

19<sup>TH</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING  
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
**THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

19<sup>E</sup> RÉUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE  
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE  
**LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE**



*The implementation of  
the European Landscape Convention  
at local level: local democracy*

*La mise en œuvre de  
la Convention européenne du paysage  
au niveau local : la démocratie locale*

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Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017  
Brno, République tchèque, 5-6 septembre 2017



# **The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy**

## **La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local : la démocratie locale**

### **Proceedings / Actes**

19th Council of Europe Meeting  
of the Workshops for the implementation  
of the European Landscape Convention  
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19<sup>e</sup> Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe  
des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de  
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of the Environment, of Regional Development, of  
Agriculture, of Culture, and of School, Youth and Sport  
of the Czech Republic, in partnership with the Mendel  
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culture, et de l'éducation, de la jeunesse et du sport, de  
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**Opening session**  
**Session d'ouverture**



# Welcome speeches

## Allocutions de bienvenue

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**Mr Vladislav Smrž**

*Deputy Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic,  
on behalf of*

**Mr Richard Brabec**

*Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic*

**Mr Ladislav Havel**

*Rector, Mendel University, Brno, Czech Republic*

**Mr Bohumil Šimek**

*Governor of the South Moravian Region, Czech Republic*

**Mr Eladio Fernandez-Galiano**

*Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Head of Department, Culture,  
Nature and Heritage, Directorate General of Democracy, Council of Europe*

**Mr Kimmo Aulake**

*Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP),  
Ministerial Advisor, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture, Finland*

**Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic**

*National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable  
Development and Tourism of Montenegro, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on  
the European Landscape Convention*

**M. Thierry Mathieu**

*Président de la Commission démocratie, cohésion sociale et enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence  
des Organisations internationales non gouvernementales du Conseil de l'Europe*

**Mr Vladislav Smrž**

*Deputy Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic,  
on behalf of*

**Mr Richard Brabec**

*Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic*

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

It is my honour to welcome you today at this Meeting. I would also like to thank the Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, for her collaboration for its holding. You have two days filled with interesting presentations, but you will also have the opportunity to experience the beauty of our country directly.

The European Landscape Convention is of particular importance to the Czech Republic. The landscape of the Czech territory has been formed by centuries of human activity. The economic activity and the development of human settlements imprinted the land with a face that retained very little of the original unbridled nature. The rich history of the Czech nation has given rise to many layers of landscape structures which today exist side by side and form the environment in which the inhabitants of the Czech Republic live. Less than 2% of the Czech landscape is currently left without human intervention. The rest is more or less transformed by human activity. This gives us a tremendous responsibility not only to protect our natural and cultural heritage, but also to manage our landscapes in order to contribute to improving the quality of life of its inhabitants. I hope that during this session we will be able to show at least a small example of our modest achievements in this field.

The European Landscape Convention understands the management of landscapes as a shared responsibility of the state and its organs, experts, owners, administrators and users, as well as individual citizens. Only complementary and interrelated activities should be considered for comprehensive landscape management, both at national, regional and local level.

This Meeting chose one specific topic of those I mentioned. In the next two days, we will address the question of how the application of democratic principles in the context of landscape management at local level contributes to the enhancement of the landscape values, and hence the quality of life for the local inhabitants.

I strongly believe that the concern of each of us about our immediate surroundings is one of the important conditions for good landscape management. Truly high quality landscapes cannot be created without the active co-operation of local authorities and all relevant stakeholders. I therefore look forward to the inspiring contributions to this debate. I hope that this Meeting will inspire you further in your work, and that we will work together intensively on the topic of further development of our landscape values.



**Mr Ladislav Havel**

*Rector, Mendel University, Brno, Czech Republic*

Mr Ladislav Havel welcomed the participants to the Mendel University of Brno and wished them a successful meeting.

Mendel University in Brno is the oldest independent specialist university in the Czech Republic. Its founding was preceded, from 1864 onwards, by efforts to establish an agricultural university in Moravia which, however, failed because of obstacles of a political, economic and ethnic character. Its founding was eventually enabled by the declaration of an independent Czechoslovak Republic in October 1918.

The University of Agriculture in Brno (UOA) was established by Act No. 460 as of 24 July 1919 and maintained its name until 1994. The establishment of the University was facilitated greatly by the transformation of the Agricultural College in Tábor into a university, its relocation to Brno and location in a new building of the Regional Institute for the Blind in Brno, Černá Pole. The UOA consisted of two sections: Agriculture and Forestry. In the academic year 1919/1920, classes were started in the Agricultural Section only, while the Forestry Section was relocated to the Czech Technical University in Prague. The Forestry Section was opened in October 1920 on relocation to Brno.

In 2011, the establishment of an independent university institute Ceitec Mendelu within the Faculty of Agronomy incorporated the University into an international scientific centre of excellence, the Central European Institute of Technology. At the end of 2012, the University received the prestigious certificates ETCS Label and Diploma Supplement Label from the European Commission, which serves as a confirmation that its study programmes and the examination system are in accordance with the principles of the Bologna Declaration.

**Mr Bohumil Šimek**

*Governor of the South Moravian Region, Czech Republic*

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to warmly welcome you, the participants of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. This Meeting takes place within the framework of the Czech Presidency in the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and is a unique opportunity for our state to participate in European policy making and to prove the maturity and reliability of our country as a full member of the European Union. I am very pleased that we could meet in the South Moravian Region which ranks, in the Czech Republic, among the leaders with significant economic potential.

The two-day Meeting opens up opportunities for further exploration of new solutions and approaches to the implementation of landscape policies – above all, to ensure the protection and care of individual types of European landscapes. For our home, it is important the surrounding landscape enthral us and we live well and beautifully in it, because it is a common heritage and needs to be maintained.

On this occasion, I would like to thank all politicians, scientists and other experts not only for the support of this Meeting, but also for the long-term contribution to sustainable landscape management that they make at the international level.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to wish the Meeting an inspirational atmosphere and to all of you a pleasant stay in Brno and the South Moravian Region.

**Mr Eladio Fernandez-Galiano**

*Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Head of Department, Culture, Nature and Heritage, Directorate General of Democracy, Council of Europe*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe I would like to express our great pleasure at being in Brno for the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, organised by the Council of Europe under the auspices of the Czech Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers, and in co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of the School, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic, in partnership with Mendel University in Brno, Masaryk University and the South Moravian Region.

I would particularly like to convey our appreciation that you have hosted this event in the beautiful historical city of Brno, in this prestigious Mendel University. As a biologist, I would like to pay a special tribute to Johann Gregor Mendel for his major contribution to the progress of science.

I would like to warmly thank: Mr Richard Brabec, Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic; Mrs Karla Šlechtová, Minister of Regional Development of the Czech Republic; Mr Ladislav Havel, Rector of Mendel University in Brno; Mr Bohumil Šimek, Governor of the South Moravian Region; and Mr Petr Vokřál, Mayor of the Statutory City of Brno.

I would also like to thank: Mr Pavel Sekáč, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Czech Republic; Mrs Marcela Pavlová, Deputy Minister of Regional Development in the Czech Republic, and her representative, Mr Roman Vodný, Director of the Department of Spatial Planning; Mr Vlastislav Ouroda, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic; and Mr Václav Pícl, Deputy Minister of the Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic, and his representative, Mr Petr Bannert, Director of the Department for Secondary and Tertiary Vocational Education and Institutional Education.

This high level inter-ministerial Meeting of an exceptional nature is highly appreciated. It expresses the importance to be accorded to landscape in the ministries concerned, in order that national policies encourage the consideration of landscape at each level of authority – national, regional and local – according to the division of powers of each State.

We also wish to express our sincere thanks, for their excellent co-operation with the Council of Europe in organising this event, to: Mr Jiří Klápště, Director of the Department of General Landscape Protection of the Ministry of the Environment; Mrs Júlia Tóbková, Senior Official, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Department of General Landscape Protection of the Ministry of the Environment; Mr Jan Brojáč, Senior Official, Department of International Relations of the Ministry of the Environment; and Mrs Alena Salašová, Professor at the Department of Landscape Planning, Faculty of Horticulture, of Lednice.

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, I would like to extend warm thanks for their full support in promoting implementation of the Convention to: Mr Kimmo Aulake, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe; Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention; and Mr Thierry Mathieu, Chair of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe.

We thank for their much appreciated participation: Mrs Olga Dočkalová, Mayor of Sudice, Representative of the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic; Mrs Regina Vřeská, Mayor of Zbyslavice, Vice-President of the Association of Local Municipalities of the Czech Republic of the Moravian-Silesian Region; Mr Pavel Čížek, Mayor of Spálené Poříčí; and Mr Martin Ander, Deputy Mayor of the Statutory City of Brno.

Many thanks for their much valued attendance to the Chairs of the workshops, the speakers, participants from the Czech Republic and from all the States represented at this meeting, professionals, academics and friends of landscape.

Thank you for your attention.

**Mr Kimmo Aulake**

*Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP),  
Ministerial Advisor, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture, Finland*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Coming from Finland, it is a great pleasure and honour to visit the Czech Republic and I am delighted that this 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on "The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy" is organised under the auspices of the Czech Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

I thank the Government of the Czech Republic very much for its hospitality and I am pleased to see that so many ministries, local and regional authorities and other participants are represented here. This is an indication that public authorities appreciate the importance and strength that the landscape has for our societies. The Parties to the convention have indeed undertaken to integrate landscape into various policies such as regional and town planning policies, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, and any other policies with a possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

It should be pointed out that the Council of Europe member States, having acceded to the convention, know that the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields. This awareness is expressed in the convention as follows: "the landscape contributes to the formation of *local cultures* and [...] is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity".

I am particularly interested, as Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), to hear presentations from many representatives of the States Parties to the convention and other participants, whose examples are already inspiring us.

The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the ideals and principles which are their common heritage. Policies which take care of landscapes' human and natural diversity play an important part in this process.

Thank you for your attention.

**Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic**

*National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Colleagues,

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation. It is the first document to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of the landscape: the convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

The convention represents an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe's objectives, namely to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today. By taking into account natural and cultural values, the Council of Europe seeks to protect the quality of life, and both individual and social well-being.

Landscape is more than just scenery: it is the interaction between people and place; the bedrock upon which our society is built. The European Landscape Convention defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors".

Our landscapes are important to us for many reasons. They are a shared resource for everyone, irrespective of ownership, ability or background. They provide a living history of our past, and an inspiration for our culture. They provide a wide range of social and health benefits and underpin economy.

Whether rural or urban, coastal or inland, degraded or well-preserved, our surroundings reflect our quality of life. It is not only areas of outstanding beauty that require our attention, but the rich variety of settings in which we live – many of which have been undergoing rapid change.

Implementation of the convention in national policies is always challenging for people who are creating landscape policies at the state or local level. Landscape has no borders and we need to co-operate and exchange our knowledge, experience and different approaches.

It is a pleasure to bring together such achievements in these two days of presentations on the topic, "Instruments for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy" for the landscape: addressing participation, commitment and experiences taking into account the landscape dimension at local level.

I want to thank to Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Directorate of Democratic Governance of the Council of Europe, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of School, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic, the City of Brno, Mendel University in Brno, and the South Moravian Region.

I wish you every success.

### **M. Thierry Mathieu**

*Président de la Commission démocratie, cohésion sociale et enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales du Conseil de l'Europe*

Mesdames et Monsieur les Ministres, Monsieur le Gouverneur, Monsieur le Maire, Monsieur le Représentant du Secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe, Monsieur le Président du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Madame la Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Monsieur le Recteur, Mesdames et Messieurs, cher(e)s collègues.

En qualité de nouveau président de la Commission sur la démocratie, la cohésion sociale et les enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des organisations internationales non gouvernementales du Conseil de l'Europe, je tenais à vous dire combien je suis heureux et honoré de participer à cette 19<sup>e</sup> Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, dont le thème porte plus particulièrement sur la démocratie locale, dans ce beau pays, la République tchèque, que je découvre pour la première fois avec délice. J'en profite pour vous transmettre les amitiés les plus sincères de l'ancienne présidente, M<sup>me</sup> Anne-Marie Chavanon, qui souhaitait venir au titre de son OING mais qui est retenue par d'autres obligations.

Je suis particulièrement ravi d'avoir à mes côtés comme représentant du Secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe, M. Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, qui est intervenu à de nombreuses reprises au sein de notre Commission avec une grande compétence, avec brio et souvent avec beaucoup d'humour. Enfin qu'il me soit permis, au nom des organisations internationales non gouvernementales, de remercier les organisateurs locaux et ceux du Conseil de l'Europe, tout particulièrement la Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, M<sup>me</sup> Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, et son équipe, pour l'élaboration de ce programme remarquable. En effet, pour les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages sont étroitement imbriqués aux questions de la démocratie locale.

Je suis, bien entendu, impatient d'entendre la présentation des expériences de politiques nationales au niveau local, en rappelant le rôle des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux, ainsi que les contributions de mes collègues de la société civile, sur la thématique de la démocratie locale en faveur du paysage.

La Commission que je préside comprend trois volets, qui sont ici particulièrement concernés : la démocratie, la cohésion sociale et les enjeux mondiaux.

### **La démocratie**

Il est capital que le citoyen soit associé aux décisions qui concernent le paysage sous toutes ses formes, comme le prévoit d'ailleurs la convention dans son point c. de l'article 5 ; c'est d'ailleurs l'objet des ateliers de cette session.

## La cohésion sociale

C'est aussi un facteur qui participe à la cohésion sociale en réunissant les habitants aussi bien en milieu urbain que rural, autour d'une problématique commune qui les concernent en premier chef mais aussi qui concernent leurs enfants et petits-enfants.

Il convient que chacun se saisisse d'un petit caillou, qu'il le lance dans l'eau et des cercles concentriques de plus en plus larges apparaîtront de façon à ce que de plus en plus de personnes se sentent concernées et comprennent l'intérêt qu'il y a à être acteur dans le domaine du paysage. La sensibilisation est un élément primordial pour que les citoyens s'impliquent dans le processus décisionnel et la société civile organisée au sein des organisations internationales non gouvernementales du Conseil de l'Europe y contribue depuis le début de la mise en place de la Convention européenne du paysage. Certaines organisations non gouvernementales ont d'ailleurs été étroitement associées à l'élaboration de cette convention. L'importance de la consultation du public y est bien rappelée. J'en profite pour remercier ces organisations non gouvernementales, dont plusieurs représentants sont dans la salle, en particulier celles de la Commission que je préside, pour leur contribution importante aux travaux de la convention.

## Les enjeux mondiaux

C'est aussi un enjeu mondial car la modification inconsidérée du paysage peut être source de catastrophes naturelles comme on peut le voir régulièrement.

La prévention de ces catastrophes peut passer par une réflexion sur les conséquences que peuvent induire les modifications du paysage. Le médecin de santé publique que je suis ne pouvait pas faire l'impasse sur la prévention des risques, même si je suis amené à intervenir plus souvent dans le domaine du risque sanitaire.

Enfin, il me semble aussi important de ne pas oublier l'éducation pour améliorer la connaissance du citoyen au sujet de la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du territoire afin qu'il puisse contribuer plus efficacement au processus de participation démocratique au niveau local, tel que prévu à l'article 6 de la convention.

Pour terminer, je voudrais insister en tant que médecin sur l'impact du paysage sur la santé : un paysage harmonieux concourt à l'harmonie intérieure de l'être humain et, par la même, à son bien-être individuel et à sa quiétude. Qui n'a pas ressenti devant la beauté d'un paysage un sentiment de plénitude voire d'extase, sentiment que de nombreux peintres ont essayé de transmettre aux travers de leurs œuvres. Attachons nous à ce que nos générations futures puissent toujours avoir accès à ce bonheur que nous offrent ces paysages magnifiques, même transformés, mais avec l'intelligence du cœur du citoyen, acteur actif et contributif de ce changement, au travers de la démocratie locale et participative.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention.



# Introduction

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**Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons**

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

Ministers, Chairs, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Government of the Czech Republic and in particular to the Minister of the Environment, Mr Richard Brabec, and to Ambassador Emil Ruffer, Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the Council of Europe, for their proposal to host this 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Brno.

I thank most sincerely the Minister of the Environment, the Minister of Regional Development, the Rector of Mendel University in Brno, the Governor of the South Moravian Region, the Mayor of the Statutory City of Brno, the Deputy Ministers of the Environment, of Agriculture, of Regional Development, of Culture, and of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic; the Mayors, the Chairs of the Steering Committee on Culture, Heritage and Landscape and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, and participants, for their presence at this event.

Many thanks in particular to Mr Vladislav Smrz, Deputy Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic, Mr Vladimír Dolejský, Deputy Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic, Mr Jiří Klápšte, Director of the Department of General Landscape Protection, Mrs Júlia Tóbková, Senior Official, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Mr Jan Brojáč, Senior Official at the Department of International Relations of the Ministry of the Environment, Mrs Alena Salašová, Professor at the Department of Landscape Planning, Faculty of Horticulture of Lednice, and to their colleagues for their perfect co-operation with the Council of Europe in organising the event.

To date, a large number of Council of Europe member States have ratified the convention and two others have signed it. The convention plays a major part in implementing the Council of Europe's objectives, by including the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy in its priorities. It addresses the future of human beings and societies in relation to their living environment and the responsibility they have in terms of properly managing their relevant assets and resources.

This Meeting aims to present experiences of national policies adopted, or being developed, at local level. For the purposes of the European Landscape Convention, landscape policy means "an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes".

Parties to the convention undertake:

- ▶ to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- ▶ to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, through the adoption of the specific measures (set out in Article 6 of the convention);
- ▶ to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- ▶ to integrate landscape into their regional and town planning policies and in their cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

The convention specifies that each Party implement it, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity.

Landscape – whether urban or rural, outstanding, everyday or degraded – remains a highly political issue. While reflecting inhabitants' lifestyles, it also bears the mark of political choices to a large degree, and on a long-term basis.

We should like this Meeting to offer visions of how the landscape can be protected, managed and planned at the local level, both for current populations and for those yet to come.

Four workshops are entitled:

- ▶ The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Czech Republic;
- ▶ Instruments for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level;
- ▶ Experiences taking into account the landscape dimension at the local level;
- ▶ Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment.

Thank you very much for your attention.

**Workshop 1 / Atelier 1**

**The implementation of  
the European Landscape Convention  
in the Czech Republic**

**La mise en œuvre de  
la Convention européenne du paysage  
en République tchèque**

**Chairs/Présidents**

**Mr Jiří Klápště**

*Director of the Department of General Landscape Protection,  
Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic*

**Mr Jan Brojáč**

*Senior Official, Department of International Relations,  
Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic*



## CZECH REPUBLIC

# The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Environment

Mr Vladimír Dolejský

Deputy Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic



### 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy

Brno, Czech Republic  
5. - 6. September 2017

### National Landscape Policy - Ministry of the Environment

Ministry of the Environment  
of the Czech Republic

Ministerstvo životního prostředí  
Vševěcká 65, 100 10 Praha 10  
Česká republika

www.mzp.cz



### The Czech Republic - general information

In the Czech Republic traditional meaning of the word „Landscape“ / „Krajina“ is commonly understood as the environment or nature;



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of the Czech Republic

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### The Czech Republic - general information

- **CONSTITUTION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC - PREAMBLE**  
We, the citizens of the Czech Republic in Bohemia, in Moravia, and in Silesia, ... Are resolved to guard and develop together the natural and cultural, material and spiritual wealth handed down to us, ...
- **CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS**
  - Ownership entails obligations. It may not be misused to the detriment of the rights of others or in conflict with legally protected public interests. It may not be exercised so as to harm human health, nature, or the environment, beyond the limits laid down by law.
  - Everyone has the right to a favorable environment.
  - Everyone has the right to timely and complete information about the state of the environment and natural resources.
  - No one may, in exercising her rights, endanger or cause damage to the environment, natural resources, the wealth of natural species, or cultural monuments beyond the extent set by a law.

## The Czech Republic and the European Landscape Convention

- Signed on 28. November 2002
- Ratified on 1. October 2004 and published in the Collection of International Treaties of the Czech Republic Nb. 13/2005
  - The corrected translation was published in the Collection of International Treaties of the Czech Republic No. 12/2017;
- 2000-2004 – Outcomes of the analyses done at the process time of the ratification:
  - Czech Republic generally fulfilled the requirements of the ELC, which are contained in the legislation and strategies at the national level;
  - Recommended to apply the policy through the modification of existing tools when needed or updated;
  - **Implementation of ELC is a long term and permanent process, not a single activity.**
- 2002 – Governmental Resolution imposed the Ministries of the Environment, Agriculture, Culture, Regional Development and the Ministry of School, Youth and Sports to implement the ELC within their own competencies

## The Coordination and the Cooperation

- The current number of ministries is 14;
- There are two types of self-government in the Czech Republic: territorial and professional, both delegated with certain powers.
- **Territorial self-government is realised on two levels:**
  - **Municipalities** (obce), which are basic territorial self-governing units (základní územní samosprávné celky); The competence and functioning of municipalities are laid down by Act on Municipalities.
  - **Regions** (kraje), which are so-called higher territorial self-governing units (vyšší územní samosprávné celky). There are 14 regions. The competence and functioning of the regions are set Act on Regions.
- The state may intervene in the activities of territorial self-governing units only if such intervention is required for protection of law and only in a manner defined by law.
- Authorities of municipalities and regions may also be entrusted to exercise state administration when so provided by law. Then the authorities of self-governing units act as a kind of decentralised bodies of the government and exercise delegated state administration (not self-administration).

## The Coordination and the Cooperation

- **Interministerial Consultation Committee** – established in 2006 to grant the coordination and consultations on the ELC topics
- **Governmental Council for Sustainable Development** – established in 2014 as an advisory body to the Government
  - 8 Committees – one of which is Committee for Landscape, Water and Biodiversity. This committee consists of the state representatives, regional representatives, academics, professionals, representatives of NGO
- **Continuous bilateral/trilateral horizontal and vertical cooperation** via working groups and platforms to fulfill specific goals, measures, tasks. Working together on legislation, strategies and methodologies.
- **Thematic Seminars, Conferences, Workshops**

## The Role of the Ministry of the Environment

- **The Coordinator** of the interministerial cooperation in environmental matters – including sustainable use and management of landscapes (f.e. by defining sectoral strategies, conceptual and methodological documents)
- **The administrator** of the environmental pillar of sustainable development – protection of soil, water, nature and landscape - in the public interest
  - Legislation
  - Strategies
  - Methodologies
  - Grant Programmes
  - Support of Local Agenda 21
  - Support of Environmental Education and Awareness raising

## Ministry of the Environment

### Framework objectives of nature and landscape protection

- Preservation of natural and cultural landscape values
- Improvement of the ecological stability of landscapes (ensuring landscape ecosystem services - flood protection, production, recreation, etc.)
- Adaptation to climate change
- Comprehensive landscape monitoring
- Promoting sustainable farming in rural landscapes
- Raising the public's interest in the landscape
- Linking sectoral policies to the landscape
- Utilization of the potential of existing tools for protection, management and planning of landscapes

## Ministry of the Environment - Legislation

### Act on Nature and Landscape Protection (1992)

*"landscape" shall mean a part of the surface of the Earth with a characteristic relief, formed by a complex of functionally interconnected ecosystems and civilization elements;*

## Ministry of the Environment - Legislation

### Tools:

- Significant landscape elements – to protect ecological stability and functions of landscapes
  - forests, water streams, floodplains, ponds, moorlands, and other registered SLE
- Territorial system of ecological stability
  - an interconnected network of natural and modified, but nature-close ecosystems
- Landscape character and natural parks
  - natural, cultural or historical characteristic of certain locality or area
- Trees growing outside the forest (including alleys)
- Special territorial protection – protected areas
  - National Parks, Protected Landscape Areas, small protected localities (nature reserves, nature monuments, national nature reserves and national nature monuments)
- Specially protected species and biotopes
- Natura 2000

## Ministry of the Environment - Legislation

### Act on Waters (2001)

(shared responsibility with the Ministry of Agriculture)

- protection of waters and water bodies as a component of the environment
- protection of aquatic and other water bound ecosystems
- support of sustainable use of waters
- planning of waters / riverbasin plans

### Act on Soil Protection (1992)

defines the Agricultural Land Fund (ZPF) and the tools of its qualitative and quantitative protection

### Act on Environmental Impact Assessment (2001)

### Aarhus Convention

- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

## Ministry of the Environment – National Strategies

There are over 140 sectoral strategies at national level in the Czech Republic.

### Strategical Framework of the Czech Republic 2030 (2017)

Designed by the Governmental Council of Sustainable Development with a participative methods.

- o Set of visions of sustainable development of the Czech Republic;
- o Set of sustainable strategical goals to protect values, grant sustainable management and use of resources;
- o Coordinates other sectoral strategies.

### Ministry of the Environment

#### • State Environmental Policy of the of the Czech Republic (2012)

- o Sets objectives and tasks to ensure the protection of natural values and sustainable management of landscapes. It is binding for all sectors.

#### • State Program on Nature and Landscape Protection (2009)

- o In addition to specifying the objectives and measures of the State Environmental Policy, it also represents an action plan for the implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, the Ramsar Convention and the European Landscape Convention.

## Ministry of the Environment – National Strategies

### Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic and National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change (2015, 2017)

- The Action Plan elaborates the measures outlined in the Adaptation Strategy into concrete tasks.
- Action plan contains 33 specific objectives and one crosscutting objective focused on education and awareness raising. The individual objectives are fulfilled by 52 priority measures.
- Due to significant inter-sectoral overshoots of climate change and the need for inter-ministerial cooperation to prevent or address its negative impacts, the Action plan is structured by the climate change exposures:
  - o Longterm Droughts
  - o Floods and flash floods
  - o Gradual temperature increase
  - o Extreme meteorological events:
    - A) Rich precipitation,
    - B) Heat waves,
    - C) Extreme wind
  - o Fires in nature

## Ministry of the Environment – subsidies

### National subsidies (approx. 200 mil. CZK/7,7 mil EUR per year)

- Program of landscape management
- Support of natural landscape functions restoration
- Administration of inalienable state property in specially protected areas
- Other supports:
  - o NGO projects, Environmental Education, LA21, ...

### European Subsidies

- Operational Program Environment
  - o Priority Axis 4 (2014-2020)
  - o Allocation - about CZK 9.7 billion czech crowns
  - o Objective - Strengthening biodiversity and enhancing the ecological stability of the landscape, enhancing the features of residential greenery
- EEA and Norway Grants, LIFE

## Ministry of the Environment – Conclusions

- Legislation and strategies at national level create ample scope for coordinating all activities in the landscape
- Existing problems arise more often because of inadequate, incorrect or uncoordinated use of those instruments, which is shown by both positive and negative examples
- The most important implementation of ELC is realised at regional and local levels
- The Key component is the involvement and participation of general public and landowners / land-users at the local level
- Linking tools – Local Agenda 21, Local Action Groups, landscape plans using participative methods etc.

## Ministry of the Environment Our actual tasks

- to increase general public awareness of the importance of natural, cultural and historical values of landscapes for man and for the quality of his life by supporting educational and awareness raising programs
- to promote the active role of the public in the planning and decision-making processes related to landscape
- to improve the performance of the state administration and both horizontal and vertical communication

## Thank you for your attention

Vladimír Dolejský  
Deputy minister

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Ministry of the Environment  
of the Czech Republic

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Václavská 65, 100 10 Praha 10  
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## CZECH REPUBLIC

# The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Agriculture

Mr Pavel Sekáč

*Deputy Minister of the Agriculture of the Czech Republic*

19. COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

### EU COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN RELATION TO THE LANDSCAPE




Ing. Pavel Sekáč,  
Deputy Minister for EU Funds, Research, Development and Education Section  
Ministry of Agriculture of Czech Republic

### EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

In relation to the European Landscape Convention (ELC)

- **A common goal** - to apply the principles of sustainable development in relation to landscape management and landscape maintenance.
- **Integration of environmental policy into the CAP** - support the "non-productive" functions of agriculture

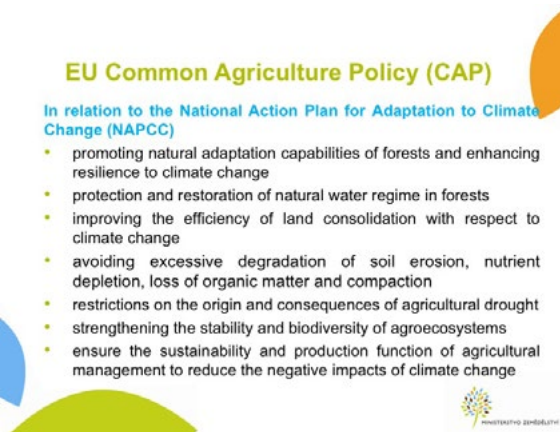


MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

### EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

In relation to the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPCC)

- promoting natural adaptation capabilities of forests and enhancing resilience to climate change
- protection and restoration of natural water regime in forests
- improving the efficiency of land consolidation with respect to climate change
- avoiding excessive degradation of soil erosion, nutrient depletion, loss of organic matter and compaction
- restrictions on the origin and consequences of agricultural drought
- strengthening the stability and biodiversity of agroecosystems
- ensure the sustainability and production function of agricultural management to reduce the negative impacts of climate change



MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ



## EU CAP in Czech Republic

*EU Pre-accession period (CAP) in CZ*  
Measures in relation to the European Landscape Convention

*The ELC signed on 28. November 2002*

- **The National Regulation No. 505/2000 Coll.** - establishing support programmes for promoting the non-production functions of agriculture and activities which contribute to the landscape maintenance

*Support to Less Favoured Areas (LFA), Agri-environmental measures, Organic farming, Beekeeping, Establishment of Territorial system of ecological stability (TSES), Afforestation, etc.*
- **Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD)**

*Land improvement and land consolidation, Renovation and development of villages and rural infrastructure, Agricultural production methods designed to protect the environment and maintain the countryside*



## EU CAP in Czech Republic

*EU Programming period 2004-2006*  
Measures in relation to the European Landscape Convention

*The ELC ratified on 1. October 2004*

- **Horizontal Rural Development Plan**

*Less-favoured areas and areas with environmental restrictions, Agri-environmental measures, Forestry etc.*
- **Operational Programme Rural Development and Multi-functional Agriculture**

*Restoration of forestry potential after natural disasters and fire and introducing of preventive instruments, Afforestation, Land consolidation, Restoring the potential of agricultural landscape and its conservation, Management of agricultural water resources etc.*



## EU CAP in Czech Republic

*EU Programming period 2007-2013*  
Measures in relation to the European Landscape Convention

**Rural Development Programme**

- **Axis I – Improving land competitiveness of Agriculture and Forestry**

*Land consolidation*
- **Axis II – Improving the environment and landscape**

*LFA payments, Agri-environmental measures, payment within Natura 2000 agricultural areas, Afforestation of agriculture land, Forest-environment payments, Restoring forestry potential after disasters and promoting social functions of forests*
- **Axis III – Quality of life in rural areas and diversification of rural economy**

*Village renewal and development, public amenities and services, Conservation and upgrading of the rural cultural heritage*




## EU CAP in Czech Republic

*EU Programming period 2014-2020*  
Measures in relation to the European Landscape Convention and NAPCC

*NAPCC adopted in 2017 (January 18)*

**Pillar I: Direct Payments**


- environmentally friendly farming practices (greening)

**Pillar II: Rural Development Programme**

- area-oriented environmental measures
- land consolidation
- environmentally friendly investments


**Cross Compliance**

- 20 requirements and standards
- conditions for maintaining good agricultural and environmental condition of land (GAEC)
- conditions to statutory management requirements (SMR)




## Pillar I – Direct Payments

- **Single area payment scheme (SAPS)** - basic income support
- **Greening** - farming practices that help meet environment and climate goals
  - diversifying crops
  - maintaining permanent grassland
  - dedicating 5% of arable land to 'ecologically beneficial elements' ('ecological focus areas')




## Pillar II – Rural Development Programme

- **Agrienvironment-climate payments** – protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and natural resources
- **Organic farming**
- Compensation payments on agricultural land in **Natura 2000 areas**
- Payments to facing natural or other specific constraints **ANCs**
- **Environmental friendly investments**
- Investments in forest area development and **improvement of the viability of forests**
- Forest-environmental and climatic services and forest conservation
- **Land consolidation**



Thanks for your attention!







## CZECH REPUBLIC

# The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Spatial planning

**Mr Roman Vodný**

*Director of the Department of Spatial Planning,  
on behalf of*

**Mrs Marcela Pavlová**

*Deputy Minister of the Regional Development of the Czech Republic*



MINISTRY  
OF REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT CZ

**19<sup>th</sup> Council of Europe Meeting  
of the Workshops for the Implementation  
of the European Landscape Convention**

The implementation of the European Landscape  
Convention at local level:  
local democracy

Brno, Czech Republic 5 - 7 September 2017



MINISTRY  
OF REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT CZ

**MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC**



MINISTRY  
OF REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT CZ

**Role of the Ministry of Regional Development**

Strongly participates in the ELC implementation,  
is responsible for (manages):

- town and country planning, including landscape planning
- regional development
- tourism
- EU and selected national subsidies




MINISTRY  
OF REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT CZ

**Town and Country Planning**

Town and country planning in the Czech Republic:

- creates preconditions for protection and development of landscape values and characteristic features,
- is based on participatory co-operation with inhabitants of the area for which the planning documentation is being prepared.

Landscape planning has been a component of town and country planning even before accession of the Czech Republic to the ELC. The Convention has set a system framework and importance for landscape planning.

 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**

### Town and Country Planning

- The Building act from 2006 fulfilled the requirement of the ELC:

*"to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity".*

- Together with Act on Nature and Landscape protection (from 1992) the Building Act is second most important legal act to fulfill the requirements of the ELC in the Czech Republic.

 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**

### Strategic Level

**Strategy Czech Republic 2030**

- Main strategy for the future of the Czech Republic
- Addresses issues of landscape variety, fragmentation and permeability, cultural values, adaptation to climate change, water retention, ecosystem services
- Suggests elaboration of a Landscape policy

**Strategy of Regional Development of CZ 2014-2020**

- Landscape issues are part of priority area Environmental sustainability
- Implementation on regional and local level (Community led local development)

 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**

### State Level: Spatial Development Policy

Aims and principles of the ELC are projected into the state level planning document, the "Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic". It demands e.g.

- protect and develop natural, civilizational and cultural values of the area,
- keep the cultural landscape character and identity,
- ensure protection of un-built area and its sustainable, efficient and economical use,
- limit landscape fragmentation,
- delimit areas for improvement of water management.

 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**


### Regional Level: Development Principles

Planning documentation on regional level specifies and modifies measures of the state level document, including measures for landscape planning.

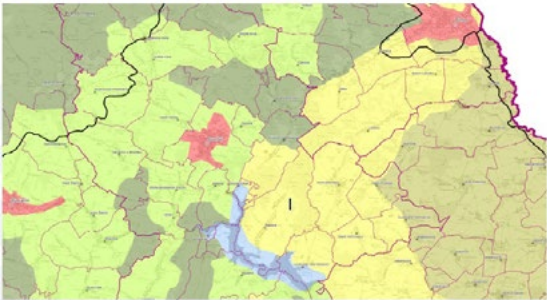
It includes:

- identification of landscapes throughout the territory, according to ELC,
- definition of quality objectives for these landscapes.

Planning documentation on regional level is binding for local plans procured by municipalities.

 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**

### Landscapes in a Regional Documentation




 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**

### Subregional Level: Landscape Studies

Landscape studies are voluntary plans for several municipalities supported from EU funds.





 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**

### Local Level: Local Plans

- Ministry of Regional Development methodically specifies implementation of ELC measures into the local plans. An amendment to a public notice that facilitates implementation of ELC is under discussion.
- Town and country planning co-operates on implementation of many measures defined by the national action plan for adaptation to a climate change.

 **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CZ**

### Thank you for attention

**MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

**Ing. Roman Vodný, Ph.D.**  
Director of the Department of Spatial Planning



## CZECH REPUBLIC

# The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Culture

Mr Vlastislav Ouroda

Deputy Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic

19th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE PROTECTION  
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Vlastislav Ouroda

MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
*Cultural Heritage section*

### Ministry of Culture - basic role and responsibilities

- Act of State Monuments Preservation (20/1987 Col.) – direct tools
- Listed monuments incl. parts of landscapes (parks, gardens, battlefields, pilgrim places, etc.)
- Landscape within buffer zones of listed monuments
- **Listed landscape heritage zones**
- Conservation plans for listed zones
- Financial support of particular monuments in landscape
- Protection of not listed landscapes by tools of spatial planning - cooperation with the Ministry of Regional Development

### Landscape heritage zones

### Seznam prohlášených KPZ (stav 2015)

Název	Oblast	Od roku	Číslo v ČR
Bojštil bitvy u Slavkova	Vyškov	1992	2112
Lednicko - Valtický areál	Břeclav	1992	2206
Chudčensko	Klatovy	1996	2383
Lembursko	Česká Lípa	1996	2385
Lubějovicko-Lomecko	Strakonice	1996	2381
Náměšicko	Třebíč	1996	2390
Novohradsko	Čes. Budějovice	1996	2378
Orlicko	Písek	1996	2380
Opavsko	Brno	1996	2376
Píasek	Píseň sever	1996	2384
Římovsko	Čes. Budějovice	1996	2379
Statfamsko-Strážsko	Chrudim	1996	2389
Území bojů u Hradce Králové	Hradec Králové	1996	2388
Území bojů u Přestanova, Ohlance a Varvažova	Ústí nad Labem	1996	2387
Valečsko	Karlovy Vary	1996	2382
Záblatensko	Česká Lípa	1996	2386
Zehusko	Kauč Hora	1996	2377
Čimelicko-Rakovicko	Písek	2002	2391
Vranovsko-Bítovsko	Znojmo	2002	2392
Hornická kulturní krajina Abertamy, Horní Blatná, Bělá Hora	Karlovy Vary	2014	2484
Hornická kulturní krajina Mlýnský náhon, Mlýnský náhon	Chomutov	2014	2488
Hornická kulturní krajina Lázně	Karlovy Vary	2014	2485
Hornická kulturní krajina Krupka	Trpčice	2014	2487
Bečovsko	Karlovy Vary	2014	2490
Kladensko-Požársko	Perutvice	2015	2491

**25 zones**



### WH Lednice – Valtice



### WH Nomination Montanregion Krušné Hory-Erzgebirge



### WH nomination Cultural landscape of the stud farm at Kladruby nad Labem



### KPZ Valečsko – landscape of high authenticity



### Ponds in KPZ Zahrádecko



### Battlefield Hradec Králové



### Cultural values in landscape outside protected areas

- Traces of historical agricultural or industrial use
- Tiny sacral architecture in landscape
- Historic roads and pathways
- Archeological heritage (protected by another tools)
- Etc.



### Identification of values in landscape as a preliminary step for the spatial planning

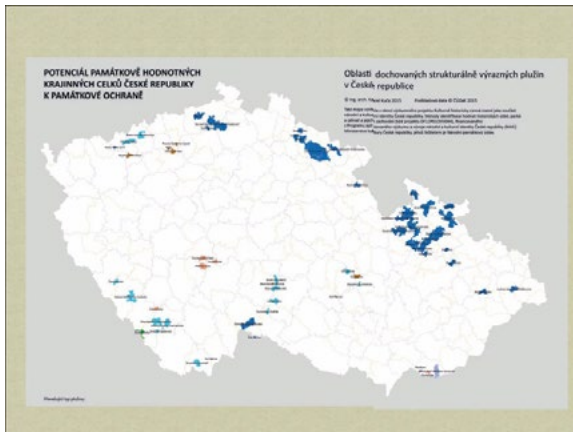
- List of monuments in particular areas
- Other values



### Traces of agricultural use of landscape

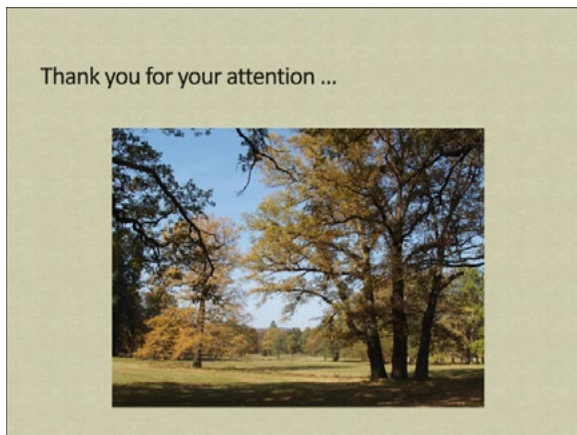






- ### International tools for the protection of cultural values in landscape
- Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape (focused on urban heritage, context of landscape around sites)
  - Management plans of protected landscape areas
  - Heritage Impact Assessment

- ### Potential risks
- Unadequate development (legal + illegal)
  - Climate changes (changes of agricultural use, constructions of water management systems, etc.)
- ### Actual tasks
- Implementation of the new tool for spatial planning (cultural values in landscape)
  - Strengthen participation of local communities





## CZECH REPUBLIC

# The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Education

### Mr Petr Bannert

Director of Department of Secondary and Tertiary Vocational Education and Institutional Education, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic, on behalf of

### Mr Václav Pícl

Deputy Minister of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

### Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Petr Bannert, Head of Department of Upper-Secondary, Tertiary Vocational and Institutional Education

MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY  
KAMPAKOVÁ 1518/1, PRAHA 10, IČO: 602 001 383  
PRAHA@msmt.cz • WWW.MSMT.CZ



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

### Strategic documents of the Czech Republic's educational policy

The Strategy of the Czech Republic's Education Policy until 2020 sets as one of its objectives the development of active citizenship, creating prerequisites for solidarity, sustainable development and democratic governance.

The long-term Policy Objectives of Education and Development of the Education System in the Czech Republic for the period 2015 - 2020 includes education for sustainable development (VUR) into the main objectives of regional education.

2



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

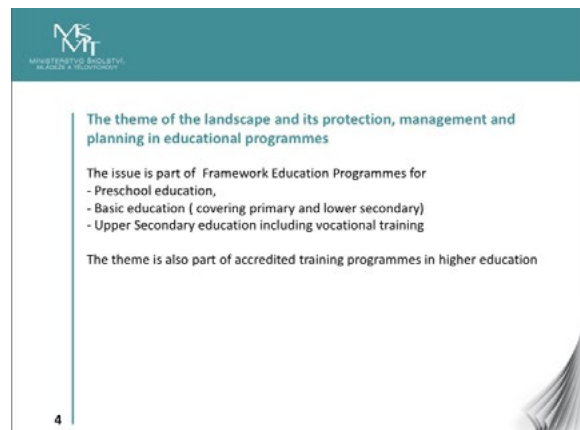
### Resort strategies and documents (in particular):

MoA - Strategy and Implementation Plan : 2030 Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic  
<http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/ministerstvo-zemedelstvi/koncepcie-a-strategie/strategie-resortu-ministerstva-1.html>

Ministry of the Environment - State Programme of Environmental Education, Education and Awareness and Environmental Consultancy - in accordance with Act No. 123/1998 Coll. on the right to information on the environment, § 13, paragraph 3c) Part of the document also covers the field of environmental consultancy  
[https://www.mzp.cz/en/statni\\_program\\_evvo\\_ep\\_2016\\_2025](https://www.mzp.cz/en/statni_program_evvo_ep_2016_2025)

ME - European Landscape Convention  
[https://www.mzp.cz/en/evropska\\_umluva\\_o\\_krajine\\_smlouva](https://www.mzp.cz/en/evropska_umluva_o_krajine_smlouva)

3



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

### The theme of the landscape and its protection, management and planning in educational programmes

The issue is part of Framework Education Programmes for

- Preschool education,
- Basic education ( covering primary and lower secondary)
- Upper Secondary education including vocational training

The theme is also part of accredited training programmes in higher education

4

**MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY**

### The theme of landscape and its protection, management and planning in the Framework Education Programmes (FEP)

Framework education programme (FEP) for secondary vocational education  
 In secondary vocational education, the theme of landscape, environment and education for sustainable development is included in the educational area Science Education, where it is dealt with as a separate subject of ecology and the environment, and as a cross-cutting topic within the education area The Man and the Environment.  
 The FEP for Level E contains only the cross-cutting topic People and the Environment.  
 The FEP for Level H includes both the Science Education and the Cross-Country Topic of People and the Environment.  
 FEP for the secondary level completed by the school-leaving exam – (maturita) – (M / L)  
 All the FEPs define professional competence - to act economically and in accordance with the strategy of sustainable development.

5

**MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY**

### The theme of landscape, its protection, management and planning in the FEP

Framework education programme for secondary vocational education

Areas of education that cover education for sustainable development (or landscape conservation) as their key topics.  
 16 Ecology and Environment and groups of fields 41 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries.  
 16-01-M / 01 Ecology and Environment  
 16-02-M / 01 Industrial Ecology  
 Group of education fields 41  
 For a group of education in fields 41, this topic is accentuated because it often refers directly to the vocational education subject matter.

6

**MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY**

### The theme of the landscape and its protection, management and planning in higher vocational education

16-01-N / 01 Environmental Protection  
 The aim of this training programme is to educate professionals in the field of ecology and landscape care in the broadest sense.  
 16-01-N / 02 Water Management and Ecology  
 The aim of this training programme is to educate highly qualified technically and scientifically educated specialists especially in the field of water management and the environment, able to make comprehensive decisions concerning the impact of human activities on the environment.

7

**MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY**

### Further education of teaching staff and the role of the National Institute for Further Education (NIDV)

The NIDV implements educational programmes (VPs) in the context of continuing education to deepen the professional qualifications of pedagogical staff of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in the field of environment, its development and protection. Fundamental principles are taken into account in the NIDV qualification study programmes, particularly in the Study for School and School Facilities Heads.  
 An overview of programmes focusing on the issues of environmental protection, sustainable development, environmental education and other related topics  
 Environmental Education in Teaching and School Life  
 Environmental Education and Technology  
 Chemistry for Sustainable Life  
 Environmental education in kindergartens as part of FEP - Four Seasons  
 Environmental Education - Education towards Responsibility  
 Environmental Education as a System of Activities with an Impact on Pupils  
 Global Development Education

8

**MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY**

## Thank you for your attention!

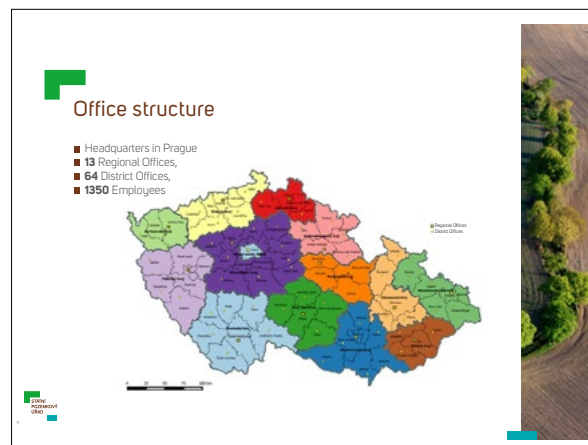
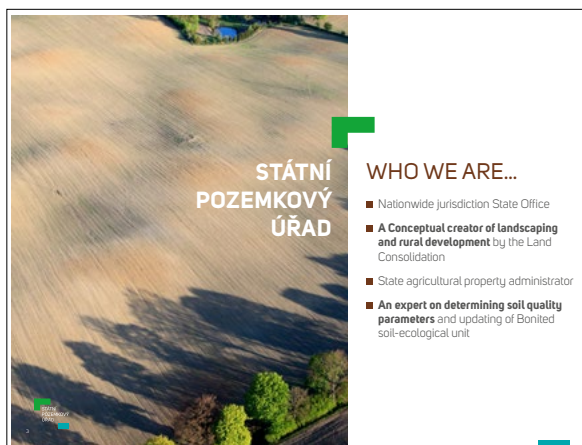
9

## CZECH REPUBLIC

# Activities of the State Land Office in the field of soil conservation

**Mrs Svatava Maradová**

*Director of the State Land Office, Czech Republic*





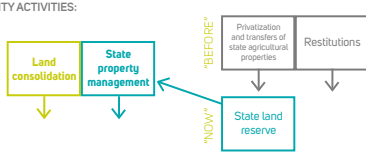
## We prepare ground for the future

- Before:** Restitution  
Privatization  
Property management  
Land consolidation
- Today:** Conceptual landscaping  
Adaptation to climate changes  
Revitalization of agricultural land  
Sustainability farming



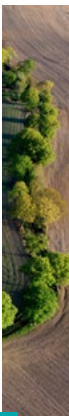
## State Land Office In society-wide context

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:




## Common sense = landscape and soil sustainability

- Accent on public interest
- Long-term conceptual design activities
- Active participation of owners and farmers – citizens living in the rural area (the principle of local democracy)
- Mitigating of negative impacts of climate change
- Floods and Droughts prevention
- Conditions for protection of the environment and natural resources




## Main purpose of complex land consolidation

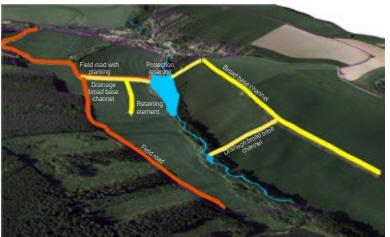
- Implement optimal functioning of each plot or plots system
- Transfer of state strategy for landscaping into local, polyfunctional and interlinked measures
- Effectively retain water in landscape and soil, prevent flooding and soil erosion
- Finalize green infrastructure (biocentres etc)



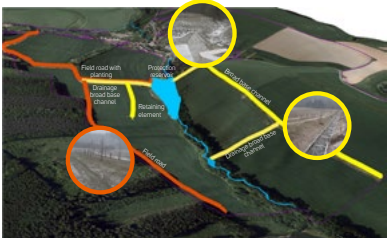
## Design and realization of complex land consolidation




## Design and realization of complex land consolidation



## Design and realization of complex land consolidation



## Design and realization of complex land consolidation



## Landscaping and soil-water management examples

- Parcelling plots with new terraces and hedgerows
- New biocorridors for retaining water and protecting flora and fauna
- Track field road with drainage
- Draining of water into polders, water reservoirs and wetlands

SPÚ

## Ideal resulting "appearance" of landscape

SPÚ

## Complex land consolidation state (CLCLS)

■ august 2017  
 ■ 73/53 number of k. ú. with unfinished/finished CLCLS in the district  
 ■ 575 total number of k. ú. in district

- finished CLCLS (16,9%)
- unfinished CLCLS (13,7%)
- districts
- state

SPÚ

## PART 02 IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CZECH REPUBLIC

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

SPÚ

## European Landscape Convention

Ministry of the Environment (Environment)  
 Ministry of Agriculture (State Land Office)  
 Ministry of Regional Development (Agriculture Regional Development)

SPÚ

SPÚ

## Coordination of activities

WHAT WE DO... MUST MAKE SENSE

- Coordination through a single entity and a common goal: a cure for powers that have been split up and partial systems
- State Land Office – logical coordinator – "on the ground" it has most of "its" people close to measures
- Harmonisation of legislative amendments at individual ministries – it's common sense
- Models of co-operation between the government/state administration and universities and expert institutes = preparation of specialists for state administration

SPÚ

## Preparation of new experts

STATE LAND OFFICE IS INVOLVED IN THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS AND PREPARE NEW EXPERTS FOR WORK

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH UNIVERSITIES

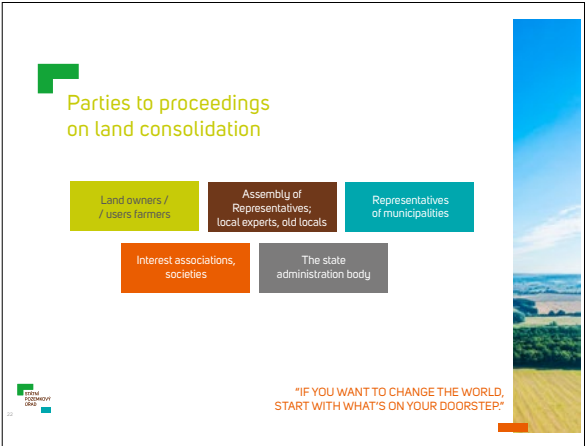
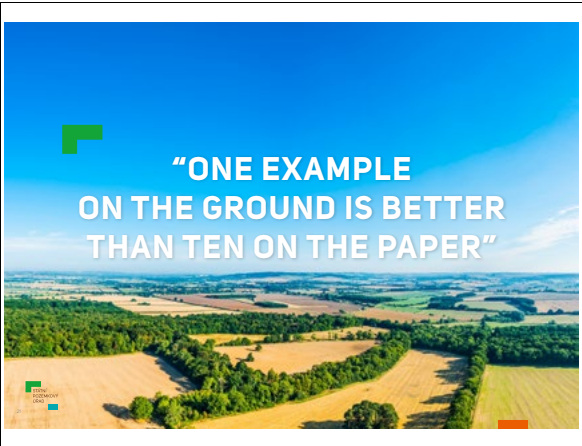
- Mendel University in Brno, University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Palacký University Olomouc, Brno University of Technology, Jan Evangelista Purkyně University
- Modification of teaching in the area of State Land Office activities
- Support of topic for dissertations and theses
- Accent on practical training

SPÚ

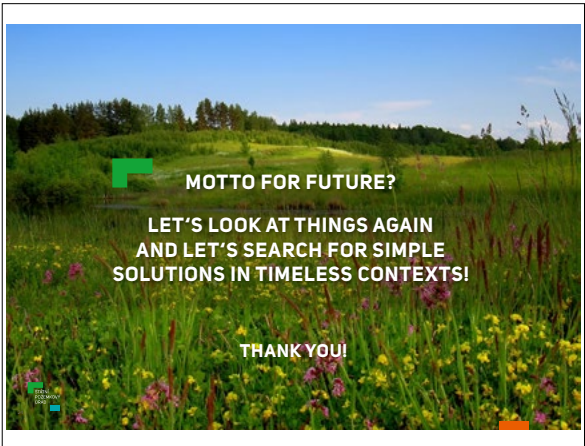
## PART 03 SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL DEMOCRACY

MOTIVATION, SIMPLIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATION, LIMITATION OF BUREAUCRACY, EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

SPÚ



- 
- Implementation of European Landscape Convention locally**
- WHAT LIMIT US...**
- Sanctions dominate over motivation. This "kills" natural initiative
  - Bureaucracy and complicated administration even where it would work more simply and with common sense
  - One-size-fits-all approach to a different local water management and agro-ecological "needs"
  - Lack of knowledge and trust in land consolidation process: small educational activities in the regions





## CZECH REPUBLIC

# The role of the mayor as an initiator and co-ordinator in landscape management

---

**Mrs Olga Dočkalová**

*Mayor of Sudice, Representative of the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic*

**T**he mayor of a small municipality not only takes care for the village itself, makes repairs, oversees new projects, cares for its citizens, but also must have a good knowledge of its cadastral territory. In order for the landscape management to work well, the mayor must primarily be the initiator and co-ordinator himself. That is why I dare say that the care of the landscape begins and usually ends with the mayor... It also needs many hands, and enthusiastic people to help him with his plans.

I have been a mayor of the village of Sudice for seven years now and, as the daughter of a professional gardener who has planted many trees in and outside the village, I wanted to continue his work. I remember walking into the woods as a little child with my grandfather and eating cherries or chomping an apple on the way. Today this is almost unthinkable... That is why in 2010, with my involvement in the village administration, I started to plant trees and care for the village surroundings. I am a graduate forest engineer at Mendel University, so, together with my position as mayor, I took over the position of a professional forest manager, which includes the management of 55 hectares of municipal forests.

The village of Sudice lies about 40 km north of Brno, in the Boskovice groove. It has 480 inhabitants and manages about 570 ha of cadastral territory. It lies mainly in a rural landscape.

### **The Thematic Park**

In 2010 we started by changing the spatial plan in the village of Sudice. In the central part of the village there is a 3 hectare unbuilt vacancy. The village owns about 2.5 ha of the area, the rest is owned by the local inhabitants. The change of the spatial plan was related to the change of 2 ha from the construction zone of 34 residential houses (a satellite town) to public greenery, where we designed a Thematic Park. Why thematic? Because this planting of grown trees contains all of our available native trees, so that future generations can see, in one place, what each type of wood looks like, and what its name is. At the end of 2012, we received a grant to plant the new park and immediately started preparing the soil, followed by tree planting in the spring. After planting native trees and a small orchard of 40 fruit trees, the lawn was set up and a hornbeam maze planted in the autumn. Today, the trees grow beautifully and we have designed park equipment with paths, children's playgrounds, pétanque courts, a fireplace, and the construction of a traditional timbered kiln, for drying fruits. Residents help with the planting of flower beds or with the weeding of shrub beds.

### **The Plum Avenue**

Before passing all the legislative procedures with the change of the spatial plan to implement the park, we started a bigger project. In March 2012, we cut down the old neglected plum avenue on the village access road. The trees were so old that, in a strong wind, they threatened all the road users. Trees and roads are the responsibility of the South Moravian Region, and after the felling we were told that only native trees could be planted, as fruit trees are no longer planted alongside roads.

Thus we decided to buy new plum trees at our own expense and plant and cultivate them ourselves. In the autumn we bought 50 plum trees of different varieties and declared a Saturday for voluntary work. About 40 people, including families with children, arrived. Some of them prepared pits for the trees, others planted, and the third group fixed the poles and the protection shields against wildlife. By the afternoon, the work was completed, without subsidies or external companies.

The result is clear at first glance for anyone who comes to our village. In the wider district we are the only village that has a new avenue of fruit trees at the entrance to the village.

### Village Orchard

In the autumn of 2014, the restoration of the old village orchard began. The orchard is located near the forest, about 2.5 km from the village. Considering that in recent years frequent spring frosts have occurred when the fruit trees were in blossom, thus destroying the fruit in our valley, the restoration of the orchard above the village was justified. Restoration of the old orchard, which started with the disposal of the old self-seeded trees and shrubs, lasted from autumn to March 2015. Chainsaws and, above all, large forestry machines were involved in the removal. A branch wrapper was an attraction for farmers as well. We dug out stumps with an excavator and milled the soil with a forestry milling cutter. The planting of 81 nut trees, 97 cherry, 42 sour cherry and 94 plum trees was completed in the spring of 2015.

