World War. Hungary belonged to the Soviet Union zone of influence, so its western border was closed and remained a "sleeping landscape" that escaped forced development during the communist era. Therefore, large semi-natural areas have been preserved.

Landscape as homeland and the different driving forces of landscape transformation

The consideration of the landscape as a homeland is very strong in the Hungarian-Slovenian borderland Őrség¹⁰ where people have a strong emotional attachment to "their" landscape on both sides of the border. The following comments demonstrate this: "hilly, wonderful world slashed by meadows and fields" ... "Őrség is totally different... houses are more distant, the structure is more spacious...even the green is different – more intense", "...people here live in harmony with nature". However, the differences between Hungary and Slovenia (former Yugoslavia) are considerable and the landscape changes do not have the same magnitude. On the Hungarian side, a significant transformation can be detected due to the abandonment of agriculture and the expansion of forests, while in Slovenia, the well-managed open landscape has been kept. The cause is partly similar in the Austro-Hungarian area. Slovenia is a mountainous country with limited agricultural land while in Hungary there is much more lowland, suitable for intensive production: following the Versailles Peace Treaty, Hungary's forest cover was reduced to 11%, so Hungary was interested in afforestation. Őrség, the subalpine hilly landscape, is amongst the few areas that are highly suitable for forest stands such as beech and spruce. The driving forces shaping the landscapes on the two sides of the border are thus clear. As a result, the landscape in Hungary is becoming closed, and formerly-ploughed land is almost entirely disappearing (Figure 2). The National Park of Őrség seeks

10. Gards region lies on the western borderland of the medieval Hungary, where a specific settlement structure has evolved. There have been hamlets on the top of hills in order to man a beacon, in case the enemy approached. This structure has been partly preserved till the present.

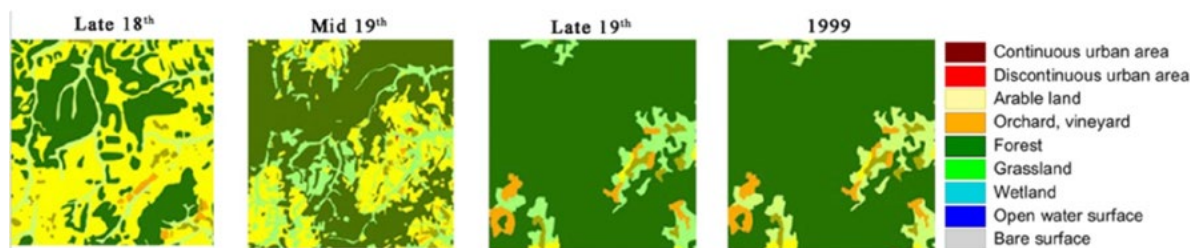


Figure 2. Land cover change on the Hungarian Őrség between 1790-1999.

to preserve grasslands and promote forestry which respects nature.

How is landscape understood and how far does environmental awareness play a role in Germany and France?

The majority of the German respondents talked about nature, natural biotopes and landscape scenery. According to this concept, landscape is a construction of the natural elements impacted by man. In France however, interviewees mainly talked about unity, an inseparable connection between man and nature. Landscape is obviously formed by man. Although nature is the “material” (the precondition of everything), still the human idea is at the centre. Both German and French people are aware and acknowledge that environmental awareness is greater in Germany.

How are human impacts considered?

Human influence in the landscape was considered positive until industrialisation, and has been mainly negative since, with the “corn deserts” extensively spreading on the Rhine Plain and large-scale intensive agriculture becoming dominant on the Hungarian lowlands. Another negative impact, widely present and perceived in many regions in Europe, is the closing of the open landscape due to afforestation on the hills and mountains. Only a few areas have been able to preserve the arable land and grassland-forest combination: e.g. the Slovenian side of Őrség or the forest-grassland mosaic and the Münstertal in the Southern Black Forest in Germany. This latter area experienced its initial human impact when the monks settled during the 6-7th centuries and started to humanise the wilderness of the Black Forest. This is still a good example of the fabulous open landscape in the southern Black Forest.

Conceptual differences in answers concerning landscape changes

There is a clear difference in the responses concerning the factual changes or the underlying causes and the goals. Hungarian and German answers are predominantly factual, describing what is there and what has changed. The causes are mainly factual too. The

approach is clearly quantitative – oriented to natural science. It can be mostly measured with Geographic Information System (GIS) or with the numerical economic indicators that were mentioned. The main concern of the French respondents, and a majority of Austrians, is what has been done and what is being done now? What are the driving forces? From where do we start and where do we go? Who are the actors? How can we communicate and represent processes? The approach is more qualitative, more oriented to social science.

What are the driving forces and the consequences?

According to the responses, it is clear that the driving forces are mainly economic, implemented often through policies. Market demands, and recently Common Agriculture Policy subsidies (as well as related policies) have an absolute priority in the landscape transformation. In some cases, environmental policy itself can result in degradation. The corn deserts of the Rhine Plain expanded in place of a diversified agriculture because of the subsidies for biogas production. Consequently, underground water was seriously endangered and small ecotones gradually disappeared. However, the homogenisation of the arable land is different in Germany and France, due to the fact that a minimum wage was only introduced in Germany in 2015. Thus, cheap East-European workers were employed which helped continue the cultivation of crops such as asparagus and strawberries on the German side of the Rhine.

The location of the main European traffic corridors has a strong impact as well. The motorways attract industry which facilitates urban development and continuous agglomeration. Thus more and more barriers for wildlife appear. Furthermore, the demands of tourism and recreation result in expansion of built-up areas, and farmers give up animal husbandry in the mountains, so forest cover increases and the landscape closes.

There are also some environmental driving forces. Amongst them there is the so-called “Florida effect” in South-Western Germany, where the most pleasant climate in the country attracts elderly people and it

results in significant growth of new residents and the need for built-up areas.

Favourite places

There are two types of landscape favoured by interviewees. One is the homeland, landscapes similar to the places where they grew up. Amongst them the river Rhine has a particular significance because, for Germans, that is a legendary water course, the so-called *Vater Rhein*. Although we can hardly find any real natural riparian forests along the river, for several respondents that forest band is representative of “nature” which always played an important role in their lives. French respondents talked about the “infinity” of the Ried (prairies) of the Rhine Plain, which is also an image originating from respondents’ childhoods.

The second type of answer relates to the unique features of the landscape, stemming mainly from the cultural heritage: e.g. the Wine Route of Alsace, Breissach, with the view of the cathedral and Neuf-Brissach with its intact Vauban fortification. Respondents also frequently mentioned the combination of nature with culture: e.g. Kaiserstuhl, or the scenery along with the natural diversity: e.g. the forest-grassland mosaic of the Black Forest.

Common themes in the three project regions

The statements about ideal landscape are highly similar. They are either factual or conceptual. Factual answers mention the diversity, the water richness or, in a larger consideration, the whole transect of the region from the deep river or lake basin to the high mountains where a multitude of landscape types can be found. Conceptual answers refer to the harmony between man and nature, where the land use responds to its potential.

Beyond patrimony, respondents also perceive the threats: e.g. the abandonment and depopulation, the increased traffic load from transit and tourism, spreading urbanisation and the disappearance of traditional building styles.

Transboundary co-operation

The hidden, but still extant, sensibility caused by the historical traumas cannot be disregarded. There are new language obstacles which were not the case one hundred years ago, neither in the Hungarian transboundary area nor in the German-French border zone in the land of Alemanni. Therefore, today, despite all European endeavours and projects, communication and co-operation is limited. Official committees have regular meetings, but their effectiveness is questioned. The European Union facilitates transboundary research, but the embeddedness and acceptance of the results is still not adequate. Economic

competition exists, eventually causing insurmountable difficulties for the local economy e.g. the differences in incomes between Austria and Hungary significantly distort the labour market. Still there are some promising local initiatives e.g. GERPLAN,¹¹ or regional projects founded by the European Union, for example PANANET.¹²

Conclusions and outlook

Interviewees, both experts and non-experts, are aware of the major landscape change processes and threats that are mainly environmental conflicts and degradations. They know that landscape is the result of natural processes and socio-economic activities but their assessment of the role of local initiatives is different. The absolutely decisive role of the economy is obvious – politics impacts through subsidies. Heritage – traditional building styles and open landscapes – are retained if they can bring in money or if maintenance contributes to the well-being.

The ecological network and green infrastructure seem to be the new magic instruments for balancing infrastructural and residential land use, as well as intensive agriculture, but the opinions of experts about it is far from positive.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that we must either change the system toward sustainability (considering environmental, economic and social problems as parts of one integral system) including co-operation and communication instead of competition, or we must run after speedy changes. Thus the divide opens between conservation of selected areas, economic wealth, well-being of the privileged and growing environmental and social degradation on a large scale.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8d2>

11. GERPLAN – Plan de gestion de l’espace rural et périurbain – www.reseaurural.fr/files/u1/12_GERPLAN.pdf
Konkoly-Gyuró É., Bacsárdi V., Tírászi Á. (Eds): Hahn A., Voller S., Balázs P., Trokar G., and Ellis Burnet J., 2012: Perception of landscape changes in three trans-boundary focus areas, based on oral history surveys with local inhabitants, stakeholders and experts. TransEcoNet WP6: Identities and Strategies. Action 6.1. University of West Hungary, Sopron.
12. PANANET – Establishment of the network of the national parks and nature parks in Burgenland and West-Hungary – www.panamet.eu

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Changing character of transfrontier landscapes, case studies: Hungary-Austria, Hungary-Slovenia, Germany-France

Éva Konkoly Gyuró Prof.
University of West Hungary
Faculty of Forestry
Chair of Landscape Studies and Rural Development

Landscape and transfrontier cooperation - 16th COE workshop on the ELC Andorra 2015

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Landscape's oral history - 20th c.

Perceived landscape character and its transformation in Central European transboundary areas

TransEcoNet
Central-European
Research project
Interreg Central
2008-2012

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Method: Interviews based survey by semi-structured questionnaire

HU-AU-SLO
200 interviews in 2010-11 with experts and non-experts

Age (%)

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| < 40 years | 7% |
| 40-50 years | 10% |
| 50-60 years | 23% |
| 60-70 years | 31% |
| > 70 years | 27% |

Gender (%)

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Male | 29% |
| Female | 71% |

GE - FR
30 experts interviews in 2013-15

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Where are the boundaries of people's own landscapes?

- As far one's activities extend - overwriting geographical boundaries
 - my garden
 - my region etc.
 - "praktisch unser Lebens- und Wirkungsbereich"
 - Diversity is considered as characteristics of a larger area and not as a difference between landscape types
- Within the eyeshot from the places of one's everyday life
 - "Alles was i, wenn i am Kogelberg oben steh, mit dem Augen (seh), des gehört alles zu mir dazu."

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Hungary-Austria

Lake Fertő world heritage cultural landscape and Sopron

World heritage landscape

City Sopron

Austria:
Fine structured, well kept, intensively used agricultural and recreational landscape with protected semi-natural patches

Hungary:
Large semi-natural protected areas and intensive use beyond it.

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Fertő/Neusiedlersee landscape in Austria and Hungary

Even non-experts are aware of the major differences

Hungary

Austria

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Fertő/Neusiedlersee landscape in Austria and Hungary

Hungary

Austria

Trans EUROPEAN CENTRAL EUROPE DAAD

Hungarian - Slovenian borderland „Örség”

Emotional attachment to „their” HOMELAND

“...hilly, wonderful world slashed by meadows and fields”

“Örség is totally different... houses are more distant, the structure is more spacious.

“...even the green is different - more intense”

“harmony with nature”

Land cover change on the Hungarian side

NP seeks at preserving grasslands and promote sylviculture respecting nature

| Year | Grassland | Forest | Other |
|------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 1980 | ~45% | ~35% | ~20% |
| 1990 | ~40% | ~40% | ~20% |
| 2000 | ~35% | ~45% | ~20% |
| 2010 | ~30% | ~55% | ~15% |

Late 18th century, Mid 19th century, Late 19th century, 2000

Ideal is the Slovenian side of „Örség”

- according to the description of the Hungarians where the open landscape has been preserved

Location of the project region

Baden
Württemberg –
Elsas

DAAD founded research:
at the Albert
Ludwig University
Freiburg
2013-...

How landscape is understood?

Germany

- „Nature” - „Cultivated land” outside the settlements

France

- Space of interactions

How far the environmental awareness plays a role in the countries?

Germany

Majority of the answer talk on nature, natural biotops and on landscape scenery.

Landscape is a construction of the nature impacted by man

France

Many talk on unity, on inseparable connection between man and nature.

Landscape is obviously formed by man, however nature is the „materia” the precondition of everything - still the human idea is in the center!

Both Germans and French are aware and acknowledge that environmental awareness is higher in Germany!

Human impacts considered

positive till the industrialisation and mainly negative

with some exception: e.g Southern Black Forest

Do the answers relate to the state of the landscape, the factual changes or the impacts, the underlying causes and the goals?

Germany

Answers are predominantly factual.

What is there, what has been changed. The causes are mainly factual too.

The approach is clearly quantitative - natural scientific. It can be mostly measured with GIS or with numerical economic indicators what was mentioned.

France

The main concern is: What has been and is being done?

What are the driving forces? From where do we start and where do we go?

Who are the actors? How can we communicate, let things understand?

The approach is more qualitative - much more social scientific.

What are the driving forces?

Economical

CAP subsidies have absolute priority: e.g. **biogas** - corn deserts

Minimal wage and cheap east-european workers

Location of the main European traffic corridors


Touristic and recreational demand

Environmental

Florida effect in Germany

Consequences

- Serious endangerment of underground water
- Disappearance of small ecotones
- Diversity vs. homogenisation**
- More and more barriers for wildlife by industrial, infrastructural development and continous agglomerations
- Closing landscape - giving up of animal husbandary**
- Significant grows of new residents and need of built up areas



17

The ideal landscape

Factual answers

- Diverse
- Rich in water
- Etc...

Conceptual answers

- Where the land use is adequate to the potentialities
- Ecological landscape
- Harmonious!

18


Favourite places



19

Common in the 3 project region


- Interviewees **appreciate diversity** of the landscape:
 - "This change between open land, forest and rocky areas I find amazing.."
 - transition from Pannonian to Alpine (HU/AU) "a harmonious aggregate of hills, mountains and waters"
- but respondent also **perceive the threats**
 - The abandonment – depopulation
 - The increased traffic load by transit and tourism
 - The spreading urbanisation and disappearance of traditional building style
 - ...



20

Transboundary co-operation

- The hidden, but still existing **sensibility caused by the historical traumas can't** be disregarded – language obstacles ...
- Therefore **communication and cooperation is limited**:
 - Official **committees** have regular meetings – effectiveness is questioned
 - EU facilitates transboundary **research** – the embeddedness and acceptance of the result still remains open
 - Couple of local initiatives – **GERPLAN** or regional projects founded by EU: e.g. **PANANET**
 - Economic **competition** exists - eventually detrimental e.g. differences in incomes (AU-HU) distort the labour market.




22/25

Conclusions

Interviewees – both experts and non-experts are **aware of**

- major landscape **change** processes and the **threats**, that are mainly environmental conflicts, degradation
- landscape is the **result** of the natural processes and socio-economic activities - but the **estimation of the role of local initiatives is different!**
- economy's** absolute decisive **role** – politics impacts through subsidies – „heritage: e.g traditional building style, open landscape are kept if they can bring money or contribute to the well being"
- Ecological network**, green infrastructure are the new magic instruments – **opinion is far not just positive**
- Ideal** is factually diversified, conceptually harmonious



22

Outlook

Either we change the system toward **sustainability** (considering environmental, economic and social problems as parts of one integral system)

Including cooperation and communication instead of competition

or we run after the speedy changes and the **scissor opens** (between conservation of selected values, economic wealth of the privileged and growing environmental and social degradation at large scale) !





Our beloved Europe is at risk!



23

Thank you for your valuable attention!

Éva Konkoly-Gyuro
egyuro@emk.nyne.hu



24

Cross-Border Landscape Character Assessment: West-Flanders (Belgium) and Nord-Pas-de-Calais (France)

Mr Niels Dabaut
Researcher, Ghent University, Belgium

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8cd>



CROSS-BORDER LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT:
WEST-FLANDERS (BELGIUM) AND NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS (FRANCE)

Veerle Van Eetvelde & Niels Dabaut
Department of Geography, Ghent University, (Belgium)



16th Council of Europe meeting of the Workshop for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Andorra, 1-2 October 2015

INTRODUCTION

- ▶ **Landscape characterisation** – increased attention since **ELC** -> National and Regional examples across Europe
- ▶ Landscape classification and characterisation in Flanders and Belgium
- ▶ How to apply this in a transborder context?

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- ▶ How to apply this in a transborder context?



Transborder context:

- Different policy and legislation
- Different visions and approaches to landscape
- Data collection and usage are different
- Data coverage for the regions is not coherent

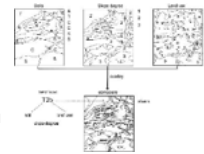
CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

- ▶ Integration of data sources at **different scale levels** and with **different data quality**
- ▶ Development of a **common language of understanding**
 - Across regions (Flanders, France,...)
 - Across disciplines (Geography, Archaeology, Planning,...)
- ▶ **Visualisation** of the characterisation (maps, interactive viewers,...)
- ▶ Towards strategic and **policy supportive** products
- ▶ Recognisable and **readable for lay people**

METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Holistic vs Parametric approach:

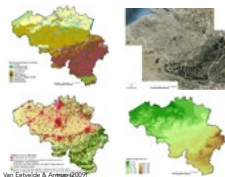
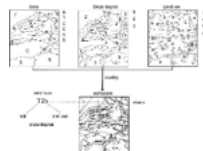
- From details to a synthesis (bottom-up)
- Overlay of **poly-thematic** layers
- Grouping of spatial units
- Quantitative and digital spatial data is required



METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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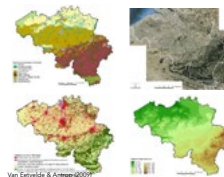
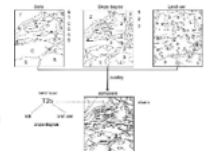
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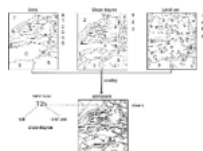
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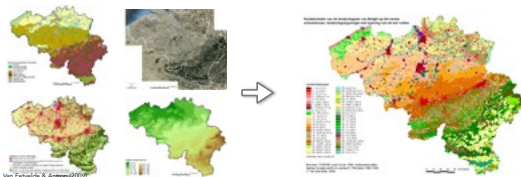
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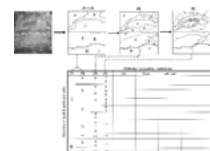
Van Erxel & Aramp (2009)



METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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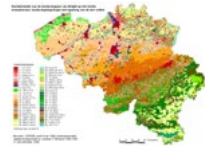
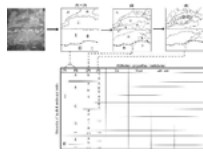
- From overview to a detailed analysis (top-down)
- **Hierarchical** approach (subdividing)
- Data sources with synoptic view
 - Based on the 'Gestalt'-principles
 - Using different additional thematic data



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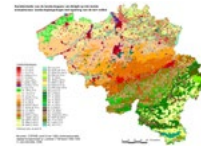
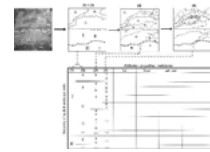


Van Etvelde & Antrop (2009)

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Interpretation

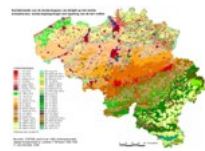
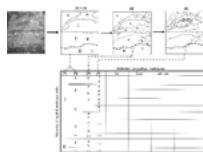


Van Etvelde & Antrop (2009)

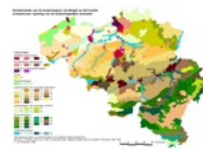
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Interpretation



Van Etvelde & Antrop (2009)

HIERARCHICAL SCALES IN CLASSIFICATION

| Land Unit | Characteristics | Scale |
|----------------|---|------------------------|
| site, geotoop | smallest tract of land allowing an description | 1/10.000 |
| land facet | unique combination of slope, substrate (soil) and land cover/land use | 1/10.000- |
| land catena | toposequence of land facets | 1/50.000 |
| land system | spatial and functional associations of land facet and/or -catenas | 1/50.000- 1/100.000 |
| land region | unique spatial and geographical association of land systems | 1/100.000- |
| land provincie | contiguous land regions with a common genesis or history | 1/1.000.000 |
| land division | large geographical units based on landform and geology | < 1/1.000.000 |
| land zone | climatic and vegetation zones | |

Hierarchy of land units (after Mitchell 1973, 1991; Howard and Mitchell 1973; Zonneveld 1995; Christian and Stewart 1968; Atchinson and Grant 1968; Beckett and Webster 1969)

CASE STUDY PROJECT

Project:

- Landscape characterisation** of the cross border area between West-Flanders and the northern part of the Nord-pas-de-Calais Region
- Creating a common understanding in both disciplines and regions
- Development of similar names for specific regions, comprehensible across the borders



Partners:

- Province of West-Flanders,
- Conseil d'architecture, d'urbanisme et de l'environnement du Nord (CAUE)
- Ghent University



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Google Maps (2015)

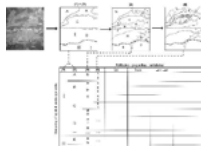
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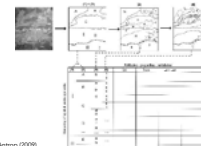
CASE STUDY APPROACH

- Holistic approach** and manual interpretation
- Defining **hierarchical scales** to define landscape units
- Subdividing** the large units into smaller units
- Describing and analysing landscape units in a **GEO-database**
- Besides a desktop study a **more detailed field study** to verify the previous steps
- Adding **characterising pictures** to the different units within the database



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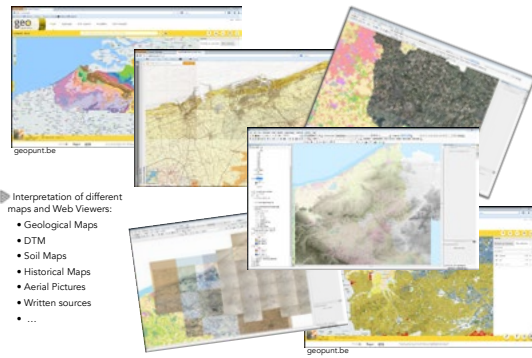


Van Etvelde & Antrop (2009)

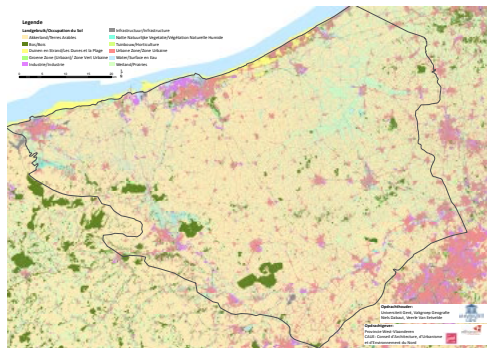
HIERARCHICAL SCALES AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES

- ▶ **First Scale:** Landscape Region -> Geology, soils, (topography)
- ▶ **Second Scale:** Landscape 'Systems' -> Land cover, land use, cultural history,...
- ▶ **Third Scale:** Landscape Units -> Field structure, visual characteristics

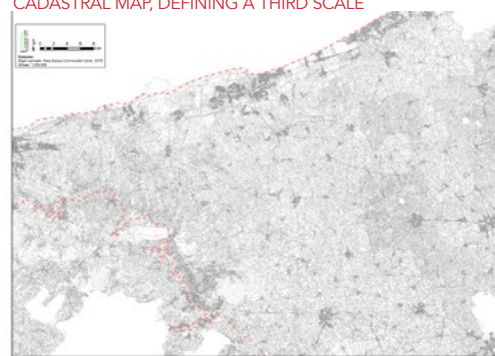
HOLISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE LANDSCAPE



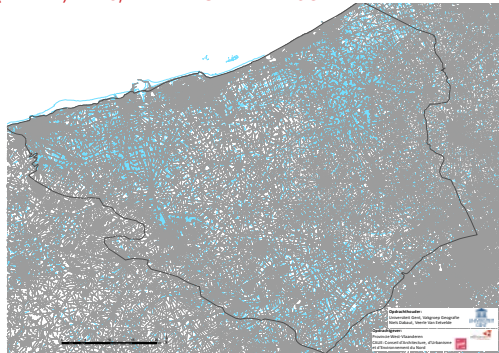
LANDCOVER, DEFINING A SECOND SCALE



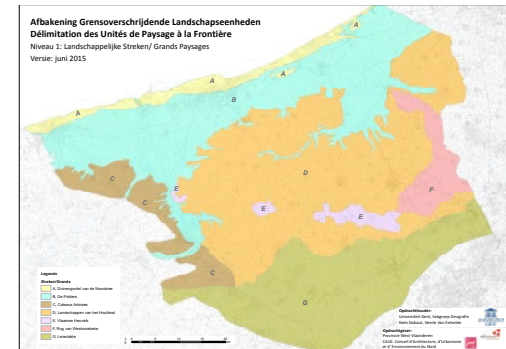
CADASTRAL MAP, DEFINING A THIRD SCALE



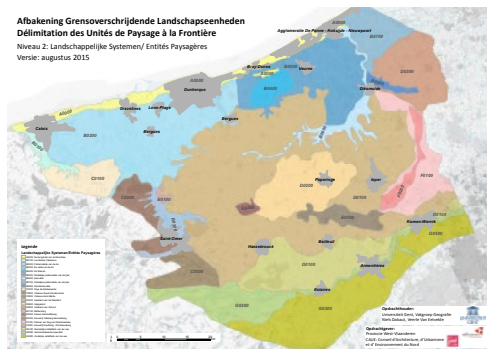
(WATER)WAYS, DEFINING A THIRD SCALE



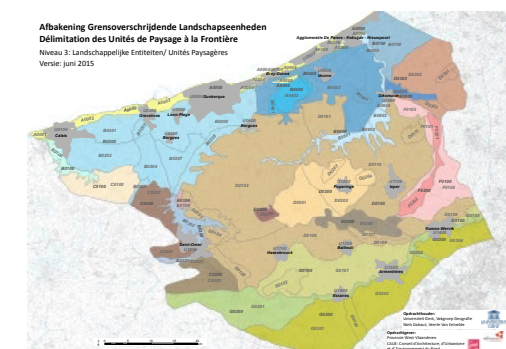
FIRST SCALE: LANDSCAPE REGIONS



SECOND SCALE: LANDSCAPE SYSTEMS

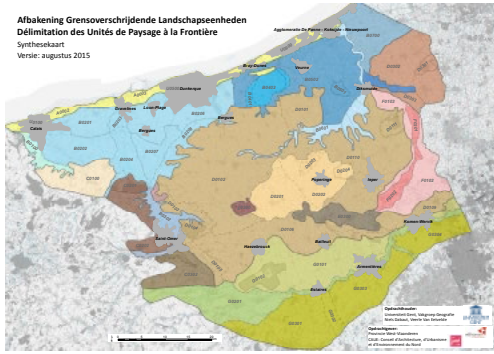


THIRD SCALE: LANDSCAPE UNITS



SYNTHESIS MAP

Afbakening Grensoverschrijdende Landschapseenheden
 Délimitation des Unités de Paysage à la Frontière
 Synthèsekaart
 Versie: augustus 2015



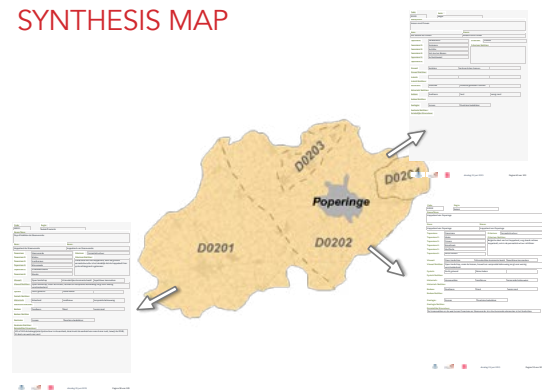
SYNTHESIS MAP



SYNTHESIS MAP

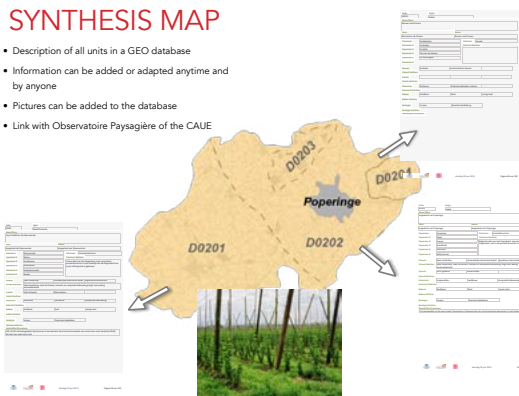


SYNTHESIS MAP



SYNTHESIS MAP

- Description of all units in a GEO database
- Information can be added or adapted anytime and by anyone
- Pictures can be added to the database
- Link with Observatoire Paysagère of the CAUE



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- ▶ **Base to formulate future transborder landscape visions**
- ▶ Start to create a **Landscape observatory**
- ▶ Source of knowledge to increase **public awareness**
- ▶ Input for the development of an **open source application**
- ▶ Landscape characterisation as a start for detailed analyses and description (landscape biographies)



CHeriScape V - Newcastle (UK)

14-15-16 June 2016

'LANDSCAPE IN IMAGINATION AND THE VIRTUAL FUTURE'

Information at www.cheriscape.eu



Thank You!



ECSLAND Project: European culture expressed in sacred landscapes, a transfrontier and “cross-mind” co-operation

Mrs Gloria Pungetti

Professor, University of Cambridge, Darwin College, United Kingdom

European Culture expressed in Landscapes (EUCEL), is an initiative of the Cambridge Centre for Landscape and People (CCLP). CCLP was established under the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, with the mission to integrate cultural and spiritual values into landscape and nature conservation. The EUCEL Initiative comprises three projects: EUCALAND, European culture expressed in agricultural landscapes; ESLAND, European culture expressed in island landscapes; and ECSLAND, European culture expressed in sacred landscapes.

EUCALAND, developed between 2007-2009 and co-funded by the Culture Programme of the European Commission, is a multidisciplinary research project carried out in 13 countries, with 15 partners and involving a total of 40 organisations. It considers European agricultural landscapes as expressions of a common cultural heritage, and shows the pressure that this heritage is now under, due to new developments and agricultural practices. Guidelines for future landscape planning and policies have been produced, together with a glossary, a conference, a book, a travelling exhibition and other outputs, including the EUCALAND Network.

ESLAND, developed between 2011-2013 and co-funded by the same Culture Programme of the European Commission, has been implemented in six countries, with eight partners and the involvement of 33 organisations. Created to improve the consideration of cultural heritage in European island landscapes, the project aims to promote an interdisciplinary approach to landscape research and to stimulate discussion, in order to work towards a common methodology for island landscape history, classification, identity, scenario, e-tools and dissemination. ESLAND has been successful in raising awareness about the unique identity and values that European islands have for both islanders and mainland communities. The ESLAND Programme comprises a project (ESLAND), a summer school (SUMESLAND), a conference, a travelling exhibition, two books and other outputs.

European culture expressed in sacred landscapes (ECSLAND), completes the EUCEL trilogy. It has also been co-funded by the Culture Programme of the European Commission, and developed between 2013-2015. The project is implemented in five countries, involving 12 partners and 20 organisations. With European landscape, cultural heritage and identity as the central issues of the EUCEL initiative, the ECSLAND Project set out to explore the links between sacred landscape and cultural heritage, as well as to identify the unique values they have for European citizens.

The Programme

The ECSLAND Network is the ultimate result of the ECSLAND Project. It endeavours to continue in the future the discussions initiated at both local and European levels by the Project. The ECSLAND Project and the ECSLAND Network are part of the ECSLAND Programme of CCLP. The Programme seeks to improve consideration of sacred landscapes and to foster community participation, in order to help safeguard these precious sites with their natural, spiritual and cultural values.

The Programme, via its Project and Network, counts several outputs, including a conference, a book, a website (www.ecslandproject.eu) and a travelling exhibition. Yet, above all, it establishes the foundations for research methodology on European sacred landscapes. A few of these outcomes are listed below.

The Project

The ECSLAND Project has the specific aim of stimulating policy-makers to work towards the preservation and conservation of sacred landscapes, and their tangible and intangible cultural heritage, for the benefit of future generations.

Six research groups have been formed to achieve the above goals: Sacred landscape history; Sacred landscape character; Sacred landscape identity; Sacred landscape archaeology and architecture; ECSLAND network; and Sacred landscape dissemination.

The Network

Key objectives at the heart of the ECSLAND Programme are the promotion of interreligious, intergenerational and intercultural dialogue between European people. A Spiritual Circle has been established to support the first dialogue, a Young Circle to support the second, and a Governance Circle to support the third.

Project Partners, Spiritual Circle, Young Circle, Governance Circle and European Organisations form the ECSLAND Network.

In particular, the Spiritual Circle has been created to provide a platform for religious representatives to debate the concept of sacredness, to share their concerns about sacred landscape management, and to exchange ideas with regard to the protection and accessibility of sacred sites.

Intergenerational dialogue has been promoted through the creation of a Young Circle of graduate students and young researchers across the different countries of the project, coming together during project field trips and the conference.

Two groups, the Governance Circle and the European Organisations, help to complete a further objective of the project, stimulating intercultural dialogue. The Governance Circle consists of local and international authorities involved in the project topics, while the European Organisations group is composed of the European institutions which are attached to the project, but outside the beneficiary partners.

Through the Network, these circles, partners and European organisations will carry out the methods advanced during the project, and will join forces to keep the dialogue and research into sacred landscape alive.

Disseminating sacred landscapes

A core part of the project has been the dissemination of ideas, methods and results. In this context, discussions with local stakeholders, governmental organisations and spiritual communities has been fundamental.

Therefore, a sixth group on the dissemination of the topics and research on sacred landscapes has been organised within the ECSLAND partnership. This group is aimed not only at communicating events, progress and results, but also impacting future decision-making on European sacred landscapes.

The group has worked in close co-operation with the ECSLAND Network, to develop discussion throughout the project and this discussion will continue into the future through the Network, thus fostering future development and co-operation, beyond the life of the project.

In doing so, the project endeavours to make a significant contribution to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and other international policies, for the future sustainable development of these fragile landscapes.

Promoting dialogue

The ECSLAND Conference, organised in Sassari in April 2015, was decisive in facilitating discussion on

European sacred landscapes and cultural heritage. The conference presented the results of the ECSLAND Project, with new research methods on the history, characterisation, identity, archaeology and architecture of sacred landscapes. In addition, several case studies of different European sacred sites were described.

Besides this, the conference brought together leading academics, scientists, policy-makers and religious representatives. A highlight of the conference was the Spiritual Circle discussion between different religious representatives who conveyed to the audience their views of sacredness and sacred landscapes, with presentations which preceded a discussion on the Spiritual Circle.

Another innovative conference event was the Young Circle, where graduate students from the University of Sassari presented in-depth studies of Sardinian sacred landscapes.

The ECSLAND Conference was a tribute to Professor Oliver Rackham, a guiding hand of the EUCEL Initiative, and the inspiring leader of the three research groups on Landscape History in the EUCALAND, ESLAND and ECSLAND Projects.

Developing research

Sacred landscape history - The sacred landscapes of Europe are a fundamental part of our heritage. The aim of the first research group on Sacred Landscape History of the ECSLAND Project was to produce a methodology for describing the evolution of European sacred landscapes, indicating their historical features and processes. For the case studies of this working group, the question of human intervention was considered, with the impact of secular activities over time on the sacredness of a place and its landscape.

Sacred landscape character - The study of sacred landscapes as cultural heritage involves identity and cultural values for people, and thus can be researched by employing landscape cultural character assessments. The second research group on Sacred Landscape Character of the ECSLAND Project has accordingly applied innovative assessment methods to analyse the distinctive character of European sacred landscapes and to assess their unique legacy.

Sacred landscape identity - Adopting an interdisciplinary approach to the study of sacred landscape values has been the focus of the third research group on Sacred landscape identity of the ECSLAND Project. This group has endeavoured to understand the intangible value of sacred landscapes, in order to stimulate discussion and raise awareness about European cultural heritage and identity. To succeed in this task,

the group fostered interaction with local communities and guardians of their landscape.

Sacred landscape archaeology and architecture - The objective of the fourth research group on Sacred landscape archaeology and architecture of the ECSLAND Project was to study the archaeological and architectural character of sacred landscapes in Europe. This group has collected, documented and evaluated material on archaeological sites and architecture which are connected to sacred landscapes.

Exploring sacred landscapes

England, United Kingdom - The research by the group on Sacred landscape history of the ECSLAND Project has looked at two very different sacred landscapes in the United Kingdom: Stonehenge, one of the most famous prehistoric monuments in the world, and Little Gidding, considered a holy place since the seventeenth century, though little known outside the United Kingdom. Stonehenge is surrounded by one of the world's largest concentrations of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, most of which appear to be ritualistic, including tombs. These have been held to make it a classic example of a sacred landscape: an area of England that has been set apart from the rest of the country, due to its huge density of ritual sites. Little Gidding, in a secluded and remote part of the English countryside in Huntingdonshire, was the location chosen by a London businessman, Nicholas Ferrar and his extended family to set up, in the seventeenth century, the first Anglican Community. The traditional ritual here is in the form of the annual Little Gidding Pilgrimage, a five-mile walk through the local landscape during which the pilgrims pray and meditate.

Arrábida, Portugal - The assessment carried out by the research group on Sacred landscape character of the ECSLAND Project has been conducted in the area of Arrábida. Arrábida Hill is located within a natural park on the northern shore of the Sado River Estuary, south of Lisbon, Portugal. Overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, the slopes of the Arrábida Chain are covered with the most characteristic vegetation of the region: the Mediterranean maquis, a product of a particularly mild climate, tempered by the Atlantic. It is a fascinating natural region of Mediterranean influence, and remains almost untouched in its natural equilibrium. This particular landscape has attracted different cultures and religions for contemplation and spiritual renewal since at least Phoenician times, right up to the present day. The project questionnaire was presented to respondents within the local communities in the sacred landscape of Arrábida. The group evaluated people's perceptions with regard to present and past values, current threats and landscape management, with an eye to future conservation. The results outlined the attributes of the landscape, how

they contribute to its cultural character and bestow its sense of sacredness.

Latium, Italy - In order to trace the identity of sacred sites, the ancient town of Sutri was chosen for a case study of the research group on Sacred landscape identity of the ECSLAND Project. Sutri, located in the region of Latium, about 50 km from Rome, Italy, retains a multi-layered cultural and historical heritage. Key issues examined are the different influences that made this landscape sacred; how perceptions of sacredness have changed over time; and whether the area of Sutri can be considered sacred today. After reviewing existing material on Sutri's cultural heritage, questionnaires were drawn up and presented to people in the local community. Mind maps have been produced with areas closely linked to each individual's sense of identification with the place and cultural heritage. The final analysis focused on people's perceptions of the tangible and intangible landscape characters. In conclusion, the research called for the improvement of the current level of maintenance of the site and its natural surroundings, as well as clear conservation and preservation policies.

Sardinia, Italy - Two case studies in Sardinia were selected by the group on Sacred landscape archaeology and architecture of the ECSLAND Project. The first focuses on a landscape with prehistoric and medieval elements: the Nuragic sacred settlement of Janna'e Pruna e Su Notante, and two churches dedicated to Santa Caterina and Sant'Elene. The second, in the central-western part of the island, involves landscapes with ancient traditions, some of which are still practised today. The second case study, in the area of Marghine-Montiferru, presents a remarkable landscape and number of sacred sites that have experienced multiple layering and re-appropriation over thousands of years. The area includes Tamuli, with its nuraghe, village and necropolis; a second Nuragic site, with the small church of Saint Anthony Mount set atop ancient volcanic rock and surrounded by thick forest; and a third suggestive site with the medieval church

of Saint Leonardo with seven sacred fountains. The researchers involved in the project have used archaeological methods to reconstruct the history of the site and study cultural artefacts in the landscape. Data has been collected and landscape analysis has been undertaken and documented, using photographs and Geographic Information System (GIS), allowing the research group to formulate hypotheses about ancient landscapes.

Conclusions

The ECSLAND Project was set up in a spirit of co-operation between the partners. However, this spirit travelled not only beyond frontiers, but also beyond minds. The ECSLAND Network, indeed, is an example not only of transfrontier co-operation, but also of cross-cultural partnership. The Project and Network serve to stimulate intercultural, interreligious and intergenerational dialogue on European sacred landscapes during and beyond the life of the project.

Starting from the premise that European sacred landscapes are the reflection of the relationship that humankind has forged with the natural and built environment since the beginning of time, they create a unique biocultural diversity, and moreover shape spiritual identity and cultural heritage.

The project has outlined how these fragile ecological and cultural systems can be threatened by uncontrolled development and use. Actions at both local and European level are necessary to safeguard these precious landscapes for future generations. This is why the implementation of European instruments such as the European Landscape Convention has been central to the project, through the production of material on European sacred landscapes and cultural heritage, providing a tool for strategic planning and action.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8d5>

LES VALEURS TOURISTIQUES DU PAYSAGE DU PARC TRANSFRONTALIER «PRESPA» (Le cas de Prespa e Vogël)

Prof. dr. Sabri LAÇI
Université de Tirana, Albanie

Andorra, 01-02 October 2015



Carte du Parc National de Prespa et des villages

- Le Parc Transfrontalier «Prespa», créé en 2000 d'après un accord entre la Grèce, l'Albanie et l'ARYM, inclut:
 - les lacs de Prespa (e Madhe et e Vogël) (Grande et Petite);
 - les montagnes couvertes de forêts tout autour des lacs (paysages montagneux, forestiers et pastoraux);
 - les monuments historiques, les centres d'habitation, l'infrastructure et les terres agricoles.
- Le parc se distingue par sa biodiversité, ses écosystèmes lacustres et sa diversité paysagère.
- En décembre 1999, la partie albanaise, couvrant une surface de 27.750 ha, a été proclamée Parc National.
- La partie grecque, mise sous protection et conservation depuis 1975, a été proclamée Terre Humide-Ramsar.
- En ARYM se trouve le Parc National de Galiçaj, celui de Perister et la lagune de Ezerana (site Ramsar).



Les valeurs esthétiques du paysage du lac de Prespa e Vogël

- Les lacs de Prespa sont d'origine tectonique-karstique et se trouvent à 853 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer;
- sont entourés par des montagnes de plus de 2000 m;
- se fournissent notamment par des eaux souterraines;
- la partie albanaise de Prespa e Vogël est peu profonde (jusqu'à 3m);
- les mouvements tectoniques d'élévation et la présence du karst en profondeur ont conduit à la diminution de la surface d'eau;
- la plupart du lac est couverte de végétation hydrophile (roseaux etc.);
- le paysage de marécage est une des plus intéressantes dans la zone du Parc;
- le paysage des côtes du lac: les secteurs les plus inclinés créent des paysages rocheux ou forestiers (notamment des buissons), dans les secteurs les plus plats se localisent les villages de Shuac et de Zagradec;
- le paysage agricole et pastoral se crée entre la ligne d'eau et les pentes, dans des petits champs au végétation endémique et curative, pâturés et terres arables;
- le paysage forestier (chêne, hêtre, etc.) devient prédominant dans les versants des montagnes.

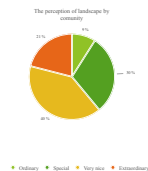


L'impact de l'homme sur le paysage naturel

- Après 1946, le paysage a subi de grandes transformations, liées surtout aux facteurs anthropiques et mises à ciel ouvert:
- L'agriculture, l'artisanat, la pêche et la chasse sont les activités humaines principales de la région.
- Dans les deux côtés de la frontière, l'eau de Prespa a été utilisée notamment pour l'irrigation des terres agricoles.
- Les sédiments des eaux de la rivière de Devoll (dans la partie albanaise) : 2 million m³ jusqu'à 2000 ont bloqué les canaux de l'irrigation en eau.
- La prise d'eau pour l'irrigation durant l'été a diminué sa quantité.
- La surface d'eau (sans végétation) a connu une réduction de 154 ha en 1984 et de 48 ha en 2001.
- La majorité de la partie albanaise du lac se trouve dans la phase de marécage: la pêche et l'utilisation touristique du lac ont été limitées.
- Une recherche conduite en 2006 a montré que le retour du lac à l'état initial à travers la transplantation des sédiments a un coût très élevé, est techniquement complexe et écologiquement inapproprié.
- Pour la revitalisation du lac, l'alternative choisie a été l'application du modèle grecque consistant à l'aménagement des marais.
- Se sont vérifiés des tendances de surexploitation des pâturés, des plantes médicinales et des forêts.

Estimation du paysage

- 40% des habitants sont de l'avis que le paysage de la zone de Prespa est très bel,
- 30% pensent qu'il est particulier,
- 21% l'estiment comme exceptionnel,
- 9% le considèrent commun.



La cave de Tren



Peinture rocheuse de Spile

Le patrimoine historique et culturel en disposition du tourisme

- La cave de Tren, monument de nature et de culture qui porte des anciennes traces humaines et des valeurs naturelles.
- La forteresse de Trojan, à une surface de 22 ha, une des fortifications préhistoriques les plus grandes de la région.
- La forteresse de Mok, identifiée par un mur 50 m long, construit de pierres.
- La forteresse de Ventrok, identifiée par les murs de la porte principale etc.
- La forteresse de Shuac, construite sur une colline rocheuse, dont les pentes méridionales descendent au lac.
- Les peintures rocheuses de Spile, à 500 m de la cave de Tren, dans une des pentes qui descende au lac.
- L'artisanat (les travaux en argile, en pierre, en métal et en bois, la préparation des tapis etc.);
- La cuisine (plats typiques à base de poisson ou de viande, les bricks, la préparation des aliments pour l'hiver, des champignons, du tré de la montagne, des fruits secs, du miel, des confitures, du vin, de l'eau de vie etc.).

Les conditions socio-économiques pour le développement du tourisme

- Le tourisme est le secteur prioritaire dans la Stratégie Régionale du Développement de la Préfecture de Korça, où la stimulation et le développement du tourisme à la zone de Prespa est bien accentuée.
- Le Plan d'Aménagement du Parc inclut l'amélioration de l'infrastructure touristique, la création des zones piétonnières, l'ouverture des centres d'information pour les visiteurs, la préparation des guides touristiques de qualité etc.
- Deux villages se trouvent à proximité du lac: Shuac (179 habitants) et Zagradec (230 habitants), un autre village, Rakicka (244 habitants) se localise dans les montagnes entre les deux lacs.
- Les villages se lient par des routes automobiles récemment améliorées.
- L'approvisionnement en eau potable et énergie électrique est assuré.
- La population est vitale.
- En 2007, un centre d'information a été créé à Zagradec sous l'administration de l'Association des Femmes de Prespa e Vogël. Le centre offre un guide pour le paysage du lac, des équipements (téléscope, jumelles) pour observer les oiseaux, ainsi qu'un bar-restaurant.
- D'après nos enquêtes, 34% des habitants s'occupent d'agriculture et d'élevage, 31% exclusivement d'agriculture, 13% exclusivement d'élevage;
- 16% s'occupent de pêche traditionnelle;
- 6% de la population s'engage dans le domaine du tourisme.