In the autumn, nature returned its thanks in the form of carpets of autumn crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*) among the planted trees. Subsequent care was taken by our inhabitants. Most of the local residents who come to the orchard just to look at it or work in it appreciate the orchard as a beautiful part of our surroundings.

In total, 454 fruit trees have been planted in and around Sudice: 152 plum trees, 114 cherry, 42 sour cherry, 56 apple trees, 81 nut trees: the remainder are pear and mulberry trees. In addition, we have planted 117 native trees in the Thematic Park, and 166 shrubs.

In order to further care for the landscape, we need to solve land consolidations, and we plan follow-up projects to support water retention, the rehabilitation of field roads and wildlife refuges. After receiving the agreement of the agricultural land owners, the municipality requested the commencement of land consolidation and this is currently being implemented.

Another activity that we regularly address in the landscape, and in which the inhabitants are involved, is the care of our municipal forest, and cleaning beside

roads and field roads. Work in the woods has become a regular spring or autumn activity for local inhabitants, including plough-cleaning after harvest, planting trees or creating autumn protection for trees, against wildlife.

### Conclusion

The mayor of the village must know the village surroundings well, in order to ensure good quality care of the landscape. He or she must be a visionary to improve the appearance and functionality of the environment, either through the use of municipal lands, or to be a good negotiator, co-operating with farmers, private owners and, for example, the managers of streams, forests, etc. It is quite a substantial activity in a small village, as the mayor secures and is responsible for the municipality from the outside as well – for example in the case of natural disasters – and must therefore know from where the danger might come. In addition, they have to decide whether to apply for subsidies or to implement some projects from the municipal budget. He or she must be able to defend planned intentions in front of the inhabitants themselves and convince them of their importance, because there are always “more important things” in the village that need to be funded first. Last but not least, he or she must be able to motivate citizens to involve them in the care of their own surrounding landscapes.

When all these activities are combined, the people become convinced that they have a relationship and a sense of belonging to their environment: they enjoy the work done, they are proud of their actions and the results. By working together in landscape care, we are building co-operation between people and the associations in the village, which is a very important aspect for village life.

It is necessary to take advantage of today's trend of returning to nature, not only using nature for its benefits, but also to return something to it in the form of our power, free time and indeed our pleasure from the work done.

After this, I read the European Landscape Convention, which I had not heard about until now, and concluded that if someone does something for the landscape with conviction and heart, it not only has its own satisfaction and joy, but it also respects European legislation.

You say “What to do more ...?”

[www.sudice-bk.cz](http://www.sudice-bk.cz)

**A significant role of mayors of small municipalities in landscape management**  
or

**Mayor of the municipality as an initiator and a co-ordinator in landscape management**



Landscape management begins and usually ends with the mayor ...



**Village Sudice** – lays 40 km north of Brno in Boskovicke furrow, 480 inhabitants, 570 ha cadastre, especially of rural character landscapes



**A Theme Park in Sudice**

Realisation in 2013, area of 2 ha in the center of the village - 117 pieces of native trees, 41 pieces of fruit trees, 166 shrubs



**First stage:**  
Planting of trees  
April - May 2013

**Second stage:**  
Grassing  
June 2013



**Third stage:** Planting of Hornbeam Maze - 1675 pieces of hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)



The Park today ...



**A plum tree alley** - planting November 2012







### The work in the municipal forests



### An education to care for nature from the early age



### Even fun in nature is important - the production of willow whistles



#### The Mayor must:

- know his surroundings (the cadastre of the village) he manages
- be a visionary, to improve the appearance of the environment, and with planned intentions also protect his community,
- be a good negotiator with farmers and other landowners
- decide whether to apply for subsidies or to implement some of the projects on their own from the municipal budget
- defend the planned projects before their residents and convince them of the importance of those projects
- be able to motivate citizens to care for the landscape in their surroundings

#### Inhabitants of the village get:

- a positive attitude and a sense of belonging to their environment
- the joy of accomplishment, pride in their actions and the results
- excellent cooperation between people and local organizations in the village



**It is necessary to take advantage of today's trend of return to nature and not only to use nature and landscape for our profit, but also to return something to the landscape in the form of our efforts, free time and pleasure from the work done!**



Ing. Olga Dačkalová, Village Sudice, [www.sudice-bk.cz](http://www.sudice-bk.cz)





CZECH REPUBLIC

# The Association of local municipalities of the Czech Republic and the support of Local Agenda 21 in small municipalities

**Mrs Regína Vřeská**

*Mayor of Zbyslavice, Vice-Chair of the Association of Local Municipalities of the Czech Republic of the Moravian-Silesian Region*

**Healthy municipality  
Zbyslavice – local Agenda 21  
and sustainable  
development  
in practice in a small  
municipality**



**Zbyslavice municipality**

- a picturesque village in the Moravian-Silesian Region
- The first mention in 1359
- population approx. 620
- there is no gorgeous castle or an ancient church,
- despite that, or maybe for that reason, it has created a rich social life for itself that gladly builds on well-known traditions and does not fear new things and innovations.



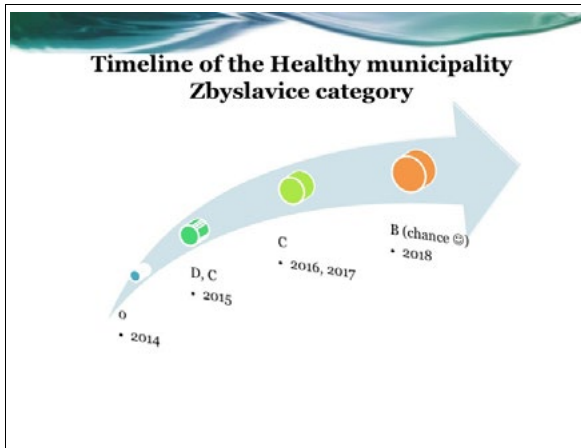
**LOCAL AGENDA 21 is a tool :**

- to improve the quality of public administration,
- strategic management,
- engaging the public,
- building a local partnerships

The aim is to promote a systematic approach to sustainable development at local or regional levels.

**Healthy municipality Zbyslavice  
– local Agenda 21 or time since 2014**

- December 2014 approved:
  - Membership in the Association of the National Network of Healthy Cities in the Czech Republic
  - Declaration of Healthy municipality
  - Appointment of the Commission of Healthy municipality Zbyslavice
- 2015 progress:
- from Applicants category to category D a „The Best Mover of the Year“ to category C
- In 2016 - 2017:
  - performing activities for category C





**Campaigns, Traditions - Let's make the Czech Republic tidy**

**Public forum**

**Working with partners - specific outcomes**

**Working with partners - Fitness park**

**Public gym among the trees**

**Zbyslavice ponds**

**Zbyslavice - Dolní louka educational trail**

**Zbyslavice - educational trail of trees**



### Simple introduction to SMS ČR

- Interest association of legal entities, established in 2008
- defends the common interests and rights of municipalities and smaller towns (rural)
- provides a platform for municipalities, smaller towns and other members
- Membership: 1162 municipalities and towns, 13 nonprofit org.
- Workplace:
  - Main office in Zlín
  - Regional office in Prague

### Simple introduction to SMS ČR

- **Main topics – workgroups SMS ČR:**
  - Financing of municipalities; education, sport and culture; public administration; social services; environment
- Promoting the interests of smaller municipalities and towns
- Obligatory **comment point** pursuant to Government Legislative Rules - Opposition to Legislation
- SMS ČR is a partner of the **government, parliament, regions in the Czech republic and non-governmental sector**

### Thank you for your attention

**Regina Vřeská**  
 - Mayor of Zbyslavice  
 - Coordinator of the local Agenda 21  
 - Politician of a Healthy municipality Zbyslavice  
 - Vice-Chairwoman in the Moravian-Silesian Region of the Association of Local Authorities of the Czech Republic

   
 Zdravá obec Zbyslavice

[Regina.Vreska@gmail.com](mailto:Regina.Vreska@gmail.com)  
[starostka@zbyslavice.cz](mailto:starostka@zbyslavice.cz)  
[www.zbyslavice.cz](http://www.zbyslavice.cz)  
[www.facebook.com/zbyslavice](https://www.facebook.com/zbyslavice)



## CZECH REPUBLIC

# Strakonice, the “Garden of knowledge”

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**Mr Miroslav Šobr**

*Head of the Nature Protection and Ecological Education Unit, Municipality of Strakonice,  
Czech Republic*

**T**he Garden of Knowledge cycle was carried out between 2013 and 2017 by the Municipality of Strakonice, in order to return the original varieties of fruit trees to the open landscape, along with the memory of the rich cultural history of the micro-region Prácheň.

The main mission of the Garden of Knowledge project is to popularise the original varieties of fruit trees (apple, pear, plum, cherry and nut) in the historical landscape of Prácheň, in co-operation with towns and municipalities. Plantings are carried out in the form of so-called “memorial stops” that commemorate significant personalities or events related to the given place. Commemorative stops consist of a bench, a stone with an information board and the planting of the original varieties of fruit trees, usually of ten or more. The town of Strakonice, which is the guarantor of the project through the environmental department of the city authority, secures the produce of fruit trees, information boards and the first five years of maintenance. The realisation of memorial stops (planting, protection, nursing, stone and bench) is provided by individual municipalities and towns themselves, through schools or social organisations (fire-fighters, hunters, gardeners, etc.).

Famous personalities or events are selected in a “country wandering” way, within the ten-part competitive theoretical section of the project for schools and the public which is provided by the Environmental Department of the City of Strakonice. In 2013 the Department realised “A wandering through the Landscape of Novels”; in 2014 “A wandering through the Landscape of Poetry”; in 2015 “A wandering through a Painted Landscape”; in 2016 “A Wandering through the Landscape of Drama”; and in 2017 “A Wandering through the Landscape of Movies”. The results are articles on the city’s website which map celebrities, personalities and events of regional culture, science and history, on the basis of which the proposed memorial stops in the landscape have been realised.

Among the novelists there were Jaroslav Hašek and Radomyšl, Franz Kafka and Osek, Alois Jirásek and Sudoměř, J.Š. Baar and Putim, Karel Klostermann and Stecken. Among the poets, for example, Adolf Heyduk and Přeborovice, K.H. Mácha and Helfenburk, Otokar Březina and Lnáře, Jan Čarek and Heřmaň, of course F. L. Čelakovský and Strakonice. To mention some famous painters, for example Josef Manes and Katowice, Mikoláš Aleš and Bělčice, Julis Mařák and Sedlice and some dramatists – Josef Skupa and Mladějovice, J. K. Tyl and Vodňany, Ladislav Stroupežnický and Cerhonice and others. All of them already have their commemorative stops in the cadastres of the mentioned municipalities.

It is not just about celebrities. Municipalities can determine the subject of a commemorative stop themselves. For example, Celnice, Čestice or Strašice commemorate their own “home” artists, Pivkovic and Radošovice, and dedicated their stop to the historical subject, “the Golden Trail”; and Krejnice, for example, remind themselves that they are one of the oldest municipalities in Prácheň. In 2016, the memorial stops even reminded citizens of the personality of Emperor Charles IV.

Commemorative stops are always carried out on municipal plots, mostly in the open landscape near cycling trails or tourist routes, but also in quiet zones of municipalities (eg. Katowice, Radomysl, Drahonice). In addition, plantings are often carried out by social organisations, fire-fighters, hunters, gardeners and elementary schools (such as Štěkeň, Čestice, Bavorov, Volenice, etc.). It has also involved all the towns, such as Blatná, Vodňany, Volyně, Horažďovice, Sedlice, Mirovice, Rabí and Strakonice (here, on the way from the old Dražejov, the whole new orchard was realised). Some municipalities, such as Krejnice, Drachkov, Malenice, Drazov, Pivkovic or Hoslovice, subsequently ensured their own plantations of fruit trees of older varieties with hundreds of trees. So far, nearly 70 apple varieties, over 30 varieties of pear trees, seven varieties of cherry and two varieties of plum have returned to the landscape.

The practical use of planting is important. Locations are mostly along field and tourist routes, in resting areas of municipalities, or on reclaimed municipal land. Because they are all planted in the open landscape, it helps to increase the biodiversity of the landscape, increase the food supply for animals, as

well as for practical uses such as juices, fruit drying or home cooking. The extent of the plantations also generates the gene base of the original varieties of fruit trees back into the landscape. Furthermore, it is important for school children, geocaching, cycling, hiking and awareness of the local inhabitants to learn and understand the cultural and historical context of the landscape that they live in. The international project overlap was also significant, where co-operation with Polish Wroclaw and Slovak Vazec and Martin was established.

The project is financed mainly with support (grants from the Partnership Foundation, the Forests of the Czech Republic and EON ČR), supplemented with the support of environmental education within the City of Strakonice. In October 2016, the publication “Garden Recognition” was published, with a South Bohemian Region Culture Grant, and it maps the first three years of the project.

As of 31 December 2017, over one thousand, three hundred apple, pear, cherry, sour cherry and plum trees were planted (more than 600 pieces were included in the municipalities’ own activities). Ten cities, five towns, and thirty-five municipalities have signed up to date. More than sixty memorial stops have been created in the landscape, not only in our district, but also in Horažďovice, Nepomucky, Písek, Prachatice and Netolice, and thus the whole project gets a supra-regional dimension. At the same time, the project was presented at several international conferences (Lednice, Prague, Olomouc), so it also gained an international dimension. This year, the major part of the six-year project will be completed by the exploration of the Landscape of Science.

# Garden of Knowledge

## Ecological Projects of Strakonice between 2003 - 2017

19. Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention Brno, 5 – 7.9. 2017

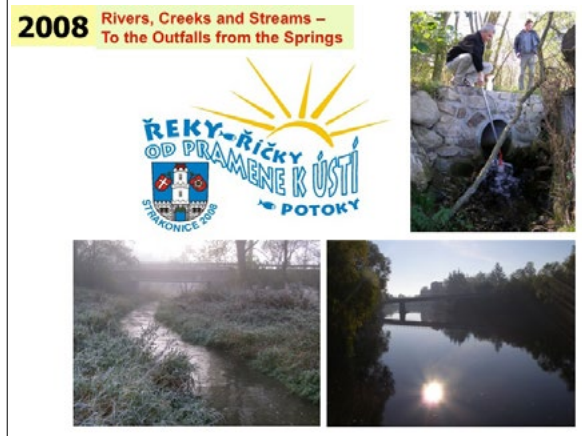


Dear participants, ladies and gentlemen

- Please, allow me to greet you from the foothills of Šumava mountains, from the town of Strakonice.
- My name is Miroslav Šobr and I work as a head of the Department of Landscape Ecology at the municipality of Strakonice. In my work, I am, among other topics, in charge of environmental education. I would like to introduce you to the Ecological Projects of Strakonice during the period from 2003 to 2017, realised in the framework of environmental education and the Garden of Knowledge project.
- The main aim of these projects is to involve schools and the general public in the exploration of the Southwest Bohemia – Prácheňsko microregion, in the natural, cultural and historical context.







Between 2003 and 2012 the projects comprehensively presented the nature, culture and history of Strakonice, Blatná and Vodňany microregions

The projects were made up of a theoretical part (competition through the internet) and a practical part (as cleaning of water-springs, water analyzes, forest planting, nature cleaning, information materials, lectures, publications).

All age categories participated. Kindergartens, elementary schools, students, public, seniors.

The average price of one project is about 8,500 Euro

80% of the funding was provided by the Strakonice Municipality, 20% of the funds were provided by grants of South Bohemia Region, Blatná and Vodňany

Nowadays the practical parts of the projects continue in a close cooperation with schools and the theoretical part is available on the Strakonice Internet portal.

Starting in 2013, the City of Strakonice, in cooperation with surrounding towns, municipalities, elementary schools and seniors' homes, continues in ecological awareness projects under the common name „GARDEN of KNOWLEDGE“





The Principle of the project is, in the framework of the annual Pilgrimage, to show the natural, cultural and historical wealth of the landscapes of Southwest Bohemia – Prácheňsko. The commemorative spots consist of the outplanting of the indigenous varieties of fruit trees, sitting and a memorial stone with an information table. There are significant figures and events of Prácheňsko presented. The municipalities built up commemorative stops on communal lands in the open landscape, or in quiet areas of municipalities. They are built in cooperation with elementary schools and local organizations, such as firefighters, hunters, gardeners, barates, etc.. The City of Strakonice, as a guarantor of the whole project, and in cooperation with the Mendel University Brno, supplies the surrounding municipalities with the fruit trees. Planting is very often linked to the revitalization of the landscape.

Some of the indigenous fruit varieties

Matčino      Rehtač soudkovitý

Croncelské      Strýmka

**ZAHRADOU POZNÁNÍ**  
2014 2015  
STRAKONICE POZNÁNÍ

Ekologicko-osvětový projekt města Strakonice pro návrat starších odrůd ovocných dřevin do krajiny regionu Prácheňsko

[www.souteze.strakonice.eu](http://www.souteze.strakonice.eu)

Příloha II Účinky sádkových výsadb 2014/2015

Záhradní Ústředí      Ostatní družstva  
Záhradní Ústředí      Ostatní družstva  
Ostatní družstva      Záhradní Ústředí

**JAROSLAV HAŠEK, writer**  
(1883 Praha – 1923 Lipnice nad Sázavou)

**MĚSTYS RADOMYŠL**  
Obec z okoli krajinnou popsal v 2. části románu  
**OSUDY DOBRÉHO VOJÁKA ŠVEJKA**  
„Švejkova buďjovická anabáze“  
spisovatel **JAROSLAV HAŠEK** (1883 - 1923)

A commemorative stop was built in the village near the sports and relaxation center.

**ALOIS JIRÁSEK, writer**  
(1851 Hronov – 1930 Praha)

**OBEC ČEJITICE**  
Slavnou husitskou bitvou u Sudoměře (1420) popsal v románu  
**PROTI VŠEM** a ve  
**STARÝCH POVĚSTĚCH ČESKÝCH**  
spisovatel **ALOIS JIRÁSEK** (1851 - 1930)

A Commemorative stop built nearby a cycling trail, at a battle-field at Sudoměř

**FRANZ KAFKA, writer**  
(1883 Praha – 1924 Klosterneuburg), Austria

**OBEC OSEK**  
**ZAMEK**  
spisovatel **FRANZ KAFKA** (1883 - 1924),  
jehož rodina z Oseky pocházela  
Na Městostrakonice byl postaven dům Jáchyma Kafky

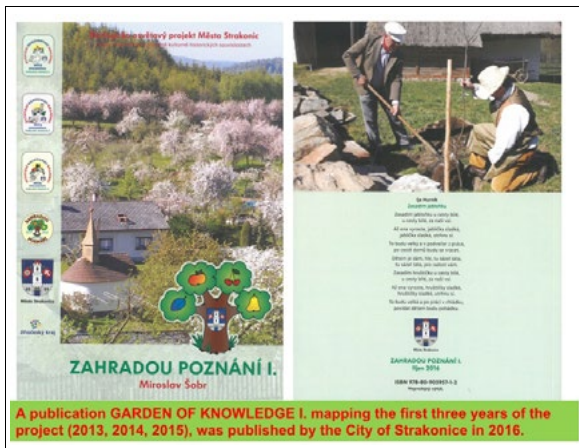
A commemorative stop was built on a trail to the Jewish cemetery behind Osek.

**JOSEF ŠMIDINGER**  
(1801 Strakonice-1852 Hostomice pod Brdy)-apoštol české knihy-

**MĚSTO STRAKONICE**  
Během 1843 založil městečko knihovna a městečkořádku  
členem inspiroval Alois Jiráka k postavě pátera  
Matěje Váhy v románu P. P. V. V. K.  
páter **JOSEF ŠMIDINGER** (1801 - 1842)

A commemorative stop was built by the employees of the Strakonice Municipality in the form of an orchard (26 apple trees, 4 pears, 2 cherries). It was built nearby the cycling trail Strakonice - Krtý-Blatná, at the area of reclaimed former communal landfills.







**Year 2016**

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**OUTCOMES:**  
**State of the project by 31. July 2017**

- Participation of **10 cities, 5 towns, 44 villages, 8 elementary schools, 3 senior homes**
- Establishment of **65 commemorable stops**
- Plantation of more than **1200 fruit trees + 600 other species of trees separately by the municipalities as a part of the project continuation**

**The main benefits of the project**

- Wide involvement of towns and municipalities in Southwestern Bohemia – Prachensko microregion, through their local social organizations
- Commemoration of the natural, cultural, historical and social functions of the landscape
- Restoration of original landscape structures (boundaries, field rim edges, remnants, fruit orchards, etc.) and use of local fruits by folks
- Expanding tourist offer for the local population (rest zones, walking trails, etc.)
- Expanding tourist and biking tourism in the region (geocaching, etc.)
- Increasing the biodiversity of open landscapes and offering food for insects, birds and game
- The strengthening of the cultural functions of the landscape by restoration of boundaries, small sacral architecture, springs, sightseeing places
- Building up a gene bank of the original species of fruit trees
- And also important **RELATIVE MODESTY OF THE PROJECT**, with maximum efficiency for the public of all ages!

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**  
**I WISH YOU A PLEASANT DAY**

Mr. Šobr Miroslav, Strakonice, Department of the Environment

[miroslav.sobr@mu-sl.cz](mailto:miroslav.sobr@mu-sl.cz)    [www.souteze.strakonice.eu](http://www.souteze.strakonice.eu)    +420 606 669 920



## CZECH REPUBLIC

# City of Spálené Poříčí, model of sustainable protection, management and planning of landscape

### Mrs Klára Salzmann

Representative of the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe (IFLA-Europe),  
Czech Chamber of Architects, Committee on Landscape, Water and Biodiversity  
of the Council of Government for Sustainable Development

### Mr Pavel Čížek

Mayor of Spálené Poříčí, Czech Republic

## City of Spálené Poříčí

### Model of Sustainable Management, Protection, and Landscape Planning

Ing. Klára Salzmann, Ph.D., Landscape Architect  
Representative of IFLA Europe  
Member of the Czech Chamber of Architects  
Committee member of Landscape, Water and Biodiversity of the Council of  
Government for Sustainable Development  
Ing. Pavel Čížek,  
Mayor of Spálené Poříčí  
Pilsen Region Council member

## Péče o krajinu je mým posláním

Caring for landscape is my lifetime mission

- KRAJINA JE NAŠE NÁRODNÍ DĚDICTVÍ  
• THE LANDSCAPE IS OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE
- KAŽDÁ ČÁST KRAJINY MÁ SMYSL A JE NUTNO O NÍ PEČOVAT  
• ALL PARTS OF LANDSCAPE MAKE SENSE AND DESERVE DEDICATE CARE
- EVROPSKÁ ÚMLUVA O KRAJINĚ – nástroj,  
který jsme přivítali s velkou radostí  
• EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION is the most welcome tool

## Vnímání krajiny jako celku Perception of landscape as a unit



## Historie české krajiny Czech landscape history



stav před rokem 1948  
situation prior 1948

dnešní stav  
current situation



rozorání mezí  
property lines plowing out

## Sudetská krajina Sudetenland



## Sudetská krajina před a po Sudetenland before and after



## Kostel Výškovice

### The destroyed Wischkowitz church building



## Změna politických poměrů po 2. světové válce Policy changes following the WW2

- Vznik zemědělských družstev  
Collective farming foundation
- Scelování polí  
Ackerage unification
- Těžká mechanizace  
Heavy machinery engagement
- Velkoplošná meliorace  
Massive fields draining
- Nadměrná chemizace  
Overuse of chemicals
- Změna majetkových poměrů – vše patří všem a nikomu  
Land ownership change – one = all /no owner

## Změna po revoluci 1989 Changes following the 1989

- Kolik let potřebuje lidská společnost aby se přestala bát?  
How many years the humanity needs to eliminate fear?
- Kolik let potřebuje společnost, aby se opět začala zajímat o své okolí?  
How many years does it take to make people concern for their environment?
- Kolik let je nutno, aby lidé pochopili že politici jsou tady pro ně
- How many years does it take to make people realize that the politicians are not their masters but servants

## Dnešní situace české krajiny The Czech landscape today

- Máme dobře fungující územní plánování  
The territorial planning is working well
- Krajinné plánování dosud nemáme  
The landscape planning is still missing,
- Máme obrovské problémy s vodou a suchem  
Our problems with water and dry weather are massive
- Nechráníme dostatečně půdu, denně zmizí 19 ha  
First of all we fail to protect our fields, we miss some 19 ha/day

## Závěr Conclusion

- Evropa by měla pochopit, že společnost ve východní Evropě není ještě stále tak zdravá a sebevědomá jako západní. Je to daň za demarkační linii, kterou Západní Evropa dopustila. Potřebujeme čas a pochopení a podporu.
- The Europe should realize that the East European society is still lacking the health and self-confident of their western neighbours due to 1945 demarcation line. Therefore we need more time, understanding and support.



## Co potřebujeme: What we need to do:

- Výměna informací mezi odborníky i laiky  
To boost information exchange on all levels
- Aplikace vědy do praxe  
To speed up the application of science into daily life
- Trvalý tlak na politiky: začlenit vědecký výzkum do praxe  
To prompt politicians to apply the scientific development innovations into practice

## Osudové setkání

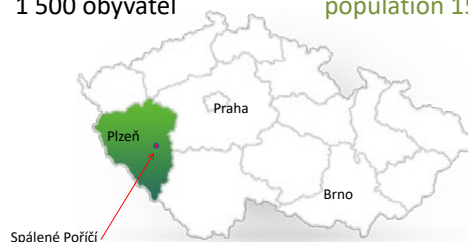
### Fateful meeting

Mr. Pavel Čížek, starosta Spáleného Poříčí

Mayor of Spálené Poříčí, West Bohemia,

1 500 obyvatel

population 15 000



## Spálené Poříčí



## Plán krajiny Spáleného Poříčí

### The landscape plan of Spálené Poříčí 5 základních pilířů, 5 fundamentals

1. Člověk v krajině Man in the landscape
2. Voda v krajině The landscape water supply
3. Kulturní krajina The cultural landscape
4. Biodiverzita krajiny The landscape biodiversity
5. Hospodářské využití krajiny The landscape economic utilization

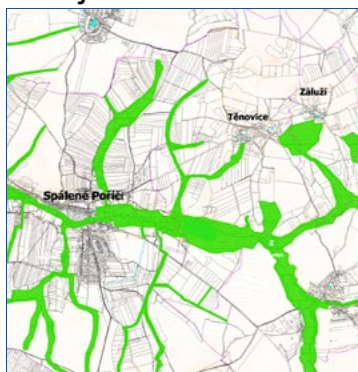
## 1. Člověk v krajině Man in the landscape

- Prostupnost Accesibility
- Obyvatelnost Habitation ability
- Turistické stezky Tourist trails
- Naučné stezky Education trails
- Cyklostezky Biking trails
- Vyhlídky Viewpoints
- Pobytová místa Rest and recreation areas

## 2. Voda v krajině The landscape water supply

- Územní princip Territorial approach
- Říční krajina Riverin landscape
- Půdní eroze Soil erosion
- Prameništění území Water source area
- Mokřady Wetlands
- Studánky Water springs

## Říční krajina Riverin landscape



## 3. Kulturní krajina Cultural landscape

- Historický vývoj krajiny  
Landscape historical development
- Významné dominanty  
Landscape major features
- Obnova historických cesty  
Historic roads renewal
- Studium vývoje vodních toků  
Waterflow development study

Srovnání současné krajiny a původních cest  
Comparison of current and original roadwork



4. Přírodní hodnoty krajiny  
Landscape natural values

- Místní přírodní hodnoty  
local landscape values
- Ochrana stromu, stromořadí  
trees and alleys protection
- Ochrana kvetoucích luk  
protection of blooming meadows
- Naučné stezky  
educational trails
- Výchova dětí  
raising of kids

Hledání nové tváře krajiny  
ke staré se nelze vracet  
Searching for the new face of landscape  
no return to the original state

- Nové funkce  
new functions
- Nové podmínky  
new conditions
- Klimatické změny  
climate changes

Bez obyvatel nelze rozhodovat o krajině  
no decision to be taken without voice of the locals



Společný průzkum terénu  
Common terrain reconnaissance



Krajinný plán  
Final landscape plan

- Obnova historických cest  
historic road renewal
- Revitalizace říční krajiny  
riverin landscape revitalization
- Dělení zemědělských pozemků - snížení eroze  
Ackerage fragmentation (fighting the erosion)

Realizační postup:

- Starosta města většinu těchto ploch koupil, vyměnil do majetku města a tím připravil půdu pro další intervence

City policy:

The Mayor bought most of the area in question resp. exchanged the land to gain city ownership to prepare the land for following procedures

Restrukturalizace krajiny – voda + cesty  
Landscape restructure – water + roads

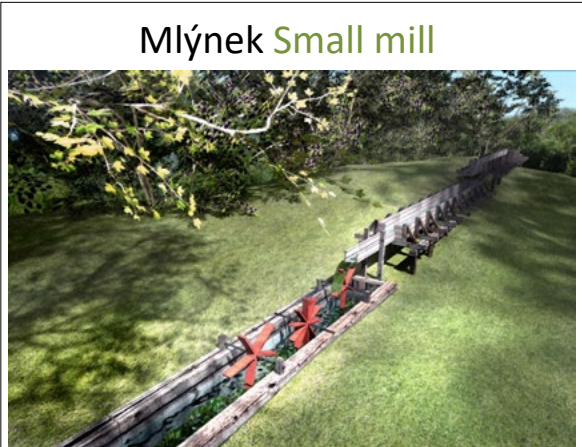
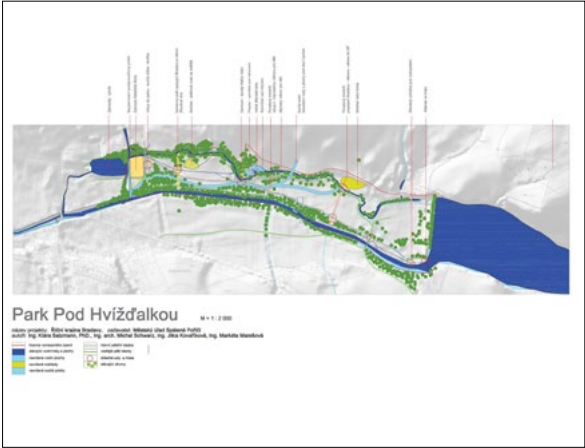
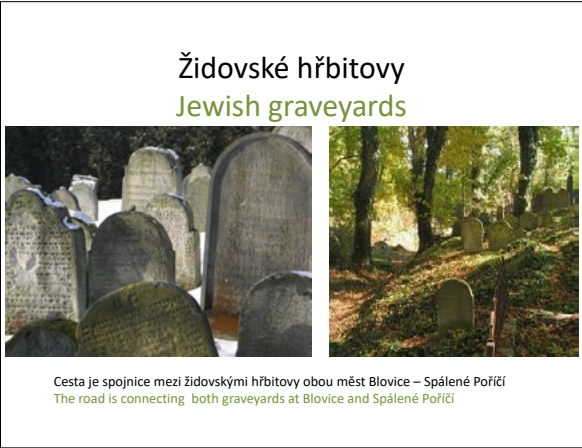
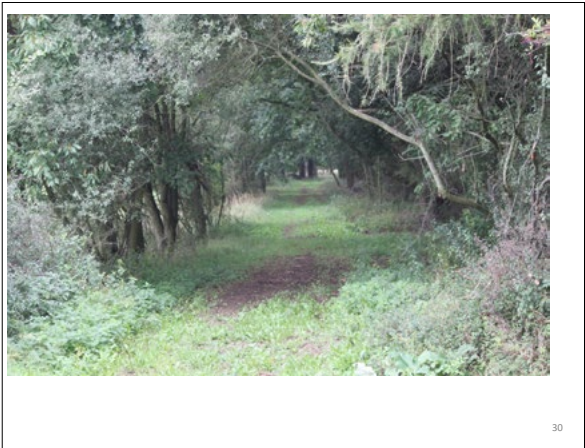


Příklady: Examples:  
Obnova historické cesty  
Blovice – Spálené Poříčí  
road renewal

- Třešňová alej  
old cherry tree allee
- Nejkratší spojnice mezi městy  
the shortest linking of the cities
- Projekt Nadace VIA
- Realizace TOPLAND BRD  
The whole work was done and accomplished by the local citizens









**Pozitiva:**    **Positive results:**

- Dobrá spolupráce s městem a vedením  
  *Good city and management cooperation*
- Vytvoření komise pro krajinu  
  *Forming of the landscape commission*
- Spolupráce města a občanských spolků  
  *Cooperation of the City and NGO*
- Důvěra obyvatel ve vedení města  
  *The local citizens trust their city leadership*

**Kde je vůle, tam je cesta**  
**Where is the will, there is a way**

CZECH REPUBLIC

## Revitalisation of the landscape – Co-operation with the local population

Mr Pavel Čížek

Mayor of Spálené Poříčí, Czech Republic

**Oživení krajiny  
Spolupráce s místním  
obyvatelstvem**

**Revitalization of the landscape  
Co-operation with the local  
population**

Pavel Čížek město Spálené Poříčí

**JE NAŠE KRAJINA KULTURNÍ POUŠŤ?  
IS OUR LANDSCAPE A CULTURAL  
DESERT?**



**Velké lány orné půdy  
Large blocks of arable soil**

- Několik málo plodin / Few crops
- Několik málo odrůd / Few varieties
- Malá rozmanitost / Little diversity
- Zranitelnost systému / Vulnerability of the system

**EROZE větrná, vodní, ztráta úrodnosti  
Wind, water EROSION, loss of fertility**



## Od roku 1989 / Since 1989

- Udržela se struktura velkých zemědělských podniků
- The structure of large farms has been maintained

### Důsledek / Outcome

- používá se velká mechanizace
- large mechanization is used

Zemědělství je ve velkých podnicích velmi lukrativní díky dotacím

Thanks to subsidies agriculture is very lucrative in large enterprises

## CO S TÍM? / WHAT TO DO?

Svažité erozní pozemky orné půdy doplnit zatravněnými pásy, alejemi, keři, cestami

Zadržovat vodu v krajině – potoky, malé vodní nádrže, mokřady

Slightly eroded arable lands are complemented by grassed stripes, alleys, shrubs, roads

Retain water in the countryside - streams, small water reservoirs, wetlands

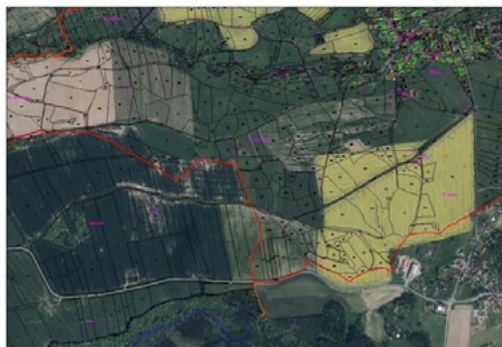
- Obnova staré historické cesty – zatravnění, alej
- Renovation of the old historical path - grassing, alley



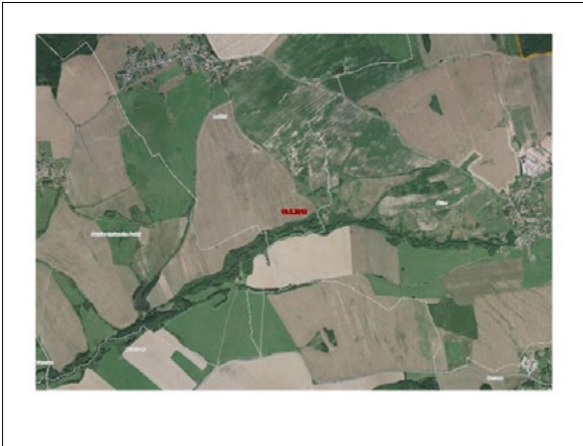
## Původní stav / Original state - Čičov



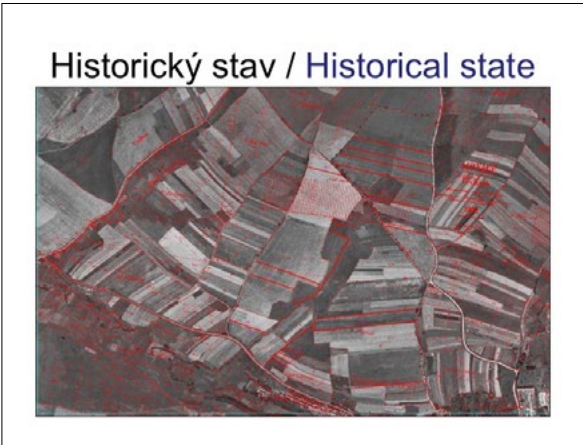
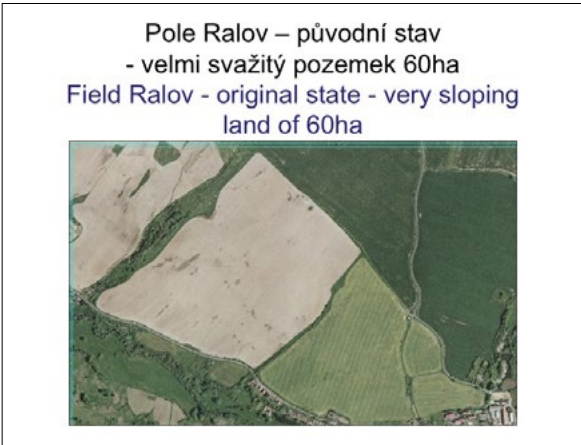
## Po realizaci / After realization



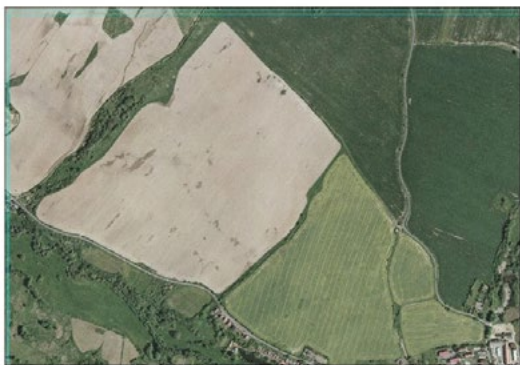




Po pozemkové úpravě – zatravněné pásy,  
ovocné stromy  
After land consolidation - grassed strips,  
fruit trees







## NÁSTROJE / TOOLS

- Krajinový plán obce / Landscape plan of the municipality
- Studie krajiny – ORP / Landscape Study
- ÚSES krajiny / TSES of the Landscape
- Koncepce uspořádání krajiny v územním plánu / Concept of Landscape Arrangement in Territorial Plan
- Pozemkové úpravy – vlastnické vztahy / Landscape Consolidation - ownership

### Hospodaření na orné půdě / Farming on agricultural land

- Dříve: mělká kulturní půdní vrstva, mnoho humusu, provzdušněná půda, dobrý vodní režim, minimum energie – jen lidská a zvířecí práce, výnos pšenice 25q
- Earlier: shallow cultural soil layer, many humus, aerated soil, good water regime, minimum energy - only human and animal work, wheat yield 25q
- Nyní: hlubší ornice, více kamenitá, málo humusu, utužené podorničí, odvodněná suchá půda, energie nafty, strojů, hnojiv, pesticidů – výnos pšenice 50-60q
- Now: deeper soil, more rocky, little humus, hardened submarine, drained dry soil, diesel energy, machinery, fertilizers, pesticides - yield of wheat 50-60q

### Zachování úrodnosti krajiny Preserving fertility of landscape

- Více organické hmoty na pole, nejen ve formě kejdy
- More organic matter to the field, not only in the form of slurry
- Zatravnovací pásy, aleje, keře
- Grass strips, alley, bushes

### Zpřístupnění krajiny Accessing the landscape

- Pěší cesty / walking paths
- Cyklostezky, cyklotrasy / Cycle trails, cycle paths
- Krajinné dominanty / Landscape dominants
- Naučné stezky / Educational trails
- Místa dalekých rozhledů / Places of viewpoints

### Příběh v krajině / Story in Landscape





Příběhy po cestě: dravci  
Stories on the trail: predators







Děkuji Vám za pozornost  
Thank you for your attention

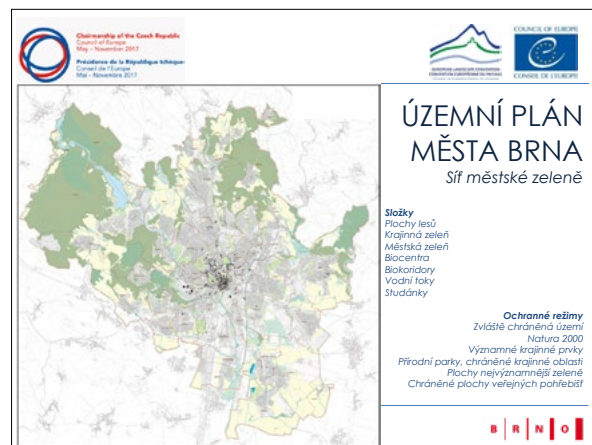
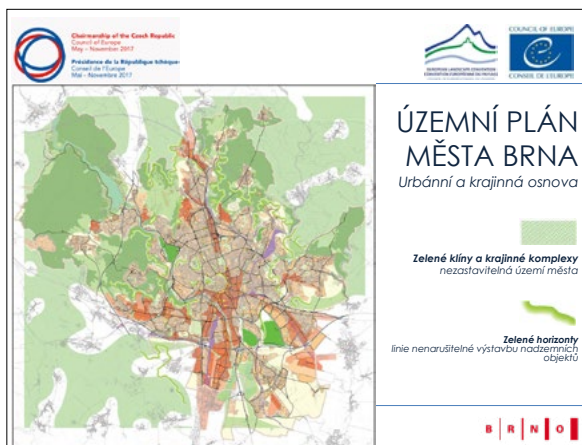
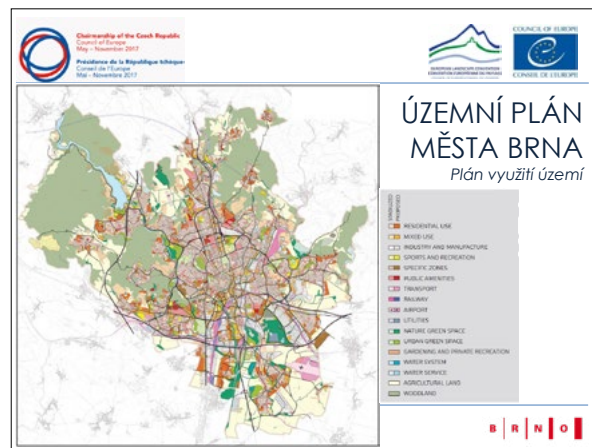


# CZECH REPUBLIC

## Landscapes in Brno

**Mrs Olga Nováková**  
 Head of Town Development Section, Brno Municipality,  
 on behalf of

**Mr Martin Ander**  
 Deputy Mayor of the Statutory City of Brno, Czech Republic





**ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN MĚSTA BRNA**  
Přehled ploch zeleně

Zelené plochy	Stabilizované plochy (ha)	Nárůst (ha)	Celkem (ha)
<b>Plochy městské zeleně</b>			
Městské parky	185,15	103,78	288,93
Rekreační parky a areály	72,95	191,43	264,38
Zelené plochy hřbitovů	64,84	20,11	84,95
Ostatní plochy městské zeleně	188,09	196,36	384,45
<b>Celkem</b>	<b>511,57</b>	<b>511,68</b>	<b>1023,25</b>
<b>Nárůst</b>			<b>+ 100 %</b>
<b>Plochy krajinné zeleně</b>			
Plochy zeleně krajinné rekreační	30,93	28,17	59,10
Plochy zeleně krajinné rekreační	358,15	52,06	881,21
<b>Celkem</b>	<b>389,08</b>	<b>551,23</b>	<b>940,31</b>
<b>Nárůst</b>			<b>+ 142 %</b>

**ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN MĚSTA BRNA**  
4 typy ploch zeleně

**Úkol územního plánu:**  
Komplexní systém městské zeleně, který poskytlne atraktivní a přívětivé městský prostor i okolí všem obyvatelům

**ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN MĚSTA BRNA**  
začleňování ploch zeleně podle územního plánu

**Zelené plochy v obyvných zónách**

**ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN MĚSTA BRNA**  
začleňování ploch zeleně podle územního plánu

**Městské parky a velké rekreační oblasti**

**ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN MĚSTA BRNA**  
začleňování ploch zeleně podle územního plánu

**Přibližné zelené pásy**

Hlavní zelené koridory vedou podél řek Svatava a Svitava, dále pod jejich soutokem jako Mezinárodní zelená stezka Břínov - Vídeň!

- pěší chodníky
- cyklistické stezky a in-line trasy
- lokální a regionální biokoridory jako komponenty územní ekologické stability
- přibližné zelené pásy znsobují rekreační kapacitu města

**ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN MĚSTA BRNA**  
začleňování ploch zeleně podle územního plánu

**Zvýšit chráněné území a prvky územní ekologické stability**

**Biocentrum Cacovický ostrov**  
nedávno vybudované biocentrum na ostrově vytvářeném řekou Svitavou a bývalým mořským náhonem

**Biocentrum Souřek**  
Biocentrum leží na soutoku řek Svatavy a Svitavy. Přítup k tomu má být je oblíbenější, ale stezka pro kola a in-line brusle podél řek jsou velice oblíbené a využívány. V blízkosti se nachází volnočasový areál Olympie s dětským hřištěm, lezeckou stěnou, vodními prvky a další in-line dráhou.

**ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN MĚSTA BRNA**  
Nový koncept hřbitovů

Hřbitov Komán byl obnověn na základě snah místních obyvatel a nyní územní plán počítá s jeho rozšířením

Hřbitov Maloměřice

Park Marka Restlůvka na místě bývalého hřbitova Holovického

Ústřední hřbitov

**NOVÝ ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN**  
Koncept

centrum města  
přestavbové území  
hlavní směry rozvoje města  
vedlejší směry rozvoje města

**klíčový princip:**  
ochrana a obnova přírodních a krajinných hodnot

**Koncept nového územního plánu:**  
následuje a rozvíjí urbanistický koncept stávajícího územního plánu  
je konzistentní s návrhem budoucího rozvoje města ve 3 alternativách  
alternativy se liší v míře rozvoje a rozvržení funkčních ploch

## NOVÝ ÚZEMNÍ PLÁN

Plochy zelené

**Klíčové principy:**

- Dopracování zelené sítě
- Zelené plochy součástí každé funkční plochy
- Pro jednotlivé funkční plochy bude procento zelených ploch dáno povinně

**B | R | N | O**

## NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY

Zadavatel: statutární město Brno  
 soutěž byla otevřená a anonymní  
 Účastnilo se 21 pracovních týmů bez nároku na honorář  
 jejich fotografií byla odhalena až po konečném rozhodnutí poroty

**Referenci:**

- Aleš Burian** – předseda poroty, architekt a urbanista, spoluzakladatel kanceláře Burian-Kvířka
- Martin Ander** – místopředseda poroty – působí ve funkci náměstka primátora pro rozvoj města
- Suzan Kruppa** – historická architektka a urbanistka
- Emmanuel Jalbert** – francouzský krajinný architekt a urbanista, ředitel ateliéru in situ paysages et urbanisme Jalbert et associés
- Michal Poláčák** – architekt a urbanista, studio agencarchitekt
- Klára Stachová** – krajinná architektka, vede vlastní ateliér KRAJINKA
- Antonín Tůma** – odborník na vodní hospodářství, ředitel pro správu povodí v rámci Povodí Moravy
- Rip Chvalat** – člen Komise pro strategické a územní plánování a komise ekologických řádů města Brna
- Petr Kunc** – místopředseda městské části Brno-Židenice pro oblast územního plánování, dopravy a životního prostředí
- Pavel Jura** – širší architektní a urbanistický tým
- Petr Bořecký** – zastupitel města Brna a městské části Brno-střed

**ŘEKA PRO OBYVATELE – VOLNÝ ČAS - PŘÍRODNÍ FENOMÉN – PROTIPOVODŇOVÁ OCHRANA**

## NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY

1. CENA

Kalodáča s volným přístupem k vodě – nový prostor pro volnočasové aktivity v městském prostředí

Autor: Ivan Ruller;  
 spolupráce: Václav Čermák, Miroslav Korbička, Miloš Trenz, Petr Valíček (Brno, Česká republika)

**B | R | N | O**

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**B | R | N | O**

## NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY

2. CENA

more space for **people**, more space for **water**  
 více veřejných **prostorů**, více prostoru pro **vodu** a **plochy**

jasné rozlišení mezi charakterem levého a pravého břehu, návrh posiluje identitu místa  
 propojení s městem se odehrává v druhém plánu pomocí dalších intervencí a formulací nových veřejných prostorů.

Autor: bauchplan | | |  
 spolupráce: Kay Strasser, Fernando Nebot Gomez, Eleni Boutika-Palles, Štefan Zifčák (München, Deutschland)

**B | R | N | O**

## NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY

2. CENA

bring the river **back to the city**  
 návrat řeky do **centra města**

Autor: bauchplan | | |  
 spolupráce: Kay Strasser, Fernando Nebot Gomez, Eleni Boutika-Palles, Štefan Zifčák (München, Deutschland)

**B | R | N | O**



**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 2. CENA

south bank concept plan    north bank (Old town)    water network (retention basins)    river / lake    movement concept

Author: bauchplan | / /  
 spolupracovníci: Kay Strasser, Fernando Nebot Gomez, Eleri Boutisika-Palles, Štefan Zifčák (München, Deutschland)

**B | R | N | O**

**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 2. CENA

Author: bauchplan | / /  
 spolupracovníci: Kay Strasser, Fernando Nebot Gomez, Eleri Boutisika-Palles, Štefan Zifčák (München, Deutschland)

**B | R | N | O**

**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 3. CENA

návrh podrobně řeší otázku protipovodňových opatření  
 hledá nové vazby v území a způsob jejich propojení v místě řeky  
 nabízí zajímavé náměty nových veřejných prostorů

CONSEQUENCE FORMA / Janica Šipulová, Martin Sládek, Petra Buganská, Iva Tomková;  
 DJAO-RAKTINE / Irène Djaou-Raktine, Chun Wing Fok, Hortense Blanchard;  
 JV PROJEKT VH / Jiří Vítěk, Michaela Vacková (Brno / London, Česká republika / United Kingdom)

**B | R | N | O**

**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 3. CENA

**B | R | N | O**

**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 3. CENA

3 VÍDEŇSKÁ PLAZA BRIDGE

**B | R | N | O**

**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 3. CENA

**B | R | N | O**

**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 3. CENA

URBAN PROMENADE  
 OPENING THE RIVER  
 RIVER ENLIGHTENING

**B | R | N | O**

**NÁBŘEŽÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY**  
 3. CENA

URBAN PROMENADE  
 OPENING THE RIVER  
 RIVER ENLIGHTENING

**B | R | N | O**







## REKREAČNÍ VYUŽITÍ ŘEKY SVRATKY



**B | R | N | O**





## DĚKUJI ZA POZORNOST

*Thanks for your attention*



**B | R | N | O**



## CZECH REPUBLIC

# Local Action Group Co-operation Project: Traditions in rural landscapes

**Mr Vít Hrdoušek**

*Regional Network of Local Action Group of South Moravia, Tvarožná Lhota, Czech Republic*

### **Million Fruit Trees for Landscape**

The cultural landscape of South Moravia Region is of a rural character and within the last 50 years it has had to deal with soil and water protection problems.

Between 1950 and 1970, South Moravia lost its mosaic landscape pattern of small fields, meadows, hedges and orchards. Communist experiments disrupted our relationship with the landscape. That is why today many of us are not taking into account the problems with the soil and agricultural land.

South Moravia is and will be the most hot and dry region in the Czech Republic. Landscape planning, with participation of local people in the Local Action Group (LAG) can bring some harmony to landscape utilisation. The problem is that modern farming methods still use soil just like a "factory". Local authorities started the "Sondar" project in 2013 with a process of soil-tree protection and revitalisation in South Moravia. In October 2015, soil was the main theme of the Czech Rural Conference "Venkov", where we, LAG, officially started our programme named "Million fruit trees".

Active municipalities in co-operation with our LAG made plans for soil and water protection in their cadastres. Municipalities created complex systems with multifunctional effects by using comprehensive land consolidation plans and realisations (KPÚ). Historical data shows that it is necessary to maintain a mosaic structure in an open landscape to prevent erosion and draught. Fruit trees are a good solution, particularly when local communities are involved.



“Million fruit trees” for landscape is a new programme for the Czech landscape led by Local Action Groups for the protection and revitalisation of landscapes. The remains of the mosaics of fruit trees have survived. The LAG, with public support, has established a conservation programme and started the promotion of local fruit trees. In the programme we revitalise local varieties and rare fruit trees, especially those which are effective for soil and water protection. Rare fruit trees, local fruit varieties and minority fruit species are cultivated *in situ* in local planting.



“Activation of development of LAG potentials” was a pilot project of LAG in 2016, leading to the activation of co-operation in planting trees in South Moravia landscapes. First, 1,500 fruit trees were planted at 180 spots. With leadership of LAG, different NGOs, schools, volunteers, with support of different municipalities, planted: alleys, school orchards, solitary trees etc. In co-operation with local authorities, educational trails and programmes were prepared for schools, families, pensioners, tourists etc.



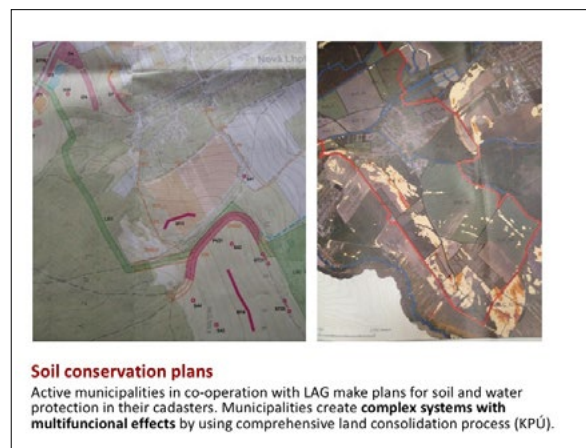
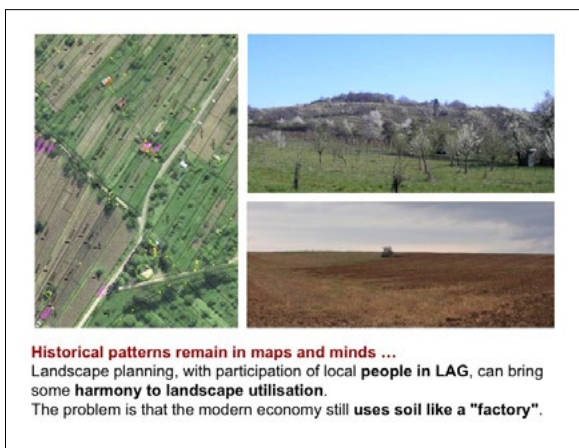
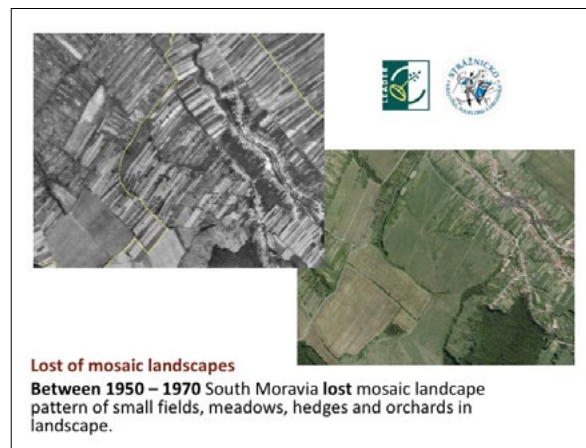
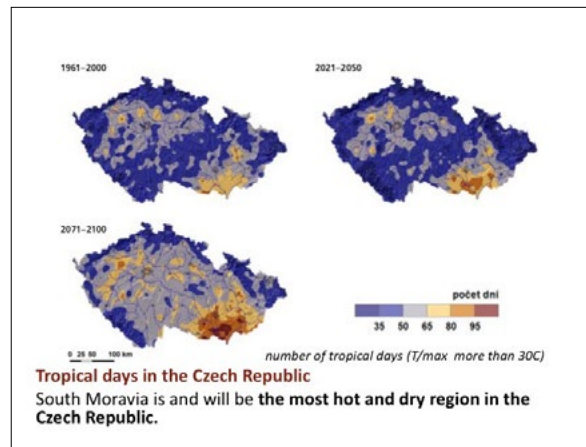
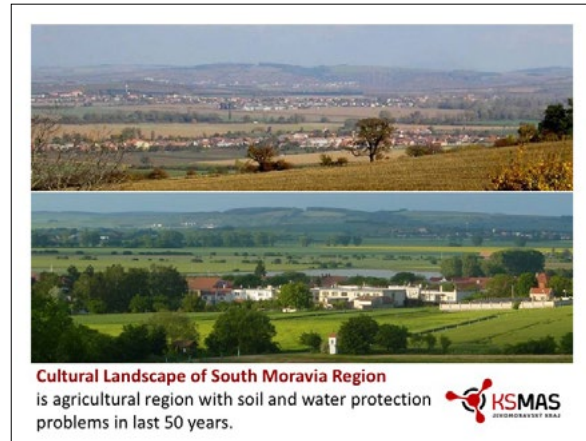
A new website [www.milionstromu.cz](http://www.milionstromu.cz) and a handbook for planting and cultivating fruit trees were published. A project, entitled “TPS Ovocné stromy a KDŘ”, supports communication and the legal process for planting and using suitable fruit trees in Czech and Moravian landscapes. Renewed nature-close orchards bring sustainable ecosystem services as “bio-centres”, protecting water and soil in the surrounding countryside.



Fruit avenues on old road tracks, crossing through intensive arable landscapes, make multifunctional, anti-erosion and water protecting “bio corridors”. In every village, it is good to revitalise old nature-close orchards for education and tourism and for local products like a “Natural Garden”. Fruit trees bring good fresh fruits for local gastronomy and they also support agro tourism. Acting for the enhancement of the landscape in the countryside is propitious for new experiences where young people and volunteers can contribute.