Qui visite la Prespa e Vogël?

- Les admirateurs du paysage, du patrimoine historique et culturel, les personnes intéressées à l'agrotourisme et à l'écotourisme, les touristes d'aventure (escalade, sauts) etc.
- Les chercheurs intéressés à l'écosystème, à la biodiversité (23 espèces de poissons, dont 13 indigènes et 9 endémiques), 11 espèces d'amphibiens, 21 espèces reptiles, 42 espèces de mammifères et 132 espèces d'oiseaux, à noter le pélican Dalmate. On mentionne aussi 41 espèces végétales, dont 3 protégés au niveau global et 16 inclus dans le Livre Rouge de l'Albanie. De 4 habitats, 3 font part de la directive 92/43 de l'UE.
- Les élèves et les étudiants. Sa nature et ses paysages ont des valeurs éducatives et sont des sources d'inspiration pour la nouvelle génération.
- 75% des visiteurs sont Journaliers, 25% y passent au moins une nuit.
- 62% des visiteurs sont des étrangers, 38% sont des locaux (notamment).

Comment les touristes internationaux peuvent-ils arriver à Prespa e Vogël?

- ▶ par la douane de Kapshticë (13 km de la frontière avec la Grèce), en 20-25 minutes;
- ▶ par Bilisht (centre du district de Devoll à 10 km), en 10-15 minutes;
- ▶ par la ville de Korça (centre de la Région de Sud-est de l'Albanie, à 31 km), en 40 minutes;
- ▶ par la douane de Gorica (à la frontière avec l'ARYM), quand la route sera asphaltée, en 30 minutes;
- ▶ par Tirana (aéroport principal) et Durrës (port principal) (à 200 km), en 4 heures.

La perspective

C'est le "parcours" ultérieur du secteur de tourisme qui va déterminer au futur le développement démographique, social et économique de la zone de Prespa.

- Pour l'essor de ce secteur il est nécessaire:
- ▶ De valoriser le patrimoine naturel et culturel,
 - ▶ de construire une infrastructure appropriée et complète,
 - ▶ de former et qualifier le staff,
 - ▶ de diversifier les relations et la coopération transfrontalières,
 - ▶ de promouvoir les valeurs, l'image, l'identité et les atouts de la zone par rapport à celles voisines.

Merci pour l'attention!

Workshop 6 / Atelier 6

Landscape for living, together

Des paysages pour vivre, ensemble

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Ana Schoebel

Senior Official, Spanish Historical Heritage Institute, Spain

Mr Rui Manuel Amaro Alves

Director General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Portugal

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The Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI): the landscape of life

Mrs Martha Fajardo

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Don't people live in everyday landscapes all the time? Which matter most, everyday or outstanding landscapes? All landscapes matter: not only the memorable, remarkable landscapes but also the vernacular, the familiar and commonplace, and even degraded and damaged landscapes.

Landscapes do not recognise political boundaries. The rise of potentially devastating global problems such as climate change, water shortages and loss of biodiversity, mean that transboundary co-operation in landscape and ecosystem management has become imperative. Nowhere is such co-operation more important than in Latin America.

Is it possible to consider the landscape as a common good, and safeguard it locally by means of collective protection and management? Can we work together in the region and operate in an intermediate dimension to transform landscape and environmental resources into "something that is neither public nor private, but shared and collective"?

To tackle this critical issue, the Latin American landscape and habitat professionals, together with academia and civil society, created the Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI). Landscape is a shared vision in which, and to which, a vast array of perspectives converge and contribute. This lively and plentiful diversity of experiences and practices is what LALI is all about.

LALI aims to develop the recognition, valuation, protection, management and sustainable planning of Latin American landscapes. The initiative acknowledges landscapes as essential components of people's environment, an expression of the diversity of our shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of our identity; it acknowledges the special capacities, responsibilities and leadership possessed by the civil society when intervening for landscapes; and it commits to support the elaboration, execution, promotion and communication of the Declaration Action Plan through the LALI clusters, landscape charters and members.

LALI knowledge-sharing between different levels emphasises synergy, co-operation, consensus and the need for the empowerment of civil society and grassroots actors.

Considering that Latin America is a continent seedbed of new, innovative, bottom-up ideas and solutions, landscape symbolises a coming together of the natural world, human society and people's needs. The LALI declaration express the wish to work fairly and truthfully together, without limits or boundaries, in order to recover the Landscape as a driver and former of society.

LALI: The landscape of life

The beginning of the landscape initiative in Latin America and its inspiration from the European Landscape Convention

Following, and inspired by, the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention held in Cork (2005) and Malmö (2009),¹³ under the starring role of Teresa Andersen, EFLA's former president, and Martha Fajardo, also a former president, the International Federation of Landscape Architects has been promoting the idea of a global/regional landscape charter.

The Celebration of the European Landscape Convention¹⁴ and the later ratification by 38 Council of Europe member States has positioned landscape as a fundamental variable of the collective well-being and has relieved the necessity to manage and administer land with technical and cultural instruments of landscape stewardship and development.

Adoption of the European Landscape Convention is causing a quiet evolution in how most European nations view, legislate, plan and manage their landscapes. It is also being seen as a model for non-European countries, especially in Latin America. This treaty has led to the re-examination of planning practices relating to the landscape, and has focused attention on the need for the education and provision of professionals to deal with landscape issues at the urban, regional, national and international scale.

Latin America, a region of recognised natural geographic and cultural diversity, is by its excellence a rich territory in terms of landscape. This great wealth, combined with the exuberance of its biodiversity, offers its inhabitants dynamic surroundings, the enjoyment and stewardship of which have not previously required any input. This is surely one of the reasons why, until recently, interest in the care of landscape has not taken hold in the region.

Today, Latin American society is fully aware that economic pressures threaten numerous resources, both natural and cultural, and amongst them is the landscape.¹⁵ We therefore felt we must move forward to stimulate regional and local initiatives through a

resolution establishing the landscape as a holistic tool for the planning, management and creation of sustainable development; in protecting the past but shaping the future, we recognise the vital connections between government, people, culture, heritage, health and economy.

IFLA's resolution for a global landscape convention was submitted to UNESCO's Executive Board in Spring 2011, but was not adopted. Instead, we were encouraged to work within existing frameworks. As a result, the strategy was then to start the work in the regions – that is, from the grassroots.

The journey started. The Societies of Landscape Architects of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, which are as active IFLA's American members, echo this global strategy. The proposal and promotion were inaugurated with the Landscape Charter, and it was agreed that working together as a region would reap more benefits.

The trans-disciplinary bottom-up initiative known as LALI was the product of a year-long, regional, cross-cultural dialogue on common goals and shared values. The drafting of the declaration involved an inclusive and participatory process of the 12 countries. After numerous drafts and the input of several people, LALI came to a consensus in August 2012. The LALI Declaration was established in Spanish, Portuguese and English, and, being three equally authentic texts, were collected in a single draft that will be deposited in the Latin American Landscape archives. A follow-up committee has been developing an Action Plan for the implementation of this initiative at regional and local level.

LALI was signed and ratified in Medellín, Colombia in October 2012 at the IFLA-SAP Regional Conference. Nearly 400 participants from 23 countries, including lecturers, speakers, students, and participants from local government and international NGOs supported and endorsed the initiative.

We are certainly living in a time of intense change in the way we value our lives. There is an amazing revival taking place as society, governments and stakeholders are beginning to appreciate the true value of the landscape. The adoption of the European Landscape Convention; the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape; the Landscape Declaration of Florence 2012; the ICOMOS-IFLA Re-thinking life-cape linking landscape to everyday life; the proposal

13. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications

14. <https://rm.coe.int/16802f2999>

15. Landscape has been defined in many different ways in recent years: one good definition was already given about two centuries ago by Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859): Landscape is the totality of all the aspects of a region. Humboldt also stresses the human factor which defines landscape. This universal definition is closely reflected by the LALI.

of an international landscape charter, and the Latin American Landscape Initiative, have established the role of landscape as a vital component of collective well-being.

LALI is a regional initiative, but its meaning goes far beyond the limits of the Latin America region: it signals the mobilisation of civil society for the safeguarding of important collective values, the ones that are represented by the conservation of beauty, biodiversity, traditional knowledge and heritage in all its forms. UNESCO praises the work that you have done during this meeting, and wholeheartedly supports the LALI initiative as a basis for an enhanced regional and international action that will lead to the development of more effective and universal policies, in collaboration with all the main United Nations Agencies, the international NGOs and national and local Governments of all the regions of the world.

Francesco Bandarin, UNESCO former Assistant Director-General 2013

The Declaration

Our Vision: Latin America unity within diversity

We are a continent with historical and cultural unity and a vibrant and changing social and economic reality. We are the territory in which the LALI began and is developing day by day. In this vast territory with diverse morphologies, climates, ethnicity and development patterns, there are also strong and lasting unifying ties, such as a common historical past and the bonds through which we built our present societies – moving together towards a promising future. In this context, landscape is the tangible expression of these constants of unity with diversity.

The signatories of the Declaration, in shared agreement, recognise that landscape is: an exceptional, fragile and transitory resource; the crucible of the intangible of Latin American communities; a cultural, social and environmental asset that represents integration and communication with the past of our towns and villages, and defines its evolution; a reference value and control of transformation by its association with the ancestral, collective memory and the cultural, natural and symbolic meaning that it contains; a right that all the human beings should be able to enjoy, the enjoyment of which generates commitment and responsibility.

The key elements of the initiative are: a bottom-up process promoting the initiative from the local to regional and international agencies, in order to secure support, collaboration and international acceptance; a declaration of fundamental ethical principles to promote the recognition, evaluation, protection, planning and management of the landscape; the adoption of

guidelines, conventions and agreements to recognise the diversity and values of the Latin American landscapes.

The structure

Knowledge networks

LALI Network is a living, multidimensional organism. Knowledge networks intersect and overlap other Knowledge networks generated from a common interest: the recognition, planning and management of the landscape.

The structure of LALI is an associative woven form, integrated by common interests which are dynamic, flexible and versatile, in order to share strengths and opportunities. LALI is an inclusive, pluralistic, non-hierarchical initiative which emerged from, but exists beyond, IFLA, and it is open to the participation of representative groups at local and regional levels. It is also open to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which dedicate their work to landscape protection, management and planning.

Our initiative includes landscape architects, biologists, ecologists, architects, naturalists, urbanists, lawyers, leaders of community organisations, activists, economists and leaders of international organisations. The recognition, valuation, protection, management, and sustainable planning of Latin American landscapes are fundamentally multidisciplinary, and the diversity within our collective honours this fact.

One fact is obvious: the Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI) is an essential tool at the current time, for their leadership and commitment to the landscape in Latin America. LALI embodies a new way of approaching, understanding, thinking, and interacting with the landscape, and brings to the table new content for the landscape and new forms of cooperation (bottom-up) between actors. Today, more than ever, it is essential to create spaces for dialogue and consensus among actors in the landscape, as LALI is doing, building appropriate frameworks for partnerships among public and private sectors.

Joan Nogué, Chair of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

The way forward

Since 2013, LALI has focused its efforts on identifying and promoting the recognition, protection, planning, measurement and management of the Latin American landscapes, setting up the tools envisaged towards Landscape recognition, and helping position our region among the regional leaders in landscape policies. Now that these lines are communicating day-to-day, LALI is working on its Action Plan, for which it

RED DE INICIATIVAS CIUDADANAS LATINOAMERICANAS POR EL PAISAJE

La **Iniciativa Latinoamericana del Paisaje LALI** es una declaración de principios éticos fundamentales para promover el reconocimiento, la valoración, la protección, la gestión y la planificación sostenible del paisaje latinoamericano.

En este contexto se construye el **Nodo LALI SOCIVIL** que agrupa a aquellas organizaciones que pertenecen a la sociedad civil dedicadas a la protección y cuidado de elementos naturales en latinoamérica.

Se crea un mapa interactivo que permite articular las iniciativas y favorecer el intercambio entre ellas al identificar desde cada ciudad y país las organizaciones que tienen objetivos en común y trabajan hacia las políticas de paisaje. <http://lali-iniciativa.org/index.php/nodos-lali-2/84-socivil>

Objetivos

1. Difundir las iniciativas para generar en el futuro estrategias de trabajo conjunto.
2. Intercambiar experiencias centradas en proyectos reales.
3. Transferir el conocimiento y sensibilización sobre el paisaje mediante la participación en su gestión, planificación y protección.
4. Desarrollar estrategias que permitan influir políticas latinoamericanas que afectan el paisaje así como poner el paisaje como temática en las agendas latinoamericanas.

La LALI propone, de manera particular, convenir políticas binacionales y multinacionales en materia de conservación, protección, manejo y recuperación de unidades de paisaje ubicadas en zonas transfronterizas.

Diagramación y Contenidos: Luisa González, Fernanda Ruiz, Ana María Jaramillo, Katherin Triana

has designed a roadmap called "Latin America unity within diversity".

The journey has just begun. LALI is still a baby, at the beginning of a joyous future. It is a time to collect wisdom and we need advice and support. The journey may be difficult, but it is surely exciting.

It has only been three years since the LALI began, and the enthusiasm and collaboration of its members has been remarkable. Among numerous issues we highlight the most important ones: the advance of the 12 Landscape Charters (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela + Canada Landscape Charter Initiative and the future Caribbean Landscape Charter Initiative) supported by the experiences of Spain and in the framework of the LALI agreements with the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Spanish Landscape Association; the incalculable value of the eight LALI Clusters as the core of the initiative (education, legal, socivil, publications, best practice, communications, catalogues and pilot projects); LALI Socivil/Network of Latin American Civil Society Landscape Initiatives under the leadership Diana Wiesner (supported by Fundación Cerros de Bogota) is developing a good practice network, where groups or organisations that belong to civil society are dedicated to the protection and care of landscapes in Latin America. We are on the way to creating an interactive map that encourages joint initiatives and the exchange between each city,

region and country, towards a common goal. These can be seen at www.facebook.com/laliniciativa; four LALI Fora: Medellín 2012; Guayaquil 2013; Buenos Aires 2014; and La Paz Bolivia 2015; the LALI Blog: A well-established blog-platform of news and events regarding Landscape, reaching a huge Latin-American and worldwide audience: www.lali-iniciativa.com, LALI Website: with the aim of becoming the regional landscape Observatory: www.lali-iniciativa.org.

Other activities were developed: LALI MOUs and agreements with the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Spanish Landscape Society (AEP). The observatory has been a generous consultant to the LALI Network on several topics; local observatories (Canada, Chile, and Colombia), progress on Landscape Charters (Colombia, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina), Landscape glossary. LALI is greatly interested in the Catalan experience with a view to creating a Latin American Landscape Observatory which would serve to define measures to monitor and evaluate landscape policies; "What is LALI?" Publication in Spanish, Portuguese and English; the stimulation of good practice by supporting the First Latin American Landscape Biennial, Mexico SAPM/UNAM June 2014; the establishment of an American Parliamentarian Network towards the Latin American Landscape Regulation, led by the Chile Corporación Patrimonio y Paisaje and supported by IFLA Americas; proposal to create the *Carlos Pellegrino* Latin American Education Landscape Prize; the joint IFLA/LALI Buenos Aires

Declaration “The Voice of the Landscape”, ratified and signed by the participants to the IFLA World Congress and at the III LALI Forum, where we committed to comprehensive co-operative work, without limits or boundaries, to recover the landscape as a driver, and society as trainer.

It is also possible to mention the following initiatives: organising conferences, symposia, workshops, and attending international fora and events, building support, sharing information and establishing partnership: ECLAS Conference 2014: September 2014, Portugal; IDRDLALI International Parks Forum Parks System: an Opportunity to Address Climate Change. October 2014, Bogota Colombia; ABAP International Seminary Landscape architecture in climate change crisis. April 2015, Sao Paulo Brazil; IFLA Convening. Bridging the landscapes of the Americas, May 2015 Mexico. IFLA-ILC International Landscape Charter. Latin American Landscape Initiative – LALI. Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative (CSLA); Open Lecture at Bauhaus Aula in co-operation with Bund Deutscher Landschaftsarchitekten, June 2014, Conference presenting the LALI journey; Seminario Jardines privados de Interés Público. Santiago de Chile ACHIPPA, 2015; Congreso Ecología Urbana Econat-Fundacion Humboldt, SURE. Bogota, September 2015; Council of Europe, European Landscape Convention: 16th Meeting of the Workshops, Andorra, 2015; IV LALI Forum La Paz Bolivia 2015 Theme: The present and future of a common good: the landscape; World Environmental Hubs Working Group (WEH), Gland, Switzerland, June 2015. The Director IUCN European Union Representative Office invited us (representing landscape architect professionals and the LALI) to participate in the World Environmental Hubs Working Group (WEH). This global initiative aims to establish a system for evaluating and certifying cities and regions which place environmental sustainability, biodiversity and ecosystem services at the heart of urban and regional development. It is led by IUCN and supported by the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, South Korea.

The aim of this global initiative is to demonstrate how cities and regions can use the solutions provided by nature, and show that investing in nature can contribute to economic prosperity and social well-being. Cities and regions around the world are already acknowledging the value of nature for urban life; they have shown that investing in nature and green areas can enhance economic prosperity and social well-being.

From the European Landscape Convention, we have been inspired that physical improvement cannot stand alone. Many people care passionately about their landscapes and take pride in their distinctive character and diversity.

The vision that we link with the convention is as follows: “Cities, towns, villages and the landscape are a reflection of their social, political, economic and environmental context. Consequently, any improvement should, in part, be intended for the well-being of the people. Cities, towns and villages must make efficient and sustainable use of land and other resources; be safe and accessible by foot, bicycle, car and public transport; have clearly-defined boundaries at all stages of development; have mixed uses and social diversity; have streets and parks, spaces that respect local history, the landscape and geography; and have a variety that allows for the evolution of society, function and design”. Then, and only then, the pride we feel, as landscape professionals, will be matched by the quality of our contributions to this world.

Social media: LALI Website: www.lali-iniciativa.org;
LALI Blog: www.lali-iniciativa.com;
LALI – IFLA: <http://iflaonline.org/archive-record/lali-the-latin-american-landscape-initiative>

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- Fajardo M. (2013), *Ciudades y territorios para la vida: Paisaje + Cultura + Humanización*, IFLA Federación Internacional de Arquitectos Paisajistas / SAPE - Sociedad de Arquitectos Paisajistas del Ecuador, Conferencia Regional de las Américas 2013, Paisaje Desarrollo Local; Ciudades Sostenibles, Guayaquil, Ecuador.
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Acknowledgments: Florence Declaration on Landscape (2012), UNESCO Declaration The International Protection of Landscapes held in Florence on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention UNESCO-ITKI; Council of Europe, European Landscape Convention, Florence 20 October 2000; Council of Europe, Proceedings, www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention; Latin American Landscape Initiative – LALI; IFLA: www.iflaonline.org/Towards an International Landscape Convention; <http://iflaonline.org/projects/ilc>; Grupo Verde Ltda:www.grupoverdeltda.com

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8df>



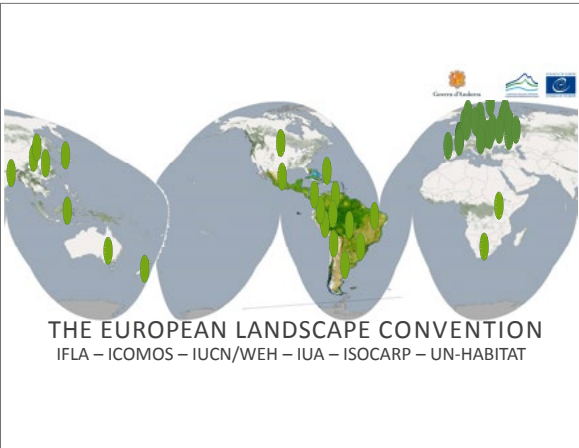
LALI: THE LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE
Landscape for living, together

ELC | European Landscape Convention
CoE | Council of Europe
GA | Govern d'Andorra
LALI | Latin American Landscape Initiative



LALI
INICIATIVA
del PASAJE

LANDSCAPE AND TRANSFRONTIER COOPERATION



THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
IFLA – ICOMOS – IUCN/WEH – IUA – ISOCARP – UN-HABITAT

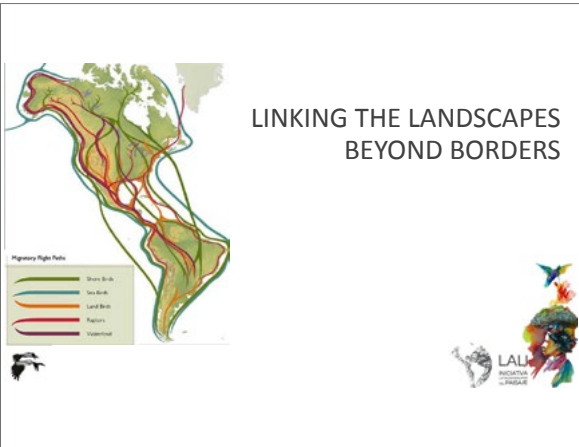


LALI / LATIN AMERICA
UNITY WITHIN DIVERSITY

LIFESCAPE, LANDSCAPE IN
EVERYDAY LIFE

LALI THE WAY FORWARD

MARITZA FAJARDO Architect and Landscape Architect, Doctor of Letters (Dlitt)
MELI Latin American Landscape Initiative Chair
IFLA, Former President & Honorary Member
IUA, Group Verde del ECU



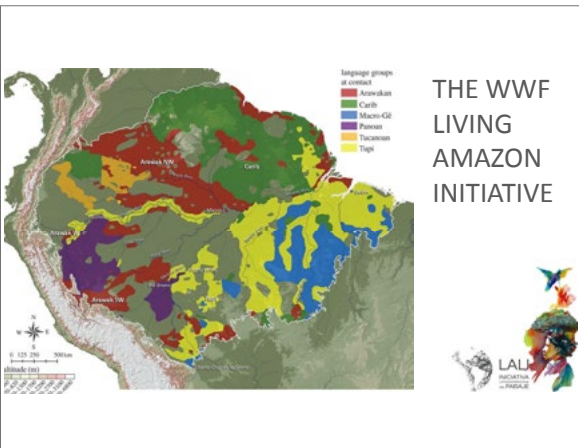
LINKING THE LANDSCAPES
BEYOND BORDERS

Migratory Flight Paths

- Great Birds
- Sea Birds
- Land Birds
- Pastoral
- Unsettled



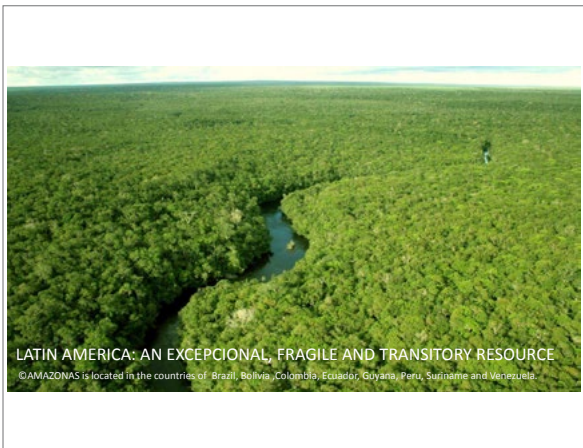
THE QHAPAQ ÑAN.
INCA TRAIL.
UNESCO WCH



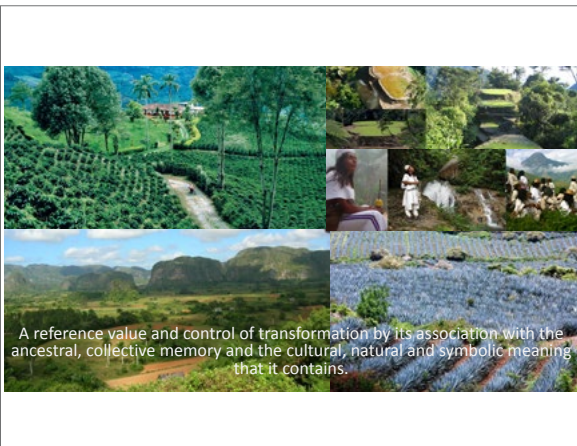
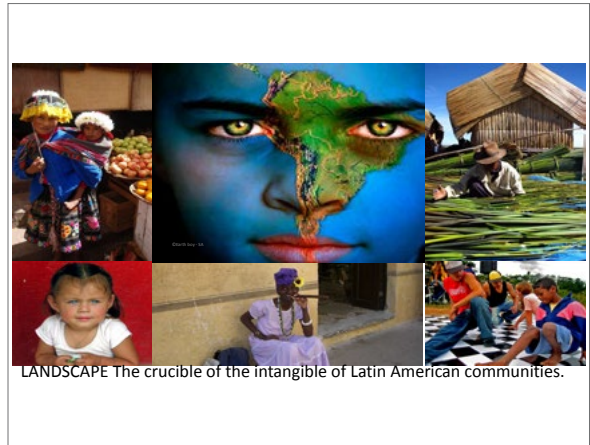
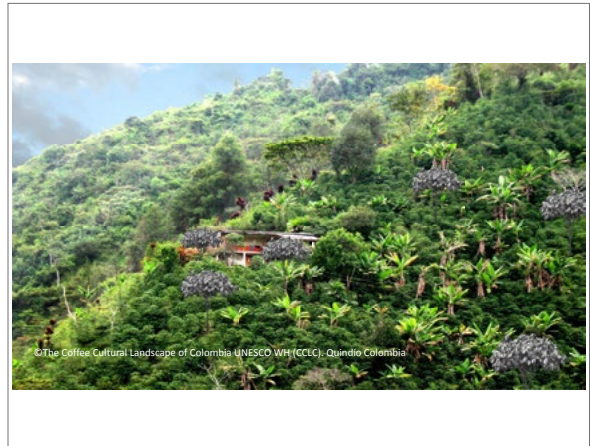
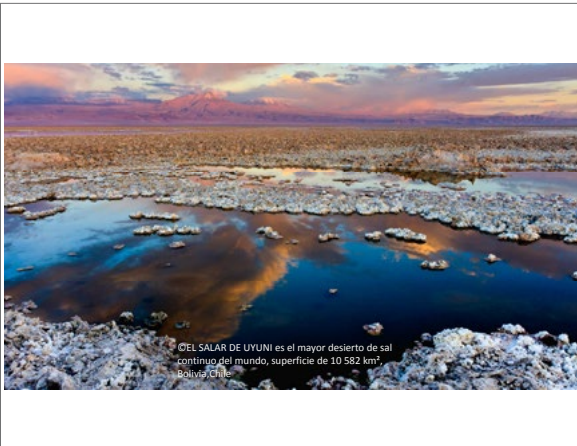
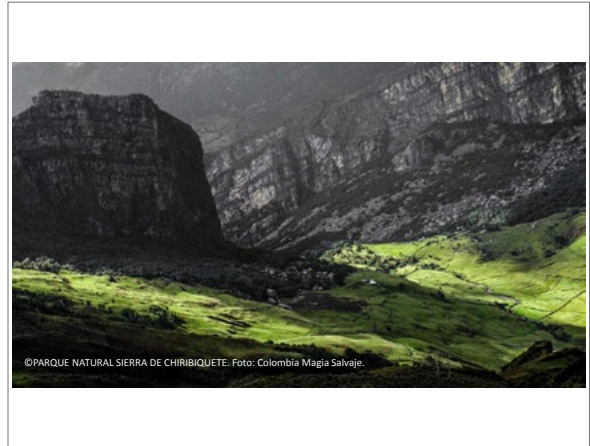
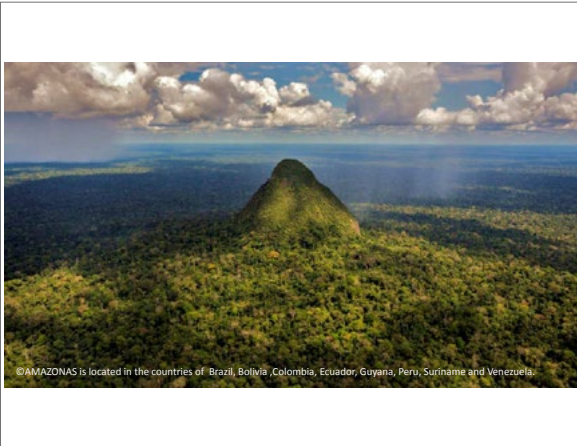
THE WWF
LIVING
AMAZON
INITIATIVE

Language groups
in contact

- Arawakan
- Carib
- Macro-GE
- Panoan
- Tucuman
- Tiagu



LATIN AMERICA: AN EXCEPCIONAL, FRAGILE AND TRANSITORY RESOURCE
©AMAZONAS is located in the countries of Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela







LALI GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Recognize landscape as **Vital**
- Consideration of **All People**
- Deal with the **Everyday** landscape
- Integrating **Biodiversity** and **Ecosystem Services**
- Expand **Knowledge**
- Inspire **Stewardship**
- Show **Leadership**





Focusing on the 'Every - day' as well as to the 'Affordable Landscapes'


© Medellín urban laboratory / EDU



parque botánico

Renaturing Cities - Using nature based solutions (NBS) to address urban challenges

© Universidad Nacional de Medellín / LATTUD (Laboratorio de Urbanismo y Territorio)



Advancing socio-ecological production landscapes for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being




Inspiring civic pride: improvement of the urban Landscape, securing growth and regeneration

© Our Cities Ourselves - Central Do Brasil Station: Exconcourse / Endostreet by CAMPO + Fábrica




Protecting the heritage: respecting character and identity'

Lago Titicaca, Bolivia y Perú

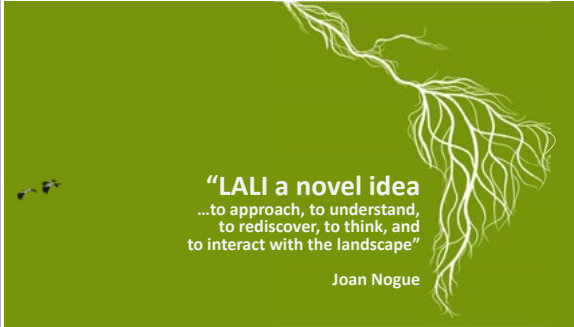


Creditos : Bogotá reinventada - Diana Wiesner

Promoting the Urban Landscape for sustainable cities




Sidewalks for people Parks for livable city Bogotá dressed green Bicy the new way to arrive The collective urban mobility





“LALI a novel idea
...to approach, to understand,
to rediscover, to think, and
to interact with the landscape”

Joan Nogue

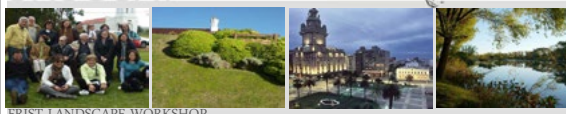


LALI Network is a living organism, is multidimensional. Knowledge networks that intersects and overlaps, constantly changing over time. Our initiative includes landscape architects, biologists, ecologists, geographers, architects, naturalists, urbanist, engineers, lawyers, economists, journalists, academics, activists, leaders of community organizations, to entrepreneurs, developers, mayors, common and influential people in local, regional and international organizations.

The recognition, valuation, protection, management, and sustainable planning of Latin American landscapes are fundamentally multidisciplinary, and the diversity in our collective honors this fact.

URUGUAY



FIRST LANDSCAPE WORKSHOP
LANDSCAPE CHARTERS 2011




LANDSCAPE CHARTERS

MEXICO Download PDF

ARGENTINA CHILE COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR GUATEMALA HONDURAS MEXICO PANAMA PARAGUAY PERU VENEZUELA

BOLETO LALI



BRAZIL



RIO + 20 JUNE 2012
RIO & SAO PAULO LALI/ABAP WORKSHOPS



COLOMBIA




FIRST LALI FORUM OCTOBER 2012



COLOMBIA



ENDORSEMENT LALI DECLARATION MEDELLIN COLOMBIA OCT. 2012



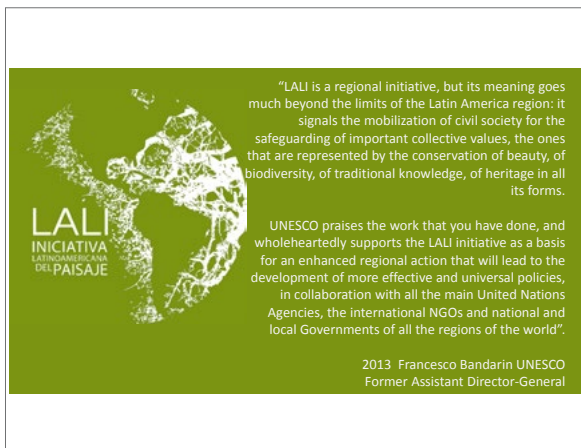
a celebration of joy under "yellow butterflies" and the Jean Philippe Rameau concert Las Indias Galantes



ECUADOR



II LALI FORUM GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR OCTOBER 2013



INICIATIVA LATINOAMERICANA DEL PAISAJE
NODO PROYECTOS PILOTO

EL CONCEPTO DE COOPERACION

QUE ES LALI PROYECTOS PILOTO?
 Responder al desafío de proporcionar un espacio público en un entorno urbano.

LAS LINEAS DE ACCION INTEGRALES

INTERACCION CON LA COMUNIDAD: talleres, intercambios, reuniones, etc.

TRANSFERENCIA DE CONOCIMIENTOS: experiencias, proyectos, metodologías, etc.

FORMACION DE LOS ACTORES: capacitaciones, talleres, etc.

ASISTENCIA A LA ADMINISTRACION: apoyo en la gestión, etc.

PRODUCCION DE PROYECTOS: implementación de intervenciones, etc.

BUENAS PRACTICAS

COMUNICACIONES

EDUCACION

JURIDICO

PUBLICACIONES

CATALOGOS

SOCIVIL

NODO PROYECTOS PILOTO

PRODUCCION DE PROYECTOS
 Considerando el rol LALI que garantiza la calidad de las intervenciones demostrativas.

INTERACCION CON LA COMUNIDAD
 Involucrar que los actores involucrados en los trabajos LALI sean un cuerpo operativo.

FORMACION DE LOS ACTORES
 para generar que los nuevos generaciones tengan una conciencia LALI del paisaje.

ASISTENCIA A LA ADMINISTRACION
 el desarrollo de las regulaciones y beneficios LALI necesarios para animar a experimentar.

DEFINICION DE LA PRODUCCION
 considerando el impacto social, ambiental y económico de los proyectos LALI.

TRANSFERENCIA DE CONOCIMIENTOS
 para permitir que los referentes, experiencias LALI sean disponibles para todos.

INTERACCION CON LA COMUNIDAD
 a fin de recuperar la fe a través de la red pública para concretar las visiones LALI.

LALI LEGAL
 reconstruct the legal category of the LANDSCAPE

- Es un recurso que aporta calidad de vida e identidad.
- Es un elemento indispensable para el desarrollo sostenible.
- Tiene una relación inescindible con el desarrollo económico de los países.
- Es un recurso independiente del medio ambiente.

JARDIN NATURA DEL PARQUE BICENTENARIO LALI BUENAS PRACTICAS

DESCRIPCION DE IMAGEN 1

DESCRIPCION DE IMAGEN 2

DESCRIPCION DE IMAGEN 3

DESCRIPCION DE IMAGEN 4

DESCRIPCION DE IMAGEN 5

Lifescape, landscape in everyday life, is a precondition for existence as well as a background for living

Landscape Based Solutions, as catalyst to urban violence. Through these tool working in synergy, cities have the ability to transform on a societal level, with Medellín standing as a true testament to this notion.

Colombian city of Medellín, which was plagued by endemic violence in the 1990s, diminish violence by 80% in a dramatic turnaround. In 2013, 30% of the city's budget was invested in culture, and urban landscape. A new urban landscape succeeded in bringing residents together, through the creation of open and green spaces.

COMPARTE TUS PUBLICACIONES
 entorno al paisaje latinoamericano

LALI INICIATIVA DEL PAISAJE

LALI Publicaciones es un espacio para reseñar y difundir el pensamiento y el conocimiento científico, académico y profesional, en materia de paisaje.

contáctanos y envía tu información:
www.lali-iniciativa.org

WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL HUBS IUCN/WEH

OBSERVATORIO PAISAJE CATALUÑA

NATURE OF CITIES URBIS

WORLD URBAN PARKS WUP

Fundación Cerros de Bogotá cerrosdebogota

RED DE INICIATIVAS CIUDADANAS LATINOAMERICANAS POR EL PAISAJE

Las iniciativas Latinoamericanas por el Paisaje (LALI) en una alianza de principios afines. Funcionamos para promover el reconocimiento, la valoración, la protección, la gestión y la planificación sostenible del paisaje latinoamericano.

En este contexto se constituye el Movimiento LALI (MOLALI), que agrupa a aquellas organizaciones que pertenecen a la sociedad civil organizada y que promueven y cuidan de elementos naturales en Latinoamérica.

El rol principal de Molali es identificar desde cada ciudad y país las organizaciones que tienen objetivos en común y trabajar hacia los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible en Latinoamérica.

Objetivos

1. Crear las iniciativas para generar en el futuro estrategias de trabajo conjunto.
2. Rescatar experiencias exitosas en el paisaje.
3. Trabajar el conocimiento y sensibilización en el paisaje mediante la participación en la gestión, planificación y protección.
4. Desarrollar estrategias que permitan en sus países latinoamericanos que afecten al paisaje en el corto, mediano y largo plazo, beneficiando a las agendas latinoamericanas.

La LALI propone de manera particular, con una política transversal y multidimensional en materia de conservación, protección, manejo y recuperación de paisajes de carácter divididos en zonas transfronterizas.

• Se ha logrado la identificación, vinculación de 14 iniciativas a nivel de Latinoamérica y 10 a nivel local.

• Meta Identificar al menos 2 iniciativas por cada país latinoamericano.

LALI SOCIVIL CLUSTER

RED DE INICIATIVAS CIUDADANAS LATINOAMERICANAS POR EL PAISAJE

¿QUIÉNES SON?

Organización de principios afines, promoviendo la conservación de los territorios y ecosistemas urbanos en medio de la presión constante de actividades urbanísticas, de desarrollo, de explotación y de explotación, para desarrollar acciones que permitan la gestión del paisaje urbano y rural latinoamericano.

OBJETIVOS DE LA INICIATIVA

Elaborar un programa de trabajo y el desarrollo de estrategias de trabajo. Ser la alianza de la sociedad civil organizada en Latinoamérica que promueve y cuida de elementos naturales en Latinoamérica para ser un punto de encuentro y para crear un programa de la sociedad civil organizada.

PROYECTOS EN EJECUCIÓN

- Recuperación del cerro de Monserrate
- Atención al paisaje urbano
- Atención al paisaje rural
- Atención al paisaje costero
- Atención al paisaje marino
- Atención al paisaje montañoso
- Atención al paisaje de montaña
- Atención al paisaje de llanura
- Atención al paisaje de valle
- Atención al paisaje de sierra
- Atención al paisaje de zona de amortiguamiento
- Atención al paisaje de zona de influencia
- Atención al paisaje de zona de protección
- Atención al paisaje de zona de conservación
- Atención al paisaje de zona de restauración
- Atención al paisaje de zona de recuperación
- Atención al paisaje de zona de rehabilitación
- Atención al paisaje de zona de mejoramiento
- Atención al paisaje de zona de transformación
- Atención al paisaje de zona de renovación
- Atención al paisaje de zona de regeneración
- Atención al paisaje de zona de revitalización
- Atención al paisaje de zona de revalorización
- Atención al paisaje de zona de reestructuración
- Atención al paisaje de zona de reorganización
- Atención al paisaje de zona de reordenación
- Atención al paisaje de zona de redefinición
- Atención al paisaje de zona de reestructuración
- Atención al paisaje de zona de reorganización
- Atención al paisaje de zona de reordenación
- Atención al paisaje de zona de redefinición

CONTACTO

Representante Latinoamericana por el Paisaje
 Teléfono: (54-0) 2154200
 Email: cerrosdebogota@cerrosdebogota.org
 Twitter: @CerrosBogota
 Facebook: Cerros de Bogotá
 Página Web: www.cerrosdebogota.org

Santiago, Chile
 Fundación Kennedy

LALI SOCIEDAD CIVIL

Consolidación de una plataforma que articula las iniciativas y permite intercambio de experiencias para sumar a las políticas públicas.

Red de iniciativas locales, colegios y universidades por los Cerros

Red de iniciativas ciudadanas por el paisaje nacional y Latinoamericana

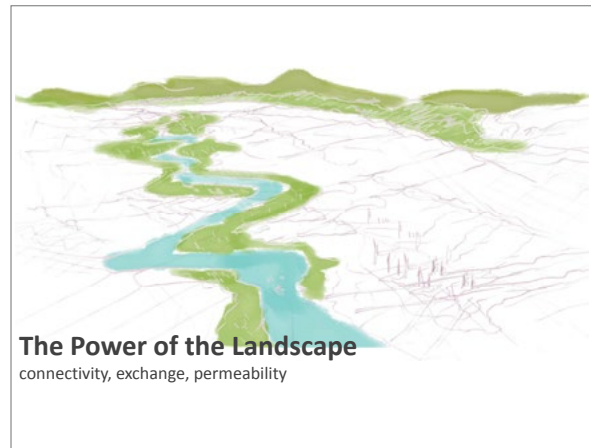
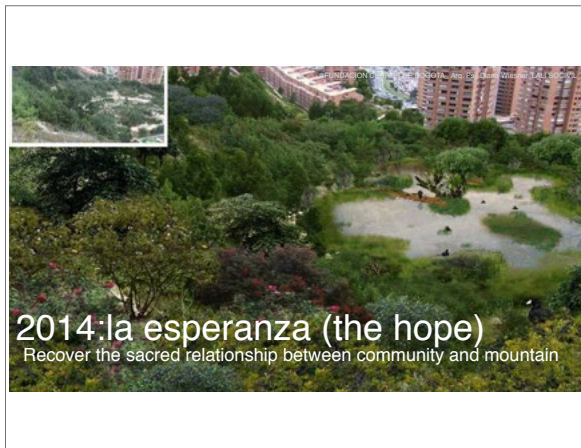
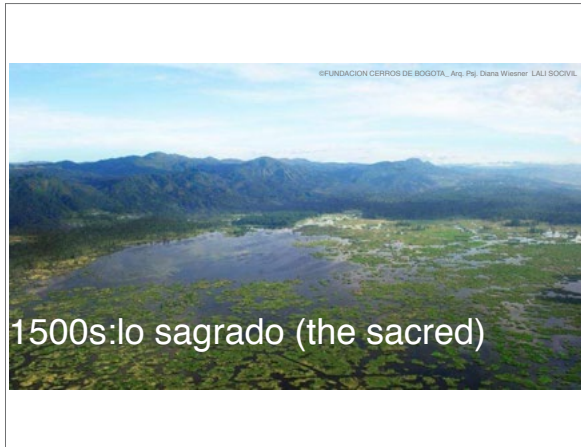
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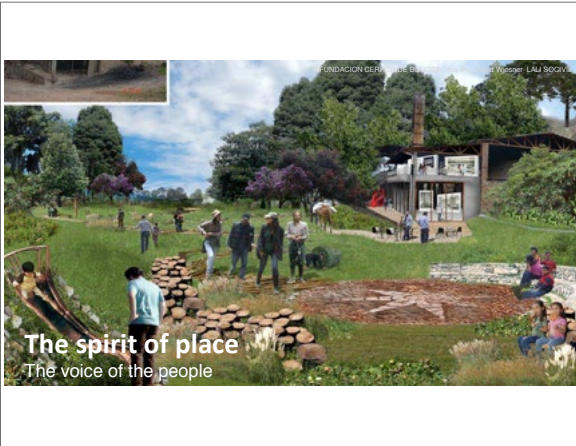
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Bogotá landscape for living together


BOGOTÁ (2.600 M)

Population : 7.850.000 Area : 1.587 km2 Temperature 17° C 2.600 masl





We live in a global community, *“a world without boundaries”*, a world which we can even enter with a click. Categories such as race, religion, gender, ideology, nationality and of course, territory that once seemed being determined as fixed, are no longer seen as such. Nowadays boundaries are much more than the delimitation in political maps, Landscape have erased those borders granting a much more transparent, complex, diverse, multicultural and permeable notion.




Landscape cannot be reduced by globalisation. The Latin America Landscape Initiative (LALI) challenge act in a local level but with a global impact in order to promote the recognition, protection, planning and sustainable management of our wonderful Latin American Landscapes.

GRACIAS!!!



Transborder co-operation for Marinescapes

Mrs Inge Gotzmann

Director of the Bund Heimat und Umwelt (BHU) and President of CIVILSCAPE, Germany

Mr Tomas Olsson

Senior Official, Committee of Cultural Affairs, Region of Västra Götaland, Sweden

Mr Dirk Gotzmann

Director of CIVILSCAPE, Germany

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8e1>

Transborder cooperation for Marinescapes



Cooperation on Marinescapes

Three perspectives on Marinescapes

CIVILSCAPE: Marinescapes campaign

BHU: Marine and coastal cultural landscapes

- civil society initiative for the North Sea and Baltic Sea

Västra Götaland: More than fish! – the role of the regions

Get involved! Future transborder cooperation on
Marinescapes



CIVILSCAPE: Transborder cooperation for Marinescapes



CIVILSCAPE

Founded 2008 in Florence
115 civil society organisations from 31 countries
Biggest network of civil society organisations working on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
Partnership with several more organisations
Organising – since 2013 - 18 Landscape Forum events all over Europe



Marinescapes?!

Marinescapes are marine and coastal landscapes as perceived by people

The marinescapes of the Mediterranean Basin are a shared cultural and natural heritage, fundamental to the life of communities on all levels, and a source of opportunities for secure and predictable renewable energy, future food needs, medicines, raw materials and sustainable economic activity and jobs in many sectors.



European Union

EU has no territorial competence, but a territorial agenda

- **Blue Growth / Maritime Spatial Planning Directive**
- 20 out of 21 European Union countries with a coastline have signed the European Landscape Convention – plus other European countries which are not EU member but have a coast line (eg. Albania, Montenegro, Ukraine, Turkey)



Landscape Forum events

Transborder events gathering stakeholders about landscape planning, management and protection

Since the **European Maritime Days** in Göteborg in 2012 we organised workshops on landscape in the official programme

Since 2014 we also organising a Marinescape Forum event before the European Maritime Days. We started with the **Marinescape Forum Bremen 2014**

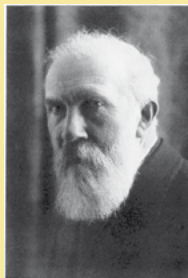


Bund Heimat und Umwelt: Transborder cooperation for Marinescapes



Establishment and structure

- Bund Heimat und Umwelt (BHU) founded on 30th March 1904 by Ernst Rudorff, a professor of the musical arts
- his objective: protection and conservation of natural and cultural landscapes
- BHU serves as an umbrella organisation to local history and citizen societies
- In 16 member organisations >500.000 people are represented



Ernst Rudorff



Landscape Forum 2014 Bremerhaven, Germany

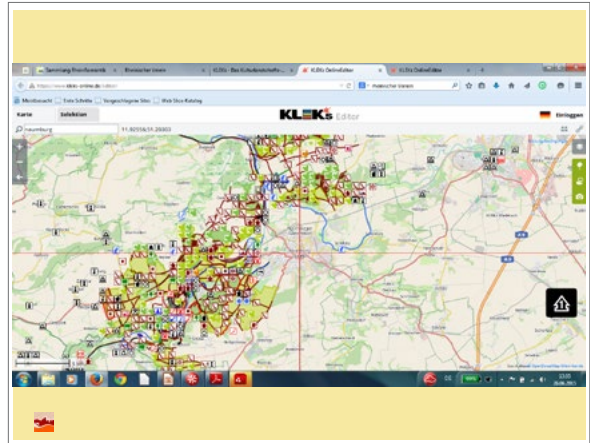
Partners:
BHU
CIVILSCAPE

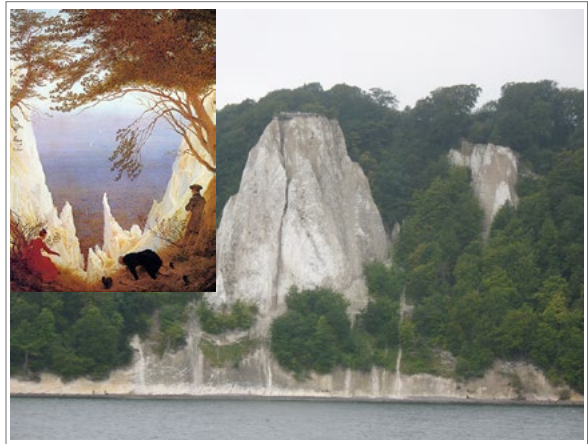
Contributions from
Germany, Netherlands,
Sweden, Latvia, France,
Spain, UK

- Questions:
- What is typical?
 - What is changing?
 - What has to be done?

Küstenkulturlandschaften
Meer erleben an Nord- und Ostsee









**Västra Götaland:
Transborder cooperation
for Marinescapes**



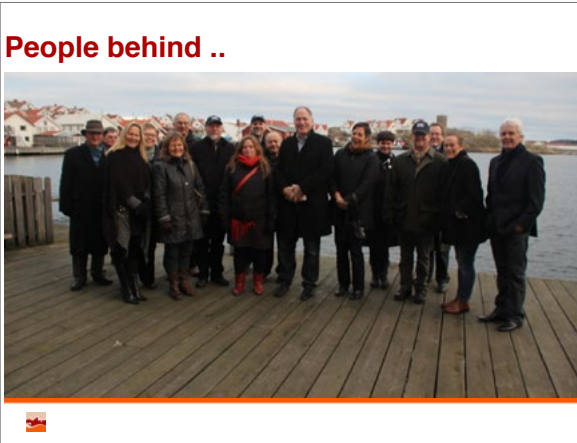
European Cultural Route

European Cultural Route of North Sea Food

Based on
 a shared history
 a shared cultural and natural heritage

Providing a meaning full experience of the cultural and natural heritage

Joint approach on sustainable development (tourism, coastal communities, ..) on regional level, also with transborder cooperation



Mare nostrum

It is not a naturale divide, it is connecting people living on it's shores

Shared history and heritage – natural and cultural

Communities around the sea basins like North Sea facing similar or same challenges

Need for a transnational, across the sea change process towards more sustainability which has to improve the living conditions



CIVILSCAPE: Future transborder cooperation for Marinescapes

Involving People!

People must have a say on their landscapes is the simple essence of the European Landscape Convention.

Thanks to the implementation of the ELC today people are much more involved in planning and management processes.

As voters people make a choice that influence anyway many marinescape issues.

Marinescape Forum Piraeus 2015

Hosted by Med-INA

Piraeus Statement: Initiative for a **Mediterranean Marinescape Observatory**

Additionally promoted in two workshops during the official programme of the European Maritime Days

3rd Baltic Landscape Forum 2015

Hosted by the Latvian Ministry of Environment and the Latvian Landscape Architecture Association

Focused on Coastal planning and the implementation of the ELC

Examples of the implementation in the different levels but also in a transborder scope

Marinescape Forum Turku 2016?

Actually we are looking for partners hosting or supporting a Marinescape Forum Turku

„How to use the implementation of the ELC in the context of the implementation of the Marine Spatial Planning Directive?“

Dutch EU Presidency 2016

Position of the signatory countries

Thank you for your attention

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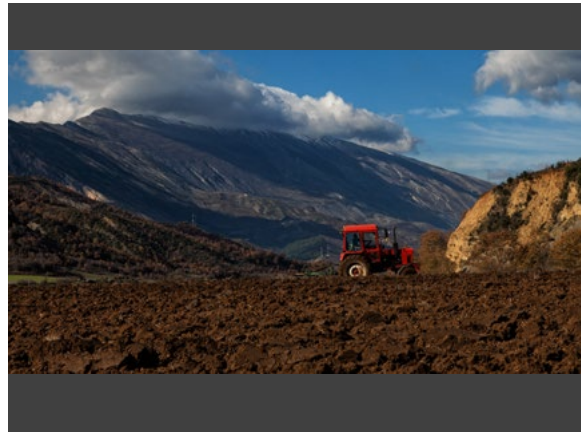
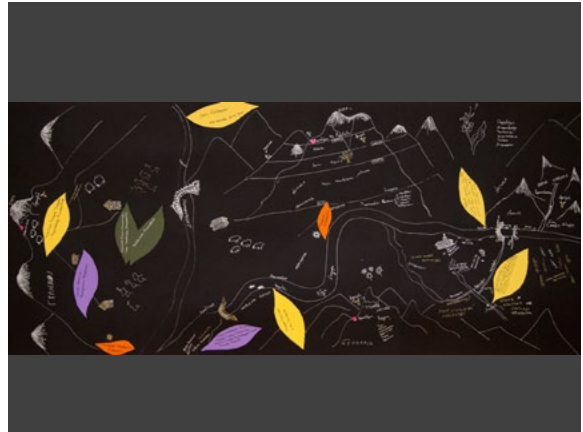
Adriatic cross-border initiative Greece-Albania: from neighbourhood to partnership, talking about our place

Mrs Aphrodite Sorotou
*Head of Scientific Secretariat of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature
and Anthropos (Med-INA), Greece*

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8ef>





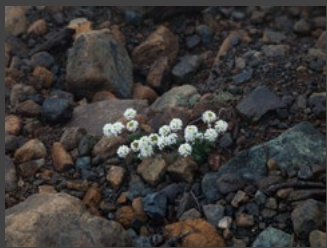


CONCLUSIONS

Borders as a political construct – functioning within the jurisdiction of national /administrative territories

Trans-border landscape cooperation and management should be:

- Embedded in the place
- Problem-oriented
- Democratic and just





Thank you

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Les valeurs touristiques des parcs transfrontaliers du lac Prespa

M. Laci Sabri

Professeur Docteur, Responsable du Département de géographie, Université de Tirana, Faculté d'histoire et de géographie, Albanie

Depuis que le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a adopté la Convention européenne du paysage¹⁶, l'enjeu de la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage est devenu une question globale, concernant également, au-delà des paysages exceptionnels, des espaces qualifiés de « quotidien ».

Le Parc national Prespa inclut les lacs de Prespa e Madhe et de Prespa e Vogël (paysages aquatiques), les montagnes couvertes de forêts aux alentours (paysages montagneux, forestiers et pastoraux), les lieux d'habitation, l'infrastructure et les terres agricoles (paysages ruraux et agricoles). Le parc se distingue par une riche biodiversité, des écosystèmes lacustres et une grande diversité de paysages.

Cette présentation se focalise sur la mise en évidence et l'évaluation du paysage du lac de Prespa e Vogël et des territoires aux alentours, comme l'un des lieux les plus intéressants de ce parc. La présence de l'homme dans cet espace depuis l'antiquité a conduit à une forte transformation de l'environnement et du paysage. Alors que certaines ressources traditionnelles des habitants se sont réduites, le développement du tourisme, basé sur la valorisation des potentiels du paysage et du patrimoine, est considéré comme une bonne alternative pour la prospérité de la zone.

La présente intervention se réfère aux études antérieures effectuées sur cette zone, aux informations collectées à l'occasion des entretiens avec ses habitants, les dirigeants d'organisations non gouvernementales concernées, les représentants du pouvoir local et de l'administration du parc, ainsi qu'à un travail de terrain. Les résultats de cette recherche sont destinés à servir à la communauté et, au pouvoir local, aux organisations non gouvernementales ainsi qu'à tous les acteurs intéressés.

15. Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe : www.coe.int/fr/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176.

La zone transfrontalière Ohrid-Prespa e Madhe et Prespa e Vogël

La zone transfrontalière Ohrid-Prespa se situe entre l'Albanie, la Grèce et « L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine ». Selon la loi albanaise sur les zones transfrontalières¹⁷, elle inclut les surfaces aquatiques des lacs d'Ohrid et de Prespa, ainsi que les surfaces terrestres dans la frontière entre les trois États.

A l'intérieur de la République de l'Albanie, la zone Ohrid-Prespa garde le statut de « paysage protégé » selon la classification de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (IUCN). En décembre 1999, la partie albanaise des lacs de Prespa et les territoires aux alentours, couvrant une surface de 27 750 ha, ont été proclamés Parc national. Au-delà de la frontière, sur le territoire de la Grèce, la zone est protégée et conservée depuis 1975. En outre, la partie grecque du lac de Prespa e Vogël fait partie des terres humides protégées par la Convention de Ramsar. Sur le territoire de « L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine », se situent, en continuation du Parc national de Prespa, le Parc national de Galiçicë, le Parc de Perister et la lagune d'Ezeran (site Ramsar).

Afin de préserver les valeurs naturelles et culturelles exceptionnelles de la zone, ainsi que pour promouvoir la paix, l'amitié et la coopération entre les peuples, un accord trilatéral (Grèce-Albanie-« L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine ») a été signé en 2000 pour la création du Parc national transfrontalier Prespa. Celui-ci constitue le premier parc transfrontalier de l'Europe du Sud-Est. La proclamation de deux autres zones transfrontalières ont ensuite suivi : celle du Parc de la Paix et de la Zone transfrontalière du lac de Shkodra au nord de l'Albanie.

Un projet plus ambitieux vise à l'élargissement de la coopération trilatérale autour même du lac d'Ohrid, avec la proclamation de la zone comme Réserve de biosphère de l'UNESCO. Ces efforts sont considérés comme la manière la plus appropriée de conduire les habitants à définir une stratégie et une structure de gestion en commun de cette zone avec leurs lieux d'habitation.

Le lac de Prespa e Vogël est une composante importante de ce complexe transfrontalier, doté de grandes valeurs naturelles et culturelles. Les habitants albanais et leurs lieux d'habitation situés près du lac ont un niveau de développement économique inférieur par rapport à ceux de la partie appartenant à la Grèce, même si les ressources naturelles sont similaires. L'expérience a montré que quand le niveau de développement socio-économique des deux côtés de la



Fig. 1. Carte du Parc « Prespa » et des villages.

frontière est assez différent, la coopération est difficile à mettre en place¹⁸.

Les valeurs esthétiques du paysage du lac de Prespa e Vogël

Les lacs Prespa, d'origine tectonique-karstique, se situent à 853 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer¹⁹. Constituant autrefois un seul lac, ils se séparent aujourd'hui par une ceinture de terre étroite (sur le territoire de la Grèce) et s'entourent de montagnes de plus de 2 000 m d'altitude. Le réseau hydrographique qui s'est développé dans les roches calcaires du territoire permet à d'immenses quantités d'eaux souterraines de circuler, permettant ainsi l'approvisionnement des lacs.

Un des éléments les plus intéressants de cette zone est le paysage du lac de Prespa e Vogël. Sa superficie de 43,9 km² se partage entre l'Albanie et la Grèce²⁰. La partie albanaise de Prespa e Vogël se caractérise par les eaux peu profondes (jusqu'à 3 m), couvrant approximativement 4 km². Après la création, le fond du lac a subi des mouvements de subsidence, ce qui a conduit à un affaissement du karst en profondeur et à la diminution de la surface de l'eau du lac, le mettant ainsi en danger. Aujourd'hui, la surface d'eau est notamment occupée par la végétation hygrophile (roseaux, paille, etc.), créant un paysage aux traits plutôt marécageux que lacustres. Certains secteurs de pente sont couverts de buissons méditerranéens, alors que dans les deux secteurs moins élevés, près

17. Loi N° 9700, 26.3.2007, « Sur les zones transfrontalières ».

18. Pool, C. (2006), *Transboundary Protected Areas as a Solution to Border Issues*.

19. QSGJ (1991), *Gjeografia Fizike e Shqipërisë*, Vol. II, ASH e RSH, Tirana.

20. Ibidem.

des petits golfs, on trouve les villages de Shuec et Zagradec. De petits champs couverts de plantes endémiques et médicinales ont été créés, due à la régression du lac dans cette partie. À la suite, on remarque les pentes des montagnes couvertes de chêne et d'hêtre, qui créent un paysage à la fois particulier et spécifique aux Balkans.

À partir de 1945, la transformation du paysage de la zone de Prespa e Vogël est plutôt le produit de facteurs anthropogènes que naturels. Après la proclamation du Parc national, des conditions favorables ont été créées pour l'aménagement durable de ses ressources naturelles et humaines, ainsi que pour la valorisation des paysages, en fonction du développement du tourisme, comme une activité économique conforme à la protection de la nature.

L'impact humain sur le paysage naturel

Les territoires situés autour du lac de Prespa e Vogël sont habités par l'homme depuis 7 à 8 mille ans ; c'est cependant durant les 100 dernières années que les changements les plus importants ont eu lieu, quand l'exploitation des ressources naturelles est devenue plus intense. L'évolution naturelle du lac a été stimulée par l'activité humaine dans l'espace situé aux alentours. Mis à part les paysages naturels, on remarque aussi près du lac les paysages des lieux d'habitation (Zagradec et Shuec) et des terres agricoles. L'agriculture, la chasse et la pêche représentent les activités humaines principales dans cette région depuis la période préhistorique²¹.

L'économie agricole constitue également l'activité principale dans la partie appartenant à la Grèce, où presque 75 % de la population s'occupe de la culture de l'haricot, d'élevage et de pêche, alors que le tourisme commence à connaître une certaine croissance²². L'eau du lac, dans la partie grecque, a été notamment utilisée pour l'irrigation des terres agricoles. Pour cette raison, plusieurs interventions ont été effectuées. En 1936, la rivière de Agjios Germanos a été déviée artificiellement du lac de Prespa e Vogël à celui de Prespa e Madhe, alors qu'en 1969 un courant d'eau artificiel entre les deux lacs a été créé, accompagné d'une porte mobile construite afin de contrôler le débit et d'assurer l'irrigation des terres aux alentours. Nonobstant ces interventions, le lac dans la partie grecque a préservé sa physionomie et sa surface d'eau. Les activités traditionnelles (pêche et tourisme) et les projets pour la protection du lac ont empêché une grande expansion des roseaux.

21. Korkuti. M. (1968), Vendbanimi prehistorik i Trenit, Konferenca e II e Studimeve Albanologjike, Vol. II, Tirana.
22. Malakou. M. (2000), The Role of Wetlands in River Basin Management, Bruxelles, 9-10.11.

Des interventions pour assurer l'irrigation des terres agricoles ont été effectuées même dans la partie albanaise. En 1976, la rivière de Devoll a été déviée à travers un canal la liant au lac de Prespa e Vogël. L'eau se déversait dans le lac durant l'hiver et s'utilisait pour irriguer les terres durant l'été. Les matériaux solides apportés par la rivière (autour de 1,2 million m³ jusqu'à 2000) se sont déposés au fond du lac, bloquant les sources souterraines qui le fournissaient en eau. Par conséquent, les surfaces ouvertes du lac ont subi une diminution, se réduisant de 154 ha en 1984 à 68 ha en 2001²³, revitalisant ainsi la végétation halophyte, qui a stimulé la transformation du lac en marécage. Une recherche effectuée en 2006 a montré que le retour du Prespa e Vogël à son état antérieur à travers l'enlèvement des dépôts est peu favorable en termes financiers, techniquement complexe et écologiquement inapproprié²⁴.

Pour la revitalisation du lac, le premier pas entrepris a été le choix du modèle d'aménagement des roseaux, appliqué dans la partie grecque²⁵. Le projet consiste à équilibrer les plantations de roseau dans certaines zones, en tant qu'habitat de certaines espèces. Outre les changements de l'aspect physique et naturel du paysage, ces interventions ont été accompagnées d'effets sur la vie sociale et économique des habitants des villages près du lac.

En raison de l'élargissement de la surface de roseières dans la zone de la reproduction des poissons, les réserves en poisson ont subi une nette réduction. Pour cela, la pêche assure moins de revenus et le lac n'offre plus le même potentiel touristique. Les produits agricoles de la zone, issus d'une agriculture biologique, sont réputés pour leur qualité. Or, durant les dernières années, on observe une tendance croissante de l'utilisation d'engrais. L'élevage est une activité secondaire²⁶. Cependant, dans les prairies situées près du lac, on remarque une tendance au pâturage excessif et à la surexploitation des plantes médicinales et des champignons. De même, cette zone protégée n'a pas pu échapper à la surexploitation des forêts. Après 1990, l'émigration a favorisé l'apport d'une source importante de revenus.

Les conditions socio-économiques pour le développement du tourisme

Le secteur du tourisme a été défini comme prioritaire dans la Stratégie régionale du développement de la Préfecture de Korçë²⁷, spécifiant ainsi l'importance qu'il

23. Study on the interaction between Devoll River and Prespa Lake, juin 2006.
24. Ibidem.
25. Prespa e Vogël (2012), Plan d'aménagement des roseaux.
26. Commune de Progër (2010), Plan local d'action environnementale.
27. Préfecture de Korçë (2005), Stratégie du développement de la Préfecture de Korçë 2005-2015, Korçë.

y a à stimuler et à développer le tourisme à Prespa. L'exercice des activités touristiques dans cette zone est autorisé, dans la mesure où elle respecte les spécificités des zones protégées. Le Plan d'aménagement du parc inclut l'amélioration de l'infrastructure touristique, visant la création des zones de pique-nique et des centres d'information pour les visiteurs, ainsi que des cours de formation pour les guides touristiques. Prespa e Vogël ne dispose cependant pas de plan concret.

Les lieux d'habitation et la population - Trois villages se situent à proximité du lac de Prespa e Vogël : Shuëc (179 habitants) et Buzëliqen ou Zogradec (230 habitants), qui se côtoient sur ses rives, tandis que le village de Rakicka (244 habitants)²⁸ est situé dans la zone montagneuse, entre les deux lacs. Les habitants de ce village communiquent sur un plan économique et socio-culturel avec ceux des autres villages au moyen des routes qui les relient. Les villages font partie de la municipalité de Devoll.

L'infrastructure - Les villages communiquent entre eux par des routes communales, celles-ci ayant été récemment améliorées. Prespa e Vogël est relié à Prespa e Madhe par des routes non asphaltées, dont la faible qualité constitue un véritable obstacle en termes de coopération économique et socio-culturelle. Son asphaltage rend possible l'accès à la zone à travers la douane de Goricë, la réalisation d'itinéraires touristiques intéressants, un aménagement plus efficace du Parc national et un développement plus intense de la région transfrontalière.

Prespa e Vogël se situe plus ou moins à la périphérie des itinéraires touristiques des trois États. Outre la douane de Kapshticë (13 km), les touristes internationaux peuvent y accéder en quatre heures (avec la voiture) à travers la route nationale Tirana-Korçë-Prespa e Vogël qui se lie au port de Durrës et à l'aéroport Nënë Tereza. La ville de Korçë, le plus grand marché de la région, se situe à 31 km de Zogradec, alors que Bilisht n'est situé qu'à 10 km.

Les villages s'approvisionnent de manière satisfaisante en eau potable par le réseau communal de distribution. Un problème persistant résulte du manque d'installation de traitement des eaux usées et des déchets, ce qui influence directement la qualité des eaux du lac. Le village de Rakicka a une école secondaire, Shuëc une école primaire, alors que les enfants de Buzëliqen sont obligés de fréquenter l'école du village de Tren. Les trois villages ont un centre médical et la population est en bonne santé²⁹.

28. Bureau de l'État civil, commune de Progër, commune de Qendër Bilisht (2011).

29. Commune de Progër (2010), Plan local d'action environnementale.

Les activités économiques - Les revenus de la population proviennent de l'auto-emploi en agriculture, élevage et pêche, ainsi que de l'émigration. Les résultats de l'enquête montrent que : 34 % personnes consultées travaillent dans le domaine de l'agriculture et de l'élevage, 31% ne s'occupent que d'agriculture, 13 % que d'élevage, notamment d'élevage bovin basé sur des vaches de race locale (de Prespa) ; 16 % s'engagent dans la pêche traditionnelle (avec des bateaux appelés stanka par les habitants). Ce secteur montre cependant un certain recul en raison des changements que le lac a subis ; 6 % de la population s'occupe de tourisme, mais, en raison du manque de fonds et de traditions, les investissements dans ce secteur sont limités. L'infrastructure est faible et les perspectives restent incertaines. Presque 75 % des visiteurs du Parc sont journaliers, alors que 25 % y passent au moins une nuit.

Selon les évaluations des habitants, le rapport entre les visiteurs étrangers représentent 62 % de la population et les visiteurs locaux 38 %. La deuxième catégorie se compose notamment d'élèves et d'étudiants visitant le Centre d'information à Zogradec, créé en 2007 dans le cadre de la Société pour la protection de Prespa (SPP)³⁰. Le centre est gérée par l'Association des femmes de Prespa e Vogël, qui offre des guides pour le paysage du lac, des équipements (télescopes, jumelles) pour l'observation des oiseaux depuis la tour près du lac, ainsi qu'un bar-restaurant. Elle constitue l'acteur principal touristique à Prespa e Vogël et un des partenaires essentiels en termes de la coopération transfrontalière.

L'évaluation du paysage

Grâce aux valeurs esthétiques, écologiques et humaines, les paysages représentent une attraction touristique, une base pour la recherche et l'éducation, une contribution au bien-être et à la santé, ainsi qu'une source d'inspiration artistique³¹. L'ensemble de ces services sont offerts par le paysage de Prespa e Vogël, situé des deux côtés de la frontière.

Prespa continuera pendant longtemps à susciter l'intérêt des chercheurs, dans la mesure où certaines des espèces de cet écosystème n'ont pas encore été étudiées. La nature et le paysage ont des valeurs éducatives et sont des sources d'inspiration, surtout pour la nouvelle génération. L'environnement et le paysage contribuent au bien-être et à la santé, offrant de l'eau et de l'air, ainsi que des services, liés au lac, aux forêts, aux prairies, aux roches, au relief, etc.

30. Society for the Protection of Prespa (SPP) est une ONG qui opère dans la partie grecque de Prespa e Vogël.

31. Papayannis T. and Howard P. (2012), Reclaiming the Greek Landscape, Athènes, Med-INA.

Une des valeurs les plus importantes du paysage est celle de l'esthétique-touristique. En ce qui concerne la perception des habitants sur le paysage de la zone, 40% pensent qu'il est « très beau », 30% l'estiment « particulier », 21% le considèrent « extraordinaire » et pour 9% il est « commun ». Les résultats sont conformes à la définition donnée par la Convention européenne du paysage, selon laquelle le paysage représente la perception que les personnes ont de lui. Les données de l'enquête révèlent une prédominance de l'estimation du « très beau » et « particulier ». Cette perception du paysage par les habitants est influencée par la sensibilité à la nature de la zone, mais en même temps par l'avis des touristes. Plus la présence des touristes est importante, plus la prise de conscience des habitants en termes des valeurs de leur zone est grande. À cet égard, les projets mis en œuvre ont aussi eu un impact important.

Les valeurs écologiques - Prespa e Vogël se distingue par un niveau élevé de biodiversité. Les prairies, situées entre les terres agricoles et les lignes de roseaux, périodiquement inondées, sont de grande importance pour la reproduction des poissons et pour la nutrition des oiseaux aquatiques. On observe dans la région de nombreuses espèces endémiques ainsi que d'autres espèces balkaniques rares. On compte 23 espèces de poissons d'eaux douces (13 indigènes et 9 endémiques), 11 espèces d'amphibiens et 21 espèces de reptiles. Dans les forêts, on remarque 42 espèces de mammifères comme l'ours brun, le loup, la loutre, ainsi que 132 espèces d'oiseaux nidifiant³². Le lac de Prespa e Vogël est en particulier réputé comme milieu de reproduction de la colonie de pélicans dalmates.

À partir des observations effectuées par les experts de la végétation, 41 espèces végétales ont été enregistrées, dont trois sont protégées à l'échelle globale et 16 incluses dans le livre rouge des espèces végétales de l'Albanie. La zone présente quatre types d'habitats, dont trois listés dans le cadre de la Directive 92/43 de l'Union européenne : les lacs naturels eutrophiques avec une végétation de type Magnopotamion ou Hydrocharition (3150); les roseaux (72A0); les prairies méditerranéennes couvertes d'herbes hautes et d'osier (6420); et les galeries avec *Salix alba* et *Populus alba* (92A0)³³.

Parmi les plantes médicinales, il est possible de distinguer le saule, le pavot, le thé de montagne, l'aubépine, le genévrier, la mûre, etc. Les habitants les collectent de façon traditionnelle, pour la consommation familiale ou pour les vendre. Il est indispensable que l'administration du Parc détermine des limites claires où le prélèvement est interdit et organise à ce sujet des cours de formation.

32. Plan d'aménagement du Parc de Prespa (2012).

33. Ibidem.

Certaines espèces telles que les arachnides, les mollusques et les insectes n'ont pas été étudiées. Des chercheurs viendront ainsi probablement étudier les espèces de Prespa e Vogël.

Le patrimoine culturel, en tant qu'élément du paysage et attraction touristique

L'activité et la créativité humaine ont, durant les derniers siècles, créé un riche fonds de patrimoine culturel (matériel et spirituel), dont une partie a laissé ses traces sur le paysage de la zone. Parmi les éléments les plus importants situés autour du lac, il est possible de mentionner : la grotte de Tren, monument naturel et culturel aux anciennes traces humaines³⁴ et aux remarquables éléments esthétiques, liés à son origine karstique, à sa forme, à ses dimensions et à sa position à l'entrée de la région, dans la Gryka e Ujkut, ainsi qu'à sa fonction comme abri de la colonie de chauve-souris ; la forteresse du Trojan, construite dans la colline rocheuse près du village et de la grotte de Tren, couvrant une surface de 22 ha, est réputée comme une des fortifications préhistoriques les plus grandes de la région³⁵. Au sud on observe la forteresse de Moku, identifiée par un mur de 50 m de longueur, construit de pierres massives, qui a servi comme digue en cas de danger ; la forteresse de Ventrok se situe avant l'entrée de Gryka e Ujkut, face à la forteresse de Trojan. Outre les murs et l'entrée de la forteresse, on observe deux massifs de pierres, qui sont probablement les ruines des tours d'observation ou des monuments de culte ; la forteresse de Shuec ou Gradishta e Shuecit a été construite sur une colline rocheuse, dont les pentes méridionales descendent jusqu'au lac³⁶. Les observations ont par ailleurs révélé aussi la présence des peintures rocheuses de Spile, à 500 m de la grotte de Tren, dans une surface rocheuse descendant au lac. Cette peinture artistique est un élément marquant du



Fig. 2. La peinture rocheuse de Spile.

34. Korkuti M. (1971), *Vendbanimi prehistorik i Trenit*, Iliria 1, Tirana.

35. Musée archéologique, Korçë.

36. Karaiskaj, Gj. (1981), *5000 vjet fortifikime në Shqipëri*, Monumentet, Tirana.

paysage de la zone et révèle un niveau de connaissance élevé des habitants à l'époque préhistorique.

Parmi les autres attractions, il est possible de mentionner: l'artisanat (les travaux en argile, en pierre, en métal et en bois; les tapis tissés ou tricotés à la main); la construction des bateaux (stanka)³⁷, qui n'endommagent pas la flore et la faune; l'art culinaire (les plats typiques de poissons ou de viande de mouton, la préparation des aliments pour l'hiver appelés zahire, les champignons, le thé de montagne, les fruits secs, le miel, les confitures, le vin, le raki, etc.).

La situation actuelle du tourisme dans cette zone reflète le niveau socio-économique arriéré de l'Albanie. Le progrès de ce secteur est fortement lié au futur développement démographique, social et économique de la zone de Prespa. La valorisation du patrimoine naturel et culturel, la construction d'une infrastructure appropriée, la formation du personnel, ainsi que la promotion des valeurs touristiques, de l'image, de l'identité et des atouts de la zone par rapport à ceux de la partie voisine sont des mesures nécessaires à un développement du tourisme.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8ed>

37. Petits bateaux traditionnels utilisés pour la pêche.

LES VALEURS TOURISTIQUES DU PAYSAGE DU PARC TRANSFRONTALIER «PRESPA» (Le cas de Prespa e Vogël)

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- Le Parc Transfrontalier «Prespa», créé en 2000 d'après un accord entre la Grèce, l'Albanie et l'ARYM, inclut:
 - les lacs de Prespa (e Madhe et e Vogël) (Grande et Petite);
 - les montagnes couvertes de forêts tout autour des lacs (paysages montagneux, forestiers et pastoraux);
 - les monuments historiques, les centres d'habitation, l'infrastructure et les terres agricoles.
- Le parc se distingue par sa biodiversité, ses écosystèmes lacustres et sa diversité paysagère.
- En décembre 1999, la partie albanaise, couvrant une surface de 27 750 ha, a été proclamée Parc National.
- La partie grecque, mise sous protection et conservation depuis 1975, a été proclamée Terre Humide-Ramsar.
- En ARYM se trouve le Parc National de Galicicë, celui de Perister et la lagune de Ezerana (site Ramsar).

Carte du Parc National de Prespa et des villages

Les valeurs esthétiques du paysage du lac de Prespa e Vogël



- Les lacs de Prespa sont d'origine tectonique-karstique et se trouvent à 853 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer;
- sont entourés par des montagnes de plus de 2000 m;
- se fourissent notamment par des eaux souterraines;
- la partie albanaise de Prespa e Vogël est peu profonde (Jusqu'à 3m);
- les mouvements tectoniques d'élévation et la présence du karst en profondeur ont conduit à la diminution de la surface d'eau;
- la plupart du lac est couverte de végétation hydrophile (roseaux etc.);
- le paysage de marécage est une des plus intéressantes dans la zone du Parc;
- le paysage des côtes du lac: les secteurs les plus inclinés créent des paysages rocheux ou forestiers (notamment des buissons), dans les secteurs les plus plats se localisent les villages de Shucet et de Zagradec;
- le paysage agricole et pastoral se crée entre la ligne d'eau et les pentes dans des petits champs au végétation endémique et curative, pâturages et terres arables;
- le paysage forestier (chêne, hêtre, etc.) devient prédominant dans les versants des montagnes.

L'impact de l'homme sur le paysage naturel



- Après 1945, le paysage a subi de grandes transformations, liées surtout au facteur démographique et moins à ceux naturels.
- L'agriculture, l'artisanat, la pêche et la chasse sont les activités humaines principales de la région.
- Dans les deux côtés de la frontière, l'eau de Prespa a été utilisée notamment pour l'irrigation des terres agricoles.
- Les sédiments des eaux de la rivière de Devoll (dans la partie albanaise) 1,2 million m³ jusqu'à 2000 ont bloqué les canaux de l'approvisionnement en eau.
- La prise d'eau pour l'irrigation durant l'été a diminué sa quantité.
- La surface d'eau (sans végétation) a connu une réduction de 154 ha en 1984 et de 58 ha en 2007.
- La majorité de la partie albanaise du lac se trouve dans la phase de marécage: la pêche et l'utilisation touristique du lac: ont été limitées.
- Une recherche conduite en 2006 a montré que le retour du lac à l'identité à travers la transportation des sédiments a un coût très élevé, est techniquement complexe et écologiquement inapproprié.
- Pour la revitalisation du lac, l'alternative choisie a été l'application du modèle grecque consistant à l'aménagement des réseaux.
- Se sont vérifiées des tendances de surexploitation des pâturages, des plantes médicinales et des forêts.

Estimation du paysage

- 40% des habitants sont de l'avis que le paysage de la zone de Prespa est très bel,
- 30% pensent qu'il est particulier,
- 21% l'estiment comme exceptionnel,
- 9% le considèrent commun.



Le patrimoine historique et culturel en disposition du territoire



- La cave de Tren, monument de nature et de culture qui présente des anciennes traces humaines et des valeurs naturelles.
- La forteresse de Trojan, à une surface de 22 ha, une des fortifications préhistoriques les plus grandes de la région.
- La forteresse de Mok, identifiée par un mur 50 m long, construit de pierres.
- La forteresse de Ventrok, identifiée par les murs de la porte principale etc.
- La forteresse de Shucet, construite sur une colline rocheuse, dont les pentes méridionales descendent au lac.
- Les peintures rocheuses de Spile, à 500 m de la cave de Tren, dans une des pentes qui descendent au lac.
- L'artisanat (les travaux en argile, en pierre, en métal et en bois, la préparation des tapis etc.).
- La cuisine (plats typiques à base de poisson ou de viande, des bricks, la préparation des aliments pour l'hiver, des champignons, du thé de la montagne, des fruits secs, du miel, des confitures, du vin, de l'eau de vie etc.).

Les conditions socio-économiques pour le développement du tourisme

- Le tourisme est le secteur prioritaire dans la Stratégie Régionale du Développement de la Préfecture de Korça, où la stimulation et le développement du tourisme à la zone de Prespa est bien accentuée.
- Le Plan d'Aménagement du Parc inclut l'amélioration de l'infrastructure touristique, la création des zones de pique-nique, l'ouverture des centres d'information pour les visiteurs, la préparation des guides touristiques de qualité etc.
- Deux villages se trouvent à proximité du lac: Shucet (179 habitants) et Zagradec (230 habitants), un autre village, Rakicka (244 habitants) se localise dans les montagnes entre les deux lacs.
- Les villages se lient par des routes automobilistiques récemment améliorées.
- L'approvisionnement en eau potable et énergie électrique est assuré.
- La population est vitale.
- En 2007, un centre d'information a été créé à Zagradec sous l'administration de l'Association des Femmes de Prespa e Vogël. Le centre offre un guide pour le paysage du lac, des équipements (téléscope, jumelles) pour observer les oiseaux, ainsi qu'un bar-restaurant.
- D'après nos enquêtes, 34% des habitants s'occupe d'agriculture et d'élevage, 31% exclusivement d'agriculture, 13% exclusivement d'élevage;
- 16% s'occupe de pêche traditionnelle;
- 6% de la population s'engage dans le domaine du tourisme.

Qui visite la Prespa e Vogël?

- Les admirateurs du paysage, du patrimoine historique et culturel, les personnes intéressées à l'agrotourisme et à l'écotourisme, les touristes d'aventure (escalade, sauts) etc.
- Les chercheurs intéressés à l'écosystème, à la biodiversité (23 espèces de poissons, dont 13 indigènes et 9 endémiques), 11 espèces d'amphibiens, 21 espèces reptiles, 42 espèces de mammifères et 132 espèces d'oiseaux, à noter le pélican Dalmate. On mentionne aussi 41 espèces végétales, dont 3 protégées au niveau global et 16 inclus dans le Livre Rouge de l'Albanie. De 4 habitats, 3 font part de la directive 92/43 de l'UE.
- Les élèves et les étudiants. Sa nature et ses paysages ont des valeurs éducatives et sont des sources d'inspiration pour la nouvelle génération.
- 75% des visiteurs sont Journaliers, 25% passent au moins une nuit.
- 62% des visiteurs sont des étrangers, 38% sont des locaux (notamment).

Comment les touristes internationaux peuvent arriver à Prespa e Vogël?

- ▶ par la douane de Kapshticë (13 km de la frontière avec la Grèce), en 20-25 minutes;
- ▶ par Bilishtë (centre du district de Devoll à 10 km), en 10-15 minutes;
- ▶ par la ville de Korça (centre de la Région de Sud-est de l'Albanie, à 31 km), en 40 minutes;
- ▶ par la douane de Gorica (à la frontière avec l'ARYM), quand la route sera asphaltée, en 30 minutes;
- ▶ par Tirana (aéroport principal) et Durrës (port principal) (à 200 km), en 4 heures.

La perspective

C'est le "parcours" ultérieur du secteur de tourisme qui va déterminer au futur le développement démographique, social et économique de la zone de Prespa.

Pour l'essor de ce secteur il est nécessaire:

- ▶ De valoriser le patrimoine naturel et culturel,
- ▶ de construire une infrastructure appropriée et complète,
- ▶ de former et qualifier le staff,
- ▶ de diversifier les relations et la coopération transfrontalières,
- ▶ de promouvoir les valeurs, l'image, l'identité et les atouts de la zone par rapport à celles voisines.

Merci pour l'attention!

La Réserve de biosphère intercontinentale de la Méditerranée : un modèle de coopération transfrontalière

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L'origine des réserves de biosphère remonte à la Conférence sur la biosphère organisée par l'UNESCO en 1968. Il s'agit de la première conférence intergouvernementale au cours de laquelle la question a été abordée : comment concilier la conservation des ressources naturelles et leur utilisation, préfigurant ainsi la notion actuelle de développement durable. Les conclusions de cette conférence ont mené en 1970 au lancement du Programme de l'UNESCO sur l'Homme et la biosphère (Man and Biosphere-MAB). Parmi les points très positifs du MAB on trouve la création d'un Réseau mondial regroupant des sites qui représentent les principaux écosystèmes de la planète, dans le cadre desquels les ressources génétiques font l'objet d'une protection et les écosystèmes sont étudiés, parallèlement à des actions de surveillance et de formation. Ces sites ont reçu l'appellation de « Réserves de biosphère », en référence au programme MAB.

Cependant, la figure de Réserve de biosphère n'atteint une importance nouvelle qu'en 1992, à la suite de la Conférence sur l'environnement et le développement organisée à Rio de Janeiro par les Nations Unies, ceci du fait de son étroite relation avec les conclusions et les accords adoptés en matière de développement durable, de désertification, de diversité biologique et de changement climatique. La Réserve de biosphère apparaît alors comme un cadre de grand intérêt pour les initiatives et les projets exigeant une vision globale, impliquant que les aspects naturels et culturels des territoire concernés soient pris en considération. Les Réserves de biosphère sont considérées pour leurs particularités propres ainsi que pour le rôle qu'elles peuvent jouer au sein de l'ensemble du Réseau planétaire auquel elles appartiennent.

La Stratégie adoptée à l'occasion de la Conférence internationale sur les Réserves de biosphère à Séville en 1995, modifiée en l'an 2000 à Pamplone, se base sur dix directives dont les considérations les plus importantes sont résumés ci-après. En premier lieu, on signale la nécessité de renforcer l'identité de la figure de la Réserve de biosphère et le rôle que celle-ci doit jouer dans le cadre d'accords internationaux en relation avec ses fonctions de conservation, de développement et de connaissances scientifiques. Il est également intéressant de travailler sur la mise en valeur des aspects culturels des Réserves de biosphère, normalement éclipsés par les valeurs naturelles. Cet aspect présente un grand intérêt si l'on prend en compte l'enrichissement que la connaissance des coutumes peut apporter sur ces territoires. De plus, il facilite la communication avec la population locale et régionale, ainsi que l'implication de celle-ci dans les projets prévus dans le cadre des différentes réserves.

Les origines et l'importance des Réserves de biosphère transfrontalières

Il existe une très grande variété d'expériences dans des zones transfrontalières protégées à travers le monde qui ont été peu à peu établies selon des conventions internationales afin d'affronter des problèmes concrets ou répondre à des engagements informels. Ces initiatives sont en général encouragées par des organismes ou des institutions publiques, bien que la participation d'organisations non gouvernementales et d'agents locaux prenne de plus en plus d'importance. Les objectifs de l'expérience peuvent être réduits à la conservation de quelques éléments de la nature ou bien envisager des aspects liés à l'exploitation de ressources et à la culture, ou même être liés à des solutions pacifistes dans le cas de conflits transfrontaliers. Dans le cas des Réserves de biosphère transfrontalières (RBT), ces expériences sont réalisées dans le cadre du programme MAB, et leurs projets et pratiques de gestion transnationales impliquent la reconnaissance de l'importance qu'ont les écosystèmes pour l'exploitation équilibrée des ressources naturelles. Cette approche par écosystèmes a été adoptée par la Conférence des Parties dans la Convention sur la biodiversité (Montréal, 2000), et est considérée comme un élément capable d'aider à l'obtention d'un équilibre entre les trois objectifs de la convention : la conservation, l'exploitation respectueuse de l'environnement, et la distribution équitable des bénéfices.

Ce point de vue permet d'aborder la réalité en prenant en compte sa complexité et son dynamisme, et en considérant l'ensemble des éléments physiques et humains qui la composent, en adéquation avec les différents processus. Ce concept, considéré comme un concept de base au sein du Programme MAB et dans la définition des Réserves de biosphère, a permis de mettre à jour les RBT et de leur donner une utilité, considérant qu'il est possible dans le cadre d'un Programme international d'initier des expériences qui, tout en respectant les frontières politiques, abordent des problèmes à une échelle adaptée à chaque écosystème. Les premières Réserves de biosphère transfrontalières déclarées – Tatras (Pologne-Slovaquie) et Karkonosze (République Tchèque-Pologne) – ont été incluses dans le Réseau mondial de Réserves de Biosphère en 1992, et la dernière – qui concerne le Bénin, le Burkina Faso et la Niger – a été établie en 2002. Des expériences de coopération transfrontalière très intéressantes entre des Réserves de biosphère limitrophes étaient auparavant en cours, et certaines d'entre elles se poursuivent.

Les projets communs abordés sont variés. Certains, portant sur l'éco-tourisme, la conservation d'espèces protégées et concernant même des missions de paix, sont particulièrement intéressants. À ce jour, les Réserves de biosphère transfrontalières déclarées

se trouvent sur les continents européen et africain. Il existe aussi en Amérique du Sud, le cas particulier de La Amistad, une Réserve de biosphère reconnaissable pour son fonctionnement transfrontalier, même si elle n'a pas fait l'objet d'une Déclaration et d'une inscription en tant que telle, dans le programme MAB et dans le Réseau international.

La région Tanger-Tétouan-Alhousima (Maroc) et la région de l'Andalous (Espagne), deux régions singulières faisant l'objet de la coopération transfrontalière

Le nord-ouest du Maroc (région Tanger-Tétouan-Alhousima – TTA) et le sud-ouest de l'Espagne (région de l'Andalous), et avec leur double façade maritime qui s'ouvre à la fois sur la Méditerranée et sur l'océan Atlantique, sa grande variété de paysages, ses particularités climatiques, son histoire géologique et paléogéographique et sa position stratégique entre deux continents (l'Afrique et l'Europe), en ont fait deux régions singulières et originales. Ces deux régions hébergent une biodiversité exceptionnelle, en terme de richesse spécifiques, d'endémisme et de rareté, placée en deuxième position après la Turquie, à l'échelle de tout le Bassin méditerranéen. Particulièrement attractives, elles s'inscrivent parmi les grandes destinations touristiques.

Ce potentiel paysager a fait du tourisme une véritable force vive au service de la paix ainsi qu'un facteur d'amitié et de compréhension entre les peuples du monde. Il joue un rôle stratégique dans la création d'une synergie entre les différentes cultures et constitue un vecteur d'échange et de partage irremplaçable. Le tourisme devrait contribuer à sauvegarder l'environnement dans la perspective d'une croissance économique saine, continue et durable, visant à satisfaire équitablement les besoins et les aspirations des générations actuelles et futures. Il s'agit d'encourager des modes de développement touristique susceptibles d'économiser les ressources naturelles rares et précieuses, notamment l'eau et l'énergie, ainsi que d'éviter dans toute la mesure du possible la production de déchets.

Le projet de création de la Réserve de biosphère transfrontalière et transcontinentale entre l'Andalousie et le Maroc s'inscrit dans le contexte du Mémoire signé au mois de février 2000 entre le Ministère régional de l'environnement du Gouvernement autonome d'Andalousie et le Secrétariat d'État chargé de l'environnement du Royaume du Maroc pour le développement d'un Programme de coopération transfrontalière Andalousie-Maroc dans le domaine de l'environnement. En juillet 2003, ce Mémoire a été concrétisé et renforcé par la signature à Rabat d'une Déclaration d'intention pour la formulation de

la proposition de création d'une Réserve de biosphère transcontinentale entre le Ministre régional de l'environnement du Gouvernement de la Communauté autonome d'Andalousie et le Secrétaire général du Département des eaux et forêts et de lutte contre la désertification du Royaume du Maroc.

Le projet a été réalisé dans le cadre de la troisième période de l'initiative Interreg, en 2000-2006. Les termes de l'objectif général figurant dans la Communication (2000/C 143/08) du 28 avril 2000 de la Commission aux États membres étaient les suivants : « Renforcer la cohésion économique et sociale de la Communauté, par le biais de la promotion de la coopération et du développement équilibré de son territoire ». Dans ce même document étaient fixés les principes généraux visant à atteindre les objectifs, desquels il est possible d'en déduire la nécessité de conformer des structures réellement communes permettant d'élaborer des programmes, de sélectionner des projets, de les gérer et de les contrôler avec la participation de tous les agents impliqués : la matérialisation d'une stratégie transfrontalière ou transnationale dans un programme de développement commun ; l'encouragement à la participation au cours des différentes phases de l'Initiative, non seulement des interlocuteurs institutionnels mais aussi des interlocuteurs socio-économiques et sociaux représentant d'autres organismes ; la complémentarité avec les principaux Programmes des Fonds structurels ; une vision plus intégrée, étant donné que le Feder permet de financer des mesures de développement rural, de développement des ressources humaines et d'ajustement des structures de pêche ; et une coordination efficace avec les instruments de politique extérieure de la communauté, surtout dans une perspective d'agrandissement.

Cette nouvelle phase Interreg, si on prend en compte les expériences accumulées lors des phases antérieures, a été concrétisée au sein de trois chapitres ayant chacun ses propres objectifs de coopération destinés à des questions territoriales complémentaires et à des espaces de différentes grandeurs et situations géographiques : transfrontalier, transnational et transrégional. Le programme Espagne-Maroc se trouve dans le premier chapitre, et fait donc partie de l'Interreg III A destiné à encourager un développement général intégré entre les régions frontalières – des centres économiques et sociaux en particulier – y compris les frontières extérieures et maritimes. Les questions posées dans ce chapitre concernent la coopération entre les autorités des États voisins d'une part, et la conception de stratégies communes pour un développement territorial durable d'autre part.