A project “Service Tree - Tree for New Europe” activates protection and revitalisation of the rarest native fruit tree all over Europe.










**Soil conservation with fruit trees**  
 Historical data show that it is necessary to **maintain the mosaic structure** in open landscape to **prevent erosion and soil-drying**. Fruit trees are a good solution, when **local communities** are involved.



**"Million fruit trees" for landscape**  
 - a new programme for Czech landscape lead by Local active groups for the **protection and revitalisation of the landscape**. 



**Old fruit trees**  
 The remnants of mosaic of fruit trees survived in landscape. LAG establish, with public support, a **protection programme and promotion** for local fruit trees.



**Rare fruit trees**  
 In the Programme we revitalise local **varieties and minority fruit trees**, especially those which are **effective** for soil and water protection.



**+Project "Activation of development of LAG potentials..."**, was a pilot project of LAG in 2016 for activation of co-operation in landscape planting trees in South Moravia Region. **The first 1500 fruit trees at 180 locations were planted.**




**Rare fruit trees**  
 Rare fruit trees - local fruit varieties, minority fruit species are **cultivated in situ** in local planting.



**Tree cultivation and planting**  
 In leadership of LAG different NGOs, schools, volunteers (with the support of villages) plant avenues, school orchards, solitary trees etc.



**Fruit tree education**  
 In co-operation with local authorities, educational trails and programmes for schools, families, pensioners, tourists etc. are prepared ... 



• **New website** [www.milionstromu.cz](http://www.milionstromu.cz)  
 and **FB profile** was made for the programme.

• **New handbook** „Příručka pro výsadby ovocných dřevin“  
 for planting and cultivating fruit trees in the landscape was published.

**+Project "TPS Ovocné stromy a KDR"**  
 Support of communication and legislative process for planting and using **suitable fruit trees** in Czech and Moravian landscape.

**Fruit nature-close orchards**  
 Renewed nature-close orchards bring sustainable ecosystem services for landscape as "biocentres", to save water and soil in surrounding countryside.

**Educational orchards**  
 In every village, it is good to revitalise old nature-close orchard for **education and tourism** and for local products like a "Natural Garden".

**Local fruit gastronomy**  
 Fruit trees bring good fresh fruits for local gastronomy and they also support agrotourism.

**Slow Food®**  
 Bílé Karpaty

**Fruit extensive alleys**  
 Fruit alleys in the track of old roads, crossing through intensive arable landscape, make multifunctional anti-erosion and water-protecting "biocorridors".

**Landscapes and the countryside is a place for new experiences, young people and volunteering** 😊.

**PŘÍRODNÍ POSILOVNA**  
 natural fitness

TRICEPS PŘEDLOKTI PRSA  
 BICEPS NOHY BŘICHO RAMENA



**+Project "Service Tree - tree for new Europe"**  
 This project activates protection and revitalisation of the rarest native fruit tree in Europe.



**Service Tree (*Sorbus domestica*)**  
 Forgotten fruit variety ... is for future.



**Service Tree Family Tree**

*"Romantics plant roses, real human plant Service Trees"*

.. because it lives for up to 500 Years.



**Project "Service Tree -Tree of the Slovácko Region" in 2015**

• succeeded on the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2014 - 2015



**Thanks for your attention**  
**Děkuji za pozornost**

Mgr. et Mgr. Vit Hrdoušek

LAG Strážnicko, z.s.  
 tel.: 00 420 724 162 265  
 email: hrdousek.v@straznicko.cz  
 www. straznicko.cz





CZECH REPUBLIC

# Neratov, a story of lost history

Mr Josef Suchár

Neratov Association, Neratov, Czech Republic

## SDRUŽENÍ NERATOV, z.s.



[www.neratov.cz](http://www.neratov.cz)

### Kdo jsme?

Sdružení Neratov, z.s.



- spolek (občanské sdružení) založené roku 1992
- **naše vize a poslání**
  - obnova vysídlené vsí a poutního místa s pomocí handicapovaných lidí
  - rozvoj sociálního podnikání a zemědělství, kultury, tradic, řemesel, péče o krajinu
- **naše zázemí**
  - Neratov v O.h. Bartošovice v O.h., kraj HK; Zámberk, Králupy, kraj PA
  - 194 zaměstnanců, z toho 152 s postižením
  - Základní škola speciální (8 zam.)

### Neratov - Bartošovice v OrL.H – OKRES RYCHNOV NAD KNĚŽNOU – KRÁLOVEHRADECKÝ KRAJ





## MSA Francie - spolupráce Sdružení Neratov, z.s.



- 1991 – 1995 spolupráce se skauty
- Spolupráce s MZE
- Návštěva SN v roce 1997 ve Francii
  - Projekt Phare: Čechy rozvoj – 1998 – 1999
  - Dvě části projektu : rozvoj lokálního území a sociální začleňování zdravotně postižených
  - MSA – směry v začleňování OZP do chráněných dílen
  - Spolupráce s Rocamadoure
- Spolupráce s Diecézní charitou Hradec Králové



## Kdo jsme?

### Sdružení Neratov, z.s.



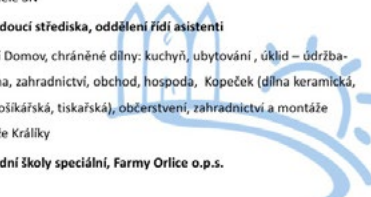
- za 25 let činnosti jsme dosáhli
  - návracení života do vysídlené obce (z 2 na 50 trvale žijících obyvatel)
  - záchranu poničeného poutního kostela a obnovení duchovních a kulturních tradic
  - zřízení zázemí pro lidi s postižením – chráněné bydlení, chráněné dílny, podpora pěstounských rodin – vyrostlo 18 dětí, speciální škola,
  - rozvoj sociálního podnikání a zemědělství – jeden z největších zaměstnavatelů v regionu



## Naše organizační struktura Sdružení Neratov, z.s.



- Shromáždění členů Sdružení Neratov, z.s. (SN) (28)
- Rada SN (7) - Revizní komise SN (3)
  - Rada volí předsedu SN (statutár), předseda stanovuje místopředsedu
  - Manažersky řídí celé SN
- Střediska SN – řídí vedoucí střediska, oddělení řídí asistenti
  - chráněné bydlení Domov, chráněné dílny: kuchyň, ubytování, úklid – údržba-montáže, prádelna, zahradnictví, obchod, hospoda, Kopeček (dílna keramická, tkalcovská, šicí, košíkářská, tiskařská), občerstvení, zahradnictví a montáže Žamberk, montáže Králíky
- SN je zřizovatel Základní školy speciální, Farmy Orlice o.p.s.







## Výsledky 2016

Sdružení Neratov, z.s.



- **Hospodářský výsledek** : - 0,475 mil Kč
- **Náklady 36,488 mil. Kč, výnosy 36,013 mil. Kč**
  - Složení nákladů: 50 % osobní, 41 % materiál, energie, služby, 9% ostatní
  - Složení výnosů: 45% dotace statní správy , 42% tržby z vlastní činnosti, 6% přijaté příspěvky a dary, 7% ostatní
- **Výsledky jsou schválené auditory**
- **Počet zaměstnanců k 31.12.2016: 154 z toho 114 s postižením (meziroční nárůst 65%)**

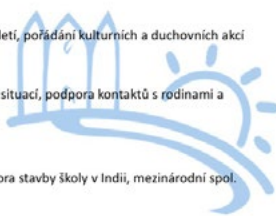


## Společenská zodpovědnost

Sdružení Neratov, z.s.



- **aktivizace místní komunity**
  - záchrana kostela a zchátralých budov, rozvoj Neratova ( sad, nové objekty)
  - zprovoznění sítě služeb pro obyvatele, turisty a lidi s postižením
- **rozvoj regionu a podpora turismu**
  - obnovení poutní tradice ze 17. století, pořádání kulturních a duchovních akcí
- **podpora lidí s postižením**
  - řešení dluhů a obtížných životních situací, podpora kontaktů s rodinami a „majoritní společnosti“
- **spolupráce s dalšími subjekty**
  - Okolní obce, poštští sousedé, podpora stavby školy v Indii, mezinárodní spol.



## Projekt s PONS 21- škola v Indii

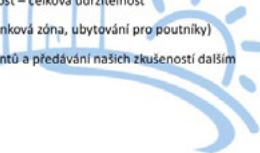


## Budoucnost

Sdružení Neratov, o.s.



- **Naše plány**
  - rozvoj sociálního podnikání a sociálního zemědělství
  - rozšíření stávající činnosti – další chráněné dílny a místa pro lidi s postižením (pivovar), stacionář
  - pomoc dalším skupinám – senioři, děti s postižením –terapeutické dílny
  - energetická a potravinová soběstačnost – celková udržitelnost
  - dobudování zázemí u kostela (odpočinková zóna, ubytování pro poutníky)
  - vzdělávání našich zaměstnanců a klientů a předávání našich zkušeností dalším organizacím
  - mezinárodní spolupráce a projekty







## **Workshop 2 / Atelier 2**

# **Instruments for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level**

# **Instruments pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local**

### **Chairs/Présidents**

**Mrs Krisztina Kincses**

*Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,  
National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

**Mr Jan Brojáč**

*Senior Officer, Department of International Relations,  
Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic*





## HUNGARY

# Instruments for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level

---

**Mrs Krisztina Kincses**

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

In the decades to come, Europe must face many challenges. Such challenges are:

- ▶ dealing with the expected energy crisis;
- ▶ compliance with the requirements on sustainability;
- ▶ the changing climate;
- ▶ halting the loss in biological and landscape diversity;
- ▶ demographic change.

The citizens of Europe cannot overcome these issues individually.

As mentioned in the Preamble of the European Landscape Convention, the developments in agriculture, forestry, industry, raw material extraction, energy, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation are accelerating changes in landscapes.

We are responsible for the changes in the landscape caused directly or indirectly by human activity. Us: the whole society, all decision-making tiers from individuals through local and regional authorities to the state. Everybody: citizens, experts, political leaders; individuals and institutions. Each decision can have some effect.

A major part of our objectives can be linked to the local level. In order to achieve the goals and fulfil the tasks laid down in the European Landscape Convention there is a need for a paradigm change in landscape policy. Parties should enable residents to regain control over the quality of their living environments.

In the general responsibility for the landscape, the State is subjected to a kind of primacy and priority. Primacy and priority because the State should create, correct and enforce instruments for the protection, management and planning of landscape. It is directly and primarily a task of the State to amend legislation to enable residents to regain control over the quality of their living environments. Moreover, it is directly and primarily its responsibility to motivate the stakeholders.

In order to halt the loss of landscape diversity and the degradation of their quality, Parties to the European Landscape Convention should integrate into local policies the international commitments on the landscape approach defined in state level landscape policy, and put it into practice at local level. Changes of landscapes can most clearly be recognised at local level; but also, it is the right place for the indispensable debate between stakeholders. Therefore the local level is the tier at which the democratic process is most operational.

Parties should make residents really capable of influencing decisions which are taken at local level.

Landscape plans, management plans, municipal master plans, inventories of local heritage, etc. with the processes of public participation, are crucial instruments of the implementation of the convention. The proper information, consultation, discussion and participation contribute to the resistance to all types of process driven by globalisation of commercial and financial transactions. Therefore these are elementary components for preserving our landscape heritage. Participating processes are the bases of authenticity and democracy, and as intermediary tools strengthen local identity by reflecting local value judgement and integrating the local perception of landscape heritage.

# FRANCE

## Les plans de paysage

**M. Julien Transy**

Chargé de mission paysages, Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages, Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire, France

**M. Gilles de Beaulieu**

Chargé de mission paysages, Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages, Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire, France



**DIX-NEUVIEME REUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE  
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE LA  
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE**

La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau  
la démocratie locale  
Brno, République tchèque, 5 septembre 2017

**Atelier 2 –  
Instruments pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local**

**France**  
**Les plans de paysage**



**Gilles DE BEAULIEU et Julien TRANSY**  
Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire  
DGALN-DHUP-SDQV-QV2



**Où situer « le niveau local » en France ?**

ETAT COLLECTIVITES LOCALES




**Niveau central :**  
Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire (MTES)

**Article L.110 du code de l'urbanisme :** Le territoire français est le patrimoine commun de la nation. Chaque collectivité publique en est le gestionnaire et le garant dans le cadre de ses compétences.

**Le niveau régional (avant 2016)**


ETAT COLLECTIVITES LOCALES



**Niveau régional :**  
Directions Régionales de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et du Logement (DREAL)

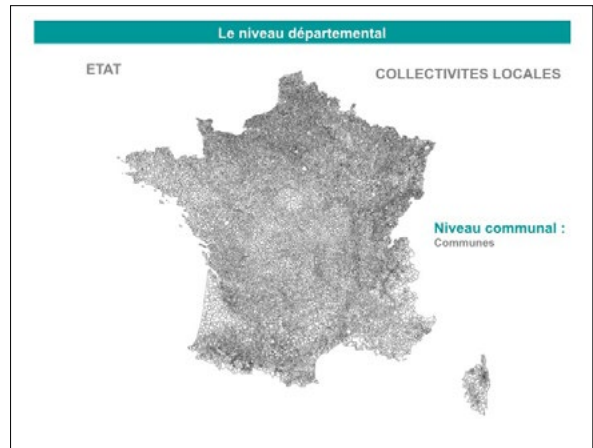
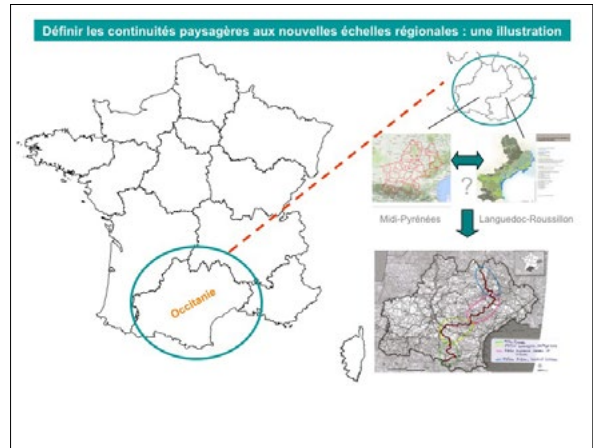
**Niveau régional :**  
Conseils régionaux

**Le niveau régional avant 2016, échelle possible d'élaboration d'Atlas de paysages**

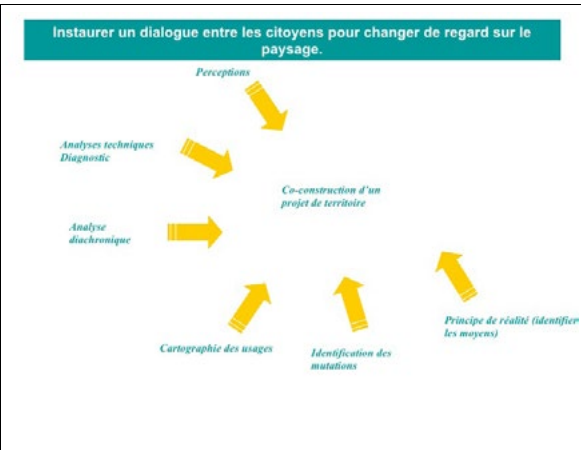


**ATLAS DE PAYSAGES** [www.paysages.pays-de-la-loire.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=sommaire](http://www.paysages.pays-de-la-loire.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=sommaire)

Publié en 2016 : <http://www.paysages.pays-de-la-loire.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=sommaire>









## SERBIA

# Creation of management plans for the development and promotion of cultural landscapes of Sumadija wine region

---

**Mrs Biljana Filipovic**

*Head of Department for European Union Integration, International co-operation and Projects, National Focal Point for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia*

**Mrs Biljana Jovanovic Ilic**

*Head of Unit for Strategic and Planning Documents, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia*

**Mrs Jasminka Cvejic**

*Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

**Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic**

*Representative of the Regional Economic Development Agency of Sumadija and Pomoravlje, Serbia*

**T**he proposed draft of the "Management Plan for the development, preservation and improvement of cultural landscapes of Sumadija vineyard region" represents the continuation of the Project entitled "Capacity improvement of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Landscape character assessment of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje Region". The first phase, entitled "Classification and description of the character of landscape of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region", was completed at the end of 2015. Character types of landscapes are for the first time recognised, mapped and described. The identified landscape character types pointed to a large overall diversity of landscapes, contrasting with respect to natural features, the potentials of natural and cultural heritage, resource development, and in relation to the degree of their preservation and recognition. The result of the Project is the textual description and graphical charts of the selected landscape types and units, formed database, the project website and the published brochure. The results of its first phase are the basis for the continuation of a much more detailed phase. Therefore, further elaboration of this project is proposed through the development of the Management Plan.

## **Background for drafting the Management Plan**

Sumadija vineyard region is territorially located in the "Vineyard region of Central Serbia", which includes valleys and hilly parts of the territory of the central part of Central Serbia. It occupies an area of 248 282.80 hectares, and has 38 954 farms, of which 5 000 are farms with vineyards. The total area under vineyards is 1 119.79 ha, of which 534.21 ha are for wine, and 585.58 ha are for the table. Most of the region is at altitudes from 80 to 400 m, but the areas where vineyards are located are mostly found at altitudes of 150 to 350 m.

The exceptionally good climatic conditions for cultivating vines allowed the perpetuation of a tradition that originates from the period when the Roman legions ruled in Sumadija region. In this impenetrable region, they recognised the huge potential for cultivating vines. The toponyms of this region take the name of the vineyards, which produce high-quality wines. Nowadays, wine is produced using modern production technologies which are supplemented with traditional methods that have been used for centuries in the Sumadija region. Grape processing and wine production takes place in the production facilities of 16 wineries, all members of the association of Sumadija winemakers.

In the first phase of the project entitled "Classification and description of the character of landscape of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region", in Sumadija vineyard region, the following three types of landscapes with high potential and the tradition of vineyard cultivation were selected: Tc1-19: Hilly-undulating landscape of river and lake terraces (surfaces); Tc1-20: Undulating hilly terrain – fruit growing priority; Tc1-21: Hilly-undulating landscape – farming/fruit growing.

Common key characteristics of these landscapes are: great potential for fruit and vine growing; preserved old plantations of plums, apple trees, vines; the occurrence of modern plantation orchards; landscape geometrisation; fragments of deciduous forests in chutes and along watercourses; presence of thermal and mineral springs with high therapeutic value; potential of mineral raw materials; artificial small accumulations; large number of buildings of architectural heritage, archaeological sites; communication of historical and cultural significance; presence of several types of morphology of the settlement. These characteristics point to the presence of traditional cultural landscapes of Sumadija region.

On the other hand, there are many influences that modify these traditional cultural landscapes, such as: the spreading of locust trees and devastation of former vineyards; noticeable outflow of the population, ageing of households; cultivation of field crops

on terrains suitable for fruit and wine growing; polluted watercourses; unused resources of mineral and healing waters; destruction of construction heritage. Therefore, reasons for drafting a management plan are the following:

- ▶ to strengthen the regional identity and recognise cultural landscapes of this region on a wider, global level;
- ▶ determined by the previous project, economic, tourist, historical and other values of the area covered by a management plan, there is great need for protection of landscape scenery and sustainable use of cultural landscapes as a whole;
- ▶ character of the landscape effects on the development of tourism, real estate prices and the potential of employment for the population, which is crucially important for the local and regional economy;
- ▶ cultural areas are prone to dynamic changes. Depopulation and abandonment of agricultural land strongly modify a traditional cultural landscape.

## **Mission and objectives of the Management Plan**

The goal of the Management Plan is to develop general guidelines and concrete projects for the development, protection and improvement of cultural landscapes that shape and make recognisable the Sumadija vineyards.

## **Working method**

The design of the project implies both work in the office and fieldwork. The management plan contains textual and graphic parts. The existing database, defined in the project "Classification and description of the character of landscapes of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje region", will be supplemented with new data on types of cultural landscapes and data of the "Cadaster of elements of identified types of cultural landscape".

## **General content of the Management Plan**

The general content of Management Plan is as follows:

- ▶ extracts from relevant studies, plans, historical maps, images, etc.;
- ▶ identification and assessment of the cultural landscapes of Sumadija vineyard (types and elements of cultural landscapes);
- ▶ proposal of general recommendations and concrete projects for development, preservation and improvement for individual,

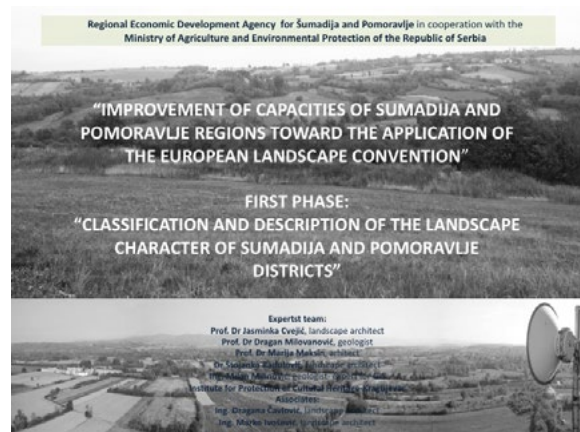


identified and assessed types, and elements of cultural areas of Sumadija vineyard;

- ▶ general recommendations in support of decision-making in new requirements for space occupation;
- ▶ development of concrete projects;
- ▶ recommendations for the implementation of the management plan.

## Indicative users of the Management Plan

Indicative users of the management plan are the following: urban and spatial planning; economic development and tourism; protection of monuments and the environment; public enterprises; interested public, professional associations, municipal administration and educational institutions.



### Description of landscape description units

It contains:

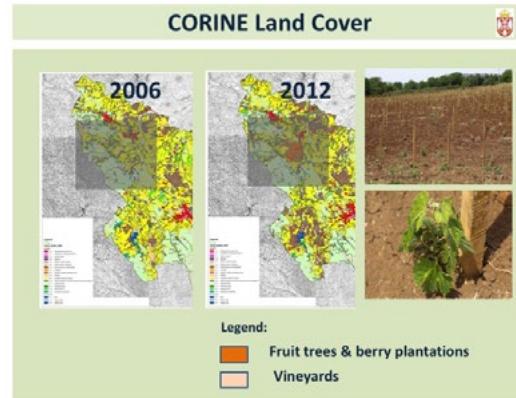
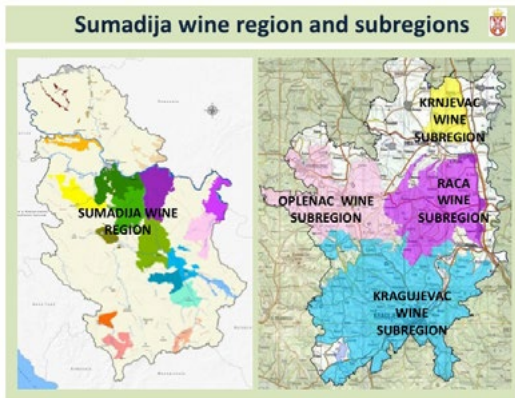
- ❖ landscape profile,
- ❖ status,
- ❖ ecological profile,
- ❖ mapped elements of cultural landscape,
- ❖ protected natural areas and objects,
- ❖ geomorphological phenomena,
- ❖ spatial changes,
- ❖ field data and photo-documentation

### Description of landscape types

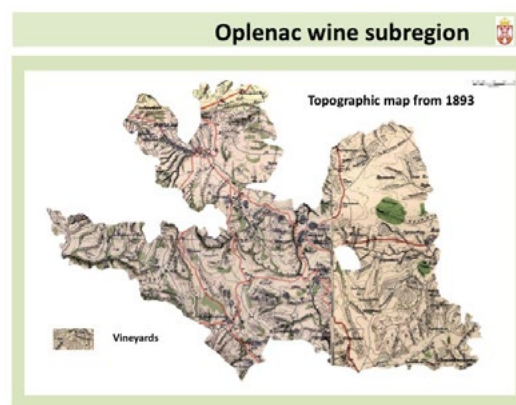
It contains:

- key features;
- character description;
- determinants;
- contemporary influence on the character;
- indicative guidelines for the preservation and enhancement of landscape character;
- mapped elements of cultural landscape and of nature conservation areas

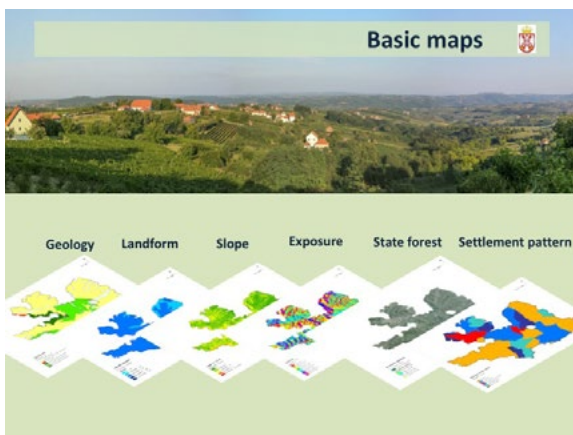
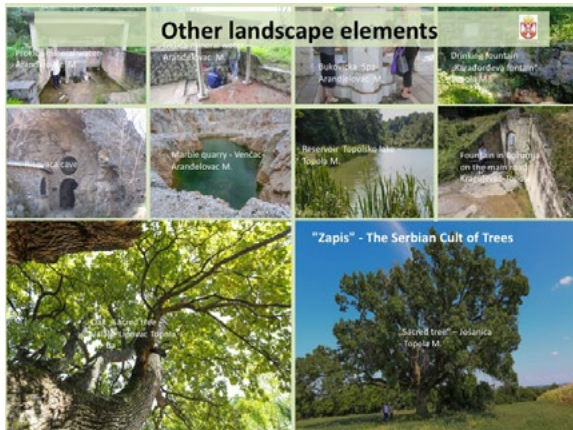




- ### Activities of Regional Agency
- Mechanisms for supporting the introduction of innovations in the production and access to the market of wine producers of the Sumadija wine region - *METRIS wine – completed in 2016*
  - Elaborate on technical, technological and economic possibilities for introducing new products of branded geographic origin - "Sumadijska rose" - *completed in 2016*
  - Project title: «Improving competitiveness of wine producers in Sumadija - IMPULS wine»- *in the preparation*

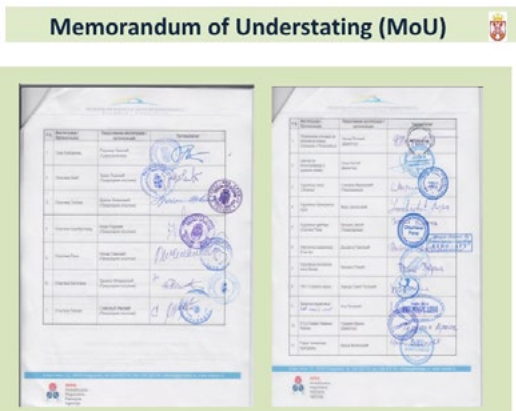






- ### Other aims of the management plan
- Comprehensive approach: nature + culture;
  - Strengthening of the regional identity and recognizing the cultural landscapes on a wider, global level;
  - Preserving landscape diversity and improving the mosaic character of the landscapes;
  - Protection and intensifying of the landscape scenes;
  - Establishing guidelines for the development of existing types of cultural landscapes and their elements;
  - Improvement of the tourist offer and its visibility;
  - Strengthening of the cultural identity, conservation of traditional heritage;
  - Nature protection and preservation of biodiversity.

- ### General steps of management plan drafting
- Definition of general context;
  - Cultural and historical research of the landscapes;
  - Collecting information from stakeholders, local wine growers' associations, local communities;
  - Updating the database;
  - Evaluation of the cultural landscape;
  - Proposals of the measures and projects (executive design) for certain locations and objects;
  - Recommendations for the implementation of the management plan.







## PORTUGAL

# The landscape in the revision of the municipal master plans: guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at municipal level

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**Mrs Marta Afonso**

*Senior Official, Architect, Directorate General for Territory, Ministry of Environment, Portugal*

with the contribution of

**Mrs Maria do Rosário Gaspar De Oliveira**

*Landscape architect and PhD researcher, Portugal*

**T**his presentation focuses on an approach of the landscape in the elaboration process of municipal master plans, highlighting the aspects specially relating to public participation, since one of the main subjects of the Meeting is local democracy. It collects some of the concepts, ideas and principles which are foreseen in the Portuguese guide, "The Landscape in the revision of municipal master plans: guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention".

The European Landscape Convention was ratified to Portuguese Legislation in 2005. In 2006 we identified, in the Portuguese National Programme of Spatial Planning Policy (now under review), the aim to develop a National Policy on Architecture and Landscape, and this was approved in 2015.

To improve the role of landscape in spatial planning at a municipal level, it is important at the outset to consider three questions: what principles should we follow (taking into account European Landscape Convention principles)? What questions should be the object of our reflection? Which are the main steps?

Following these principles, it is important to promote reflection, encouraging people to think about the proposals that are being considered. In this process the main stakeholders can be not just the mayors and local authorities, technicians and experts, but also the inhabitants, researchers, farmers, hunters, experts, ecologists, and visitors. The participatory process can range from a simple consultation procedure (in order to obtain information) to an active set of workshops with the aim of involving different stakeholders during the various spatial planning process stages.

Looking to the current procedures of the elaboration of a municipal master plan, a possible approach to tackling landscape issues is to consider three main steps: (i) analysis and diagnosis; (ii) proposal; and (iii) management. Landscape must be present in all the different planning phases, and not just at the beginning or the end.

In the first phase it should be understood in what type of landscape we are making our local spatial plan. The dimensions that should be considered during the first phase are: the spatial dimension (physical components, biodiversity and land use); the temporal dimension (landscape change and multifunctionality); and the social dimension (landscape perception). The diagnosis focuses strengths, values, opportunities and threats, weaknesses and constraints.

The proposal phase is also fundamental. In this phase several actions should be carried out, namely: identification and characterisation of the landscape and its main functions; definition of guideline measures for its management; promotion of public participation; definition of landscape quality objectives to the identified landscapes, using public consultation and defining measures to protect the character, values and qualities of the landscapes; planning the landscape looking forward to its valorisation, recovery and the building of new landscapes; and integrating the landscape with other dimensions of local planning.

A possible approach to identifying Landscape quality objectives (LQO) involves following the identification

of landscape units and the definition of legal regulations or mapping, with direct guidelines for the landscape, for instance with emphasis on public spaces, rural space, edification, etc. That process should amass the input from local community, scientific and technical insights. After the identification of LQOs it is necessary to define an Action Plan to perform the necessary actions to achieve those objectives, grouped in protection, management and spatial planning actions. It is also fundamental to define an engagement model in order to support the decision taken, allowing consensus-building and the sharing of responsibilities. This model should involve local authorities, NGOs, property developers and entrepreneurs of different activities who are settled in the area. All the stakeholders should accept a commitment in order to identify and manage human and financial resources to facilitate the Action Plan.

The management step is related to the implementation of municipal master plan proposals, including landscape management, discussion, negotiation and a share of responsibilities. It is recommended to create a municipal committee to the landscape with representatives from social, economic and cultural municipal stakeholders, and also institutions that are sensitive to landscape issues. The aim of the committee should be linked with: the promotion of partnerships; carrying out training and awareness-raising sessions; promoting pilot projects; and developing and implementing applications relating to landscape projects.

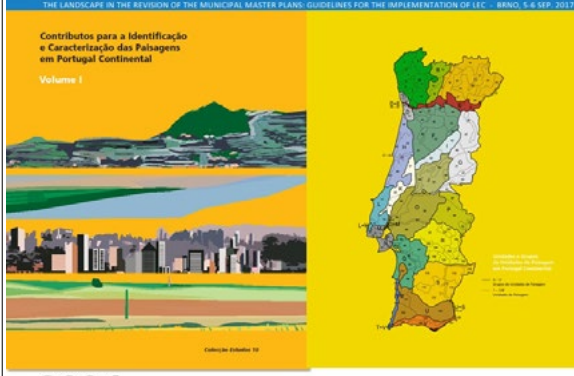
THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

## The Landscape in the revision of the municipal master plans: Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention


Marta Afonso - Directorate General for Territory (PT)  
Rosário Oliveira - Landscape architect and PhD researcher



THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017



**2004**, the landscape character assessment has been published by DGOTDU.




THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

**2005**, the ELC has been ratified to portuguese legislation.


According to the European Landscape Convention (art 1) "Landscape policy means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes."




THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017




**2006**, the National Programme of Spatial Planning Policy (PNPOT) identifies as a strategic objective the development of a National Policy for Architecture and Landscape, admitting, expressly, the architectural quality, the protection and enhancement of the landscape and cultural heritage as key factors in qualifying and developing the territory by promoting and improving the citizens' life quality of.




THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017




**2011**, DGOTDU published a guidance for the ELC implementation at the local level through the spatial planning tools.



THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017



**2015**, the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape (PNAP) has been approved. The policy should protect the ecological functions of the landscape and foster environmental quality, promote the inherent characteristics of the built heritage and the identity of the places.




THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

Promote the implementation of ELC at municipal level

WHAT principles should we follow?

WHAT questions should be objects of our reflection?



WHICH are the main steps?




THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

WHAT principles should we follow?


- ✓ Consider the territory as a whole
- ✓ Recognize the fundamental rule of knowledge
- ✓ Promote awareness raising
- ✓ Define strategies for the landscape
- ✓ Integrate the landscape dimension in spatial planning policies
- ✓ Carry out landscape quality objectives

THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

WHAT questions should be objects of our reflection?

- ✓ Are we protecting and value the character and the identity of local landscape?
- ✓ Are we avoiding the fragmentation of local landscape?
- ✓ Are we protecting and value the heritage, cultural and landscape values?
- ✓ Are we avoiding damages on the rural landscape ?
- ✓ Are we using building construction indexes, which are compatible with landscape valorization?
- ✓ Are we reinforcing the specificities of our own local landscapes instead of mimic the landscape of other places?


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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

LOOKING at urban landscapes

If all the different urban places were similar, all the buildings with the same features, all the shops with the same products, all the green areas with the same species, what interest could be exist on travelling between cities?

Where is it?





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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

WHAT questions should be objects of our reflection?

*The huge challenge is to be able to integrate the changes, maintaining and reinforcing the identify, memory and use of local places.*



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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017


LOOKING at rural landscape

What should we be looking for?

agriculture landscapes

- a special forest stand
- wineries
- terraces
- walls
- a special type of buildings

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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

WHICH are the main steps?


*Understand the landscape*

In what type of landscape are we doing our local spatial plan?

The landscape should be an essential component for spatial planning exercise at the same level of the other features: economic, demographic, facilities, networks and infrastructure assets, etc.

If landscape is considered after the main strategy was defined, as an additional issue on planning, the result will not be the best.

Landscape is something that is born from the whole, and not something that we can stick to improve beauty.

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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

*Understanding the landscape*

Work teams should attend to ELC concepts

It is important to consider aspects related to the landscape quality and elements which are important for landscape identity

During the elaboration of the municipal master plan it's important to integrate the components which are present in the landscape study.

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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

*Understanding the landscape*


What is the public perception of the landscape?

**Landscape X**

Description of a particular landscape, its specificities, dynamics, transformations and expectation for the future

The sensorial component, in order to identify the different sensation that users and observers record about their experience on a certain landscape

Functional aspects which are relevant for local identity, like uses and land uses and their respective repercussion on culture, social, economic values and environment


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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

*Understanding the landscape*

WHO should be questioned about landscape?

- ✓ inhabitants
- ✓ technicians
- ✓ mayors and local authorities
- ✓ researchers
- ✓ farmers
- ✓ hunters
- ✓ experts
- ✓ ecologists
- ✓ visitors
- ✓ ...




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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

*From a complete and participative characterization of the landscape it is possible to define the first guidelines to promote landscape planning and management for a given timeframe.*



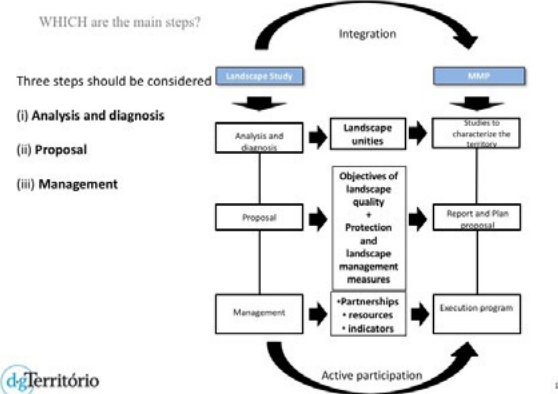

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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

WHICH are the main steps?

Three steps should be considered

(i) Analysis and diagnosis  
(ii) Proposal  
(iii) Management

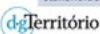
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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

Promote awareness raising and an active citizenship

From a simple consultation procedure in order to obtain information to an active set of workshops with the aim to involve different stakeholders during the different steps of spatial planning process.

Types of participation	Relevant Actors	Steps of the landscape study
telephone questionnaires, interviews, web consultation	individual	analysis and diagnosis
discussion groups	stakeholders with an active intervention on the landscape	analysis, diagnosis and proposal
workshops with invited experts	stakeholders with an active intervention on the landscape and other external stakeholders	analysis, diagnosis and proposal
opened workshops	for who is interested	analysis, diagnosis and proposal
workshops with representatives of landscape stakeholders	representatives of stakeholders with a direct intervention on the landscape	analysis, diagnosis, proposal and management

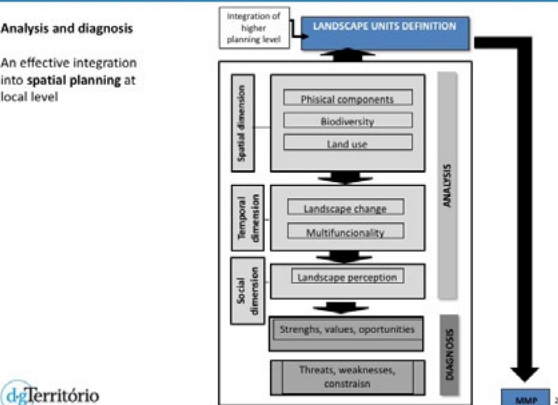



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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

Analysis and diagnosis

An effective integration into spatial planning at local level


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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

Proposal

Actions to carry out in order to execute the ELC general objectives

- Identify and characterize the landscape and its main functions
- Define guide measures for its management
- Promote public participation
- Define landscape quality objectives to the identified landscapes, using public consultation
- Define measures in order to protect the character, values and qualities of the landscapes
- Manage a landscape in order to harmonize and balance the changes resulted from social, economic and environmental processes
- Planning the landscape looking forward its valorization, recovery and the built of new landscapes
- Integrate landscape with the other different dimensions of local planning




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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

Proposal

A possible approach to identify Landscape Quality Objectives

Landscapes	Legal regulations with direct guides for the landscape			
	Landscape	Rural Space	Urban areas	Edification
Landscape A (Unit 1)				
Landscape B (Unit 2)				
Landscape C (Unit 3)				
Landscape D (Unit 4)				
...				



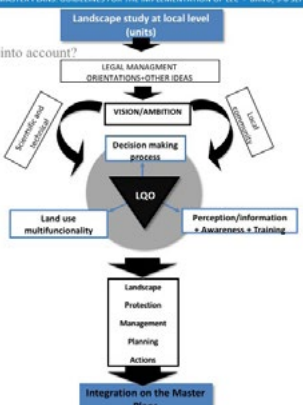

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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

Proposal

WHAT should the objectives take into account?

- ✓ Be related with land use
- ✓ Their definition should be brought from the participative process
- ✓ It should be capable to influence the model of the decision-making


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THE LANDSCAPE IN THE REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS: GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEC - BRNO, 5-6 SEP. 2017

Proposal

A possible schedule to carry out and tackle LQO

LQO	Mapping and Regulation			
	Protection proposals	Management Proposals	Time frame	Communication
Diversify forestry species				
Recovering of river systems				
Recovering of built heritage				
Promotion of recreation activities				
...				



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## LITHUANIA


# The contribution of municipalities to landscape management: the mechanism for reporting on the implementation of landscape policy

Mr Vidmantas Bezaras

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



Lithuania signed EL Convention in 2000, ratified in 2002






**Ministry of Environment (MoE) is responsible for implementation of EL Convention**

The most important partners in the ELC implementation process are:

- Ministry of Agriculture...Culture
- Agencies under MoE: State Protected Areas Service, Environmental Protection Agency, State Forest service and General Forest Enterprise and etc.
- Municipalities administrations
- Universities
- Non-Governmental Organisations

The process of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Lithuania began with adoption of the National Landscape Policy (2004) and the Government measures of its realization (2005); from 2015 - realization of the National Landscape Management Plan

Lithuanian administrative system ...

- **-10 counties**, each named after their principal city. The counties do not have a separate administration, only a regional council from representatives of municipalities.
- **-the counties are subdivided into 60 municipalities** (53 district municipalities and 7 important city municipalities; municipalities consist of over **500 elderships**).
- **The population of municipalities is very different: from 4 thousand in Neringa (resort) to 550 thousand in Vilnius City**
- **Lithuania has 5 ethno-cultural regions** (regional factor is very important in the system of landscape planning)



### Municipalities and landscape management



Lithuanian municipalities are governed by the Law on Local Municipality, which provides functions for local administrations: municipality have 44 autonomous and 38 delegated (states transferred) functions, including, landscape (e.g., function nr. 26. "landscape management and protection, protection of greenery, greenery in the territory of a municipality, management and development...."

### The principles of cooperation...




- Municipalities - the largest implementer of NLP and ELK
- Municipalities want quality of the environment...but always short of money
- Ministry identified priority actions for near future ( next 5 years): active planning of the landscape in the local level, support for the green infrastructure projects, education of society and community involvement in decision-making.
- Two active periods was in order to increase the involvement of municipalities in the landscape management

### The most active periods



1. **2012-2015** - when 7 methodological publications were issued to for municipal specialists and professionals (designers, planners), 3 competitions were organized (national level), National Landscape Management Plan and recommendations for its implementation were prepared
2. **2015-2017** - the phase of preparation to the new period of support of EU Structural Funds (2016-2020). Different seminars, presentations, external meetings have been organized seeking to represent landscape management opportunities for local municipalities. During this period municipalities will get the largest support in the field of landscape management and planning.

### The contribution of municipalities



**Territorial planning documents**

2015 information from municipalities:

- 4 green areas management spec. plans
- 2 special plans for Nature frame
- 5 special plans for Recreational areas

The special landscape plan of the of Varena eld.

### The contribution of municipalities



**Landscaping projects**

- 1-2. Vilnius city: the public space instead the former stadium
3. Šakiai township: the recreational park

### The contribution of municipalities

**Legislation and strategic documents of municipality level**


- Anykščiai District Municipality Landscape Policy directions (2016)

**Cross-border cooperation on landscape:**

- Project "City's green areas and water bodies in Zemgale and Northern Lithuania (Latvia-Lithuania)2013"

### The contribution of municipalities

**Projects initiated by local communities and NGOs**



Lithuanian landscape diversity: a book to summarize local initiatives

### Mechanism for reporting on the implementation of landscape policy



The flowchart details the reporting mechanism:
 

- European Landscape Convention 2000/2002 leads to **The National Landscape Policy (2004)**.
- This leads to **The Programme implementing measures for the national landscape policy (2005)**.
- Administrations of municipalities provide information on activities related to landscape and management in the territory of municipality to the Ministry of Envi. (each year - April 15).
- The Ministry of Environment analyzes and summarizes information and send to the Government.
- Every two years special events dedicated to public landscaping are organized.
- Municipalities and the Ministry of the Environment have identified priority actions for the future.
- Recommendations for EU SF support programme.



### The most important landscape works 2013-2015: municipality and local level



**Municipal contribution to landscape management**

Municipalities have a lot of responsibilities in the landscape protection

Municipalities each year send a report on the implementation of the landscape policy;

About 200 -250 positions of landscape management in the report:

Effectively used the EU's support for landscape management and planning

In the local level the very important "players" – the directions of national and regional parks and the local communities

NGO – ALLA, NHF, BEF

### The principles of cooperation...



**The information is provided in 9 questions groups:**

1. Research/ scientific works
2. Events for the landscape with the participation of the public
3. Publications on landscape (history, the best examples of greenery, planning et etc.)
4. Legislation and strategic documents of municipality level
5. Territorial planning documents and landscaping projects

### The principles of cooperation...



**The information is provided in 9 questions groups:**


6. Projects initiated by local communities and NGOs
7. Cross-border cooperation on landscape
8. Information about the staff responsible for implementing the European Landscape Convention and National Policy of Landscape
9. Other important information

**The amount of information varies greatly - from 1-2 up to 15-20 page.**

### Awareness-raising (artical 6A): initiatives at national level 2015-2016

**National visitor centre was opened in 2015**

Main porpose – to provide knowlege about the most valuable areas of Lithuanian Protected Areas, help to choose natural routes and to tour throught country.




### Contests and events



**National contests 2015-2016**

- Contest of landscapes best reflecting the features of Lithuanian etnografical regions (2015)-
- Contest of the Tree of the year, due to the contest of the European Tree of the year.(2016);

### The Contest of Regional Landscapes




**2015 was the Year of Regions in Lithuania**

Country has five ethnographic regions with specificities and differences in:

- natural environment
- settlement structure
- building architecture and colours
- small architecture
- road network
- regional dialects.

**MoE organized the Contest of Regional Landscapes** - contest of landscapes best reflecting the features of Lithuanian etnografical regions (2015)

27 participants



### Education on landscape: work with local communities

- New trends in municipal work on landscape - education programs for local population
- This is a general direction in the implementation of landscape projects in municipalities until 2022.
- The Public Participation Program is mandatory for all projects funded by the Ministry of the Environment (EU SF)



### Publications for professionals



**Management Methodology for Greeneries (MoE, 2013)**

**Landscape Guidelines for Roads and Railways (MoE, 2013)**

**Lithuanian Landscape types and its spatial characteristics identification study (MoE, 2013)**



### Building Design Guides for Lithuanian ethnographical regions (2013)

Building Design Guides for Lithuanian ethnographical regions (2013)

- Kaimo architektūra DUKIJA
- Kaimo architektūra VAKARŲ AUKŠTAITIJA
- Kaimo architektūra ŽEMAITIJA
- Kaimo architektūra SUVALKIJA
- Kaimo architektūra MAŽOJI LIETUVA

### Identification and assesmen (artical 6C): planning documents

- National Landscape Management Plan was adopted in 2015

NACIONALINIS KRAŠTOVAIZDŽIO TVARKYMO PLANAS  
Sąvartėms ir išleidybinėms  
2015

### National Landscape Management Plan

Preparation took place in 2012-2015  
Scale 1:200 000, 1:400 000  
National Landscape Management Plan:

- delivers the guiding provisions for landscape formation, protection and management,
- determines the main directions and actions which ensure the proper quality of landscape and fulfil the requirements of ELC.

**Publication: Recommendations of implementation and methodology of preparation of LMP**

### 2. Landscape management directions

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS  
NACIONALINIS KRAŠTOVAIZDŽIO TVARKYMO PLANAS  
KRAŠTOVAIZDŽIO TVARKYMO REKOMENDACIJŲ METODIKA  
SĄVARTĖMS IR IŠLEIDYBINĖMS  
2015

### 3. Visual aesthetic potential

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS  
NACIONALINIS KRAŠTOVAIZDŽIO TVARKYMO PLANAS  
KRAŠTOVAIZDŽIO VIZUALINIS ESTETINIS POTENCIALAS  
M 1:400 000

European Landscape Convention  
Landscape Award of the Council of Europe  
2011  
For giving attention to  
the active landscape as essential good to  
U-parks U-turn we love  
Utena district Municipality  
Lithuania

**LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**  
**„U-PARKS, U-TURN WE LOVE“**

### Landscape management in the State parks

### PROTECTED AREAS OF LITHUANIA

**Legend**

- State Strict Reserves
- State Reserves
- National Parks
- Regional Parks
- Biosphere Reserves
- Biosphere Polygons
- Recreational Plots



**The most important landscape works:  
local level: cooperation between municipalities  
and state parks directorates**



**National and regional parks programs to get to know the landscape:**

- Visitor centres (30) and training program to know the landscape
- Visitor view towers for experiencing and enjoying landscapes (25)
- State parks landscape monitoring programme (34)



Visitor center of Krekenava RP: landscape presentation

**Visitor view towers 25**

Metelių RP



Dzūkijos NP



Krekenavos RP

Ventos RP



Veisiejų RP



**Once again .....about the  
mechanism of coloboration**



**Carrot and stick - Carrot or stick  
principles in the landscape politice**



**THE STIC EFFECT:**

- Specific project selection criteria - from Landscape and Biodiversity conservation Action Plan for 2015-2020 ( 2015)
  - Events for municipalities staff: trainings, competitions, courses
  - Strict selection criteria for projects:
  - Clarity of project selection: regional project planning (projects are selected by regional development councils - each municipality has 1 vote plus 1 vote representative of the Department of Regional Development)
- All municipalities can apply

The phrase "carrot and stick" is a metaphor for the use of a combination of reward and punishment to induce a desired behavior. It is based on the idea that a cart driver might activate a reluctant mule by dangling a carrot in front of it and smacking it on the rear with a stick.

**....about the mechanism...and carrot  
effect**



The funds will be 22 300 741 EUR / 7 ears  
45 mln. EUR /7 ears for National and regional parks  
and for 8 oldest historical parks

**Landscape planning in Lithuanian  
Municipalities 2017-2020(2)**



**Landscape and Biodiversity Conservation Action  
Plan for 2015-2020**



**The new EU financial programming period for 2015-2020(2)**



For landscape protection during this period Lithuania has planned the following:  
- to review and update general planning documents for 30 municipalities with the aims to improve quality of protective measures for landscape aesthetic values and for nature frame/ecological networks;  
- to prepare and to implement 10 landscape management projects for transfrontier territories with the aim to improve the aesthetic quality and represent the diversity of landscape in Lithuania;

### Landscape and Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan for 2014-2020 (2)



- to implement ~30 green infrastructure projects with the aim to strengthen ecological stability of landscape, to improve functionality of nature frame and to manage territories affected by erosion, etc.;
- to implement management projects for 8 historical parks of state importance. The aim of the projects is to protect and reveal the value of these territories and to ensure the long lasting results;
- to further eliminate the abandoned ownerless buildings in rural areas which have negative influence on landscape aesthetic value;
- to continue preparation and implementation of management plans for protected areas.

### □ Planning documents examples: phase of problem identification



Skatinama tvarkyti didesnes teritorijas, apimančias daugiau nei vieng sklypą, todėl nurodoma, kad teritorija gali būti ir ne vientisa. Siekiama, kad tvarkomos teritorijos apimtų kuo didesnę želdynų sistemos dalį, todėl vengtina tvarkyti atskirus mažus plotus.





**General debate / Débat général**

**Instruments for the implementation of  
the European Landscape Convention  
at local level**

**Instruments pour la mise en œuvre de  
la Convention européenne du paysage  
au niveau local**



## ARMENIA

# Protection, management and planning of landscapes at local level in the Republic of Armenia

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**Mrs Naira Sarkisian**

*Chief Specialist of the Urban Development and Spatial Planning Division,  
Ministry of Urban Development, Armenia*

In Armenia, urban development policy reforms are implemented through the regulation of spatial development and settlement constructions, and these are closely interconnected with landscape issues. Over recent years, a number of consistent steps have also been taken to address the disclosure of landscape problems.

According to the Republic of Armenia's Law "On Urban Development", the spatial development issues and the measures aimed at their solution are fixed in the national, regional, micro-regional and local planning documents, which form the basis for spatial development.

Spatial planning documents are elaborated in accordance with the provisions of the Republic of Armenia Government Decree No 1920-N of 29 December 2011. It is aimed at simplifying the processing and approval of functions of urban planning documentation in the communities of the Republic of Armenia, by establishing mechanisms to ensure the safe and normal development of settlements.

Together with the steps undertaken by the Government to implement the community enlargement policy, the process of elaborating community-based urban planning documents has also been adapted to the newly-created community units and, accordingly, micro-level (coherent spatial planning) documents have been developed for communities of up to 15 000 members. The document at the micro-regional level can define the basic elements of the simplified general plan and the main directions of the community's spatial development.

The Decree of the Chairman of the State Committee for Urban Development of the Republic of Armenia No.35-A of 9 March 2017, approved the "Programme for elaborating spatial planning documents and the schedule of implementation measures at micro-regional level". Six priority spatial planning documents for communities of strategic significance of Tavush marz of Armenia, including 55 settlements, are being financed and are in the process of development in 2017. During the period 2018-2020, it is envisaged that combined planning documents for Syunik, Ararat, Aragatsotn, Armavir, Kotayk and Lori marzes of Armenia will be developed.

The purpose of the combined document is to ensure the requirements of the main provisions of territorial organisations, aimed at the targeted use and sustainable development of the area under consideration, the preservation of natural and historical-cultural heritage, as well as the formation of a favourable spatial environment and other necessary conditions for living.



Their main result indicators are as follows:

- ▶ provision of satisfactory and secure conditions for a person's lifestyle;
- ▶ proportionate development of territories, decentralisation of development trends;
- ▶ formation of a quality urban environment and its harmonisation with the natural environment in residential and non-residential areas;
- ▶ valuation and maintenance of natural and cultural heritage;
- ▶ regulation of land use for urban development and effective land management.

In fact, the targets of the landscape policy are the same as the objectives of spatial planning. According to the existing legislation, spatial planning frameworks already cover the content of landscape activities and can respond to the whole range of landscape issues in terms of acquiring knowledge, defining prospective goals and developing measures to achieve them.

In 2012, the Ministry of Urban Development developed and approved a "Project on the allocation of recreational, landscape, resort systems and territorial organisation in the central and immediate impact zones of Lake Sevan. Urban Development Charter, Urban Development and Landscape Standards". This document was proposed to the communities of the regions and the constructors to serve as a methodological guide for the development of urban development documents in the coastal areas of Lake Sevan.

Relevant proposals have been elaborated and submitted to the Government of the Republic of Armenia for implementation of investment programmes in the central zone of Sevan National Park, including the allocation of appropriate zones, regulation of the development of the lake coastal zone and the peninsula area. This is in accordance with the conceptual provisions of Sevan National Park reforms and development, implemented in the framework of Sevan Lake Coastal Development Programme, overseen by the Government, as well as other investment projects. The main objective of the process is to create preconditions necessary for the favourable environment and activation of tourism activities in the coastal areas of Lake Sevan, using the principles of spatial planning and landscape planning.

Significant work is being done in the Republic to preserve biological and landscape diversity. Within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme and the Global Ecological Foundation, the project entitled "Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Mountain Landscapes of North-Eastern Armenia" is envisaged to revise forestry management plans in the northern and north-eastern

regions of Armenia. The landscape approach will be applied and the various forest ecosystem services, high cost of biodiversity and carbon absorption capability will be taken into account. The target areas of the project are the Lori and Tavush marzes where 65% of Armenia's forest resources are located, providing essential ecosystem services, including water provision (for urban use and food production), landslide control and carbon storage. The main cause of land and forest degradation in these marzes is the uncontrolled deforestation and overexploitation of forest resources. The project will promote an integrated approach towards fostering sustainable forest management, and seeking to balance environmental management with development and community needs. Observation of the landscape unity for the improvement of the forest landscapes comes from the Landscape Planning Strategy of the Republic of Armenia.

In the framework of the "Local Economic and Infrastructure Development Programme", a number of projects have been implemented in five selected regions of the State, where places with tourist orientation are located, including the projects "Establishment of a tourist zone in the area near the Zorats Stones monument" in Syunik Marz and "Reconstruction of the road leading to Garni Stones Symphony or the Basalt Organ" in Kotayk Marz. The programme focuses on the improvement of municipal infrastructure quality and reliability, tourism development, and also restoration and preservation of harmonious natural and cultural heritage, with the promotion of the economic life of the marzes.

We cannot ignore the drastic urbanisation of the cities that has become one of the most important challenges of the 21st century. In parallel to the rapid urbanisation in the world, anthropogenic pressure on natural and cultural landscapes increases. Armenia is also ranked among the countries with a high level of urbanisation. In order to avoid unfavourable impacts from economic developments on landscapes, special attention should be paid to the issues of urbanisation of landscape protection, management and planning issues, with the application of contemporary landscape planning methods.

Based on these considerations, the draft Law "On the development of the small centre of Yerevan" was elaborated. The main purpose of this draft Law is to create a legal framework for the development of the capital city's architecture, the architectural image of the small centre of Yerevan, the improvement of the aesthetic environment of the construction and the formation of a healthy and attractive environment by fixing special and additional conditions deriving from the features of the spatial zone. In fact, the draft Law is aimed at regulating the development of the most important urbanised landscape of Armenia. Currently,

the Government has submitted the draft law to the National Assembly, for discussion.

Along with submitting information on legislative regulation, we can report that theoretical and legal aspects of the work are sufficiently completed. In this

regard, they provide a basis for the implementation of priority and mid-term activities for the protection, management and planning of landscapes at local level in the Republic of Armenia.



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level

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### **Mrs Lamija Abdijevic**

*Expert Advisor for Cultural Heritage, Institute for Protection of Monuments within the Federal Ministry of Culture, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

### **Mr Dejan Radosevic**

*Senior Expert, Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**D**espite the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina has a relatively long tradition of the protection of natural and cultural values, we are still at the very beginning in terms of the implementation and transposition of the European Landscape Convention. The Law on nature protection of the National Team of Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Nogometna Reprezentacija Bosne i Hercegovine* - NRBiH) from 1946 has regulated a management of nature characterised by special biological and landscape values. The same law requires an inventory to be completed and designation of protection levels for natural objects possessing different values.

Among the protected natural values established by that law, ten reserves of natural landscapes have also been established, but more on the basis of the observer's impression than some prescribed categories such as we have today. Furthermore, since 1992 the practical measures for protection of biological and landscape diversity have not been implemented in most of these areas. In the post-war period, Bosnia and Herzegovina failed to take any appropriate action towards re-establishing the status of the formerly-protected areas and restarting the implementation of the appropriate protective measures. In this respect, we have made some progress recently and have designed a framework for further action.