La Commission a signalé huit priorités déclinées en un grand ensemble d'actions parmi lesquelles, en ce qui concerne particulièrement la coopération avec le Maroc, se trouvent notamment la protection de

l'environnement, le développement rural, urbain et côtier et la coopération entre les institutions espagnoles et marocaines. Au sein du Programme Interreg III A, la création d'une Réserve de biosphère transcontinentale figure comme un projet pouvant contribuer à la conservation des ressources naturelles en soutenant, d'une part, le développement du Réseau des sites d'intérêt biologique et écologique (SIBE) dans le Nord du Maroc et la consolidation du Réseau d'espaces naturels protégés d'Andalousie, et d'autre part, la promotion de l'usage respectueux de l'environnement de ces derniers au bénéfice des populations locales. Les objectifs généraux du projet, en accord avec ces principes, sont les suivants : fournir un instrument de gestion permettant d'encourager le développement et la consolidation du Réseau d'espaces naturels protégés d'Andalousie et du Nord du Maroc ; et promouvoir un modèle de développement durable favorisant la mise en valeur et la conservation des ressources naturelles et culturelles spécifiques et communes, dans la zone définie comme étant la Réserve de biosphère intercontinentale de la Méditerranée (RBIM), ainsi que le développement social et économique des populations rurales.

La Réserve de biosphère intercontinentale de la Méditerranée est le fruit d'une coopération transfrontalière

La Réserve de biosphère intercontinentale de la Méditerranée (RBIM) est unique au monde, du fait qu'elle relie deux continents et qu'elle englobe une partie des eaux internationales sur son territoire. Elle s'étend sur un espace de près d'un million d'hectares, partagé à peu près à égalité entre le Maroc et l'Andalousie et regroupe les aires protégées des deux rives marocaine et espagnole.

La partie qui relève du Maroc est située au cœur de la péninsule Tingitane et ne concerne, pour l'essentiel, que la partie montagnarde du Rif occidental (pays Jbala). Elle couvre une grande partie de la Province de Chefchaouen et des espaces variables de la Wilaya de Tétouan et des Provinces de Fnidek, Fahs-Anjra, Larache et Ouazzane. Les aires protégées et les sites d'intérêt biologique et écologique du Nord du Maroc qui en font partie sont : le Parc national de Talassemtane et les Site d'intérêt biologique et écologique de Bouhachem, de Ben Karrich, de Souk El Had, de Jbel Lehbib, de Brikcha, et Jbel Moussa.

Les autorités de l'Andalousie ont, pour définir le territoire de la Réserve, souhaité prendre en considération un ensemble d'espaces contigus en forme d'arc, parallèles et très proche de la mer, incluant le littoral et le milieu marin, plus précisément, le détroit de Gibraltar, lien entre la mer Méditerranée et l'Atlantique. Ainsi que la demande formulée en vue de la déclaration de

la zone en tant que Réserve de biosphère le soulignait à propos des montagnes méditerranéennes, cet espace participe à la structure générale de la région et conserve certains traits physiques et humains qui lui donne une image d'ensemble riche et plurielle.

La Réserve de biosphère intercontinentale de la Méditerranée est ainsi la première réserve de biosphère transfrontalière instituée dans un contexte d'assistance communautaire, considérant la législation environnementale et les objectifs du Programme MAB. La première proposition d'une réserve de biosphère internationale de caractère transcontinental est en cours d'élaboration. Le territoire concerné sera déterminé en considération d'un large espace de communication entre le continent africain et le continent européen, constitué par le Sud de l'Andalousie et le Nord du Maroc. Cet arc, ouvert sur la mer Méditerranée a été, au cours de l'histoire, un lieu stratégique d'échange naturel et socioculturel, avec un potentiel naturel et humain élevé. L'ensemble présente une grande diversité de paysages et de ressources, dans la plupart des cas communs entre les deux rives. La gestion et la conservation de ce territoire requièrent nécessairement une considération transnationale et, dans ce cas précis, également transcontinentale.

Malgré l'existence des deux côtés du détroit d'un riche patrimoine naturel et culturel, avec des écosystèmes et des modes de vie similaires, les pratiques d'usage du territoire et des ressources ainsi que le degré de consolidation des politiques de conservation et de gestion de ces dernières diffèrent. La mise en place d'une RBIM favorisera les deux régions, étant donné que celle-ci assurera la conservation et l'usage respectueux de l'environnement des ressources naturelles communes, grâce à de solides bases de gestion, à l'élaboration et du soutien de politiques communes, à la promotion d'associations de collectifs et d'agents ayant les mêmes intérêts, et à l'encouragement au développement socio-économique des communautés rurales.

Coopération transfrontalière en faveur d'un développement durable

L'objectif de la RBIM étant d'améliorer les conditions environnementales et de travailler pour le développement durable tout en essayant de créer et de consolider des canaux de communication et de participation des communautés locales et de développer la coopération entre les deux rives. La RBIM constitue de ce fait un territoire de qualité dont la valorisation est en cours par les deux États, le Maroc et l'Espagne. Le développement des métiers de montagne et du tourisme responsable de produits du terroir constitue donc une opportunité pour la population locale afin de créer des projets générateurs de revenus qui respectent l'environnement, la culture locale et

développent l'image de marque de la région. De ce fait, plusieurs initiatives ont été lancées: par les universités, en créant des licences professionnelles et un master spécialisé «Tourisme responsable et développement humain»; par les associations en renforçant la création des coopératives des produits du terroir, la création des gîtes, la formation des guides à l'interprétation du paysage, la création d'une offre touristique de qualité; et par les institutions: région Tanger-Tétouan, le Haut Commissariat aux eaux et forêts et à la lutte contre la désertification (HCEFLCD), MADRR, par la mise en place d'une stratégie de développement durable de ces espaces: création du Parc national de Talassemtane, création du parc naturel de Bouhachem, création d'unions de coopératives et de groupements d'intérêt économique.

Aujourd'hui, ces efforts doivent être fédérés et surtout orientés directement vers des projets générateurs de revenu au profit des acteurs locaux dont la faisabilité technique et financière est bien étudiée. La capitalisation de tout ce travail passe par la formation à des métiers de montagne afin de positionner la région sur un développement endogène à partir de ressources humaines locales qui serviront de relais afin de transmettre ces connaissances et une image de qualité aux jeunes locaux. C'est dans ce cadre que s'inscrit ce travail universitaire ainsi que celui de l'Association patrimoine développement et citoyenneté, qui vise à ajouter des valeurs et à capitaliser les différentes connaissances et compétences pour les mettre à profit en faveur d'un développement endogène durable à l'échelle de la RBIM. Une étude sur les besoins d'apprentissage, de formation et d'éducation pour le développement du tourisme responsable et communautaire du Site d'intérêt biologique et écologique (SIBE) de Jbel Moussa, qui fait partie de la RBIM, a été réalisée et de nouveaux emplois liés au secteur du tourisme, en particulier les métiers verts, ainsi que des acteurs potentiellement intéressés par la mise en marche des initiatives entrepreneuriales responsables et citoyennes à l'intérieur de la RBIM, ont été identifiés.

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Film

<http://bit.ly/1O71ZuV>

CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE Andorre La Vieille 1-2 Octobre 2015

La Réserve de la Biosphère Intercontinentale de la Méditerranée Un model de coopération transfrontalière

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Plan

- 1- Introduction et Historique
- 3- La RBIM, est le fruit d'une coopération transfrontalière
- 4- Coopération transfrontalière en faveur d'un développement durable
- 5- Recommandations
- 6- Une Vidéo

Introduction

Les Biosphères transfrontalières une solution de la discontinuité des frontières



Historique

- 1968 Conférence sur la biosphère organisée par l'UNESCO.
- 1970 lancement du Programme de l'UNESCO sur l'Homme et la biosphère (MAB).
- 1992, UN Conférence sur l'Environnement et le Développement organisée à Rio de Janeiro
- 1995 l'UNESCO Conférence Internationale sur les Réserves de la Biosphère, à Séville.

La Réserve de la Biosphère Intercontinentale de la Méditerranée (RBIM), est le fruit d'une coopération transfrontalière

-La RBIM est unique au monde, du fait qu'elle relie deux continents

- Elaborée dans un contexte de Coopération Transfrontalière

Conférence Internationale Séville en 1995,

- Évaluer l'expérience accumulée et application du Plan d'Action établi en 1984.
- Réfléchir sur le rôle que devraient jouer les Réserves à l'avenir.
- Doter cette figure de statuts qui l'aideront à atteindre ses objectifs et à remplir ses fonctions.



La région TTA(Maroc), et la région de l'Andalous (Espagne),

- S'ouvrent à la fois sur la Méditerranée et sur l'océan atlantique
- Grande variété de paysages, des particularités climatiques
- histoire géologique et paléogéographique
- position stratégique entre deux continents (l'Afrique et l'Europe),

Secteurs floristiques correspondants de Andalucía et le N. de Maroc



Coopération transfrontalière en faveur d'un développement durable:

L'objectif de la RBIM:

- Améliorer les conditions environnementales
- Travailler pour le développement durable
- Consolider des canaux de communication et de participation des communautés locales
- Développer la coopération entre les deux rives.
- Elle constitue de ce fait un territoire de qualité dont la valorisation est en cours par les deux pays.

Types de projets déjà réalisés

- Le développement des métiers vers
- Promotion du tourisme responsable
- L'encouragement du produit du terroir
- Créations des projets générateurs de revenus qui respectent l'environnement, la culture locale et le développement durable
- Création d'une image de marque de la biosphère
- Mise en œuvre d'un livre de référence sur RBIM



Plusieurs initiatives ont été lancées:

1- Par les universités en créant des licences professionnelles et deux masters spécialisés « tourisme responsable et développement humain » et « Environnement, Biodiversité et développement durable »

Plusieurs initiatives ont été lancées:

2- Par les associations en renforçant la création des coopératives des produits de terroirs, la création des gîtes, la formation des guides à l'interprétation du paysage, la création d'une offre touristique responsable de qualité

Plusieurs initiatives ont été lancées:

3- Par les institutions : Région Tanger Tétouan, HCEFLCD, MADRR): la mise en place d'une stratégie de développement durable de ces espaces : création du parc national de Talassemtane, création du parc naturel de Bouhachem, création de la RBIM, création des unions de coopératives et des groupements d'intérêt économique (GIE)

Recommandations

Recommandations

1- Aujourd'hui, ces efforts doivent être fédérés et surtout orientés directement vers des projets générateurs de revenu au profit des acteurs locaux dont la faisabilité technique et financière doit être bien étudiée.

Recommandations

2- positionner la région sur un développement endogène à partir de ressources humaines locales qui serviront de relais à transmettre ces connaissances et cette image de marque développée vers d'autres jeunes locaux.

Recommandations

3- inclure dans le Réseau Mondial de Réserves de la Biosphère, toutes les frontières à caractères rurales

Arcipelago Balkani: Alternative maps

Mrs Claudia Zanfi

Director of Green Island, Expert on history of art and culture, Italy

The aim of the Project “Alternative Maps” is to investigate the urban space and propose alternative eco-tours of the Balkans, an area marked by geopolitical and socio-territorial change, and the phenomenon of rapid transformation in the perception of place. This new geographical exploration of the territory will help form a better understanding of the places and local communities. The project aims to establish a dialogue between interdisciplinary artistic and cultural activities, to stimulate an open debate, while reconstructing the role of art, its responsibility and its relation to society.

We have explored and mapped the landscape identity of the Mediterranean, its many faces, its importance and its future. Thinking in terms of what the place can give, we may discover all the different ways in which we might understand its different layers of complexity – the relationships between different territories, shores, cities and inhabitants; a vertical and horizontal exploration of the landscape between East and West, North and South; a round trip providing new arrivals, contacts, migrations, contaminations, and endless propagations. We have initiated a circular trip, investigating the complexity and porosity of the Mediterranean borders and its landscape in areas such as Tanger, Marseille, Lampedusa, Cyprus, Beirut, Istanbul, Alexandria, Tel Aviv/Jaffa and the Balkans. Here lies a floating symmetry, generating the possibility of new maps.

Talking about the Mediterranean, the sociologist Fernand Braudel points out the contradictions of the single and multiple sea “divided between north, south, east and west”, yet united by a climate, a culture and vegetation which share common features from Cadiz to Beirut, from Jerusalem to Sicily. All within the greatest extent of *terra firma* in the world: the great and gigantic unit that is the Euro-Afro-Asian continent, a planet in its own right, a place where everything happened early on, and where man played the great scenario of his universal history, where decisive exchanges took place. The sea of choices, as a “backdrop to the great events of our history and our future”.

As we can see on these ‘new possible maps’, some borders are vanishing, some others are growing. But *landscape knows no borders!* In fact, we can find mobility without borders for fish, birds, wind, seeds, water. Landscape can also be “emotional”, an immaterial place in our minds or in our memories. Therefore, we have initiated a journey through the Alternative Cultural Landscapes and Sustainable Itinerary in the Mediterranean area. A challenging programme of eco-tours, starting from Italy, crossing water borders, travelling by boat or bus, and using mainly public and local transport, to discover the natural, architectural and cultural aspects of the Balkans. The programme, “Alternative Maps”, functions as a “cultural antenna” and “people encounterer”; we animate some of the main squares of the mentioned cities and create participatory moments for the citizens. The images feature a great mosaic that brings together landscapes, ideas, emotions, photographs and images by the artists, called on to rethink and examine the Mediterranean area as a complex open space, a place of exchange and encounter, of freedom and equity, a crossroad of cultures.

In the Mediterranean landscape, we find wild uncontaminated areas, and places with architectural or cultural infrastructures. During our eco-tours, we created a series of meetings with local communities, small agro-producers; we slept in farms and small villages; we organised guided tours by botanists, local artists and writers, to discover the most hidden places, finding “unity in diversity”. Cartography is thus the result of geography. Geography is not only a place on a map, but also knowledge, relationships and meetings.

Finally, we experienced *the landscape as a social narration*.

This programme is part of a 10-year research project, including major initiatives such as Atlante Mediterraneo, From the Balkans to the Baltic, Maps, borders and new geography, Arcipelago Balkani. It

has been developed with the support of the European Union Cultural and Educational Office, in collaboration with nine European Universities (Faculty of Architecture, Landscape Design, Sociology) and with more than 50 institutional partners across the entire Mediterranean area.

Along with this programme, a series of additional activities have been organised: lectures and symposia; city walking tours; urban interventions; international meetings; workshops for children and young students; video and photo exhibitions; and editorial projects and publications conceived as new ‘travel guides’.

More information on: www.amaze.it

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8f0>

ARCIPELAGO BALKANI Alternative Maps

Viaggio verso i territori dei Balcani

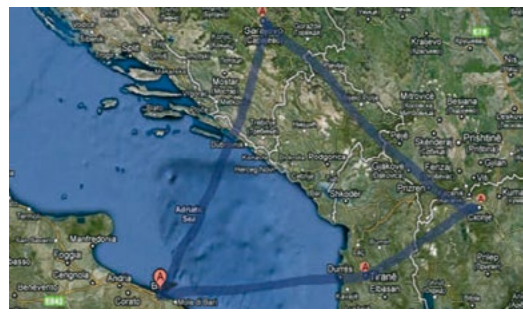
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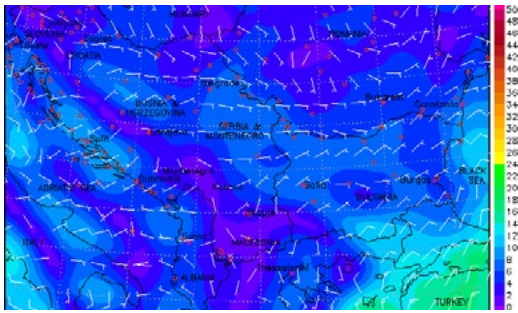
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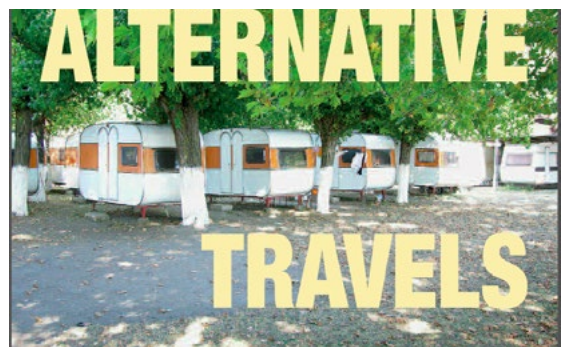
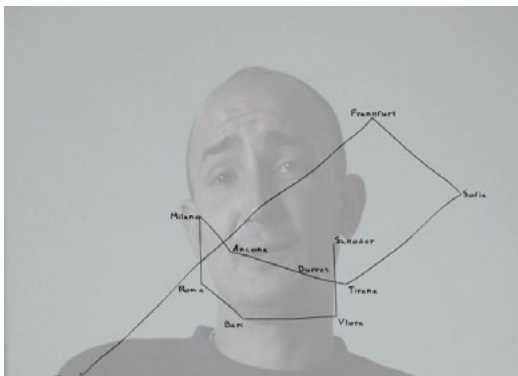
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Arcipelago Balkani

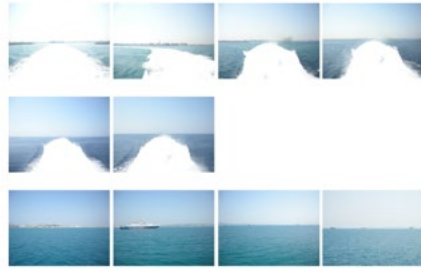


Arcipelago Balkani

Orizzonti



Arcipelago Balkani



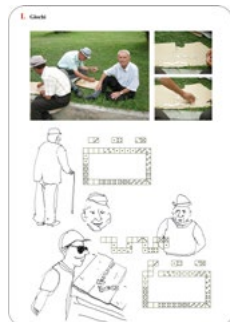
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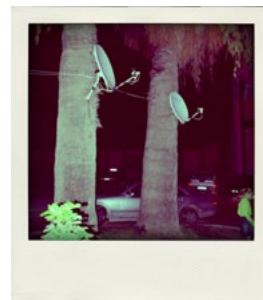
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Arcipelago Balkani

GRAZIE!

Thanks

Merci

INFO: www.amaze.it

Discussion

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Urve Sinijärv

Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Estonia

Mr William Cumming

Senior Architectural Advisor, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht, Ireland

With the participation of:

Representatives of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe; the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and other Steering Committees of the Council of Europe

Mrs Anna Steiner

Deputy Head of Department for International Cultural Affairs, Federal Chancellery, Austria

Mr Peter Ros

Senior Officer, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Netherlands

Representatives of non-governmental organisations

Mrs Cristiana Storelli

International Landscape Workshop, Switzerland

Mr Felice Spingola

President of the Scientific Committee of the Pan Studi Centre, Italy

Mrs Anna Steiner

Deputy Head of Department for International Cultural Affairs, Federal Chancellery, Austria

Dear Chairpersons,

Dear Colleagues,

Having heard very interesting examples, approaches and policies to transfrontier co-operation with shared landscapes, and questions of identity, economic challenges, joint research projects and case studies, I would like to make some remarks from a cultural perspective.

In several presentations we heard about the need for cultural co-operation, sustainable territorial development and social cohesion, as a prerequisite for democratic governance in culture. It is this interface of globalisation and local initiatives that offers great potential for developing people's identification with their landscapes and their heritage, and for the protection of cultural diversity – even more so in cross-border regions.

In these regions, we often experience people leaving rural areas, the infrastructure of which deteriorates because there are no more young people. Particularly in rural areas, access to art and culture is often difficult. However, we know that a dense cultural programme highlights the quality of life and contributes massively to the attractiveness of a region. By safeguarding heritage for local communities, we foster the people's identity, their sense of belonging and their well-being.

Transfrontier co-operation will only succeed if we safeguard cultural and natural heritage together. Examples have been presented from Lake Ohrid Region (Albania-Macedonia), Colombia (LALI) and from the North Sea (Marinescapes). Transfrontier co-operation brings benefits to the regions on both sides of the border. Let me mention two more examples from my country, Austria.

Mrs Konkoly Gyuró has spoken about the transfrontier landscapes between Austria and Hungary. Some of you will know that Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape is a common UNESCO World Heritage of our two countries. The Fertő/Neusiedler Lake area has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight thousand years. We find an extraordinary landscape and a remarkable rural architecture of the villages surrounding the lake, as well as several 18th and 19th century palaces. This area, located on the Austrian-Hungarian border, is not only characterised by diversity but it has also maintained, in terms of both natural and cultural aspects, its landscape, its socio-economic and cultural features, as well as its land-use forms. A management plan for the whole area has been developed and its implementation is supported by a joint management forum.

Another very active border region has developed between the north of Austria and the Czech Republic. Mrs Macaria has presented the project of the European Green Belt. The *Bundesländer* at the border have had several major cross-border provincial exhibitions exploring the constant change in the cultural, economic and social relations between the two countries from a cultural point of view (2013 *Old Tracks, New Paths*, 2009 *Divided – Separated – United*). Another major exhibition demonstrated the history of “Bread and Wine”. Bakeries, accommodation providers, regional economic farms and wineries have joined forces into region partners and welcomed the guests of the Exhibition in 2013.

Rather than having single projects, we should aim at constant cross-border co-operation on a regular basis, in order to make it sustainable. The project partners can learn from each other, inspire and empower each other.

Another success story is the Council of Europe and European Union European Heritage Days, that have celebrated Europe’s cultural heritage in 50 countries each year since 1991 by putting new cultural assets on view and opening up historical buildings normally closed to the public. The cultural events highlight local skills and traditions, architecture and works of art, but the wider aim is to bring citizens together even though there are differences in cultures and languages. This year’s *Tag des Denkmals* in Austria had the motto *Fire and Flame* and took place last week-end, on 27 September. As in previous years, we have organised cross-border events in co-operation with the European Heritage Days in the Czech Republic.

Thematic interventions / Interventions thématiques

**National and regional
policies, and other actions
for the landscape
Politiques nationales et
régionales et autres actions
en faveur du paysage**

Landscape planning: local diversities and general

Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia

Senior Official, Service responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Mrs Marina Gentili

Senior Official, Service responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Over the boundaries

The Italian landscape, with its rich archaeological and architectural heritage, is closely linked to the events and changes caused by men over the centuries. If we think about the recent history of the State, we can see how, before 1870, Italy was divided into several states; each of these states was characterised by a specific culture and different rules. Being influenced by these factors, the landscape clearly exemplified the differences that were present at the time of the formation of the unified State during the dissolution of the borders. For example, the landscape of the Papal State was influenced by the presence of a kind of agriculture based on wide, open fields and a less dynamic economy than the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Therefore, the control of the transformations of the territory after the unification of Italy had to keep in consideration these different realities, protecting local landscapes whilst establishing general rules. This seems to be exactly the current situation in Europe where we need to give general methodological rules that have to be effective in very different situations.

For over a century the Italian legislation focused on the identification, safeguarding and conservation of what was defined in law (1939) as natural beauty, now known as landscape heritage, establishing restrictive measures to protect this heritage with the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, the Italian Landscape Law (D.Lgs 42/2004).

Ratification of the European Landscape Convention induced the Legislator to broaden the scope of the Code; for the first time, in Article 131, landscape was defined as territory representing the identity, traits and features which are created by natural and human factors and their interrelationship. Landscape coincides with the territory in which the key element is its identity and therefore the way in which social groups relate to it. The object to be safeguarded consists of all the features that constitute the material and visible national identity, in so far as they express cultural values.

Another important innovation introduced by the Code is the concept of landscape's enhancement that helps promote the growth of culture. For the first time the dynamic concept of enhancement became part of the classical concept of safeguard. The promotion of landscape culture, in turn, is the most important activity that allows the safeguarding and improvement of the landscape. Not only the landscape heritage, but the entire Italian landscape cannot be controlled without a central assessment and management tools. For this reason, the Code includes landscape regional plans which co-ordinate the competences of the central and local governments but, first of all, proceeds with an accurate study of the territory and its values on both a general and local scale. This study allows one to detect and give value to the different identities and cultures that characterise the State.

Landscape regional plans

Landscape Regional Plans are the result of the collaboration between the local offices and the central offices of the State. The latter guarantees the uniformity of the rules all over the State's territory, keeping in consideration the safeguarding of local character. The Ministry edits the basic guidelines about safeguarding the national landscape, in order to find common strategies for the State (article 145 of the Code).

This task turned out to be difficult without a deep knowledge of the territories, and thus between 2009 and 2011 the Ministry, under the General Directorate's office, initiated some projects of study called Landscape planning: institutional collaboration, focusing specifically on three regions – Calabria, Campania and Puglia – with the purpose of providing support to the activity of landscape planning. Some results were reported on official documents.³⁸ Another institutional organism of co-ordination is the National Observatory for the quality of landscape, provided by Article 133 of the Code: it promotes studies and analyses proposals suitable for development which

it elaborates into policies for the protection and enhancement of the Italian landscape.

Its aim is to co-ordinate different governance levels and institutions (universities, the professional sectors and other institutions involved in the management of the landscape) in accordance with the European Landscape Convention.

Landscape and historical towns

The impressive diversity of the physical characteristics of the territory in the various parts of the State and its formational historical deeds have determined a stunning variety of landscapes, various typologies of settlements and the identity characteristics of the various regional areas. Such a story of secular settling has generated a large number of urban settlements, almost always conserving, even today, much of their original historical character.

The Italian cultural heritage is characterised by a network of historical centres spread across its territory, assuming different figurative characteristics in the different regional realities, thus enjoying identities even stronger than the famous heritage cities.

These historical centres have been considered – for some while now – cultural heritage, and they are subject to policies and interventions of conservation and protection, safeguarding and improvement.

Alongside the traditional instrument of territorial planning, a relevant aspect from the most recent Italian experience consists of the drafting and use of instruments (which are both more detailed and agile), based not only on prescriptions and abstract regulations, but also on guidelines and input to the activation of best practice. This facilitates correct interventions on the historical buildings, and is addressed by municipal administrations to building companies, professionals and citizens.

Our recent experience has confirmed the importance of improving and using guidelines and best practice manuals for the intervention on historical buildings. These should result from the study and comprehension of the distinctive elements and characters of buildings, both stylistic and constructive. Careful understanding of the ancient constructive typologies and modalities should certainly heighten sensitivity towards their conservation, improving the use of the most compatible and useful techniques of intervention. The combination of various typical constructive elements helps preserve and build the typical, recognisable historical characteristics of ancient contexts; on the other hand, the introduction of incorrect interventions could modify the historical image and, beyond a certain limit, destroy it.

38. Circolare n. 121/2011: Linee guida per la definizione dei criteri metodologici da adottare ai fini della ricognizione, delimitazione e rappresentazione dei beni paesaggistici, come stabilito dall'art. 143 del Codice. Circolare n. 10/2012: Approfondimenti in merito alla ricognizione dei fiumi, torrenti e corsi d'acqua (aree tutelate per legge ai sensi dell'art. 142, comma 1, lett. c).

Other topic: Circolare n. 28/2011: Configurazione e modalità di riconoscimento delle "zone di interesse archeologico"; il rapporto intercorrente tra la tutela delle "zone di interesse archeologico" e i piani paesaggistici. Circolare n. 30/2011: Le prescrizioni d'uso delle dichiarazioni di notevole interesse pubblico. Una proposta metodologica. Circolari nn. 8 e 34/2013: Interventi di trasformazione del territorio – individuazione delle misure necessarie per il corretto inserimento. Circolare n. 34/2014: Linee guida per la progettazione di interventi di riqualificazione e di restauro paesaggistico in aree a rischio per fenomeni geo-morfologici e geo-idrologici (cosiddetto dissesto idrogeologico).

A common problem is the use of cement and industrial products (eg. acrylic paints) in the remaking of plaster and its subsequent colour: the best practice consists of the use of traditional lime plasters and lime paints. A good norm is also to conserve, where possible, the original plaster with its original colour, using strengthening injections between the plaster and the wall, or inside the cracks, instead of proceeding with its demolition and complete remaking. This is in line with the Italian concept of restoration which gives great importance to the preservation of material authenticity.

The choice of colouring is also important, considering that the maintenance interventions of historic centres produce a change of colour over the centuries, through the overlapping of various layers of paint on the facades. The detection and selection of the most appropriate (usually the most ancient or most traditional) method is crucial.

Also road pavings have great importance among the elements contributing to the definition of the typical aspect of an ancient historic urban landscape. They need to be conserved, both in terms of materials and their geometrical laying scheme; in case of gaps or the need to provide partial replacements, it is important

to ensure the use of identical, or at least analogue, materials. Of course, in order to proceed correctly it is necessary to know. The guidelines may be extended to give information about the various methods of diagnosis or about the historical sources: historical cartography, documents, antique photos, old paintings, geometric surveys, cataloguing, material surveys and state of degradation.

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<http://rm.coe.int/168048d934>

LANDSCAPE PLANNING: LOCAL DIVERSITY AND GENERAL STRATEGIES

16th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
Landscape and transfrontier cooperation - The landscape knows no boundary
Andorra la Vella, Andorra, 1-2 October 2015



Ministero del Turismo e del Territorio
Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activity and Tourism
General Direction Arts e Landscape - Section III
arch. Marina Gentili
arch. Giovanni Manieri Elia

ITALY IN 1848



Ministero del Turismo e del Territorio
L'Italia nel 1848
2

ITALIAN LANDSCAPE LEGISLATION

For over a century the Italian legislation focused on the identification, safeguard and conservation of what was defined in Law (1939) as *natural beauty*, now known as *landscape heritage* establishing restrictive measures to protect this heritage.
Ratification of the *European Landscape Convention* induced the Legislator to broaden the scope of the Code; for the first time in Article 131 landscape was defined as *territory representing the identity the traits and features which are created by natural and human factors and their interrelationship*.



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3

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLANS

Not only the landscape heritage, but the entire Italian landscape cannot be controlled without a central assessment and management tools. For this reason, the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, the Italian landscape's law, includes *Landscape regional plans* which coordinate the competences of the central and of the local governments but, first of all, proceeds with an accurate study of the territory and its values in a general and local scale.



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4

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE QUALITY OF LANDSCAPE

Another institutional organism of coordination is the *National Observatory for the quality of Landscape*, provided by art. 133 of the Code; it promotes studies and analyses to elaborate proposals suitable for the definition of policies for the protection and enhancement of the Italian landscape.
Its aim is to coordinate different governance levels and institutions (Universities, the professional sectors and other institutions involved in the management of the landscape) in accordance with the *European Landscape Convention*



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5

EXAMPLE - THE REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN OF TUSCANY

STRUCTURAL INVARIANTS

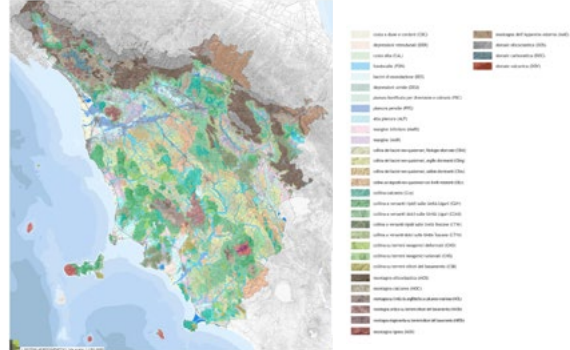
The heart of the landscape regional plan is based on four "invariants": these are the features that give identity to the landscape and that have to be safeguarded.



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6

STRUCTURAL INVARIANT n. 1

Hydro-geomorphological characteristics of watersheds and morphogenetic system



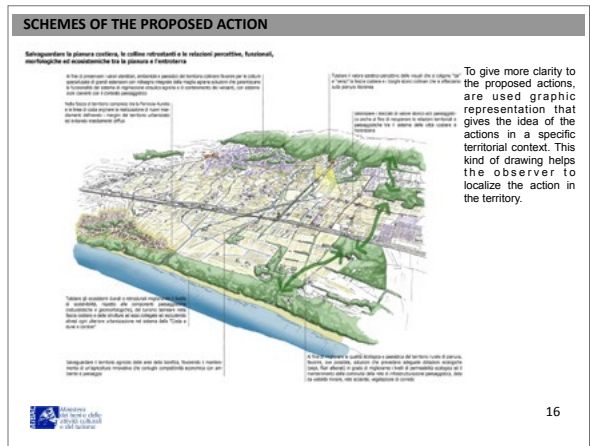
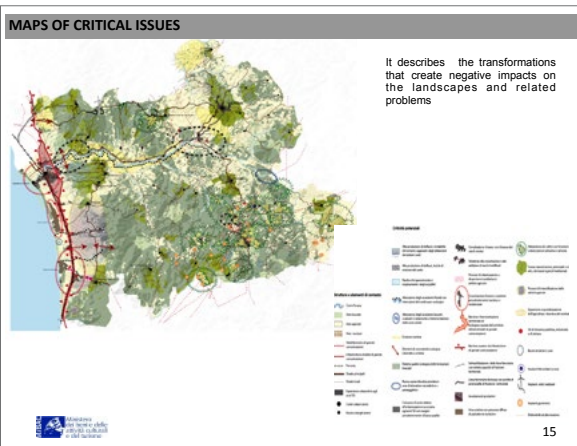
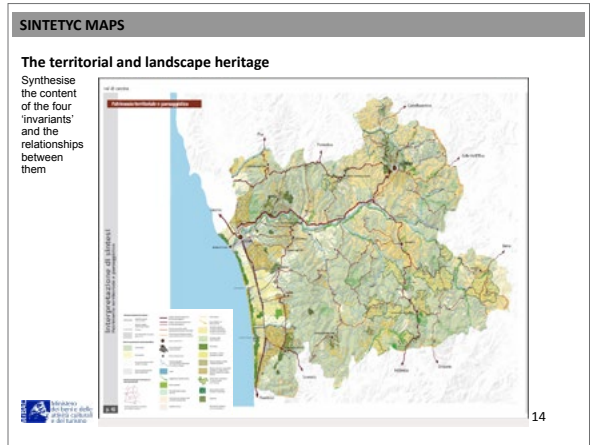
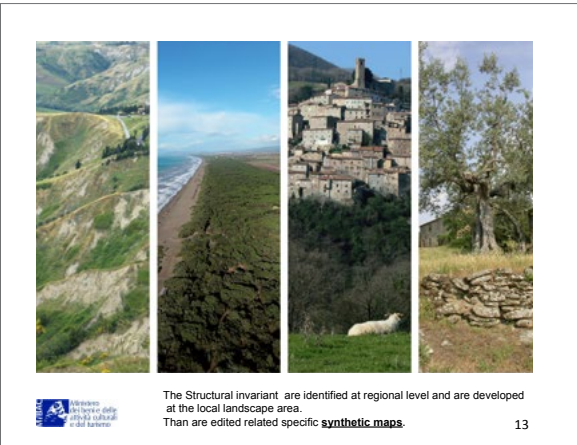
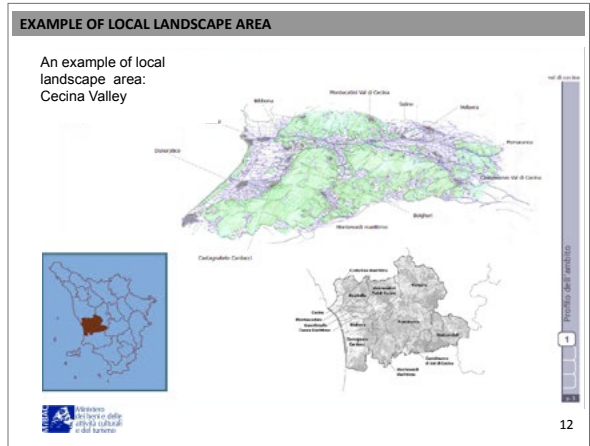
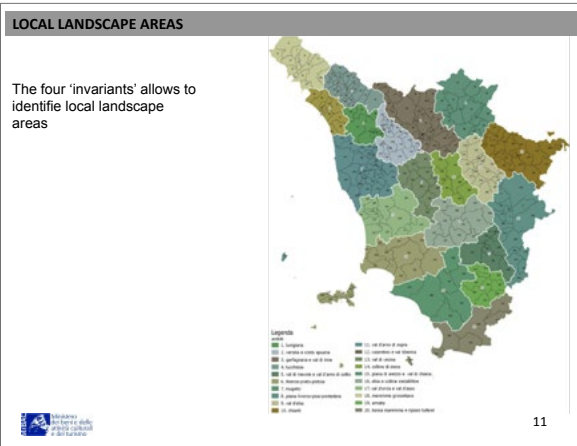
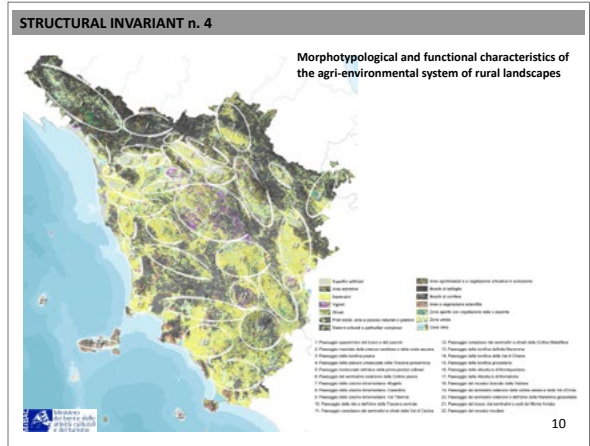
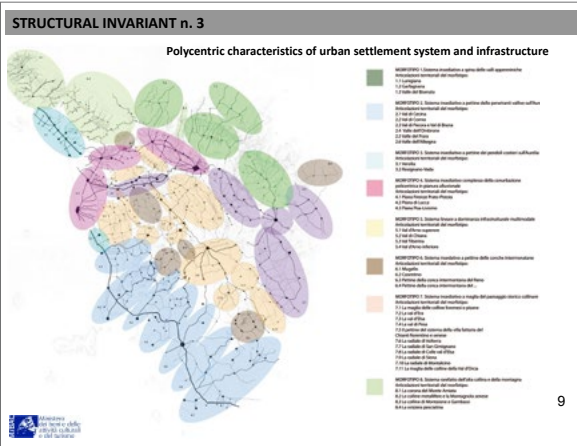
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7

STRUCTURAL INVARIANT n. 2

Ecosystem characteristics of the landscape

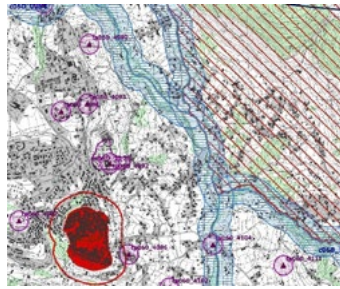


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8



EXAMPLE - REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN OF LAZIO: THE RESPECT AREA

The Landscape Plan for the Lazio Region, has made a census of all the village and towns with historical and cultural value, and has foreseen all around them a respect crown area which safeguard their relation with the countryside.



17

EXAMPLE - REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN OF LAZIO: THE RESPECT AREA



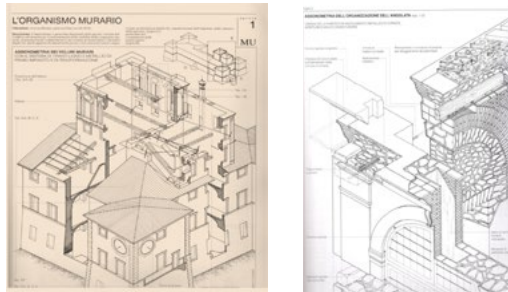
Whether this crown results already built or compromised, legislation foresees the conservation of the areas which are still free and in particular of those allowing meaningful views from and towards the ancient settlement, or anyway, prescribing re-qualifying measures.



18

CODES, BEST PRACTICE, HANDBOOKS AND GUIDELINES

Identification of stylistic and historical-traditional architectural elements (City of Rome, Restoration handbook)



19

CODES, BEST PRACTICE, HANDBOOKS AND GUIDELINES

Maintenance, restoration: rules and methods.



20

CODES, BEST PRACTICE, HANDBOOKS AND GUIDELINES

Plasters and paintings: rules and methods.



21

CODES, BEST PRACTICE, HANDBOOKS AND GUIDELINES

Paving and street furniture.

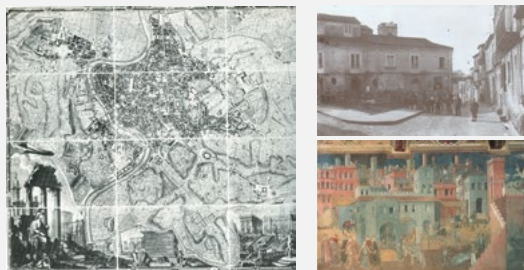


22

CODES, BEST PRACTICE, HANDBOOKS AND GUIDELINES

Knowledge instruments and survey methods:

- Historical cartography, Documents, Antique photos, Old paintings



23

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24

Catalonia's regional policy for landscape

Mr Agustí Serra Monté

Director General of Spatial Planning and Urbanism, Generalitat of Catalonia, Spain

Looking beyond our borders, gaining and sharing experiences – as we have today –, and conducting research are ways to develop and advance our understanding of landscape. Recognising that landscape is a continuous element that knows no administrative boundaries is to understand the reality of our territory, both rich and diverse. This way of thinking about, and intervening in, the landscape enables us to move towards comprehensive, universal land management which is a more modern and contemporary approach that has had a very direct bearing on spatial planning and land management.

Catalonia pledged its commitment to landscape in December 2000, when its highest representative body, the Catalan Parliament, ratified the European Landscape Convention just two months after its approval. Thereafter, this institution's concern for the preservation and improvement of the landscape came to the fore.

A major boost came with the adoption of Act 8 of 8 June 2005 for the protection, management and planning of the landscape, and the launch of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia. This has been operational since 1st March 2005 and was created a year earlier. The Observatory was conceived as the advisory body to the government of Catalonia and aimed to raise awareness of landscape matters among the general public.

In 2005, the Government of Catalonia launched its landscape catalogues, based on the Landscape Act prepared by the Observatory, with the aim of reconciling better knowledge of landscapes with intervention in the landscape. The Landscape Act describes them as “Documents of a descriptive and forward-looking nature that define the various types of landscapes in Catalonia, identify their values and state of preservation, and propose the landscape quality objectives to be met”.

These catalogues therefore represent an extremely useful tool for introducing landscape protection, management and planning policies into spatial, urban and sector planning, through the use of landscape quality objectives; for integrating new uses and built elements into the character of each landscape unit; and for promoting a form of landscape governance based on participation and consensus.

The Landscape Act stipulates that each region must have its own catalogue. So far, a total of seven have been created. Six have now been approved (Camp de Tarragona, Comarques Gironines, Terres de l'Ebre, Terres de Lleida, Alt Pirineu i Aran and Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona); Catalunya Central's catalogue is due to be approved shortly.

The creation of the seven Landscape Catalogues resulted in the very first map of the landscapes of Catalonia. With 135 landscape units, the map reveals the great diversity and value of Catalonia's landscapes. They therefore provide a good basis for developing local landscape policies and serve as a point of reference for urban planning, tourism and cultural policies.

It is worth noting that the landscape quality objectives defined by the landscape catalogues have been included in the corresponding partial territorial plans or territorial master plans prepared by the regional Ministry of Territory and Sustainability. These landscape guidelines provide a tool resulting from the Landscape Act to facilitate the transition from landscape catalogues to planning instruments, sector policies and, ultimately, action on the land. The Ministry is responsible for drawing up landscape guidelines, with advice from the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia. The landscape guidelines for the Comarques Gironines, the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and the Terres de l'Ebre have already been created. These are important and are considered among the exemplary reference texts in Europe.

The only instruments promoted by the Landscape Act at supramunicipal level are the Landscape Charters, voluntary instruments for pursuing and concluding agreements, and these are translated into real landscape strategies between municipalities (following consultation with local authorities, economic and social agents) in order to promote and implement measures aimed at improving and managing the landscape. Landscape Charters have been drawn up in Alt Penedès, Priorat, Berguedà and Vall de Camprodon.

Another tool created by the Landscape Act, this time financial in nature, is the Fund for the Protection, Management and Planning of the Landscape set aside for the development of actions related to the landscape and financed through the budget of the Government of Catalonia, with contributions from other public authorities.

Studies and reports on landscape impact and integration aim to ensure that activities carried out on rural land are properly integrated and allow the government to analyse the suitability of an urban planning activity which is recognised to have a significant impact on the landscape.

The landscape catalogues, guidelines and charters which have been created by the Landscape Observatory have had a very direct bearing on spatial planning and land management. Given that

the Catalonia Region has borders with France and Andorra, it shares the reality of a cross-border landscape identity.

Our closest experience, as we have heard in today's speeches, is the Cross-Border Landscape Plan of Cerdanya which is being developed as a tool for promoting knowledge, action and awareness and aims to engage the key social and economic agents, as well as the whole population of Cerdanya.

Cross-border landscape management is vital, since it helps highlight the quality of the landscape between territories that have always been administratively separate. There is a common strategy aimed at transmitting cultural and historical values, enhancing and recovering the identity of the area, creating and promoting a quality environment and moving towards the joint management of the territory.

The landscape is a complex, cross-cutting subject, and is therefore inevitably linked to other disciplines. This is evident when we consider its impact on the analysis, planning and decision-making carried out at urban and territorial level, both by the Government that I represent and Catalonia in general. At the moment, we are also working on new legislation, the Catalan Territory Act, which uses the landscape as a reference and incorporates the concept of a common territory, based on landscape units, as one of the foundations for developing rural land management, also at supra-municipal level.

Lastly, I would like to highlight the excellent and important work that the European Landscape Convention has brought about to date, as well as the work done by the Landscape Observatory, which has lead the way in landscape matters in Catalonia. The convention has become a strategic reference in the field of landscape on a European and global level.

In conclusion, I cannot finish without thanking the Council of Europe and partner institutions for arranging this Meeting so efficiently and making it possible for all of us to come together today to share our experiences, based on this vision of cross-border co-operation. It has shown us that a landscape knows no boundaries and that the policies and initiatives to be carried out will require a spirit of consensus, collaboration and co-operation on all sides of the border if we are to achieve a high degree of effectiveness. In short, this shared experience has provided us with the knowledge we need to continue moving towards cross-border landscape management and improvement, and to tackle new challenges.

The landscape dimension of the green infrastructure of urban areas in Central Europe

Mr Marek Degorski

Director, Institute of Geography and Spatial Organisation, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8f5>

The landscape dimension of green infrastructure for urban areas in Central Europe



Marek Degorski
Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization
Polish Academy of Sciences



 Andora 2015 

Green infrastructure - increasing the natural capital of Europe



Green infrastructure helps maintain valuable ecosystem services



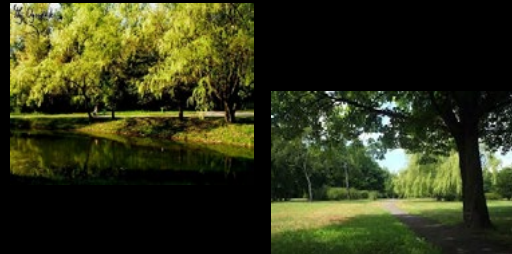
Green infrastructures increases the permeability of landscape



Ecological connection



Increasing of biodiversity in the city

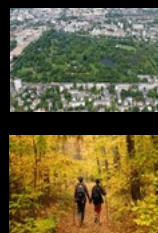


Aim of the presentation



The aim of the presentation is to show the multifunctional role of green infrastructure in urban system with particular regards to their landscape dimension.

Green infrastructure at urban area



Solutions for green infrastructure are particularly important in an urban environment in which lives more than 60% of the EU population as well as in Central European countries too. Green infrastructure in the cities is a sources of health-related benefits such as clean air and a better quality of water.

Multifunctionality of green infrastructure



Human society is dependent on the benefits provided by nature, such as: food, mineral resources, clean water, clean air, climate regulation, flood control, pollination, recreation



and important element of landscape



Green infrastructure – human health



- increases the body's resistance to environmental threats (pollution, urban heat island, content of ozon, etc)



- sanity
- reducing the perceived noise by man
- increases satisfaction with life

Urban heat island



Reduce nuisance of urban heat island (cooling center) can be achieved through integrated activities in many areas, mainly planning, infrastructural, technical, management, economic, raising knowledge and awareness of the inhabitants.



The spatial structure of land uses in Warsaw



Green infrastructure of Warsaw (according to: Degórska i inni, 2013)

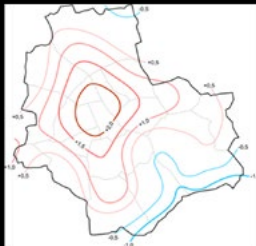
(according to: Studium uwarunkowań...)

Urban system resilience



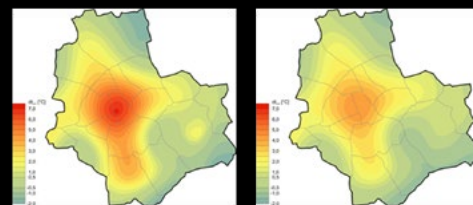
Every city system has own resilience for any impact and green infrastructure is playing a significant role in this process.

Distribution of average minimum air temperature deviations in the Warsaw area in relation to the station Warsaw-Okecie 2011



according: B. Degorska and others 2014

Distribution of minimum air temperature deviations in the Warsaw area in relation to the station Warsaw-Okecie on 23.05.2011 and in the period 20-26.05.2011



23.05.2011

20-26.05.2011

according: B. Degorska and others 2014



night

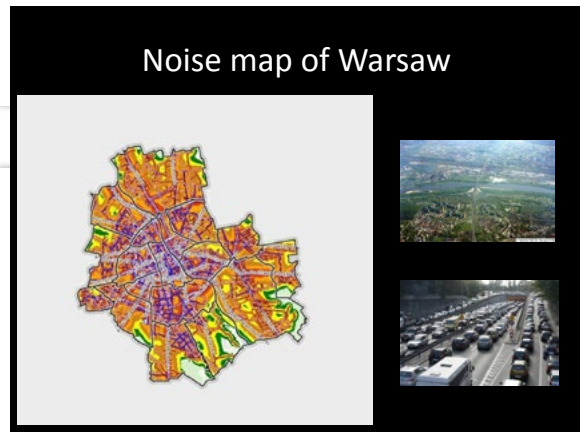
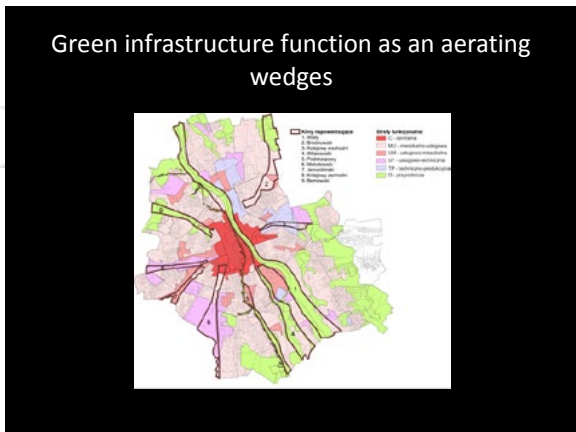
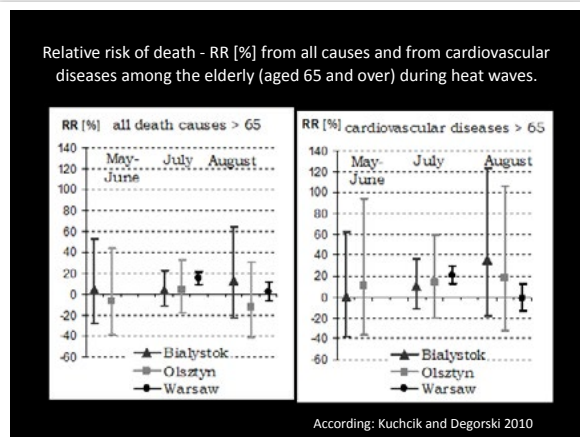
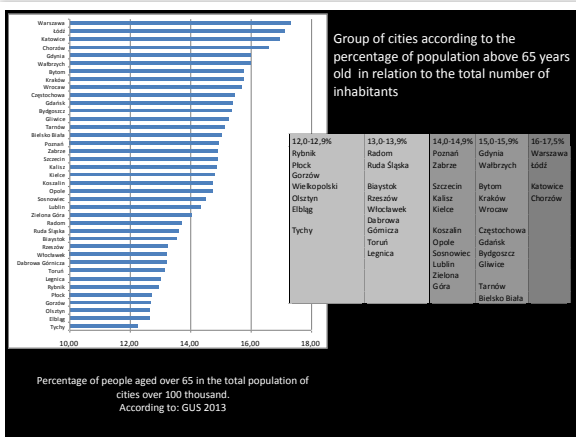
Urban heat island in Warsaw (today)

day

wg. K. Błażejczyk i inni, 2013)

Urban sprawl





Green infrastructure in Warsaw

Moreover, the overall share of green areas, including mainly parks (62 in Warsaw), lawns, forests and riverside banks (excluding green areas with residential functions) in Warsaw should amount to 30-35%. Additionally, green areas with high plants, must have a good accessibility, the best on foot, from the place of residence

Thanks for your attention

The Larissa Experiment

Mrs Nella Golanda

Urban Landscape Sculptor. Sculpted Architectural Landscapes, Athens, Greece

When I design a public space, my deep and instinctive desire is for this new space to epitomise the emotion I have felt in architectural and structured spaces; spaces that reflect the landscape and the love for detail, spaces where I walked in my childhood. I believe that the most serious events that marked my life were those as a child when I played, ran, saw the sky, the nearby mountain, the horizon of the sea, the beauty of Greek vegetation and the development of the rocks through the structural mirror, as have experienced the inhabitants of this place since ancient times. For thousands of years, from the classical temples to the humblest buildings, the inhabitants always felt the joy of experiencing the miracle of living on a human-scale. I could say that as a child I lived in an open-air museum: Greece.

Since 1970, my work has been based on the qualities of the Greek landscape through holistic design – Total Art interventions. I believe that, by living inside artworks, we exploit the opportunity to become members of urban life.

The Total Art design³⁹ of a new landscape includes the visitor's experience: it is not isolated, it belongs to the whole world. It is no longer kept in museums, nor is it the property of an individual. Art is completed in the shock of modern life, in a subtle embrace that inspires people to participate in the values of their natural and historical surroundings, not aware that they are living and breathing art.⁴⁰



39. *Total Art* operated for the re-establishment in urban life of the wider natural and historical landscape of Larissa (Town of Thessaly, Greece) from 1992 to 1998 and 2005 to 2006.

40. From N. Golanda's presentation of her work, invited by the Council of Europe, in the European Conference of Prague, entitled *Culture dans la ville – Les politiques culturelles des villes européennes aujourd'hui*, October 1993.

Larissa is an ancient riverside town in the middle of the fertile plain of Thessaly. Its history of habitation is lost in the mists of time. Major floods of the Pinios River led to its (90%) diversion in the 1930s, an action that caused the loss of the city-riverside character.

In addition, in the spring of 1941, after the bombing and the big earthquake which followed almost immediately afterwards, the city was destroyed and lost all its features, becoming a sad city. During my childhood there, I heard people like my parents passionately describing the city they had known and the landscapes they had loved in their childhood, as Larissa adjoins the Olympus mountain, the Pelion of the Centaurs and the vast famous fertile plain of Thessaly.

The lost link of the city with the mythical Pinios, a river which flows almost horizontally in Greece, from near to the Ionian Sea and emptying in the Aegean Sea, passing through the plains of Thessaly and the Tempe Gorge to the foothills of Mount Olympus, the mountain of the ancient Greek Gods, where, so they believed in ancient Greece, the water nymphs lived. This mythical element passed into stories and our childhood tales.

Its inhabitants strove for a creative emergence from the “ashes” of the city by recalling with great passion its music, history and mythology through their contact with its historical and natural landscapes. My father used to say that we lived on an archaeological palimpsest. His words were engraved in my childhood psyche.

In the 1980s, the municipal authority, having at its head the great reforming city mayor, Aristides Lambroulis, decided to proceed with the archaeological excavation of the residential hill located in the city centre, in order to reveal the magnificent ancient theatre of the 3rd century BC (which is as big as the amphitheatre of Epidauros, built in the 4th century BC).

In this fertile atmosphere of human resources, and in the endeavour to shake off its designation as one of the ugliest cities in Greece, at the end of the 1980s

the Mayor asked me “to design squares in my hometown”. The unearthing of the ancient theatre in the city centre led me to suggest the reconnection of Larissa with its lost natural and historic landscape, and in particular, with the flow of its great river, Pinios. This river flows from remote mountain springs through the fertile plain and ravines of Mount Olympus towards its delta at the Aegean Sea. The central notion of the design was the flow of the great river – the *Sculpted Larissa River*, and its three sightings in the centre, leading to the excavated ancient theatre.

The two major central city squares (more than 13 000 sq. m each) are 150 metres apart and another 150 metres from the excavation site of the ancient theatre. They are characterised by comprehensive urban landscape intervention, which enables the city of Larissa to welcome the revealed ancient theatre. By using a structured urban centre, incorporating various rhythms and qualities, I had the possibility to develop, in the river’s flow, total design interventions on a large-scale, using the spatial, natural and historic landscape.

Special emphasis in my Total Art interventions was given to the emergence of forgotten everyday experiences and connections brought about by living by the riverside, with the benefit of the waters through the line of time. On the other hand, the presence of the rhythms of the plantations and the agricultural procedures in the famous fertile Thessalian Plain help raise awareness, especially among children, about their natural, geographical and historical position.

During the construction of the squares and the *Sculpted River*, a new trend developed in the city: as the Pinios River re-entered the city’s collective conscious, many clubs were created, such as Friends of Mythological Pinios, Women and the River, etc.: many annual riverside festivals have since taken place with nominal tributes to the Nymphs of Pinios and the mythical surroundings. The reconstruction of the boundaries of Pinios River bed has been completed in recent years and a new bridge has been built in place of the old one, which was destroyed by war. The city has now recovered its riverside frontage where interesting new buildings are constructed and a new

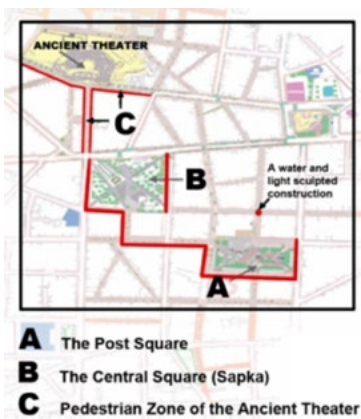


Photo from the beginning of the Ancient Theatre excavation in the 80's.

green, riverside pedestrian route has been created. In addition, due to the volume of water in the *Sculpted River*, birds have returned to the city. According to a poll in Greece five years ago, Larissa was found to be the most beloved city by its residents; a vision and a goal set by many worthy mayors during recent years. Now the city of Larissa is a candidate for European Capital of Culture 2021.

A line of the Nobel Prize awarded Greek poet George Seferis comes to mind: "*Let the children play with the ashes*".

Making European policy popular through challenge, learning, innovation, co-operation: An experiment using the European Landscape Convention: a Greek case

The project was proposed by me, as a landscape sculptor, and promoted by the Municipality of Larissa. The project aimed to create a new landscape identity for the city of Larissa, based on the enhancement of the ancient theatre. It intended to do so by involving local communities and revealing the memories of a distinctive agricultural landscape such as the plain of Thessaly with the Pinios River. The project achieved the implementation of the principles defined under the European Landscape Convention through local urban planning.

Description of the concrete targets

The design is intended to create a new identity for the city of Larissa, based on the enhancement of the ancient theatre of the city. The two main squares of the town, the central (Sapka) and the Post Office square (Tahidromiou), are included in a holistic design approach, in order to reveal the temporal historical character of Larissa. To achieve these goals, I propose the design of the *Sculpted River*, marking the lost relationship of the city with its river (Pinios) and emphasising the different landscape types of Thessaly (the uplands and the lowlands) along its route. The *Sculpted River* flows towards the ancient theatre and enables the development of the mountainous and lowland flora of the region.

Implementing agents

Main actors involved - The master plan was commissioned and supervised by the Municipality of Larissa, Technical Service Department (Mrs Vayoula Tsopanoglou). The townscape project was developed by me, as the Landscape Sculptor. (www.sculpted-architectural-landscapes.gr).

Funding - All funds for the master plan and the implementation of the project were obtained from the

Sectoral operational Programme of Thessaly, and from local funding.

Public participation - A public participation process was embedded through the development of the project, during the process of construction. Local craftsmen and art students from the free workshop of fine and applied arts of the Art Gallery of Larissa (Museum Katsigra) were involved during the construction of mosaic duplicates of the originals which were found during the excavations of the centre of Larissa.

The challenge

The challenge was to enhance public awareness of the historical landscape of Larissa and to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, culture and the environment. It aims to alter the landscape character of big cities and to raise consciousness among the citizens of the local historical characteristics of their town. A further challenge was to educate people, especially children, that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being, and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

The solution

Measures and actions proposed to address the project challenges - The aim of the master plan was to increase people's awareness about the lost relationship of the city of Larissa with its historical and mythical Pinios River (due to floods, natural disasters and bombings) and to re-establish this connection. In addition, the plan aimed to prepare the city centre to accommodate the revealed ancient theatre, which is located a few metres from the central squares. The Post Office square represents the strong water flows from the mountains of Thessaly, guided by three sections of the sculpted river (local loops) to the ancient theatre. It represents the landscape of the uplands of Thessaly. The plant species have been selected to create this atmosphere. The archaeological value of the city's underground has been emphasised by incorporating 24 replicas of floor mosaics (from the Archaeological Museum) into areas of seating. Information points are provided nearby, providing details about the address (name and number of the street), where these were found, and the year of their excavation. Central (Sapka) square represents the landscape of the lowlands of Thessaly and is designed to create an impression of this type of landscape. The large scale urban-sculpted planting design has taken account of the choice of plant size, and here the river emerges with a strong current, providing the potential of light refraction, both day and night. The design of the features is to be consistent with the intended perspective, with benches designed in the form of bales of straw and lamp posts in the form

of countryside telegraph posts. The sculpted river is designed to convey a sense of the archaeological richness of the city, penetrating both squares and giving the impression that the river crosses the city underground. The Ancient Theatre was highlighted by the holistic design of the pedestrian improvements. The pavement design represents the ground-plan of ancient buildings existing under the city of Larissa, originating from the Neolithic era to the Classical and Byzantine periods, creating a palimpsest of the presence of different civilisations.

Degree of success in achieving the challenges - The biggest success is that Larissa has become the most beloved city among its citizens in Greece, with a variety of cultural thematic events along the Pinios River. New groups for the protection of the river's history and landscape have been created. In 2008, the project of the pedestrianisation of the ancient theatre was granted the first Award of Landscape Architecture of Archaeological sites by the Greek Association of Planners. In 2011, Panhellenic Union of Architects (SADAS) organised a congress in Larissa under the title: "Water: an important design tool for contemporary cities".

Methodology proposed to reach the desired outcome

Instruments used - The landscape interventions involved the following steps: identification and evaluation of the present situation of the landscape and buildings; analysis of the relationship of the historic centre with the Pinios River in a broader geographical context; assessment of the elements and characteristics of the landscape of Thessaly; development of a master plan presenting the design concept based on total art. The primary design key concepts are: human scale and residents' daily lifestyle are incorporated in the design; space is treated as habitable sculpture, creating the sense of a Total Art; the new landscape becomes a landmark; exploration through design of natural phenomena and rhythms; dialogue between historical and natural environment; revealing the lost way of life in Mediterranean public spaces; the experience offered by living in the heart of the total art sculptured spaces enhances human relations among the inhabitants (especially among children) and contributes to a daily communication with art. The key proposals, as identified in the master plan, seek to promote the historical identity of the city of Larissa and to re-establish the connection of the city with its river, by a selective number of redesigned public spaces. Within these proposals, three public spaces

have been designed in relation to each other and to the Pinios River. These projects of Total Art create an art consciousness among the users, and especially the children, increasing awareness of the value of landscapes.

Lessons learnt - This is an example of good practice co-operation between the designer, the local authority and the citizens of Larissa. It illustrates that projects which obtain the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities can succeed. With the active participation of the interested parties, as advocated by the European Landscape Convention, it was more viable to identify this particular landscape throughout its territory. People have realised that, following this project, their lives have improved, environmental restoration has been achieved and tourism increased.

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Material from the archives of "Sculpted Architectural Landscapes" N Golanda + A Kouzoupi" organised for the participation in the European E-CLIC Programme of the European Landscape Convention, *Making european policy popular through challenge, learning, innovation, co-operation: An experiment on the European Landscape Convention*. Project presentation for E-CLIC by Dr. E.Gkoltsiou, Landscape Architect – PRISMA S.A.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d932>

Film

<http://bit.ly/1O71H73>





The Larissa Experiment

by Nella Golanda
Urban Landscape Sculptor

Total Art operations for the reestablishment in urban life of the wider natural and historical landscape 1992 – 2006 Larissa

Larissa is an ancient riverside town in the middle of the fertile plain of Thessaly. Its timeless habitation is lost in the mists of history. Major floods of the Pinios river led to its (90%) diversion in the 1930s, an action that had as a consequence the loss of the riverside – city character.

In addition, in the spring of 1941, after the bombing and the big earthquake which followed almost immediately, the city was destroyed and lost all her characteristics, becoming a sad city.

Living my childhood there, I heard people like my parents describing with great passion the city they knew and the landscapes they loved in their childhood as Larissa adjoins the Olympus mountain, the Pelion of the Centaurs and the vast plain of Thessaly.

The lost link of the city with the mythical Pinios river which flows almost horizontally in Greece, almost from the Ionian Sea to the Aegean Sea where it empties, passing through the plains of Thessaly and the Tempe Gorge to the foothills of the Olympus mountain, where, as they believed in ancient Greece, the water nymphs lived. This mythical element passed on stories and our childhood tales.

I remember its inhabitants strove for a creative emergence through the ashes of the city by learning with great passion its music and history through their contact with its historical and natural landscapes. My father used to say that we live on an archaeological palimpsest. His words were engraved in my childhood memory.

In the 1980s the municipal authority, having at the head the great reformer city Mayor, Aristides Lambroulis, decided the archaeological excavation of the residential hill located in the city center in order to discover the magnificent ancient theater of the 3rd century BC, as big as the ancient theatre of Epidaurus.

In this fertile atmosphere of human resources, trying to shake off the designation of one of the ugliest-neutral cities in Greece, the Mayor asked me at the end of that decade "to design squares in my hometown as well." The emergence of the Ancient Theatre in the city center led me to suggest the reconnection of the city of Larissa with its lost natural and historical landscape and in particular with the flow of its great river, Pinios, which flows from remote mountain mouth through the fertile plain and ravines of the Olympus mountain towards its end at the Aegean Sea. The central idea of the design would be the flow of the great river - the "Sculptured Larissa River", the three recurrences in the center with local recycling of large quantities of water leading to the excavated Ancient Theatre.

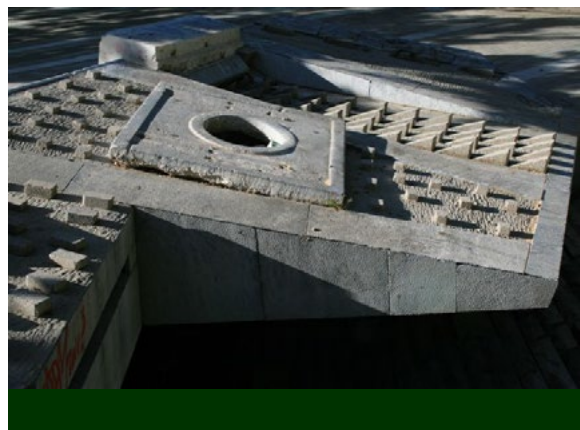
The two major central city squares (more than 13.000 m2) are 150 meters apart and another 150 meters from the Ancient Theatre. They are characterized by a comprehensive urban landscape intervention, which enables the city of Larissa to welcome the revealed Ancient Theatre, by using a structured urban center, where various rhythms and qualities have the possibility to develop, "in the river's flow", through total design interventions, in a large-scale, a spatial natural and historical landscape.

Special emphasis in my Art Total interventions was given for the emergence of forgotten everyday experiences and relations of living in the riverside and the benefit of the waters through the line of time. On the other hand, the presence of the rhythms of the plantations and the agriculture procedures in the famous fertile Thessalian Plain help the awareness especially of children about their natural, geographical and historical position.

During the construction of the squares, as the Pinios River reenters to city life, many clubs are created, such as "Friends of mythological Pinios", "Women and the river", and many annual riverside festivals with nominal tributes to the Nymphs of Pinios and the mythical surroundings take place. The reconstructing of the boundaries of Pinios River bed is completed and a new bridge is constructed in the place of the old one, destroyed by war. The city now recovers its riverside front where new interesting buildings are constructed and a new riverside green pedestrian route is created. In addition, due to the configuration of the Pinios waters, birds came back to the city. According to a recent poll in Greece, Larissa was found to be the most beloved city from its residents; a vision and a goal set by many worthy Mayors during the recent years. Now the city of Larissa is candidate for European Capital of Culture 2021!

A line of the Nobel Prize awarded poet **George Seferis** comes to mind:

"Let the children play with the ashes"



All the material belongs to the archives of "Sculpted Architectural Landscapes@ N Gollanda + A Kouzoupi" and was organized, for the participation in the European ECLIC Program of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) "Making European Policy Popular through Challenge Learning, Innovation, Cooperation: An experiment on the Landscape Convention / E-CLIC - GOOD PRACTICES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE POLICIES: Great case studies" by Dr. Anastasi Groutova - Landscape Architect, in collaboration with PRISMA, with the title: "Total art operations for the reestablishment of the natural, historical and cultural landscape of the city of Larissa", and was described as one of the most outstanding good practices of urban landscape in Greece, showing a successful increase in awareness, participation and interaction of citizens with the European Landscape Convention (ELC).

Nella Gollanda www.sculpted-architectural-landscapes.gr

**"Large scale inhabited sculpted public space"
In dialog with the broader historical and geographical context**

elclic Challenge Learning Innovation Cooperation

E-CLIC Case Study #8

Larissa

1. Description and context: a brief introduction

"Total art operations for the reestablishment of the natural, historical and cultural landscape of the city of Larissa". The project has been promoted by the Municipality of Larissa, and aims to create a new landscape identity for the city based on the enhancement of the ancient Theatre. It intends to do so by involving local communities and revealing the memories of a distinctive agricultural landscape such as the plain of Thessaly with the Pinios river. The project implements the principles defined under the ELC (2010) through local urban planning.

2. Country

Greece

3. Location

Larissa (Central Greece- Thessaly)



4. Year

1992 - 2006

5. Landscape Type

Urban

6. Policy associated with (please note if this project is part of a wider sustainable development strategic and political framework)

The project is associated with the general strategic policy of the Municipality of Larissa to reveal the ancient theatre (3rd Century BC) of the city and to reform city centre.

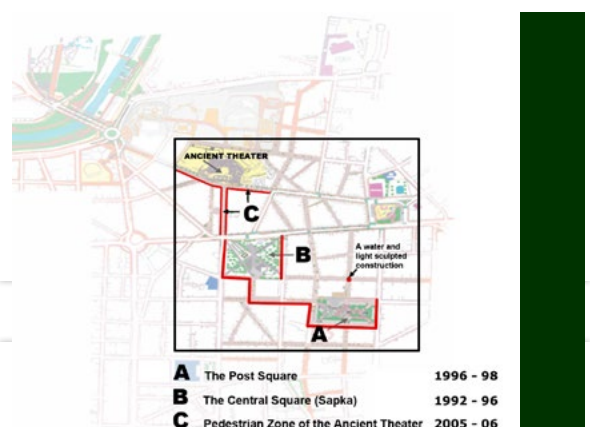
7. Policy target associated with the implementation of the project:

7.1 Type of target

Planning

7.2 Description of the concrete targets

The project aims to create a new identity for the city of Larissa based on the enhancement of the city's Ancient Theatre. The two main squares of the town, the central (Sapka) and Post Office square (Tahidromiou), are included in a holistic design approach, to highlight the temporal historical character of Larissa. To achieve these goals, the masterplan proposes the design of "the sculpted river", marking the lost relationship between the city with its river (Pinios), and reestablishing the different landscape types of Thessaly (the uplands and the lowlands) along its route. The "the sculpted river" flows towards the Ancient Theatre and enables the development of the mountainous and lowland flora of the region.



8. Implementing agents

8.1 Main actors involved

The Masterplan was commissioned and supervised by the Municipality of Larissa, Technical Service Department (Ms Vaynula Tsopanoglou). The townscape project was developed by the Landscape Sculptor Ms Nella Gollanda (www.sculpted-architectural-landscapes.gr).

8.2 Funding

All funds for the masterplan and implementation of the project have been obtained from the Sectoral Operational Program about Thessaly and from local funding.

8.3 Public participation

A public participation process was embedded through the development of the project, and process of construction. Local craftsmen and art students from the Free Workshop of Fine and Applied Arts of Art Gallery of Larissa (Museum Katsigra) were involved during the construction of mosaic duplicates of the originals, which were found during the excavation of the center of Larissa.

9. Contributions to the specific measures proposed by the ELC

Awareness Raising

10. The challenge

The challenge is to enhance public awareness of the historical landscape of Larissa, and to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, culture and the environment. It aims to alter the landscape character of big cities and to raise consciousness amongst citizens of the local historical characteristics of their town. A further challenge is to educate people, especially children, that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

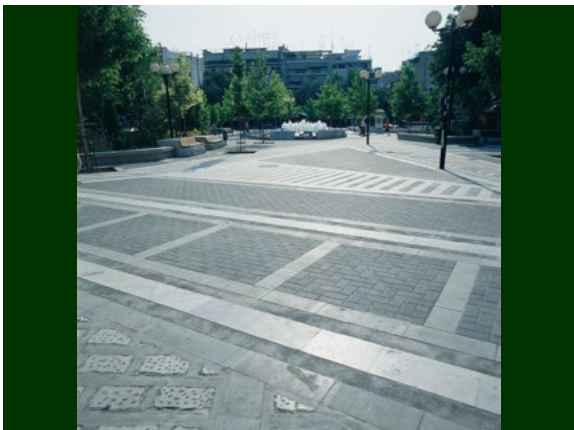
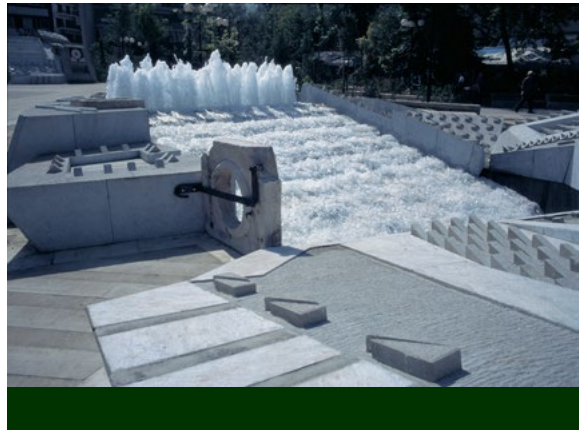
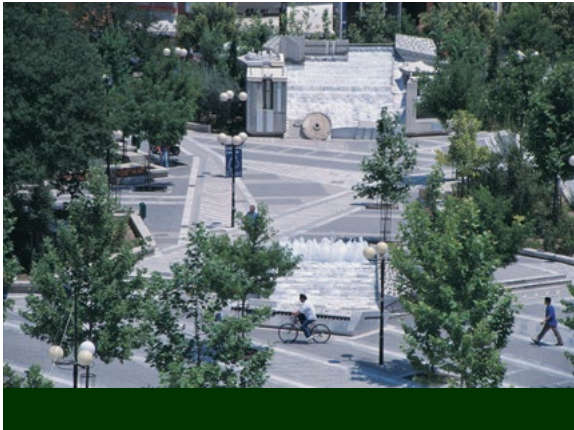
11. The solution

11.1 Measures and actions proposed to address the project challenges

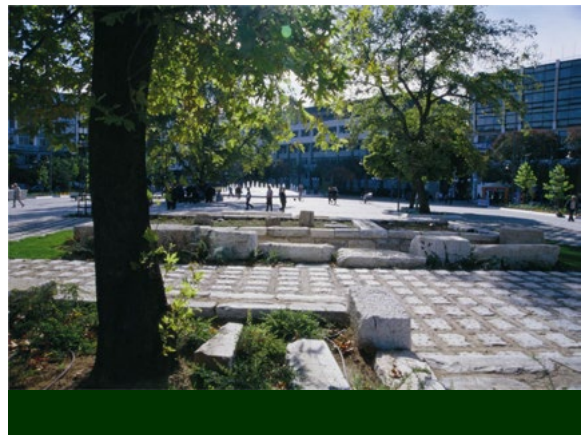
An aim of the Masterplan is to increase people's awareness about the relationship of the city of Larissa with its historical and mythical Pinios River (e.g. floods, natural disasters and bombings) and to re-establish this connection. It also aims to "prepare" the city centre for the accommodation of the revealed Ancient Theatre, which is located a short distance from the central square.



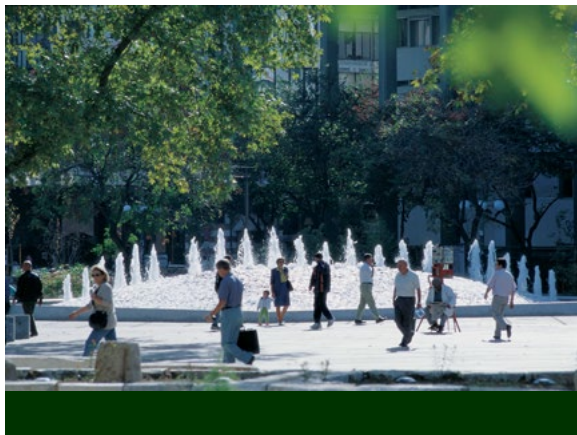
ii) Post office square represents the strong water flows from the mountains of Thessaly, guided by three sections of the "sculpted river" (focal loops) to the Ancient Theatre. It represents the landscape of the uplands of Thessaly. The plant species have been chosen to create an appropriate atmosphere. The designer has emphasized the archaeological value of the city's underground by incorporating 24 replicas of floor mosaics, from the Archaeological Museum, into areas of seating. Information points are located close to the seating, providing details about the address (name and number of the street), where these are found, and the year of their excavation.



iii) Central (Sapka) square represents the landscape of lowlands of Thessaly and is designed to create an impression of this type of landscape. The planting design has taken account of the choice of plant size, and here the river appears with high strong waterflow providing the potential of light refraction, during the day and night.



The design of the features is to be consistent with the intended perspective, with benches designed in the form of balls of straw and lamp posts at an appropriate height.
The "sculpted river" is designed to convey a sense of the archaeological richness of the city, penetrating both the squares and giving the impression that the river crosses the city underground.





iii)The Ancient Theatre was highlighted by the holistic design of pedestrian improvements. The pavement design represents the groundplan of ancient buildings existing underground the city of Larissa, originating from the Neolithic era, through the Classical and the Byzantine Periods, creating a palimpsest of the presence of different civilizations.





11.2 Degree of success in achieving the challenges

The biggest success was that Larissa has become the city in Greece which is the most beloved amongst its citizens, with a number of cultural thematic events along the Piniot River, and new groupings created with an aim of protecting of river's history and landscape. In 2008, the pedestrianisation project of the Ancient Theatre was granted the first award of landscape architecture of archaeological sites by the Greek Association of Planners. In 2011, SADAS (the Panhellenic Union of Architects) organised a congress in Larissa with the title "Water: an important design tool for the contemporary cities".

11.3 Main factors in the consecution of proposed objectives

The involvement of local communities throughout the process of the project.

12. Methodology proposed to reach the expected solution

12.1 Instruments used

The landscape design process of the project involved the following steps:

- Identify and evaluate the present situation of the landscape and the buildings
- Analyze the relationship of the historical centre with Piniot River in a broader geographical context
- Assess the elements and characteristics of the landscape of Thessaly
- Develop a master plan presenting the design concept based on total art

The primary design key concepts are:

- Human scale and local daily lifestyle incorporated into the design
- Space is treated as a habitable sculpture, creating the sense of a total art
- The new landscape becomes a landmark
- Exploration through design of the natural phenomena and rhythms
- Dialogue between historical and natural environment
- Revealing of the lost way of life in Mediterranean public spaces

The experience offered by living in the heart of the total art sculptured spaces contributes to a daily communication with art, as well as enhancing human relations among the inhabitants and especially among children. The key proposals, as identified in the Masterplan, seek to promote the historical identity of the city of Larissa and to re-establish the connection of the city with its river by a number of redesigned public spaces. Within these proposals, three public spaces have been designed in relation to each other and to the river. These projects of "art total" create an art consciousness among the users and especially the children, increasing awareness of the value of landscapes.

12.2 Participation process involved

In addition to the strong participation of local craftsmen and art students, this project is a good example of participation, supervision and management led by the public authority.



13. Lessons learnt

This project is an example of good practice of cooperation, in this case between the designer, the local authority and the citizens of Larissa. It illustrates that projects which obtain the participation of the general public, and local and regional authorities can prove successful. With active participation of the interested parties, as advocated by the ELC, it was more viable to identify this particular landscape throughout its territory. People realized that after this project their life has been improved, environmental restoration achieved, and tourism increased.

14. Key References

Giakoumakatos, A. (2001). Architecture and Critique. Athens: Nefeli

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Andalusia: the landscape knows no boundary

Mrs Eva Gamero Ruiz

Inspector of Regional Planning and Urbanism, Junta de Andalusia, Sevilla, Spain

Mrs Maria Gema Macías Sañudo

Inspector Regional Planning and Urbanism, Junta de Andalusia, Sevilla, Spain

One of the main objectives of the Council of Europe in general, and the European Landscape Convention in particular, is to promote common legal rules and shared solutions to the main problems of society. Therefore, we would like to focus our contribution on the current state of the legal protection of transboundary landscape.

We must say that the awareness of the landscape as a transfrontier dimension – which has, to date, been the domain of landscape architects, geographers, planners and poets – is gradually growing in the minds of legislators and jurists. However, we must recognise that the protection of transboundary realities has not yet matured enough, at least compared to what happens with the landscapes under the rule of a single state sovereignty. In any case, it would be unfair to say that the law of the member States of the Council of Europe is indifferent to protection from transfrontier landscapes.

The European Landscape Convention itself, displaying the very wisdom of the great standards, provides in Article 9 that: “The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation at a local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes”. The Recommendation CM/Rec (2008) considers that “Transfrontier co-operation may result in joint landscape protection, management and planning programmes and take the form of instruments and measures agreed between the authorities (different administrative levels and general and sectoral competences) and relevant stakeholders on both sides of the border. Transfrontier co-operation is possible not only between neighbouring states but also between neighbouring regions and communities in the same state which have different landscape policies, on the basis either of territorial contiguity or common features”.

It is very important to highlight that a significant number of the Council of Europe Member States are also members of the European Union. Consequently, when we talk of neighbouring countries that are part of the European Union or not, EU regulations should be applied in environmental protection. In particular, the regulation of the so-called Strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes shall apply. As we know, the landscape is the subject of environmental assessment for the European Union legislation, since it is not possible to separate landscape and the environment. By landscape, we mean legally complex, composed of plurality, dynamic and static, tangible and intangible, objective and subjective, natural and cultural elements. The consequence is that the environmental assessment of plans and programmes must weigh the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be impacted, because of the effects on areas or landscapes with a protection range recognised at national, European Union or international levels.

The comprehensive environmental concept which covers the landscape is accompanied by the establishment of a special protection regime, when the stage of a project or programme undergoing strategic environmental assessment is a transfrontier landscape. In that case, under Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe of 13 December 2011: the directive obliges the promoter State to open a period of bilateral consultation with the other State concerned, in order to study the significant effects that the current plan or programme may have on the environment and the landscape, and negotiate measures, if any, which can be agreed to abolish or reduce them; and the directive obliges the State to guarantee the promoter participation and hearing of the population of another State beyond its borders,

in the process of approval of the plan or programme, as it treated its own people.

If the transfrontier impact on scenic areas occurs between States of the Union with non-members, the State is obliged to verify whether they are signatories to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, made in Espoo (Finland) on 25 February 1991. The ratification of this convention imposes upon the signatory States (as a binding obligation under international law, and within the framework of the environmental assessment) the duty to establish consultation periods on the effects that a project may generate in the landscape (as a constituent part of the environment). In addition, it must incorporate, as far as possible, the comments of another State in the decision finally adopted. It also provides: a surveillance system "after the potential impacts of the project, audited in the transfrontier landscape"; and a system for resolving disputes between States which may lead to a ruling of the International Court of Justice or international arbitration.

Finally, in relation to the aggressions of the border landscape, whether the opposing States are members of the Council of Europe, non-members of the European Union, or which have not signed the Espoo Convention, it would be appropriate to bear in mind the bilateral nature of these issues, according to Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention.

Film

<http://bit.ly/1O71QaS>

Works of Landscapefor...

Mr Paolo Castelnovi
President, Association Landscapefor, Torino, Italy

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8f4>



Trois initiatives d'intérêt international

Un Atlas des paysages actifs
une vitrine des initiatives des autorités locales et du tiers secteur pour la valorisation du paysage en Europe

Le Prix Faire paysage,
institué par la Province Autonome de Trento étendu aux territoires alpins italiens, français, suisses, allemands, autrichiens et slovènes

La participation aux initiatives Alcotra pour la mise en valeur des paysages abandonnés de la moyenne montagne, avec la nouvelle association **Campobase1000.**

Via della Basilica 3/5,
Galleria Umberto I, scala C
10122, Torino

S: www.landscapefor.eu
M: info@landscapefor.eu

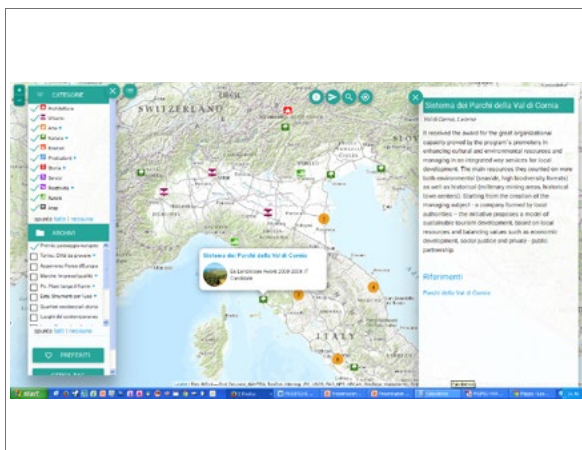
1
Trois initiatives d'intérêt international de l'Association Landscapefor

Un Atlas des paysages actifs
une vitrine des initiatives des autorités locales et du tiers secteur pour la valorisation du paysage




L'intention est de documenter toutes les actions et les initiatives et surtout de permettre à chacun de gérer un espace pour illustrer ses initiatives et pour faciliter la création de réseaux avec les autres acteurs concernés.

Pour information et participation : www.landscapefor.eu ; info@landscapefor.eu



2
Trois initiatives d'intérêt international de l'Association Landscapefor:

Le Prix Faire paysage,
étendu aux territoires alpins
italiens, français, suisses, allemands, autrichiens et slovènes,
institué par la Province Autonome de Trento



Le Prix sélectionne des travaux, des projets et des initiatives qui, conformément aux prescriptions de la Convention européenne du paysage, réalisent des objectifs de haute qualité en termes de paysage et de réseau écologique, tels que des outils de programmation, des initiatives de gestion, des interventions d'aménagement du paysage et des actions culturelles.


La sélection se divise en trois différents domaines thématiques:
La Programmation, l'aménagement
Les signes dans le paysage
La culture, l'éducation et la participation
 La sélection triennale, à sa première édition, ouvre à la mi-October 2015 et son délai est à la fin de Janvier 2016.

Pour information et participation : www.premiofarepaesaggio.it ; info@landscapefor.eu

3
Trois initiatives d'intérêt international de l'Association Landscapefor:

La participation aux initiatives **Alcotra** (Alpes Latines COoperation TRAnsfrontalière) pour la mise en valeur des paysages abandonnés de la moyenne montagne.

A ce fin, on a constitué l'Association **Campobase1000**, www.campobase1000.it ; qui rassemble experts et amateurs pour activer projets et interventions d'aménagement de réseau sur les zones alpines, liés à la revitalisation des villages et des contextes agricoles et forestiers abandonnés, avec nouveaux avantages pour nouveaux habitants.



Landscape Observatory of the Po Delta and its cultural heritage

Mrs Donatella Diolaiti

Green Design Lab Plus, Consorzio Futuro nella Ricerca Ferrara, Italy

Mrs Silvana Luciani Davide Precisvalle

Green Design Lab Plus

“Landscape Observatory of the Po Delta and its cultural heritage” is the title of the research project carried out at the Green Design Lab Plus, a laboratory dedicated to the research, education and services for the promotion and optimisation of analytical practices and designed to improve conditions for an eco-sustainable environment, land, landscape and city.

The Green Design Lab Plus is a non-profit laboratory (www.cieffeerre.it) which aims to develop, in a multi-disciplinary and holistic manner, the topic of eco-sustainability towards environmental, economic and social well-being for communities. The landscape of the Adriatic coast, from the lowlands of the Po Delta to the salt flats of Cervia, has, over time, been the subject of research, economic, environmental and social analysis. The natural heritage of this extraordinary part of Emilia Romagna constitutes an important natural, homogenous environment of water, soil, vegetation and animals. To protect the terrestrial landscape, lagoon and marine, the region of Emilia Romagna registered by the Regional Law 27 on 2 July 1988 the features of the Regional Park of the Po Delta.⁴¹

41. Protected area: 53 653 hectares; 9 municipalities; 6 field stations (Mesola, Goro, Codigoro, Comacchio, Argenta, Ostellato, Portomaggiore, Ravenna, Cevia); 279 966 inhabitants. It also includes territories that are part of the reservoir of other rivers, Reno, Lamone, Bevano. The land is organised in 6 stations: 1-Mesola, Goro, Volano; 2-Comacchio Historic Center; 3-Comacchio Valleys; 4-San Vitale Pinewood and Pialasse Ravenna; 5-Campotto Argenta, 6-Classe Pinewood and Salt flats of Cervia. Similarly, within the Regional Law 36 of 8 September 1997 the Veneto region constitutes, the Park of the Po Delta Veneto has the following dimensions and numbers: Protected area: 12 592 hectares; 9 municipalities – Rosolina, Porto Viro, Taglio di Po, Porto Tolle, Ariano Polesine, Corbola, Papozze, Adria, Loreo; 73 000 inhabitants. It includes most of the delta geography of the Po basin.

This stunning part of Italy presents some intense anthropic activities: human activity is clearly visible in the management of fisheries, agriculture and the immense wealth of the cities, towns and villages that make up the cultural heritage and urban development of this part of the Adriatic coast. In June 2015, part of these territories was included in the network of the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme of UNESCO: the purpose of the programming established in 1970 is to "promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between human communities and ecosystems, creating the preferred locations for research, training and environmental education, as well as centres of policy experimentation, targeted development and territorial planning".⁴²

Ravenna and Cervia are not included in the Memorandum of the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme of UNESCO. The research project led to the founding by Green Design Lab + of the Landscape Observatory of the Po Delta and its cultural heritage. Green Design Lab + shares the observation of the need to unite the territories under one, homogeneous intent, to co-operate between the different political landscapes.⁴³ This activity will be subject to

europlanning and regional planning shared with local people, the associations in the area and local governments: thus the aim is to achieve an environmentally sustainable welfare for all and avoid favouring one aspect over the other, the economy or the environment, the work on the nature or the political preferences of the people.