Our highest order on spatial planning and strategic documents of the Bosnia and Herzegovina has recognised the landscape as a vital component of the human environment, an expression of the diversity of the common cultural and natural heritage and the foundation of human and the area's identity. However, the landscape policies that aim to protect landscapes, management and planning, by adopting the special measures as defined in Article 6 of the convention, are not sufficiently implemented.

For instance, the current Spatial Plan for the Republic of Srpska states that areas of special natural beauty and characteristic regional landscapes should be preserved in their original form. These areas must be well-planned, their development must be managed in a way that will prevent their degradation and, in particular, should prevent all forms of uncontrolled construction. Furthermore, it prescribes the creation of preconditions for the implementation of a landscape policy which enables the undertaking of certain measures in order to protect, manage and plan the landscape.



However, landscape is not embedded in regional and urban planning policies and policies relating to culture, environmental protection, agriculture, society and economy, as well as all other policies at local level that could directly or indirectly affect the landscape. In the forthcoming period it is necessary to encourage the training of experts for the assessment of the landscape and the actions that take place in it, as well as the multidisciplinary training programmes for landscape identification, protection, management and planning for professionals from the private and public sector and associations.

Protection and preservation of landscape diversity is also prescribed as one of the basic principles under the Nature Protection Act. Protection, management and landscape planning are based on the identification of landscapes and the assessment of their significant and characteristic features. The minister shall issue a regulation defining the criteria for identification of landscapes and the manner of assessing their significant and characteristic features: the law has not yet been adopted.

All of these only make the framework for further actions. After that, it is necessary to identify the landscapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and analyse their characteristics, forces and negative impacts.

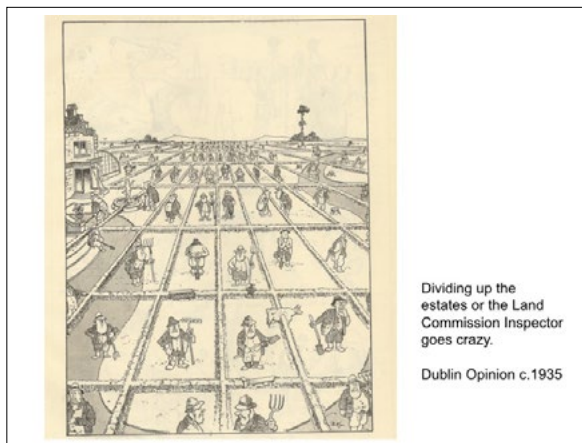
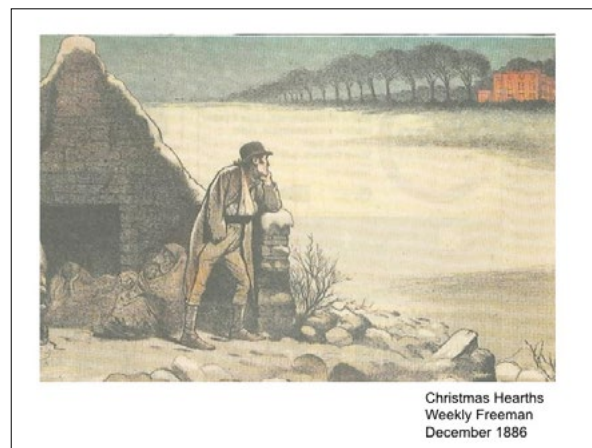
A large number of local communities have not yet adopted new regulations concerning the landscape and use regulations that pre-date the war. Some of the local communities adopted Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) within which the term of landscape is just sporadically mentioned. Very few local communities have adopted spatial planning and strategic documents within the term of landscape in a way that is needed to preserve the landscape characteristics, and without clear guidelines and, typically, without any guidance on how to adopt them. The European Landscape Convention should serve as a basis for the development of these issues. In the end, we can say that we are still at the beginning of the process of implementation the European Landscape Convention, if we compare Bosnia and Herzegovina with other Parties to the convention. We need a comprehensive training programme which will serve us as a tool to identify and assess the landscapes according to Article 8 of the convention.

## IRELAND

# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level

**Mr William Cumming**

*Senior Architectural Advisor, Department of Arts, Heritage Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Ireland*



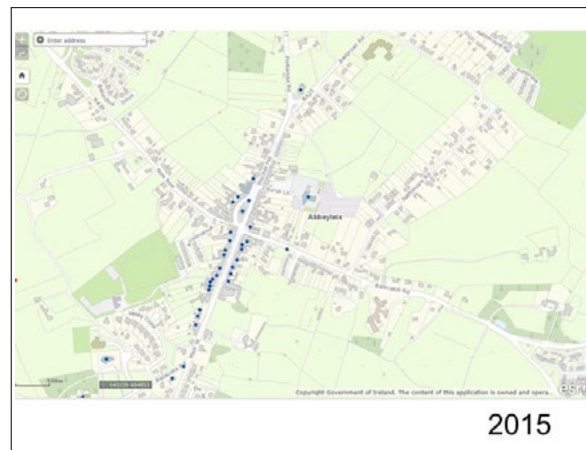
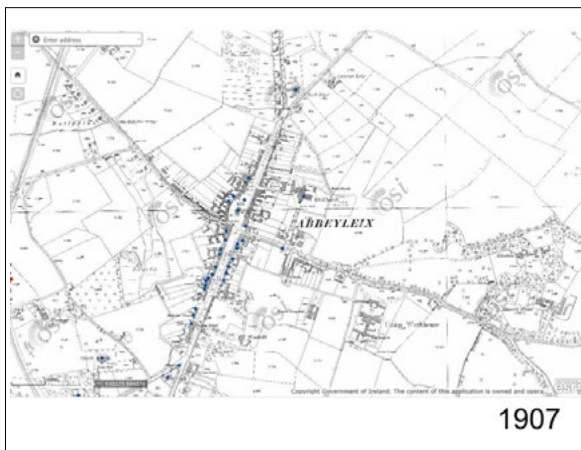
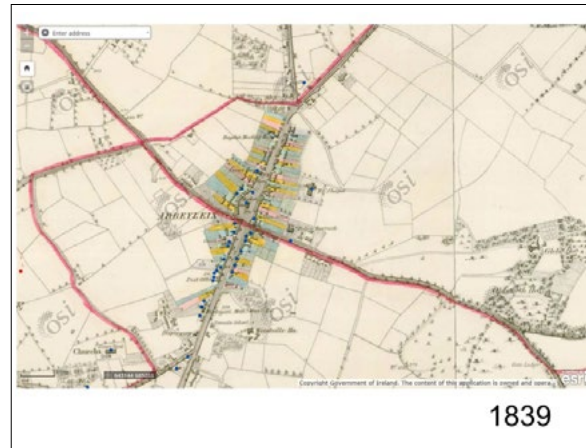
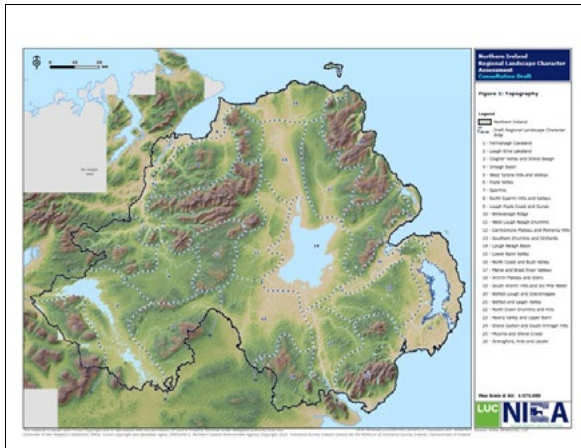
Dividing up the estates or the Land Commission Inspector goes crazy.

Dublin Opinion c.1935



### NLS Objectives

- Recognise landscape in law
- **Develop a National Landscape Character Assessment**
- Develop Landscape Policies
- Increase Landscape Awareness
- Identify Education & Training needs
- Involving the Public



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 Department of  
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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level

**Mrs Galina Noroce**

*Head of Unit of Water, Soil and Subsoil, Ministry of the Environment, Republic of Moldova*



La mise en œuvre de la  
Convention européenne du  
paysage en République de  
Moldova

Galina Noroce  
Chef de l'Unité de l'eau, du sol et du sous-sol

Brno  
2017

Convention no. 2000 du 20 octobre 2000 sur le paysage européen est entrée en vigueur pour la République de Moldova en 1er mars 2004



Sur les 12 catégories d'aires protégées naturelles approuvées par le cadre juridique national, 41 unités avec la superficie de 34 200 ha représentent les Réserves Paysages et 21 unités avec une superficie de 304,9 ha - Monuments Architecturaux Paysagistes.







**But de la recherché:**

Elucidation de la structure, de la dynamique et du degré de stabilité géoécologique des paysages

**Recherche fondamentale:**

Identification, dynamique et état actuel de l'environnement des paysages

**Recherche appliquée:**

Évaluation complexe de l'état, de l'utilisation et de la protection des complexes du bassin et du paysage

**Cela a été fait:**

- Identification, codage et cartographie des paysages (paysages) sur le territoire de la République de Moldova;
- Classification des paysages géographiques selon différents critères;
- Elaboration de la carte des paysages géographiques,
- Elaboration de méthodes d'analyse du paysage du Moyen Prut.
- Établir le degré de changement anthropique des paysages géographiques en République de Moldova.

- Évaluation de la dynamique des paysages forestiers en utilisant les méthodes cartographiques et de télédétection dans la Région centrale de la République de Moldova;
- Estimation de la pression des facteurs anthropiques sur les paysages;
- Élaboration de la méthodologie pour la cartographie et la cartographie des paysages paysagers dans la Convention européenne du paysage. (Florence, 2000).

- Pour la première fois, avec l'aide du Système d'Information Géospatiale (SIG), les paysages déterminés par la spécificité de la structure géologique, le relief, le climat,
- Types de sols et utilisation des terres. Le degré de stabilité écologique (basé sur les valeurs de l'indicateur de la nature et de la transformation de l'environnement) des paysages et des mesures élaborées pour l'amélioration et la protection a été déterminé.

### Cadre juridique:

- Loi sur la protection de l'environnement
- Loi sur les zones financées par l'État
- La loi sur les espaces verts des sites urbains et ruraux
- Loi sur le règne végétal
- Loi sur le règne animal
- Loi sur les principes de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement du territoire
- La Stratégie de la diversité biologique de la République de Moldova pour les années 2015-2020 et le Plan d'action pour sa mise en œuvre, etc.

**Université d'Etat de Tiraspol** à plus haut niveau au sein de la Faculté de Géographie aux 1-er Cycle Licences – Géographie Spécialité – prépare des spécialistes dans le domaine des sciences naturelles et du tourisme – dans le domaine des services touristiques.

Pour le cycle II – Maître de la géographie de l'environnement et de la gestion stratégique en tourisme.

**Université d'état de Moldavie** – Faculté de biologie et pédologie, Cycle I – Licence, Spécialité écologie et protection de l'environnement.

Cycle II – Maître, Spécialité Dessing de paysages et espaces verts.

**Merci de votre attention!**





**Workshop 3 / Atelier 3**

**Experiences taking into account  
the landscape dimension  
at the local level**

**Expériences prenant en compte  
de la dimension paysagère  
au niveau local**

**Chairs/Présidents**

**Mrs Małgorzata Opechowska**

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

**Mr Tapio Heikkilä**

*Senior Environmental Counsellor, Department of the Natural Environment,  
Ministry of the Environment, Finland*





POLAND and FINLAND

## **Common statement: Landscape message to municipalities**

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**Mrs Małgorzata Opechowska**

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

**Mr Tapio Heikkilä**

*Senior Environmental Counsellor, Department of the Natural Environment,  
Ministry of the Environment, Finland*

**L**andscape is a central source of the identities for citizens. Awareness of landscapes and their values is prompting people to maintain their environment. The local level is the most important platform to encourage people to manage their landscapes, together and with joy.

A possible starting point to celebrate the landscape and our relationship with it might be an international landscape day every 20 October, the anniversary day of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.



## BELGIQUE

# Des partenariats pour le paysage en Wallonie : l'exemple du Groupe d'action locale (GAL) « Pays des Tiges et Chavées »

**M<sup>me</sup> Mireille Deconinck**

*Dr. Sc. Géographiques, Attachée, Service Public de Wallonie, Direction de l'aménagement régional, Direction générale opérationnelle aménagement du territoire, logement, patrimoine et énergie, Belgique*

**M. Corentin Fontaine**

*PhD, Chargé de mission « Paysages », Groupe d'action local (GAL) Pays des Tiges et Chavées, Association sans but lucratif, Belgique*

### Rappel du contexte institutionnel et du cadre géographique

**D**epuis les lois spéciales de réformes institutionnelles de 1980, la Belgique est régie par trois niveaux de pouvoirs : l'État fédéral, les Régions et les Communautés. La plupart des compétences concernant directement ou indirectement le paysage sont aujourd'hui du ressort régional. Il s'agit notamment de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme, du patrimoine, de l'environnement et de la conservation de la nature, des richesses naturelles, de la politique de l'eau et de l'énergie, des travaux publics, des transports, du logement, de la politique agricole, du tourisme...

Par contre, les compétences de l'enseignement et de la culture dépendent des Communautés de langue (française et germanophone pour la Wallonie). Occupant une position relativement centrale en Europe de l'Ouest, à proximité de Bruxelles, la Région wallonne – ou Wallonie – constitue la partie sud de la Belgique.

La Région wallonne couvre une superficie de 16 844 km<sup>2</sup>, soit plus de la moitié de la Belgique. La Wallonie a une population d'environ 3 550 000 habitants, répartie inégalement au sein de 262 communes. La densité moyenne de 209 habitants au km<sup>2</sup>, est supérieure à la moyenne européenne, mais reste inférieure à celle rencontrée dans les régions voisines (Flandre et Pays-Bas notamment).



Enfin, il convient de signaler que le territoire wallon se caractérise par son ouverture par rapport aux régions et États voisins : absence de réelles barrières physiques, prolongement de ses caractéristiques géographiques au-delà des frontières dans toutes les directions.

### Mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local

La Région wallonne a ratifié la Convention européenne du paysage le 20 décembre 2001. La convention est en vigueur en Belgique depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> février 2005.

Suite à la ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage par la Région wallonne, de nombreux acteurs locaux ont souhaité développer un projet paysager en partenariat avec l'Administration. Les structures qui portent ces projets sont de différentes natures : parc naturel, contrat de rivière, groupe d'action locale (GAL), et les sources de financement sont également variées : Interreg, Leader, subventions...

La multiplication des initiatives a incité l'Administration à mettre en place une plateforme d'échanges d'informations et de mise en cohérence des activités de ces structures.

L'objectif principal de cette plateforme paysage est double :

- ▶ veiller à ce que toutes les initiatives développées en Région wallonne s'inscrivent dans la philosophie de l'action régionale en matière de paysage, il s'agit du principe de cohérence ;
- ▶ favoriser les échanges d'expériences pour une meilleure synergie, complémentarité et mise en réseau des actions financées par

les pouvoirs publics ; il s'agit du principe d'utilisation rationnelle des moyens humains et budgétaires, le principe de bonne gouvernance.

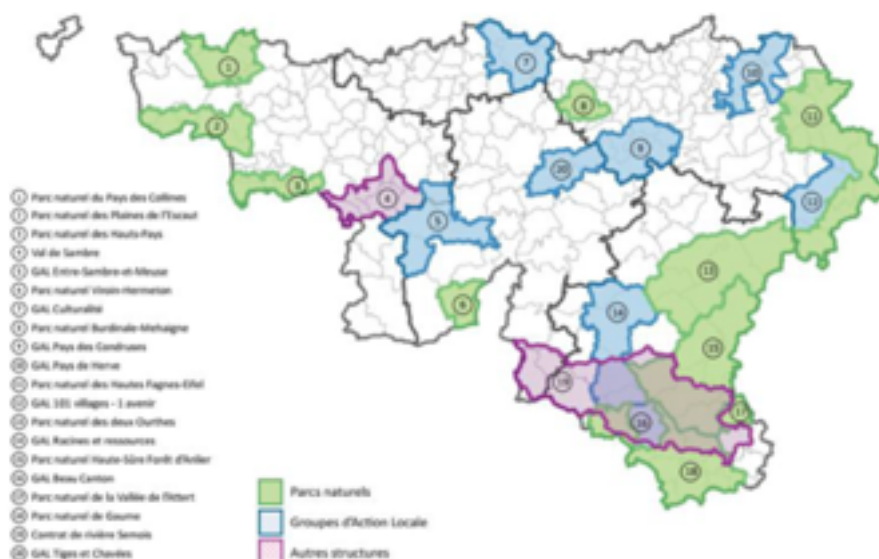
La plateforme paysage qui rassemble une vingtaine de participants se réunit deux fois par an et les représentants de ces partenariats locaux, de la Conférence permanente du développement territorial (CPDT), et de l'Administration se retrouvent pour échanger des informations, des manières de faire et des conseils sur des actions qui ont ou n'ont pas réussi, et si c'est le cas, pourquoi.

### L'exemple du Groupe d'action locale (GAL) « Pays des Tiges et Chavées »

Depuis quinze ans, le Groupe d'action locale (GAL) « Pays des Tiges et Chavées » ASBL, une association alliant pouvoirs locaux et forces vives locales, mène des projets de développement durable sur les territoires des communes rurales d'Assesse, Gesves et Ohey (20 000 habitants, 20 000 hectares au sud-est de Namur).

Ces réalisations concrètes dans des domaines variés (maillage vert, activités et production agricoles, tourisme, éducation permanente, culture, cohésion sociale, etc. – ne sont possible que grâce à une participation significative des fonds intitulés Liaison entre action de développement de l'économie rurale (Leader) de l'Union européenne et de la Wallonie (90% du budget), complétés par une part communale (10%). À titre d'exemple, pour la période 2014-2020, le budget total engagé dans le GAL Pays des Tiges et Chavées ASBL est proche de deux millions d'euros pour soutenir

Partenariats pour le paysage en Wallonie





neuf thématiques<sup>1</sup>, dont la valorisation du patrimoine paysager.

Le projet « Paysages » vise clairement à préserver les qualités paysagères et autres aménités territoriales qui sont l'une des richesses importantes du territoire du GAL, principalement localisé en Condroz, un ensemble de territoires paysagers typique de Wallonie et caractérisé par une succession de sommets gréseux (tiges) et de dépressions calcaires (chavées) parallèles sur plusieurs dizaines de kilomètres, rappelant la forme d'une tôle ondulée.

Tous les six ans, le GAL doit élaborer un nouveau « Programme de développement stratégique » afin de construire un dossier de candidature qui démontre une coordination d'actions répondant à des besoins réels de citoyens, d'autres associations, de professionnels et d'administrations locales. L'objectif général est l'amélioration du bien-être des citoyens des communes concernées tant sur le plan environnemental, qu'économique et social. Le dossier est soumis à évaluation par les organes compétents du Service public de Wallonie, sans garantie de financement du programme.

La méthodologie choisie par le GAL Pays des Tiges et Chavées ASBL est largement participative et transparente puisque l'appel au grand public pour des réflexions en groupes de travail sont au cœur du processus. Deux étapes préalables permettent de guider ce travail de diagnostic dit « chaud » : un diagnostic territorial dit « froid » (compilation de statistiques socio-économiques, démographiques, spatiales, etc.) et une identification d'enjeux et de thématiques prioritaires pour l'assemblée générale

1. Synthèse complète des projets repris dans cette plaquette : [www.tiges-chavees.be/sites/default/files/plaquette\\_projets\\_gal\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.tiges-chavees.be/sites/default/files/plaquette_projets_gal_2014-2020.pdf)

de l'ASBL. Le processus se termine par une double prise en considération du diagnostic territorial, affiné par la synthèse des idées et axes de développement à considérer selon les réflexions participatives : une première nomination de projets sur base de critères objectifs est suivie d'une sélection définitive, effectuée par l'assemblée générale de l'ASBL, des projets considérés les plus stratégiques et les plus aboutis, notamment dans les dimensions de l'innovation et de la pérennisation des actions à entreprendre (critères importants pour le financement du programme). Le choix tient également compte des moyens financiers dont le GAL pourra potentiellement disposer. Certains projets non retenus en l'état, mais dont l'intérêt est avéré, restent à l'étude pour être introduit le cas échéant dans d'autres programmes de financement.

Parmi les neuf thèmes retenus par le GAL Pays des Tiges et Chavées ASBL pour son programme de développement stratégique, la fiche-projet « Paysages » tient une place de choix, non seulement parce qu'elle peut s'inscrire en synergie avec les autres fiches (logement, agriculture, filière bois, etc.) mais également parce que le paysage en est un vecteur fédérateur, notamment en matière de communication avec des publics divers et variés.

### Fiche-projet « Paysages »

L'ambition du GAL « Pays des Tiges et Chavées » ASBL dans cette fiche-projet est d'utiliser l'interprétation paysagère comme levier de (ré)appropriation citoyenne de son espace de vie et comme révélateur d'une identité territoriale forte. La piste de l'interprétation des paysages est issue d'une réflexion du groupe de travail « Éducation à l'environnement » organisé par le GAL le 22 avril 2014. L'analyse paysagère était alors apparue comme une grille de lecture permettant de comprendre l'évolution du territoire par rapport aux différentes thématiques abordées par le GAL : l'agriculture, les forêts, le logement...

Le projet est motivé par un besoin de maîtrise local de clefs de compréhension de la dynamique territoriale qui façonne les espaces de vie et dont les marqueurs perdurent dans les paysages. Ce besoin est partagé par différents groupes cibles actifs sur le territoire : les « professionnels » (administrations et pouvoirs locaux en charge de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement du territoire), les commissions citoyennes locales – Commission consultative communale d'aménagement du territoire et de la mobilité (CCATM), Commission locale de développement rural (CLDR), Plan communal de développement de la nature (PCDN) –, les enseignants du 3<sup>e</sup> degré fondamental, les guides touristiques professionnels, les associations culturelles et artistiques, les citoyens à titre individuel.

Les actions entreprises sont donc déclinées en fonction de ces publics cibles, afin d'adapter au mieux leurs expériences paysagères et de garantir au mieux la diffusion de la connaissance partagée et le réemploi des supports développés. In fine, les actions proposées en termes d'aménagement du territoire et de valorisation des paysages, incluant la mise en valeur du patrimoine culturel, naturel et identitaire local, permettent d'entretenir et de consolider une forme de bien-être des habitants, en préservant le caractère rural du territoire.

### **Mise en œuvre de la fiche-projet « Paysages »**

Les actions visées par la fiche-projet « Paysages », déclinées selon différents publics cibles (gestionnaires du territoire, citoyens, public scolaire, touristes...), sont distinguées selon deux mises en œuvre complémentaires : (i) l'expérience sensible ; et (ii) la mise en média.

- ▶ L'expérience sensible des paysages consiste à organiser des activités qui permettent aux participants de suivre et de vivre en direct une analyse paysagère de manière à ce qu'ils se rendent compte qu'il y a quelque chose à voir « au-delà du contemplatif ». Exemples : balade « transect »<sup>2</sup> pour le grand public, ateliers cartographiques sur l'évolution et les formes de densité du bâti pour les gestionnaires du territoire, jeux d'observation et d'orientation

pour les écoles primaires, formation pratique sur le terrain pour guides professionnels, etc.

- ▶ La mise en média de paysages consiste à développer des supports adaptés pour transmettre et diffuser l'information nécessaire à l'analyse paysagère et à la compréhension de l'évolution territoriale à une autre échelle (par exemple : évolution de la mobilité et impacts sur les activités agricoles) : coupe avec occupation du sol pour les balades citoyennes, cartothèque historique, imagiers, frises chronologique pour l'évolution du bâti, fascicule-mémo pour les participants aux formations, mallettes pédagogiques pour les écoles, etc.

Ces deux ensembles d'actions sont renforcés par : (i) un axe de travail scientifique de terrain qui consiste à cartographier des unités paysagères locales selon leurs caractéristiques observables mais également rapportées par les habitants ; et (ii) un axe de travail de soutien aux initiatives locales qui consiste à fournir des contenus « paysages » adaptés, tels qu'une guidance lors d'une manifestation villageoise ou des panneaux d'interprétation paysagère pour un circuit de valorisation du petit patrimoine. Là encore, l'objectif est de rencontrer au plus près une demande concrète sur le terrain.

Pour en savoir plus : [www.tiges-chavees.be/paysages](http://www.tiges-chavees.be/paysages)

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2. C'est-à-dire parcourir le territoire sur des sentiers et chemins qui s'enchaînent en relative ligne droite, de manière à attaquer perpendiculairement les tiges et chavées successives.

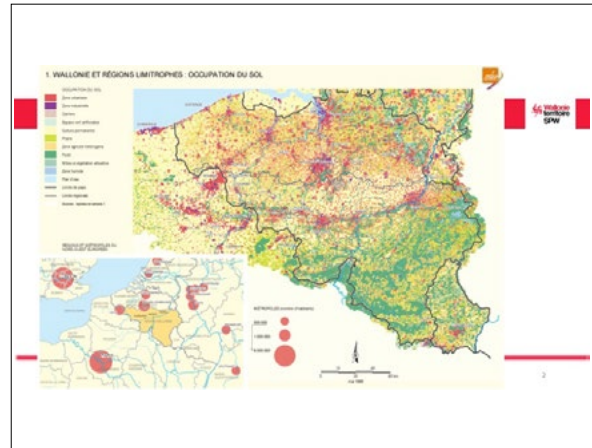
19<sup>e</sup> réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la convention européenne du paysage  
 Bienne 5-8 septembre 2017

**Des partenariats pour le paysage en Wallonie : l'exemple du Groupe d'Action Locale « Pays des Tiges et Chavées »**



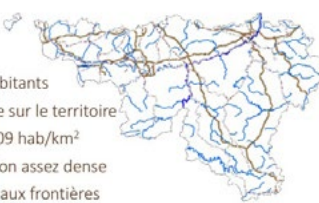
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GAL Pays des Tiges et Chavées  
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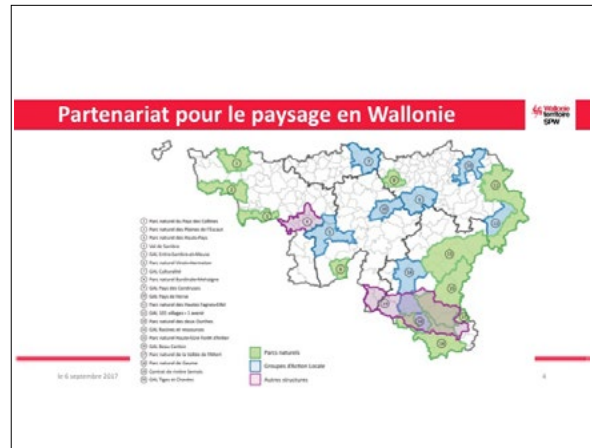


**Contexte géographique**

- Superficie: 16.844 km<sup>2</sup>
- 262 communes
- Population: ± 3.550.000 habitants
- répartie de manière inégale sur le territoire
- Densité de population: ± 209 hab/km<sup>2</sup>
- Un réseau de communication assez dense
- Pas de barrières physiques aux frontières



le 6 septembre 2017



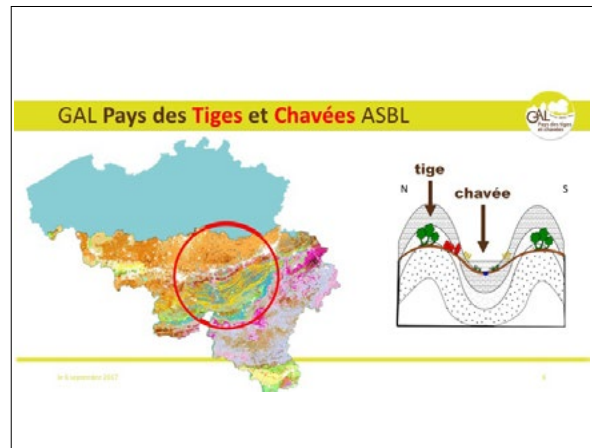
**GAL Pays des tiges et chavées**

**Au-delà des paysages entre tiges et chavées**  
 la promotion d'un territoire grâce à l'analyse paysagère

Cette action s'inscrit dans le cadre de LEADER. Financée par la Wallonie et l'Union européenne.  
 Fonds européen agricole pour le développement rural - l'Europe investit dans les zones rurales.  
 Avec le soutien des communes d'Atterwet, Oevels et Ohey.



le 6 septembre 2017



**Paysages entre Tiges et Chavées**



**GAL Pays des Tiges et Chavées ASBL**

- Partenariat public-privé
  - Implication continue des forces vives du territoire
  - Appui continu des communes
- Programmation 2014-2020 == Processus participatif
  - Appel à projet (8000 impressions), Groupes de travail thématiques (150 personnes mobilisées), Ciné-débat, tables-rondes, journées de terrain, réunions d'indépendants, etc.
- Budgets: € 2,2 Mo  
 = fonds LEADER (51%) + Région (39%) + Local (10%)

le 6 septembre 2017



**GAL Pays des Tiges et Chavées ASBL**

le 8 septembre 2017

**GAL Pays des Tiges et Chavées ASBL**

- Mise en œuvre de la Convention: fiche-projet « Paysages »
  - Budget: € 201 550
  - 1 mi-temps pendant 3 ans
  - Plusieurs axes de travail, un fil conducteur

*Pourquoi le Condroz offre-t-il un cadre de vie si exceptionnel?  
Comment encore mieux valoriser ce cadre de vie?*

⇒ Le paysage ... une *image* du territoire

le 8 septembre 2017

**Paysages entre Tiges et Chavées**

le 8 septembre 2017

le 8 septembre 2017

**Objectif et méthode**

le 8 septembre 2017

**Paysages entre Tiges et Chavées**

- Porte d'entrée: géosystème « culture-nature »

le 8 septembre 2017

**Quelles actions avec quels acteurs?**

- **Publics cibles**
  - Agents communaux, élus
  - Citoyens, Commissions locales, assoc'
  - Enseignants
  - Guides touristiques
  - Gestionnaires hoteliers
- **Finalités**
  - Gestion du territoire
  - Appropriation du territoire
  - Faire comprendre le territoire
  - Faire découvrir le territoire
  - Faire la promotion du territoire

le 8 septembre 2017

**Quelles actions avec quels acteurs?**

- Fil rouge: actions « citoyennes »
  - ⇒ Balades

le 8 septembre 2017

**Quelles actions avec quels acteurs?**

• Fil rouge:  
actions « citoyennes »

- ⇒ Balades



le 5 septembre 2017

**Quelles actions avec quels acteurs?**

• Fil rouge:  
actions « citoyennes »

- ⇒ Balades
- ⇒ Formations
- ⇒ Commissions
- ⇒ paysagistes




le 5 septembre 2017

**Quelles actions avec quels acteurs?**

• Fil rouge:  
actions « citoyennes »

- ⇒ Balades
- ⇒ Formations
- ⇒ Éducation
- ⇒ Outils pérennes de sensibilisation



le 5 septembre 2017

19<sup>e</sup> réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe  
pour la mise en œuvre de la convention européenne du paysage  
Brno 5-6 septembre 2017

**Merci pour votre attention !**



Wallonie territoire SPW



## CROATIA

# Landscape in the function of local development: a pilot project for local development of the Island of Cres

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**Mrs Tatjana Lolić**

*Head of the Sector for Conservation Departments and Inspection, Ministry of Culture, Croatia*

**Mr Ugo Toić**

*Leader of the Pilot Project of Local Development Agency of the Island of Cres, Croatia*

**T**he Republic of Croatia was among the first countries that signed and ratified, in 2002, the European Landscape Convention. Nevertheless, after so many years the landscape issue is still not being tackled holistically, according to the thinking behind the European Landscape Convention. Besides the Act on the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, there is no single law that regulates the matter of landscape. The current legal protection of the landscape is based on several laws, and this results in different approaches to the landscape issue, each one in favour of the sectorial needs. The most important are: Act on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods; Nature Protection Act; Act on Physical Planning and the Environmental Protection Act. There are other laws, such as the Forest Act; Water Act; Act on Regional Development; Agricultural Act; Act on Energy and the Act on Roads, which do not consider the landscape at all, even though their implementation has an impact on it.

Most of the landscapes in Croatia are protected on the bases of the Nature Protection Act and come under the category of “important landscapes”, while some of them are integral parts of the wider protected areas (national parks, regional parks, monuments of park architecture). This fact indicates that most landscapes are valued and protected because of their natural elements. “Cultural landscapes” can be listed and protected on the bases of the Act on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods, but this possibility is not used very often due to the ambiguity of the regulations, as well as the lack of standards and criteria for their identification and inventorying.

Even more overlooked are the ordinary landscapes which have been settled and cultivated for centuries and today are recognised as traditional rural (agricultural) landscapes. Many of them are nowadays threatened due to the depopulation of rural areas and consequently the abandonment of cultivated land and the resultant vegetation succession, degradation of material heritage and increase of environmental risks such as wildfires. Such landscapes are even more jeopardised on the Croatian coast and islands, where the demand for tourist areas is increasing, while the spatial plans often do not take into consideration the unprotected landscapes.



One interesting effort to preserve and valorise ordinary landscapes was implemented within the Local Development Pilot Projects (LDPP) – an international programme started in Croatia in 2008 and carried out in the framework of the Regional Programme on Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe (RPSEE). The LDPPs were jointly implemented by the Council of Europe and several countries from South East Europe and Cyprus (2003-2015).

The LDPPs implemented the principles of the Framework Convention on the value of cultural heritage for society and those of the European Landscape Convention in order to provide a specific contribution to the most important political priorities of the Council of Europe: strengthening European democracy; promoting more efficient and transparent governance; implementing new, integrated and sustainable development models based on the social and economic values of heritage.

These community-led and place-based pilot projects were grounded on some key principles: the local population as a main player in development; heritage as an asset; synergies created for a common project.

The LDPP objectives were the following: to promote and manage local cultural, natural and human heritage as sustainable resources and a common good; to plan and develop territories both socially and economically, while respecting their specificities; to elaborate innovative projects which can generate investments that are better adapted to local resources and integrated into the public action; and to have new procedures and methods of action validated that can be used in other territories at national or international level.

Croatia chose the Island of Cres as its pilot territory for the implementation of the LDPP. The features of the island best met the needs of the project: it has rich natural and cultural heritage and specific landscapes, and yet it is poorly developed (especially in terms of tourism), its traditional economy is quite well preserved and the present development models do not offer solutions to new challenges. The population density is very low so the protection, revitalisation and valorisation of the elements that make Cres unique represented a big challenge for the small local community and competent institutions.

This LDPP outlined a framework for consultations and the exchange of opinions by incorporating a wide spectre of public and private subjects in a debate on the future of the Island of Cres that will lead to co-operation and partnership among local stakeholders, public administrations, private businesses and national or international partners. The result of this participative process was set out in a document called a Territory Charter, i.e. the Development Charter for the Island of Cres. The Charter is based on two key

documents elaborated during the LDPP process, the Territorial Diagnosis and Territorial Strategy, which are an integral part of it. The Charter has to be adopted and signed by various LDPP partners and other stakeholders at national, regional and local levels, as a sign of their explicit commitment to realise the vision it sets out.

In order to gather additional and more precise data on the island's heritage, the project carried out a survey on built heritage and a landscape survey. The general objective of the Landscape Survey was to provide the stakeholders who were engaged in the island development process with technical support for identifying and recognising the landscape features in the territory, but also with facts to assess the values of the landscape in order to clarify its potential role toward long-term development policies.

The survey results will also help future policy makers to propose or support development projects which use and adapt landscape resources in a sustainable way, compatible with the identity of the place. Such projects will, in the long-term, preserve the values and the diversity of the landscape which contribute to defining the attractiveness and the competitiveness of the island.

The first specific objective of the Landscape Survey was to identify the landscapes, and to analyse their features as well as their dynamics and the pressures which modify them. The qualification of the landscapes was done according to the specific values given by actors, users and inhabitants. The survey was therefore to confront these possible different representations and to propose a consensual interpretation directed toward future actions.

The guiding principle behind the Landscape Survey was to gain a comprehensive picture of the island's landscape situation and its specifics. The goal was not to attain completeness and perfection but to carry out a rapid survey that could prove useful in subsequent development phases (Strategy, as well as Pilot Actions), a basis for further work in greater depth, and an overview that is easy to read and helps to pinpoint issues of special significance for the landscape, and heritage in general.

The implementation of the rapid survey was quite a challenging task since nobody in Croatia had any experience in using such an approach. In order to involve as many stakeholders and experts as possible, the LDPP Implementation Unit set up the Co-ordination Team (experts from different institutions and private studios) and the Executive Team (students and landscape architects guided by an interdisciplinary mentoring team). The two teams established very good co-operation and conducted a one-year study based on the model that unified approaches of French and Croatian schools of landscape architecture,

as well as geographic, architectural and ethnographic approaches to landscape analysis and assessment.

In order to allow multiple perspectives on landscape, a combined approach to landscape assessment was implemented; in addition to the standard procedure, the survey also incorporated ethnologic and visual/artistic interpretations. Ethnographic research provided insight into history, memories, social associations and landscape preferences, while the visual/artistic approach contributed to analytic contemplation and clarification of spatial identity and, finally, presentation of visual, perceptive and associative characteristics of landscape. The interdisciplinary approach used in the survey encouraged equality and dialogue between different professions involved in landscape research.

Methods and procedures used in the survey combined desk research and fieldwork. Desk research involved collecting and analysing cartographic and written sources, photographs and other relevant data, using Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques, as well as "hand drawing" analysis and presentation. Field research involved two field visits (seven days in total). The survey was conducted by students and young landscape architects guided by four mentors (a geographer, a landscape architect, an architect-visual artist and an ethnologist).

Upon collection of all the data, each landscape area was described and classified, followed by landscape evaluation, i.e. trends, problems and a sensitivity analysis. As the end result of the survey the Landscape Study of the Island of Cres was published. It includes recommendations for planning and management of the island's landscapes, as well as a map of guidelines for landscape management. The Landscape Study represents a shared reference knowledge base which helped the LDPP Implementation Unit to integrate the landscape issue within the long term development strategy (Territorial Strategy) and to better define the strategy measures needed to realise the development vision of the island.

After the LDPP was closed in 2016, the Ministry of Culture, in collaboration with the Town of Cres and the Project Implementation Unit, made an attempt to introduce the main recommendations of the Landscape Study into the amendments of the Spatial Plan of the Town of Cres. The proposal was rejected because there was no legal basis for its adoption.

An additional explanation was that the study is not written in the "spatial planning language".

Although the effort to insert landscape elements into the Spatial Plan of the Town of Cres did not succeed, the Landscape Study has certainly had positive impacts on stakeholders involved in local development and the local community in general. Firstly, it proved that a landscape survey can serve as a useful tool to encourage co-operation between various experts and stakeholders in quickly assessing the landscapes of a certain territory. It also represents a helpful tool for awareness-raising about landscape values of the territory, and can consequently directly contribute to the objectives of the European Landscape Convention.

The participation in the landscape survey process has helped the LDPP Implementation Unit to acquire new knowledge and get acquainted with a poll of experts and researchers. This fact was of crucial importance, as well as the data gathered and elaborated in the study, for enabling the Project Implementation Unit to later participate as partner in the preparation of several international project proposals (Interreg Cross border Co-operation, Horizon 2020) having as its main topic the valorisation of the landscape. Finally, the Landscape Study will in future certainly contribute to establishing criteria and methods for protection and restoration of the island's landscape, once the authorities have the means, and decide to do it.

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*Act on Physical Planning* (Official Gazette No. 153/13, 65/17).


*Environmental Protection Act* (Official Gazette No. 80/13, 153/13, 78/15).



## Landscape in the function of local development: a pilot project for local development of the Island of Cres


Tatjana LOJIĆ, Head of the Sector for Conservation Departments and Inspection,  
Ministry of Culture  
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## The Republic of Croatia and the European Landscape Convention

- Among the first countries that signed and ratified the European Landscape Convention (2002)
- The landscape issue is still not tackled holistically
- There is no single law that regulates the matter of landscape
- The legal protection of the landscape is based on several laws →
- Different approaches to the landscape issue, each one in favour of the sectorial needs



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## The most important laws

- **Nature Protection Act**
- **Act on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods**
- **Act on Physical Planning**
- **Environmental Protection Act**



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## Nature Protection Act

- Most landscapes are valued and protected because of their natural elements
- The most frequent category = important landscapes
- Some landscapes are integral parts of the wider protected areas (national parks, regional parks, monuments of park architecture)



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## Act on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods

- Allow to list and protect "cultural landscapes"
- this possibility is not used very often
- ambiguity of regulations
- lack of standards and criteria for their identification and inventorying




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## Ordinary landscapes

- Traditional rural (agricultural) landscapes
- Many are threatened (depopulation of rural areas - abandonment of cultivated land and vegetation succession, degradation of material heritage and increase of environmental risks like wildfires)
- More jeopardised on the coast and islands
  - demand for tourist areas is increasing
  - spatial plans often do not take into consideration the unprotected landscapes



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## PROJETS PILOTES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT LOCAL (LDPP)

Programme régional pour le patrimoine culturel et naturel dans le Sud-est de l'Europe

## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECTS (LDPP)

Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe

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## LDPP

- Implemented the principles of
  - the Framework Convention on the value of cultural heritage for society
  - the European Landscape Convention
- Community-led and place-based projects
- based on key principles:
  - the local population as a main player in development
  - heritage as an asset
  - synergies created for a common project





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## LDPP objectives

- to promote and manage local cultural, natural and human heritages as sustainable resources and a common good;
- to plan and develop territories both socially and economically, while respecting their specificities;
- to elaborate innovative projects which can generate investments that are better adapted to local resources and integrated into the public action;
- to have new procedures and methods of action validated that can be used in other territories at national or international level.




Local Development Pilot Project  
**ISLAND OF CRES**




**The island of Cres**

- The biggest Adriatic island (405,7 km<sup>2</sup>)
- 2 municipalities (Cres and Mali Lošinj)
- Only 3.055 inhabitants (depopulation trends)




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## LDPP Cres

- Carried out consultations and the exchange of opinions using a participative process
- Wide spectre of subjects (public administrations, private businesses, NGOs) participated in a debate on the future of the island



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## LDPP Results



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## Territory Charter

Povelja razvoja otoka Cresa



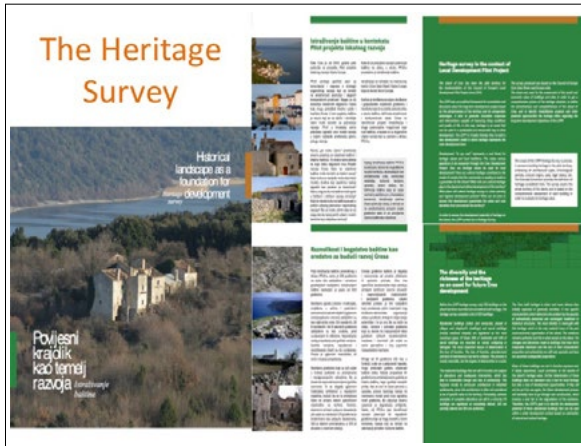


Local Development Pilot Project

ISLAND OF CRES  
TERRITORIAL STRATEGY

2016 - 2025

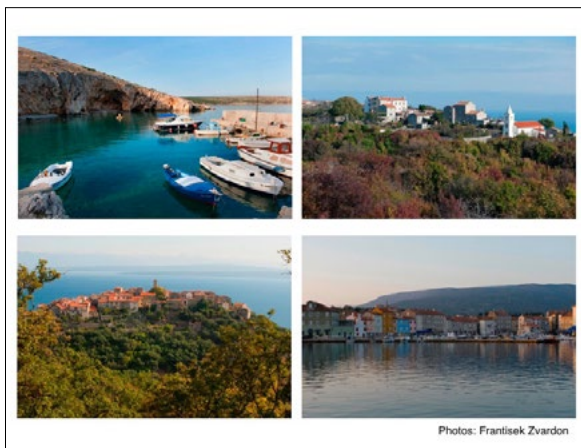
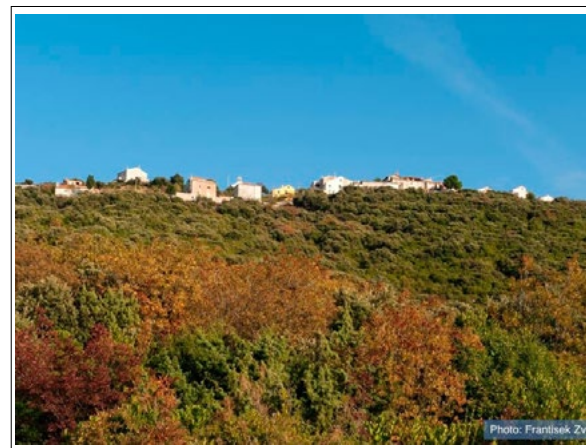
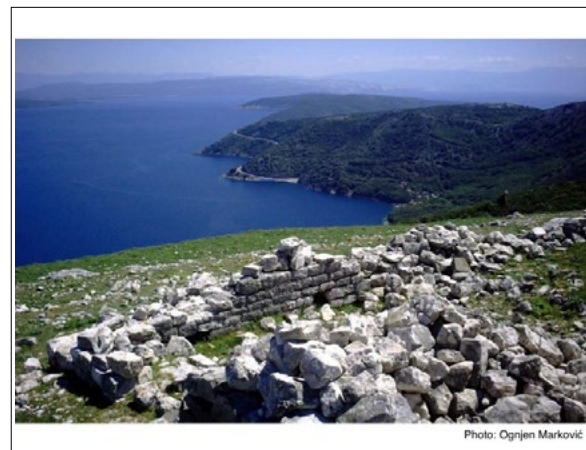




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Tanja Udovč, mag. ing. prosp. arch.





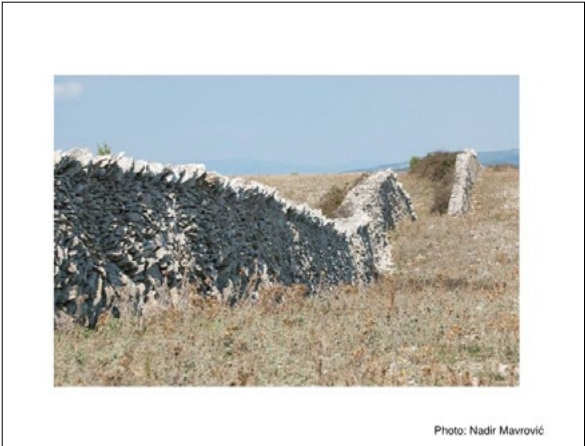


Photo: Nadir Mavrović



Photo: Nadir Mavrović



Photo: Nadir Mavrović



Photo: Nadir Mavrović



Photo: Goran Andjar



Photo: Robi Sablic



Photo: Ugo Tolc

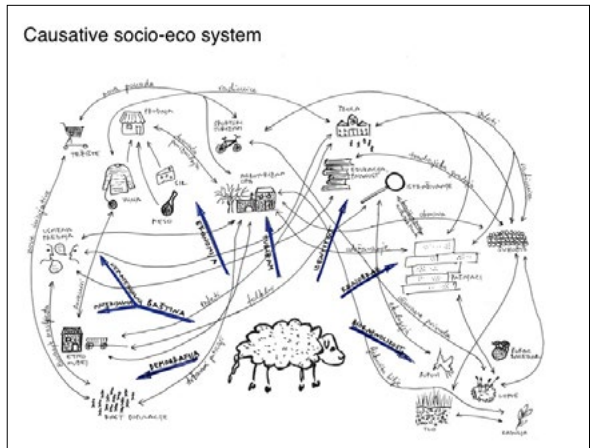




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OTOK KRES

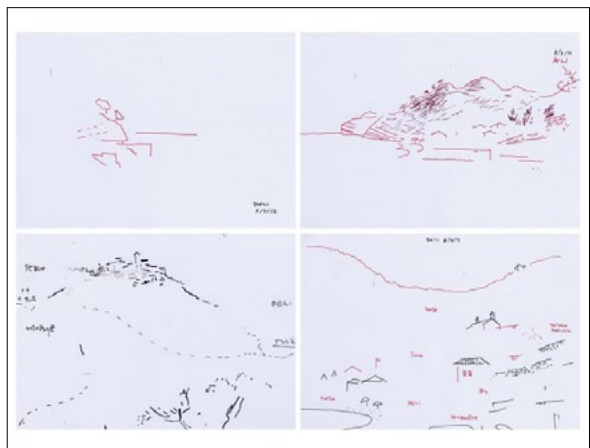
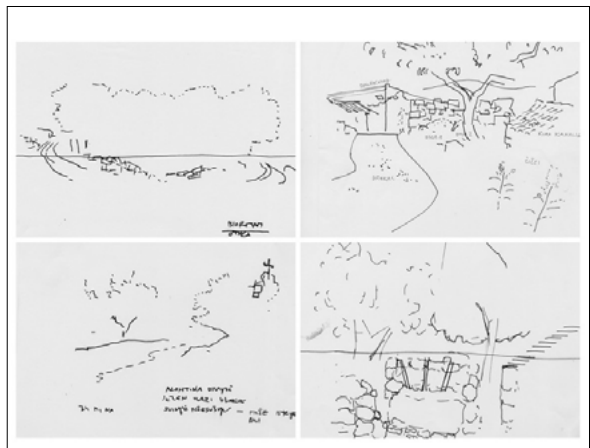
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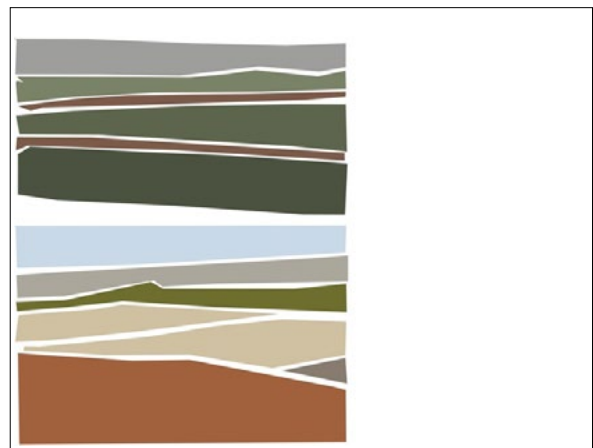
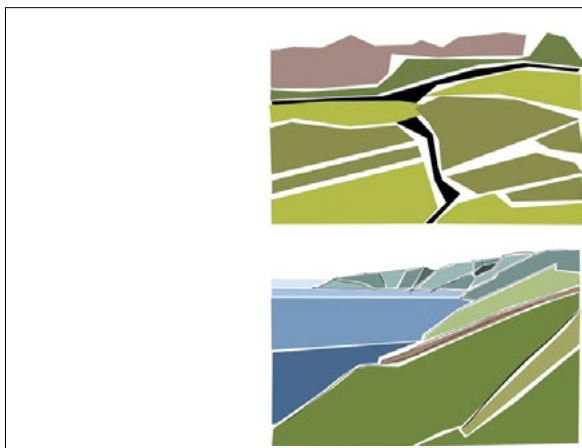
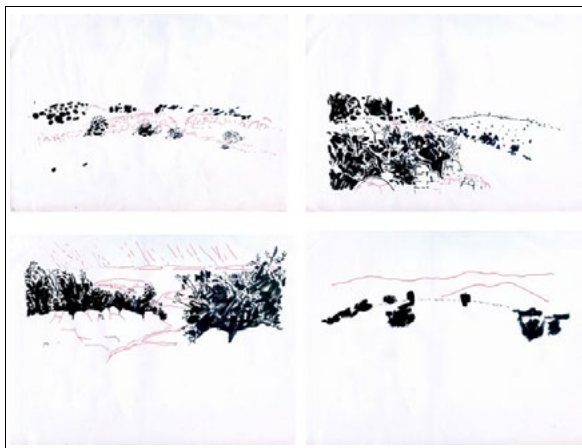
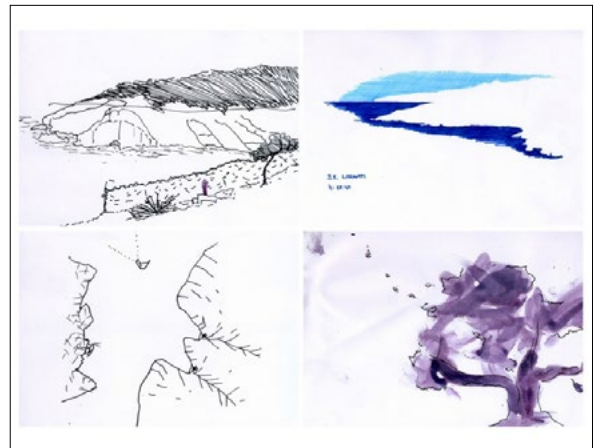
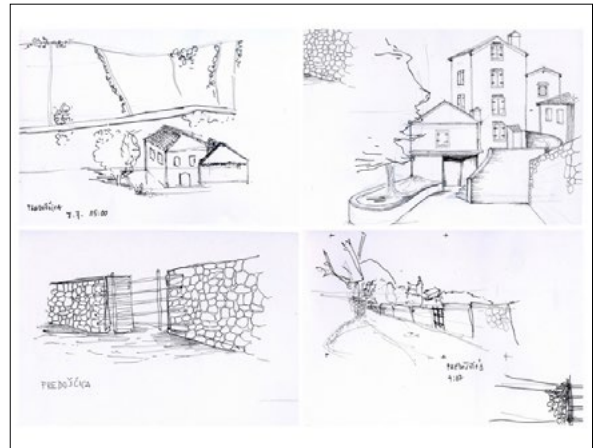


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OTOK KRES

## Visual /artistic interpretation

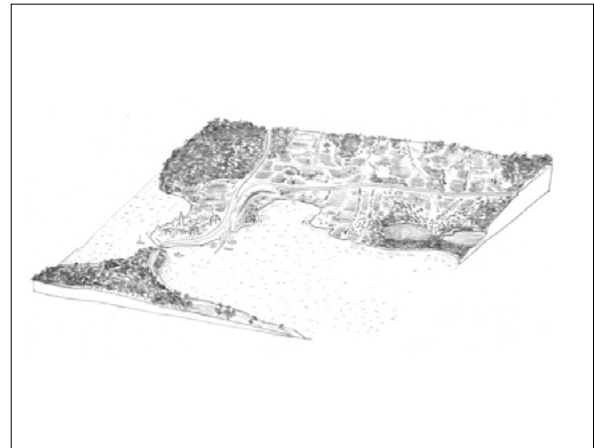






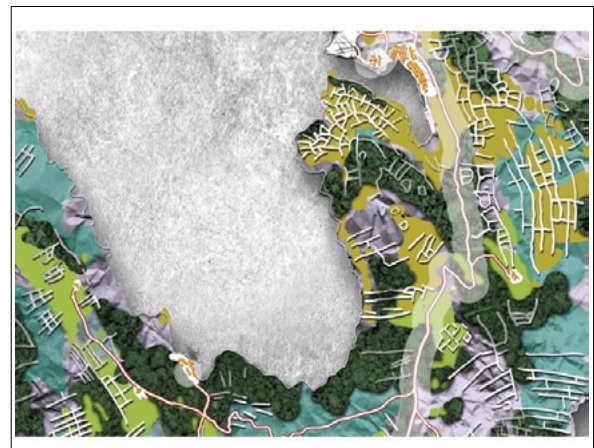
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# Block Diagrams



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# Sensitive Maps



### Overview map of the landscape units and landscape areas of the island of Cres

- 1. KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA TRUNTOVA**
  - 1.1. Hrvatska obala Truntova
  - 1.2. Rapska obala zapadne Truntove
  - 1.3. Obala prijetna za zapadni Plavac
  - 1.4. Obala strane smirajskog polja
- 2. KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA GRAD CRES**
  - 2.1. Obala Javala
  - 2.2. Obala strane sklanjajskog polja
  - 2.3. Brdsko-rijeka smirajskog polja
- 3. KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA 'SUNČANO BRVO'**
  - 3.1. Mostići oko sela Gartin
  - 3.2. Sunčano zapadne obale strane
- 4. KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA TRAVNICE STRANE**
  - 4.1. Obala Travničke strane
- 5. KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA POKOŠIĆKA STRANA**
  - 5.1. Ploče travničkog polja
  - 5.2. Obala prijetna obale obale strane
- 6. KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA ČIŠĆI I PUNJA KULA**
  - 6.1. Sunčane i travničke obale strane Puna Kula
  - 6.2. Obala obale Puna Kula
  - 6.3. Čišći i polje u sušici

### 4.1. KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA ČIŠĆI I PUNJA KULA

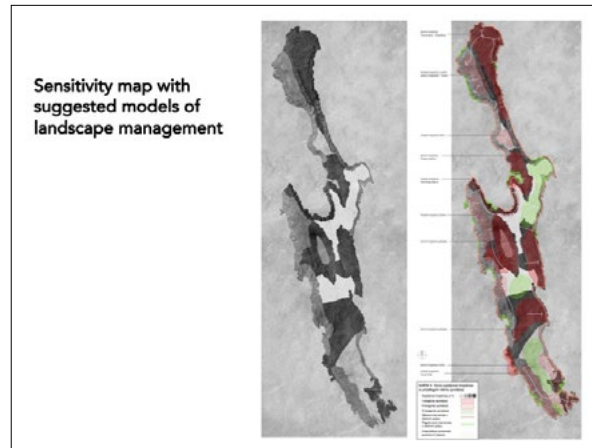
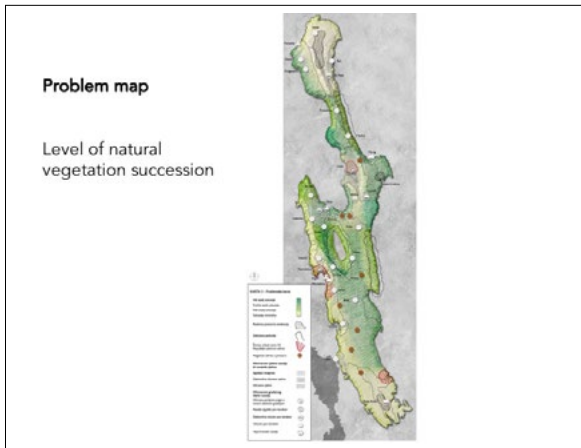
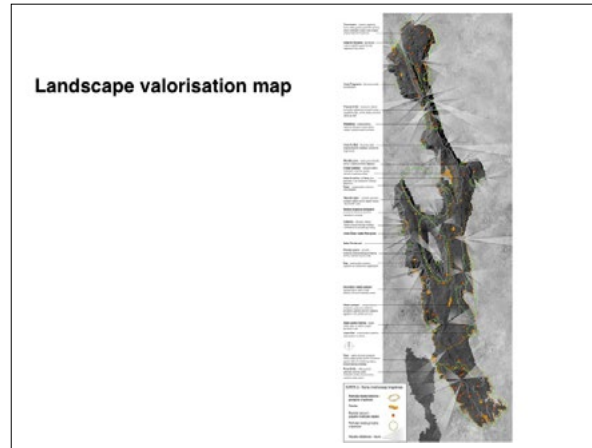
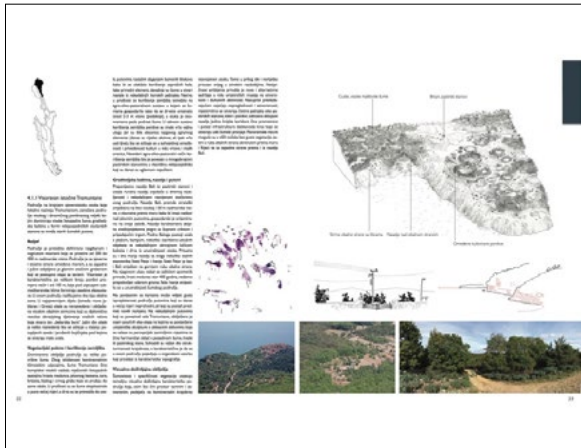
**KRAJOLSKA JEDINICA**  
**Područje obale Puna Kula**  
**Obala prijetna za zapadni Plavac**  
**Obala strane smirajskog polja**

*"Ovo područje obale Puna Kula..."*

**DOZNAJNE ASOCIJACIJE**

- Teren obale Puna Kula...
- Teren obale Puna Kula...
- Teren obale Puna Kula...
- Teren obale Puna Kula...
- Teren obale Puna Kula...
- Teren obale Puna Kula...

OSTRVO DOZNAJNA KARTA



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## Impacts and Follow-up activities

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## Impacts

- positive impacts on stakeholders involved in local development and local community in general
- the landscape survey can serve as a useful tool to encourage cooperation between various experts and stakeholders in quick assessing the landscapes of certain territory
- helpful tool for awareness raising about landscape values of the territory
- PIU acquired new knowledge and got acquainted with a poll of experts and researchers

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## Follow-up

- Attempt to insert landscape elements into the Spatial Plan of the Town of Cres
- Project Implementation Unit participated in the preparation of several international project proposals
  - Interreg Crossborder Cooperation
  - Horizon 2020

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## Conclusion

The used **rapid survey method** was proven to be effective

The **Landscape Study** has contributed to the analysis of the territory and elaboration of the island **development strategy**


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## Conclusion

The management of the ordinary (rural) landscape can be more **efficient** if the measures are integrated in comprehensive **territorial development strategy**

The ordinary (rural) landscape can be preserved only if **used** and if part of the common **responsibility** for its preservation is transferred to the local community




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## Conclusion

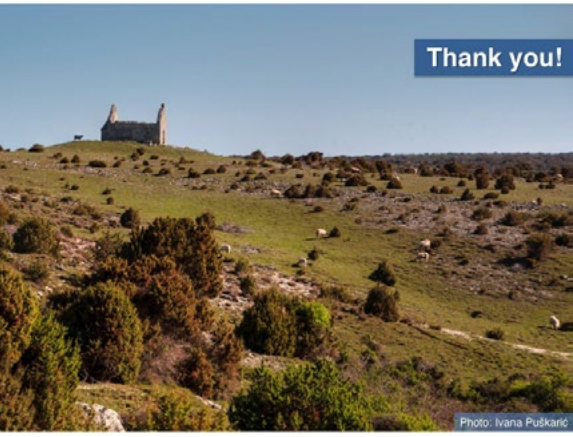
**Landscape in the function of local development**



**Local development in the function of landscape**




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Thank you!

Photo: Ivana Puškarid

## ITALY

# Landscape education programme for children: “Tell me a landscape”

---

**Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia**

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

**Mr Rocco Rosario Tramutola**

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

**A**fter the publication of the “National Plan for Cultural Heritage” by the Education and Research General Directorate (*Direzione Generale Educazione e Ricerca - DGER*) and in relation to the Italian Cultural Heritage Code, the Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape General Directorate (*Direzione Generale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio - DGABAP*) of the Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism (*Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo - MIBACT*) is implementing protection and enhancement actions and performing activities for the application of European Landscape Convention to Italy. It is deemed important and necessary to begin some experimental activities for the implementation of Article 6 of the convention.

The DGABAP proposal of 1st February 2016 is the result of the consideration that landscape issues in primary and secondary educational modules are often not taken into account, although some positive practices were carried out in our country with different approaches: from the historic and literary to those connected with earth sciences and architectural design.

Based on the indisputable premise that the education of young people in recognising values of our cultural heritage is a fundamental instrument to creating the community spirit of tomorrow's citizens, it is felt vital that such activities are begun as early as primary education. The aim is to motivate young people, increasing awareness and educating pupils in the reading, knowledge and respect of the remnants of Italian society's cultural evolution that is present in our landscape.

If we consider it either like a theatre of our country's great historical events and of smaller local stories, or like the set of the socio-economic and cultural evolution remnants of a territory, the landscape is liable to raise, in every person, feelings of identity and belonging, leading to the defence and to the request of quality of those places constituting the landscape itself.



This proposal for the launch of a project aimed at landscape education was in response to the request of the Council of Europe that highlighted the need to raise awareness of one's right to landscape. Every subject shall be committed to promoting "school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning" (Article 6.B.c. of the European Landscape Convention). Furthermore, issues have arisen in the Council of Europe's meetings and the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention that ended with the submission and the unanimous approval of the Resolution for landscape education in primary schools to be submitted to the Council of Ministers. This reaffirms the contents of the previous Recommendation, CM/Rec (2014)8, in application of the Article 6 of the convention.

The DGABAP has also proposed that the outcomes of the project shall constitute a dossier to be submitted as an Italian contribution to the Council of Europe international meeting scheduled for 3-5 October 2018, on the experiences in the field of didactics and training of the signatory countries of the convention, inserted in the planning of the meetings of the workshops that the Council of Europe organise on the convention periodically.

Following the adhesion to the DGER initiative of 1 February 2016, a worktable has been established in view of the implementation of the project. A guideline has been issued to the Educational Services for the consideration of developed experiences and informal contacts which were initiated with the Region of Calabria and with the Council of Europe for the organisation of the 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on "Landscape and education"

in Italy, favourably accepting the proposal of the same Region to host the meeting in Tropea.

48 institutions have responded to the DGER's guideline but only a small portion has really developed actions targeting children. Every action is different, with particular attention to the observation, recognition and representation of landscapes. A planning meeting was held at the invitation of the Ministry in the offices of the DGER on 18 May 2016, with the participation of the Council of Europe and the Calabria Region.

Having agreed on roles and charges on behalf of the Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism with the Calabria Region in the framework of the collaboration with the Council of Europe for the planning and development of the project to organise the Meeting of the Workshops, a subscription text on behalf of the Ministry and Region has been drawn up and adopted, and attached to the Regional Resolution No 63 of 17 March 2017.

The initiative was shown on 14 March during the celebration of the first Landscape National Day through a joint communication of the two General Managements involved in the project. The meeting, held in the premises of Calabria region in Catanzaro, is a further breakthrough in the project. Here the engagements assumed by the Council of Europe have been confirmed in order to ensure a good result of the initiative and to define commitments of the two parts.

It is clear that, in addition to the Article 6. A and 6. B. of the convention on awareness-raising, training and education, this initiative makes its own the provisions of the convention on public participation (Articles 5.c.), exchange of information (Article 8 c.) and the landscape award (Article 11).

## ITALY

# Future local development scenarios aimed to innovation, creativity and well-being in relation to landscape

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**Mr Franco Rossi**

*Professor Architect, Regional Councillor, Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Calabria Region*

Calabria Region has 834 km of coastline, 300 on the Tyrrhenian Sea and the rest on the Ionian side. It is a multifaceted system that gives rise to very different landscapes and contexts, ranging from rocky systems to sand, from the mountains falling into the sea to the long and deep beaches of the plains and the Ionian Sea. Along the Tyrrhenian coast, in particular, the continuity and welding of the many recently-built urban centres has created a kind of linear, spontaneous city, where it is difficult to distinguish between one centre and another. On the Ionian side, centres have lower density and are more distant from the sea, often alternating with rural agricultural areas.

Looking at the settlement system, Calabria is characterised by a weak urban structure, consisting of few towns and many small and medium urban centres, a settlement system without a top organised structure on the regional scale and composed of many centres with relatively weak urban functions and influence at local level.

For the Calabria Region, the coastal system represents one of the macro-systems forming its identity and structuring its territory, offering a mosaic of landscapes that are the evidence of morphological and ecological complexity and of the relationship between nature and urbanisation:

- ▶ the existence of a simple structure on the Calabrian coast: few foothill connections and few structural connections between sea and mountain;
- ▶ the tendency to an organisation based on a linear and cemented coastline;
- ▶ the presence of both natural landscapes having great environmental value and archaeological and historical heritage, the latter dating back to the period of Magna Graecia located along the Ionian coast (archaeological sites of Locri Epizephiri, Crotona, Sibari) and to the Medieval period with a widespread presence of historic centres, castles and towers, often fragmented in the territory dynamics and abandoned;
- ▶ the memory in the coastal area of landscapes with traditional crops, mainly citrus and bergamot, which developed in the mid-900s as a system for recovery of coastlines: these landscapes are very important from an environmental and historical point of view;
- ▶ a not-yet responsible tourism model based on the use of the territory, showing the lack of a comprehensive tourism strategy in Calabria.

In this framework, the river network represents an intermediate system between the systems of coastal and inland areas, a strict link between inhabited centres, the environment and nature, a penetration axis towards the inland areas. The Calabrian hydrographic network marks a “plurality of landscapes” which represents a mosaic of varied landscape figures and a synthesis between the territorial characteristics and the natural and man-made processes. In these areas of sea-mountain penetration, characterised by the presence of a river or so-called *fiumara*,<sup>3</sup> we find a settlement heritage that preserves ancient urban and architectural systems.

In such contexts there are geomorphological, botanical, forestry and wildlife emergencies. In general, rivers and water courses are the main components of landscape systems and structuring ecosystems for different types of landscape. The importance of such components – and of the whole context – emerges from an in-depth study.

Rivers play an important role in the socio-settlement and landscaping system of the region. As Manlio Rossi-Doria noted in the 1950s, and Lucio Gambi later (1961), the Calabrian river system constituted the frame connecting the various sub-regions in the Calabrian context. They were made up of the Tyrrhenian and Ionian coastal bands, inland mountains and foothills. Each river or *fiumara* was a highly homogenous and cohesive field that covered the various socio-environmental areas of the territory, creating a coherent and organic set in relation to eco-territorial and socio-economic aspects.

In this framework the river, coast and lake contracts represent, within the ongoing national and international debate, a tool for ensuring the “resilience” of the territories against the impact of climate change on water resources, and the related demand of careful management for adaptation.

In Calabria, the Regional and Urban Planning Department contributed to that debate through regulations, policies and actions aimed at raising awareness and education for the “river” common good (river/stream, lake and coast). The Department proposed, through the voluntary instrument of River Contracts, the creation of local planning processes for adaptation, to be implemented with large public-private participation, based on the principles of shared responsibility, co-design and efficient and sustainable

3. A term with which, especially in southern Italy, are defined waterways (usually torrents, more rarely rivers) from the essentially short course, characterised by a very wide and pebbly bed, impetuous and copious of water during the winter and autumn and a very low water flow as well as relative calm motion for the rest of the year.

adaptation measures, and through launching pilot projects on Calabrian hydrographic basins/sub-basins with the support of scientific research.

Moreover, by tackling the implementation methodologies of soil protection policies, and the enhancement of practices for negotiation and participation of local communities, River Contracts can be recognised as guiding tools for carrying out shared actions that overcome the logic of structural passive defence. This allows the implementation of risk prevention and management measures, increasing the level of population knowledge and awareness of the degree of exposure that the country risks.

River Contracts are a Governmental voluntary tool for planning and management of river territories, where public and private entities work together on a shared action programme which they commit to implementing by signing an agreement.

17 Regions have officially adopted the River Contracts and the Environmental Law (*Collegato Ambientale*) has included them in the Environment Code, as “voluntary strategic tools for negotiated planning aimed at protection, proper management of water resources and valorisation of river territories, as well as protection from hydraulic risk, which contributes to local development”.

Calabria Region is among the 13 regions that adopted the National Charter on River Contracts (Milan 2010). The Calabria Regional and Urban Planning Department identifies River Contracts as a benchmark to work together with local communities on the challenge of combating climate change, pollution and drought, to address local and regional conflicts for access to water, to start dissemination and raise awareness on culture of water and landscape, with particular attention to Calabrian coasts, rivers and *fiumara*, water courses and river territories in general.

River Contracts (and also Lake and Coast) are voluntary (and therefore open) negotiated instruments aimed to a strategy that includes:

- ▶ protection and proper management of water resources;
- ▶ valorisation of river territories, as well as protection of hydraulic risk;
- ▶ hydraulic defence, protection against hydrogeological instability;
- ▶ renaturation, landscape enhancement, environmental valorisation;
- ▶ strategy of inland areas and quality of life;
- ▶ design of future local development scenarios aimed at innovation, creativity and well-being in relation to land and landscape conservation.

### Calabria

Future local development scenarios aimed to **innovation, creativity and well-being** in relation to landscape conservation.

Prof. Franco Rossi Regione Calabria

Calabria Region has **834 km of coastline**, 300 on the Tyrrhenian Sea and the rest on the Ionian side.

It is a multifaceted system that gives rise to **very different landscapes and contexts**, ranging from rocky systems to sand, from the mountains falling into the sea to the long and deep beaches of the plains and the Ionian Sea.

Looking at the settlement system, Calabria is characterised by a **weak urban structure**, consisting of **few towns and many small and medium urban centres** -

a **settlement system without a top-down organised structure at regional scale** composed of many centres with relatively weak urban functions and influence at local level.

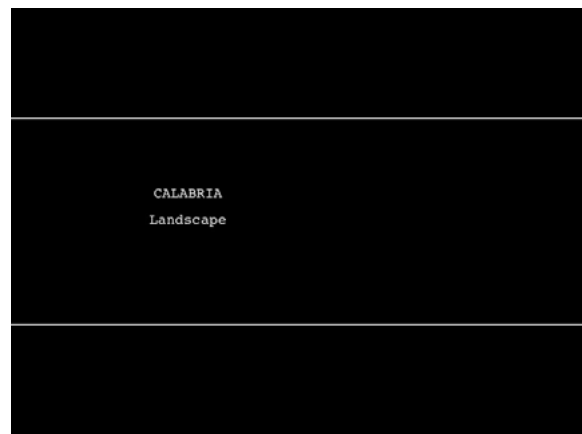
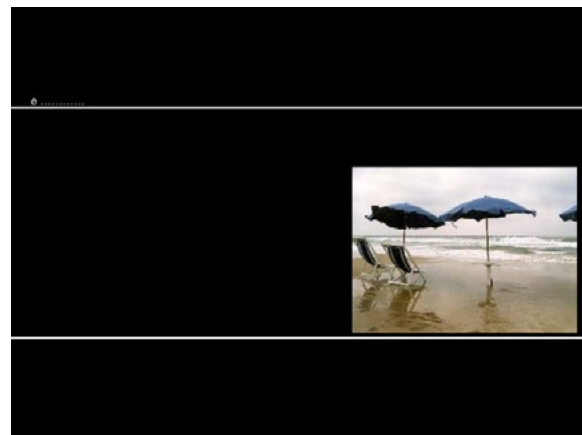
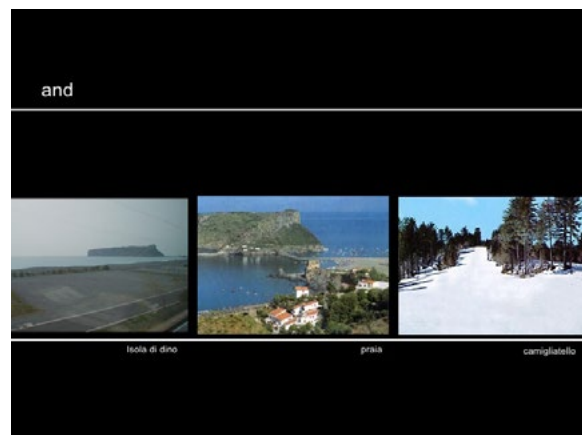
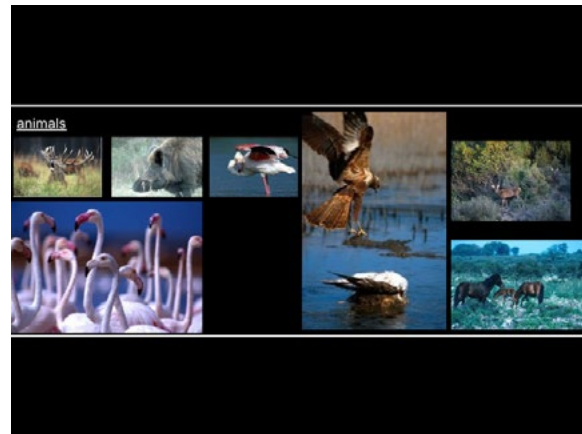
The **coastal system** represents for the Calabria Region **one of the macro-systems assessing its identity and structuring its territory**, offering a **mosaic of landscapes** that are the evidence of morphological and ecological complexity and of the relationship between nature and urbanisation:

mountains


lowlands

rivers






In this framework, **the river network** represents an intermediate system between the system of coastal and inland areas -



a strict link between inhabited centres, environment and nature, a penetration axis towards the inland areas.

The Calabrian hydrographic network marks a **"plurality of landscapes"**



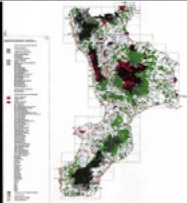
which represent a mosaic of varied landscape figures and synthesis between the territorial characteristics and the natural and man-made processes.

In these areas of sea-mountain penetration, characterised by the presence of a river **"fiumara"**, we find a settlement heritage that preserves ancient urban and architectural systems.

In such contexts we find geomorphological, botanical, forestry and wildlife emergencies.

In general, **rivers and water courses are the main components of landscape systems and structuring ecosystems for different types of landscapes.**

The importance of such components – and of the whole context – emerges from a perceptive point of view as well.



In Calabria, **the Regional and Urban Planning Department** contributed to that debate through regulations and through policies and actions aimed at raising awareness and education **for the "river" common good** (river/stream, lake, coast).



The Department proposed, through the voluntary instrument of **River Contracts**



the creation of local planning processes for adaptation, to be implemented with large public-private participation based on the principles of **shared responsibility, co-design and efficient and sustainable adaptation measures**, through launching pilot projects on Calabrian hydrographic basins/sub-basins with the support of scientific research.

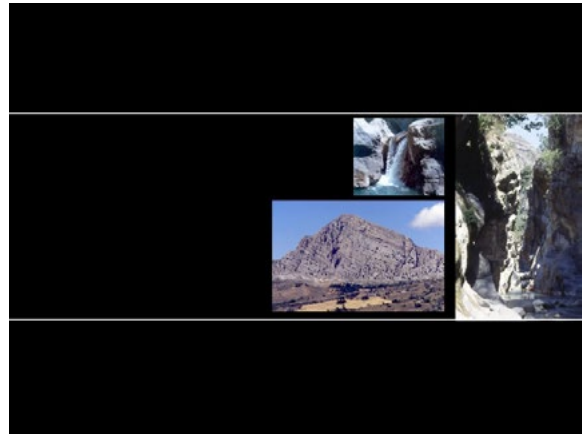


Le sugherete di Lamezia Terme      I castagni di Cozzo del Vesco

River Contracts are a **Governmental voluntary tool** for planning and management of river territories,

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- design of future local development scenarios aimed to innovation, creativity and well-being in relation to land and landscape conservation.

Abisso del Bifurto



continua ..

ITALIE

## La Calabre, entre innovation et expérimentation

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**M. Antonio Dattilo**

*Haut fonctionnaire, Département de la Présidence de la Région Calabre, Italie*

**F**élicitations à tous, j'aimerais remercier le Conseil de l'Europe pour l'invitation et saluer les autorités et les participants à cet important événement. Un salut spécial pour Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, qui a collaboré avec le Ministère et Région de Calabre afin de préparer cette Réunion.

### **Prémisse**

Ces dernières années l'Administration régionale de Calabre a mis en place une stratégie pour créer une innovation forte et décisive dans le domaine de la planification urbaine, territoriale et paysagère en Calabre, considérant que, parmi les thèmes principaux du nouveau processus de planification urbaine et régionale et conformément aux dispositions prévues par la Convention européenne du paysage, un rôle majeur est attribué au paysage en tant que « composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations ». L'article 6 de la convention, consacré aux mesures spécifiques pour sa mise en œuvre, souligne l'importance d'accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation. Cela contribue à sensibiliser le public aux valeurs paysagères en ce qui concerne les aspects liés au développement social, à l'identité européenne et au droit au bien-être individuel et collectif.

La Région de Calabre, considérant qu'il est urgent et stratégique de promouvoir et de mettre en œuvre les principes de la Convention européenne du paysage, a rejoint le 30 mai 2006, un réseau européen pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention. En juin 2006, elle a favorisé la signature, entre les différentes institutions, de la Charte du paysage Calabrais, qui fait état de différents engagements, en référence expresse à la mise en œuvre des mesures spécifiques prévues à l'article 6 de la Convention européenne du paysage. La loi sur l'aménagement du territoire et le cadre territorial régional du paysage (QTRP) accorde aussi, dans la phase de planification territoriale locale, une grande place à la participation des citoyens, à travers la mise en place de laboratoires spécifiques pour la participation, la promotion des principes du développement durable, de la subsidiarité, et de la ville pour tous (pour les personnes âgées, femmes, enfants et handicapés).



## **Le programme pour diffuser aux écoles primaires et secondaires la culture du paysage et l'identité des paysages de Calabre**

Le programme est mené par la Région de Calabre, Département de l'environnement et du territoire (Secteur 6: Politiques de planification et de territoire, planification territoriale. Citadelle régionale – Viale Europa, Loc. Germaneto (Catanzaro), Calabre), avec le partenariat du Ministère des biens et des activités culturels et du tourisme, le Bureau des écoles régionales de Calabre, et la Fondation FIELD de Calabre.

### **Description du programme**

L'idée de concevoir le programme est née de la nécessité de développer, à partir des premières années scolaires, des processus de plus en plus étendus conduisant à prendre soin et à acquérir une attitude responsable en ce qui concerne la culture des valeurs du paysage.

Le parcours didactique de formation et d'éducation propose des sujets et leçons qui peuvent amener les enseignants et les élèves à étudier: le contact avec le paysage, la dimension temporelle de la nature, l'histoire des lieux, le cycle des saisons, l'éveil de la curiosité et l'éducation à regarder, avec la conviction que la transmission des connaissances et de l'expérience est une ressource clé pour la communauté ainsi que pour la préservation de l'identité culturelle du paysage.

L'objectif principal du programme est de faciliter le travail des enseignants, de contribuer à la mise en œuvre des connaissances des élèves et de promouvoir la sensibilisation au paysage en tant que composante essentielle du patrimoine naturel et culturel de nos territoires et de notre identité culturelle.

### **Principaux objectifs du programme**

Les principaux objectifs pédagogiques du programme sont les suivants:

- ▶ promouvoir et mettre en œuvre la Convention européenne du paysage, notamment les mesures spécifiques énoncées à son article 6, selon lesquelles il s'agit d'accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation;
- ▶ renforcer, pour les enfants et les jeunes, la culture de la conservation et de la protection du paysage et du développement durable, et stimuler une plus grande interaction entre les jeunes, les espaces urbains, la terre, le paysage et les institutions;

- ▶ sensibiliser et éduquer les élèves des écoles primaires et secondaires aux valeurs du paysage calabrais;
- ▶ construire, principalement pour l'école, les possibilités d'apprendre à protéger, gérer et à mieux aménager le paysage calabrais, connaître son identité propre et son histoire, ses ressources, ses lieux et routes, matériaux, produits, son artisanat, ses arts et sa culture, afin d'avoir la capacité de prendre soin d'une « partie du territoire »;
- ▶ lancer un processus de formation intégrale des étudiants en traitant des questions concernant les émotions, les valeurs, le savoir-faire, et le savoir-être des citoyens dans le contexte de la société civile;
- ▶ partager les initiatives et les formes de participation pour lesquelles les étudiants sont les protagonistes;
- ▶ encourager les jeunes à prendre soin de la chose publique (écoles, quartiers, ville-territoire, paysage) et à devenir actifs dans la préservation et la transformation des territoires.

La Région de Calabre, son Département de l'environnement et du territoire en particulier, a fourni au Bureau de l'éducation régionale, en vue de leur diffusion auprès de toutes les écoles primaires et secondaires de Calabre et des étudiants, des indications sur les textes normatifs, documents d'orientation et publications spécifiques sur les questions de protection, préservation et gestion du paysage. Elle a par ailleurs créé, de manière concertée, un kit multimédia avec des leçons thématiques utiles aux enseignants afin de planifier des activités d'apprentissage. Celui-ci contient: un guide pour les enseignants (présentant la méthodologie à observer pour étudier, jouer, photographier le paysage, des propositions préliminaires de cours, des fiches opérationnelles aidant le plan d'enseignement); des cartes graphiques mettant en valeur les caractéristiques d'identification des paysages liés à la province concernée; un journal de bord destiné à recueillir des observations, des réflexions et des images liées à des visites éducatives; une clé usb avec des fiches opérationnelles sur les différents paysages identifiés dans une zone (lecture structurelle du paysage rural, côtier, industriel ou urbain, par exemple).

### **Les principaux résultats obtenus**

Le programme cherchait à démontrer que pour inverser la tendance à la dégradation des territoires et des paysages, remédier au manque de qualité des tissus urbains et de construction, et affirmer une nouvelle culture pour le gouvernement territorial

à la durabilité et de la qualité du paysage, il est crucial d'impliquer les jeunes générations par le biais de l'éducation et des activités de sensibilisation et de participation, avec l'implication directe des écoles sur les questions relatives au paysage. Un autre résultat attendu était de pouvoir affirmer que la durabilité du paysage urbain peut être réalisée grâce à la reconnaissance des besoins et valeurs fondamentales exprimées par les sujets les plus sensibles, en particulier les enfants, et que la durabilité urbaine peut être réalisée par diffusion des activités et des outils qui améliorent le rôle des enfants dans la dynamique des choix urbains qui les concernent. La mise en œuvre du programme a été favorablement accueillie par les écoles qui y ont participé, avec notamment l'étude des questions liées à la culture du paysage. Il a été suggéré de planifier des activités d'apprentissage des élèves, qui pourraient étudier, apprendre et mettre en pratique les sujets suivants :

- ▶ la perception, la connaissance, la protection et la mise en valeur du paysage ;
- ▶ les principes et les fondements de la planification du paysage (durabilité, participation, subsidiarité, le « paysage pour tous ») ;
- ▶ la participation aux processus de valorisation et à la protection du paysage, notamment en ce qui concerne les paysages résultant de l'interaction des interventions humaines réalisées dans des conditions oromorphologiques et hydrogéologiques particulières ;
- ▶ la qualité du paysage urbain et naturel (espaces publics, jardins, centre historique, paysage idéal et virtuel) ;
- ▶ la connaissance des centres historiques calabrais, en particulier dans les petites villes, abandonnés ou non, dans les zones internes, qui représentent la majorité des « centres mineurs » calabrais empreints de l'histoire, de l'identité et des témoignage des valeurs de la culture du peuple de la Calabre ;
- ▶ la durabilité urbaine (facilité d'utilisation de l'espace, accessibilité et élimination des barrières architecturales, développement des espaces verts et mobilité lente) ;
- ▶ le partage entre les générations d'une culture attentive à la qualité des valeurs de tous les paysages, et tout d'abord des paysages calabrais ;
- ▶ la diffusion pratique des principes sous-tendant la Convention européenne du paysage, tels que la « participation » et le « développement durable », ceci afin de promouvoir une attitude qui soit : attentive à l'égard de la chose publique ; et active, afin de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages.

## **Les forums du paysage**

Afin de promouvoir une nouvelle phase participative, les activités de mise en œuvre du projet ont été caractérisées par l'implication de toutes les municipalités de la Région, au moyen du Forum de participation « Paysage ». Celui-ci a été créé au sein de chaque unité d'aménagement du territoire régional, de façon à promouvoir un processus de sensibilisation des sites et leur protection par la communauté locale. Le Forum du paysage est un instrument de participation directe des citoyens, qui a récemment connu un développement remarquable en Europe.

La Région de la Calabre a utilisé cet outil pour commencer le processus participatif afin d'élaborer et d'approuver des Cadres territoriaux régionaux du paysage (QTRP). Tous ceux qui sont directement affectés, positivement ou négativement, en fonction de l'impact probable de décisions sur le contexte local et les populations, ont été invités à participer à une Journée de travail portant sur les questions de conception en lien avec le territoire. À la suite d'une session plénière, les participants ont approfondi des problèmes majeurs sur la base de tables-rondes de discussion thématiques auxquelles ils ont été conviés. Chaque table-ronde a ensuite produit un document rédigé résumant les prises de position, soumises à un vote en séance plénière. À la suite de ces travaux, des propositions, des documents et des cartes ont été envoyés par courrier électronique.

Les groupes thématiques ont traité des sujets suivants :

### **Table-ronde 1 : Conservation dynamique**

L'objectif était d'analyser, pour les zones soumises à tutelle ministérielle, la permanence des valeurs pour lesquelles la protection a été définie, à savoir la définition des nouvelles valeurs à partir desquelles il est possible de déterminer le niveau de nouvelles protections possibles.

### **Table-ronde 2 : Gestion durable**

L'objectif était d'identifier de nouveaux territoires pouvant faire l'objet d'un statut de protection spéciale accordé par le Cadre territorial régional du paysage (QTRP) aux municipalités afin de reconnaître les valeurs de l'identité ainsi que le sentiment d'appartenance au territoire.

### **Table-ronde 3 : Paysages dynamique**

L'objectif était d'identifier les paysages critiques, affectés par l'abandon ou dans un état critique, ceci afin de proposer des éléments nécessaires à leur récupération ou régénération.

#### Table-ronde 4: Nouveaux paysages

Le but était d'identifier les « points de vue » du paysage dont la permanence devrait faire l'objet de garanties et de reconnaître les valeurs de l'identité et de l'appartenance au territoire. L'ensemble des participants ont exprimé leurs points de vue sous forme de contributions afin d'établir un Cadre territorial régional du paysage, exprimé par la communauté; il s'agit de soutenir la nécessité d'augmenter la sensibilité générale aux questions à traiter grâce à l'acquisition d'une vision stratégique unique susceptible de transmettre les connaissances sur la « ressource territoire » en tant que ressource à valoriser et non à exploiter; ceci reste le dernier bastion du principe fondamental du développement durable du gouvernement territorial et des consommations de sol zéro.

Le projet vise à promouvoir la durabilité des villes et des paysages calabrais en accordant une attention particulière à la relation entre les droits de l'enfant, l'environnement urbain, le paysage, le développement et l'environnement, comme l'indiquent notamment: la Convention internationale relative aux droits de l'enfant (New York, 1989); la Charte des villes éducatrices (Barcelone, 1990); les textes adoptés à l'occasion du Sommet de la Terre (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), dont le Programme Action 21; la Charte des villes européennes pour la durabilité (Aalborg 1994); les textes adoptés par la Conférence des Nations Unies sur les établissements humains Habitat II (Istanbul, 1996), à l'occasion de laquelle a été lancée l'Initiative des villes amicales pour les enfants (*Child Friendly Cities Initiative*); et la Charte sur la ville européenne durable (Leipzig 2007).

#### Exemplarité et répliquabilité

Le programme favorise l'enquête sur de nouveaux sujets spécifiques proposés dans des contextes différents, dans le but de créer une nouvelle vision de l'unité et de l'intégration des composantes territoriales et paysagères, proposant les actions spécifiques suivantes:

- ▶ renforcer davantage l'orientation des politiques vers une prise en compte des principes de la « récupération, conservation, réhabilitation des territoires et de l'aménagement paysager », qui visent tous la

croissance durable des centres urbains, afin de veiller à prendre en considération le territoire;

- ▶ promouvoir l'établissement d'un cadre territorial régional du paysage, coordonné avec l'ensemble des autorités locales, fondé sur l'utilisation de méthodologies de formation et d'approbation, de techniques et outils, permettant de poursuivre les objectifs définis en créant une nouvelle culture de développement;
- ▶ considérer le gouvernement du territoire et du paysage comme « unique », dans la mesure où l'utilisation de composantes historiques et culturelles, socio-économiques, environnementales doivent être prises en considération de manière simultanée, ceci afin d'intégrer le paysage tel qu'identifié et étudié dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire et de planification urbaine (conformément aux dispositions de la Convention européenne du paysage);
- ▶ donner la priorité à la politique de sauvegarde des risques territoriaux et systémiques déclenchant des actions structurantes, ceci afin d'atténuer les risques et de promouvoir la sécurité du territoire. Les résultats ont confirmé que l'aménagement du territoire a inévitablement des répercussions en termes d'effets, d'impacts et de changements sur le paysage, provoquant sa préservation ou sa dégradation. La planification du paysage favorise la prise en compte des caractéristiques d'un territoire donné et des processus qui en ont défini les formes, en ce qui concerne en particulier les facteurs naturels, historiques et culturels.

Ces considérations permettent de souligner les liens étroits et profonds qui existent entre le territoire et le paysage. C'est précisément en ce sens que le gouvernement du paysage dans la planification favorise la reconstruction des relations entre la société et le territoire d'une part, et renforce le sentiment d'appartenance et d'enracinement d'autre part, ce qui facilite la préservation de l'unicité des lieux et de la diversité territoriale en général.

Film:

<http://rm.coe.int/0900001680759747>

**19e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe  
des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre  
de la Convention européenne du paysage**

Brno, Czech Republic  
5-6 September 2017



**"La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local : la démocratie locale "**





**LE PROGRAMME POUR DIFFUSER  
AUX ÉCOLES PRIMAIRE ET SECONDAIRE  
LA CULTURE DU PAYSAGE ET L'IDENTITÉ DES PAYSAGES DE CALABRE  
ET LE FORUM DE PARTICIPATION DU PAYSAGE**

Arch. Antonio Dattilo  
Regione Calabria - Dipartimento Presidenza



La Région Calabre, considérant urgent et stratégique promouvoir et mettre en œuvre les principes de la Convention Européenne du Paysage, déjà en 30/05/2006 a rejoint, en tant que membre fondateur, le RECEP ENELC (Réseau européen pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage) et puis (en Juin 2006), a favorisé la signature, entre les différentes institutions, de la Charte du Paysage Calabrais dans lequel des différents engagements est expressément fait référence à la mise en œuvre de toutes les mesures spécifiques prévues par l'art. 6 de la CEP.

La Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire et le cadre territorial régional du paysage (QTRP) donnent un grand espace, dans la phase de planification territoriale local, la participation aussi des citoyens, à travers la mise en place de laboratoires spécifiques pour la participation, la promotion des principes du développement durable, de la subsidiarité et de la ville pour tous (les personnes âgées, les femmes, les enfants et les handicapés).



Arch. Antonio Dattilo - Regione Calabria

**LE PROGRAMME POUR DIFFUSER AUX ÉCOLES PRIMAIRE  
ET SECONDAIRE LA CULTURE DU PAYSAGE  
ET L'IDENTITÉ DES PAYSAGES DE CALABRE**

Programma per la diffusione nelle scuole  
della cultura del paesaggio e dell'identità  
dei paesaggi calabresi



L'idée de conception est né de la nécessité de développer, à partir des premières années scolaires, des processus de plus en plus larges de soins et de responsabilité envers la culture des valeurs du paysage.




Arch. Antonio Dattilo - Regione Calabria

Regione Calabria  
Dipartimento Ambiente e Territorio

Le parcours didactique de formation et education propose des sujets et des leçons qui peuvent amener les enseignants et les élèves à étudier : le contact avec le paysage, la dimension temporelle de la nature, l'histoire des lieux, le cycle des saisons, l'éveil de la curiosité et l'éducation à regarder, avec la conviction que la transmission des connaissances et de l'expérience est une ressource clé pour la communauté et pour la préservation de l'identité culturelle du paysage.


L'objectif principal du programme est de faciliter le travail des enseignants, contribuer à la mise en œuvre des connaissances des élèves et promouvoir la sensibilisation du paysage en tant que composante essentielle du patrimoine naturel et culturel de nos territoires et de notre identité culturelle.



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Le programme a les principaux objectifs pédagogiques suivants:


- **promouvoir et mettre en œuvre les principes de la Convention européenne du paysage**, notamment la mise en œuvre de toutes les mesures spécifiques prévues par l'art. 6, que, parmi les mesures spécifiques prévues pour son application, identifier la prise de conscience de la société civile, la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur disposition.
- affirmer entre les enfants et les jeunes la **culture pour la conservation et la protection du paysage et du développement durable**, et stimuler une plus grande interaction entre les jeunes, les espaces urbains, la terre, le paysage et les institutions.
- sensibiliser et éduquer les élèves dans les écoles primaires et secondaires aux valeurs du paysage calabrais;
- construire, principalement pour l'école, les possibilités d'apprendre, de gérer et d'améliorer le paysage calabraise, **son identité propre et de l'histoire, les ressources, les lieux**, les routes, les connaissances, les matériaux, les produits, l'artisanat, les arts et la culture, **la capacité à prendre soin de sorte qu'une partie de son territoire**.
- Lancer un processus de **formation intégrale des étudiants**: les émotions, les valeurs, le savoir-faire, savoir être des citoyens dans le contexte de la société civile
- **encourager les jeunes à prendre soin de la chose publique** (écoles - quartier - ville-territoire - paysage) et de devenir actif dans la préservation et la transformation des territoires.



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La Région de Calabre, Département de l'Environnement et du Territoire en particulier, a fourni au Bureau de l'éducation Regionale, pour le diffuser dans toutes les écoles primaire et secondaire de Calabre, des règlements juridiques, documents d'orientation, indications de publications spécifiques sur les relations possibles entre les questions de protection, préservation et gestion du paysage et les étudiants, par la création concertée d'un **kit multimédia avec leçons thématiques utiles aux enseignants pour planifier des activités d'apprentissage qui contiennent:**

- **Guide pour les enseignants** (la méthodologie à observer, étudier, jouer, photographier le paysage, les propositions préliminaires de cours, les fiches opérationnelles aident le plan d'enseignement) ;
- **Les cartes graphiques qui mettent en valeur les caractéristiques d'identification des paysages liés à leur province ;**
- **Journal de bord** pour recueillir des observations, des réflexions, des images liées à des visites éducatives ;
- **Pen-disque avec les fiches opérationnelles sur les différents paysages** identifiés dans une zone (par exemple. Lecture structurelle du paysage rural, la lecture structurelle du paysage côtier, la lecture structurelle du paysage industriel/urbain).



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La mise en œuvre du programme a reçu d'excellents commentaires des écoles qui ont participé, notamment par l'étude des questions liées à la culture du paysage a suggéré de planifier les activités d'apprentissage des élèves pourraient étudier, apprendre et mettre en pratique les thèmes suivants:

- la perception, la connaissance, la mise en valeur et la protection du paysage.
- les principes et les fondements de la planification du paysage (de la durabilité, la participation, la subsidiarité, le « paysage pour tous »);
- la participation aux processus de valorisation et à la protection du paysage, notamment en ce qui concerne les Paysages résultant de l'interaction des interventions humaines réalisées dans des conditions oromorphologique et hydrogéologiques particulières;
- la qualité du paysage urbain et naturel (espaces publics, les jardins, le centre historique, paysage idéal et virtuel) ;




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- la connaissance des centres historiques calabrais, en particulier dans les petites villes, abandonnés et non, dans les zones internes, qui représentent la majorité des « centres mineurs » calabrais pleine de l'histoire, de l'identité et des témoignage des valeurs de la culture du peuple de la Calabre;
- la durabilité urbaine (facilité d'utilisation de l'espace - l'accessibilité et l'élimination des barrières architecturales - développement des espaces verts – mobilité lente).
- partager entre les nouvelles générations une culture attentive à la qualité des valeurs de tous les paysages et tout d'abord de ce Calabrais;
- une diffusion pratique des principes qui soutendent la Convention Européenne du Paysage comme la « participation » et le « développement durable », pour prendre soin de la chose publique et de devenir actif dans la préservation et la transformation des territoires.



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Les activités de mise en œuvre du projet a été caractérisée par l'implication des territoires, impliquant toutes les Municipalités de la Région, afin de créer une **nouvelle phase participative à travers l'instrument du Forum de participation « Paysage »** créé au sein de chaque unité d'aménagement du territoire régional d'exhorter un processus de sensibilisation des sites et leur protection par la communauté locale. Le Forum du Paysage est un instrument de participation directe des citoyens qui ont récemment un développement remarquable en Europe. La Région de la Calabre a utilisé cet outil pour commencer le processus participatif pour l'élaboration et l'approbation des QTRP (Cadre Territorial Régional du Paysage).



Les groupes thématiques ont été désignés comme suit:

**Tableau 1 Conservation dynamique :** l'objectif était d'analyser, pour les zones soumises à contrainte ministérielle, la permanence des valeurs pour lesquelles la protection a été définie, à savoir la définition des nouvelles valeurs à partir desquelles pour déterminer le niveau de possibles nouvelles protection.

**Tableau 2 Gestion durable:** l'objectif était d'identifier de nouveaux territoires à être soumis à une protection spéciale accordée par le QTRP(Cadre Territorial Régional du Paysage) aux municipalités pour reconnaître les valeurs de l'identité et le sentiment d'appartenance à son territoire;

**Tableau 3 Paysages dynamique:** l'objectif était d'identifier les paysages critiques ou affectés par l'abandon ou compromis pour proposer les éléments nécessaires à la récupération et la régénération.

**Tableau 4 Nouveaux paysages :** le but était d'identifier les « points de vue » du paysage qui devraient être soumises aux garanties et reconnaître les valeurs de l'identité et d'appartenance sur son territoire.



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Les résultats ont confirmé la constatation que **l'aménagement du territoire aura inévitablement des répercussions en termes d'effets/impact/changement dans le paysage**, ce qui provoque la protection ou la dégradation, et la planification du paysage a en effet à leur tour sur les caractéristiques d'un territoire donné et les processus qui ont défini formes, en particulier en ce qui concerne les facteurs naturels, historiques et culturelles attitudes à vivre.

Tout cela souligne les **liens étroits et profonds entre le territoire et le paysage**.

Précisément dans ce sens, **le gouvernement du paysage dans la planification d'une part favorise la reconstruction des relations entre la société et le territoire de l'autre renforce le sentiment d'appartenance et d'enracinement**, ce qui facilite la préservation de **l'unicité des lieux et de la diversité territoriale en général**.

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Le programme se prête à enquêter sur des sujets individuels proposés à nouveau dans des contextes différents, dans le but de créer **une nouvelle vision de l'unité et l'intégration des composantes territoriales/paysagères** proposant les actions spécifiques suivantes:

- renforcer encore l'orientation des principes de la «**crécupération, conservation, réhabilitation des territoire et l'aménagement paysager** », qui visent tous à la croissance durable des centres urbains et «sauver le territoire »;
- promouvoir le **Cadre Territorial Régional du Paysage** coordonnée avec toutes les autorités locales, dans lequel la méthodologie de formation et d'approbation, les techniques et les outils leur permettant de poursuivre les objectifs contribuent à créer **une nouvelle culture de développement**;
- considérer le **gouvernement du territoire et du paysage comme « unique »**, dans lequel les différentes composantes historiques et culturelles, socio-économiques, environnementaux, en acceptant le principe de la Convention européenne du paysage « pour intégrer le paysage sont identifiés et étudiés dans les politiques de et la planification urbaine »;
- donner la **priorité à la politique de sauvegarde des risques territoriaux** et systémiques déclenchant des actions structurantes visant à atténuer les risques et la sécurité du territoire.

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Le principal résultat obtenus du programme était le désir de démontrer que pour inverser la tendance de la dégradation des territoires et des paysages et le manque de qualité des tissus urbains et de construction et d'affirmer une nouvelle culture pour le gouvernement territorial à la durabilité et de la qualité du paysage, **il est crucial d'impliquer les jeunes générations par le biais de l'éducation et des activités de sensibilisation et de participation, avec l'implication directe des écoles sur les questions relatives au paysage**.

Un autre résultat attendu est de pouvoir affirmer que la durabilité du paysage urbain peut être réalisé grâce à la **reconnaissance des besoins/valeurs fondamentales exprimées par les sujets les plus sensibles, en particulier les enfants, et que la durabilité urbaine peut être réalisée par diffusion des activités et des outils qui améliorent le rôle des enfants dans la dynamique des choix urbains qui leur sont liées**.

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...diki za pozornost  
...merci de l'attention

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## FINLAND

# “Giving value to landscapes, wherever you go”: boosting participation to landscape management with a smartphone

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**Mr Pekka Harju-Autti**

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**F**or successful implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level some modern tools may be needed to improve the participation of the general public. We may need tools that have potential to improve the insights of administrations into citizen perception and valuing of landscapes. Perhaps now is the time to harness smartphone technology for the better participation of the general public for landscape protection.

### **The problem**

Today, a huge amount of information is available on environmental issues such as pollution, water and air quality, deforestation, climate change, etc. However, there is a gap between the possession of environmental knowledge and environmental awareness. Even though people know a lot about all the problems, still the state of the global environment is getting worse. Typically, all this environmental information is perceived as overly technical, people cannot understand it and do not know how to act wisely. Knowledge is important, but it is not the only element of people’s environmental awareness. According to some recent studies, motivation to act is an even more crucial factor of environmental awareness (Harju-Autti 2016). Thus, for boosting people’s motivation for local participation, there is a need for a new approach, turning from an externally focused to an internally focused one – towards people’s minds and perceptions. Unfortunately, today there does not exist a global, real-time data collection of quality of the local environment on an individual, on a small scale, from people’s own perceptions. The solution introduced below aims to fill this gap.

## The solution

The solution is a mobile application for assessing the state of the environment as perceived by people. The goal is to develop an application that enables people to evaluate their surrounding environment in the same way as, for example, hotels are evaluated by customers. This solution is built on well-established, existing technologies: a smartphone app, using cloud computing for web hosting, big data collection, and AI for data analysis.

How it works: ease of use is a fundamental characteristic of the application. Just by rating three main sensual experiences – Look, Hear & Breathe – via the user’s smartphone, this solution collects data using natural human senses. It creates an almost real-time world map of the state of the environment.

Today, there are many innovations based on acquiring environmental information, such as Foursquare, #climate, Ecoviate, Farmstand and Oroeco. However, none of these innovations allows ratings of any natural environment. This is a grave limitation. We should have a global system that is free to use and allows people to rate any environment via GPS on their smartphone – a very different activity from rating various commercial places.

This solution, called Envirate, was recently chosen as the winning solution for the first international Pentti Malaska Futures Innovation Award, on the grounds that it brings together environmental responsibility, global futures awareness, and the latest information and communications technology. The jury assessed that the Envirate solution combines visionary thinking, futures consciousness, latest technology and the collective awareness of humankind in building a sustainable planetary future.

## Participation of local residents

In this solution, participation of the general public is achieved via a so-called citizen science approach. Citizen science projects are activities where non-scientists can meaningfully contribute to scientific research. This is well tested and has previously yielded practical

and concrete results: Wikipedia lists globally that there are currently 190 active citizen science projects, and Sci-Starter lists thousands more.

The user can explore and discuss ratings, chat with other users who are nearby and can create their own events, plant trees, etc. That brings improved environmental awareness, improved feeling of belonging to a group and social empowerment. The quality of the generated data itself is checked for consistency algorithmically and compared and weighted with more experienced users, making sure that the data is valid statistically, internally, externally and worldwide. Moreover, extensive gamification is used in order to motivate people to become better Enviraters.

The Envirate users are typically citizens with smartphones, in any country, who are concerned about their local environmental problems. The most important target groups are:

- ▶ environmentally-conscious young people (7-17 years old): these “digital native” people have an instinctive understanding of technology and are more globally aware than any previous generation. They can join the environmental activities; feel the fun and social happenings. In the European Union they number about 100M;
- ▶ environmentally-concerned locals: they have a natural, vested interest to monitor changes near their homes. The local environmental activities and groups vary from one place to another, but typically they are dealing with acute, emerging local environmental issues – joining these activities will create social empowerment;
- ▶ environmentally-conscious tourists: they will give added benefit to their trips via Envirate. When entering a new city, just by clicking one button they can see the most beautiful areas to visit.

The solution already works globally. It can be used both in landscape environments and in urban areas. The data that the system provides has been proven



to be solid, and scientifically sound. Over 15 000 data points have already been gathered. As an example, see below Budapest and Helsinki.

Local people's perception of the landscape environment has great potential to become an important element in landscape planning, and political decision-making regarding landscapes. The smartphone solution introduced here is aimed to raise awareness of citizens and stakeholders about the perceived quality of local landscape environments. Moreover, the solution creates a platform where citizens and stakeholders can act together in matters arising from collected information – for example, stimulating a local clean-up day.

To sum up, the solution empowers grassroots change by giving citizens the power and responsibility to rate

the state of their surrounding environment, and may greatly improve their motivation to act.

You can try the solution simply by clicking <https://m.envirate.net>

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[www.amazon.com/cross-national-Environmental-Worldviews-organizations-individuals/dp/1523947160](http://www.amazon.com/cross-national-Environmental-Worldviews-organizations-individuals/dp/1523947160)

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Today, we are used to rating hotels, food, travel - let's do the same for the whole environment!

**envirate**

Giving Value to our Environment

**envirate** **Problem**

While a huge amount of information is nowadays available on the main environmental issues, there is a huge gap between the possession of environmental knowledge and people's environmental actions.

Even though people know a lot about the problems, the state of landscapes are too often getting worse.

**We need a new approach to motivate citizens to care for their landscape, and to improve the participation of local communities**

**envirate** **Vision**

People can create with their smartphones a real-time living world map of the state of the local environment.

Local Environment + Environmental awareness + Smartphone = Less environmental degradation + Higher environmental awareness + Sustainable business and political choices

**envirate** **Userbase Forecast:**

Millions of people worldwide

Compare: Facebook today has 1.18 billion daily (1.8bn monthly) users – this all happened in just 8 years

people with smartphones  
people with smartphones and high environmental concerns  
potential userbase  
envirate users

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Ayappi Usui et al. (2003) Proenvironmental behavior and attitudes: An international comparison



## Solution

A smartphone app EnviRate allows you to give ratings on the environment wherever you go

People will monitor unwelcome / welcome changes in the state of the environment

## envirate

Imagine if you had a map where massive number of people had rated their local state of the environment

Good 8 - 10  
6 - 8  
4 - 6  
2 - 4  
Bad 0 - 2

If you were a tourist travelling to this country, to which city would you choose to go?

If you were a local in IndustryCity, wouldn't you give some pressure to the political decision makers of your city: 'why are we lagging behind'?

## envirate

Sometimes there are conflicting interests regarding the landscapes...

## envirate

When building up a mine, it's not only the mine area that will be affected - the impact area can be vast.

### Talvivaara mine stains river orange

The mine has been involved in a string of environmental mishaps ... and PMJ focuses ... for more than six months.

What if you could take here your mobile phone, click the app which allows you to rate the state of your current environment?

## envirate

When people give constantly their opinions on the local state of the environment, the effect of unwelcome changes can be detected

8 - 10  
6 - 8  
4 - 6  
2 - 4  
0 - 2

If you were an environmental authority (responsible for permissions to this mine) or a political decision maker - wouldn't you be alarmed about such a unwelcome change?

## Users

Locals Tourists

We have lived by this lake most of our lives. Things have not always been the same. We want to feel our lake and report if something happens.

We are tourists, and we want to use our personal trips also for the common good - thus, we rate all the places we visit

I think this place deserves my top ratings!

## envirate Health hazards

Most urban citizens are daily exposed to excessive noise levels. This has enormous health effects

500 000 Europeans are estimated to experience a premature death because of bad air quality.<sup>1</sup> About 1.6 million people in China die each year from heart, lung and stroke problems because of incredibly polluted air, especially small particles of haze

With EnviRate: ...HEAR !

With EnviRate: ...BREATHE !

## envirate Shrinking parks

In 2030, 60% of the 9 bn. people in the world will live in an urban environment. Urban environment is changing: green areas of most cities are diminishing.

Bangalore:

Istanbul: people started massive protests when decision-makers wanted to wipe out the last park

With EnviRate green areas and landscapes have been proven to have an exceptional value for the local people > decision-making



**envirate** Landscapes

You can rate in any environment - Natural or Urban

**envirate** How to scale your ratings:

**LOOK** (natural environment)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1,2 3,5 6,0 9,1 10,0

**envirate** How to scale your ratings:

**LOOK** (urban environment)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1,2 3,5 6,0 9,1 10,0

**envirate** How to scale your ratings:

**HEAR**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1,2 3,5 5,3 7,3 9,1 10,0

**envirate** How to scale your ratings:

**BREATHE**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1,2 3,5 5,3 7,3 9,1 10,0

**envirate** EnvirACT: just click one button to see what environmental activities are around

- join the activities, feel the fun and social empowerment!

Environmental activities are not only for so-called environmentalists!