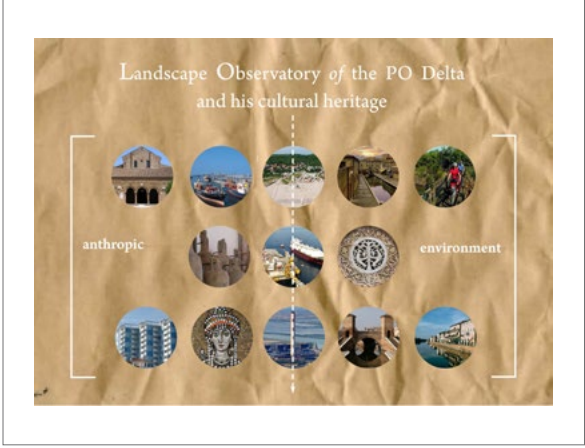
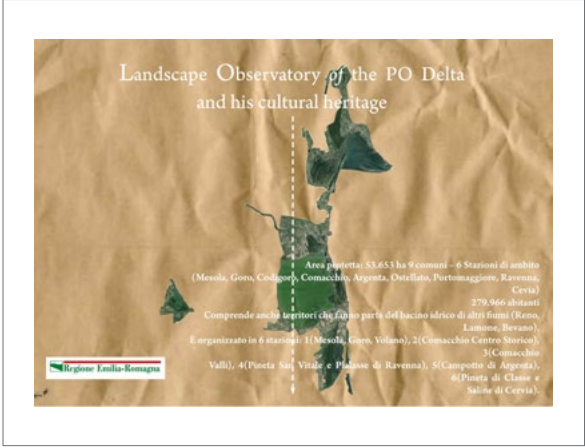
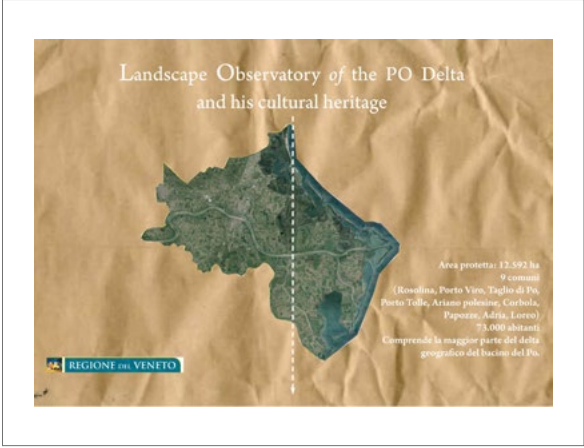
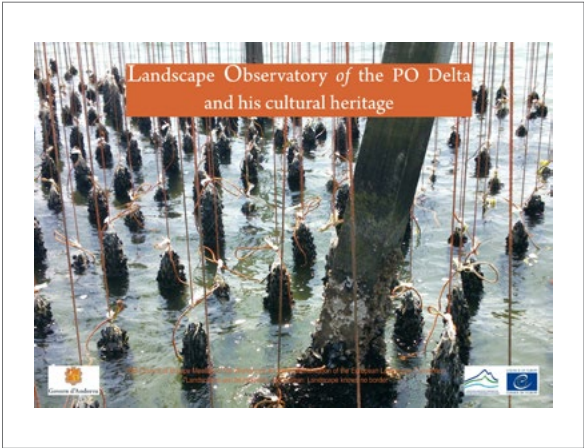
In a period such as now, in which the economic crisis has taken a heavy toll on the habits of people, political choices to protect the environment and landscape must start right from the landscape that knows no boundaries to reach the quality of the environment and economy for the society. This Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention seemed, for us, the ideal place to promote our initiative. The Green Design Lab Plus will, in time, inform this important forum of the work that will follow this first approach, hoping to share the results and work on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8f6>

42. Protected area: 139 398 ha, of which 13 495 ha Core Area; Buffer Area has 55 281 ha; Transition Area, 70 622 ha; 16 municipalities (9 in the Veneto region and 7 in the region Emilia-Romagna); Population 158 754 inhabitants. It includes all 9 municipalities of Delta Veneto and the first 3 stations Delta ER, excluding the inhabitants of Argenta, Ostellato and Portomaggiore, as those municipalities contribute Area MAB only with the Valley Mezzano.

43. Surface: 1 521 sq.km; Municipalities: 18; 9 Veneto municipalities Rosolina, Porto Viro, Taglio di Po, Porto Tolle, Ariano Polesine, Corbola, Papozze, Loreo, Chioggia; 9 municipalities of Emilia-Romagna - Mesola, Goro, Codigoro, Lagosanto, Comacchio, Argenta, Ostellato, Ravenna, Cervia; Valleys - 26 (for a total of 27 150 ha); Lagoons: 9 - Caleri, Vallona,

Barbamarco, Batteria, Burcio, Basson, Bonelli-Levante, Bertuzzi, Magnavacca, Fossa Porto, Campo and Fattibello; Sacche: 3 - Canarin, Scardovari and Goro; Salt flats: 2 - Comacchio and Cervia; Marinas: 11 - Albarella, Porto Levante, Porto Viro, Barricata, Goro, Gorino, Porto Garibaldi, Casalborgsetti, Marina Romea, Marina di Ravenna, Cervia; Fishing ports: 8 - Caleri, Porto Levante, Pila, Scardovari, Gorino, Goro, Porto Garibaldi, Porto Corsini; International ports: 1 - Marina di Ravenna-Porto Corsini: Port (class II and class I) of national ranking. The research approach concerns the identification of the main problems in the area: the observatory consists of a Scientific Committee that proposes these issues and presents the first approaches using the SWOT system which will follow an intensive programme on a biennial basis.



Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

anthropic

environment

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

Area MAB: 138.398 ha
(di cui: 13.495 ha Core Area, 55.281 ha Buffer Area, 70.622 ha Transition Area)
16 comuni (9 del Veneto e 7 dell'Emilia-Romagna)
Popolazione - 16 comuni - 158.754 ab.
Popolazione Effettiva presente su Area MAB - 118.970 ab.
Comprende tutti 9 comuni del Delta Veneto e le prime 3 Stazioni del Delta E-R, dell'E-R si escludono gli abitanti di Argenta, Ostellato e Portomaggiore, in quanto detti comuni contribuiscono all'Area MAB solamente con la Valle del Merzotto.
Ravenna e Cervia non sono iscritte nel Protocollo di Intesa MAB.

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

Transfrontier co-operation may result in joint Landscape protection, management and planning programmes and take the form of instruments and measures agreed between the authorities at different administrative levels and general and sectoral competencies and relevant authorities on both sides of the border. It notes that Transfrontier co-operation is possible not only between neighbouring states but also between neighbouring regions and communities in the same state which have different landscape policies, on the basis either of territorial contiguity or common features.

GREEN DESIGN LAB/DA

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

Superficie: 1383 km²
Comuni: 16
9 comuni veneti
(Rovolenta, Porto Viro, Taglio di Po, Porto Tolle, Ariano Polesine, Corchella, Papozze, Lero, Chioggia)
8 comuni emiliano-romagnoli
(Mesola, Goro, Codigoro, Laganaro, Comacchio, Argenta, Ostellato, Ravenna, Cervia)
Numero di Valli: 26 (per un totale di circa 27.150 ha)
Regione: 9 (Caltan, Villona, Barbancon, Battolo, Buscio, Basson, Bonello-Lesante, Barzani, Magnavacca, Fossa di Porto, Campo e Fattibello)
Stacchi: 3 (Cattarin, Scardovari e Goro)
Millesimi: 1 (Gonneschio e Cervia)
Porti turistici: 1 (Albarella, Porto Levante, Porto Viro, Barricata, Goro, Volano, Porto Garibaldi, Castelboretti, Marina Roma, Marina di Ravenna, Cervia)
Porti pescherecci: 2 (Galea, Porto Levante, Pila, Scardovari, Goro, Viro, Porto Garibaldi, Porto Coroneo)
Porti internazionali: 1 (Marina di Ravenna-Porto Coroneo: porto di II categoria e I classe della classifica nazionale)

GREEN DESIGN LAB/DA

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

Reducing pollution of industrial sites

Urban waste created by ex industries

Energy districts no longer active

Degradation and pollution of landscape architecture

Restoring environmental areas and recovery / development of landscape

Recovery plant site for multiple economic activities

Conversion of abandoned areas with cutting-edge technology clusters

Total abandonment of industrial districts

Devastation of the territory surrounding the broadfields

Pollution of soil and water

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

Many beaches

Presence of accommodation @Villaggio

High quality of the food and wine

Lack of parking and services holidays by caravans style, hot air balloons

Lack of networking between tourism operators

Lack of emergency services (for stations, emergency department, emergency medical service)

Inefficient presence of public events seasonal

UNESCO site

MAB UNESCO site

Feasibility of implementation of the quality of the lodging establishments

Ability to implement educational farms, birdwatching, fishing trips, fair tourism, feasibility of improving the presence of tour go investors

Isolation for lack of connections with the major cities (Venice-Ravenna-Bologna)

Water potability and of the river

Land use and landscape, common good

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

Presence of many green spaces

Presence of urban lanes

Presence of large urban blocks around sea

Urban blocks with a low density

Segregation of urban functions (shopping)

Excess car-use on streets

Urban waste

Pollution on holidays and neighborhoods of low quality

Inefficiency of public transport

Redevelopment of existing built by Urban Infill

Non-neighborhoods / TND

Legacy of traditional techniques by Urban Code

History of the quality of each neighborhood depending on the category (hamlet, village, town, district, ...)

Urban spread and land use

Isolated suburbs and satellite districts

Further reduction of public transport

Increased costs of maintenance of public infrastructures (lighting, roads, sewers, public parks, ...)

Architectural decay and disappearance of traditional types

Defacement of rural areas and woods

Handicap and social inequality

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage

Lack of adequate facilities (accessibility, visibility, mobility)

Lack of social involvement of the elderly (social centers, recreational)

Lack of youth centers

Lack of contact between young people and their disabled families

Presence of social services

Healthy environment for sports activities

Presence of playgrounds

Environment isolated

Little preparation for learning other languages / cultures

Reduction of investment and regional mistletoe

Lack of places of worship for various religions

Improvement of existing urban infrastructure

Presence of night venues for entertainment in nearby locations

Increase of cultural facilities

Enrichment of local culture

Recovery of the local tradition

Promote knowledge of other religions, cultures

Administrative reorganization plans concerning social

Potential aging centers (removal of the young)

Continuing depopulation and lack of services

Segregation, isolation, lack of language

Risk of tensions and social unrest

Social unrest or increase in crime

Segregation and division of cultures

Loss of use / costumes / local dialects

Loss of identity

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage



Overfishing
Inefficient management of lagoons for fisheries
Poor organization of operators
Seasonal activities

Diversification of crops (valleys, lagoons and marais)
DCP products (mussel or Scudovier)
Other products (Delta clam, oyster, shellfish)

Monitoring of fish stocks as a function of environmental factors (pollution, climate)
Production optimization through dredging of the mouths of the lagoons
Improve the navigability of the waterways

Seasonal adjustment activities for operators (fishing, open-fishing, bird watching, trap-fishing)
Reuse of waste from fishing as biomass plants

It fails to explain the local context
Reduction in output caused by misad management interventions
Disincentive in undertaking fishing activities

Landscape Observatory of the PO Delta and his cultural heritage



Thank you for your attention!

Experiences related to heritage and cultural landscape protection, planning and management in the cross-border region of Dubrovnik, Croatia and Boka Kotorska, Montenegro, gained from the Project “Heritage, driver of development”

Partners in the project Heritage, driver of Development:

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EXPEDITIO – Center for Sustainable Spatial Development, Montenegro

Starting from the globally-recognised importance of redefining the role of heritage in the development of modern society,⁴⁴ the aim of the Project “Heritage, driver of development”, implemented in the cross-border region of Dubrovnik in Croatia and Boka Kotorska in Montenegro, was the outstanding natural and cultural heritage of the region that could be used as a driver for its development. By focusing on natural and cultural heritage, which in its broader understanding “includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time”⁴⁵, the project dealt with cultural landscape as the widest and most comprehensive category of heritage. Different methods and tools in the protection, management and planning of heritage and cultural landscape that were used during the project implementation can be described as good practices and represent innovative approaches, at least in the context of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska. They can also serve as a model for other areas in Croatia and Montenegro, and even further afield.

44. The Paris Declaration on Heritage as a driver of development, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), 2011.

45. Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society.

Values and challenges in the cross-border region of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska

Natural and cultural heritage of outstanding value is the most important resource of the cross-border region of Dubrovnik in Croatia and Boka Kotorska in Montenegro. This region has two UNESCO World Heritage sites in its immediate vicinity – the City of Dubrovnik and Cultural Historical and Natural Region of Kotor, both inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979. These two create one of the most attractive landscapes in the Adriatic area. That is also confirmed by current massive tourist interest. In addition, the whole region, including Dubrovnik-Neretva County and Boka Kotorska Bay, represents an exceptional cultural landscape blending diverse and abundant layers of natural and cultural heritage.

The areas of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska have similar characteristics of cultural and natural heritage and overall landscape, and face the same problems when it comes to protecting and managing these valuable resources. Cultural and natural heritage – and especially the overall landscape – are at risk of being inadequately managed and thus devastated. Individual cultural properties, buildings and urban complexes

receive (in most cases) good professional care. This especially refers to UNESCO's World Heritage sites – the cities of Dubrovnik, Kotor and Perast. Nevertheless, problems are recognised when it comes to other segments of cultural and natural heritage. Parts of the region have not been officially protected, but they contribute significantly to the value of the region's overall cultural landscape. Current development trends, supported by the spatial and planning documents that allow for excessive and inadequate construction, are threatening to degrade this authentic landscape and destroy its natural and created values. Essentially, the most important problem the region faces is that various stakeholders, especially policy-makers, perceive natural and cultural heritage as an "obstruction to development". The value of heritage is not sufficiently recognised, despite the fact that it represents one of the region's basic resources and a possible driver of development. It is also important to note that the economic value of heritage has not been recognised either.

The above challenges must be responded to with adequate protection, planning and management of such an outstanding natural and cultural landscape: this is key to its sustainability, valorisation and sustainable development. Such realisation has led to the Project.



Boka Kotorska Bay, Montenegro and the pilot area of Vrmac Mountain.



Dubrovnik area, Croatia and the pilot area of Srđ massif.

The approach, key issues and results of the Project Heritage, driver of development

The Project Heritage, driver of development, was a partnership action co-ordinated by institutions and organisations from the region of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska, aiming to improve the protection, management and planning of cultural and natural heritage in the cross-border area. The project was funded by the European Union and implemented within the cross-border programme Croatia-Montenegro, under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). The project lasted for 23 months, from March 2013 until February 2015.

The functional lead partner of the project was the Municipality of Tivat, while the main partner in Croatia was the Physical Planning Institute of Dubrovnik-Neretva County. The project partners were: the non-governmental organisations EXPEDITIO Center for Sustainable Spatial Development; the Cultural Heritage Association NAPREDAK, Gornja Lastva in Montenegro; the Dubrovnik-Neretva County Regional Development Agency DUNEA and the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values in the Dubrovnik-Neretva County in Croatia. In addition to partners, the project also had associates. In Montenegro, the associates were: the Administration for Cultural Properties Protection of Montenegro; and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro and the South East European (SEE) Heritage Network. In Croatia, the project associates included: the Conservation Department in Dubrovnik for the area of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County; the Croatian Section of European Council for the Village and the Small Town (ECOVAST); and the Institution Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre, Split.

The objective of the project was to improve collaboration between institutions and actors dealing with protection, management and planning of natural and cultural heritage, through joint activities and applying new methodologies in the cross-border region of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska. The project also aimed to enlarge professional knowledge and increase citizen awareness of how heritage can be used as a positive driver of development.

Specific project activities were developed focusing on selected pilot areas of Vrmac Mountain in Boka Kotorska and the Srđ massif in Dubrovnik. Vrmac and Srđ share a number of similarities. They are both well-preserved natural areas, forming an harmonious landscape with the old towns of Dubrovnik and Kotor. They have both been largely neglected in recent decades as part of the cultural landscape and they have both recently become the subject of development through large-scale investment projects.

This project was based on the approach described below that served as a framework for its implementation and the results that have been achieved.

Co-operation between actors dealing with protection, management and planning of natural and cultural heritage

One of the most positive aspects of the project was a well-organised project on governance. The co-operation of actors took place on two levels: the cross-border level and the local/national level. A Steering Committee was formed to co-ordinate project implementation at cross-border level, with project teams at local and national level, composed of different collaborators and stakeholders. In order to discuss the key topics addressed by the project, working groups were formed to provide input for concrete activity implementation, and consisted of applicants', partners' and associates' representatives, as well as external experts.

The topics discussed by the working groups were: participatory process; legislative framework and European Union standards; cultural and natural heritage and landscape; economic valorisation; a manual for applying new methodologies in heritage protection and management and a map and brochure of the cross-border area. Co-operation between the project partners and other actors in Montenegro and Croatia was very successful during the whole project duration. Partners on both sides were enthusiastic about the project and its implementation and made a constant effort to implement the activities jointly, in the best possible way.

Information sharing and transparency of the process

Strong attention was paid in this project to various ways of spreading information about project activities and cultural and natural values for both cross-border regions. A special web page for disseminating information was created at www.bastina.eu. The project was promoted using social networks. They were also used as a tool for collecting information on people's views on chosen topics, by questionnaire. External and internal mailing lists were formed: internal for communication among partners and external for promoting the project results and inviting people to the events. Furthermore, two journalists, one from Montenegro and one from Croatia, who were interested in the protection, management and planning of natural and cultural heritage, were engaged and trained to cover all project activities. One of the advantages of such an approach was to have all the processes covered in the media (events, studies, workshops). The other benefit was to be able to educate journalists about legislation, good practice, case studies and burning

issues in the area, so they can spread the word long after the project is finished. It was also intended that they could use the knowledge gained when reporting on similar areas elsewhere.

It has been proved that a project such as this can be a very effective tool for raising awareness of a region's values. All the stakeholders involved in the project, including the public, have learned a lot about the cultural landscape of Boka Kotorska and Dubrovnik. The project was also a great opportunity to disseminate knowledge on new approaches to protection, management and planning of heritage. People of different profiles, many of whom are involved in spatial planning of their local environment, gathered to learn. Transmission of the knowledge of new approaches from the project partners to the local level was ensured by engaging different institutions which have close relations with local people.

Participatory process

On both sides of the cross-border region it has been noted that there is a low level of citizen participation in management and protection of cultural and natural resources. Being aware that this is one of the basic principles of spatial planning, protection and management of heritage, one of the expected results of the project was to improve the participation of stakeholders in the Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska region, in the belief that this will lead to a better protection and management of the landscape. Two main activities were carried out to that end: the participatory process in pilot areas and the Landscape Days campaign.

The participatory process in pilot areas was conducted in both countries (in Croatia for the area of Dubrovnik and in Montenegro for the area of Vrmac) in order to assemble opinions of different groups of stakeholders to provide input for development strategy of these areas. The joint methodology of the participatory process was determined between partners within the working group for both areas. It included questionnaires, focus groups, interviews and essays. Target groups were identified in advance. However, implementation was left to each partner, as well as the decision as to which studies or processes would benefit from the participatory process. Results of the participatory process were summarised in two separate studies, which are good indicators of public opinion, as multiple views on chosen topics from all groups of stakeholders were gathered and analysed. These studies provided input for further studies on cultural landscape and economic valorisation, as well as an important referencing material for municipalities when making plans and strategies for their territories.

The Landscape Days campaign was organised in order to improve stakeholder understanding and people's "ownership" of heritage. Through the campaign, project partners wanted to inform the public about the

objectives, processes and results of a project but, above all, to establish co-operation with the public; to explore various uses of cultural landscape through artistic and other social events; and to increase interest in spatial and tourism development in areas of natural and cultural heritage. The Landscape Days campaign included 14 different events organised in the area of Vrmac and Dubrovnik, ranging from concerts in nature, photo exhibitions of landscapes of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska, symposia, hiking tours, promotions, culinary events, etc. All the events were well-attended and people could see how this unique landscape could be valorised without tarnishing its natural and cultural heritage. One of the events, Music at the top of the hill, was part of the Second European Land Stewardship Week, a campaign aimed at promoting events throughout Europe to raise awareness of the importance of taking care of the Earth and its wealth of natural and cultural resources.

Capacity-building of institutions and organisations in the cross-border region

During the project implementation, several activities were organised in order to improve the capacity of various stakeholders from the cross-border area, project partners and associates, to deal with issues of heritage and landscape protection, planning and management, including: Workshop on landscape assessment, entitled "Geographic Information System (GIS) in the landscape analysis: GIS in geography, geodesy, spatial and landscape planning"; Study visit to Provence, France. Many interesting and useful examples regarding protection, planning and management of the heritage were presented at different sites, many dealing with similar challenges to those faced by Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska; Presentations on new approaches in protection and management of heritage.

Studies and guidelines

Lack of a knowledge base (analyses, studies, assessments and guidelines) for the protection and improvement of natural/cultural heritage/landscape was identified in the cross-border area, especially a lack of co-ordination between legislative frameworks at local and national level, a lack of models for economic evaluation of heritage and a lack of assessment of natural and cultural landscape. Therefore a project has foreseen making jointly developed studies and guidelines for improving a legislative framework, economic valorisation and more effective protection and management of natural and cultural resources for Dubrovnik-Neretva county and Boka Kotorska. The following studies were produced and they will serve as the basis for developing and updating planning and policy documents in the region: Comparative analysis and recommendations for improvement of legislative frameworks in Montenegro and Croatia, in relation to protection, management and planning of

cultural heritage; Assessments of natural and cultural heritage and landscape: Study of the natural values of Vrmac (Montenegro); Study of the cultural heritage of Vrmac (Montenegro); and Study of identification and valorisation of natural and architectural heritage of Dubrovnik (Croatia). In addition, the study Analysis of Dubrovnik cadastre from the 19th century, with transcription of the building parcels register and creation of a database (Croatia). These studies provided input for studies of the cultural landscape: Study of cultural landscape of Vrmac (Montenegro) and Identification and valorisation of the natural and cultural landscape of Dubrovnik (Croatia); and two studies of economic valorisation: Economic valorisation of Dubrovnik; Consequence of changes to authentic cultural landscape on brand, image and success of Dubrovnik as a tourist destination; and Economic valorisation study of Vrmac.

Awareness-raising and experience-sharing

An important group of project activities focused on raising awareness of the region's value and sharing the experience gained during the project: Map and publication *Krajodrazi – Project partners* decided to present archetypal landscapes of the Boka Kotorska region and Dubrovnik-Neretva county through the eyes of artists, to raise awareness of the exceptional value of the whole cross-border area. Individual areas are interpreted through literary texts or citations from works by writers who evoke the atmosphere of specific micro regions. The text is accompanied by collages of illustrations and paintings by artists, complementing the tone of the chosen texts. The map was made using a digital collage technique, representing the entirety of types of heritage. The publication and map

comprise a joint educational and promotional tool intended for institutions in the cross-border area of Croatia and Montenegro, as well as for citizens and tourists, acquainting them with the values of heritage and landscape in the Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska area; the Manual on protection, planning and management of heritage, summarising the lessons from the project, was envisaged as a tool for spreading knowledge on new approaches in heritage protection, planning and management, as well as for presenting the guidelines for the practical application of the project results in the local and national framework, and even further afield. The goal was also to review the positive and negative experiences of the project and to critically assess its realisation; and the final Conferences, organised in Tivat and Dubrovnik, aimed to present project results to all interested parties at local and national level.

Conclusions

The realisation of the Project “Heritage, driver of development” has produced many useful results for the cross-border area of Dubrovnik in Croatia and Boka Kotorska in Montenegro, and has provided valuable experiences for all the project partners, especially from the aspect of the application of new approaches in heritage and cultural landscape protection. The project has proved that co-operation and active participation of all interested parties is crucial for successful implementation of any activity, especially for the pilot zones of the cross-border area and that participation has to be actively encouraged and with different approaches. Experience gained and methodology developed during this project was very important for the partners and all those involved in the process, and



Different activities implemented during the Project Heritage, driver of development.

it can serve as a model for other areas in Croatia and Montenegro, and further afield.

Recommendations produced during the preparation of the Manual on protection, management and planning of heritage can serve as guidelines for adequate treatment of heritage and cultural landscape in the cross-border area, and for use as drivers of development: dealing with heritage/cultural landscape demands a long-term perspective on development; spatial planning should be used as a framework for the protection and management of heritage/cultural landscape; protection and management of heritage/cultural landscape has to be as transparent as possible, especially to the residents of the area; in order to actively involve the public in the protection and management of heritage, heritage/cultural landscape

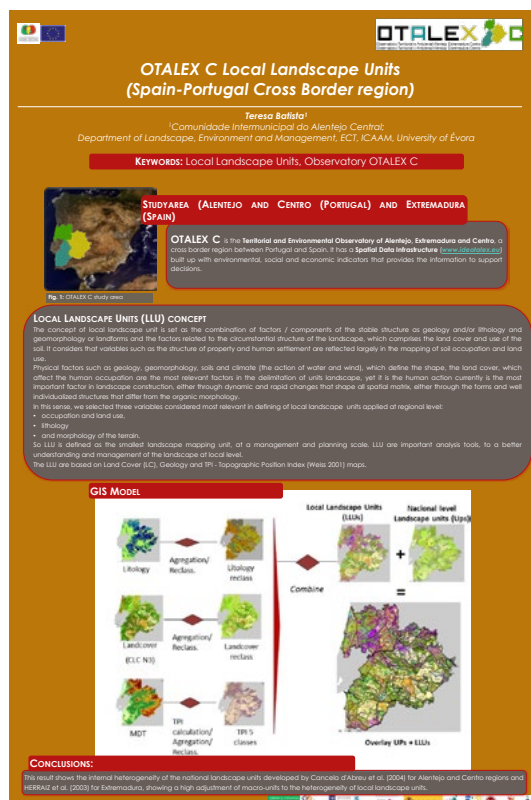
must be presented in a context to which the public relates; a firm knowledge base needs to be established in order to support systematic efforts for the protection and management of heritage/cultural landscape; examples of good practice are the most effective motivation for changing attitudes towards heritage/cultural landscape; exchange of experiences and knowledge between the heritage/cultural landscape sites in different countries must be established; co-operation between neighbouring local authorities and various levels of administration is needed for the effective protection and management of heritage/cultural landscape; new models for management of heritage/cultural landscape can also be based on experience from other management models in the area.

Work in the transborder region of Alentejo and Centro (Portugal) and Extremadura (Spain), in the definition of local landscape units

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<http://rm.coe.int/168048d8f3>



OTALEX C Local Landscape Units
(Spain-Portugal Cross Border region)

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KEYWORDS: Local Landscape Units, Observatory OTALEX C

STUDYAREA (ALENTEJO AND CENTRO (PORTUGAL) AND EXTREMADURA (SPAIN))

OTALEX C is the Territorial and Environmental Observatory of Alentejo, Extremadura and Centro, a cross border region between Portugal and Spain. It has a Spatial Data Infrastructure (www.otalex.org) built up with environmental, social and economic indicators that provides the information to support decisions.

LOCAL LANDSCAPE UNITS (LLU) CONCEPT

The concept of local landscape unit is set as the combination of factor / components of the stable structure as geology and/or lithology and geomorphology or orography and the factors related to the operational structure of the landscape, which comprises the land cover and use of the soil. It considers that variables such as the structure of property and human settlement are reflected largely in the mapping of soil occupation and land use.

Physical factors such as geology, geomorphology, soils and climate (the action of water and wind) which define the shape, the land cover, which affect the human occupation are the most relevant factors in the delimitation of units landscape, yet it is the human action currently is the most important factor in landscape construction, either through dynamic and rapid changes that shape at spatial mostly, either through the forms and well individualised structures that differ from the organic morphology.

In this sense, we selected three variables considered most relevant in defining of local landscape units applied at regional level:

- occupation and land use,
- lithology
- and morphology of the terrain.

So LLU is defined as the smallest landscape mapping unit, at a management and planning scale. LLU are important analysis tools, to a better understanding and management of the landscape at local level.

The LLU are based on Land Cover (LC), Geology and TPI (Topographic Position Index (Weiss 2003)) maps.

GIS MODEL:

The GIS model diagram shows the process of combining different data layers to create Local Landscape Units (LLU) and National level Landscape units (Lijus). The layers include: Lithology, Aggregation/Reclass., Utilology/reclass., Land cover (LC, N1), Aggregation/Reclass., Landcover reclass., MDT, TPI calculation/Aggregation/Reclass., and TPI 5 classes. The process involves combining these layers to create Local Landscape Units (LLU) and National level Landscape units (Lijus).

CONCLUSIONS:

This result shows the internal heterogeneity of the national landscape units, developed by Cancello d'Abreu et al. (2004) for Alentejo and Centro regions and HERNANZ et al. (2002) for Extremadura, showing a high adjustment of macro-units to the heterogeneity of local landscape units.

General conclusions / Conclusions générales

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Presentations of the General Conclusions of the Workshops by the Rapporteurs

Mrs Natàlia Rovira

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Mrs Maria José Festas

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on the European Landscape Convention, Portugal*

Report on the Workshop 1 “A journey through the landscapes of Andorra”

Mrs Natàlia Rovira

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and Sustainable Development, Andorra*

This first workshop focused on the application of the European Landscape Convention in Andorra.

For nearly ten years we have mapped our landscape units and put together a list of landscapes with other documents that enable us, after a public participation process, to define seven objectives of landscape quality and some 50 activities grouped together in Andorra’s National Landscape Strategy for 2012-2020. Currently, we are halfway through the Strategy; we have completed many activities and we have four years left to apply the measures planned in 2012, to the best of our ability.

Then we will need to think seriously in order to prepare the new Strategy. We will clearly have to incorporate a number of projects into it, such as the one concerning Pas de la Casa, which, even though it was not in the 2012 Strategy, ties in with a large number of quality objectives for Andorra’s landscapes. In addition, this project has made it possible to see how the Strategy’s objectives can be applied to a project on the ground.

This latter stage, concerning projects on the ground, is probably one of the most complicated, but Andorra’s small size and the fact that we do not have many administrative levels will definitely help speed up the whole process. Working in a border area such as Pas de la Casa will of course entail working with our French neighbours. The work carried out here has been a good example of cross-border co-operation with students and Catalanian and Italian universities that are keen to focus on improving the landscape of a small town such as Pas de la Casa. This example could be used to establish a methodology that can be applied to other border areas.

Report on the Workshop 2 “Dotted landscapes, lines that separate, lines that bind”

(French only)

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<http://rm.coe.int/168048d938>

Conseil de l'Europe
Principauté d'Andorre

Les paysages transfrontaliers

Rapport de l'atelier 2,
Les paysages en pointillé....
Ce qui sépare/ce qui rapproche
Yves Luginbühl, CNRS, France

Rappel

- Premiers ateliers transfrontaliers sur les Atlas des paysages, à partir de 2007 :
 - Wallonie / France à Monthermé (Ardennes)
 - Espagne / France, au Pays basque
 - Italie / France à Nice et la Riviera Italienne
 - Royaume Uni / France dans le Devon et la Normandie
 - Catalogne / France à Olot avec l'Observatoire des paysages catalans
- Définition des concepts, formalisation des méthodes d'identification, caractérisation et qualification des paysages, perceptions, dynamiques des paysages, recueil des représentations sociales des paysages
- SCAZZOSI Lionella, 2001, La tutela del paesaggio in Italia : normativa e strumenti, in Politiche e culture del paesaggio, nuovi confronti, a cura di Lionella SCAZZOSI, Gangemi editore, 272 pages

1. Les échelles

- Vision conventionnelle de la frontière : ligne +/- perméable séparant deux entités politiques > nécessité de considérer la frontière de manière différente et complexe (Joan Nogué).
 - Échelle locale interpelle l'échelle nationale et globale (géopolitique) ; cas de la coopération Suède/Norvège : de l'échelle de l'aire boréale, aux échelles des deux pays et au parc de Finnskogen, en passant par la Finlande
 - Effets de l'échelle globale sur l'échelle locale ; cas de la frontière turco-syrienne et ses effets sur l'espace public des villes européennes (gare de Munich saturée de réfugiés, espace public à Paris modifié pour interdire aux migrants de s'installer)
 - Frontière = périphérie : complexité des représentations sociales des paysages, question des mobilités

2. La sémantique

- Question non nouvelle :
 - interdisciplinarité et pas seulement entre disciplines scientifiques, concerne tous les acteurs, y.c. les habitants
 - Voir le glossaire du Conseil de l'Europe
 - Par exemple : régions paysagère / ensembles paysagers, unités paysagères / territoires paysagers
- Question non résolue :
 - pour parler de perception, usage du concept de préférences, utilisé par l'économie orthodoxe et dépassé. Les représentations sociales des paysages ne fonctionnent pas selon les préférences.
 - Confusion fréquente entre occupation du sol et paysage (oubli de la dimension verticale) ; domination du visuel
 - La sémantique renvoie au contexte

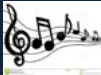
3. Le contexte

- Historique, social, politique, culturel, économique :
 - Historique : cas du paysage transfrontalier andorran avec la France dépendant du Traité des Pyrénées du 17^{ème} siècle (ou cas Suède/Norvège) ou encore droit des estives dépendant des accords entre Espagne et France sous Louis XIV
 - Politique : différence de culture politique entre les partenaires
 - Culturel : différence de relations au paysage et à la nature entre pays et régions (Eva Konkony-Gyuro, Hongrie)
- Comment saisir le contexte ?
 - Cohérence des données statistiques et cartographiques (recours au cadastre ?). Différences entre photos aériennes et satellitaires
 - Cohérence entre les questionnaires lors des enquêtes, des ateliers ou des parcours collectifs de paysage
 - Communauté symbolique partagée parfois : cas de la frontière entre Hongrie et Slovaquie et l'usage des symboles du rideau de fer pour rassembler les populations de part et d'autre

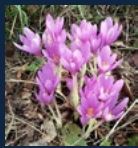
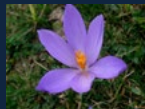
4. L'économie

- Rappel : paysage = produit des dynamiques économiques ; bien-être = PIB, assimilation totalement dépassée
- Différences de développement économique ; cas du tabac entre Andorre et France
- Différences entre ressources
- Différences de cultures entrepreneuriales
- Problème du public et du privé : contradictions entre objectifs de qualité paysagère et stratégies économiques des entreprises et le secteur marchand
- Relations paysage / économie : cas évoqué par Eva Konkony-Gyuro (Hongrie) sur les relations salaires, démographie notamment et paysage
- Les grandes tendances :
 - confusion paysage / patrimoine souvent remarquable (nombreuses références au Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO)
 - Paysage = marché avec recours aux fonds de l'Union Européenne

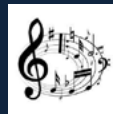
Petit clin d'œil à nos amis Andorrans



*Colchiques dans les près,
Fleurissent, fleurissent,
Colchiques dans les près,
C'est la fin de l'été...*



*Et ce chant dans mon cœur,
Murmure, murmure,
Et ce chant dans mon cœur,
Murmure le bonheur*



Report on the Workshop 3 “Landscapes: diverse cultures and natural features, a richness”

Mrs Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio

Professor Emeritus of Landscape Architecture, Genoa, Italy

The studies and research that I was able to carry out and co-ordinate during my years of teaching landscape architecture at the University of Genoa prompted me to look further into the principles that inspired the European Landscape Convention, and to analyse the way in which they are applied in landscape projects, and in all the activities likely to influence the creation and transformation of landscapes.

This interest is linked to the significant political innovations of the convention, which extend well beyond simply protecting, managing and planning landscapes. The convention considers the need to address all types of landscapes, whether those of outstanding beauty or everyday areas, as well as those that have been degraded. It expresses the need to make society aware of the fact that all landscapes are a common good and an essential factor for the well-being of the community. In order to have sustainable development based on a harmonious balance between social, economic and environmental needs, it strives to convince the authorities and the stakeholders concerned of the need to incorporate the landscape dimension into territorial policies, regional/spatial planning and landscape projects by pursuing the convention's objectives.

In the book, “Ensuring a quality landscape”, I tried – thanks to an extremely valuable dialogue between specialists, researchers and professionals, all with different experiences – to understand and deepen my knowledge of the reasons for the delay that sometimes exists between neighbouring regions of a same state in applying the basic principles of the convention, which strive to incorporate landscapes (their current or potential wealth) into all territorial policies and to introduce landscape projects that have been democratically designed thanks to the participation of communities linked to these places by their daily lives. The cultural assimilation of some of its political objectives and measures linked to strategic actions is proving to be extremely slow and difficult. There is a delay despite the almost unanimous consensus (obtained since the presentation phase of the convention, among the majority of the local and regional institutions, the universities and civil society in general) on the importance that should be given to landscapes. However, regional and local authorities rarely have staff qualified in the field of landscape who are able to implement landscape policy in their various fields of responsibility.

For these, and other reasons which I do not have the time to mention, I am very interested in taking part in this Meeting, which refers to Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention. This measure highlights the need to incorporate landscapes not only into States' national policies, but also into transfrontier co-operation experiments involving landscapes.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on the guidelines for implementing the European Landscape Convention has already given a series of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines for the implementation of the convention between bordering or neighbouring States. It also explains how transfrontier co-operation can be carried out in keeping with a State's policies, in order to avoid differing or contradictory decisions being taken by different sectors of the public administration about shared characteristics of landscape, in terms of their territorial contiguity, etc.

The principles laid down in the European Landscape Convention and the actions to be carried out in order to promote transfrontier co-operation – taking into consideration that landscape knows no borders – are often innovative in comparison with the policies of different States. Increasing the awareness of the landscape's value would be a simple objective to share and pursue. Another objective, which in my opinion would be quite difficult to achieve, is that of neighbouring States recognising and sharing their own natural cultural and economic values. Often there are values recognised by one State, such as local or national identity, which have not received, over the course of history, the same recognition by other neighbouring States due to their geographical location or their different aesthetic appreciation.

With regard to incorporating landscape into policies and transfrontier co-operation activities, Michel Prieur commented that in order to respond to this innovative measure, in relation to the international actions of different States, the parties should "exercise a degree of imagination to overcome the legal and practical obstacles which too often stand in the way of transfrontier co-operation, while at the same time availing themselves of the different international instruments that facilitate transfrontier action".⁴⁶

This Meeting of the Workshops was aimed at representatives of member States of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, at local and regional authorities, academics and professionals, and asked the participants to present and analyse transfrontier co-operation experiments,

46. Council of Europe, "Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention", *Territory and Landscape Series*, 2006 (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>).

involving landscape, which have been or are being carried out in their respective States. Many leading figures from several Council of Europe member States, and from various institutions, and having experienced very different situations, presented particularly interesting transfrontier co-operation experiments, in accordance with the specific measures highlighted by the convention. Participants had the opportunity to share thoughts and get to know the methods followed in order to achieve and carry out transfrontier co-operation experiments successfully. The political framework within which these were successfully completed, in a context of sustainable development, was also sometimes presented.

Building the knowledge about and the need to incorporate landscape into policies and actions by States, in full compliance with the concept of landscape introduced by the European Landscape Convention, has become an important means of understanding our current society. This takes into account the development of the concept of landscape in Europe, as well as various ongoing and past experiments that promote the application of the convention. However, at the same time it is possible to state that the problems of an ever more complex world bring into play new stakeholders: private and non-governmental institutions and organisations, as well as spontaneously organised groupings which sometimes play an innovative and creative role in current landscape experiments. The presentations informed us of very interesting places, as well as very different situations, owing to the varied approaches and methods used in understanding landscapes.

Some States in the north of Europe – Finland, Norway and Sweden – gave examples of good transfrontier practices in the landscape field: a diverse range of interesting approaches, aimed at protecting natural landscapes, showing a sensitivity, perception and understanding of the landscape linked to a cultural matrix that has long been rooted in the historical and political traditions of these States.

In other cases, transfrontier co-operation experiments were presented. Some examples, however, demonstrate that the attention given to landscapes is still recent, or even that the collective sensitivity, conscious individual behaviours and shared social responsibilities concerning the activities and transformations which influence the landscape do not sufficiently take into account the pressures that modify it.

It was possible to note that the creation of new tools and new approaches for promoting public awareness and active involvement is essential in drawing up all the policies that concern territorial management, so that the public plays an active role in the creation of quality landscape objectives and their implementation.

A difference in approach and method – leading at times to the presentation of excellent examples concerning monuments, historic architectural sites or cultural landscape experiments – sometimes departed somewhat from the spirit of the Workshops' objectives. These examples are far removed from the integrated methods used to understand the landscape in the drawing up of all the policies that concern territorial management (sectorial as well as general).

Examples of transfrontier co-operation involving rivers (the banks of the Danube for example) and river basin catchment areas were mentioned in presentations: examples of good practice, presenting the tradition of the places concerned, analysed the significant attention focused on cultural heritage, biodiversity and the wealth of landscapes shared between neighbouring States. There was clear demonstration of the relevance of transfrontier co-operation and the different strategies for sustainable development of the territory.

Examples were given describing the characteristics of transfrontier landscapes, as well as elements which define their landscape quality. These determine not only the activities for protecting, enhancing, reclassifying and transforming landscapes but also the strategies that make it possible to render them operational by promoting action. For example:

- ▶ documentation centres and a data base concerning the nature and quality of landscapes;
- ▶ monitoring centres relating to landscape transformations;
- ▶ the production of thematic maps on the transformation of the landscape since the Second World War.

It is rarely mentioned that we need to offer territory-wide training on the technical skills and knowledge needed in the field of landscape in order to understand its constituent elements, both on a natural and cultural level, and in terms of their interrelations and the changes that have taken place over time, its recent importance and the analysis of its transformations.

The landscape forms a whole that includes events and phenomena, which are less evident and are difficult to discover, such as reciprocal connections and influences.

In order to apply the measures of the European Landscape Convention, it is necessary to define a basic programme upon which we can base the instruments for understanding and evaluation required by landscape policies and the various protection, management and planning activities. In addition, it is important to define the tasks and sectors which need to take action in the landscape field when considering the policies that affect the territory.

Report on the Workshop 4 “Border Landscapes, spaces for co-operation”

Mrs Margarita Ortega

Honorary Member of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/ Regional Planning (CEMAT) and Responsible of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Spain

In border areas in particular, landscapes reflect cultural differences which evolve over time – past and present, but future as well. However, as indicated by the title of this Workshop: border landscapes are places where co-operation is essential. The experiences presented by the speakers confirm this proposal. Addressing the topic of the workshop title, they emphasised their reciprocal relationships, with special attention to the specific role of co-operation in border landscapes.

These suggestions can be organised into three main areas:

Singularity of border landscapes

The situation of a landscape on a border is a key element of its identification, which could be an opportunity. It is possible to identify some principal factors:

Periphery - Border regions are typically “peripheral” in both senses, physical and economic in relation to central ones. In the past, most have also suffered from common administrative control or restrictions, with economic consequences. Therefore, they have had common challenges (rural abandon, marginalisation, lack of activity resulting from different market or administrative regulations, as demonstrated by cases from Serbia, Douro-Douro and Lapland). Nevertheless, this has resulted in the preservation of vernacular or traditional features (uses and management of the territory; agricultural, urban and architectural patterns; cultural traditions...) that are now considered important assets.

Significance or value of borders - Border lines are not random. In general, they use relevant geographic elements (mountains, rivers, bays, capes) normally less transformed than other elements and are, for that reason, better preserved. As a result, today these areas are more authentic and rich (Lapland, Serbia, Douro). Nevertheless, these spaces were established by political decisions as strategic areas (defence or dominance) that left traces or footprints with associated cultural values that need now to be rediscovered and identified.

Rural dominance - some areas are more vulnerable than others, especially remote rural areas. In the case of Douro, we gained insight from the viewpoint of the inhabitants.

Symbolic and identifying features - Most border areas have witnessed historical facts; sites where events have occurred that have created their footprints. They can be considered "event places" or "narrative spaces" with the capacity to communicate, to offer scenery or transmit information.

In synthesis, as the Russian comparative study stated, due to the impact of a border, different patterns appear on each side of that border, according to the different administrative or cultural rules.

The additional values of border landscapes

Because of the above factors in relation to border landscapes, cultural and symbolic values may be more important than natural values which are already recognised. It is crucial to identify the additional value that incorporates the cultural and historic aspects into the environment, in order to reveal the different character of "new" landscapes.

Natural and environmental values - Border areas generally have higher natural or environmental values as they suffer fewer or lesser changes over time. It suggests slow transformations (Serbia, Lapland and Douro).

Cultural and historic values - It was noted that the cultural aspects serve as descriptors of lifestyles, customs and traditions in the use and management of the territory, in addition to the historically-established footprints. Therefore, most border landscapes are really "cultural landscapes".⁴⁷

As "cultural landscapes", symbolic and historic dimensions of the landscape require an innovative language as an expression not simply of physical aspects of the territory. We need an image of its complex structure. In addition, it must be an answer, culturally created, which is transmitted and expressed by a concrete social group of the two communities that have been historically separated for political reasons. In fact, they could be considered a "heritage" landscape. This would involve transforming a territory landscape, to create a new scene – a new narrative – integrating all the elements which incorporate the memory, and its

47. According to the Spanish National Plan for Cultural Landscape (2012), "Cultural landscape" is the result of people interacting over time with the natural medium, the expression of which is a territory perceived and valued for its cultural qualities, the result of a process and the bedrock of a community's identity. "Border landscapes" are obviously between the different categories of cultural landscapes.

historical events. This would be the representation of the realistic result of a process.

Practically all the examples noted that landscapes are a resource and a factor for both local and regional development. The cultural and symbolic values which form local identity and also the desires of citizens, incorporate the needs and contributions of the current society and take into consideration their possibilities in the regeneration or creation of these new landscapes: "from landscape received to landscape desired", as the Italian-Swiss project expressed it.

What are the factors and consequences of the co-operation?

According to the examples presented, it is possible to summarise some key common aspects in relation to the role of the co-operation.

The European Landscape Convention and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention form key reference texts - The Recommendation provides the legal basis for the convention's implementation on both sides of the frontier (Serbia and Douro); it offers an operative interpretation of the cultural dimension of the landscape as a basic component of the European identity – the "European construction" (Russian Federation study); there is also the lure of an added-value of the national selections for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, such as for the Serbian project.

Discover and identify common values and challenges, appreciate diversity and perceive threats - Landscape emerges clearly as an important local resource, and as a tool to discover and reinforce the identity factors, and the necessary sense of ownership (Italian-Swiss project). New conditions and opportunities must be created for a more attractive environment which will improve the local quality of life. There is evidence of increased tourism and jobs in the Serbia experience; historical and positive resilience reinforce the relationship between the people and the territory, claiming the very rich resources for the area (in the Douro case); or discovering and improving a new transversal and trans-European "region" for the Lapland project.

Set common goals for a "new" shared landscape - It requires common but differentiated and adapted responses according to the different administrative rules for each side. States must agree on a common management model, while maintaining the co-operation commitments. It is important to respect the management models, especially to be able to manage the complementarities between the diverse dimensions of the landscape. It is necessary to avoid the temptation of simplification and isolated answers.

Creative and active approach and methods - To achieve a new desired landscape it is important to use innovative tools for appreciation, public participation or required measures of restoration and remedy, as well as looking for new patterns for current activities and uses. Maps made by children to provide the bases for the future in the Italian-Swiss project, or discover a landscape strongly connected to individuals' minds and emotions in the Lapland case, are good examples.

Seek appropriate support tools or instruments - Observatories; new interpretation maps; itineraries, green corridors or historical networks to refer to the new border landscapes. Some projects mentioned the possibilities and opportunities provided by the European Union instruments.

Report on the Workshop 5 “Transfrontier landscapes to be revealed”

Mrs Maria José Festas

*Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
Portugal*

The five presentations of this workshop demonstrated that, as mentioned at the start of the session by one co-chair, Mr Jean-François Seguin, “there is a need to analyse what separates, in order to reveal what is common”.

In the MedScapes Initiative, Phaedon Enotiades presented a project involving Cyprus, Greece, Jordan and Lebanon, which considered landscape character assessment as a tool for the conservation of natural values in the Eastern Mediterranean, and had as one of its goals the development of a landscape methodology as a source of inspiration for sustainable decision-making in the participating countries. The presentation revealed some important issues that were dealt with in the project, such as using a methodology developed in the Western States (landscape character assessment) but adjusted and applied to the East. Users needed training to develop a common understanding of the methodology and process, recognising that landscape is defined by the relationship between the population and its territory, suggesting the special importance of allowing for cultural, historic and symbolic diversity in the Eastern Mediterranean, and noting that every single landscape is different from the others (and neither better nor worse). The community participative process (based on the tradition of the Arabic concept of *Hima*) which built on the results of the landscape character assessment was an important feature of the activity.