Your tourist trips will never be the same again

Great for the participation of local communities for landscape protection

**envirate** Competitive landscape

Innovation based on rating things

YELP  
Tripadvisor  
UberEATS  
Urbanspoon  
People

**envirate**

First in the field  
Based on tested science (PhD 2016)  
No need for scaling up, right away a fully global system  
Ease of use, Free, for any ages  
Gamification  
Ready-to-go userbase over 100.000

Everyone else

Foursquare  
#climate  
Ecoviate  
Farmstand  
Oreoco

Innovation based on Environmental information

UNIVERSITY OF TURKU  
**PENTTI MALASKA FUTURES AWARD**

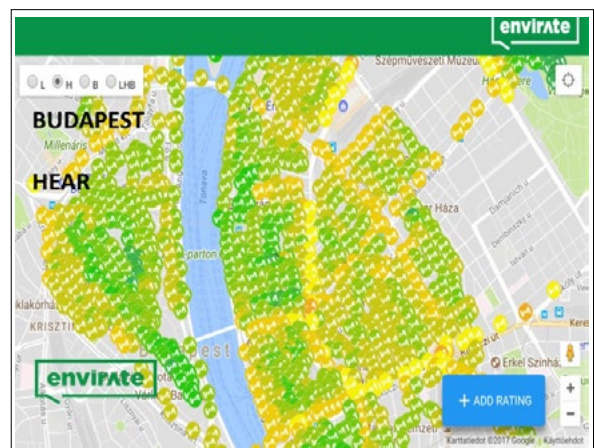
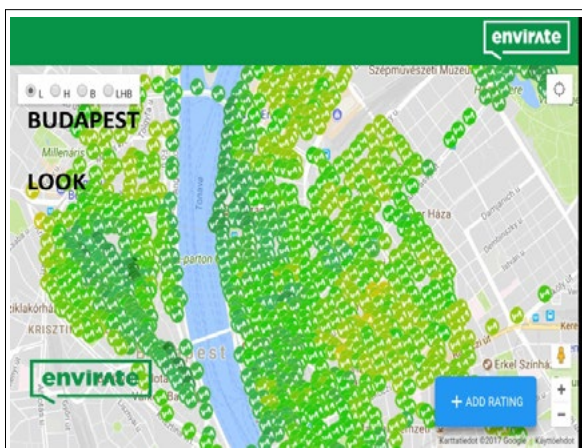
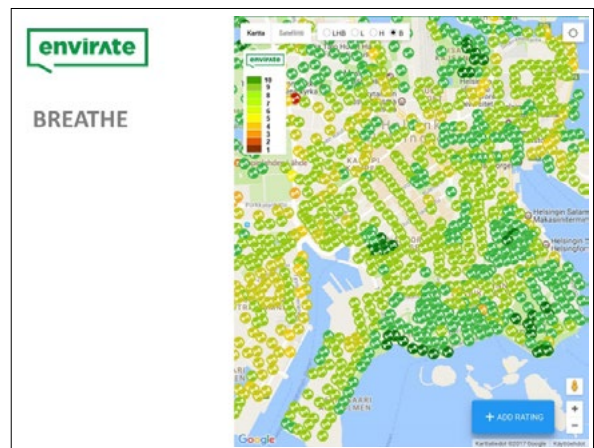
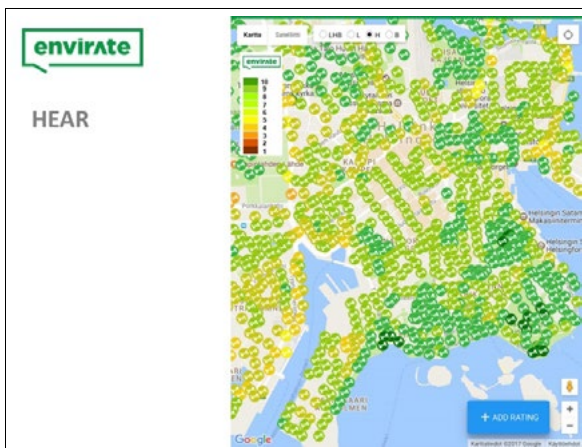
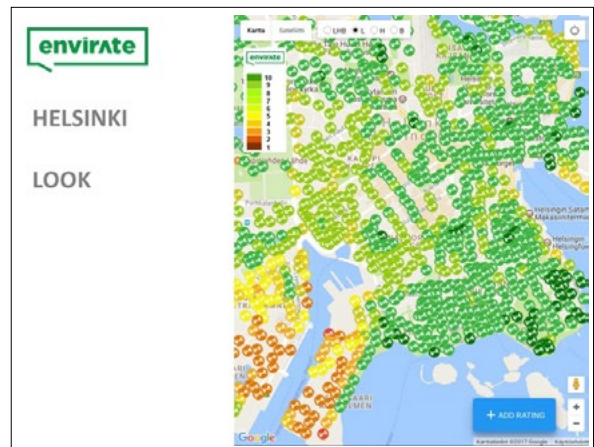
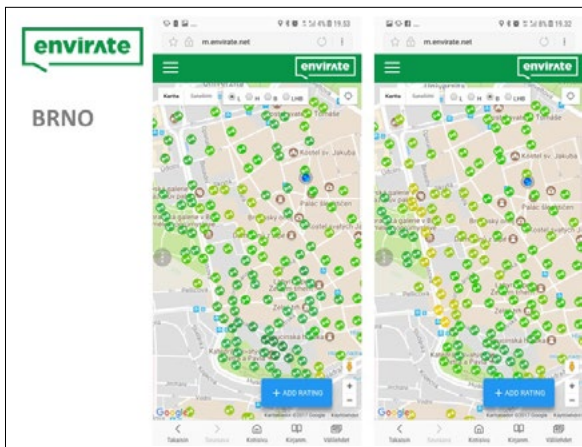
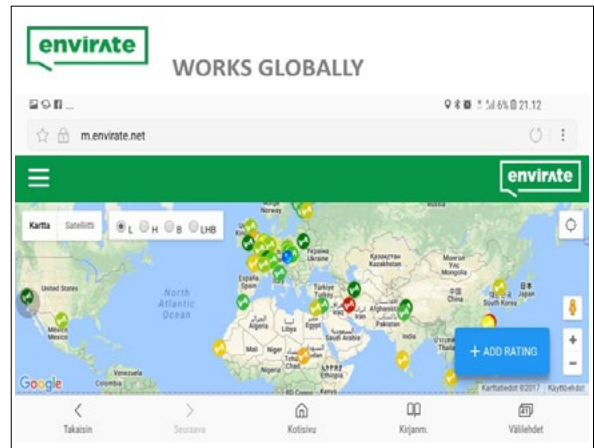
Turun yliopisto  
University of Turku

June 14, 2017

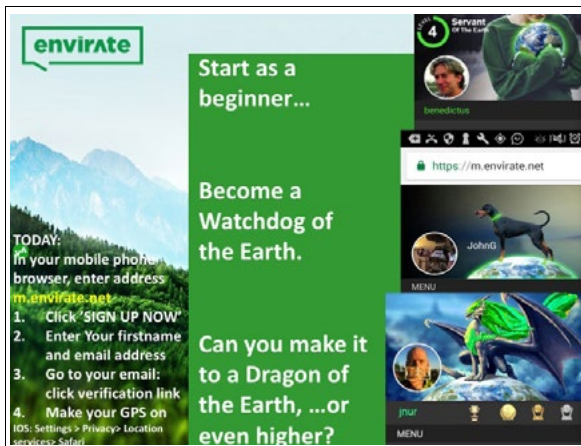
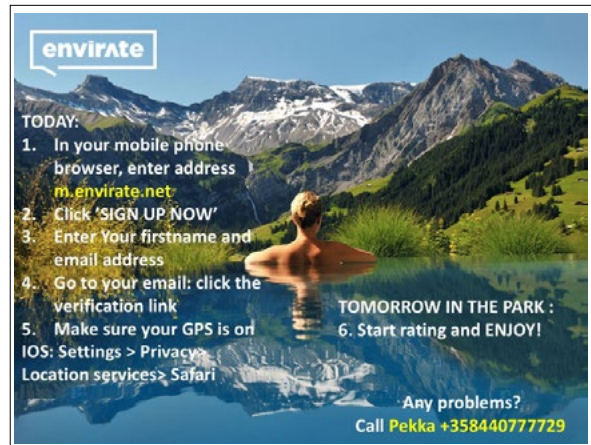
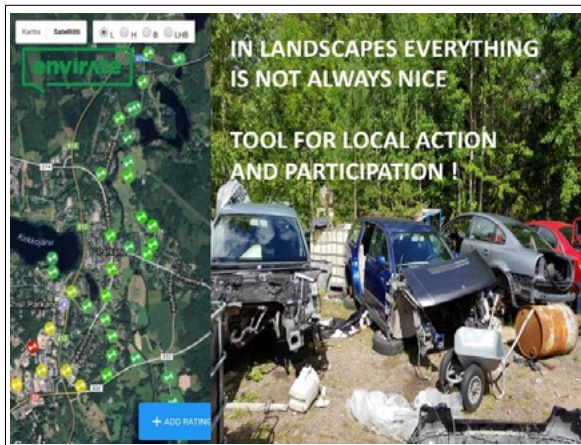
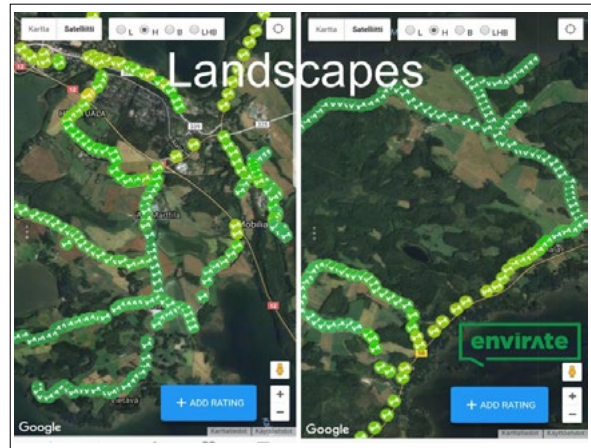
**The University of Turku Pentti Malaska Futures Award winner is new digital invention Envirate**

The first Pentti Malaska Futures Award is awarded to the Finnish startup Envirate which is developing a mobile application for assessing the state of the environment. The goal is to develop an













**General debate / Débat général**  
**Experiences taking into account  
the landscape dimension  
at the local level**  
**Expériences prenant en compte  
de la dimension paysagère  
au niveau local**



## GEORGIA

# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention on urban planning documentation and issues of landscape management

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**Mrs Marina Tumanishvili**

*Architect Urban Planner, Chief Specialist, UNESCO and International Relations Unit, National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation, Georgia*

**T**he European Landscape Convention has a great importance for all countries which have ratified it, including Georgia. This convention facilitates and encourages these countries to consider the importance and value of landscapes in their territory, not only at the country level but throughout Europe. Such a global vision plays a major role in appraising the value of landscapes and promoting higher quality protection.

The improvement of mechanisms for protection of landscapes in the territory of each State is available at the local level, on the platform of the convention, both in the implementation of its provisions and the regulation of legislative, education, agriculture and tourism development, and the development of urban planning documents. One of the most important issues in the development of national landscape protection policy is ensuring that the convention is intended for a wide range of communities and their promotion. It is necessary to raise awareness among the population that, with protection, management and planning of the valuable landscapes of their region, cities or villages, they are doing a great job not only at the local level but also for European landscapes, and this has universal value. Much still needs to be done in this direction. Not everyone is aware that neglect and inappropriate treatment of surrounding landscapes damages not only one's own country but the entire European family.

Regarding the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, it has been absorbed into legislative acts of Georgia, in particular in the project of the Cultural and Natural Heritage Code. We have also initiated and promoted the implementation of urban development documentation by the Government of Georgia on the territory of different municipalities, for areas with valuable landscapes. In particular, the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia announced competitions for the elaboration of spatial-territorial planning documentation for various municipalities in 2016-2017.



The importance of the urban documentation should be noted in connection to landscape protection and management issues, as land use issues are defined within the urban planning documents. Urban Land Use Master Plan (ULUMP) documents are processed by law, including the legislative basis of cultural heritage, environmental regulations and conventions that have been ratified by Georgia. The existence of ULUMP in the context of local democratic processes facilitates effective development of the regions of Georgia and their municipalities. Land use regulation guarantees the protection of the valuable landscape at the local level when separate municipal areas are concerned.

Outstanding examples of exceptional mountain landscapes are an important part of the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as the Tentative List of nominations. Georgia is represented by three nominations in the main World Heritage List. These are the historical monuments of Mtskheta, Zemo Svaneti-village Chazha and Bagrati-Gelati. The role of landscape in the Mtskheta nomination is uncertain. In order to protect the unique landscapes around the historical monuments of Mtskheta, according to the Georgian legislation, the historical landscape protection zone has been established by the relevant regime. Unique landscape is one of the major criteria that qualify the representation of Zemo Svaneti-Chazhashi in the World Heritage List. The role of the landscape is very important in the nominations presented by Georgia for the Tentative List, including Mta-Tusheti region (Category: Mixed). It is also worth mentioning the nomination of Colchis Wetlands and Forests (Category: Natural).

In the context of problematic issues, it should be noted that the increase in tourism flows in areas with valuable landscapes requires a rapid growth of tourism infrastructure. Development of tourism infrastructure, in turn, requires appropriate urban planning documentation, as this document regulates the main issues of land use. The development of urban documentation is, in some cases, far behind tourism development, for example in Svaneti, which is very

popular with tourists. The increasing flow of tourists has led to the need for more residential areas and tourist infrastructure development. In response to the new challenges, processes were implemented without proper regulation and now threaten the issue of the protection of unique landscapes. The unauthorised new buildings (in most cases without permit documentation), initiated by local people, threaten the preservation of the unique landscape. Taking into consideration the situation, the Government of Georgia announced a moratorium on new construction until the processing of appropriate ULUMP documentation on the territory of the village Chazhashi, which is on the UNESCO Heritage List. The resolution "About the introduction of a special regime of urban regulation in Cultural Heritage Protection Zones of Mtsheta municipality" is in force until 31 December 2018.

Regarding the issue of the development of a national landscape policy, it could be said that this is very important for Georgia. Special attention should be paid to the improvement of landscape protection mechanisms while developing such a policy. In this context, it is important to raise public awareness. Under Georgian legislation, issues of landscape protection are presented in various legislative spheres, including the Law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage and Environment. Developing a national landscape policy will bring forth the importance of existing regulations in these laws and will help to present the issues of Georgia's Landscape Protection at a qualitatively higher level. A document defining the national landscape policy will be a message for the population of the importance of preserving and protecting the landscape of Georgia. It would also recognise the State's obligations as a member of the European family, which has ratified such an important document as the European Landscape Convention.

In conclusion, it should be said that Georgia continues its efforts in exploring new approaches, methodologies and best practices for the implementation of European Landscape Convention.

## SPAIN

# How can the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of Spain collaborate at the local level via a specific study on the *dehesa* landscape

**Mrs Carmen Caro**

Senior Officer, Co-ordinator of the National Plan of Cultural Heritage,  
Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, Spain

Spain is a very decentralised State, in which the 17 autonomous regions have many competencies and are quite independent, especially in areas such as education or culture. These autonomous communities are the ones that co-ordinate with local administrations, although for areas in which the villages are very small (occurring in many parts of the State) some common services are provided by the Provincial Councils (*Diputaciones*), an administration of provincial dimensions and responsibilities.

In addition to this, some areas of interest, such as the *dehesa*, fall under the responsibility of two ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Environment in all themes relating to the exploitation of agriculture, forestry and livestock, as it must follow the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union; and the Secretary of State of Culture, for those aspects relating to the cultural heritage of the *dehesa*.

But what is the *dehesa*? It is supposed to be a typically Mediterranean landscape, although it is found on both Spain's shores, but it is more extensive in Spain and to a lesser extent Portugal. It is characteristic for its combined exploitation as it includes:

- ▶ agriculture, for its exploitations of dry land farming or for pasture;
- ▶ forestry, supposed to include the autochthonous tree species of the peninsula such as *Quercus Robur*, *Quercus ilex* or *Quercus suber* (which produces cork);
- ▶ livestock, again exploiting the autochthonous breeds such as the Iberian pig (famous world-wide for its ham), the retina cow, merino sheep (again famous world-wide since the Middle Ages), bulls (fighting bull), etc.;
- ▶ wild animals such as wild boar, deer, red partridge (*Alectoris rufa*) for big and small game hunting;
- ▶ other types of exploitation: mycology, apiculture, etc.

At the same time the *dehesa* is a landscape where some of the more protected species live, such as the Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) and certain varieties of eagles, such as the *Aquila adalberti*.

The *dehesa* is one of the most extended types of landscapes in Spain (>3m hectares), more than the vineyard (1m hectares) or the olive grove (2.4m hectares), but there is no global study on its cultural heritage, although there are many partial or regional studies.

Thus, conversations were held with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Environment on how to address a project on cultural heritage of the *dehesa*, and they asked us to develop an integrated and in-depth study, because its survival depends on the identification of the peoples with their landscape: as a result its cultural resources will be better known, and their interest in cultural facts and assets will increase.

The project intends to provide the means to safeguard and promote its cultural manifestations, both tangible and intangible and, as a consequence, its preservation. It is oriented to landscape, its people and the villages, thus it is intended to be known at national, regional and local level.

As this study goes beyond the Cultural Heritage National Plan, it will be approached in collaboration with the Traditional Architecture National Plan and the Safeguard of Intangible Cultural Heritage National Plan. This project is intended to be finished by 2019. What do we expect of the content? The content will be divided into eight chapters:

- ▶ distribution of the landscape of the *dehesa*;
- ▶ its nature (climate, water, geography, vegetation and forestry, pastures, flora and fauna, domestic and wild);
- ▶ the *dehesa* as cultural heritage (how it was developed during the Middle Ages as a result of the conquest, associated with aristocracy and church, castles and monasteries, and thus its great extensions, its transformation following the sale of church lands during the nineteenth century, sale of the properties during the twentieth century and changes of property until modern times);
- ▶ organisation of the landscape: combined use of the *dehesa* described above;
- ▶ settlements: houses, villages and towns, interchange and communication, markets, fairs and transhumance);
- ▶ human relations: society and its peoples (social structure, work and professions, their tools, guilds and associations, political

relations, communal activities such as markets, festivities and their cycles, gastronomy);

- ▶ perception of the landscape (individual: painting, photography, films, literature, poetry, music, etc. and collectively: museums, interpretation centres, non-governmental organisations);
- ▶ value of the landscape (both tangible and intangible);
- ▶ conclusions (legislation, existing or to be developed; potentials, existing or to be developed);
- ▶ proposals and safeguarding.

For results, the following are anticipated: i) a study of its social manifestations, both tangible and intangible, with its unities of landscape; ii) the identification of protected elements related to the *dehesa*; iii) a strategic plan for the safeguarding and management of the *dehesa* as cultural landscape; iv) a book; and v) a video.

It will be developed and implemented following the lines traced by the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.



## SLOVENIA

# The landscape dimension at the local level

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**Mrs Jelena Hladnik**

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

**S**lovenia is a State with some of the most diverse landscape, and remains an oasis of intact nature. Both nature and landscape are a reflection of human adaptation to nature and socio-economic conditions. Over time, the interaction of natural processes and human activities has created the diverse and wonderful landscapes that are so important for Slovenian people, its economy and its international reputation. Within the area of our country, numerous exceptional patterns of land-use are characteristic for the different forms of physical geography that have evolved.

Our landscape is important to us for many reasons. It provides pleasant surroundings, attractiveness, and an important amenity for the everyday quality of people's lives. Slovenian landscape is valued for its natural beauty and attractiveness, and for providing a strong sense of place both locally and regionally, and thus a part of our national identity. Some of our landscapes are considered national icons.

Unfortunately, this image of Slovenia is changing rapidly because of the choices society makes about built development and land management. The scale and speed of change have increased with technological progress – but this can be positive, if it is well planned and managed.

Nevertheless, landscape is the most recognisable quality and has an extensive value to Slovenia. It is a shared resource for everyone. It provides a living history of Slovenia's past and inspiration of the Slovenian nature and culture to its people. Slovenian landscapes offer relaxation, challenge, inspiration and an opportunity to experience first-hand our natural and cultural heritage. The landscape provides a wide range of social and health benefits and underpins the Slovenian economy. Slovenian landscapes and wildlife attract tourists from near and far, and are consistently given as the top reasons for visiting the country. In the competitive global market, our landscape is a key part in promoting Slovenia as a desirable location, attractive to businesses and their employees.



People's views and perceptions of landscape are an essential part of the drive to look after it. Looking after our landscape is a responsibility shared by us all. Looking after our landscape is not about preserving all landscapes in their current form: this unique resource should be looked after for the benefit of future generations.

One of the challenging tasks is for us to find a common approach for sustaining the landscape through the promotion of co-operation, at national and local level, among governments, local communities, and all other stakeholders, for increased public participation in the decision-making process. This means that we must follow, at the local level, an integrated and holistic approach to plan and ensure early involvement of the local communities in this process. By working together, national bodies, planning authorities, communities and developers can maintain and enhance the diversity and quality of our surroundings, and improve the quality of our landscape.

### **A few words about important projects and activities in Slovenia**

The objective of the project "We are making our landscape" was to educate and raise awareness of the public in general about the landscape, especially children and their teachers.

The "Vital Landscapes" project was implemented through the Central Europe Transnational Territorial Co-operation Programme. The project involved eight Project Partners from seven countries, including Slovenia, using the case of the Ljubljana Marsh. The Marsh is an exceptional landscape, an area of nature conservation, rich cultural heritage and specific habitats. The project targeted the area of Ljubljana Marsh and focused on exploring the possibilities of marketing landscape as a trademark, in close collaboration

with the local community, as well as potential new stakeholders. Ljubljana Marsh is branding itself, through life and through how people see and feel it.

The aim of the project "Landscape variety" was to prepare guidelines for landscape features that are important for biodiversity conservation in Slovenia. The resulting list of landscape features that are important for biodiversity consists of 18 vegetation, geomorphologic, built and water features. The general recommendations for conservation and management of landscape variety include protection of the identified features and the extensive use of their surroundings, especially on intensively used agricultural land, and they can be implemented through nature conservation and agricultural policy, both at the national and local level.

In April 2017, the month of the Landscape, the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects organised many events dedicated to different landscape issues in different cities and regions of Slovenia. Basic principles that guide their work are, amongst others, to increase public participation, accessibility and the use of local knowledge in landscape management. At local level, they stimulate debate on the future evolution of the landscape and promote a "landscape scale" approach that incorporates landscape interest through the range of strategic plans (including the development plan).

To conclude, we must be aware that the decisions of how we change the landscape today can have a significant impact on the life of generations to come. Many communities are changing the way they live by urbanising or abandoning their landscapes. Once a long lived balance is lost, it is very hard, and also costly, to restore it.

Creating new landscape quality is a very difficult task.

## UKRAINE

# The landscape dimension at the local level

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**Mrs Olena Legka**

*European Landscape Convention National Focal Point, Chief Specialist, Division of Land Resources, Directorate of Natural Resources Protection, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ukraine*

In Ukraine, measures aimed at improving the condition of landscapes are continuously implemented. The main mechanism of protection and sustainable use of landscapes in Ukraine is the development of a national ecological network as an essential part of the Pan-European EcoNet. A suitable legal base was established to regulate this process.

Key legal acts in this field are: Law on the EcoNet of Ukraine and Law on the State Programme on Development of a National EcoNet of Ukraine for the years 2000-2015 (2000).

The main purpose of the programme is to enlarge the land area of the country with natural landscapes to a level sufficient to maintain their diversity, close to their inherent natural state: it shapes their territorially unified system that has been established to provide opportunities for natural routes for migration and propagation of species of plants and animals, in order to ensure the conservation of natural ecosystems, species of flora and fauna, and their populations.

In the time passed since last the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, substantial progress has been made with regard to development of an ecological network for Ukraine, especially at regional and local level.

The number of approved regional programmes and development schemes for ecological networks has increased; as of 1 January 2017, 13 of 27 regions of Ukraine had approved programmes for development of a regional ecological network; 10 regional schemes of development of an ecological network; 47 local schemes of development of ecological networks have been adopted.

During 2015-2016, the number of river sites and areas of natural reserve increased by 93 units with a total area more than 325 000 hectares. Currently, the Natural Reserve Fund of Ukraine covers more than 4.3 million hectares (6.6%), including some marine territories.

In 2010, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Strategy of the National Ecological Policy 2010-2020. To implement the Strategy, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the National Environment Protection Action Plan for 2011-2015.

The Strategy and the National Action Plan, among others, defined targets and tasks pertaining to the protection and sustainable use of landscapes. The National Action Plan includes, among others, Goal 5, "Prevention of loss of biological and landscape diversity and the development of an ecological network".

To achieve this Goal, the following activities are envisaged:

- ▶ conducting scientific research for the development of Dnistrovsky, South-Ukrainian, Siversky-Donetsky, Buzky, Halytsky-Slobozhansky ecological corridors;
- ▶ defining the territories, on which it is planned to create representative and interconnected nature protection territories by 2020, covering at least 17 per cent of Ukraine's terrain and inland waters and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas;
- ▶ creating new, and expanding existing, territories and sites of the nature and reserve fund located both on land and in seawater areas;
- ▶ conducting awareness activities aimed at supporting residents in the creation and expansion of territories and sites of the nature and reserve fund;
- ▶ organisation of training courses and introduction of a new specialisation in the study of ecology, conservation of biological

and landscape diversity in educational institutions;

- ▶ development of a mechanism to promote the conservation of biological and landscape diversity, establishment of ecological networks in all land ownership;
- ▶ extending the area of the national ecological network to 41 per cent of the total territory of the country;
- ▶ approving the consolidated scheme of the ecological network.

Currently the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine is updating the National Action Plan for 2011-2015. The revised version of the National Action Plan (for 2017-2020) is due to be adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Relevant Ministries, regional governmental bodies, municipalities, scientific institutions, civil society organisations and key stakeholders are participating in this process. The above-mentioned National Action Plan envisages, *inter alia*, activities aimed at protection and sustainable use of different landscapes, including those which cannot be included in the National Ecological Network.

In addition, landscape issues have been incorporated into newly-adopted state strategic documents, including sectoral ones, and particularly in draft programmes:

- ▶ the Concept to combat land degradation and desertification (the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2014);
- ▶ the Conception of Rural Development Areas (the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2015).

**Workshop 4 / Atelier 4**

**Local democracy  
for the landscape:  
participation and commitment**

**La démocratie locale  
en faveur du paysage:  
participation et engagement**

**Chairs/Présidentes**

**Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen**

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

**Mrs Klára Salzmann**

*Representative of the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe (IFLA-Europe)  
Czech Chamber of Architects, Committee on Landscape, Water and Biodiversity of  
the Council of Government for Sustainable Development, Czech Republic*





## CYPRUS

# Considering landscape at the grass roots

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**Mrs Irene Hadjisavva**

*Spatial Planning Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of the Interior, Cyprus*

**O**dyseas Elytis, the celebrated Greek poet and Nobel Prize winner, whose love for landscape emerges in all his work, once said: "Landscape is not, as some perceive it, a mere sum of land, plants and water. It is the projection of the soul of a people over matter". Indeed, it is man's collective wisdom, perceptions and needs, in other words the "soul of a people", that drives the actions of humans over nature.

In a period when people struggled to meet their basic needs, and decisions were taken collectively, driven by common wisdom, settlements were built in a compact manner to assure land for agricultural activities, in order to provide food for sustenance. Landscape was managed merely to the extent of allowing for more land to be put to cultivation. Landscape was also the context, scenery and inspiration for spiritual quests. Nature narratives became strongly connected with story-telling and the formation of local identity.

The first time, in the modern history of Cyprus, that a formal decision altered the landscape was during British colonial rule. The construction of terraces supported by dry stone retaining walls that followed ancient traditions, but in a larger scale, met the need for both more cultivable land and for the employment of more local people in a period of economic downturn.

As society became more complex, and the economy shifted from agriculture to services, the level of needs moved upwards. Land from food providers became an economic asset, or commodity. Millennia-long traditions were rapidly changed due to urbanisation, the economic downturn or even acts of war. Intensification of agriculture called for wider terraces, supported by concrete retaining walls. Traditional building materials and techniques were often abandoned in favour of modern ones that alter the image of the landscape. However, not all traditions were changed. Parents would still want to provide a piece of land for their children to build a home. Yet, the house is no longer organically added to the settlement with only the necessary covered space. Now it is a villa on a hill, with gardens and/or swimming pools.

Moreover, in a period of severe economic crisis, new developments provide the much desired investments: taxes for governments, jobs for the unemployed and above all profit for the investors. Golf courses, casino resorts, upscale residential developments in sensitive environments, all disturb the continuity with local tradition.

However, it is clear that landscape, inherited as part of our cultural heritage, cannot be frozen in time. It is constantly evolving as the values allocated to it change in relation to time.

## **Landscape values and local democracy**

### **Landscape cultural values**

Rural communities in Cyprus are represented by local councils with a President and board members who are elected by the residents. The responsibilities of the Local Council are limited to cleaning services and water management. It provides for the allocation of public spaces and infrastructure in co-operation with the district and central government, and participates in the spatial planning process. Finally, it organises cultural and recreational events.

To help us assess the role of the Local Councils in landscape management we need to identify its perceptions. In a survey conducted in June 2017 amongst presidents of local councils, it was established that communities value the heritage aspect of landscape and recognise its significance for the attractiveness of their area (98%). They also relate it to their cultural identity (68%). The vast majority (94%) take pride in their landscape.<sup>4</sup>

In the framework of the Local Development Pilot Project for the Wine villages of Limassol,<sup>5</sup> through the participation process of the Structured Democratic Dialogue Process<sup>6</sup> methodology, a number of fundamental actions necessary for the development of the identified area were related to landscape. Following that, pilot actions relevant to landscape notions were selected and implemented. Under the same methodology, in the framework of the participation process for the drafting of several local plans, the preservation of the environment and other landscape-related issues emerged as popular and fundamental. The development of an area based on the local characteristics is an idea shared by local councils, non-governmental organisations and other bodies alike.

Local Councils agree that improved accessibility and facilitation of visits in the landscape are very important (100%). Thus they initiate projects such as nature trails and picnic sites, with the collaboration and funding of the Forestry Department. Local authorities and communities respond to calls on landscape themes or implement landscape-related activities themselves, in a bottom-up process. The cultural dimension of landscape, or the link between the environment and intangible heritage, is often presented

through festivals throughout Cyprus which celebrate traditional customs related to land and agriculture. Similarly, the European Heritage Days in 2017 are themed; "Landscape: heritage around us" and this is the most popular theme so far.<sup>7</sup>

It seems that local communities are considering landscape, at least in soft matters. But what happens about more complex issues regarding other dimensions of landscape?

### **Landscape: economic values and spatial planning**

One of the most important dimensions of land is ownership. In Cyprus, land ownership is divided into state, private and communal. The largest private owner is the Church of Cyprus, while all forest land is state owned. Most of the agricultural land surrounding settlements is privately owned and highly fragmented since, historically, land has been divided equally between the heirs. Another cause of fragmentation is the land market. People acquire land for agricultural purposes but, most importantly, as an investment in anticipation of a higher return in the future.

After the stock market bubble and subsequent crash of 2000, investors turned to the real estate market. Agricultural land was acquired by big investors, either for the development of up-scale residential complexes, golf courses, hotels and other big-scale projects, or for profit. This trend was followed, in typical herd behaviour, by smaller investors and individuals with the optimism of further price escalation. High returns were accomplished through changes in land zoning during the revisions of spatial plans. Revisions are made every five years, taking into account the requests of local councils.

Upward changes in the zone building ratio result in the progressive rise of land value. Thus, property changed from a 10% to 30% ratio gains a 100% rise in value; from 30% to 60% ratio a further 100% and from 60% to 90% ratio, another 100%. In other words, a plot in an agricultural zone triples in value when included in a residential zone. Land that remains in the 10% ratio agricultural zone, whose adjacent residential zone expands, might benefit up to a 70% rise in its value, due to its new position in relation to the residential zone.<sup>8</sup>

Mainstream economics would argue that the expansion of zones and subsequent rise of supply of buildable land for the same amount of demand would drive prices down. And indeed they do. However, the yield

4. Telephone Survey conducted by the Department of Town Planning and Housing in June 2017 amongst presidents of local councils in rural areas, using a questionnaire with closed-ended questions.

5. The Local Development Pilot Project for the Wine villages of Limassol was conducted by the Department of Town Planning and Housing, under the Local Development Pilot Projects Programme of the Council of Europe in the period 2012-2015.

6. Methodology developed by A. Christakis and J. Warfield used to enable group decision-making when managing complex problems with the participation of many stakeholders.

7. A Joint Project of the Council of Europe and the European Commission involving 50 signatory States of the European Cultural Convention.

8. Data from real estate selling advertisements in the local press analysed in June 2017.

is great enough for the individual owner. Less is more than nothing.

Of course, there are those who value the land for building one's home. Being able to build without the cost of acquiring land at market price might be the difference between the quality of life in living in a big suburban-style house in the community of origin or in a small apartment in the nearby city. It also discourages urbanisation by keeping young families in the area and preserving family and social fabric, to the satisfaction of local councils that see a positive balance in population growth.

This social need was the reason for the adoption of the policy for scattered residential development by the Council of Ministers. This allows the construction of residential buildings outside the development limits of settlements under certain circumstances. These were stricter in the beginning, only to become more flexible under the pressure of developers and investors who saw the policy as a means for cheap land exploitation and maximisation of profit. Even though this policy was meant only as a social measure under the discretion of the planning authority, as building was usually allowed, it came to be perceived by local councils, owners, investors and financial institutions as a vested right.

As a result, agricultural land gained value not due to its real development potential but due to the perceived "right" to build under this policy. Similarly, banks mortgaged these properties with higher estimations due to the same presumption. As the number of scattered residences rose, the impact on the landscape was dramatic and in total contradiction with the General Development Strategy<sup>9</sup> that aims for: "the organised and unified development of settlements, discouraging the scattering of various types of development in areas other than that designated..." a strategy based on the principle of "sustainable development".

The policy, launched in 1991, was amended in November 2016 by the Minister of the Interior, with much stricter provisions. It has proved that what started as a key social policy was gradually transformed, to a great extent, into a profit-aimed practice, while lacking economies of scale in infrastructure and services. Moreover, the impact on the resources of the area undermines the prospects of future rational development.<sup>10</sup> However, just four months later, following a political decision by the Council of Ministers (in the absence of the relevant Minister), driven by political – parliamentary representatives and local councils – and financial pressure, the policy was restored with the aim for its renegotiation.

9. Policy Statement for the Countryside, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Revision 2014.

10. Department of Town Planning and Housing, 2014.

It is interesting to note that strong concerns on the amendment of the policy were expressed by financial institutions. They warned that the new policy provisions would negatively affect the market value of land outside development limits. This would have a significant impact on the values of collateral taken by the credit institutions. Thus, serious effects would occur on their loan portfolios, on provisions for credit risks and, subsequently, their capital adequacy. In a period following a severe banking crisis in 2013, with billions worth of non-performing loans and a painful bail-in, these warnings could not but override environmental concerns. After all, short-term mathematics easily postpones the aim for sustainable development to a later, more convenient, date.

### **Public participation, local democracy and landscape preservation**

Decision-making in planning, in a highly centralised planning system, has become a complex process, imposed by technocrats under the pressure of politicians who, in turn, are often driven by capital interests and micro-politics, as demonstrated in the previous example.

The participation of the community in the decision-making process has diminished from a traditional collaborative model to a mere representation through the local councils. But as times shift again, spatial planning and environmental decision-making needs to move from a non-participatory to an inclusive model. However, effecting this moral and institutional obligation of the central state is quite a challenge.

In order to secure the widest possible public participation within the planning system, new procedures have been introduced since 2007 for the preparation of Development Plans.<sup>11</sup> These include open community meetings, structured democratic dialogue process workshops and written consultations with the public at large (individuals, bodies or authorities), and followed by public hearings. They provide for much wider and officially documented citizen participation in the planning process, based on clearly prescribed procedures, the effects of which will be seen in the near future. Objections to the provisions of the plans that are lodged within a four-month period will be examined by an advisory committee. It could be

11. Prepared by the Planning Board, which is assigned the powers of the Minister of the Interior for the preparation or revision of Local or Regional Plans, and its members include Director Generals of key sectoral Ministries or their representatives, the Director General of the Planning Bureau or his/her representative, the Director of the Town Planning and Housing Department, representatives from the Union of Municipalities, the Union of Communities and the Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber, as well as specialists in the fields of urban and regional planning, the environment and development. They are appointed by the Council of Ministers (the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are also appointed).



noted that both during the preparation and revision of these statutory spatial plans, a report on strategy and guidelines is prepared by the Minister, incorporating the views of local authorities, via a questionnaire completed for that purpose.

On the whole, this practice has brought much needed improvement to the planning system, especially concerning transparency and participation, while at the same time strengthening the integrated and place-based approach. At least, in theory.

Just to give an example, in the context of land use zoning revision for a specific mountainous region,<sup>12</sup> the requests of the local authorities, reflecting individual owners' requests, allocated 29% for the upgrade of nature protection zones and 35% for the upgrade of agricultural zones to residential zones. 18% of the requests were for an upgrade in residential zones, 4% for upgrade in public use zones and only 3% of the requests represented a petition for nature protection or other relevant status.

In total, there was a request for a 37% increase of the area of residential zoning, corresponding to a 35% increase in the carrying capacity of the zones. This translates to the availability of a 10-fold increase of population within the residential area. In reality, the population was reduced by 7% in the last five years.

Moreover, in our survey for the perceptions of local authorities for the landscape value, 24% answered that people should be allowed to build regardless of the zoning. Another 54% believed that the policy for scattered residential development should remain. This policy, described before, was judged by technocrats – spatial planners and environment scientists alike – as destructive for the environment and a drawback for sustainable development. Another 10% believed that big development projects should be allowed, regardless of their impact on the landscape.

It is quite an anomaly that all of the participants responded that landscape should be protected by the State. Even more, 34% answered that the State does not do enough to protect it!

Interestingly, local communities believe that the State does not favour this scattered development for their residents but facilitates larger developments driven by profit. Similarly, technocrats believe that local communities care only about their personal interest and local councils facilitate this, to ensure their re-election, regardless of the impact on sustainable development, and landscape protection in particular.

12. The zoning of the Solea Valley Region was revised by the Department of Town Planning and Housing in 2017.

## Conclusions

The delay incurred in the process of decentralisation and restructuring of local authorities in Cyprus had an indisputably negative impact on the exercise of local democracy. The contribution of provisional and ad hoc committees facilitates institutional participation. It cannot, however, really substitute a legally bound bottom-up approach based on citizen participation, since the participants are few, their involvement temporary and their role only consultative. Beyond the above institutional limitations, according to the relevant technocrats, attempts to encourage public participation in spatial planning in Cyprus face problems of citizen behaviour, awareness and know-how. A typical issue is the fact that both local authorities and the public at large are not prepared to become involved in discussing matters of strategy, and are not willing to place the public interest above personal interest. Another problem is the inability of local authorities to draw up a real, long-term development programme beyond the usual re-zoning requests. Finally, distrust on both sides makes the participation process even harder.

This was observed during the drafting of the Local Development Pilot Project for the wine villages of Limassol. The process of public participation was extensive and all relevant stakeholders were included and facilitated in order to be actively involved. This process proved successful. However, it dealt with "soft" issues such as education, leisure and development prospects and did not deal with private property development issues, the latter being the "hot potato" of sustainable development.

International experience offers a wide selection of more or less successful participatory projects in landscape assessment and planning. However, the majority of such experience does not seem to tackle the main challenges concerning micro-economics as described above. Furthermore, cultural and mentality differences between nations and regions make it difficult to apply expertise to our region from countries which have a participatory and collective culture.

In the eternal dialogue between man and nature, land has become to a great extent a consumption commodity. In order to help the viewer relate once again with the subject of his observation, the cultural value of the landscape should prevail over its economic value. Soft actions, awareness programmes, landscape assessments and other soft projects, backed up by scientific evidence, could lead to a more sensitive sustainable development approach by the communities and their local representatives – but is this enough?



## CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS

### European Landscape Convention and local democracy

Irene Hadjisavva - Adam,  
DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING, CYPRUS



#### CONTEXT

"Landscape is not, as some perceive it, a mere sum of land, plants and water. It is *the projection of the soul of a people over matter.*"

Odysseas Elytis



CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 1



#### CONTEXT



CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 2



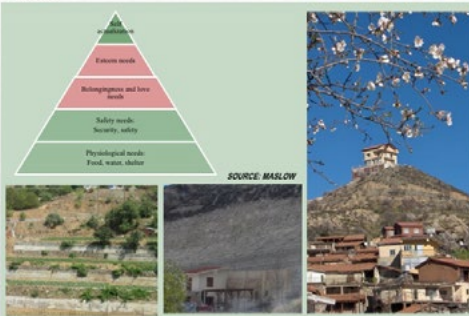
#### CONTEXT



CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 3



#### CONTEXT



CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 4



#### CONTEXT



CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 5



#### LANDSCAPE CULTURAL VALUES



CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 6

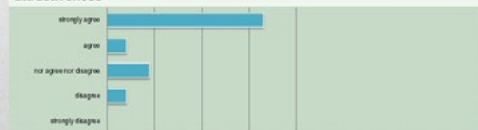


#### LANDSCAPE CULTURAL VALUES

Landscape quality around my village is important for its attractiveness



Architectural heritage quality around my village is important for its attractiveness

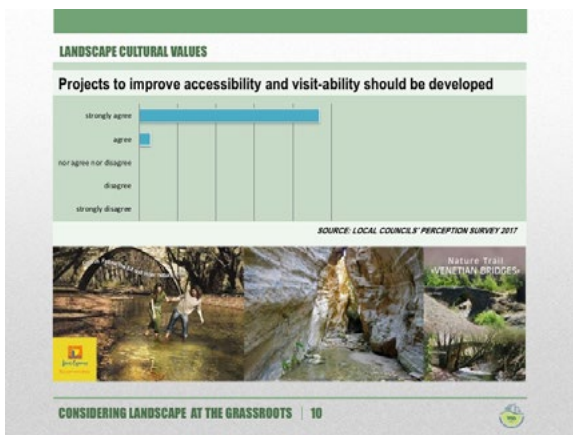
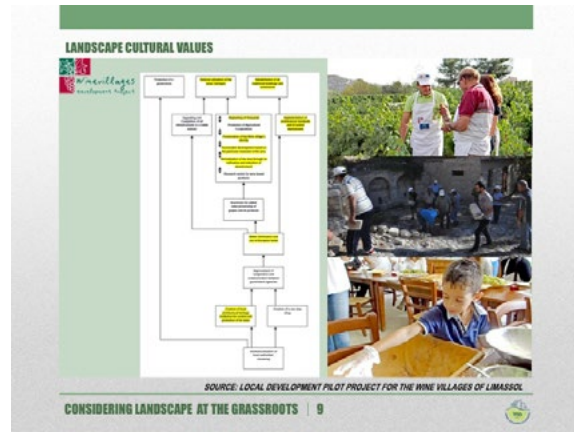
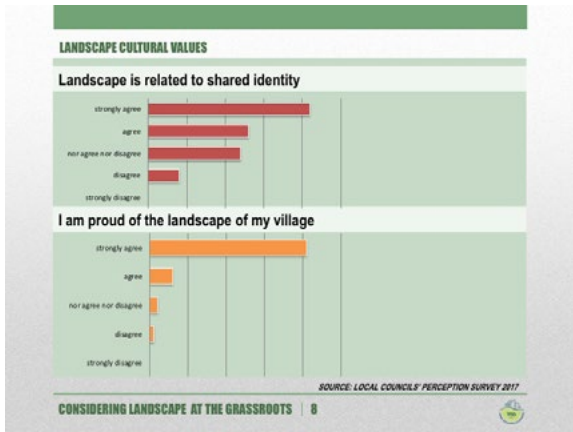


SOURCE: LOCAL COUNCILS' PERCEPTION SURVEY 2017

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 7







### LANDSCAPE ECONOMIC VALUES and SPATIAL PLANNING

"Buy land, they're not making it anymore" Mark Twain

"As soon as the land of any country has all become private property, the landlords, like all other men, love to reap where they never sowed, and demand a rent even for its natural produce." Adam Smith

"Land: A part of the earth's surface, considered as property. The theory that land is property subject to private ownership and control is the foundation of modern society, and is eminently worthy of the superstructure." Ambrose Bierce

"I would say that I bought the land under which Trump Tower sits while playing golf." Donald Trump

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 12

### LANDSCAPE ECONOMIC VALUES and SPATIAL PLANNING

INVESTMENT  
**LAND**

will only double in value in ten years

Don't wait to buy real estate,  
**BUY REAL ESTATE**

**WAIT**

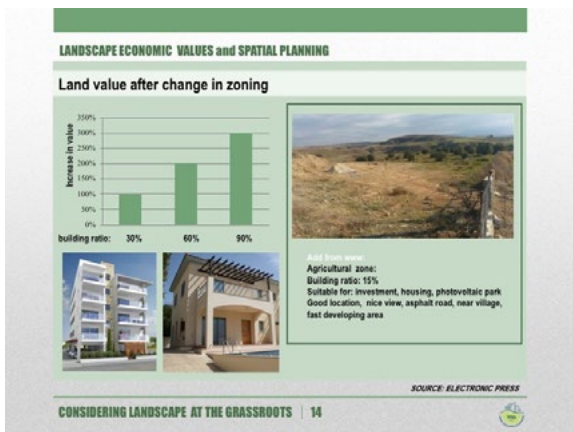
The best investment on  
**EARTH**

is  
**EARTH**

**REAL ESTATE**  
IS AN IMPERISHABLE ASSET  
EVER INCREASING IN VALUE.  
IT IS THE MOST SOLID  
**SECURITY**  
THAT HUMAN INSECURITY HAS  
DEVELOPED. IT IS THE BASIS  
OF ALL SECURITY AND THE  
ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE SECURITY

Revised 1991, 1987, 1982, 1979

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 13



LANDSCAPE ECONOMIC VALUES and SPATIAL PLANNING



CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 16

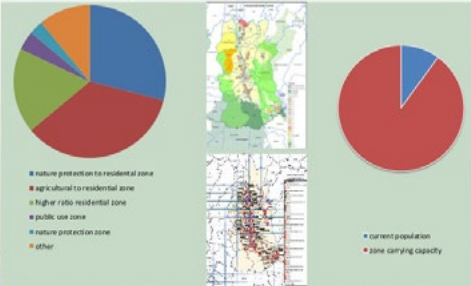
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, LOCAL DEMOCRACY and LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

SOURCE: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECT FOR THE WINE VILLAGES OF LIMASSOL

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 17

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, LOCAL DEMOCRACY and LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

Local authorities requests for zoning revision

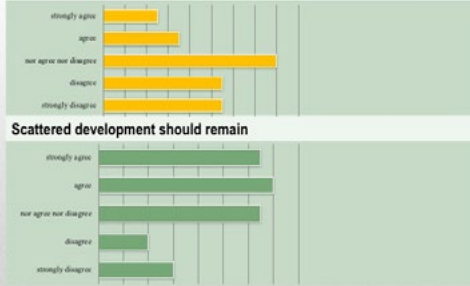


SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 18

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, LOCAL DEMOCRACY and LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

Land owners should be allowed to build regardless of the zoning

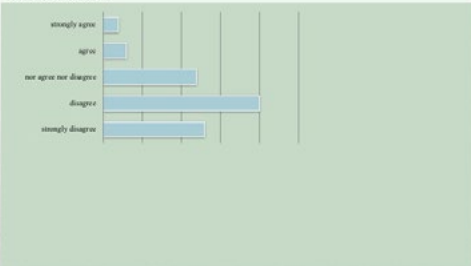


SOURCE: LOCAL COUNCILS' PERCEPTION SURVEY 2017

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 19

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, LOCAL DEMOCRACY and LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

Big development projects should be allowed regardless of their impact on the environment

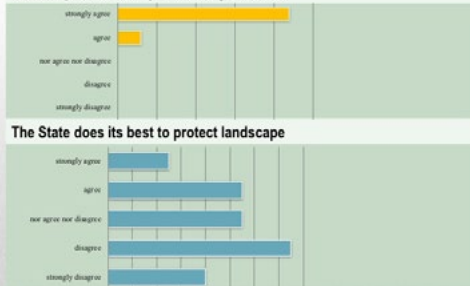


SOURCE: LOCAL COUNCILS' PERCEPTION SURVEY 2017

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 20

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, LOCAL DEMOCRACY and LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

Landscape should be protected by the State

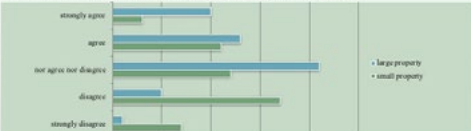


SOURCE: LOCAL COUNCILS' PERCEPTION SURVEY 2017

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 21

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, LOCAL DEMOCRACY and LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

The State facilitates small v large property development



The State manages the equilibrium between landscape protection and development rights



SOURCE: LOCAL COUNCILS' PERCEPTION SURVEY 2017

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 22

CONCLUSIONS

CHALLENGES:

- Limited participation, temporary involvement, consultative role
- Problems of citizen behaviour, awareness and know-how
- Placement of private interest over public interest
- Inability for long-term vision and planning
- Distrust
- Tokenism

CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE AT THE GRASSROOTS | 23



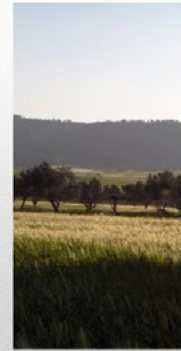
"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed."

"The earth, the air, the land and the water are not an inheritance from our forefathers but on loan from our children. So we have to handover to them at least as it was handed over to us."

*Mahatma Gandhi*



**Thank You**



## BELGIUM

# The Heritage Master Plan as a participative planning instrument for heritage and landscape in Flanders

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**Mrs Sarah De Meyer**

*Senior Officer, Flemish Heritage Agency, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region, Belgium*

**T**he theme of this Meeting – “Local democracy” – closely reflects the intention of the Government of Flanders to focus more explicitly on participation with local authorities, owners, citizens and associations. The Flanders Immovable Heritage policy field formally takes the lead in Flanders in translating the provisions of the European Landscape Convention into policy, and increasingly endeavours to develop participative procedures. The Heritage Master Plan (HMP) provides a very suitable policy instrument for this. At previous Council of Europe Conferences on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, the opportunities offered by the instrument for an innovative participation policy for heritage and landscape have been described several times in the context of the reporting of policy initiatives of the Flanders Region. This Workshop on “Participation and commitment at local level” provides an excellent opportunity to present the first results.

### **The Heritage Master Plan: an innovative instrument**

The Heritage Decree of 12 July 2013, which entered into force on 1 January 2015, introduced the Heritage Master Plan (HMP) as a new instrument for a strategic and, simultaneously, deployment-driven heritage and landscape policy.

The Plan defines a vision on a certain theme or for a certain area and, via the action programme linked to the plan, provides for the deployment of the vision. Essential matters in the realisation of the HMPs include the broad collaboration with other sectors and authorities, the participation of the local population and local players, the focus on deployment and the possible use of instruments that are not generic to the sector.

The Heritage Master Plan has been developed to create a situation in which: i) a broad interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach is paramount; ii) the landscape is not assigned a purely cultural-historic interpretation, and; iii) the landscape as an integral concept remains intact.

As a new plan instrument, the HMP opens the door to a more cross-cutting landscape policy. The instrument allows an integrated approach to the landscape, according to the significance assigned to it by the European Landscape Convention. The development vision, measures and actions are framed in consultation with other sectors and authorities. The integrated approach prevents various players following contradictory aims and colliding with each other during implementation. The possibility of drawing up a cross-sector action programme satisfies the integration with other policy sectors requested in the European Landscape Convention.

### **Legal framework**

The legal framework around the HMP and action programme is described in the Heritage Decree, but no procedure has (as yet) been described for the drafting and approval of the plan and programme. There is currently no legal obligation to obtain opinions or organise a public enquiry. The preparatory documents of the decree do, however, clearly state that the HMP shall arise via participation but the way in which the necessary consultation and participation is organised has intentionally not been prescribed.

The legislation offers sufficient room for experimentation, which is an advantage in the current pilot stage. This means that, during the first few years, we can undertake the necessary pioneering work. Two HMPs are currently being drafted. The evaluation of the process and the results of these pilot projects will show whether it is necessary or desirable to include further rules, or at least some legal-administrative consultation obligations in the legislation. In the meantime, a methodological framework offers some help when determining the process approach and organising collaboration and participation in practice.

### **Methodology for the drafting of a Heritage Master Plan**

In October 2016, the Minister validated the first version of a methodological framework for drafting an HMP. The intention is to refine this methodology further in the future, based on the experience with the current pilot projects and insight gained. The methodology is available to all stakeholders, so that everybody closely or more distantly involved in drafting an HMP knows from the very start how it is conceived. Transparency offers the guarantee for a high-quality process approach.

### **General approach versus customisation**

The methodology sketches the process and discusses the general principles for laying out a participation pathway. The starting-point is that stakeholders are involved in an early stage with the preparation and elaboration of the vision. The various stages and steps

described are based on a theoretical logic but this cannot always be followed in practice. It is obvious that the wide variety of themes and areas for which an HMP can be drawn up require a customised approach. Yet the general approach must take place in the same way for all HMPs and it is appropriate to create as much clarity as possible for all participants in the process. The methodology is a handy guide, but is certainly not a straightjacket.

### **Organising participation**

A characteristic of an HMP is that various stakeholders participate in its realisation. Organising a participative pathway demands customisation and thus it cannot be standardised. Participation takes on many guises, depending on the context and the target group. It is useful to plan the participation pathway in advance with a participation plan, and to register the course of the participation pathway concurrently in a communications logbook. Such a logbook is already used in Flanders in other participation plan processes (for example, regional spatial implementation plans for the demarcation of the natural and agrarian structure, complex investment projects, etc.) under the name "process memo" and indicates when, how and to what degree the participation has influenced decision-making. The participation plan clarifies the rules for the stakeholders, which is important for managing expectations, and offers them insight into decision-making. It describes the pathway that will be taken, names the players, the moments and the way in which they will be involved and indicates how the information is made available for drafting an HMP. In the course of the process, the participation plan evolves into a logbook in which the process already undertaken is described. That logbook is a public document which makes the decision-making transparent.

### **Main lines of the process pathway**

The drafting of an HMP takes place via certain stages: agenda; scouting; planning; study; and plan development:

- ▶ the process starts with placing the project on the internal agenda which results, in principle, in a politically-approved decision;
- ▶ the scouting stage is intended to refine the objectives for the plan and to plan the further progress of the process. During this stage, the project's chances of success are estimated by making an inventory and analysis of the players and the factors that influence these chances of success. This stage results in a declaration of intent signed by the project partners. The declaration of intent describes the "what and how" of the project and gives a general expression to the commitment that the partners will make as the process develops;

- ▶ during the planning stage, the plan of approach is made even more specific and the communications and participation strategy is mapped out. This stage results in a project memo, a communications plan, and a participation plan. If binding agreements must be made between the project partners, they can draw up and conclude a partnership agreement together;
- ▶ the study stage is intended to plug any knowledge gaps based on the formulation of the problem. It results in a study report and a supplemented communications logbook;
- ▶ a broadly supported proposal for an HMP arises during the plan development stage. Various versions of the plan are drawn up during this iterative stage.

The approval stage results in an HMP approved by the Government of Flanders and, preferably, in an action programme approved by the project partners. This lays down the timing, financial implications and responsibilities for the implementation of measures.

The process ends with a concluding evaluation stage. The evaluation of the course of the project results in a final report and a learning points report.

The output of each stage is formalised, in the sense that an agreement exists over these products. When an approved action programme is linked to an approved HMP, the implementation and monitoring can begin after the approval. The drafting of the action programme cannot run completely parallel with the drafting of the vision but, ideally, should reflect it closely. It is, however, also possible to make this action programme only after the approval of the HMP.

### **Pilot projects**

Currently, we are gauging the possibilities of the HMP using two pilot projects. In both cases, the intention is to develop a vision with all stakeholders and to translate this into actual actions and measures. One of the projects is thematic and focuses on the preservation and management of standard-tree orchards as a characteristic landscape element for the Haspengouw region. The second project is area-focused and studies, at a very local scale, how the preservation and management of underground and above-ground marl heritage can be reconciled with each other.

We played the participation card at the very start of these two projects. The signing of the declaration of intent by the project partners can provoke the necessary press attention and expresses the degree of willingness of the partners. In 2017, all studies were completed, so that we could submit a well-founded and widely supported vision to the responsible political leaders in 2018, based on them.

### **Traditional orchards in Haspengouw: a thematic Heritage Master Plan**

In the late 19th century, the upswing of commercial fruit production in Haspengouw, a rural region (868 sq km) in the south-east of Flanders, sculpted a unique cultural landscape dominated by traditional, extensive high-stem orchards which combined cattle breeding and fruit production. Since the 1950s, the agricultural intensification led to a conversion to more productive low-stem orchards. The decline over a few decades of the original area of traditional orchards to about 10% had a severe impact on landscape quality and brought the high-stem orchards to public attention. Over time, the perception of the function of high-stem orchards shifted from pure agriculture production benefits towards a multifunctional landscape element that supplies a broad range of ecosystem and cultural services which are important for regional identity and tourism. This transition generated a policy gap for the preservation of high-stem orchards: while these orchards are at the intersection of several policies, there is a lack of specific measures addressing their preservation. Furthermore, there is an uneven distribution between the benefits and burdens of preserving the high-stem orchards and they remain under pressure due to urbanisation and agricultural intensification. The tension between economic devaluation and societal appreciation of high-stem orchards in Haspengouw, as well as the multiple interests of different stakeholders, calls for an integrated approach, adapted to the specific regional singularity and the needs of these landscape elements.

The aim for this project is to create a tailored policy framework and societal encapsulation for the region-specific preservation and management of traditional orchards in the contemporary landscape.

### **Historical marl quarries in the town of Riemst: a geographic Heritage Master Plan**

The marl quarries in Riemst arose primarily in the Middle Ages when building stones were quarried there on a large scale. Numerous historic buildings are largely constructed in local marl: churches, rectories, public buildings, large square courtyard farms, but also more modest village dwellings. The centuries-long exploitation created an underground system of passages extending over dozens of hectares. This patrimony is unique in Flanders, as testified by the various listings as monument, conservation areas or cultural-historic landscape by the Flanders Heritage policy field. But the management of this vulnerable heritage is enormously challenging for the municipality. The quarries are unstable in certain places and not only pose a risk for general safety but also attach a mortgage to the future of the above-ground buildings, and of the heritage in particular. The instability



can be solved technically by filling in the quarries, but that is not feasible everywhere because of the high costs. In addition, landfills are, of course, detrimental to the underground heritage.

The aim of the project is to make an affordable, well-supported and achievable vision for the stability problem of the marl quarries, with maximum retention of the heritage present both above and below the ground, and with maximum regard for public safety. Residents, managers, users, experts and other players are actively involved in anchoring local knowledge, perception and experiences into the process.

## **Conclusion**

The Heritage Master Plan is conceived based on the principles of the European Landscape Convention and the Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society. Although the legislation does not include any mandatory participation, the current pilot projects prove that the stakeholders are closely involved and that the public can also actively participate. The heritage communities thus play an essential role in the appreciation, management and unlocking of heritage, and in the realisation of the HMP.

In its design, the HMP also addresses the objectives of the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century. With Strategy 21, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe wish to reinforce the fundamental role that heritage plays in society and, on the other hand, allow heritage and its care to be the subject of participative processes, whereby as

many players as possible are involved and the heritage communities can play an important, proactive role.

Society rightly has high expectations for this new and promising policy instrument. Although the initiated pilot projects are not yet completed and the number of results are, at the moment, relatively restricted, it is remarkable that authorities, associations, local communities and citizens can be readily made enthusiastic and that the collaboration generates a dynamism on the ground. The signing of the declaration of intent is a key moment in the process, but our experiences teach us that a considerable preparation time is necessary to run through all the administrative steps and to convince all parties of the fact that a declaration of intent is necessary to give the partnership a more formal and less non-committal character. Despite their readiness and enthusiasm to collaborate on the HMP, some partners are still somewhat reticent in this area since the drafting of the HMP is not their responsibility.

The finality of the HMP is, however, in the approval of the action programme, in which each partner can provide actions and measures to the best of his ability. The implementation of those measures cannot be legally enforced, but we expect that the participation process will induce the partners to accept the responsibility for implementing the development vision together, in mutual trust and confidence.

The future will prove whether the instrument succeeds in the aim to establish a true "landscape democracy", as intended by the European Landscape Convention.



## Content

1. **Heritage Master Plan and Action Programme**
  1. Legal framework
  2. Methodology
2. **Pilot projects**
  1. Traditional orchards in the region of Haspengouw
  2. Historical limestone quarries and mines in the town of Riemst
3. **Conclusion**

## 1. The Heritage Master Plan and Action Programme

## Legal Framework

- ▶ Immovable Heritage Decree 12/7/2013
- ▶ Evolution of limited participation to cross-sectoral consensus to **landscape democracy**
- ▶ Heritage Master Plan = new instrument
  - integrated landscape approach
  - general landscape care
  - participation on governmental level but also with all stakeholders, including local communities and land owners
  - not legally binding but an agreement: Action Programme

## What does the Decree say?

- ▶ Thematic or geographic
- ▶ Heritage values as starting point
- ▶ Vision on future development
- ▶ Implementation by an Action Programme and a broad range of instruments (not only heritage instruments)
- ▶ Approval of the vision by the Flemish Government, revisable at any time
- ▶ Sectoral proposal for spatial planning and land development

**Aim:**

- more participation and transparency in decision-making
- generate supported solutions for more complex challenges

## Methodology

- ▶ **Challenges:**
  - General methodology for all Heritage Master Plans but allowing for enough flexibility to adapt the approach to specific needs (themes/areas)
  - Involvement of stakeholders early in the process
  - transparency
- ▶ Validation by the minister in C...

## How to draw up a HMP?

- INITIATION**
- EXPLORATION** ▶ Stakeholder analysis
  - declaration of commitment
- PLANNING** ▶ Define project scope together with primary partners
  - project plan + communication plan + participation plan
- RESEARCH** ▶ sectoral research intensive consultation of all stakeholders
  - research rapport + process note V.1
- VISIONING** ▶ Making choices together with all stakeholders
  - draft HMP/AP + process note V.2
- VALIDATION** ▶ Validation by primary partners and Flemish government
  - approved HMP/AP + process note V.3
- EVALUATION** ▶ Evaluation of the process
  - final report
- EXECUTION** ▶ Execution of Action Programme

## 2. Pilot projects

## When will we use the Heritage Master Plan?

- ▶ Broad interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach is paramount
- ▶ The landscape is not assigned a purely cultural-historic interpretation
- ▶ More complex situations involving different interests and stakeholders and need for innovative solutions
- ▶ Two pilot projects
  - Traditional orchards in Haspengouw
  - Limestone quarries and mines in Riemst



## Traditional Orchards in Haspengouw

## Haspengouw

- ▶ Rural Region in the South-East of Flanders (Province of Limburg)
- ▶ 17 municipalities
- ▶ 868 km<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Fruit production & Tourism



## Landscape evolution



Orchard belts around the villages: orchard pastures

## Landscape evolution



- Agricultural intensification (low-stem)
- Urbanisation



## Problems

- ▶ Loss of landscape quality
- ▶ Shift in appreciation → 'Policy Gap'
- ▶ Lack of economic value → uneven distribution between benefits and burdens
- ▶ Neglect and management problems
- ▶ Little Cherry Disease

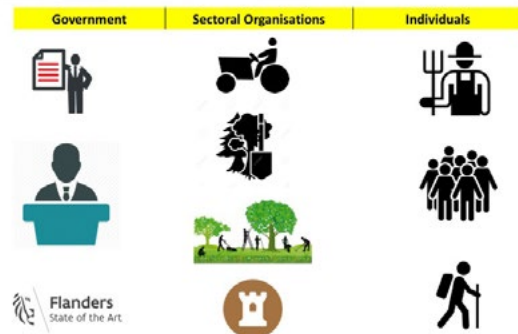


## Initiation



- ▶ Many stakeholders have different interests
- ▶ Need for an integrated approach adapted to the specific regional singularity and needs of the traditional orchards
- ▶ Need for a shared vision
  - Heritage
  - Nature
  - Agriculture
  - Tourism
  - Farmers / owners
- ▶ Need for cross-sectoral actions

## Exploration: Stakeholderanalysis





## Exploration

Initiation → Exploration → Planning → Research → Visioning → Validation → Evaluation → Execution

- ▶ Primary partners: 2 steering committees = decision making
  - Regional committee:
    - × Flemish departments, agencies and research institutions of Heritage, Nature and Forest
    - × Conservation, Land Management, Agriculture, Spatial planning and Tourism
    - × Experts: National Orchards Organization, Regional Landscape Organization of Haspengouw
  - Local Committee
    - × Provincial administrations
    - × Regional Tourist Organization
    - × Local governments (17)
  - Cross-sectoral Research group
    - × Heritage Agency
    - × Institute of Nature and Forest Research
    - × Institute of Agricultural Research



Flanders  
State of the Art

## Declaration of commitment

- ▶ Scope: "We want to **cherish** the traditional orchards as valuable region-specific landscape elements and **work together** on a **sustainable preservation** of these orchards in a **dynamic landscape**"



▶ Cross-professional political commitment

## Planning

Initiation → Exploration → Planning → Research → Visioning → Validation → Evaluation → Execution

- ▶ the Declaration of Commitment is the kick-off for the communication and participation process
- ▶ Project Plan:
  - 2017: Research
  - 2018: Visioning and Action Program
- ▶ Communication Plan and Participation Plan
  - not yet developed
  - Use communication channels of all partners
  - General ideas for participation process:
    - × E-platform for all stakeholders
      - Consultation
      - Crowd sourcing
    - × offline participation moments with special emphasis on owners



Flanders  
State of the Art

## Research

Initiation → Exploration → Planning → Research → Visioning → Validation → Evaluation → Execution

- ▶ Cross-sectoral Research Group + thesis students + ...
- ▶ Research topics
  - Overall overview of landscape evolution and current situation
  - Appreciation of traditional orchards and landscape
    - × Sectoral appreciation (Heritage, Nature)
    - × Ecosystem Services approach
    - × Aspects of traditional orchards
    - × Local appreciation of orchards (as part of the traditional landscape)
  - Screening of (policy) instruments
    - × Evaluation of existing instruments
    - × Bench marking
  - (Motivational research)



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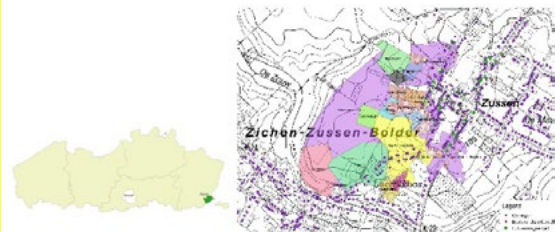
Historical limestone quarries and mines in the town of Riemst



Flanders  
State of the Art

## Situation

- ▶ Small municipality in the South-East of Flanders
- ▶ Only region in Flanders with historical limestone quarries and mines
- ▶ Located underneath the houses



## The limestone quarries

- ▶ Late medieval origin, used as local building stone
- ▶ Later uses:
  - refuge in times of war
  - stock food
  - grow mushrooms



Flanders  
State of the Art

## The limestone quarries

- ▶ Values:
  - Mining landscape (historical as well as aesthetic value)
  - Inscriptions and drawings
  - Home for bats: nature!





## Problems

- ▶ Some parts of the mines are instable: risk to collapse  
→ public safety
- ▶ Impact on people when applying for building permit  
→ condition of stabilization
- ▶ Filling the mines impacts their heritage value and is very expensive



## Initiation



- ▶ Main goal: Develop a vision that strives for a good balance between stabilisation and preserving heritage at a reasonable cost
- ▶ Clarify choices between heritage, nature and public safety

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## Exploration



- ▶ Only two direct partners (governmental level):  
→ The council of Riemst  
→ Agency of Nature and Forestry (Bat protection)
- ▶ Key group  
→ Volunteers research of the mines
- ▶ Other stakeholders:  
→ Stability experts  
→ Inhabitants (including owners)  
→ Other local groups

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## Exploration



- ▶ Declaration of commitment: december 2016  
→ Clear distribution of tasks and agreement of the publication of data  
× Flanders Heritage Agency: Heritage Values  
× Municipality of Riemst: stabilization  
→ Agreement on publication
- ▶ Agency of Nature and Forestry: habitat value  
→ In preparation

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## Planning



- ▶ Project planning  
→ Communication- and participation plan:  
× Introduction to public on press conference of book  
× Consultation about values, concerns, expectations  
→ Inhabitants (including owners): evening/market  
→ Local interest groups: focus groups  
→ Stability experts: focus groups
- ▶ Research:  
→ Input from consultation phase  
→ Heritage, nature and stabilisation
- ▶ Visioning phase  
→ Workshops with evaluation of different scenario's



## 3. Conclusion

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## Participation and commitment

- ▶ Great expectations ...
- ▶ Collaboration on different levels  
→ Importance of declaration of commitment to get the political level involved (press attention)  
→ Every actor can use own instruments  
→ Problem of 'ownership' of HMP
- ▶ Participation of the public  
→ Societal appreciation and needs
- ▶ Commitment  
→ Action Programme is not binding  
→ No monitoring included in process

Thank you

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Flanders  
State of the Art

## NORWAY

# How local democracies are strengthened by the people's voice in the planning: Norwegian Guide on Public Participation in Planning

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**Mrs Trine Nohr**

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

In the field of democracy and landscape in the public planning, we have to aim high to reach where international commitments and ambitious policies direct us. Norwegian politicians are dedicated to this. The Department of Planning within the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has the responsibility for mapping but, at the same time, is in close relation with the main planning authorities, the municipalities and counties.

In the past, public involvement in planning processes was limited; participation tended to reflect an unbalanced power situation where the interests represented the main public authorities and/or private interests with resources. Law regulation was limited to announcing the commencement of the planning process and public hearings. Public participation was only allowed because it was written in law; the public's input was often too late to influence the decision-making.

Norwegian society has changed. There is now more diversity, more individualisation and an emphasis on citizen perspective and human rights, a higher expectation to express preferences. Not because we have to, but because we want to! By involving the public in the early stages of a decision-making process, we apply the voice of expertise and the competence of the public to improve the plans, and recognise the contribution of everyone. Thus, we improve the relationship we have with the public producing a positive impact on the community and legitimate planning effect, and eventually we will have fewer objections or appeals against the final decision.

Following a historical introduction, I will draw your attention to the main topic of the presentation. Firstly, I will give a brief introduction to public participation in Norwegian planning today. Secondly, I will present a tool that represents an implementation of the Norwegian planning legislation and planning system with inclusive moderating methods. Finally, I will give an example on how the European Landscape Convention is implemented in Norway through national guidelines and an inclusive planning approach in the land use planning of a municipality.

## **A sustainable, vibrant society**

The intention of the Norwegian planning system and its legislation is to build sustainable societies. The economic and environmental areas represent important dimensions or values in such a development and, to make it sustainable, the social/human dimension must be included. This requires local democratic involvement which makes the processes vibrant and the solutions sustainable. The Norwegian planning system envisions this. Democracy in planning is also about letting all voices be recognised and heard before final decisions are made.

## **Vibrant democracies**

The current Government, under Prime Minister Erna Solberg, has had a political ambition to strengthen local democracy whilst implementing local government reform. It has launched the project “vibrant democracies” as an initiative to this. The underlying philosophy is that “vibrant democracies” are dependent upon its citizens to take an active role in developing the society. In order to have a vibrant democratic system in place, effective enforcement by its institutions is closely linked to an involving culture and participation capacity of the members of the society. The local democracy will thereby elaborate and deepen itself more efficiently and effectively, being representative and more relevant to the people.

The Norwegian participatory democracy is a democratic system represented by collective decision-making, combining elements from direct and representative democratic systems. The Norwegian planning system represents a democratic arena and a supplement to the representative system. By facilitating close contact with the public, the local authorities manifest the representativeness in the planning process and legitimatise the decision structure.

## **Inclusive planning in the Planning and Building Act**

Inclusive planning is defined by the Official Norwegian Report of the Planning and Building Act (PBA) adopted in 2009, as: “... an individual’s or a group’s right to take part in and influence public assessment and decision-making processes”. An influential/effective involvement in the planning produces a better solution, ensures better local communities, activates and motivates the communities to be involved and has a learning (better common understanding of the challenges and possible solutions involved) and democratic value of its own. The legal intention is to promote sustainable development in the best interest of the citizen, the society and future generations. The prime tool for inclusive planning is the application of inclusive participation provisions under the chapter 5 of the planning principle of “Universal design”

which ensures processes and results that are inclusive. Universal design is articulated in the preamble of the Planning and Building Act and highlights that everyone shall have access to safe and inclusive communities, regardless of demographic background. This approach affirms the necessity of an inclusive process from a strategic phase of the planning up to the projecting phase. Measurements vary in accordance with the intention of the planning and local circumstances.

To ensure the principle of inclusive planning, the Norwegian Planning and Building Act set forth a security mechanism through some basic provisions. The effective and coherent applications of these provisions are important for the delivery of the expected contribution in line with the preamble of the Act. The main provisions are:

- ▶ plans with significant effects on the society and the environment should have a concrete working programme, including arrangements for participation;
- ▶ the planning proposer shall: ensure public participation in general; take concrete steps to facilitate active participation from groups which require special attention, including participation from children and adolescents; present the process in digitised form, and ensure dialogue;
- ▶ the municipality has the end responsibility to ensure that participation is fulfilled in the planning. The reason for this is that 80 % of all detailed zoning plans in Norway are initiated on the basis of private proposals.

## **National guide on public participation**

Guidelines launched in 2014 encompass principles and recommendations for facilitating adapted public participation (inclusive participation), and envisages 70 expedient methods and techniques. There is no quick fix. Local conditions are the foundation for design of, and facilitating, the participation.

### **Principles for adequate planning processes**

The Guide encompasses four principles for processing public participation. They are the foundation for the nine technical recommendations and the selection of methods that can be considered expedient to effective and democratic planning processes:

- ▶ transparency: equal access to the pertaining information and process, in order to advocate and represent their interests efficiently. Transparency is the basis for efficient participation and trust in the planning system;
- ▶ management efficiency: promotes a more active process ensuring compliance with citizen participation rights in the public

planning;

- ▶ universal design: there is a low participation threshold ensuring involvement of all interests in the process without discrimination of any kind, in order to strengthen the possibility of a more inclusive society;
- ▶ principle of equality in the planning: participation on equal terms, no matter the ruling conditions, has due weight when presence of diversity of interests and resources for participation, are unevenly distributed, and the more complex and political the planning situation is.

### Recommendations

The guidelines set forth advice and recommendations that can provide a basis for programming for participation in the planning:

- ▶ involve parties concerned within the municipal organisation;
- ▶ ensure participation by politicians throughout the process;
- ▶ ensure that all parties concerned are represented from the outset;
- ▶ commence with the public perspective and ensure active facilitation measures, as required;
- ▶ provide a clear framework in order to secure a meaningful process;
- ▶ ensure a good kick-off – commence involvement activities as early as possible;
- ▶ allow for flexibility in the application of the methods so that adjustments are possible;
- ▶ allow space for creativity with emphasis on possibility;
- ▶ inputs and results from all parties involved should be made public.

The third recommendation advises ensuring that all parties concerned are represented from the beginning. It highlights the importance of timing, the right to speak when one is concerned by a decision, and the assessment of methods of application, according to the target group involved.

Influence is at its best in the initial planning phase. It requires an understanding of the planning purpose and overview of the past, present and future planning situation of the municipality. This provides the basis for assessing planning needs, with implications for the definition of the strategy and planning of the process. Timing is crucial – early inputs affect the degree of democratic processing and contribution from the population to the plan, and the final output/quality of the plan.

There can be differentiation in modes of facilitating the process according to which concerned group one seeks to engage. When society is broadly affected, a work programme regarding how to go about the process to elaborate the plan is important. Interests and concerned parties in such situations can be considerable. The programme itself is also subject to hearing. Target group identification is important and there are mapping tools for that. Such mapping affects which methods to apply. It is important that the planner ensures that the participation composition reflects the community in terms of age, gender, interests etc., a key-task when securing democratic rule of law and legitimate decision-making in planning. It is necessary to be aware of possible gaps in capacity and competence. Maintaining culture for democratic involvement as a general rule allows for more timely and quality processing in concrete planning.

In order to decide the kind of involvement to apply, the guide refers to a model that can be useful to have in mind when planning and designing participation.

### Circle of influence

A model that can be applied when assessing and selecting the type of method to use is called the circle of influence. The smallest circle shows facilitation of information which can be made available without engaging any other participation methods except the announcement of the planning process. The second circle illustrates collection of information. It includes an open process and provides a greater opportunity to participate, allowing the supplementation of qualitative-based contributions from the public, thus enhancing a broader basis for decisions. The third circle shows dialogue-based participation, using a combination of communicative and engaging methods, increasing the opportunity to influence. The fourth circle shows situations where the influence is at its strongest, namely in co-operation and close interaction with others affected. The Ministry operates with local advisory boards on issues representing the elderly and persons with disabilities that allow participation throughout the decision-making process. This gives the boards strong engagement. In order to balance the mentioned principles in the guide, a broad planning process will normally move between the circles.

### Overview of methods from the guide: a selection of active methods

There is no one right method – some methods have several purposes and must be applied/designed specifically pursuant to the purpose of the planning situation. In questions of more overall plans in the municipality, general methods such as a public hearing are not always engaging and efficient in order to mobilise and facilitate informed dialogue and useful



inputs. Methods promoting dialogue stress the need to be more active in facilitating inclusive processes establishing active participation and ensuring quality contribution to the plan.

### **Application, as part of the landscape analysis of social network and social media: the experience of the Lyngen municipality**

The experience involved assessment by the inhabitants of expert-based data and information from selected landscape areas. The areas were defined by "landscape categories" and were followed up by questions in an electronic questionnaire which included a comment box, and was presented on the municipality's website and Facebook. Invitations to participate were distributed to landowner associations and rural community organisations. Inputs introduced new elements in the planning, providing evaluation of areas from a user's perspective, expressing the community validation and perception of the landscape in a more complete way.


The citizen as user of a landscape is a critical target group to the quality of the plan. The Validity Test is a democratising tool and delivers more precise user-added information for a comprehensive plan, and thereby represents a quality-ensuring value in the planning. Going beyond the hearing and public scrutiny turned out to be decisive in reaching a representative target group. Effective communication served as a key to enabling the broader involvement. This meant presenting the communication in a simplistic and adaptive way, with weight on adequate wording, well-designed questions and the user-functionality of the questionnaires.

### **Conclusion**

Democracy is basic for a society in development, and for a community landscape, where everyone feels at home. The guide envisions how to put people first in community planning by practising democratic principles and applying inclusive methods. To further enhance the principle of inclusion and effectiveness in landscape planning, this case illustrates the need for adapting awareness and communication modes, new technologies and perspectives.

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

**How local democracies are strengthened by people's voices in the planning:  
Norwegian Guide on Public Participation in Planning**



Senior Adviser: Trine Nøhr  
19<sup>th</sup> Council of Europe meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

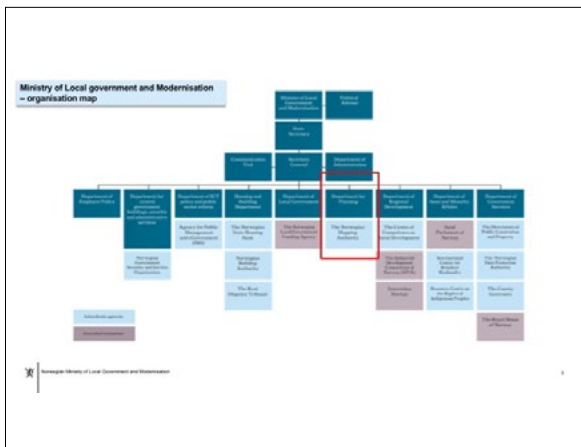
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**If you want to go fast, go alone  
If you want to go further, go together**

**... and do the talk**



Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation




**Power structure**

**Announcement Hearing**

Photo: Bjørn Bakken

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation



**Inclusion**

**Recognition**

**Efficient**


**Effective**

Photo: Christiane Harstad Nelson

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

**Content**

1. Context - Public Participation in Norwegian planning
2. National Guide to Public Participation
3. Benefits of the National Guide – Case Lyngen




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Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation



**SUSTAINABLE, VIBRANT SOCIETIES**

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### Traces of democratic tradition

- More than 200 years of democratic tradition
- Markers of democracy and human rights, eg.:
  - humanitarian Fridtjof Nansen's effort after the first world war assisting the return of refugees
  - first independent country in the world to introduce universal suffrage
  - the first country which introduced the Ombudsman for Children in 1981
- Ranked in 2016 as number 1 on the Economist Intelligence Unit's *Democratic Index*



Norwegians campaigning for American women's right to vote in New York, 1913. Photo: Arthur Graesshaek, Fotobankena

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### Vibrant democracy

- Involving culture and capacity
- Participatory democracy
  - Planning and participation pursuant to the Planning and Building Act (PBA, 2009) as a supplement to the representative democracy
  - Provides close contact with public, and ensures a better representativity and legitimate decision basis



Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

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Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### Inclusive Planning in PBA

- An individual's or a group's right to take part in and influence public assessment and decision-making processes (Official Norwegian report for the revision of the PBA, 2001:7)
- The intention is promote *sustainable development* in the best interest of the citizen, the society and future generations.
- The prime tool is the application of inclusive participation provisions under PBA Chap. 5.
- The planning principle of "Universal design" ensuring processes and results as inclusive.




Photo: Nordland County

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### Main provisions

- Plans with significant effects on the society and the environment should have a concrete working programme including arrangement for participation
- Planning proposer shall
  - ensure public participation in general
  - take concrete steps to facilitate active participation from groups who requires special attention, incl. participation from children and adolescents
  - present the process digitalised and ensure dialogue
- The municipality has end responsibility to ensure that participation is fulfilled





Photo: Christiane Davidson, Muldaa from Hattvik

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### National Guide in Public Participation

- Launched in 2014
- Encompasses principles and recommendations for facilitating adapted public participation
- Envisages 70 expedient methods and techniques
- Planning intention and local conditions as premise for facilitating public participation and selecting methods



Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### Principles for Adequate Planning Process

1. **Transparency** - equal access to the process on mile stones of influence
2. **Management efficiency** – more active process management ensuring adequate compliance with citizen participation right in public planning
3. **Universal Design** – low participation threshold ensuring involvement of all interests in the process without discrimination of any kind
4. **Equality** – participation on equal terms no matter the ruling conditions



Photo: Jan Hauken

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### Recommendations

1. Involve parties concerned within the municipality organization
2. Ensure participation by the politicians throughout the process
3. **Ensure that all parties concerned are represented from the start**
4. Commence with the public perspective and ensure active facilitation measures as required
5. Provide a clear framework in order to secure a meaningful process
6. Ensure a good kick-off – commence involvement activities as early as possible
7. Allow for flexibility in the application of the methods so adjustments are possible
8. Allow space for creativity with emphasis on the possibilities
9. Inputs and results from all parties involved should be made public

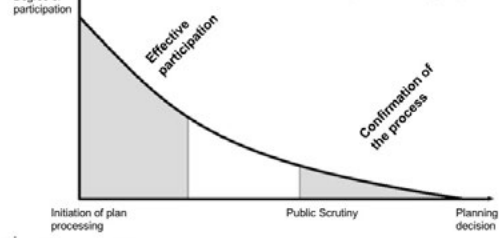
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### 3. Ensure that all parties concerned are represented from the initial phase

- Timing is crucial – early inputs impact the processing and final output positively
- Influence of the planning on society and environment
- Target group identification and differentiation in modes of facilitating the process



### Principle of timing in planning



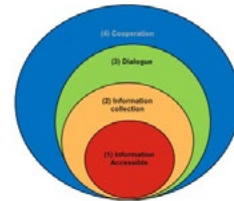
### Target group and participation method appraisal



### Circle of Influence

High influence

Low influence



### Overview of methods Excerpt of active methods

- From Public Participation Guide

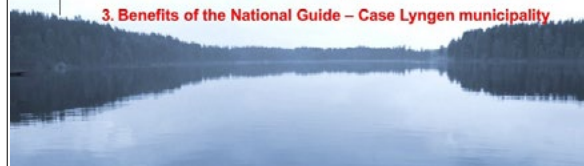
- Dialogue and active participation
- Affected and stakeholders invited to interaction and communication
- Equal access to pertaining information
- Effective methods in a preparatory stage (notice idea phase for solutions)



Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

### Content

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### Validity Test with application of social network and social media, Lyngen

- Landscape Analysis as framework for the land-use part of the municipality plan and Validity Test as involving method
- Expert-based data and information on selected landscape areas subject to assessment by the inhabitants
- Areas were defined by "landscape categories" and basis for an electronic questionnaire with commentary option, facilitated on the municipality's website/ facebook. Participatory invitations targeting landowner associations and rural community organisations
- Inputs introduced new elements and provided evaluation of areas from a user's perspective, manifesting the community perceiving of the landscape



### Lessons learnt

- Democratising tool and delivering more precise user added information, representing quality-ensuring value in the planning
- Going beyond the hearing and public scrutiny was decisive to reach the target group
- Simplicity and adaption in the communication, ie. adequate wording, well-designed questions and user-functionality of the questionnaires







**Thank you for your attention!**

National Guide on Public Participation in Planning at [www.planning.no](http://www.planning.no)

## LATVIA

# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in local municipalities: reality and future challenges in Latvia

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**Mrs Dace Granta**

*Senior Expert, Spatial Planning Policy Division, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia*

Latvia ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2007 and the main task regarding implementation of the convention was the development of landscape policy in Latvia. In order to identify and plan the necessary measures and define the competences of the parties involved in the implementation of the convention, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development elaborated the Landscape Policy Strategy (the Strategy).

The Strategy was elaborated in co-operation with other ministries. A working group including representatives from ministries and planning regions, as well as universities and NGOs, was established. 119 Latvian municipalities in this working group were represented by the advisor of the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments.

This working group had intense discussions because some experts wanted to set strict requirements for landscape planning, while others argued against them by stressing the need for flexibility. For example, a question of landscape planning in the municipalities: is it mandatory or not? Therefore, consultations were carried out within municipalities and a compromise was reached – that the final decision about the necessity of landscape planning is made by the municipality. This was decided because the professional and financial capacity of municipalities differs substantially – some bigger cities have designated posts for landscape planners, whereas some have only very basic administrative staff.

This year a mid-term evaluation of the Strategy and a report was completed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development. This report includes information on the implementation of priorities of the Strategy and implementation of the European Landscape Convention in local municipalities as well.

At the local level there are a lot of practical activities on the implementation of the convention, such as site greening, joint landscaping, competitions and others. These activities are mostly planned and implemented in the short or medium term (i.e. within seven years) and therefore the Ministry devoted particular attention to finding out how local governments work with landscape planning in a spatial development document.

Therefore the Ministry has evaluated the inclusion of landscape planning and management aspects in all areas of spatial planning documents on municipalities: both a Spatial Development Strategy, setting long-term spatial development priorities, and a Land-use or Territorial Plan, which contains zoning for use of the territory, and a development programme that includes concrete measures and tasks.

During the development of this report the Ministry have found that almost all Spatial Development Strategies of local government (around 90%) have defined the framework for preserving landscapes. The importance and value of landscapes has been described by about 80% of local municipalities. There is a tendency that the municipalities near the capital describe the value of landscapes less frequently than the average of all Latvian municipalities. This can be explained by the more active use of the territory in the area near the capital of Latvia and the desire of municipalities to avoid discussions about the protection of areas with high landscape value.

More than 90% of the Territorial Plans include general conditions for the preservation of landscapes, but only 50% of these plans have spatially defined valuable landscapes with specific conditions. In addition, some municipalities have developed thematic landscape plans that serve as the basis for developing other planning documents.

Almost all development programmes of municipalities include tasks or activities which are related to landscapes. These programmes do not mention the preservation or development of landscapes directly, but include tasks and measures promoting these, such as improvement of public space, brownfield revitalisation, or establishment of a landscape architect post.

Although activities of local government are different, national and regional initiatives across the borders of municipalities are very important. Therefore the Ministry has organised a national selection for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and is currently working with identification of landscape treasures in co-operation with the general public.

This national selection for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe gives a great contribution in building the awareness of both stakeholders and the general public. There were four nominations and the number of Latvian nominees doubled in 2016: the national nomination to the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe was selected out of eight nominees. One of them – the Daugavpils Fortress Regeneration Project, nominated from Latvia to the European final – was rated by the international jury as the best project of the Fifth Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

But, returning to awareness-raising and involvement of the general public and municipalities, it is important to mention that on 18 November 2018 we will celebrate Latvia's centenary – 100 years as an independent country. A celebration programme with more than 100 events and campaigns is planned and one of these events is dedicated to landscape.

The Ministry has developed a concept for a public campaign on identification of treasured landscape values. Every citizen was able to submit a proposal of a valuable landscape in their area in the initial phase of the campaign – we received more than 1 000 proposals.

Taking into account the visual and cultural values, experts selected 243 of the applications that were submitted for electronic voting on the website of the National Library. Votes will be summarised and a dedicated board of landscape experts will develop a list of ten treasured landscape values for each of the five planning regions in the next two months.

All selected values will be incorporated in electronic storage which will be named according to the overall slogan of the campaign "Treasured landscape values of Latvia, yesterday, today and tomorrow". It will be the basis for a collection of memories, stories, events, notable biographies, historical photos, as well as wishes for the future and actions needed for the maintenance of these values.

A mobile exhibition will be developed in 2018. The exhibition will consist of both historical and contemporary photos with descriptions of treasured landscape values. There will be regional discussions on value and importance of landscapes and regional selection of landscapes in each planning region. We hope that these activities will be a good stimulus for local municipalities to include the values of the landscape set by the society in their development planning documents and to develop necessary measures to preserve these landscape values.

  
 Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development  
 Republic of Latvia

## Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in local municipalities: reality and future challenges in Latvia


Brno, 2017

  
 Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development  
 Republic of Latvia

## Basis

In order to identify and plan the necessary measures and define the competences of the parties involved in the implementation of the ELC, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development (hereinafter - MEPRD) elaborated the Landscape Policy Strategy


(approved by the government 2013)

  
 Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development  
 Republic of Latvia

## Process

A working group that includes representatives from ministries, planning regions, as well as universities and NGOs was established

119 Latvian municipalities in this working group were represented by the advisor of Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments


  
 Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development  
 Republic of Latvia

## Discussions

A question of landscape planning in the municipalities - is it mandatory or not?

A consultations within municipalities

Compromise –the final decision about the necessity of landscape planning is made by the municipality because the professional and financial capacity of municipalities differs substantially

  
 Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development  
 Republic of Latvia

## Evaluation of Strategy

This year a first middle-term evaluation of Strategy and a report was carried out by MEPRD

Report includes information related on implementation of priorities of Strategy and implementation of the European Landscape Convention in local municipalities as well


  
 Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development  
 Republic of Latvia

## Activities in local municipalities


A lot of practical activities on implementation of ELC such as site greening, joint landscaping, competitions the most trusted house and others - mostly planned and implemented in the short or medium term up to 7 years

A long term challenge over 7 years - landscape planning in spatial development documents:


- Spatial Development Strategies
- Territorial plans
- Development programmes

  
 Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development  
 Republic of Latvia


## Spatial Development Strategies



- The importance and value of landscapes have been described by about 80% of local municipalities
- There is a tendency that the municipalities near the capital describes value of landscapes less frequently than the average of all Latvian municipalities

  
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## Territorial plans



- More than 90% of the Territorial plans includes general conditions for the preservation of landscapes
- but only 50% of these plans have spatially defined valuable landscapes with specific conditions



**Thematic plans**

Some municipalities have developed thematic landscape plans that serve as the basis for developing other planning documents

9

**Development programs**



Almost all Development programmes of municipalities includes tasks or activities which are related to landscapes

These programmes do not mention the preservation or development of landscapes directly, but include tasks and measures promoting the preservation and development of landscapes, such as improvement of public space, revitalisation of brownfield sites or establishment of a Landscape Architect vacancy

10

**Initiatives across the borders of municipalities**



National and regional initiatives across the borders of municipalities are very important:

- a national selection for the Landscape Award of CoE
- identification of landscape treasures in co-operation with the general public

11

**Landscape Award of CoE**





4 national selection

Number of nominees doubled on 2016

The Daugavpils Fortress Regeneration Project is rated by the international jury as the best project of the 5th Session of Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

12

**Daugavpils Fortress**

13

**Identification of landscape treasures**


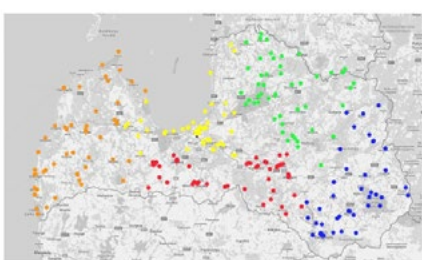


Due to the 100th anniversary of Latvia, MEPRD has developed a concept for a public campaign on identification of treasured landscape values:

- every citizen was able submit a proposal on a valuable landscape in their area in the initial phase of campaign – we received more than 1,000 proposals
- experts selected 243 of the 1,000 applications submitted for electronic voting on the National Library homepage
- votes will be summarised and a dedicated board of landscape experts will develop a list of 10 treasured landscape values for each of five Planning regions in two months

14

**Map for voting**  
[www.ainavudargumi.lv](http://www.ainavudargumi.lv)

15

**Results of campaign**



Electronic storage in National Library which will be named "Treasured landscape values of Latvia – yesterday, today and tomorrow" – the basis for a collection of stories, memories and historical photos

A mobile exhibition with historical and contemporary photos and descriptions of 50 treasured landscapes

Regional discussions on the value and importance of landscapes

Regional selection of Landscape Awards in each Planning region

16



## Contribution of campaign

We hope that these activities will be a good stimulus for local municipalities:

- to include the values of the landscape set by the society in their development planning documents
- to develop necessary measures to save these landscape values

1



Ministry of Environmental  
Protection and Regional  
Development  
Republic of Latvia

**Thank you very much for your attention!**

[Dace.granta@varam.gov.lv](mailto:Dace.granta@varam.gov.lv)





## THE NETHERLANDS

# Examples of local democracy in the national parks in the Netherlands

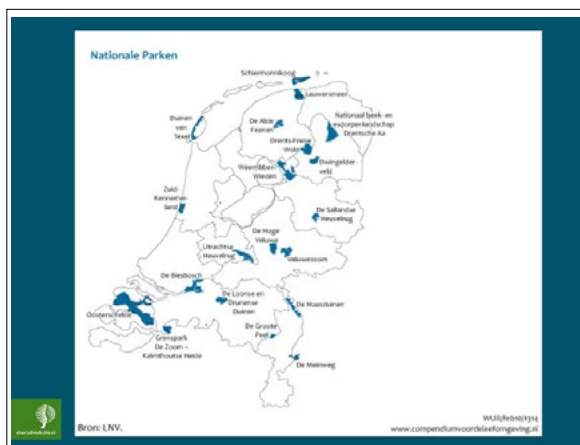
**Mr Peter Ros**

*Project Manager for Landscape, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands*



### What is the situation?

- 20 (relatively small) National Parks in The Netherlands: unknown to the Dutch and to foreign visitors.
- Small country: do we have space for (so many) National Parks?





**Ambitions and strategic goals**

- To develop a stronger brand
- Based on unique (natural) values and the sense of place
- With good facilities and experience opportunities (to attract more visitors)
- Better socio-economic and socio-cultural development of the region
- Effective governance



**Shareholders**

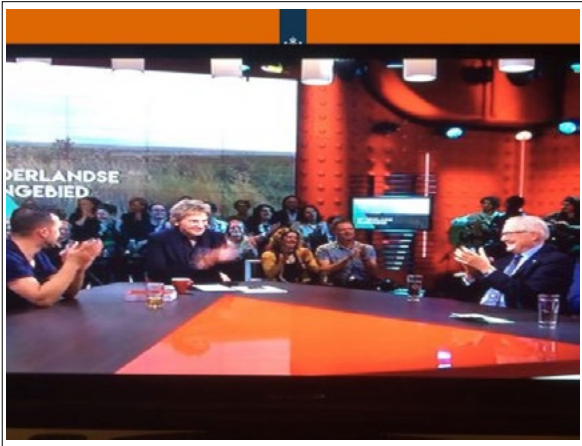


**De genomineerden voor de publiekverkiezing van het 'Mooiste Natuurgebied van Nederland'**



01 NLDelta Biesbosch – Haringvliet	08 Nationaal Park Oosterschelde
02 Nationaal Park Drentsche Aa	09 Saba en omliggende zee
03 De Friese Wouden	10 Van Gogh Nationaal Park
04 Grenspark Limburg	11 De Veluwe
05 Nationaal Park Heuvelrug	12 Het Nederlandse Waddengebied
06 Nationaal Park Hollandse Duinen	13 Weerribben – Wieden
07 Nationaal Park Nieuw Land	

Stem via [www.mooistenatuurgebied.nl](http://www.mooistenatuurgebied.nl) of sms **NATUUR** spatie (cijfer genomineerde) naar 1008



**Focus on developing 4 themes for National Parks 2.0**

- Governance models
- Financial models
- Quality of landscape
- Marketing

27-02-19

**Conclusions, so far**


- No demand for a 'Disneyland-style', new brand (Holland National Parks)
- Energy and new co-operations in the selected areas
- Larger scale thinking
- New combinations of functions (zoning)
- New Governance models

02-09-2016



Examples of local democracy in national parks 2.0 case of the Weerribben-wieden

**Nationale Parken**





13

27-02-19

### Situation

- Province of Overijssel stopped financing the National Park
- Local people started a process to find out how to organise themselves after this news

14

27-02-19

### Elements for a national park 2.0 in Weerribben

### Transition

- Together with all the relevant organisations

### Themes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boundary</li> <li>Brand development</li> <li>Monitoring</li> <li>Park entrances</li> <li>Governance and finance</li> <li>Communication and support by locals</li> </ul>	
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### Development of the Brand: what is our sense of place ?

### What are our boundaries ?

Voor de beleving van het gebied zijn grenzen dus niet zo relevant.



"We gaan uit van een potentieel werkingsgebied van Heerenveen in het noorden, tot Zwolle in het zuiden. Van de Flevopolder in het westen en de Drentse parken in het oosten."

### Gross regional product: monitoring !!


Structural monitoring is needed:

1. Economic value of the area;
2. What does the visitor want ?
3. Develop new products
4. Measure the effect on economy







**Weerribben-wieden in 2025**  
Result: Vision on the National Park 2.0:  
we start our own organisation

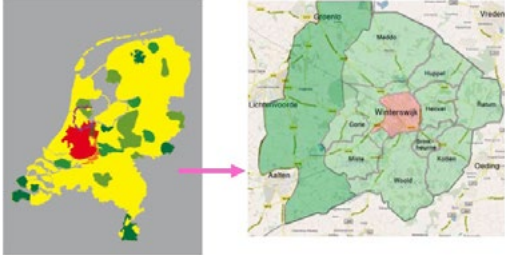


**2017 and further**


- The proposals will be further elaborated and in 2017 the National Park Weerribben-Wieden will be an independent, future-proof organisation
- Province wants to pay again, because of bottom- up process



**Nationaal Park Winterswijk**



Gemeente Winterswijk ca. 14.000 ha  
Nationale Landscape 22.000 ha




Co-operation; that is our way  
!!!!




**History**

- 80s: contradiction between agriculture and nature
- Government had plans for more nature
- Farmers wanted more cattle.
- 90s: Bureau Buitengebied (Outside Area) was founded
- **Role Mayor:** Agricultural organisation (4) together with nature clubs in one new organisation (Platform Nature & Landscape) ... Co-operation !!!!!




Stichting Waardevolle Cultuur Landschap Winterswijk (St WCL) = Foundation Valuable Cultural Landscape Winterswijk

- Founded 1994; reorganisation 2004
- Board 19 members



**Members**

- Municipality Winterswijk
- Farmer organisation LTO Noord afd W'wijk
- Entrepreneurs organisation Recron afd. W'wijk
- Farmer and recreation organisation
- Adviescommissie Cultuurhistorie
- Foundation owners of private land nature management
- Association of women on the countryside
- Union of neighbourhood associations
- Entrepreneurs Buitengebied Winterswijk




Foundation WCL Winterswijk has the following activities

- Non-asked advice
- Execute projects
- Search for co-financing
- Organising lobbies / excursions
- Involves local neighbourhoods: GLASS Wire





**Critical Success Factors & Recommendations**

- political support (excursions)
- patience & volunteers
- no 8 - 5 mentality
- act quickly
- attach to existing structures
- work with motivated local people
- score small projects

**VISION 2015- 2025 Pact van Kotten**

- in 2034 40 years WCL
- always keep bottom-up working
- co-operation remains the basis
- maintain and manage characteristic small-scale landscape
- remains a test area for innovation
- space to smile at meetings and meetings!







**General debate / Débat général**

**Local democracy for the landscape:  
participation and commitment**

**La démocratie locale en faveur  
du paysage : participation et engagement**



GRÈCE

## La démocratie locale en faveur du paysage : participation et engagement

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**M. Anestis Gourgiotis**

*Haut fonctionnaire, Chef de l'unité des plans nationaux de l'aménagement du territoire,  
Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie  
et des changements climatiques, Grèce*

### **Participation et engagement au niveau local**

**L**a Convention européenne du paysage a permis la création d'un réseau européen qui met en place une « carte européenne de paysage ». La convention reconnaît l'importance de la qualité du paysage dans la vie de la société.

La convention met en place des outils permettant de stimuler les débats démocratiques sur l'aménagement et l'avenir des paysages. Elle favorise aussi la coopération européenne et notamment transfrontalière pour valoriser et protéger les paysages des continents.

Les élus locaux, par leur position administrative, sont bien placés pour percevoir les attentes des habitants en matière de paysage, ainsi que pour élaborer des politiques qui répondent aux aspirations de la population. La démocratie locale est un échelon de la démocratie européenne. Il ne s'agit pas d'un fait acquis ; elle exige des efforts quotidiens, tant de la part des élus que des citoyens.

La préoccupation de plus en plus marquée des populations pour la qualité de leur cadre de vie, la transformation de territoires habités et vécus par des projets de développement durable, interrogent sur la manière d'impliquer le public concerné dans des démarches réparatrices, initiatrices et anticipatrices, voire porteuses de changement dans un contexte de transitions (écologique, énergétique, urbanistique...).

Parce qu'elle renvoie au sensible, la question du paysage est concernée par les approches participatives, comme l'expression des formes à créer, conserver, valoriser. Elle nécessite que l'avis des populations soit recueilli. La participation est un outil de médiation sociale, capable de rassembler différents acteurs pour débattre d'une action localisée ou d'un projet de territoire, et comme outil pour fonder des projets territoriaux de développement durable.



Dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'un plan de paysage, la participation des populations est un enjeu clé, tout au long de la démarche. Elle permet d'alimenter la connaissance des paysages du territoire considéré, et favorise l'émergence d'objectifs communs, en tenant compte des systèmes de valeurs et des attentes des populations. Parce qu'elle participe également à la sensibilisation de tous, à la valorisation des paysages, la participation favorise un partage des responsabilités.

La participation poursuit trois enjeux majeurs :

- ▶ l'enjeu de la connaissance : il s'agit de mieux connaître les usages, de partager les savoirs et de mieux connaître les attentes, les aspirations des parties prenantes du territoire ;
- ▶ l'enjeu de l'amélioration de la gestion locale : l'ambition est de renouveler le dialogue entre élus et citoyens pour faire vivre le débat public et la démocratie locale. L'objectif est de construire un projet d'avenir, partagé par l'ensemble des parties prenantes ;
- ▶ l'enjeu de mobilisation des forces vives repose sur un partage en amont des responsabilités et des objectifs.

### **Pourquoi développer la participation publique ?**

#### **Enrichir la connaissance**

Il s'agit de permettre à une grande diversité des personnes d'exprimer leurs manières de percevoir le territoire et de l'aménager. Il s'agit de réfléchir à un

futur commun et de fonder ainsi des projets communs. S'inscrire dans une prise de responsabilité partagée par rapport à un bien commun. Le paysage résulte des pratiques de chacun de nous. Il est alors essentiel d'associer ces acteurs aux décisions prises et surtout à l'avenir du paysage puisqu'ils en seront les principaux utilisateurs et des producteurs.

#### **Levier d'action**

La participation publique à la protection, à la gestion et à l'aménagement du paysage devient, surtout lorsqu'il s'agit de traiter de l'évolution du paysage, un levier d'action pour s'interroger sur la manière dont les différentes politiques publiques peuvent s'articuler ainsi que sur leurs enjeux sur un territoire.

Un débat entre différents acteurs, n'ayant pas pour autant comme objectif d'essayer de trouver un consensus, permet d'avoir une vision partagée des enjeux du paysage sur le territoire.

Une telle démarche fait apparaître les potentialités, les valeurs du paysage, et donne sens à l'élaboration d'un projet paysagé qui contribuera à renouveler le lien entre l'homme et la société et son environnement.

Les questions à se poser avant de mener la participation publique sont les suivantes :

- ▶ quels sont les objectifs recherchés ?
- ▶ de quelles questions souhaite-t-on traiter ?
- ▶ avec qui la participation va-t-elle se faire ?
- ▶ à quelle échelle de travail et sur quel territoire va-t-on travailler ?

## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

# Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment

**Mrs Eva Mihová**

*Senior Officer, Slovak Environment Agency, Slovak Republic*

**Mrs Lucia Vačoková**

*Senior Officer, Slovak Environment Agency, Slovak Republic*

**W**e would like to present the unique landscape of the town of Hriňová which is located in the middle of Slovakia, in the mountains of Poľana, which is one of the biggest extinct volcanoes of Europe. This landscape is an example of the interaction between man and landscape within the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

The project is aimed at preserving the traditional way of life of people living in harmony with the landscape in a specific scattered settlement which is created by terraced fields.

The next aim of the project is to create the conditions for all stakeholders to co-operate in land management and local development. Toward this end, the town of Hriňová has taken various steps and implemented certain measures to conserve this unique landscape. Documents that ensure conservation of this landscape for future generations at a local level are:

- ▶ Spatial Plan of the Town of Hriňová;
- ▶ Economic and Social Development Plan for the Town of Hriňová;
- ▶ Hriňová Community Plan of Social Services;
- ▶ Local Agenda 21.

The formulated regulations mentioned in Hriňová policy documents are essential for the maintenance of specific forms of settlement, whilst preserving them and without undesirable street development. Despite the rough natural conditions and remoteness, and by participation and committed approaches, Hriňová's unique landscape is still alive.





## UNITED KINGDOM

# Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment

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**Mr Vincent Holyoak**

*Head of National Rural and Environmental Advice, Historic England, United Kingdom*

### **England**

#### **Landscape identification and assessment (Article 6, c. of the European Landscape Convention)**

In July 2017, UNESCO announced that the bid for the Lake District to become a World Heritage Site had been successful. The bid for recognition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Lake District (already designated as a National Park) as a landscape shaped by nature, agriculture and industry was a collaborative one involving a large number of local and national bodies:

<http://lakesworldheritage.co.uk/bid>

### **Scotland**

There are no additional updates following those given at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention in 23-24 March 2017.

[https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences: document CEP-CDCPP \(2017\) 3Bil](https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences:document%20CEP-CDCPP%20(2017)%203Bil)

### **Northern Ireland**

There are no additional updates following those given at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention in 23-24 March 2017.

[https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences: document CEP-CDCPP \(2017\) 3Bil](https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences:document%20CEP-CDCPP%20(2017)%203Bil)



## Wales

### **Procedures for the participation of the general public (Article 5 of the European Landscape Convention)**

The LANDMAP interactive map is available to all users without a requirement for Geographic Information System (GIS): it continues to be supported and maintained, ensuring access to the strategic landscape evidence base, in order to support landscape-based decision-making in Wales. This resource is freely available and, on occasion, the public use this resource: <http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales>

During the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) celebration of “Outstanding Week”, Natural Resources Wales promoted the AONBs via social media and their website.

The planning system is a principal mechanism in Wales through which landscape is recognised in decision-making; opportunities for participation and involvement by the general public, through consultations or working groups with wider representation, are numerous. Many landscape assessments go through a public consultation process before being given a formal role in decision-making through becoming Supplementary Planning Guidance.

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act became law in 2016. It gives more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments, improves the sustainable management of the historic environment, and introduces greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. Several of its provisions are of relevance to landscapes, including statutory historic environment records, and a statutory list of historic place names.

The Act is the core of an integrated suite of legislation, policy, advice and guidance, and there are specific policies in the revised Planning Policy Wales covering historic landscapes, parks, gardens, and conservation areas. These aspects of landscape are also covered in a new technical advice note for the historic environment; a best practice guidance for managing conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, has also just been published (May 2017).

### **Landscape awareness-raising (Article 6 a. of the European Landscape Convention)**

The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR), prepared and published by Natural Resources Wales, was the first of its kind in Wales. The report sets out the state of Wales’ natural resources, the extent to which natural resources are being sustainably managed and recommends a proactive approach to building resilience. The report considers economic, social and cultural benefits and links the resilience of Welsh

natural resources to the well-being of the people of Wales. The inclusion of landscape raises awareness of the current resource, together with trends from recent landscape monitoring work and emphasises the role of landscape as a framework for linking people and natural resources within places.

Natural Resources Wales has been delivering presentations within and outside Wales on the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) in Wales. Landscape partnership projects which promote SMNR include Healthy Hillides, The Rhondda, Swansea Green Infrastructure Strategy and the Forgotten Landscape Partnership Scheme.

Natural Resources Wales and others champion the importance of “green infrastructure” in our landscape-scale approach to delivering the sustainable management of natural resources.<sup>13</sup>

Natural Resources Wales, the four Welsh archaeological trusts and Cadw held a good practice workshop and prepared guidance relating to the assessment of development management in Registered Historic Landscapes to raise awareness of these nationally important landscapes.

Natural Resources Wales and the Welsh Government are working together in relation to Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment Guidance to help inform local planning for renewable energy developments. Landscape sensitivity and capacity assessments have been prepared, for example, by Snowdonia National Park Authority<sup>14</sup> for wind energy, grid connection, mobile masts and static caravans/ chalet park development.

Natural Resources Wales has written internal operational guidelines on reviewing landscape and visual impacts from applications that include tall structures such as wind turbines: “Landscape: On-shore Wind Turbines and Vertical Structures”.

A Landscape and Local Planning Authorities Survey was conducted by Natural Resources Wales on landscape policies, LANDMAP, LCA, Sensitivity and Capacity Assessments, challenges, guidance and training, to better understand landscape issues, needs and opportunities and raise awareness of existing and planning landscape resources in Wales.

Cadw is currently collaborating with Brunel University on a research project looking at the way change in registered historic landscapes is managed, and the impact that it has on the way their value is perceived. It is hoped that the findings of this research will inform

13. For example the Wildlife Trusts Wales 2016 document, [www.wtwales.org/greeninfrastructure](http://www.wtwales.org/greeninfrastructure)

14. [www.eryri-npa.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/Supp-Planning-Guidance](http://www.eryri-npa.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/Supp-Planning-Guidance)

the development of new guidance on managing change in registered historic landscapes in future.

Cadw has been working with Natural Resources Wales and other partners to prepare a sectoral adaptation plan for the historic environment, recognising the impacts of climate change. In addition, projects undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with support from Cadw contribute to enhanced understanding of the pressures on historic landscape resources, including the impact of climate change on fragile landscapes such as the coastal zone.

### **Landscape identification and assessment (Article 6 c. of the European Landscape Convention)**

The LANDMAP programme of monitoring identifies character areas where significant landscape change has been identified over a ten year period. Multiple resources, including remote sensing, identify, analyse and interpret change. The change detection work identifies exactly which character areas should be updated as part of the LANDMAP programme, monitoring reports that link evidence of landscape change and the updating of LANDMAP information. Monitoring of the Landscape Habitats and Historic Landscape character areas were key elements during this time-frame.

The Natural Resources Wales local Seascape Character Assessment programme continues with 70% of Wales completed: current work is under way in four authorities and also the Living Levels (Gwent Levels) landscape-scale project. National coverage of broad-scale seascape character assessment has been completed. It is linked to the developing marine plan and its policies in relation to character, coastal communities, tourism and recreation, and the historic environment.

The third edition of the Tree Canopy assessment for Wales' Towns and Cities has been completed and published: county by county reports are also available.<sup>15</sup> This is important evidence for urban forestry and green infrastructure on tree pattern and cover at county, town and neighbourhood levels.

### **Landscape implementation (Article 6 e. of the European Landscape Convention)**

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 both recognise the importance of taking a landscape-scale scope and working through an ecosystem services approach to recognise the multiple values that landscapes provide

for nature and natural processes, and people and their well-being.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 establishes statutory Public Service Boards. Each must prepare and publish a plan setting out its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them in a Local Well-being Plan. Landscape and seascape narratives and information have been prepared for the evidence packs to help support the well-being assessments and plans.

Under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Natural Resources Wales is developing a suite of Area Statements, bringing relevant data and knowledge together into integrated landscape-scale plans related to local government areas. Landscape narratives, maps and statistics identifying the baseline and related benefits for each area will be a key component of the Area Statements.

The Planning (Wales) Act 2016 and Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 provide a foundation to strengthen current approaches and embed the ways of thinking in policy-making that come from the Environment and Well-being Acts. These Acts, and the policy documents that arise therefrom, represent a significant step change in thinking in relation to landscapes in Wales.

Officials in the Welsh Government are working on a revised and restructured draft of Planning Policy Wales to reflect new legislation (in particular the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, 2015) and also to reflect a Place Making Approach to Planning. A consultation draft of Planning Policy Wales is scheduled for release in January 2018 with publication of a final document at the end of 2018.

Work is also underway to develop a National Development Framework for Wales; this will be a spatial plan with development plan status. There is an opportunity here to capture national landscape themes and priorities: early consultation and engagement on the National Development Framework suggests that this is a critical theme.

The Welsh Government commissioned an independent, fundamental review of the statutory designated landscapes of National Parks and AONBs in Wales in 2014. This led to the Marsden Review Report in 2015. In response, the Welsh Government established the Future Landscapes Wales Programme (FLW), working on a collaborative basis with stakeholders to consider the four main themes identified by Marsden where change was needed, including well-being goals, rural economic development, modern governance and innovation in resourcing.

15. <http://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/your-neighbourhood/green-spaces/urban-trees/?lang=en>



**Additional contributions**  
**Contributions additionnelles**





# Paysage et « subsidiarité horizontale » dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en Italie

**M. Alberto Cagnato**

*Urbaniste, Directeur des relations internationales de l'Observatoire du paysage de Medio Piave, Italie*

**L**e principe de « subsidiarité horizontale », introduit dans le système juridique italien au cours des années 90, a été consacré par la Loi n° 3/2001 portant Réforme de la Constitution italienne, avec l'article 118, 4<sup>e</sup> alinéa. Celui-ci stipule que : « L'État, les régions, les villes métropolitaines, les provinces et les communes favorisent l'initiative autonome des citoyens, en tant qu'individus ou membres d'une association, pour l'exercice d'activités d'intérêt général, sur le fondement du principe de subsidiarité ».

Il s'insère dans l'article 118 de manière intégrée, avec la question de la « dimension verticale de la subsidiarité », ainsi qu'avec les principes de différenciation et d'adéquation. Afin de comprendre la nature et l'importance de cet acte législatif, on peut dire que l'article 118 réformé marque une étape importante du passage du « paradigme bipolaire » traditionnel du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, définissant les relations entre l'administration et les citoyens comme un rapport entre deux pôles nettement distingués et même en conflit, au « paradigme pluraliste et paritaire », selon lequel administration et les citoyens collaborent et coopèrent d'une façon active dans le but d'atteindre les intérêts généraux.

L'individu passe de la condition passive de simple administré à celle de « citoyen », sujet actif et partenaire des administrations, dans la poursuite de l'intérêt général. En tant que principe relationnel (entre les différents niveaux de l'administration publique et entre celle-ci et les citoyens), la structure de la subsidiarité horizontale se fonde sur : les « sujets de la relation » (différents niveaux institutionnels et citoyens seuls ou associés) ; l'« objet de la relation » (activités d'intérêt général) ; et le « principe gouvernant la relation » (la subsidiarité). À propos des sujets concernés, il est utile de remarquer que le terme employé n'est pas, comme en d'autres articles de la Constitution, la « République » (terme résumant en lui-même les différents niveaux institutionnels) mais celui de citoyen. Il est explicité, dans la mesure où différentes échelles sont mentionnées. Il convient de souligner la stricte relation avec la dimension verticale du principe de subsidiarité.

L'expression « citoyens, en tant qu'individus ou membres d'une association » signifie l'autonomie individuelle ainsi que collective, à laquelle appartiennent les citoyens, mais aussi le fait que le citoyen est porteur et titulaire de droits, individuels ou généraux. En ce sens, l'« initiative autonome » signifie une prise de responsabilité de la part des citoyens, qui ne sont pas choisis ou sélectionnés par les administrations, mais qui s'engagent sur la base de leurs capacités et de leurs compétences, en se chargeant d'un intérêt général sans avoir comme but l'obtention d'un avantage économique.

En ce qui concerne la nature juridique du verbe « favoriser », il faut souligner le caractère d'obligation de la norme. En d'autres termes, pour les sujets institutionnels concernés il ne s'agit pas d'une option : ils doivent mettre en œuvre des actions préparatoires à la création de conditions nécessaires à la réalisation du système de subsidiarité, soit de manière positive (en fournissant des biens et services), soit de manière négative (allègement de charges et de contraintes).

La définition de l'intérêt général est probablement le sujet le plus riche, susceptible d'ouvrir des perspectives dans tous les domaines, avec une attention particulière accordée aux biens communs. Parmi les quatre catégories d'intérêts (privé, collectif, général et public), l'intérêt général est celui dont le caractère universel concerne tous ceux qui en sont affectés de la même façon, tandis que l'intérêt public est celui qui a été intégré dans une norme, une politique ou une disposition publique, structurée de façon telle que l'intérêt public coïncide avec l'intérêt général. L'article 118 réformé de la Constitution légitime ainsi les citoyens à agir dans la poursuite de buts définis d'intérêt général et oblige l'administration publique à favoriser l'exercice de cette action. Cet aspect peut être considéré selon plusieurs points de vue. Il s'agira ici de traiter de ses effets en matière de paysage.

### **Les notions d'intérêt général et d'intérêt public appliquées au paysage**

Le préambule à la Convention européenne du paysage stipule que « le paysage participe de manière importante à l'intérêt général, sur les plans culturel, écologique, environnemental et social, et qu'il constitue une ressource favorable à l'activité économique, dont une protection, une gestion et un aménagement appropriés peuvent contribuer à la création d'emplois ». Les définitions que l'article 1 de la convention donne des termes « politique du paysage » et « objectif de qualité paysagère », ainsi que les mesures prévues par l'article 6, telles que « l'intégration du paysage dans les politiques publiques », témoignent explicitement du propos d'attribuer au paysage le caractère d'intérêt public. Ainsi, dans un même temps, la Convention européenne du

paysage postule l'intérêt général du paysage et promeut la reconnaissance de son intérêt public.