A Landscape Observatory of the Tagus River, a common project between Portugal and Spain, was presented by Maria do Rosário Oliveira. It demonstrated the relevance of transfrontier co-operation, raising the issue of the meaning of “border” for the protection and management of the landscape of this shared river: between two States with different public policies and administrative organisation (both normative and regulatory) along the common border. Can transfrontier co-operation overcome the concept of the border as a barrier and allow “continuity”, in terms of common goals, for example?

The presentation briefly described the process of setting-up the Landscape Observatory as an essential framework for partnerships between public institutions and local communities, a tool for information, participation, education and training. A proposal for the definition of a “Tagus green infrastructure”, considering the river as a structural and cohesive element between north and south, urban and rural, coastal and hinterland, is being prepared. This project, while enhancing cross-border co-operation between Portugal and Spain, may provide a step forward for the European Landscape Convention implementation in both States from a transfrontier perspective, by connecting the Tagus landscape through fundamental resources such as water, land, people and biodiversity, overcoming the border challenges mentioned above.

Small historic towns and their landscapes along the European Green Belt, following the former Iron Curtain, presented by Brigitte Macaria, dealt with the Austrian section of the Green Belt, a green ribbon along the former “Iron Curtain” that crosses 24 States and connects a great variety of landscapes, showing that landscape border lines are not usually administrative border lines, as landscapes are composed of natural and human factors, and influenced by the way the people perceive them.

This report was based on the six pilot border regions between Austria and its neighbours, having common landscapes but different languages, and common problems and challenges, many deriving from the peripheral situation of the Green Belt in these countries. However, the project confirmed that small towns and villages are a cultural mark in a real mosaic of landscapes, based on a set of historic and functional criteria. Historic small towns were identified as a cultural variety in these regions and several paths were proposed for sustainable regional development. Essentially there is the need for “dynamic preservation” of these landscapes, good governance and transborder co-operation at the local and regional level. The last part of the presentation dealt with the future, and the role of the Green Belt, considering that its rich variety of landscapes, small historic towns and human factors justify its recognition and need for management in the sense of the European Landscape Convention, and as a contribution for sustainable rural development.

Tapio Heikillä, a co-chair, concluded the presentation by remarking on the importance of respecting the memory of very important and difficult events, and that the Green Belt could facilitate this, whilst encouraging a change in the interpretation of memories.

The ECSLAND Project, presented by Gloria Pungetti, dealt with European culture expressed in sacred landscapes, as part of the European culture expressed in landscapes (EUCEL) Initiative, developed between 2007-2015. The Project was based on the idea that the transfrontier concept is not just about the physical but also has a spiritual dimension and that sacred landscapes are a fundamental part of our cultural heritage and unique identity. Different groups organised within the project network dealt with different topics (history, character, identity, archaeology and architecture) and going from the spiritual to governance (supporting and promoting inter-religious, intercultural and intergenerational dialogue): each group had their own goals and functioning process. Improved co-operation between the participants was one important outcome of the project. Gloria Pungetti concluded by raising

the idea of the transition from sacred landscapes to biocultural diversity, recognising that the cultural and sacred landscapes reflect a cultural and spiritual relation to nature. This supports a bionatural diversity that defines “biocultural landscapes”.

The touristic values of the landscape of the transfrontier Prespa Park, presented by Laci Sabri, focused on the importance and diversity of the landscape of this area (two lakes, mountains, historic monuments, agricultural land, biodiversity) and the impact of human activity on the landscape. Focusing mostly on the Albanian area of the Parc (created in 2000 between Albania, Greece and “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”), Laci Sabri summarised the actions developed to analyse existing factors and the potential for socio-economic development of the area (namely, the opinion of the population) in order to address the possible political priority given to tourism, whilst protecting important local values. Laci Sabri emphasised the need to diversify relationships and co-operation with the neighbouring countries, in order to guarantee the suitable development that is aligned to the protection of existing values.

Important conclusions of this Workshop were that:

- ▶ landscape borders do not always fit administrative borders, as they are the result of natural, man-made and cultural factors, and even political priorities, as well as from the perception of the populations with different cultural and social backgrounds and identity;
- ▶ there is a need for common language, concepts and even methodologies, although adapted to local culture and tradition;
- ▶ transfrontier co-operation does not have to mean that it is applicable only to “contiguous” frontiers;
- ▶ transfrontier co-operation, at all levels and between populations, is an important tool for the protection, management and planning of border landscapes;
- ▶ landscape is an important potential contributor to sustainable development, but must take into account the wishes of the population;
- ▶ a common analysis, not only of what exists but also of challenges and solutions, allows for coherent decision-making;
- ▶ Europe is full of borderlands, thus there is a need to promote transfrontier and transborder co-operation, which will provide an important contribution to democracy.

Présentation des Conclusions générales des Ateliers par les Rapporteurs

M^{me} Natàlia Rovira

*Responsable de la stratégie et communication, Ministère de l'environnement,
de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre*

M. Yves Luginbühl

*Agronome et géographe, Directeur de recherche émérite
du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France*

M^{me} Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio

Professeur émérite d'architecture du paysage, Université de Gênes, Italie

M. Margarita Ortega

*Membre honoraire du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe
des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) et Représentante nationale
pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Espagne*

M^{me} Maria José Festas

*Présidente honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe
sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Portugal*

Rapport sur l'Atelier 1 « Parcours dans les paysages de l'Andorre »

M^{me} Natàlia Rovira

*Responsable de la stratégie et de la communication, Ministère de l'environnement,
de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre*

Le premier Atelier a porté sur l'application de la Convention européenne du paysage en Andorre.

Depuis à peu près dix ans, nous avons cartographié nos unités du paysage, élaboré le catalogue des paysages ainsi que d'autres documents qui nous ont permis, après un processus de participation publique de définir sept objectifs de qualité du paysage et une cinquantaine d'actions regroupées dans la Stratégie nationale du paysage de l'Andorre pour la période 2012-2020. Actuellement, nous sommes à la mi-parcours du développement de la Stratégie, nous avons réalisé de nombreuses actions et il nous reste quatre ans pour tenter d'appliquer au mieux les mesures prévues en 2012.

Ensuite, il nous faudra reprendre une réflexion approfondie pour préparer la nouvelle Stratégie. Nous devons y intégrer évidemment un certain nombre de projets, comme celui concernant le Pas de la Case, qui, bien que n'étant pas dans la Stratégie 2012, répond à bon nombre des objectifs de qualité du paysage de l'Andorre. De plus, ce projet nous a permis de voir comment il est possible d'appliquer les objectifs de la Stratégie au niveau d'un projet sur le terrain.

Cette dernière étape, concernant le terrain, est probablement une des plus compliquées mais certainement, la petite taille de l'Andorre et le fait que nous n'ayons pas beaucoup d'échelons au niveau administratif vont nous aider à accélérer l'ensemble du processus. Le fait de travailler sur une zone de frontière comme le Pas de la Case nous amènera tout naturellement à travailler avec nos voisins français. La réalisation même du travail au Pas de la Case a été un bon exemple de coopération transfrontalière quand les étudiants et les universités catalanes et italiennes ont bien voulu se pencher sur l'amélioration paysagère d'une petite ville comme le Pas de la Case. Cet exemple pourra servir pour établir une méthodologie applicable à d'autres espaces frontaliers.

Rapport sur l'Atelier 2 « Paysages en pointillé, des lignes qui séparent, des lignes qui rapprochent »

M. Yves Luginbühl

Agronome et géographe, Directeur de recherche émérite du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France

Conseil de l'Europe
Principauté d'Andorre

Les paysages transfrontaliers

Rapport de l'atelier 2,
Les paysages en pointillé....
Ce qui sépare/ce qui rapproche
Yves Luginbühl, CNRS, France

Rappel

- Premiers ateliers transfrontaliers sur les Atlas des paysages, à partir de 2007 :
 - Wallonie / France à Monthermé (Ardennes)
 - Espagne / France, au Pays basque
 - Italie / France à Nice et la Riviera Italienne
 - Royaume Uni / France dans le Devon et la Normandie
 - Catalogne / France à Olot avec l'Observatoire des paysages catalans
- Définition des concepts, formalisation des méthodes d'identification, caractérisation et qualification des paysages, perceptions, dynamiques des paysages, recueil des représentations sociales des paysages
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- Vision conventionnelle de la frontière : ligne +/- perméable séparant deux entités politiques > nécessité de considérer la frontière de manière différente et complexe (Joan Nogué).
 - Échelle locale interpelle l'échelle nationale et globale (géopolitique) ; cas de la coopération Suède/Norvège : de l'échelle de l'aire boréale, aux échelles des deux pays et au parc de Finnskogen, en passant par la Finlande
 - Effets de l'échelle globale sur l'échelle locale ; cas de la frontière turco-syrienne et ses effets sur l'espace public des villes européennes (gare de Munich saturée de réfugiés, espace public à Paris modifié pour interdire aux migrants de s'installer)
 - Frontière = périphérie : complexité des représentations sociales des paysages, question des mobilités

2. La sémantique

- Question non nouvelle :
 - interdisciplinarité et pas seulement entre disciplines scientifiques, concerne tous les acteurs, y.c. les habitants
 - Voir le glossaire du Conseil de l'Europe
 - Par exemple : régions paysagère / ensembles paysagers, unités paysagères / territoires paysagers
- Question non résolue :
 - pour parler de perception, usage du concept de préférences, utilisé par l'économie orthodoxe et dépassé. Les représentations sociales des paysages ne fonctionnent pas selon les préférences.
 - Confusion fréquente entre occupation du sol et paysage (oubli de la dimension verticale) ; domination du visuel
 - La sémantique renvoie au contexte

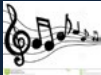
3. Le contexte

- Historique, social, politique, culturel, économique :
 - Historique : cas du paysage transfrontalier andorran avec la France dépendant du Traité des Pyrénées du 17^{ème} siècle (ou cas Suède/Norvège) ou encore droit des estives dépendant des accords entre Espagne et France sous Louis XIV
 - Politique : différence de culture politique entre les partenaires
 - Culturel : différence de relations au paysage et à la nature entre pays et régions (Eva Konkony-Gyuro, Hongrie)
- Comment saisir le contexte ?
 - Cohérence des données statistiques et cartographiques (recours au cadastre ?). Différences entre photos aériennes et satellitales
 - Cohérence entre les questionnaires lors des enquêtes, des ateliers ou des parcours collectifs de paysage
 - Communauté symbolique partagée parfois : cas de la frontière entre Hongrie et Slovaquie et l'usage des symboles du rideau de fer pour rassembler les populations de part et d'autre

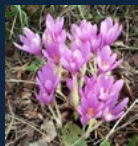
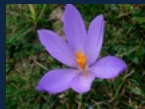
4. L'économie

- Rappel : paysage = produit des dynamiques économiques ; bien-être = PIB, assimilation totalement dépassée
- Différences de développement économique ; cas du tabac entre Andorre et France
- Différences entre ressources
- Différences de cultures entrepreneuriales
- Problème du public et du privé : contradictions entre objectifs de qualité paysagère et stratégies économiques des entreprises et le secteur marchand
- Relations paysage / économie : cas évoqué par Eva Konkony-Gyuro (Hongrie) sur les relations salaires, démographie notamment et paysage
- Les grandes tendances :
 - confusion paysage / patrimoine souvent remarquable (nombreuses références au Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO)
 - Paysage = marché avec recours aux fonds de l'Union Européenne

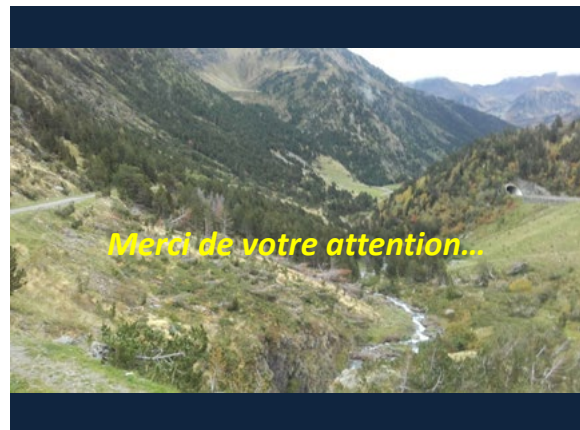
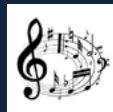
Petit clin d'œil à nos amis Andorrans



*Colchiques dans les près,
Fleurissent, fleurissent,
Colchiques dans les près,
C'est la fin de l'été...*



*Et ce chant dans mon cœur,
Murmure, murmure,
Et ce chant dans mon cœur,
Murmure le bonheur*



Rapport sur l'Atelier 3

« Paysages : des cultures et caractéristiques naturelles diverses, une richesse »

M^{me} Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio

Professeur émérite d'architecture du paysage, Université de Gênes, Italie

Les études et recherches que j'ai pu effectuer et coordonner au cours de mes années d'enseignement à l'Université de Gênes en architecture du paysage m'ont porté à approfondir les principes qui ont inspiré la Convention européenne du paysage et à analyser la manière dont ils sont appliqués dans les projets de paysage ainsi que dans toutes les actions susceptibles d'influencer la création et la transformation des paysages.

Cet intérêt est lié aux importantes innovations politiques de la convention, qui vont bien au-delà de la simple protection des paysages, de leur gestion et aménagement. La convention considère en effet la nécessité de se soucier de tous les types de paysages, qu'ils soient remarquables ou ordinaires mais aussi dégradés. Elle fait état de la nécessité de sensibiliser la société au fait que tous les paysages sont un bien commun et un élément essentiel du bien-être de la collectivité. Elle ambitionne de convaincre les autorités et les acteurs concernés de la nécessité d'intégrer la dimension paysagère dans toutes les politiques territoriales, dans les plans d'aménagement du territoire et dans les projets de paysage en suivant les objectifs de la convention, pour un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement.

Dans l'ouvrage « Pour un paysage de qualité » que j'ai édité, cherchant à comprendre et à approfondir – avec un très utile « dialogue » entre des spécialistes, des chercheurs, des professionnels, provenant d'expériences diverses – les raisons du retard qui existe parfois entre régions voisines d'un même État dans l'application des principes de base de la convention qui visent à intégrer le paysage (leur richesse actuelle ou potentielle) dans toutes les politiques territoriales et à mettre en place des projets de paysage conçus de manière démocratique grâce à la participation des communautés liées aux lieux de leur vie quotidienne. L'assimilation culturelle de certains de ses objectifs politiques et des dispositions liées aux actions stratégiques s'avère être manifestement très lente et difficile. Ce retard existe malgré le consensus presque unanime obtenu, dès la phase de la présentation de la convention, de la plupart des institutions territoriales, du milieu universitaire, et de la société civile en général sur l'importance qu'il convient d'accorder au paysage. Les administrations régionales et locales sont en fait rarement dotées de personnes compétentes en matière de paysage, capables de mettre en œuvre une politique du paysage dans différentes situations, eu égard à leurs compétences.

Pour ces raisons et d'autres encore, que je n'ai pas le temps de rappeler, mon intérêt à prendre part à cette Réunion qui se réfère à l'article 9 de la Convention européenne du paysage, est réellement important. Cette disposition met en évidence l'exigence d'intégrer le paysage non seulement dans les politiques nationales des États, mais également dans les expériences de coopération transfrontière concernant le paysage.

La Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à ses États membres sur les orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage a d'ores et déjà donné un ensemble d'orientations théoriques, méthodologiques et pratiques pour la mise en œuvre de la convention entre États frontaliers ou voisins. Elle a également expliqué de quelle façon la coopération transfrontière peut être concrétisée en accord avec les politiques d'un État, afin d'éviter que des décisions prises par différents secteurs de l'administration publique diffèrent ou se contredisent au sujet de la compréhension des caractéristiques communes des paysages, considérées dans leur contiguïté territoriale...

Les principes affirmés par la Convention européenne du paysage et les actions qu'il convient de mener afin de promouvoir la coopération transfrontière – considérant que le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière – sont souvent innovants par rapport aux politiques des différents États. Un renforcement de la prise en compte de la valeur du paysage serait un objectif simple à partager et à poursuivre; un autre objectif, qui serait à mon avis assez difficile à atteindre est celui de la reconnaissance et du partage, entre États voisins, de leurs propres valeurs naturelle, culturelle, économique. Il y a en effet souvent des valeurs reconnues par un État, telles que son identité locale ou nationale, qui ne bénéficient pas, au cours de l'histoire, de la même reconnaissance de la part d'autres États voisins en raison de leur situation géographique ou de leur appréciation esthétique différente.

À propos de l'intégration du paysage dans les politiques et dans les actions de coopération transfrontière, Michel Prieur a remarqué que pour répondre à cette disposition innovante par rapport aux actions internationales des différents États, «les Parties devraient faire preuve d'imagination pour surmonter les obstacles juridiques et pratiques qui freinent trop souvent la coopération transfrontière, tout en utilisant divers instruments internationaux qui désormais facilitent les actions transfrontières»⁴⁸.

48. Conseil de l'Europe, Paysage et développement durable: les enjeux de la Convention européenne du paysage 2006, *Série Territoire et Paysage*, p. 155 et s. (<https://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications>).

Cette Réunion des Ateliers s'est adressée aux représentants des États membres de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, aux autorités locales et régionales, aux universitaires, aux professionnels, et a demandé aux participants de présenter et analyser les expériences de coopération transfrontière concernant le paysage qui ont été réalisées ou sont en cours de réalisation dans leurs États respectifs. De nombreuses personnalités de plusieurs États membres du Conseil de l'Europe et faisant part de diverses institutions, étant en contact avec des réalités très différentes, ont présenté des expériences particulièrement intéressantes de coopération transfrontalière, selon les dispositions spécifiques mises en évidence par la convention. Les participants ont eu l'opportunité de partager des réflexions et de connaître les méthodes suivies pour mener à bien des réalisations et expériences de coopération transfrontière. Le cadre politique dans lequel celles-ci ont été conduites dans un contexte du développement durable, a également été parfois présenté.

La construction de la connaissance et l'exigence d'intégration du paysage dans les politiques et les actions des États, en plein accord avec la notion de paysage introduite par la Convention européenne du paysage, est devenue une importante clé de lecture de notre société actuelle. Celle-ci tient compte de l'évolution de la notion de paysage en Europe ainsi que des différentes expériences pratiquées et en cours, favorisant l'application de la convention. Il a cependant été en même temps possible de constater que les problèmes d'un monde toujours plus complexe mettent en jeu de nouveaux acteurs: des organisations et institutions privées, non gouvernementales, ainsi que des groupements spontanés qui jouent parfois un rôle innovateur et créatif dans les expériences paysagères actuelles. Les présentations nous ont fait connaître des lieux très intéressants ainsi que des situations très différentes, en raison de la diversité d'approche et de méthode utilisée dans la connaissance et la compréhension des paysages.

Certains États du nord de l'Europe – Finlande, Norvège et Suède – ont présenté des exemples de bonnes pratiques transfrontières dans le domaine du paysage: une diversité d'approche et de parcours intéressants, orientés vers la protection des paysages naturels présentant une sensibilité, une perception et une compréhension du paysage liées à une matrice culturelle enracinée depuis longtemps dans les traditions historiques et les politiques de ces États.

Dans d'autres cas, des expériences de coopération transfrontière ont été présentées. Certains exemples montrent cependant que l'attention accordée au paysage est encore récente, ou bien que la sensibilité collective, les comportements individuels conscients et les responsabilités sociales partagées concernant

les activités et les transformations qui influencent le paysage ne tiennent pas suffisamment compte des pressions qui le modifient.

Il a été possible de constater que la construction d'outils nouveaux et de nouveaux parcours pour promouvoir la sensibilisation et l'implication active des populations est essentielle dans l'élaboration de toutes les politiques qui concernent la gestion du territoire, afin que ces derniers jouent un rôle actif dans la formulation des objectifs de qualité paysagère et dans leur mise en œuvre.

Une diversité d'approche et de parcours – conduisant à la présentation ponctuelle de beaux exemples concernant des monuments, des sites architecturaux historiques ou des expériences de paysages culturels –, s'est parfois éloignée de l'esprit et des objectifs des Ateliers. Ces exemples ne prennent pas en effet suffisamment en compte les méthodes de connaissance et de compréhension intégrée des paysages dans l'élaboration de toutes les politiques concernant la gestion du territoire (aussi bien sectorielles que générales).

Des exemples de coopération transfrontalière concernant des fleuves (les rives du Danube par exemple) et bassins hydrographiques ont fait l'objet de présentations : des exemples de bonnes pratiques ont été analysés, présentant la tradition des lieux, la grande attention portée au patrimoine culturel, à la biodiversité, aux richesses des paysages partagées entre les États voisins traversés. Il a été clairement fait état de la pertinence de la coopération transfrontalière et des différentes stratégies de développement durable du territoire.

Des exemples décrivant les caractéristiques des paysages transfrontières ainsi que les éléments qui définissent leur qualité paysagère ont été donnés. Ceux-ci déterminent non seulement les activités de

protection, de valorisation, de requalification, de transformation, mais aussi des stratégies permettant de les rendre opérationnels en promouvant des actions, par exemple :

- ▶ des centres de documentation et une banque de données concernant la nature et la qualité des paysages ;
- ▶ des observatoires des transformations du paysage ;
- ▶ la production de cartes thématiques sur la transformation du paysage depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale jusqu'à aujourd'hui.

Il a rarement été fait mention de la nécessité de former les compétences techniques et les connaissances nécessaires en matière de paysage sur le territoire tout entier, pour arriver à en connaître les éléments constitutifs, soit sur le plan naturel et culturel et sur leurs interrelations, soit dans son évolution historique, dans ses significations récentes et dans l'analyse des transformations.

Le paysage forme un tout, dans lequel sont également les événements et les phénomènes peu évidents et difficiles à découvrir, tels que les relations et les influences réciproques.

Afin d'appliquer les dispositions de la Convention européenne du paysage, il est nécessaire de définir un programme sur la base duquel il est possible de fonder les instruments de connaissance et d'évaluation nécessaires aux politiques paysagères et aux différentes activités de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement. En outre, il est important de définir les tâches et les secteurs où il convient d'intervenir sur le paysage en considérant les politiques qui ont des effets sur le territoire.

Rapport sur l'Atelier 4

« Paysages, espaces de coopération »

M^{me} Margarita Ortega

Membre honoraire du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) et Représentante nationale pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Espagne

Dans les zones frontalières en particulier, les paysages gardent la trace des différences culturelles qui évoluent au fil du temps. Différences culturelles passées et présentes, mais aussi futures. Cela étant, comme l'indique l'intitulé de cet Atelier, les paysages frontaliers sont des lieux où la coopération est essentielle. Les exemples présentés en sont la confirmation. Les orateurs ont fait de nombreuses propositions fort intéressantes. En traitant du thème de cet Atelier, ils ont insisté sur leurs liens réciproques en appelant l'attention sur le rôle spécifique que joue la coopération dans les paysages frontaliers.

Ces propositions s'organisent autour de trois grands thèmes :

Singularité des paysages frontaliers

Le fait qu'un paysage soit situé sur une frontière est un élément clé de son identification, qui peut constituer une opportunité. Les principaux facteurs suivants se dégagent :

Périphérie - Par rapport aux régions centrales, les régions frontalières sont, le plus souvent, « périphériques » au sens physique et économique. Dans le passé, la plupart des régions frontalières ont été soumises à un contrôle administratif commun ou à des restrictions, ce qui a eu des conséquences sur le plan économique. Elles ont été confrontées aux mêmes problèmes (exode rural, marginalisation, pénurie d'activité imputable à des réglementations administratives ou de marché différentes, comme ce fut le cas en Serbie, dans la région Duero-Douro et en Laponie). Cela étant, cette situation a eu pour effet la préservation de caractéristiques vernaculaires ou traditionnelles (usages et gestion du territoire, schémas agricoles, urbains et architecturaux, traditions culturelles, etc.), qui sont aujourd'hui considérées comme des atouts majeurs.

Importance ou valeurs des frontières - Les frontières n'ont pas été tracées au hasard. En règle générale, elles suivent des éléments géographiques pertinents (montagnes, fleuves, baies, caps) qui sont, normalement, moins transformés que les autres et donc mieux conservés. Pour cette raison, ces zones sont plus authentiques et plus riches (Laponie, Serbie, Douro). Cela étant, ces espaces ont, par décisions politiques, été déclarés zones stratégiques (défense ou dominance). Ils ont laissé des traces et imprimé des valeurs culturelles, valeurs qu'il nous faut aujourd'hui redécouvrir et identifier.

Dominance rurale - Certaines régions sont plus vulnérables que d'autres, en particulier les zones rurales isolées. Dans le cas du Douro, le point de vue des habitants nous a permis de mieux comprendre la situation.

Caractéristiques symboliques et identifiantes - La plupart des régions frontalières ont été le témoin d'événements historiques qui ont laissé leur empreinte. Elles peuvent être vues comme des « lieux-événements » ou des « espaces narratifs » qui communiquent, offrent un paysage et transmettent des informations.

En somme, comme l'indique l'étude comparative russe, les frontières, du fait même de leur existence, font naître de part et d'autre des schémas qui diffèrent selon les règles administratives et culturelles en vigueur.

Valeurs ajoutées des paysages frontaliers

En raison des facteurs évoqués plus haut en lien avec les paysages frontaliers, les valeurs culturelles et symboliques sont parfois plus importantes que les valeurs naturelles, lesquelles sont déjà reconnues. Il est essentiel de mettre en évidence la valeur ajoutée qui ancre les aspects culturels et historiques dans l'environnement, et cela afin de dégager le caractère différent des « nouveaux » paysages.

Valeurs naturelles et environnementales - En règle générale, les zones frontalières ont des valeurs naturelles et environnementales supérieures, car elles sont, qualitativement et quantitativement, moins exposées aux changements que les autres. Il y a donc lieu de penser que les transformations sont lentes (Serbie, Laponie et Douro).

Valeurs culturelles et historiques - On a constaté que, outre les empreintes laissées par l'histoire, les aspects culturels tiennent lieu de descripteurs des modes de vie, des usages et des traditions dans l'utilisation et la gestion du territoire. C'est pourquoi la plupart des paysages frontaliers sont véritablement des « paysages culturels »⁴⁹.

Les dimensions symboliques et historiques du paysage en tant que « paysage culturel » nécessitent un langage novateur qui puisse exprimer autre chose que les seules caractéristiques physiques du territoire. Nous avons besoin de nous faire une image de sa structure complexe. De plus, ce langage doit être une réponse – d'origine culturelle – transmise et exprimée

49. D'après le Plan national espagnol pour le paysage culturel (2012), le « paysage culturel » est le résultat de l'interaction, au fil du temps, entre des personnes et le médium naturel, dont l'expression est un territoire perçu et apprécié pour ses qualités culturelles, le résultat d'un processus et le fondement d'une identité communautaire. Les « paysages frontaliers » se situent, de toute évidence, entre les différentes catégories de paysages culturels.

par un groupe social concret issu des deux communautés qui, dans l'histoire, ont été séparées pour des raisons politiques. En réalité, on peut considérer qu'il s'agit d'un paysage « patrimonial ». Il faudrait pour cela transformer le paysage-territoire pour créer une nouvelle scène, une nouvelle narration, intégrant tous les éléments qui constituent la mémoire ainsi que les événements historiques qui s'y sont déroulés. Ce serait la représentation du résultat réaliste d'un processus.

Presque tous les exemples font état du fait que les paysages sont une ressource et un facteur de développement local et régional. Les valeurs culturelles et symboliques qui forment l'identité locale ainsi que les souhaits des habitants reflètent les besoins et les contributions de la société actuelle et sa capacité à régénérer et à créer ces nouveaux paysages : « Du paysage reçu au paysage souhaité », comme il est dit dans le projet italo-suisse.

Quelles sont les facteurs et conséquences de la coopération ?

Les exemples présentés nous amènent à dégager un certain nombre de traits communs s'agissant du rôle de la coopération.

La Convention européenne du paysage et Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur les orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage constituent des textes de référence essentiels - La Recommandation constitue une base juridique pour la mise en œuvre de la convention de part et d'autre de la frontière (Serbie et Douro) ; elle propose une interprétation efficace de la dimension culturelle du paysage en tant qu'élément fondamental de l'identité européenne – la « construction européenne » (étude de la Fédération de Russie) ; à noter également l'attrait que représentent les sélections nationales pour le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (cas du projet serbe notamment).

Découvrir et identifier des valeurs et des défis communs, apprécier la diversité et percevoir les menaces - Le paysage apparaît clairement comme une ressource locale importante et un outil permettant de découvrir et de renforcer les facteurs identitaires et le nécessaire sentiment d'appartenance (projet italo-suisse). Il faut absolument créer de nouvelles conditions et ouvrir de nouvelles perspectives pour rendre l'environnement plus attrayant et ainsi améliorer la qualité de vie au niveau local. Dans l'exemple de la Serbie, des éléments attestent d'une embellie sur le marché du tourisme et de l'emploi ; dans le cas du Douro, la résilience positive et historique renforce la relation entre les personnes et le territoire, faisant valoir les très riches ressources de la région ; et le projet lapon met en avant la découverte et le développement d'une nouvelle « région » transversale et transeuropéenne.

Fixer des objectifs communs pour un «nouveau» paysage partagé - Il est nécessaire d'apporter des réponses communes, mais différenciées et adaptées, aux diverses règles administratives qui prévalent de chaque côté de la frontière. Les États doivent s'accorder sur un modèle de gestion commun, tout en remplissant leurs engagements en matière de coopération. Il importe de respecter les modèles de gestion, et en particulier de pouvoir gérer les complémentarités entre les différentes dimensions du paysage. Il ne faut pas céder à la tentation de la simplification et des réponses isolées.

Approche et méthodes créatives et actives - Pour parvenir au nouveau paysage «souhaité», il est important de recourir à des outils innovants en ce qui concerne

l'évaluation, la participation publique ou les mesures de restauration et de redressement, et de chercher aussi de nouveaux modèles pour les activités et les usages actuels. Les cartes dessinées par des enfants pour jeter les bases du futur paysage dans le projet italo-suisse ou la découverte d'un paysage en relation étroite avec l'esprit et les émotions dans le cas de la Lettonie sont de bons exemples d'outils innovants.

Chercher des outils ou des instruments appropriés - Observatoires ; nouvelles cartes d'interprétation ; itinéraires, coulées vertes ou réseaux historiques pour décrire les «nouveaux» paysages frontaliers. Certains projets mentionnent les opportunités offertes par les instruments de l'Union européenne.

Rapport sur l'Atelier 5

« Des paysages transfrontaliers à révéler »

M^{me} Maria José Festas

Présidente honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Portugal

Les cinq présentations effectuées dans le cadre de cet Atelier ont montré que, comme l'a mentionné le coprésident Jean-François Séguin au début de la session, « le besoin se fait ressentir d'analyser ce qui sépare pour révéler ce qui est commun ».

Dans le cadre de l'Initiative MedScapes, Phaedon Enotiades a présenté un projet auquel participent la Chypre, la Grèce, la Jordanie et le Liban. Dans ce projet, il est considéré que la qualification des caractéristiques paysagères est un outil de conservation des valeurs naturelles en Méditerranée orientale, et que l'un des objectifs est le développement d'une méthodologie de paysage qui serve de source d'inspiration pour un processus décisionnaire durable dans les pays participants. La présentation a mis en évidence plusieurs questions importantes qui ont été abordées au cours du projet, notamment le fait d'utiliser une méthodologie élaborée dans les États occidentaux (qualification des caractéristiques paysagères), mais adaptée et appliquée à la région orientale. Les utilisateurs ont eu besoin d'une formation pour parvenir à une compréhension commune de la méthodologie et du processus et reconnaître que le paysage est déterminé par la relation qu'entretiennent la population et le territoire, signe qu'il importe de laisser s'exprimer une diversité culturelle, historique et symbolique en Méditerranée orientale et de prendre acte que chaque paysage est ni meilleur, ni pire, mais différent des autres. Le processus participatif communautaire (inspiré du concept arabe traditionnel de l'« Hima »), qui s'appuie sur les résultats de la qualification des caractéristiques paysagères, a été une étape importante de l'activité.

Un projet commun entre le Portugal et l'Espagne intitulé Un Observatoire paysager du Tage a été présenté par Maria do Rosário Oliveira. Ce projet montre combien la coopération transfrontalière est importante et soulève la question de la définition du terme « frontière » pour la protection et la gestion du paysage de ce fleuve, qui traverse les deux pays : entre deux États dotés de politiques publiques et d'organisations administratives différentes (normatives et réglementaires) le long de la frontière commune. La coopération transfrontière peut-elle avoir raison du concept de frontière au sens d'obstacle, et permettre une certaine « continuité », en termes d'objectifs par exemple ?

La présentation a brièvement décrit la mise en place de l'Observatoire paysager, qui constitue à la fois un cadre fondamental pour les partenariats entre institutions publiques et collectivités locales, et un outil d'information, de participation, d'éducation et de formation. S'agissant de la définition d'une « infrastructure Tâge verte », qui fait du fleuve un élément structurel et de cohésion entre le Nord et le Sud, l'urbain et le rural, le littoral et l'arrière-pays, une proposition est en cours d'élaboration. Ce projet, tout en renforçant la coopération transfrontalière entre l'Espagne et le Portugal, peut éventuellement faire progresser la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage dans ces deux États, dans une perspective transfrontalière, et ce en connectant le paysage du Tâge via des ressources fondamentales comme l'eau, la terre, les populations et la biodiversité et en dépassant les problèmes de frontière évoqués plus haut.

Le projet Petites villes historiques et leurs paysages le long de la ceinture verte européenne, sur le trajet de l'ancien rideau de fer, présenté par Brigitte Macaria, porte sur la portion autrichienne de la ceinture verte, ruban de verdure qui court le long de l'ancien rideau de fer à travers 24 États et relie une grande variété de paysages, montrant ainsi que souvent, les frontières paysagères ne se confondent pas avec les frontières administratives, car les paysages se composent sous l'influence de facteurs naturels et humains et dépendent de la façon dont on les perçoit.

Ce rapport a été élaboré sur la base des six régions frontalières pilotes entre l'Autriche et ses voisins, régions qui se caractérisent par des paysages communs, des langues différentes et les mêmes problèmes et défis, dont beaucoup découlent de la situation périphérique de la ceinture verte dans ces pays. Cela étant, le projet apporte la confirmation que les petites villes et les villages sont, selon un ensemble de critères historiques et fonctionnels, une marque culturelle dans une mosaïque de paysages. Les « petites villes historiques » ont été identifiées comme une variété culturelle dans ces régions et plusieurs directions ont été proposées en faveur d'un développement régional durable. En substance, une « préservation dynamique » de ces paysages, une gouvernance efficace et une coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional s'avèrent nécessaires. La dernière partie de la présentation a porté sur l'avenir et sur le rôle de la ceinture verte, compte tenu du fait que sa richesse de paysages, ses petites villes historiques et des facteurs humains justifient qu'on lui accorde une juste place et qu'on lui reconnaisse la nécessité d'une gestion au sens de la Convention européenne du paysage, et qu'elle contribue au développement durable du milieu rural.

Tapio Heikillä, co-président, a conclu la présentation en rappelant qu'il est essentiel de respecter la mémoire de certains événements difficiles et importants. La

ceinture verte pourrait faciliter ce processus et encourager une interprétation différente du souvenir.

Le projet ECSLAND, présenté par Gloria Pungetti, porte sur la culture européenne exprimée à travers les paysages sacrés. Ce projet s'inscrit dans l'initiative Culture européenne exprimée dans les paysages (EUCEL), mise en place entre 2007 et 2015. Le projet repose sur l'idée que le concept de « transfrontalier » vise non seulement la dimension « physique », mais aussi la dimension « spirituelle », et que les paysages sacrés sont un élément fondamental de notre patrimoine culturel et de notre identité singulière. Le réseau du projet était structuré en groupes, chacun traitant d'un thème différent (histoire, caractère, identité, archéologie, architecture) selon des dimensions qui allaient du spirituel à la gouvernance (soutien et promotion du dialogue interreligieux, interculturel et intergénérationnel) : chaque groupe avait des objectifs et un mode de fonctionnement qui lui étaient propres. L'un des résultats importants du projet a été le renforcement de la coopération entre les participants. Gloria Pungetti a conclu en évoquant le passage des paysages sacrés à la diversité bioculturelle, reconnaissant que les paysages culturels et sacrés traduisent une relation culturelle et spirituelle à la nature. Cette analyse milite en faveur d'une diversité bionaturelle qui définit des « paysages bioculturels ».

Le projet Valeurs touristiques du paysage du Parc transfrontalier Prespa, présenté par Laci Sabri, a porté sur l'importance et la diversité du paysage dans cette région (deux lacs, montagnes, monuments historiques, terres agricoles, biodiversité) et sur l'incidence de l'activité humaine sur le paysage. Mettant l'accent sur la partie albanaise du parc (créé en 2000, fruit d'une collaboration entre l'Albanie, « L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine » et la Grèce), Laci Sabri a récapitulé les actions entreprises pour analyser les facteurs existants ainsi que le potentiel de développement socio-économique de la région (en l'occurrence l'avis des populations) en vue de répondre à l'éventuelle priorité politique donnée du tourisme, tout en protégeant les valeurs locales importantes. Laci Sabri a insisté sur la nécessité de diversifier les relations et la coopération avec les pays voisins, afin de garantir un développement adapté, conforme aux objectifs de protection des valeurs existantes.

Principales conclusions de cet Atelier :

- ▶ les frontières topographiques ne correspondent pas toujours aux frontières administratives, car elles sont le résultat de facteurs naturels, humains et culturels, de priorités politiques et de la perception qu'en ont les populations, lesquelles ont des origines sociales et culturelles diverses et des identités différentes ;
- ▶ il est nécessaire de se doter d'un langage et de concepts communs, voire de méthodologies

communes, et de les adapter à la culture et aux traditions locales ;

- ▶ la coopération transfrontalière ne s'applique pas nécessairement aux seules frontières «contiguës» ;
- ▶ la coopération transfrontalière, à tous les niveaux et entre les populations, est un outil important de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement des paysages frontaliers ;
- ▶ le paysage est un contributeur potentiel important du développement durable, mais

il convient de tenir compte des souhaits de la population ;

- ▶ une analyse commune, non seulement de l'existant, mais aussi des problèmes et des solutions, permet de prendre des décisions cohérentes ;
- ▶ l'Europe est constituée de très nombreuses régions frontalières, il est donc nécessaire de promouvoir la coopération frontalière et transfrontalière, ce qui contribuera de façon majeure à la démocratie.

**Closing session /
Session de clôture**

Closing speeches / Discours de clôture

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 Déjeant-Pons

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

Mr Jordi Torres

Minister of Spatial Planning of Andorra

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

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

Je me permets, Madame Sílvia Calvó, Ministre de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre de vous remercier bien vivement de votre si bel accueil et hospitalité à l'occasion de la 16^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage sur « Paysage et coopération transfrontalière – Le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière ».

Nous remercions également M. Jordi Torres, Ministre de l'aménagement du territoire de l'Andorre, qui nous fait l'honneur de participer à cette Réunion.

Ainsi qu'une précédente Réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage organisée à Thessalonique en 2012 l'a montré, le paysage doit désormais être considéré comme une nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire, paysage et territoire étant les deux faces de la même médaille.

Nous avons eu un très grand plaisir à collaborer avec le Gouvernement de l'Andorre et remercions tout spécialement M. Marc Rossell, Directeur général de l'environnement et du développement durable, M^{me} Anna Moles, Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Représentante nationale de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage, et Madame Natàlia Rovira Molné, Responsable de la stratégie et de la communication du Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre.

Cette réunion, qui a rassemblé près de 190 participants provenant de nombreux horizons, nous a permis de célébrer les 15 années de l'adoption de la Convention européenne du paysage en présence de la Présidente, de la Vice-Présidente et des Présidents honoraires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage.

Au nom du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe, je remercie ainsi M^{me} Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, M^{me} Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Vice-Présidente de la Conférence, ainsi que M. Enrico Buergi, M. Jean-François Seguin et M^{me} Maria José Festas, Présidents honoraires de la Conférence. Chacun d'entre eux a joué et continue à jouer un rôle essentiel dans le processus de mise en œuvre de la convention et nous les en remercions bien vivement.

Nous adressons aussi tous nos remerciements à l'ensemble des Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe qui sont ici présents, ainsi qu'à M. Edwin Lefebvre, adjoint au Directeur, Ministère des Affaires internes de la Région flamande de l'Agence des Affaires internes, Rapporteur du Comité européen sur la démocratie et la gouvernance (CDDG) du Conseil de l'Europe.

Nous nous réjouissons également de la participation à cette rencontre de : M^{me} Margarita Ortega, Membre honoraire du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire et Représentante nationale l'Espagne pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, qui a superbement accompagné le processus de ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage en Espagne ; M. Joan Ganyet, précédemment Directeur de l'architecture et du paysage de la Generalitat de la Catalogne qui a donné une impulsion déterminante et visionnaire aux travaux initiés en faveur du paysage ; M. Joan Nogué et M. Pere Sala, respectivement Directeur et Coordinateur de l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne, qui ont développé de nombreuses actions favorables à la qualité du paysage.

Nous adressons aussi tous nos remerciements aux experts qui ont contribué, de par leurs idées et leur savoir, à élaborer la Convention européenne du paysage et à promouvoir sa mise en œuvre : M. Yves Luginbühl, Agronome et géographe, Directeur de recherche émérite du Centre national français de recherche scientifique de la France ; M^{me} Lionella Scazzosi, Professeur à l'Université polytechnique de Milan ; M^{me} Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio, Professeur émérite d'architecture du paysage à l'Université de Gênes et M^{me} Cristina Storelli, Architecte, précédemment Membre du Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux du Conseil de l'Europe.

Nous remercions enfin les Présidents de session et intervenants à cette Réunion pour leurs communications.

La Session consacrée aux travaux réalisés en Andorre en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage a retenu toute notre attention et nous nous permettons de féliciter bien vivement le Gouvernement de l'Andorre du travail remarquable réalisé, qui conduit à des résultats positifs et innovants en faveur des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et de la gestion durable des territoires.

Les présentations des expériences de coopération transfrontalières ont été extrêmement intéressantes. Elles ont montré comment, en partant de l'analyse des territoires et des paysages, de la comparaison des réalités et des situations, il est possible de construire un projet commun en respectant les différences, et de l'inscrire dans la durée. Il ne s'agit pas ainsi d'effacer les bords et limites mais, tout en respectant les spécificités juridiques et administratives⁵⁰ de promouvoir un projet de territoire fondé sur le paysage. Le bord devient ainsi le centre, centre d'intérêt, la coopération n'existant que de par l'existence même de la frontière. La ligne physique, matérialisée, révèle alors des différences, réelles ou imaginaires, favorables aux flux de communications et aux échanges, sources d'enrichissement mutuel.

Le projet de coopération en matière de paysage ne provient pas le plus souvent d'une nécessité absolue, d'une contrainte, d'une obligation quelconque de faire, mais résulte plutôt d'une entente, d'une bonne entente, d'une volonté de faire, d'une volonté de faire ensemble, d'échanger, en raison d'un enthousiasme, de la curiosité, de la créativité, de visions et d'émotions partagés, permettant de surmonter les obstacles, juridiques et pratiques, freinant parfois la coopération. Sans ces facteurs essentiellement humains, la coopération semble même vouée à disparaître.

Les expériences présentées à l'occasion de cette Réunion ont montré comment leurs auteurs ont fait preuve d'imagination, la coopération prenant en compte le paysage directement ou indirectement à travers des instruments juridiques ad hoc, de manière permanente ou bien ponctuelle, à l'occasion d'un projet ou programme.

Prétextes de la coopération, raisons de la coopération, les frontières, les lignes ont très souvent bougé tout au long de l'histoire, les populations ayant selon les époques appartenu à un pays, à une région ou à un autre pays, à une autre région. Tels les oiseaux décrits par M^{me} Martha Fajardo, tels les poissons mentionnés par M. Abdelouahab Idelhadj, tel le vent évoqué par M^{me} Claudia Zanfi, les êtres humains ont de tout temps circulé, voyagé ou migré.

Les murs dont nous parlons par ailleurs actuellement, semblent destinés à s'effondrer. Le Pape François n'a-t-il pas tout récemment rappelé à propos de la crise migratoire en Europe : « *Vous savez comment finissent les murs ? Tous s'écroulent. Aujourd'hui, demain, dans cent ans [...]. Les murs ne sont jamais des solutions, mais les ponts, si* »⁵¹.

La 8^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage tenue en mars 2015, a décidé de transmettre un Projet de Recommandation sur la mise en œuvre de l'article 9 de la Convention européenne du paysage sur « Les paysages transfrontaliers » au Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), en vue de son adoption par le Comité des Ministres.

Souhaitons avec l'utopie, mentionné par Yves Luginbühl, que les paysages transfrontaliers deviennent des espaces de connaissance mutuelle, de dialogue et de « vivre ensemble », répondant aux objectifs de paix souhaités par les Pères fondateurs du Conseil de l'Europe.

Rappelons pour finir un extrait du très beau poème d'Antonio Machado :

*"Caminante, son tus huellas
El camino, y nada mas;
Caminante, no hay camino,
Se hace camino al andar."*

50. La Convention européenne du paysage indique notamment : « Chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention, en particulier ses articles 5 et 6, selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative [...] ». Article 4 – Répartition des compétences.

51. *Direct matin*, 29 septembre 2015, no 1155, p. 8. Déclaration du 28 septembre 2015.

M. Jordi Torres

Ministre de l'aménagement du territoire de l'Andorre

Chères autorités,

Mesdames et messieurs,

Le moment de clore ces journées est arrivé, des journées qui ont débuté mercredi matin avec une visite d'étude de la Principauté d'Andorre et plus précisément, du Pas de la Case.

Permettez-moi de vous dire que de par mes origines et mon vécu, j'ai une sensibilité particulière pour le Pas de la Case et que par conséquent, les sujets traités dans les ateliers sur la coopération transfrontalière en matière de paysage qui se sont déroulés ces jours-ci ont revêtu un intérêt spécial pour moi en tant que Ministre de l'aménagement du territoire, mais également du point de vue personnel.

L'Andorre est un pays de frontières qui bénéficie, de par son enclavement, d'un environnement privilégié que nous n'avons pas toujours su préserver. Conscient que la qualité des paysages doit être un indicateur de notre qualité de vie et des personnes qui nous rendent visite, le Gouvernement de l'Andorre a développé un concours d'idée pour « L'Amélioration du paysage et de l'environnement urbain transfrontalier du Pas de la Case ».

Ce concours prendra en considération les conclusions et les recommandations de l'Atelier international sur le paysage du Pas de la Case, qui s'est déroulé au mois de mai 2015 et qui a été organisé par le Gouvernement de l'Andorre, la mairie d'Encamp et l'Université Autonome de Barcelone. Pour la première fois, dès le début du projet, nous intégrons dans les bases du concours une analyse et des propositions basées sur une étude de paysage provenant du monde universitaire et par conséquent, d'une nature plus osée, actuelle et moderne, qui échappe à une vision de l'urbanisme plus traditionnelle et conditionnée.

D'autre part, en ce qui concerne la frontière sud, le Gouvernement de l'Andorre a entrepris un Projet d'intégration et d'amélioration paysagère à la frontière du Riu Runer, et procédera très prochainement à un appel d'offres. Ces actions revêtent un véritable caractère transfrontalier dans le sens où le Gouvernement de l'Andorre n'a pas l'intention de les entreprendre de façon isolée mais de rechercher la complicité des gouvernements des États voisins.

Il convient également de souligner que le Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire apportera son soutien aux politiques du paysage définies dans la Stratégie nationale du paysage approuvée par le Gouvernement d'Andorre en 2011. Il ne me reste plus qu'à remercier les 200 participants de 35 États différents qui, pendant trois jours, ont travaillé et réfléchi sur l'amélioration de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Je remercie également le Conseil de l'Europe d'avoir choisi l'Andorre pour fêter le 15^e anniversaire de cette Convention européenne du paysage, ainsi que l'ensemble des personnes qui ont œuvré pour développer la sensibilité, la culture et la conscience du paysage, qui nous permettra de continuer à contempler et à vivre le paysage.

Programme

English version

The 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary”, was organised by the Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development of Andorra, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

The Meeting took place in the Congress Centre of Andorra la Vella, Plaça del Poble, s/núm, AD500 – Andorra – Tel: +376 730005, Fax: +376 874501
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www.andorralavella.ad/ciutat-congressos

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, Republic 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 aim 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 every day 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, Republic of 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, Piestany (Slovakia): "Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management"
- ▶ 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): "Landscape and driving forces"
- ▶ 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain): "Landscape and infrastructures for the society"
- ▶ 20-21 October 2011, Evora (Portugal): "Multifunctional landscape"
- ▶ 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy): "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 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"
- ▶ 11-12 June 2014, Wrocław (Poland): "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Session 3 (2012-2013) "
- ▶ 1-2 October 2014, Urgup (Turkey): "Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape"

[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: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications]

Organisers

The Council of Europe would like to thank the Government of Andorra for its co-operation and hospitality. In addition, the Council of Europe would like to thank the Ministry of Environment Finland, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning of Norway, the Swedish National Heritage Board and the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape for their support. Moreover, the organisation also wishes to thank the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain, for its technical collaboration.

Objectives

The Meeting aimed to analyse experiences, achieved or on-going, of transfrontier co-operation. The European Landscape Convention indeed states that *The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes* (Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes). The Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention considers that *Transfrontier co-operation may result in joint landscape protection, management and planning programmes and take the form of instruments and measures agreed between the authorities (different administrative levels and general and sectoral competences) and relevant stakeholders on both sides of the border*. It notes that *Transfrontier co-operation is possible not only between neighbouring states but also between neighbouring regions and communities in the same state which have different landscape policies, on the basis either of territorial contiguity or common features*.

Websites

European Landscape Convention
www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage

Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable development of Andorra
www.govern.ad
www.mediambient.ad

Venue

The Meeting was held in the Congress Centre of Andorra la Vella, Plaça del Poble, s/núm, AD500 – Andorra – Tel: +376 730005, Fax: +376 874 501
E-mail: comercial.congressos@comuandorra.ad
www.andorralavella.ad/ciutat-congressos

Participants

The Meeting was aimed at government officials – Members of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, representatives of other ministries –, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the fields of landscape and sustainable

Organisers of the Meeting

Council of Europe – Democratic Governance European Landscape Convention

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management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions. The number of participants was limited to 300.

Working languages

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

Programme

On the Council of Europe website, you will find the programme of the Meeting at the following address: www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention, under “Meetings of the Convention/ Workshops”.

CO2 Neutral event.



Andorra – Department of Environment and Sustainable Development

Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable development

Mrs Anna Moles
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Photos of the Programme, from the photographic competition Andorra landscapes.

Cover: "Casamanya Peak", Andorra (Irene Clua).

Current page: "Sky and stones", Andorra (Esteve Argelich Tarrego).

Study visit: "Pas de la Casa", Department of Environment and Sustainable Development (Farga Rossell) – Ministry of Culture.

Other photos of the study visit, from the photographic competition Andorra landscapes – "Camí de memòria" (Eusebi Pérez Crespo); "Desglaç a ordino" (Ingrid Brousset Sansa).

Final page: "Contemplation" (Josep Santamaría Argelich).

Participants were invited to contemplate the works of art of the International Land Art Biennial Andorra, which was held from 10 September to 10 October 2015. .

www.andorralandart.com, #LANDARTAND

Wednesday 30 September 2015

Study visit

Despite living in a mountainous and remote enclave, Andorrans have always sought exchanges with neighbouring countries in order to enhance their everyday lives. The visit passed through diverse Andorran landscapes marked by economic activities which are always linked to bordering countries and have evolved over the course of time.

Valira de Oriente Valley

Departing from Andorra la Vella participants travelled through the urban landscapes of the towns of Escaldes-Engordany and Encamp, among the most populous of Andorra, and headed towards Canillo and its rural and natural landscapes, before moving into mixed landscapes (natural with human activities) in

one of the largest ski-able areas in the Pyrenees, now frequented by tourists from all over the world.

The route peaked at Col d'Envalira (2 400m high) where it is possible to take in views of Andorra's mountains and glacial cirques in natural high-mountain landscapes to the south and the transfrontier landscapes on the border with France to the north. Participants also looked down on the town of Pas de la Casa and the Ariège Valley in France. These high-mountain landscapes are part-natural and part-man-made (with ski resorts), bearing an imprint of urbanisation developed through major trade activity due to the border location of Pas de la Casa and its position at the foot of the ski slopes.

The return was made to the municipality of la Massana, in the Valira del Norte and Riu d'Arinsal valleys.





Lunch/sampling was prepared with Andorran gastronomic produce locally sourced around the “Farga Rossell”, a renovated former forge dating from the 17th century, the last vestige of the country’s ironwork cultural heritage and the starting point of the Iron Route. Under its agricultural policy and the National Landscape Strategy the Government encourages the maintaining of rural landscapes by helping local producers to diversify and promote their produce.

Valira del Norte Valley

In the Middle Ages, transhumance and agricultural fairs provided Andorra’s earlier inhabitants with a backdrop for trading cattle and buying foodstuffs that were difficult to obtain in a harsh mountain climate. From the 16th century onwards and up to the end of the 19th century, semi-industrial activity developed with the mining of iron ore, its primary transformation in the country’s forges and its transportation to larger towns in neighbouring countries. The Valira del Norte valley still has many vestiges of activities relating to the transportation and transformation of iron, set in traditional farming landscapes.

Two visit options were offered:

- ▶ Departing from la Massana, transportation to the start of the Iron Route. The journey lead participants through natural and rural



landscapes and villages which have retained the country’s traditional agricultural character (Ordino, Ansalonga, La Cortinada, Arans, Llorts), with their Romanesque churches (11th and 12th centuries). Continuation along the Iron Route on foot to discover this ancient road used to transport iron ore and coal to the forges. Sculptures created by various international artists are dotted along the route in an exceptional natural setting (<http://visitandorra.com/fr/winter/itineraires/sentier-de-randonnee-ruta-del-ferro>).

- ▶ Departing from la Massana, transportation to Ordino. The main centre of the municipality bearing the same name, this village is a much sought-after place of residence today. Its ancient centre and modern facilities remain in keeping with its traditional character and provide a greatly appreciated living environment. Ordino was once the seat of two big forge-owning families. The participants were able to visit the home of the Areny-Plandolit family, which controlled much of the metal industry. This stately home, built in the 17th century, was restored in 1972 and turned into a museum. It contains furniture and artefacts reflecting the lifestyle of the family, with items specific to mountain life and others brought back from towns in Spain. The facade is also of great interest, with a balcony dating from 1849, made in the owner’s own forge. An adjacent building was constructed and fitted out as a natural history museum at the beginning of the 20th century and now houses an auditorium. The family also had ornamental gardens laid out along the rock, with remarkable box and plane trees (<http://visitandorra.com/fr/lieux-et-services/musee-maison-d-areny-plandolit>).



Thursday 1 October 2015

Welcome speeches

Mrs Sílvia Calvó, Minister of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development of Andorra

Representative of the Secretariat General to the Council of Europe

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, 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 Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Member of the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Presentation of the meeting

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Mrs Anna Moles, Head of Unit of Landscape, Biodiversity and Environmental Assessment, National Representative of Andorra for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable development, Andorra

Opening speeches

Transfrontier co-operation

Mr Edwin Lefebvre, Deputy of the Director, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Flemish Region, Agency for Home Affairs, Belgium, Rapporteur of the European Committee on Democracy and Governance (CDDG) of the Council of Europe

Thinking border, thinking landscape

Mr Joan Nogué, Director of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain

Workshop 1

A journey through the landscapes of Andorra

Chair

Mr Marc Rossell, Director General of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Andorra

Rapporteur

Mrs Natàlia Rovira, Responsible for Strategy and Communication, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Andorra

Presentations

The National Landscape Strategy of Andorra: Outcomes 2012-2015

Mrs Anna Moles, Head of Unit of Landscape, Biodiversity and Environmental Assessment, National Representative of Andorra for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Andorra

Landscape planning at the local level in Europe: the results of a comparative study

Mr Père Sala, Co-ordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain

Mrs Anna Moles, Head of Unit of Landscape, Biodiversity and Environmental Assessment, National Representative of Andorra for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Andorra

Border landscapes and cross-border relationships in Andorra

Mrs Núria Segués Daina, Researcher at the Centre of Andorra Studies and Sociological Research, Andorra

The challenge of transborder European landscapes: learning from the experience of Pas de la Casa

Mr Francesc Muñoz, Director of the Urbanisation Observatory and the Masters in Landscape Intervention and Management from the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Mrs Marina Cervera, Architect for the Polytechnic University of Barcelona, Landscape Architect, General Secretary of the European Foundation of Landscape Architecture (IFLA-Europe), Spain

Mr Massimo Angrilli, Architect, Professor of the Architecture Faculty of the University of Pescara, Italy

Workshop 2

Dotted landscapes, lines that separate, lines that bind

Chairs

Mrs Julia Tobikova, National Focal Point for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

Mr Enrico Buergi, Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Switzerland

Rapporteur

Mr Yves Luginbühl, Agronomist and Geographer, Research Director Emeritus of the National Centre for Scientific Research, France

Presentations

Cross-border Landscape Plan of Cerdanya

Mrs Aurélie Franchi, Senior Official, Office of landscapes and advertising, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France

Mr Ramon Moliner, Chair of the Comarcal Council of the Cerdanya, Catalonia, Spain

Mrs Lucie Julien, Senior Officer, Regional Natural Park of the Catalan Pyrenees, France

The Model Programme to maintain the landscape heritage of the Hetés Border Region of Hungary and Slovenia

Mrs Krisztina Kincses, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Mr Gábor Kiss, Landscape Expert, Herman Ottó Institute, Hungary

Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park: transfrontier co-operation between Norway and Sweden

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Senior Advisor, Department of Planning, Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Norway

Mrs Suzanne Palmquist, Representative of the Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park, Sweden

Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary landscape of the Lake Ohrid Region

Mrs Zhulieta Harasani, General Director of Strategic Planning for Cultural Diversity and Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Albania

Workshop 3

Landscapes: diverse cultures and natural features, a richness

Chairs

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

Mr Vidmantas Bezaras, Director of Protected Areas and Landscape Department, Ministry of the Environment, Lithuania

Rapporteur

Mrs Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio, Professor Emeritus of Landscape Architecture, Genoa, Italy

Presentations

Cross-border co-operation on landscape between Croatia and Montenegro

Mrs Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Croatia

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

The Romania-Bulgaria Cross-Border Landscapes Atlas

Mrs Cristina Dediu, Counsellor and responsible for the spatial project, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, Romania

“Transcarpathia” landscape co-operation and the hydrographic basin of the Tisza / Tisa: Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine

Mrs Nadiya Yashyna, Representative of the Agency of Regional Development and Cross-Border Co-operation “Transcarpathia” of Zakarpattia Oblast Council, Ukraine

Transfrontier co-operation between Algarve y Alentejo (Portugal) y Andalusia (Spain)

Mr Gonzalo Acosta Bono, Head of the Department of Spatial Planning and Landscape, Junta de Andalusia, Spain

IPA Cross-Border project “Una - Spring of Life” (Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Mrs Lamija Abdijevec, Architect Conservator, Expert Advisor at the Institute of Protection of Monuments in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Transversality, an essential step in landscape conception

Mr Bernard Lassus, Landscape Architect, Artist, Grand National Landscape Award, France

Discussion

Chairs

Mr Virgil Ștefan Nițulescu, Honorary Member of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage of the Council of Europe, General Director of the National Museum of the Romanian Peasant, Romania

Mr Agustí Serra Monté, Director General of Spatial planning and urbanism, Generalitat of Catalonia, Spain

With the participation of:

Representatives of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and other Steering Committees of the Council of Europe

Mrs Sarah de Meyer, Policy officer, Flemish Heritage Agency, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region, Belgium

Mrs Tuija Mikkonen, Senior Specialist,
Ministry of the Environment, Department
of the Built Environment, Finland

Representatives of non-governmental organisations

Mrs Lionella Scazzosi, Professor at the Polytechnic
University of Milano, Representative of the
International Scientific Committee on Cultural
Landscapes of the International Council on
Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Italy

Mr Constantinos Cartalis, Professor at the
University of Athens, Scientific Adviser of
Piraeus Bank Cultural Foundation, Greece

Mr Patrice Collignon, Director of the
International Association Rurality-
Environment-Development (RED), Belgium

*Official reception at the Andorra Park Hotel,
offered by the Government of Andorra*

**With the participation
of the invited guests of honour**

Chair and honorary Chairs of the Council of
Europe Conference of the European Landscape
Convention, Member of the Steering Committee
for Culture, Heritage and Landscape Bureau
and Personalities who contribute, or who
have contributed, to the work ensuring
the quality of the Andorran landscape.

Presentation of the audiovisual on the Cultural
Landscape of Madriu Perafita Claror, UNESCO
World Heritage, by Mrs Susanna Simon,
Director of Cultural Landscape, Andorra

Friday 2 October 2015

Workshop 4

Border landscapes, spaces for co-operation

Chairs

Mrs Hanna Jędras, Chief Specialist, Department of International Relations, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Member of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Mr Anestis Gourgiotis, Senior Official, Head of Unit of National Spatial Plans, Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Productive Reconstruction, Environment and Energy, Greece

Rapporteur

Mrs Margarita Ortega, Honorary Member of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) and National Representative for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Spain

Presentations

The Swiss-Italian joint Project of shared landscapes

Mr Giuseppe Pidello, Representative of the Observatory for cultural heritage and landscape of Biella, Piedmont, Italy

Mr Paolo Crivelli, Director of the Muggio Valley Ethnographic Museum, District of Ticino, Switzerland

The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje, Backi Monostor, Serbia

*Special mention of the Landscape
Award of the Council of Europe 2013
"Contributing to European ideals"*

Mrs Biljana Filipovic, Head of Unit for International Co-operation and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia

Transfrontier co-operation in the North Calotte Area Landscapes: Finland, Sweden and Norway

Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Ministerial Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Mrs Päivi Lundvall, Head of the Nature Conservation Unit, Lapland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, Finland

Mrs Sari Sivonen, Planner Specialist, Lapland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, Finland

Transborder landscapes of the Douro: the isolation of identities and the challenge of economic co-operation

Mr Joaquín Romano Velasco, Professor of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Valladolid, Spain

Mr Emilio Perez Chinarro, Professor of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration University of Valladolid, Spain

The Green Belt of Fennoscandia: prospective project of international cross-border co-operation in joint research and use of natural and cultural landscapes

Mrs Olga Bakhmet, Secretary for Science, Leading Research Associate of the Karelian Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

Workshop 5

Transfrontier landscapes to be revealed

Chairs

Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Senior Environmental Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Mr Jean-François Seguin, Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, France

Rapporteur

Mrs Maria José Festas, Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

Presentations

The MedScapes Initiative: the landscape character assessment, as a tool for the conservation of natural values of the Eastern Mediterranean

Mr Phaedon Enotiades, Senior Official, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of Interior, Cyprus

A Landscape Observatory of the Tagus River: relevance of the transfrontier co-operation between Spain and Portugal

Mrs Maria do Rosário Oliveira, Professor of Geography and Regional Planning, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, New University of Lisbon, Portugal

Historic small towns and their landscapes along the European Green Belt, following the former Iron Curtain

Mr Arthur Spiegler, Vice President of ECOVAST International, Chairman of Landscape Working Group, Austria

Mrs Brigitte Kreuzhuber-Macaria, Secretary General of ECOVAST Austria

Changing character of transfrontier landscapes, case studies: Hungary-Austria, Hungary-Slovenia, Germany-France

Mrs Eva Konkony-Guyro, Professor, University of West Hungary, Hungary

Cross-Border Landscape Character Assessment: West-Flanders (Belgium) and Nord-Pas-de-Calais (France)

Mr Niels Dabaut, Researcher, Ghent University, Belgium

ECSLAND Project: European culture expressed in sacred landscapes

mrs Gloria Pungetti, Professor, University of Cambridge, Darwin College, United Kingdom

Workshop 6

Landscape for living, together

Chairs

Mrs Ana Schoebel, Senior Official, Spanish Historical Heritage Institute, Spain

Mr Rui Manuel Amaro Alves, Director General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Portugal

Rapporteur

Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia, Senior Official, Service responsible of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Presentations

The Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI): the landscape of life

Mrs Martha Fajardo, Landscape Architect, Honorary Chair of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), Representative of the Latin American Landscape Initiative, Columbia

Transborder co-operation for Marinescapes

Mrs Inge Gotzmann, Director of the Bund Heimat und Umwelt (BHU) and President of CIVILSCAPE, Germany

Mr Tomas Olsson, Senior Official, Committee of Cultural Affairs, Region of Västera Götaland, Sweden

Mr Dirk Gotzmann, Director of CIVILSCAPE, Germany

Adriatic Cross-Border Initiative Greece-Albania: from neighbourhood to partnership, talking about our place

Mrs Aphrodite Sorotou, Head of Scientific Secretariat of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA), Greece

Touristic values of the transfrontiers parks of the Lake Prespa

Mr Laci Sabri, Professor Doctor, Responsible of the Department of Geography, University of Tirana, Faculty of History and Geography, Albania

Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve of the Mediterranean: a model of cross-border co-operation

Mr Abdelouahab Idelhadj, Professor at the University Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tanger-Tetuan, Head of the Club heritage, development and citizenship, Morocco

Arcipelago Balkani: Alternative maps

Mrs Claudia Zanfi, Director of Green Island, Expert on history of art and culture, Italy

Discussion

Chairs

Mrs Urve Sinijärv, Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Estonia

Mr William Cumming, Senior Architectural Advisor, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht, Ireland

With the participation of:

Representatives of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and other Steering Committees of the Council of Europe

Mrs Anna Steiner, Deputy Head of Department for International Cultural Affairs, Federal Chancellery, Austria

Mr Peter Ros, Senior Officer, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Netherlands

Representatives of non-governmental organisations

Mrs Cristiana Storelli, International Landscape Workshop, Switzerland

Mr Felice Spingola, President of the scientific Committee of the Pan Studi Centre, Italy

Thematic interventions National and regional policies, and other actions for the landscape

Landscape planning: local diversities and general

Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia, Senior Official, Service responsible of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Mrs Marina Gentili, Senior Official, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, Section III, Service responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Italy

Regional policy of Catalonia for the landscape

Mr Agustí Serra Monté, Director General of Spatial planning and urbanism, Generalitat of Catalonia, Spain

The landscape dimension of the green infrastructure of urban areas in Central Europe

Mr Marek Degorski, Director of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organisation, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

The experience of one City: Larissa

Mrs Nella Golanda, Sculpted Architectural Landscapes, Athens, Greece

Andalusia, the landscape knows no boundary: for the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention and other legal instruments

Mrs Eva Gamero Ruiz, Inspector of Regional Planning and Urbanism, Junta de Andalusia, Sevilla, Spain

Mrs Maria Gema Macías Sañudo, Inspector Regional Planning and Urbanism, Junta de Andalusia, Sevilla, Spain

Works of Landscapefor...

Mr Castelnovi Paolo, President, Association Landscapefor, Torino, Italy

Landscape Observatory of the Po Delta and its cultural heritage

Mrs Donatella Diolaiti, Green Design Lab Plus

Mrs Silvana Luciani Davide Precisvalle, Green Design Lab Plus

Experiences related to heritage and cultural landscape protection, planning and management in the cross-border region of Dubrovnik, Croatia and Boka Kotorska, Montenegro gained from the Project "Heritage, driver of development"

Partners in the Project Heritage, driver of development:

Mrs Marina Oreb, Mrs Barbara Savin, Mr Stjepko Kovačić and Mrs Silvana Taslaman, Physical Planning Institute of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

Mrs Marija Nikolić, Cultural Heritage Association NAPREDAK Gornja Lastva, Montenegro

Mrs Aleksandra Kapetanović, EXPEDITIO – Centre for Sustainable Spatial Development, Montenegro

Work in the transborder region of Alentejo and Centro (Portugal) and Extremadura (Spain) in the definition of local landscape units

Mrs Teresa Batista, PhD on Environmental Sciences, Department of Landscape, Environment and Management (DPAO), ICAAM, University of Évora, Portugal

General conclusions

Chairs

Mrs Mireille Deconinck, Attachée, Public Service of the Walloon Region, Division of Spatial Planning and Urbanism, Belgium

Mr Marc Rossell, Director of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable development, Andorra

Presentations of the General Conclusions of the workshops by the Rapporteurs

Mrs Natàlia Rovira, Responsible for Strategy and Communication, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Andorra

Mr Yves Luginbühl, Agronomist and Geographer, Research Director Emeritus of the National Centre for Scientific Research, France

Mrs Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio, Professor Emeritus of Landscape Architecture, Genoa, Italy

Mrs Margarita Ortega, Honorary Member of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) and National Representative for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Spain

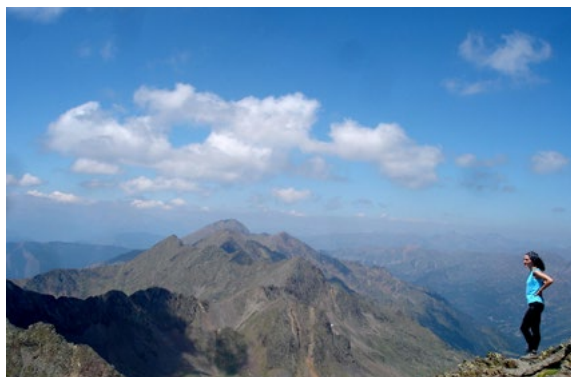
Mrs Maria José Festas, Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

Closing speeches

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

Mr Jordi Torres, Minister of Spatial Planning of Andorra



Programme

Version française

La 16^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur: « Paysage et coopération transfrontière: le paysage ne connaît pas de frontières » a été organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe – Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique, Secrétariat de la Convention européenne du paysage – en coopération avec le Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre, dans le cadre du Programme de travail de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

La Réunion s'est tenue au Centre des Congrès d'Andorre-la-Vieille, Plaça del Poble, s/núm, AD500 – Andorre – Tél.: +376 730005, Fax: +376 874501.

E-mail : comercial.congressos@comuandorra.ad

www.andorralavella.ad/ciutat-congressos

www.comuandorra.ad/opencms/export/sites/wca/contents/docs/Triptic_CentreCongressos_xfrax.pdf

Introduction

Organisation internationale intergouvernementale créée en 1949 et dont le siège est à Strasbourg (France), le *Conseil de l'Europe* comprend 47 États 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, République de 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 États membres de l'Organisation à Florence (Italie) 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. À ce jour, 38 États 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, République de 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 États 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'État 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, Ljubljana (Slovénie) : « 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 (Monténégro) : « Les territoires du futur : identification et qualification des paysages, un exercice de démocratie »

- ▶ 11-12 juin 2014, Wrocław (Pologne) : « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 3 (2012-2013) »
- ▶ 1-2 octobre 2014, Urgup (Turquie) : « Paysages durables et économie : de l'inestimable valeur naturelle et humaine du paysage »

[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 : www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications]

Organisateurs

Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite remercier le Gouvernement de l'Andorre pour sa coopération et son hospitalité. Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite également remercier le Ministère de l'Environnement de la Finlande, le Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation de la Norvège, la Direction nationale du paysage de la Suède et l'Office fédéral de l'environnement, de la forêt et du paysage de la Suisse de leur soutien. Par ailleurs, l'Organisation souhaite remercier l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne, Espagne, pour sa collaboration technique.

Objectifs

La Réunion a pour objet d'analyser les expériences de coopération transfrontalière concernant le paysage, réalisées ou en cours de réalisation. La Convention européenne du paysage indique en effet que *Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage* (Article 9 – Paysages transfrontaliers). La Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur les orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage considère que *La coopération transfrontalière peut déboucher sur des programmes communs de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement des paysages et se concrétiser par des instruments et des mesures décidées conjointement par les autorités (différents niveaux administratifs et compétences générales et sectorielles) et les acteurs concernés de part et d'autre de la frontière*. Elle relève que *La coopération transfrontalière peut être réalisée non seulement entre les États voisins, mais également entre régions ou collectivités voisines du même État qui mènent des politiques différentes en ce qui concerne le paysage, sur la base soit d'une contiguïté territoriale, soit de caractéristiques communes*.

Sites internet

Convention européenne du paysage
www.coe.int/ConventionEuropeennedupaysage
www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre
www.govern.ad
www.mediambient.ad

Lieu

La réunion s'est tenue au Centre des Congrès d'Andorre la Vieille, Plaça del Poble, s/núm, AD500 – Andorre
Tél: +376 730005, Fax: +376 874501
E-mail: comercial.congressos@comuandorra.ad
www.andorralavella.ad/ciutat-congressos

Participants

La Réunion s'est adressée aux représentants des gouvernements – Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention

Organisateurs de la réunion

Conseil de l'Europe – Gouvernance démocratique Convention européenne du paysage

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Chef de Division, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, DG II
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européenne du paysage, représentants d'autres ministères –, aux autorités locales et régionales, aux universitaires, professionnels et organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales travaillant dans le domaine du paysage et de la gestion durable, avec ses dimensions environnementale, culturelle, sociale et économique. Le nombre de participants était limité à 300.

Programme

Sur le site internet du Conseil de l'Europe, vous trouverez le programme de la Réunion à l'adresse: www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage, sous « Réunions de la Convention / Ateliers ».

Evènement compensé CO2.



Andorre – Département de l'environnement et du développement durable

Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre

M^{me} Anna Moles
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Photos du Programme, provenant du concours photographique « de l'Andorre des paysages »

*Couverture : « Pic de Casamanya »,
Andorre (Irène Clua)*

*Cette page : « Ciel et pierres »,
Andorre (Esteve Argelich Tarregó)*

*Visite d'étude : « Pas de la Case », Département
de l'environnement et du développement durable
(Farga Rossell) – Ministère de la Culture*

*Autres photos de la visite d'études, provenant
du concours photographique des paysages de l'An-
dorre : « Camí de memòria » (Eusebi Pérez Crespo) ;
« Desglaç a ordino » (Ingrid Brousset Sansa)*

*Dernière page : « Contemplation »
(Josep Santamaría Argelich)*

*Les participants ont été invités à contempler les
œuvres de la Biennale internationale Andorra
Land Art, qui s'est déroulée du 10 septembre au
10 octobre 2015.*

www.andorralandart.com, #LANDARTAND

Mercredi 30 septembre 2015

Visite d'étude

Malgré leur enclavement dans un territoire au relief montagneux et difficilement franchissable, les Andorrans ont toujours recherché à réaliser des échanges avec les pays voisins afin d'améliorer leur quotidien. Au cours de cette visite les participants ont pu parcourir divers paysages de l'Andorre marqués par les activités économiques, toujours en relation avec les pays frontaliers, qui ont évolué au cours du temps.

Vallée du Valira d'Orient

En partant d'Andorre-la-Vieille les participants ont traversé les paysages urbains des villes d'Escaldes-Engordany et Encamp, parmi les plus habitées d'Andorre, pour se diriger vers Canillo et ses paysages ruraux et naturels, évoluant vers des paysages mixtes

(naturels avec activités humaines) dans un des plus grands domaines skiables des Pyrénées, fréquenté aujourd'hui par un tourisme international.

La route a culminé au Col d'Envalira (2400 m d'altitude) d'où il a été possible d'admirer au sud les vues vers les montagnes et cirques glaciaires de l'Andorre dans des paysages naturels de haute montagne, et au nord les paysages transfrontaliers avec la France. Vues plongeantes sur la ville du Pas de la Case et la Vallée de l'Ariège en France. Ce sont des paysages de haute montagne en partie naturels et anthropisés, (avec des stations de ski), marqués par une forte urbanisation développée grâce à une activité commerciale importante liée à la position frontalière du Pas de la Case et sa situation, au pied des pistes de ski.

Le retour s'est fait vers la commune de la Massana, dans les vallées du Valira du Nord et du Riu d'Arinsal.





Un déjeuner-dégustation a été préparé avec des produits de la gastronomie andorrane à base de produits locaux à la « Farga Rossell », ancienne forge rénovée du XVII^e siècle, dernier témoin du patrimoine culturel sidérurgique d'Andorre et point de départ de la Route du Fer. Dans le cadre de sa politique agricole et de la Stratégie nationale du paysage, le Gouvernement a favorisé le maintien des paysages ruraux en aidant les producteurs locaux, pour la diversification et la promotion de leurs productions.

Vallée du Valira du Nord

Au Moyen Âge, grâce aux transhumances et aux foires agricoles, les premiers habitants d'Andorre échangeaient le bétail et achetaient des denrées alimentaires difficiles à obtenir sous les climats rudes des montagnes. A partir du XVI^e, et jusqu'à la fin du XIX^e siècle, une activité semi-industrielle s'est développée avec l'exploitation du minerai de fer, sa transformation primaire dans les forges andorranes et son transport vers les villes importantes des pays voisins. La vallée du Valira du Nord conserve encore de nombreux témoignages des activités de transport et de transformation du fer, dans des paysages agricoles traditionnels.

Deux options de visite ont été proposées :

- ▶ En partant de la Massana, transport jusqu'au départ de la Route du Fer. Le long du trajet les participants ont traversé des paysages

naturels et ruraux et des villages qui gardent encore le caractère traditionnel agricole du pays (Ordino, Ansalonga, La Cortinada, Arans, Llorts) avec leurs églises romanes (XI^e, XII^e siècles). Parcours de la Route du fer à pied pour découvrir cet ancien chemin de transport du minerai de fer et du charbon vers les forges. Des sculptures réalisées par divers artistes internationaux, jalonnent le chemin dans un cadre naturel exceptionnel (<http://visitandorra.com/fr/winter/itineraires/sentier-de-randonnee-ruta-del-ferro>).

- ▶ En partant de la Massana, transport jusqu'à Ordino. Chef-lieu de la commune du même nom, ce village attire aujourd'hui de nombreux habitants. Son centre ancien et ses aménagements modernes mais respectueux du caractère traditionnel offrent un cadre de vie très apprécié. Ordino fut le siège de deux grandes familles propriétaires de forges. Les participants ont été conviés à une visite de la Maison de la famille Areny-Plandolit qui contrôlait une grande partie de l'industrie métallurgique. Cette maison aristocratique construite au XVII^e siècle fut restaurée en 1972 et transformée en musée. À l'intérieur se trouve le mobilier ainsi que des objets qui reflètent le mode de vie de la famille, avec des éléments propres à la vie en montagne, mais également ramenés de la ville en Espagne. La façade est également d'un grand intérêt, avec un balcon qui date de 1849, fabriqué dans la Forge du propriétaire. Un bâtiment attenant fut construit et aménagé au début du XX^e siècle en musée d'histoire naturelle. Actuellement un auditorium y a été aménagé. La famille a également fait aménager des jardins d'agrément le long de la roche, dont les buis et les platanes sont remarquables (<http://visitandorra.com/fr/lieux-et-services/musee-maison-d-areny-plandolit>).



Jeudi 1^{er} octobre 2015

Discours de bienvenue

M^{me} Sílvia Calvó, Ministre de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable de l'Andorre

Représentant du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage, Conseil de l'Europe

M^{me} 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

M^{me} Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Vice-Ministre, Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme, Monténégro, Vice-Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Membre du Bureau du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

Présentation de la réunion

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Conseil de l'Europe

M^{me} Anna Moles, Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Représentante nationale de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre

Conférences d'ouverture

La coopération transfrontalière

M. Edwin Lefebvre, adjoint au Directeur, Ministère des Affaires internes de la Région flamande, Agence des Affaires internes, Belgique, Rapporteur du Comité européen sur la démocratie et la gouvernance (CDDG) du Conseil de l'Europe

Penser la frontière, penser le paysage

M. Joan Nogué, Directeur de l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne, Espagne

Atelier 1

Parcours dans les paysages de l'Andorre

Président

M. Marc Rossell, Directeur général de l'environnement et du développement durable, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre

Rapporteur

M^{me} Natàlia Rovira, Responsable de la stratégie et de la communication, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre

Présentations

La Stratégie nationale du paysage d'Andorre : Bilan 2012-2015

M^{me} Anna Moles, Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Représentante nationale de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre

La planification du paysage au niveau local en Europe : résultats d'une étude comparative

M. Père Sala, Coordinateur de l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne, Espagne

M^{me} Anna Moles, Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Représentante nationale de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, Andorre

Paysages frontaliers et relations transfrontières en Andorre

M^{me} Núria Segués, Chercheuse au Centre d'études et de recherches sociologiques de l'Andorre, Andorre

Le défi du paysage transfrontalier européen : apprendre de l'expérience du Pas de la Case

M. Francesc Muñoz, Directeur de l'Observatoire de l'urbanisme et du Master en intervention et gestion du paysage de l'Université autonome de Barcelone, Espagne

M^{me} Marina Cervera, Architecte à l'Université polytechnique de Barcelone, Architecte paysagiste, Secrétaire générale de la Fondation européenne pour l'architecture du paysage (IFLA-Europe), Espagne

M. Massimo Angrilli, Architecte, Professeur d'architecture à la Faculté de Pescara, Italie

Atelier 2

Paysages en pointillé, des lignes qui séparent, des lignes qui rapprochent

Présidents

M^{me} Julia Tobikova, Point focal national pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, République tchèque

M. Enrico Buergi, Président honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Suisse

Rapporteur

M. Yves Luginbühl, Agronome et géographe, Directeur de la recherche émérite du Centre national de recherche scientifique, France

Présentations

Le Plan de Paysage transfrontalier de la Cerdagne

M^{me} Aurélie Franchi, Chargée de mission, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie, France

M. Ramon Moliner, Président du Conseil comarcal de la Cerdagne, Catalogne, Espagne

M^{me} Lucie Julien, Chargée de mission, Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées catalanes, France

Le Programme modèle pour maintenir le patrimoine paysager de la région transfrontalière de Hetés de la Hongrie et de la Slovaquie

M^{me} Krisztina Kincses, Représentante nationale pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Hongrie

M. Gábor Kiss, Expert en paysage, Institut Herman Ottó, Hongrie

Le Parc naturel et culturel Finnskogen : la coopération transfrontalière entre la Norvège et la Suède

M^{me} Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Haut Conseiller, Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation, Norvège

M^{me} Suzanne Palmquist, Représentante du Parc naturel et culturel Finnskogen, Suède

Vers une gouvernance renforcée du paysage transfrontalier de la Région du Lac Ohrid

M^{me} Zhulieta Harasani, Directrice générale de la planification stratégique pour la diversité culturelle et le patrimoine, Ministère de la culture, Albanie

Atelier 3

Paysages : des cultures et caractéristiques naturelles diverses, une richesse

Présidents

M^{me} Małgorzata Opechowska, Haut fonctionnaire, Secrétariat national de la Convention européenne du paysage, Département de la protection de la nature, Pologne

M. Vidmantas Bezaras, Directeur du Département des zones protégées et du paysage, Lituanie

Rapporteur

M^{me} Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio, Professeur émérite d'architecture du paysage, Université de Gênes, Italie

Présentations

La coopération transfrontalière en matière de paysage entre la Croatie et le Monténégro

M^{me} Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic, Haut fonctionnaire, Ministère de la culture, Direction du patrimoine culturel, Croatie

M^{me} Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Vice-Ministre, Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme, Monténégro

L'Atlas des paysages transfrontaliers Roumanie-Bulgarie

M^{me} Cristina Dediu, Conseillère et responsable du projet de territoire, Ministère du développement régional et de l'administration publique, Roumanie

La coopération paysagère "transcarpate" et le bassin hydrographique de la Tisza / Tisa : Hongrie, Roumanie, République slovaque et Ukraine

M^{me} Nadiya Yashyna, Représentante de l'Agence de développement régional et de coopération transfrontalière « Transcarpate » du Conseil de l'Oblast Zakarpattya, Ukraine

La coopération paysagère entre l'Algarve et l'Alentejo (Portugal) et l'Andalousie (Espagne)

M. Gonzalo Acosta Bono, Chef du Service de l'aménagement du territoire et du paysage, Junta de l'Andalousie, Espagne

Le Projet transfrontalier « Una – Printemps de vie » (Croatie - Bosnie-Herzégovine) de l'Instrument d'aide de pré-adhésion de l'Union européenne (IPA)

M^{me} Lamija Abdijevec, Architecte restaurateur, Experte conseillère à l'Institut de protection des monuments, Fédération de Bosnie-Herzégovine

La transversalité, une démarche essentielle à la conception paysagère

M. Bernard Lassus, Architecte paysagiste, Artiste, Grand Prix national du paysage, France

Discussion

Présidents

M. Virgil Ștefan Nițulescu, Membre honoraire du Comité directeur du patrimoine culturel du Conseil de l'Europe, Directeur général du Musée national du paysan roumain, Roumanie

M. Agustí Serra Monté, Directeur général de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme, Generalitat de Catalogne, Espagne

Avec la participation de :

Représentants auprès du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe, de la Conférence de la Convention européenne du paysage et d'autres Comités directeurs du Conseil de l'Europe

M^{me} Sarah de Meyer, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence flamande du patrimoine, de l'habitat et du patrimoine immatériel, Région flamande, Belgique

M^{me} Tuija Mikkonen, Spécialiste principale, Ministère de l'environnement, Département de l'environnement bâti, Finlande

Représentants d'organisations internationales non gouvernementales

M^{me} Lionella Scazzosi, Professeur à l'Université polytechnique de Milan, Représentante du Comité scientifique international des paysages culturels, Conseil international des monuments et des sites (ICOMOS), Italie

M. Constantinos Cartalis, Professeur à l'Université d'Athènes, Conseiller scientifique de la Fondation culturelle de la Banque du Pirée, Grèce

M. Patrice Collignon, Directeur de l'Association internationale Ruralité-Environnement-Développement (RED), Belgique

Réception officielle à l'Andorra Park Hôtel, offerte par le Gouvernement de l'Andorre

Avec la participation des invités d'honneur

Présidente et Présidents/es honoraires de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Membre du Bureau du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage et Personnalités qui contribuent, ou qui ont contribué, à œuvrer en faveur de la qualité des paysages de l'Andorre.

Présentation de l'audiovisuel sur le Paysage culturel de la Vallée du Madriu Perafita Claror, Patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, par M^{me} Susanna Simon, Directrice du Paysage culturel, Andorre

Vendredi 2 octobre 2015

Atelier 4

Paysages frontaliers, espaces de coopération

Présidents

M^{me} Hanna Jędras, Conseillère principale,
Département des relations internationales,
Ministère de la culture et du patrimoine national,
Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et
du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Anestis Gourgiotis, Haut fonctionnaire,
Chef d'unité des plans nationaux d'aménagement
du territoire, Département de l'aménagement
du territoire, Ministère de la reconstruction
production, de l'environnement
et de l'énergie, Grèce

Rapporteur

M^{me} Margarita Ortega, Membre honoraire du
Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la Conférence
du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres responsables
de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT)
et Représentante nationale pour la mise en œuvre
de la Convention européenne du paysage,
Espagne

Présentations

Le Projet Suisse-Italie de paysages partagés

M. Giuseppe Pidello, Représentant de
l'Observatoire du patrimoine culturel
et du paysage de Biella, Piémont, Italie

M. Paolo Crivelli, Directeur du Musée
ethnographique de la Vallée de
Muggio, District du Tessin, Suisse

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

Mention spéciale du Prix du paysage
du Conseil de l'Europe 2013
« Contribution aux idéaux européens »

M^{me} Biljana Filipovic, Chef d'Unité pour la
coopération internationale et le développement
durable, Ministère de l'agriculture et de
la protection de l'environnement, Serbie

La coopération transfrontalière dans les paysages de la zone de la Calotte nordique : Finlande, Suède et Norvège

M. Tapio Heikkilä, Conseiller ministériel,
Ministère de l'environnement, Finlande

M^{me} Päivi Lundvall, Chef de l'Unité de la
conservation de la nature, Centre du
développement économique, des transports
et de l'environnement de la Laponie, Finlande

M^{me} Sari Sivonen, Spécialiste de l'aménagement
du territoire, Centre du développement
économique, des transports et
de l'environnement de la Laponie, Finlande

Les paysages frontaliers du Douro : les identités de l'isolement face au défi de la coopération économique

M. Joaquín Romano Velasco, Professeur
d'économie, Faculté d'économie et administration
des affaires, Université de Valladolid, Espagne

M. Emilio Perez Chinarro, Professeur d'économie,
Faculté d'économie et administration des
affaires, Université de Valladolid, Espagne

La Ceinture verte de Fennoscandie : un projet potentiel de coopération transfrontalière internationale dans la recherche et l'utilisation des paysages naturels et culturels communs

M^{me} Olga Bakhmet, Secrétaire pour la science,
Principale associée de recherche du Centre
scientifique de Carélie de l'Académie
des sciences, Fédération de Russie

Atelier 5

Des paysages transfrontaliers à révéler

Présidents

M. Tapio Heikkilä, Conseiller principal pour l'environnement, Ministère de l'Environnement, Finlande

M. Jean-François Seguin, Président honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, France

Rapporteur

M^{me} Maria José Festas, Présidente honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, France

Présentations

L'Initiative MedScapes : l'évaluation des caractéristiques du paysage comme outil pour la conservation des valeurs naturelles de la Méditerranée orientale

M. Phaedon Enotiades, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'urbanisme et de l'habitat, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Chypre

Un Observatoire du paysage de la rivière du Tage : pertinence de la coopération transfrontalière entre l'Espagne et le Portugal

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Les petites villes historiques et leur paysage le long de la Ceinture verte européenne, suivant l'ancien Rideau de fer

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M^{me} Brigitte Kreuzhuber-Macaria, Secrétaire générale d'ECOVAST, Autriche

Le caractère changeant des paysages transfrontaliers, études de cas : Hongrie-Autriche, Hongrie-Slovénie, Allemagne-France

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Evaluation des caractéristiques transfrontalières : Flandre-Occidentale (Belgique) et Nord-Pas-de-Calais (France)

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Le Projet ECSLAND : la culture européenne s'exprime dans les paysages sacrés

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Atelier 6

Des paysages pour vivre, ensemble

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Présentations

L'Initiative latino-américaine pour le paysage (LALI) : le paysage de la vie

M^{me} Martha Fajardo, Architecte paysagiste, Présidente honoraire de la Fédération internationale des architectes du paysage (IFLA), Représentante de l'Initiative pour les paysages de l'Amérique Latine, Colombie

La coopération transfrontalière en faveur des paysages marins

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L'Initiative transfrontalière Grèce-Albanie : du voisinage au partenariat, parler des lieux

M^{me} Aphrodite Soroutou, Chef du Secrétariat scientifique de l'Institut méditerranéen pour la nature et l'anthropos (Med.INA), Grèce

Les valeurs touristiques des parcs transfrontaliers du lac Prespa

Mr Laci Sabri, Professeur Docteur Responsable du Département de géographie, Université de Tirana, Faculté d'histoire et de géographie, Albanie

La réserve de biosphère intercontinentale de la Méditerranée : un modèle de coopération transfrontalière

M. Abdelouahab Idelhadj, Professeur à l'Université Abdelmalek Essaadi, Tanger-Tétouan, Responsable del Club patrimoine, développement et citoyenneté, Maroc

Arcipelago Balkani, des cartes alternatives

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M. Felice Spingola, Président du Comité scientifique du Centre d'études Pan, Italie

Interventions thématiques Politiques nationales et régionales et autres actions en faveur du paysage

Aménagement du paysage : diversités locales et générales

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Politique régionale de la Catalogne en faveur du paysage

M. Agustí Serra Monté, Directeur général de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme, Generalitat de Catalogne, Espagne

La dimension paysagère de l'infrastructure verte des zones urbaines en Europe centrale

M. Marek Degorski, Directeur de l'Institut de géographie et de l'aménagement du territoire, Académie des sciences, Pologne

L'expérience d'une ville : Larissa

M^{me} Nella Golanda, Paysagiste urbaine, sculpteur, Athènes, Grèce

L'Andalousie, le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière : pour la mise en œuvre de l'article 9 de la Convention européenne du paysage et autres instruments juridiques

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Les travaux de Landscapefor...

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L'Observatoire du paysage du delta du Pô et son patrimoine culturel

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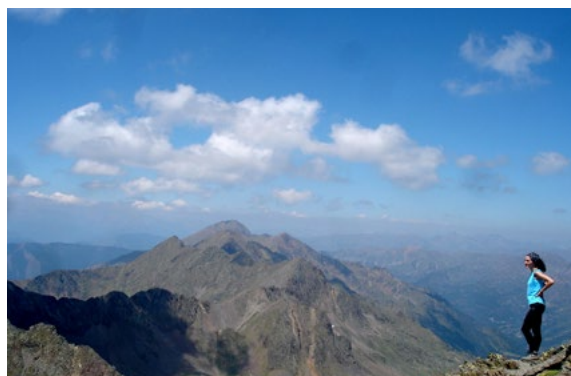
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Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States in Florence on 20 October of the same year, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation on these issues. Its signatory States declare their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. Landscape is recognised as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity. The Convention concerns outstanding landscapes as well as everyday or degraded territories.

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

Adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres à Florence le 20 octobre de la même année, la Convention européenne du paysage a pour objet de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages, et d'organiser la coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Ses Etats signataires se déclarent soucieux de parvenir à un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement. Le paysage est reconnu comme composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité. La Convention concerne tant les paysages remarquables que les paysages du quotidien et les territoires dégradés.

www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage



www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

Le Conseil de l'Europe est la principale organisation de défense des droits de l'homme du continent. Il comprend 47 États membres, dont l'ensemble des membres de l'Union européenne. Tous les États membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont signé la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme, un traité visant à protéger les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et l'État de droit. La Cour européenne des droits de l'homme contrôle la mise en œuvre de la Convention dans les États membres.