Les questions qui se posent au sujet de la mise en œuvre de ces principes en Italie ne peuvent conduire à négliger le cadre actuel de la reconnaissance juridique du paysage, limité dans les faits aux ainsi dits « biens paysagers », qui constituent une forme d'intérêt public sous la tutelle de l'État pour ce qui est des aspects liés à la conservation, et des régions en considération des questions liées à leur mise en valeur. Il s'agit d'une tutelle menée à des fins de conservation, qui s'exerce à travers l'autorisation paysagère de la part de l'État, laquelle est requise pour des interventions susceptibles de transformer ces biens.

Une politique paysagère plus active, considérant la mise en valeur, est prévue au moyen des Plans paysagers régionaux, élaborés et approuvés grâce à l'action conjointe de l'État et des Régions. Ces plans ne se limitent pas aux biens paysagers, mais, en conformité avec la convention, intéressent l'ensemble du territoire régional. En réalité, parler d'extension de l'intérêt public à tout le territoire régional n'est pas une expression pleinement correcte, mais les dispositions des Plans paysagers régionaux concernant les parties de territoires qui ne rentrent pas dans la catégorie des biens paysagers ont au moins une base juridique. Sur la base de ces considérations on peut conclure qu'à l'heure actuelle l'intérêt public du paysage est reconnu pour l'ensemble du territoire des Régions qui ont un Plan paysager approuvé (quatre à présent, sur un total de 20 Régions) et pour les biens paysagers des autres Régions.

Au niveau local, en plus des biens paysagers, l'intérêt public du paysage peut être reconnu par les Plans d'aménagement du territoire si la composante paysagère y est intégrée, sur la base de la convention, et grâce à la convention.

La traduction de ces considérations en termes concrets, appliquées à la question du paysage, fait apparaître une série de questions, dont la plus générale concerne les mécanismes subsidiaires d'interrelation à établir entre administrations publiques et citoyens, seuls ou associés.

Une réponse allant en cette direction ne peut que partir du caractère du paysage ainsi que de son état tel que perçu par les citoyens. Le fait que la perception du paysage soit positive, en ce qui concerne le bien-être et l'appréciation du cadre de vie, signifie que le système concernant la subsidiarité des niveaux administratifs et avec les citoyens, ainsi que les interrelations avec les facteurs naturels du lieu est efficace. Si la perception est au contraire négative, partiellement ou totalement, il est possible de conclure qu'il y a un ou plusieurs points de rupture dans la cohérence du système global des règles qui gèrent le lieu et/ou l'écosystème dont il fait partie.

Parmi les autres grilles de lecture, on peut interpréter cette circonstance comme fracture entre intérêt public et intérêt général – ou difficulté pour les organismes chargés de l'intérêt public de garantir l'intérêt général dans son ensemble. Les comportements et les compétences des sujets publics et privés concernés peuvent être repensés : la légitimation des citoyens à agir dans la poursuite de buts d'intérêt général signifie, dans le même temps, que des responsabilités leur sont attribuées. Une telle situation, dominante à l'heure actuelle, est emblématique autant que favorable, soit pour mieux comprendre la signification du principe de subsidiarité horizontale dans la pratique, soit pour l'application des mesures envisagées par l'article 118 de la Constitution réformé.

En matière de paysage, lorsque l'administration publique (de l'État jusqu'à la commune) n'est pas ou n'est plus en mesure de faire face à certaines tâches, elle peut encourager les citoyens à avoir recours à leurs propres ressources afin de prendre en charge leur habitat sur la base de leurs connaissances et compétences, selon un principe d'adéquation. Cela ne signifie pas élimination ou affaiblissement des prérogatives et responsabilités propres aux administrations, ni cession de souveraineté, mais plutôt passage du paradigme bipolaire au paradigme pluraliste et paritaire et reconnaissance effective de la souveraineté que la Constitution italienne a attribuée au peuple : la question n'est plus de savoir si les citoyens ont droit à un rôle actif et reconnu à participer à la gestion de leur paysage, mais plutôt de savoir comment favoriser l'exercice de ce droit, en collaboration et en coopération avec l'administration publique.

Introduit en 2001 au niveau constitutionnel, le principe de subsidiarité horizontale a commencé à se manifester dans la vie administrative ainsi que dans celle des citoyens, dans le cadre notamment des travaux : du Laboratoire italien de subsidiarité (LabSus), association ayant pour objet la promotion du principe de subsidiarité en tant que base constitutionnelle pour le développement du modèle de l'administration partagée dans tous les domaines de la vie associée ; et de la Commune de Bologne, qui a approuvé en 2014 un instrument d'application tel que le Règlement relatif à la collaboration entre citoyens et administration pour prendre soin et régénérer des biens communs urbains (*Regolamento sulla collaborazione tra cittadini e amministrazione per la cura e la rigenerazione dei beni comuni urbani*). L'acte principal de ce Règlement pour la mise en œuvre du principe de subsidiarité horizontale est le Pacte de collaboration (*Patto di collaborazione*) entre administration et citoyens avec lequel on peut commencer à parler d'« administration partagée ». Depuis 2014, 122 municipalités ont ainsi approuvé le Règlement, tandis que les procédures sont en cours afin de l'approuver dans 69 autres administrations.

Ces Pactes de collaboration s'appliquent à différents domaines de travail : environnement et vert urbain, décor urbain, bien-être social, biens culturels, cohésion sociale, culture, santé, école et sport, concernant tous, s'il convient de les résumer en une expression, des biens communs tangibles et intangibles. Le mot paysage en tant que tel ne rentre presque pas explicitement dans la liste des thèmes établie par le Laboratoire italien de la subsidiarité LabSus, mais il est évident que ce sujet est implicitement concerné par l'ensemble des domaines considérés.

Le Pacte n'est pas, bien entendu, le seul instrument de collaboration ou de partenariat existant dans le système juridique italien, mais il se différencie d'une façon radicale des autres systèmes appartenant à l'administration traditionnelle qui ont un caractère unilatéral et émanent d'une initiative publique, même s'ils promeuvent ou recherchent la participation des citoyens ou amènent à déléguer certaines fonctions, rôles, services ou interventions. Ce genre de contrats se manifeste habituellement dans une situation concernant un bien patrimonial auquel l'administration attribue une valeur d'intérêt public et qui présuppose un bénéfice pour des privés, tandis que les Pactes focalisent leur attention sur l'intérêt général.

Les exceptions à la règle ne manquent pas, surtout dans les situations qui résultent du phénomène de l'abandon de bâtiments, de sites, d'espaces ouverts agricoles ou naturels, où la gestion – sous forme de régénération, requalification et réhabilitation est, dans la plupart des cas, prise en charge plus ou moins directement par les citoyens. Il s'agit d'un panorama riche et fertile mais aussi confus et parfois contradictoire, davantage produit du laissez-faire de l'administration que d'un choix de collaboration et de coopération.

Il est encore tôt pour pouvoir dresser un bilan de l'application du principe de subsidiarité horizontale dans la vie administrative et quotidienne des citoyens, mais il est tout de même possible de constater une effervescence spontanée au niveau local dans tout le pays, un effort allant dans la direction de la prise en charge, de la volonté de « prendre soin » de son propre habitat au nom de l'article 118 de la Constitution.

Il n'est pas sans signification que le Pavillon de l'Italie à la Biennale d'architecture de Venise en 2016 ait été dédié au *Taking care*.

Il n'est pas sans signification non plus que la participation de l'Italie au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe en application de la Convention européenne du paysage enregistre à chaque session des nombres élevés de candidatures (une centaine de projets à la dernière), plus importants que la moyenne des autres États. L'organisation de ce prix a en effet mis en évidence et démontré que le paysage permet d'agir, de réaliser des projets, destinés autrement à rester des rêves, vu que la composante humaine de la passion



collective joue un rôle déterminant dans le caractère d'un lieu, mais aussi dans ses transformations, si elles sont souhaitées par les citoyens. Il a également mis en évidence l'écart existant entre la demande de paysage émanant de la population et l'offre publique, menée plutôt sous la forme de travaux publics que sous celle d'une véritable politique paysagère.

Jusqu'à présent, la règle était claire: les citoyens exprimaient une demande de services d'intérêt général ainsi que publics, à laquelle l'administration était tenue d'apporter des réponses sur la base des mécanismes des marchés publics et des appels d'offres liés au concept de travaux publics. Ces mécanismes ont commencé à subir une crise lorsque la capacité des sujets concernés de donner corps et forme à l'intérêt public a été contestée. Les causes de ce phénomène sont essentiellement d'origine financière, fondées davantage sur une matrice structurelle que conjoncturelle, mais aussi culturelle, et résultent d'un manque de ressources humaines adéquates à la disposition des administrations en matière de paysage.

Les mécanismes sont par ailleurs parfois remis en cause en cas de rejet par la population (en raison d'intérêts généraux tels que le paysage), ou de choix opérés par l'administration, au nom de l'intérêt public.

La question se complique du fait que le paysage, de par la composante humaine qui lui attribue un caractère par la perception que la population en a, ne rentre pas dans la catégorie des « travaux publics ». Il échappe normalement aux règles communautaires de marchés publics et d'appels d'offre, si ceux-ci ne font pas partie d'une politique paysagère. Le binôme intérêts généraux/biens communs, qui s'est associé au binôme intérêts publics/travaux publics, fait apparaître une variété de formes et de règles spécifiques nouvelles, aussi nombreuses que les situations locales où la subsidiarité horizontale prend corps; d'ailleurs, le lieu est une forme de vie unique, représentée par le paysage.

Le thème se complique davantage si l'on considère la qualité des transformations envisagées et mises en œuvre sur la base du principe de subsidiarité horizontale, avec une attention particulière portée aux aspects environnementaux, écologiques, aussi bien qu'esthétiques et de qualité du cadre de vie. C'est pour cela que l'article 118 de la Constitution considère le principe de subsidiarité horizontale non pas en tant que tel, indépendamment des autres principes, mais en relation stricte avec les principes de la différenciation et de l'adéquation, c'est-à-dire avec les capacités et compétences de tous les sujets intéressés, y compris les citoyens et les professionnels des disciplines concernées par son application. En d'autres termes, l'intérêt général comporte et présuppose l'existence des éléments requis mentionnés, et la vérification de cette condition préliminaire revient à l'administration

compétente. Dans la pratique, des citoyens proposent la conduite d'une activité dont l'intérêt général doit être bien évidemment reconnu en tant qu'intérêt public, ceci afin qu'il soit possible de cheminer vers une collaboration.

En ce qui concerne les changements introduits par la subsidiarité horizontale, il y a lieu de souligner que la situation actuelle gérant le système de contrôle, de vérification, d'autorisation et de gestion des transformations en Italie ne subit pas d'effets, car la structure des compétences reste inchangée. Ce qui est destiné à changer profondément, c'est le mécanisme des relations entre les sujets concernés. Un projet correspondant au principe de subsidiarité ne concerne plus nécessairement, par exemple, l'ensemble traditionnel des documents graphiques et textuels élaborés par un sujet professionnel et/ou institutionnel, sous sa responsabilité, et communiqué aux organismes compétentes ainsi qu'aux citoyens afin d'obtenir leur avis selon les procédures administratives et environnementales prévues par la loi. Il devrait représenter déjà le résultat de l'expression et de la responsabilisation de tous les acteurs intervenus dans le parcours d'un projet concernant le paysage, allant de sa conception à sa gestion durable.

La proposition, formulée par des citoyens (seuls ou associés), de conduire une activité en faveur du paysage permet, si elle est partagée par les sujets publics responsables et compétents, d'activer la démarche de projet. La différence est que l'action de chaque sujet concerné ne serait plus passive (s'exprimer sur un projet soumis par l'acteur principal d'une transformation) mais active, signifiant une contribution spécifique à une question d'intérêt général d'une façon coordonnée avec les autres acteurs.

Si l'on considère que le binôme intérêts généraux/biens communs, signifie le binôme biens communs/citoyens, qui représente en tant que tel et à la fois une forme intangible de bien commun, le passage du « paradigme bipolaire » à un « paradigme pluraliste et paritaire » n'est pas sans conséquence, même en ce qui concerne la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Ainsi qu'il est possible de l'anticiper à propos des effets du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, l'expérience acquise a permis de saisir au niveau local les aspects et les mécanismes spontanés et latents, c'est-à-dire « humains », qui entrent en jeu lorsque l'on traite de paysage. « Extra-institutionnels », selon le paradigme bipolaire, ces aspects et mécanismes ont l'occasion d'être reconnus en prenant pleinement en compte leur potentiel, grâce à la subsidiarité horizontale selon le paradigme pluraliste et paritaire.

La question du paysage éveille des potentialités et des énergies, donnant aux individus qui participent à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement,

des motivations, qui seraient autrement destinées à rester sans expression : l'exemple le plus évident est celui du volontariat ; il ne faut cependant pas négliger le rôle actif des citoyens dans et pour leur territoire où ils vivent, leurs lieux.

Ces considérations se réfèrent surtout aux citoyens mais concernent aussi certaines administrations (élus et/ou fonctionnaires des secteurs intéressés) qui se rendent compte que le paysage ne rentre pas dans la routine des tâches de la vie administrative, mais requiert une motivation et le suivi de démarches spéciales.

La demande sociale de « biens communs tangibles et visibles » est de plus en plus associée à celle de « biens communs intangibles », en tant que tels ; le paysage joue à ce propos un rôle nécessaire et irremplaçable parce que la demande de paysage de la part des citoyens est une demande de pouvoir bénéficier de relations différentes avec leurs lieux de vie.

Selon le philosophe Massimo Venturi Ferriolo, « on saisit un paysage avec l'ensemble des relations qui lui donne vie, y compris celles météorologiques et les états d'âme : une alliance de raison et d'émotion, qui anime la tension de l'existence ».

En ce sens, la Convention européenne du paysage est un point de repère fondamental afin de mettre en application le principe de la subsidiarité horizontale. Celui-ci peut être déterminant dans la mise en œuvre de la convention, car il ajoute des acceptions au terme paysage, qui permet de mieux appréhender la question de la vie quotidienne des populations. Le concept de subsidiarité, mentionné en son article 4, exprime un rapport de partage et de réciprocité entre les différents sujets, plutôt que de soutien, fondé sur leur responsabilité paysagère, ceci considérant les compétences attribuées et niveaux d'action : il s'agit de créer des mécanismes de gouvernance partagée concernant tous les acteurs impliqués par la spécificité d'un lieu ; l'article 118 de la Constitution constitue à cet égard le support juridique nécessaire.

Les mesures générales et particulières auxquelles la convention attribue une importance fondamentale dont font état ses articles 5 et 6, acquièrent une valeur spéciale et spécifique en plus des valeurs contenues dans le texte, dans la mesure où les termes « chaque partie » comprennent dans ce cas de figure, le citoyen en tant que co-protagoniste plutôt qu'en tant que simple destinataire des mesures prises.

Par conséquent, les procédures de participation énoncées par l'article 5.c. de la Convention européenne du paysage, selon la répartition des compétences formulées à son article 4, doivent être interprétées à la lumière du principe de la subsidiarité horizontale.

Le concept de sensibilisation énoncé à l'article 6.A. de la convention est ainsi à interpréter dans le sens de l'engagement de mettre les citoyens en condition

d'exercer des activités d'intérêt général – et donc le paysage – d'une façon conforme aux principes de différenciation et adéquation, et surtout à la hauteur des responsabilités qui leur sont attribuées par la Constitution.

L'importance du rôle que le citoyen actif doit avoir dans l'administration partagée ne peut non plus être négligée dans le domaine de la formation et de l'éducation (article 6.B. de la convention) : l'engagement permet de promouvoir la connaissance et la culture du paysage ainsi que du rôle du citoyen dans le paysage. Il en est de même pour ce qui a trait aux tâches concernant l'identification et qualification (article 6.C. de la convention), la formulation de qualité paysagère (article 6.D. de la convention), et la mise en œuvre (article 6.E. de la convention).

En ce qui concerne les aspects les plus délicats concernant la qualité perçue du cadre de vie, liés à la nécessité d'assurer la transformation selon les impératifs de la tutelle, l'application du principe de subsidiarité horizontale signifie l'interprétation des rapports en termes de coordination adéquate entre les sujets concernés, plutôt qu'en termes de structure hiérarchique de commandement et de contrôle.

Ainsi que cela a été déjà souligné, le cadre des compétences, responsabilités et tâches en matière de biens paysagers, n'est pas ni concerné ni encore moins réduit par l'article 118 ; il est plutôt enrichi avec les fonctions nouvelles liées au rôle actif à jouer dans le but de favoriser l'exercice des activités paysagères des citoyens. L'autorisation paysagère est ainsi un instrument nécessaire mais non suffisant, considérant le but de la tutelle réelle et efficace du patrimoine culturel de l'État.

### **La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage aux termes de la subsidiarité**

La question qui se pose spontanément à ce sujet concerne la capacité de la part publique d'accomplir les tâches résultant des engagements pris en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la convention de manière conforme au principe de subsidiarité horizontale.

À l'heure actuelle, la mise en œuvre de la convention en Italie a comme point de repère responsable le Ministère des biens et activités culturelles et du tourisme (MIBACT) qui gère le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe institué grâce à la convention même. L'Observatoire national pour la qualité du paysage, institué par le Code des biens culturels et du paysage avec les Observatoires régionaux du paysage, contribue à son activité. La pyramide est complétée par les Observatoires à l'échelle locale.

Cette description pourrait laisser penser à une structure de subsidiarité verticale, mais en réalité la

coopération entre le ministère et les régions se manifeste par l'élaboration conjointe des Plans paysagers régionaux.

La nette différenciation entre conservation et mise en valeur et, encore plus entre les compétences de l'État et des Régions par rapport aux pouvoirs locaux ainsi qu'aux citoyens, justifiée sous le profil de la distinction de la matière en tant que telle, si elle est interprétée de façon exclusive, passive, et de refus de la subsidiarité verticale et horizontale, constitue un obstacle important dans le chemin de la mise en œuvre de la convention autant que de celui du paradigme pluraliste et paritaire de l'administration partagée.

À la base de cette attitude, qui se reproduit dans plusieurs situations de rapport entre régions et niveaux locaux, figure la thèse selon laquelle la notion juridique du paysage appartient au domaine de la culture et relève, par conséquent, des compétences législatives exclusives de l'État, le mot paysage est ainsi synonyme de bien paysager, sans autres significations plus larges.

Le fait que le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, ne s'adressant pas exclusivement aux biens paysagers, mais conformément à la convention, à tous les paysages, a mis en évidence cette considération.

Sans aborder le fond de cet argument qui mérite d'être traité de manière appropriée, la question qu'il convient de se poser ne concerne pas en tout cas la répartition des compétences mais la façon dont ces compétences sont exercées; continuer avec la logique du paradigme bipolaire, hiérarchique et cloisonné par centre de décision ne fait qu'alimenter la Tour de Babel qui affecte le paysage à partir du mot.

Dans cette situation d'absence ou d'insuffisance de relations subsidiaires, le rôle des observatoires locaux du paysage résulte d'initiatives spontanées souvent importantes mais qui souffrent de l'écart qui apparaît entre les tâches à accomplir et les ressources disponibles, en termes économiques ainsi que culturels.

La situation des observatoires du paysage n'est pas homogène selon les États et, ayant conscience de cela, l'Observatoire national pour la qualité du paysage a concentré son effort sur l'élaboration et l'approbation conjointe des plans paysagers régionaux; comme dans le cas de l'autorisation paysagère, il s'agit d'un acte nécessaire mais non suffisant dans la logique de l'application du principe de subsidiarité et de la mise en œuvre de la convention.

L'effervescence riche et créative qui règne dans le panorama des observatoires régionaux et locaux, peut être quand même saisie et résumée en présentant l'expérience de deux modèles emblématiques et dans une certaine mesure opposés: celui de la Région du Piémont, qui possède l'expérience la plus longue en ce domaine, et celui de la Région de la Vénétie.

Une différence radicale apparaît dans le rôle attribué aux pouvoirs locaux. Dans le cas piémontais, où les observatoires sont locaux et coordonnés au niveau régional par un Réseau et une matrice située au dehors de l'administration publique, les pouvoirs locaux sont parmi les destinataires de l'activité et en représentent parfois une contrepartie. Dans la Région de Vénétie, les protagonistes de l'activité sont au contraire institutionnels: la Loi régionale 10/2011 a intégré la loi urbanistique régionale à la matière du paysage, et établi l'Observatoire régional pour le paysage et, au niveau communal, les Observatoires locaux du paysage coordonnés eux aussi par le Réseau régional des observatoires du paysage.

La comparaison des résultats acquis et leur évaluation nécessitent plus de recherches. Il suffit cependant de constater la persistance du paradigme bipolaire, même s'il se manifeste différemment. Le cas piémontais souligne l'activité d'intérêt général du paysage exercée par les citoyens mais ne paraît pas contribuer d'une façon efficace au paradigme pluraliste et paritaire de collaboration avec l'administration publique, tandis que l'exemple vénitien, qui met l'accent sur les aspects institutionnels hiérarchisés par rapport aux communes ainsi qu'aux citoyens, risque de ne pas saisir les valeurs «extra-institutionnelles» du paysage et de reproduire la logique propre au paradigme bipolaire.

Faire le point sur la situation de deux actes, de manière extrêmement synthétisée, jeunes et presque du même âge, tels que l'article 118 de la Constitution et la Convention européenne du paysage, permet de mettre en évidence une grande et profonde vivacité et effervescence spontanée que l'on peut saisir, résultant d'initiatives paysagères promues par des citoyens mais aussi provenant de la sphère des pouvoirs locaux grâce à la volonté de certains élus et/ou responsables des secteurs concernés.

La principale difficulté à affronter à ce sujet est l'écart, ainsi que cela a été déjà souligné, entre les tâches à accomplir et les ressources humaines et financières – ainsi que les moyens administratifs – à la disposition au niveau local. Vivacité et effervescence sont des éléments fondamentaux, mais les succès et les acquis, même importants et reconnus au niveau international, s'ils ne sont pas soutenus par l'application concrète et cohérente du principe de subsidiarité, considérant son entier potentiel, sont destinés à s'épanouir et à s'évaporer du sol comme certaines expériences mûries ces dernières années l'ont démontré. Au-delà de projets qui se proposent de manière spontanée, une attention allant en ce sens doit se concentrer sur la mise en œuvre et la gestion durable, en diffusant la connaissance de résultats acquis et consolidés.

Les résistances rencontrées sur ce chemin sont nombreuses et justifiables, en partie en raison de la nouveauté relative de ces actes. Pas mêmes deux décennies après leur apparition, représente une période de temps trop courte pour que ceux-ci s'imposent sur un terrain consolidé ; le « paradigme bipolaire », héritage de la période monarchique et fasciste du siècle passé, est parfois encore présent dans la culture des administrations et des administrés.

Le principe de subsidiarité et la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, dont les perspectives sont réciproques, ne sont pas le remède à tous les maux, mais constituent des points de repère juridiques, culturels, professionnels et opérationnels susceptibles de permettre de mieux apprécier le chemin allant vers un modèle paritaire et pluraliste de paysage partagé, auquel ces notes souhaitent avoir contribué.





# Identity, community and rebuilding: the experience of a *charrette* with the Observatory of the landscape of the eastern lands of Modena

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**Mrs Donatella Diolaiti**

*Architect, Department of Civil Engineering, Study University of Ferrara, Italy*

If the identity of a landscape is the result of knowledge, so the community is the main contributor to it: it is thanks to its representation that a community acquires an identity. When the identity of the landscape falls, the community suffers from the lack of a place populated by symbolic elements, the place of its own well-being and its own history.

This is the case of the landscape of the City of Cavezzo, devastated by the 2012 earthquake in Emilia Romagna, and its inhabitants have tried to reconstruct it, through the experience of the project *charrette*, dedicated to the reconstruction of their symbolic site, with the instrument of the Observatory of the landscape of the eastern lands of Modena.

The strategic vision contained in the articulation of the European Landscape Convention contains a vision so innovative to be epochal: by enhancing the perception that citizens have of their own places of living, one can achieve a profound expression of local identity and diversity. The process of enhancing the historical, cultural, ecological, social and economic components contained in the landscape is a necessary tool for the well-being of citizens. This affirmation is in itself a revolution.

## **Article 5 c. of the European Landscape Convention: participation**

The European Landscape Convention supports the need for active participation of the population in the various policies of protection, management and planning, since "each individual influences the character of the landscape to which he belongs".

Article 5.c. of the convention states that it is necessary to "establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies". Any decision concerning the form and nature of the territory must take into account the aspirations expressed by the inhabitants, as they are the very first users of the landscape. The convention is clear in imposing a real duty to promote the widest participation for every citizen who represents an interest in bringing together the relationship between landscape and community. Community participation has the advantage of involving people in the formulation of landscape quality objectives and public authorities must establish procedures enabling this participation in order to respond to the social demand for landscape quality.

This question has the strength to generate economic and financial growth, but also to awaken a public consciousness that is increasingly aware of the degradation and the banalisation of their living places, often as a result of globalisation. So, more local and less global.

For all these reasons, there is a need to provide training, information and education opportunities that seek to provide a greater number of people with all the tools they need to be involved and successfully participate in participatory processes.

### **Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention: specific measures**

With the five specific measures mentioned in Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention – awareness-raising; training and education; identification and assessment; objectives of landscape quality; and implementation – the first step to developing a “Landscape Project” is to locate it with the population that benefits from it: only citizens have this power and that is to help create their own cultural and aesthetic identity in their own territory.

Promoting and collaborating in the creation of their identifying characteristics develops a deep sense of belonging to a given community. The decisions regarding a landscape project are often taken by municipal entities for allocative needs: but if they are taken by common agreement with the first users, this can reduce the *nimby* effect in favour of *yimby* – yes in my backyard!

The “Landscape Project” is a complex process; scientific knowledge and methodology must be able to combine with the “common knowledge” to achieve the goal of designing the identity and the predominant characteristics of a given territory, the aspirations of the peoples who live the landscapes on a daily basis, and finally to give the people a high level of participation.

Article 6. C. of the convention deals with landscape identification and assessment: the challenge proposed, in accordance with the principles established by the Council of Europe, is to objectively identify the landscape characteristics and highlight their most significant and treasured values.

### **Modus operandi**

With the Green Design Lab Plus Research Team, we have carried out an intense planning activity aimed at the creation and development of the Observatory of the local landscape of the eastern lands of Modena, in conjunction with the Association Uniamoci, a promoter of the observatory in question.

In order to be able to use the common glossary during public meetings with the community, a document

has been elaborated which, in seven steps, essentially illustrates the activities to be undertaken for the creation of a local landscape observatory.

The modus operandi consists of the following steps:

- ▶ recognition by the community (keywords: community, interest group, dialogue, communication);
- ▶ identification of the area concerned (keywords: character, boundary);
- ▶ programming activities (keywords: goals, actions, times, resources);
- ▶ participation process organisation (keywords: participation, clarity, accessibility);
- ▶ the way to the participation process (keywords: activating participating shares);
- ▶ updating planning activities (keywords: review, action, goal, resource, and timing);
- ▶ the creation of the Observatory of local landscape.

### **The project *charrette* in Cavezzo**

In May 2012, Emilia Romagna was hit by a terrible earthquake: there has not been an earthquake here for over five hundred years. Populations, administrations and communities all went to work the next day, and also in Cavezzo, one of the municipalities that are part of the territory of the Observatory of the landscape of the eastern lands of Modena. Over time, a number of solutions for the renovation of the houses were proposed and a considerable amount of economic and financial resources were made available by the Emilia Romagna Region. Although using somewhat complex administrative methods, reconstruction was initiated under the best auspices.

The damage caused by the earthquake affected, in the same measure, the built environment, the agricultural and the natural environment. In the light of these intense changes we have felt the need to propose, within the framework of the activities of the Observatory, to the community of Cavezzo the development of a *charrette*, its theme being the reconstruction and use of a public building that was almost completely destroyed by the earthquake, in the heart of the urban landscape.

The aim was to involve the community in an active participation process that would bring the public the use of a public building to represent their community. Three days of intense work, with the constant collaboration of several members of the Observatory, saw their community aspirations become concrete. The public function which, in their view, the town lacked so badly was a theatre.

What better ethical, political and common response.

The continuation of the events will tell us whether or not the public administration will have to consider this aspiration. It is certain that with this exercise of democracy the inhabitants of Cavezzo felt supported in their deepest aspirations and it seems that they have come up with this method, the pleasure of communicating publicly with both the institutions and the rest of the community of the Observatory.

### **The charrette, a public consultation model**

The *charrette* is a technique used to define a participatory urban design process with strong eco-sustainable goals.

The procedure associated with the *charrette* start-up involves three phases:

#### **Phase 1: Pre-charrette**

- ▶ clear definition of project theme;
- ▶ description of possible impacts on the community;
- ▶ identification of problems and opportunities;
- ▶ identification of interested parties and their degree of involvement.

#### **Phase 2: Charrette**

- ▶ meetings with all parties involve both public and stakeholders, who explore, discuss and define all positions related to the topics explored in Phase 1;
- ▶ intermediate display with the presentation of the first results obtained from the workshops of the participating laboratory. This meeting

is open to all participants to submit ideas in plenary to the first results achieved and to collect more feedback;

- ▶ second session of meetings with other subjects involved.

#### **Phase 3: Post-charrette**

- ▶ implementation plan: the plan is refined, communication with all interested parties continues via email, social media, blogs, websites, etc.;
- ▶ public meeting to be held no later than six weeks after the *charrette*, where the full plan of all the results of the participatory process is presented, with a final project report which will be useful for the continuation of the project.

The *charrette* participatory process is recognised by the community and all promoters as the first step in sharing the future phases of the redevelopment project: the final report is the basis for starting the urban regeneration work of the site. The *charrette* is a brief and intense activity of all those involved in future decisions, in order to reduce time and cost expended, and honour commitments with the community.

Participants in the *charrette* participatory process are invited to openly and honestly examine all issues raised by the team regarding the urban regeneration project within a limited timeframe and are urged to work for a shared solution that is acceptable to all. This working method helps to strengthen the sense of community and streamlines the decision-making time of the actuators, reducing misjudgement margins and increasing awareness of the need for strong support for sustainable community development.



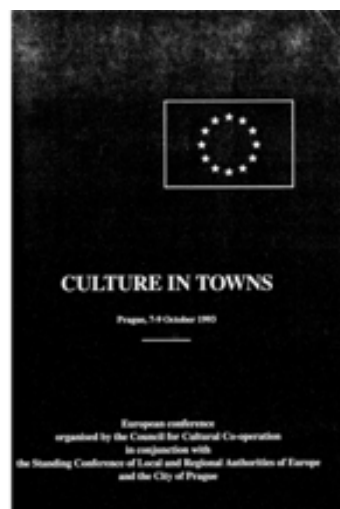


# Early steps in the qualities of human scale in public space: “Inhabited sculpted public spaces” from 1976-1993, the large-scale holistic design approach

**Mrs Nella Golanda**

*Urban Landscape Sculptor, Sculpted Architectural Landscapes, Greece*

**S**ince 1972 I have applied “Total Art” in public spaces, re-establishing in human scale the relation between the natural and historical landscape, aiming to restore life to contemporary metropolitan cities. The visitors are guided to experience the city in new and different ways and develop new social relations in public spaces. These “live” sculptures function as interactive experimental landscapes where the creation of new art genres is possible. Art gets out of the museums and becomes a part of everyday life.



## Document “Urban Cultural Life in the 1980s”, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1983

Paleo Faliro, the town from Greece participating in the Project “Your Town, Your Life, Your Future” of the Council of Cultural Co-operation of the Council of Europe, is situated 7 km south of Athens, by the sea. The cultural project chosen by this town included the improvement of the appearance of the environment adjoining the beach and playgrounds, with the active participation of local artists and the public. The Mayor, Dimitris Kapsanis, who was also Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Cultural and Social Affairs of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (CLRAE), proposed my name (I was citizen of Paleo Faliro) in order to undertake the regeneration of the old central square of the town, as well as, in 1993, the square’s extension across the highway, towards the sea.

Brian Goodey, Professor of Town Planning at Oxford Technical University, made a presentation entitled “A place in the sun – Paleo Faliro Square” in the Council of Europe document “Urban Cultural Life in the 1980s” (Strasbourg 1983). He analysed the use of the square throughout the day and the use of the sculpted space by passers-by. He placed emphasis on the eight seats which, as he says, are a gift of flexibility and surprise, formed in stone, concrete and wood. Their angles and surfaces support a variety of uses. Backs are always two ways; wings could be vantage points, wooden backs and sits attract older people. ... Children clamber, command, and bounce balls. ... Some read: the average sitting time is around fifteen minutes. ... A small space kindly shared.

In the same period, this “Total Art” intervention was warmly welcomed and reported in many places around the world – for example, *Baumaister* (the architectural magazine, issue 8/1983, Munich, Germany); *Stadtbau-Details* (book by Prof Meinhard von Gerkan – Ed. Rudolf Muller, 1983, Munich, Germany); *Detail* (architectural magazine, issue 6/1984, Munich, Germany); *Modulo arquitetura e arte* (architectural magazine, issue 99/1988, Sao Paulo, Brazil, by Esther Emilio Carlos, curator of the Brazil Sao Paulo Biennale

1973), where I participated with works entitled “Proposals for the humanisation of Public Space”.

The following is an extract of Esther Emilio Carlos’ critical reference to Paleo Faliro Central Square, which was published both in the *Actes du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Congrès de l’Association internationale des critiques d’art (AICA)* (Greece 1984) and the *Modulo arquitetura e arte*, architectural magazine, issue 99/1988, Sao Paulo, Brazil: “... There is also a fountain that does not resemble the old fountains. It is a fountain where water sprouts from round holes, made in white marble, arranged on a horizontal axis, like natural springs, which fill up the marble cistern. This specific design helps children to use the fountain in order to slide and play with water. They are also close to the sculpture and use it as a toy, without realising that it is a work of art. ... All these features define the living part of this project. Music is present here in the whisper of tree leaves, the chirping of birds, the voices of the children, the noise of the water flowing from the fountain and the noise of the sea in front of the square. All these sounds complete Golanda’s architectural synthesis. ... As we can see, this conception of space was already evident in her early engravings. The solution was given, with the transition from the engravings upon the walls to the third dimension, which is the Total Art ...”

## Conference “Culture in Towns”, Council of Europe, Prague, 7-9 October 1993

In Prague, ten years after the Strasbourg meeting, I was officially invited to present three projects as a continuation of the Paleo Faliro Square: “The Flisvos Sculpted Quay” (1984-1986), “The Aixon Quarry Sculpted Theatre” (1984-1992) and “Developing Water Codes in the centre of the city of Larissa – The Sculpted River” (1992-1998).

I mentioned the following on the occasion of this Conference: “When I designed a public space, my deep and instinctive desire was that this new space should evoke the emotion I had 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 are that as a child 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 the inhabitants of this place since ancient times. For thousands of years, from the classical temples to the most humble buildings, the inhabitants always felt the joy to experience the miracle of living in the human-scale. I could say that as a child I lived in an open-air museum: Greece. Since 1970 my work was based on the qualities of the Greek landscapes, 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 design 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 the natural and historical surrounding, not realising that they are living and breathing art. These ‘inhabited sculpted landscapes’ function as interactive experimental vessels for the osmosis of forgotten social relations and new unexpected multi-art genres”.

**“The Flisvos Sculpted Quay” (1984-1986)**

The Sculpted Quay is a natural extension from the opposite side of the seaside highway and towards the sea of Flisvos Square. The objective was for this element to take part in the landscape and to form a unit, by passing through the plastic rhythms of the environmental mobility and the natural sea rhythm in the arrangement of the whole area.

To highlight the communion with the sea and the feeling that someone can “walk” upon the water, the quay floor nearest to the sea is given a 3% inclination towards the side of the sea. The sculptural seats were designed to absorb the events of the landscape within their rhythm, such as the sea-waves, the forms of the



boats or ocean liners, or the flying gulls, the forms and the shapes of mountain peaks on the island of Aegina.

In particular, the focus is on the relationship of visitors with the landscape. Passers-by can observe people, couples or large groups sitting on the sculpted seats, as if they are travelling in real boats or they can “play” or chat while sitting upon the mountain tops of Aegina; or they give the impression that they are ready to walk or fly above the sea surface, towards the horizon. Every man should play the leading role and have a unique relationship with the landscape and the sea.

**The Aixoni Quarry Sculpted “Theatre” (1984-1992)**

This project was included by the Public Works Ministry in a restoration programme for the inactive quarries in Attica in around 1984. An abandoned quarry site, measuring a surface of 1.5 acres, was a terribly neutral and indifferent landscape, with frequent dangerous landslides. Basically the sculpture which has been developed serves as a large retaining wall. The restoration, in this case, was like capturing the landscape, as we would approach an archaeological site in Greece. We justified the disruption of the natural landscape in order to reveal an archaeological site. In this case we would reveal a crystalline structure, a large sculpture with complexes of plant fossils. The Aixoni Sculpted “Theatre” was inaugurated in 1992, alongside the celebration of the 70th birthday of the great Greek composer and architect Iannis Xenakis. An area that gives birth to new art events, the design was completed in such a way as to receive the spectators and to create human relations, mutual relations and relations with the arts, to become an interactive way of humanising the public daily life in the Mediterranean landscape.



**“Developing Water Codes in the centre of the city of Larissa, Thessaly – The Sculpted River” (1992-1998)**

During the Venice Architectural Biennale held in 2016, I presented the following statement: “In the 1980s, the mayor of Larissa, Aristides Lambroulis, commissioned the archaeological excavation of the residential hill located in the city centre and discovered a magnificent ancient theatre of the 3rd century B.C. which proved



to be as big as the Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus. The emergence of this ancient theatre, which was excavated in the city centre, 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. I tried to develop water codes, upland and lowland and combinations between plane trees and water, and generally the experience of the temporal riverside relationship of the city. All these were characteristics that I tried to bring back to the centre of a neutral, post-war city which had lost its relationship with nature and the archaeological landscape. For us the water codes that surround us were an essential element in the relationship with nature and the magnificent broader landscape. The two main squares of the town, the Central and the Post Office square, are designed as a unit, in order to reveal the

temporal historical character of Larissa. To achieve these goals, I proposed the design of the 'Sculpted River', making the lost relation of the city with its river Pinios and emphasising the different landscape types of Thessaly along the route. The 'Sculpted River' flows towards the ancient theatre and enables the establishment of the mountainous and lowland flora of the region".

This holistic design, large-scale, urban landscape project that includes the two central squares of the historical city centre, their pedestrian connection and the surroundings of the ancient theatre, was constructed from 1992 to 1998 and is now the official candidate for Greece in the 5th Session (2016-2017) of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, in the framework of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

# Politique du paysage et démocratie locale : l'économie peut nettement profiter de la préservation du paysage

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**M. Kimon Hadjibiros**

*Professeur, Université nationale technique d'Athènes, Grèce*

**L**ors de ces Ateliers, plusieurs présentations ont montré d'intéressantes possibilités permettant de promouvoir la préservation du paysage naturel et culturel. Celles-ci sont basées sur la sensibilisation des habitants, la conscience sociale qui sous-tend la pensée selon laquelle le paysage est le cadre de notre bien-être, le sens de notre responsabilité historique pour conserver le patrimoine et le délivrer intact aux générations futures. Il convient cependant d'admettre qu'un romantisme environnemental n'est pas partagé par la totalité des habitants d'une localité et qu'une partie de la population, souvent majoritaire, est en général plus mobilisée par les idées de développement et de croissance économique, ainsi que par la perspective de l'acquisition de bénéfices matériels.

La politique du paysage, justement basée sur la démocratie locale, devra tenir compte de ces approches et essayer de démontrer les bénéfices économiques qui pourront résulter de sa préservation effective. L'économie peut nettement profiter d'une protection, d'une gestion et d'un aménagement du paysage, d'une part parce que ces démarches permettent de limiter des risques économiques importants, tels les inondations, l'érosion, les glissements de terrain, et qu'elle offre d'autre part de nouvelles perspectives à un tourisme de qualité ainsi qu'à d'autres formes de développement durable.

Prenons par analogie l'exemple de la lutte contre le changement climatique : l'économie profite non seulement de la limitation de différents risques mais aussi de l'ouverture de nouveaux domaines d'activités économiques, tels que l'exploitation des sources d'énergies renouvelables.



# A message from the European Landscape Architects

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## **International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe (IFLA-Europe)**

The International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) of Europe and the Czech Association for Landscape Architecture (CZALA) are addressing this Meeting of the Council of Europe.

*“Our association, member of IFLA Europe, takes the European Landscape Convention very seriously and considers it a base rule for care, development and protection of European landscapes.*

*As landscape architects we understand the high responsibility of this field and accept the broad scale of opportunities in which we can contribute to create a better, healthier and sustainable environment.*

*In words of Mohsen Mostafavi, ‘Landscape architecture is the profession of the Future’”.*



### A MESSAGE FROM THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



- The International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) of Europe and the Czech Association for Landscape Architecture (CZALA) are addressing this meeting of the Council of Europe.
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- In words of Mohsen Mostafavi, “Landscape architecture is the profession of the Future”.





# The significance of landscapes for the local level, with a special focus on the Green Belt

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**Mrs Brigitte Macaria**

*Secretary General of the European Council for the Village and Small Town (ECOVAST), Austria*

**E**very landscape bears its own characteristic specifics, thus contributing – even determining – the local or regional specifics of hamlets, villages, market or historic small towns, as well as their architectonic specifics and character. Landscapes and their settlements appear as an unbreakable unit. The Austrian regional “Landscape Register” lists, for example, some 50 different landscapes and almost as many distinctly different types of farmhouse. One of the most important differences between cities and small towns is that the latter do not tend to create their own hot climate in the summer (e.g. the “smog cap”), as big cities do.

Acknowledging and strengthening this connectivity creates a specific added value of landscape for sustainable rural development. For rural development to become sustainable, it has to encompass nature and culture and the “cultural landscape” as both their outcome and added value. At this stage it is worthwhile recollecting the ideal short definition of landscape mentioned in the European Landscape Convention: “Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction and/or human factors”. The concept of cultural landscape can, in some way, be seen as the biggest work of human art. And it also can be seen as the synthesis of nature, culture and human perception.

Rural development and landscape matters must not be seen as two different issues. On the contrary, they are closely linked. But they are permanently progressing, always changing, due to natural (e.g. climate change) or human influence (e.g. economy, globalisation, changes in society).

The great challenge is to allow change, whilst at the same time being aware of the essence and the main elements of the landscape’s character. In order to optimise this connectivity, the local authorities and the people of the regions must be aware of what they possess in specifics, and the assets of their “homeland”.

Despite the changes, caused by external influences and globalisation, there are many local specifics that constitute the treasures of the place, the landscape, the rural settlements and small towns with their environs.

The historic small town of Retz, in Austria (altitude 252 m, 4 125 inhabitants) is situated at the border of two distinctly different landscapes: the "Woodland Quarter" (*Waldviertel*) to the west, well known for wide woods and fields, potatoes and poppies); the "Wine Quarter", to its east (*Weinviertel*, well known for wine and pumpkins), rich farmland, rural tourism (the majority from Vienna and wider Austria); typical vernacular and historic architecture in the town and the landscapes; and some local festivals, based on wine and pumpkins. These are not all, but the most important assets. If we are to strive for sustainable rural development, these specifics and their interaction must not be put at risk. Of course, we must also acknowledge the challenge of taking part in the utilisation of renewable energies. But it can be performed in a way that does not harm the local (and regional) character – or may even add a new type of landscape character. This whole continuing process can be called "the evolving ecology of culture and nature".

The Green Belt has a total length of some 12 400 km, starting at the Arctic Sea, but its width is undefined. Today many experts agree to some 10 to 20 km on both sides of the former "socialist borderline". Its central European section extends over 2 400 km between Travemünde on the Baltic Sea and Trieste on the Adriatic. It presents as a "string of pearls" of some 50 very different landscapes of special beauty, including some 90 Historic Small Towns, as identified by ECOVAST. These represent a huge quantity of natural and cultural assets that should both be used and preserved in a sustainable way.

This Central European Section of the Green Belt is a most appropriate and huge area to exemplify and make good practice of the "Significance of Landscapes for the Local Level". At the same time it is a gigantic treasure of culture and nature, and their interaction should be treated well, not least because of the benefit for local and regional people, and their guests.

All these precious local specifics, be they of natural or cultural origin, are embedded in the surrounding landscapes. They distinctly constitute the landscape character, making clear the strong relations within the countryside. Thus the Green Belt provides a unique challenge of sustainable rural development, with a strong focus on sustainable tourism, landscapes, agriculture, settlements and Historic Small Towns. They can easily act as ideal stations for special brand tourism. Working together along the Green Belt is just as important as cross border co-operation. Coincidentally, this year has been proclaimed the "The Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development" by the World Tourism Organisation. The Green Belt furthermore could be developed as a "Model of Energy Self-Supplying Regions crossing Central Europe".

The ECOVAST approach is designed specifically to include local people. Landscape matters cannot be seen or dealt with independent of rural development: they are a most important part of it. Because of all these characteristics, the Green Belt is on the way to being nominated a UNESCO World Heritage Site – in the category of cultural landscape – as proposed by Germany (and supported by the University of Freiburg and others). By happy coincidence, Brno is situated rather close to the Green Belt.

# ECOVAST AUSTRIA

European Council of the  
Village and Small Town



*"The Significance of Landscapes for the Local Level –  
with a special focus on the Green Belt" –  
Focus on the Central European Section*

BRNO, September 2017



## Travemünde (D)



## View of the Grabfeld (D)



## Römhild (D)



## Typical landscape-view of the western Wald4tel (A)



## Typical small village in the Wald4tel





Wein4tel



Retz



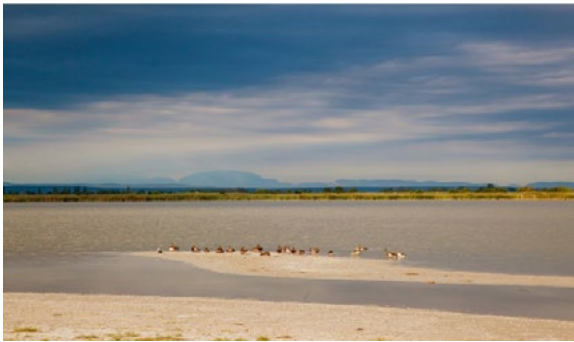
"West Hungarian Plain" at the southern bank of the river Danube, near the Slovak capital Bratislava



Rusovce natural park – baroque garden) & castle (SK)



Cultural landscape Neusiedlersee (Schneeberg view)



Rust



Rust



Kucnica valley (SI)



## St. Anna (A)



## The characteristic „Old Landscape“- “Altlandschaft“ (SI/I)



## The wild waters of the river Resia



## Thanks a lot for your interest – Gracias ;-)

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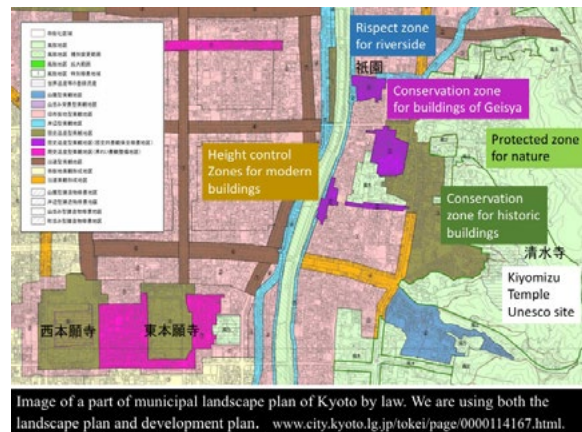




# Local landscape plans in Japan

**Mr Masaru Miyawaki**

*Associate Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, Japan*



Before the landscape law of 2004, some local authorities had adapted municipal landscape plans by their ordinances without law. So in the beginning of our landscape plans we started from the local scale where they were created voluntarily, in an ad hoc way. Therefore the main role of the first landscape law is to support the landscape planning of local authorities.

By law, the authority on landscape was given to all prefectures, big city bigger local authorities. They must lead the landscape policy to create the prefectural or municipal landscape plans as soon as possible. Smaller local authorities can call their landscape authorities to the prefecture which will delegate their landscape authorities to the local authority.

Landscape architects have already started municipal greenery plans by urban green law since the 90s. So now architects, engineers and landscape architects have collaborated to create the local landscape plans by the new law because of the motivation of the building regulations in all of the territory.



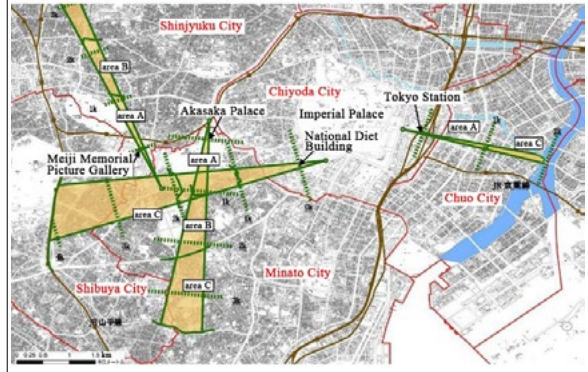


### After the Landscape Plan in Tokyo



The effects of the visual impact assessment appear in recent views at the front of this French garden in Tokyo. The landscape looks much better than before the local landscape plan of 2007 was implemented.

The prefecture can also conserve the landscape resources at an intercity scale, for example of visual assessment areas for four historic buildings in the high density area of Tokyo. View cones across the city.



We have many problems between urbanised areas and rural areas but at least we conserve the forest area which is about 67% of all territory. Under such situation many Japanese, as you know, prefer the smaller scale because of the best practice of projects. Participation is active in Japan and it looks also better to understand the effects of landscape planning from the smaller scale.

It is not easy to explain quickly because every landscape plan is different from the local characters and planners but we need sustainable development of the landscape planning and the governance.

I think European countries have many landscape resources more than Japanese in urban and rural areas. I hope to continue to exchange experiences with you all today.

Useful information:

- Landscape of Kyoto (English): [www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/page/0000057538.html](http://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/page/0000057538.html)
- Landscape Policy of Kyoto (English, French, German): [www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/page/0000062129.html](http://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/page/0000062129.html)
- List of 538 Japanese landscape plans (only Japanese): [www.mlit.go.jp/common/001139943.pdf](http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/001139943.pdf)

# A view of the future

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**Mr Michael Oldham**

*Founding President of the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture (EFLA), Honorary, Member of the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe (IFLA-Europe) and Fellow of the Landscape Institute*

## The Fourth Industrial Revolution

**W**e are living in a period of particularly rapid change. We can make plans for the future that can be nullified almost immediately by the discovery, or the development, of new systems that can radically alter our view of where we are heading. We live in an age where, if we can imagine it, we can probably do it. As a consequence we are more often constrained by our capacity to imagine things and manage change than our ability to design and create new things and systems.

Three hundred years ago was the dawn of the first Industrial Revolution, an era that lasted about two hundred years and which was largely based on coal, steam and steel. As this technology adapted to produce electricity by the use of steam-driven generators we entered the second Industrial Revolution – Electricity. It lasted about one hundred years. Then, during the last fifty years we entered the third Industrial Revolution, that of computers. Now, we are in the dawn of the fourth Industrial Revolution – the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), quantum computing, robotics, biotechnology, driverless cars, air taxis, drones (autonomous vehicles) where human intervention will dramatically reduce. We can speculate where this will take mankind, how this will affect everyday life, how our cities will change and how, most importantly, mankind can learn and benefit from these changes, rather than simply becoming victims of global exploitation.

In his book, “The Fourth Industrial Revolution”, Professor Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, suggests that this revolution is fundamentally different to its forerunners. These earlier revolutions were characterised mainly by advances in technology, and latterly by the potential to connect billions of people via the web to drastically improve the efficiency of business and organisations including, for example, the regeneration of the natural environment through more sensitive asset management. This fourth revolution is characterised by a fusion of physical, biological and digital technologies. The rapidity and scope of potential change is unknown, except that it will be vast. It will affect every aspect of life. Previous revolutions were largely linear in development: this revolution is exponential, expanding in every direction, with unknown spin-offs occurring all the time. It has the power to completely disrupt our lives, as well as the potential to substantially improve them.

Seventy five per cent of Europe's population live in towns and cities. How will cities change in ten years, twenty years, fifty years? It is impossible to imagine the scale of the transformations that will take place and I suspect that we are ill equipped to deal with them. Will roads be largely abandoned as places to park cars? Indeed, why would we need to own a car if a fleet of autonomous vehicles can transport us about the city, about the countryside, about the world and such autonomous vehicles will not be restricted to the ground? What about air taxis? Places to land and to park. How long will it be before carbon-guzzling cars are banned from city centres – next year, ten years, perhaps longer? But their future is limited. Why invest in an expensive tram system if it would be cheaper to invest in a vast fleet of 3-D printed electric self-driven cars available to everyone? Just this one change would substantially transform cities, open up manifest opportunities for recreation spaces, public squares, sport and entertainment. But what happens when your smart fridge starts ordering eggs?

What could constrain us in this widespread change? Quite simply three things: our lack of imagination, our lack of commitment, and our lack of belief in democracy. Science fiction has been surprisingly good at predicting the future; amazingly, the correlation between science fiction and economic history is quite remarkable. However, it is fundamentally important to remember that this totally interconnected revolution is still effectively only producing tools, and that it is these tools that allow us, individually and collectively, to control the environment in which we live more effectively, enabling us to make educated decisions regarding our collective future.

### Competence

This brings me neatly to my next point – the competent client and the competent manager. We often think of design – architectural design, industrial design, engineering design, landscape design – as representing change and generally mostly change for the better. To a degree this is true. But what most affects people's lives is the way that these changes are managed in the short and long term. We know that managing cities is a complex business and that urban planning is no longer simply as it was in Hausmann's time, a matter of design with strategic military objectives at its base. Indeed, with the advent of the "smart city" opportunities for the development of intelligent, energy-efficient buildings, electric transport systems, low energy lighting systems and many other things will emerge. To manage this properly we really do need competent people, professionals as well as elected representatives; people not simply with good professional qualifications in a variety of disciplines but people also with wide experience and, most importantly, vision and commitment.

While seventy five per cent of Europe's population live in cities, a large proportion of Europe's landmass is countryside and it must be recognised that managing this is equally important. A large part of our cultural heritage is invested in the countryside. It is essential that we look after it in a sustainable way. Badly managed agricultural production, forestry, wild life reserves and national parks will fall just as quickly into dereliction as any abandoned inner city site.

So, on this matter of competency, taking into consideration our need to set the right targets and our need to sensitively manage what we do, we need to move quickly away from some archaic rules that really belong to the end of the 19th century, rather than the beginning of the 21st.

### Architects

In 1968, nearly fifty years ago, the profession of the landscape architect, which had already been in existence for fifty or so years, was officially recognised by the International Labour Office of Geneva in a chapter entitled "Architects and Town Planners". On 29 August 1987, the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) was admitted to "Category A" as a non-governmental organisation (NGO) having an official working relationship with UNESCO. Why is it then that in many European countries – Italy, Poland, Spain, Greece, and Ireland for example, as well as many others – it is still necessary to obtain the signature of an architect, or an engineer, or even a planner in some instances, to present a plan to a local authority that has been drafted by a landscape architect? Indeed, in some countries even the title "architect" is still protected by law, although in others, in Belgium, for example following a court case, a landscape architect can now use the name architect. So, why would you want an architect to sign off the work of a landscape architect?

I am an architect, I qualified with distinction, before I specialised in landscape architecture. I know architects – I have worked with them, even ones with international reputations who have designed buildings that leak, and bridges that wobble. If I were to say that they are prima donnas you might think that I am joking. I am not – and most are lost as soon as they step outside the front door of the buildings they have designed; that is, if they, or the public, can find the front door. My experience of working with architects is that they are average, at best. In my opinion, it is no longer in the public interest to continue with this unnecessary, inefficient and expensive process. Effectively, I also believe that this legislation encourages a restrictive practice, something I understand the European Union is very keen to stop. Imagine; architects spend at least seven years, in full time education and initial practice to become anywhere

near competent in designing reasonable buildings. Landscape architects spend much the same time specialising in a very different, but related, sector of work. How is it possible that architects can possibly be competent undertaking the role of signing off landscape architects' work when they know so little about it? Can you imagine the reverse happening? It would be equally foolish. How would you feel about a brain surgeon signing off the work of a gynaecologist, or vice versa?

So, I will take this opportunity of inviting the Council of Europe and the European Union to meet with the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe to discuss how this outmoded practice can be phased out or modified. I am an optimist; I believe the future holds huge benefits for mankind, but I would prefer that we invest in competence where it is due, and avoid blundering in obsolete traditions.





# Un réseau de paysages comme stratégie de démocratie locale dans la Réserve de biosphère Meseta Ibérica

M. Joaquín Romano Velasco et M. Emilio Perez Chinarro  
Professeurs d'économie, Université de Valladolid, Espagne

La contribution du paysage au développement durable en lien avec la question de la démocratie a été largement étudiée, comme l'ont mis en évidence différents auteurs et rapports en appliquant des théories ou d'arguments depuis des domaines et des dimensions très différents, économie, géographie, politique, droit, sociologie, etc.

Ses nombreuses difficultés opérationnelles sont également présentes. Synthétisées par Paradis et Lelli (2010)<sup>16</sup>, la difficile place occupée par le paysage dans « l'appui à la mise en œuvre de politiques sectorielles de développement territorial, la définition d'un projet politique reflète d'un savoir-faire, qui est d'habiter la Terre, la désignation de qualité du paysage, encore imprécise, notamment dans ses rapports à la condition de l'habitant ».

La Convention européenne du paysage reconnaît que la participation des acteurs locaux est une clé permettant d'affronter les défis qui se présentent à l'occasion de la mise en œuvre des politiques du paysage<sup>17</sup>. La caractérisation du paysage comme bien commun et synthèse du patrimoine immatériel permet d'étudier la capacité d'organisation sociale, d'adaptation écologique des communautés locales, et évaluer la capacité des résistances aux transformations induites par un modèle de développement non durable.

Le concept de « réseau du paysage » propose une approche innovatrice pour l'étude et la diffusion des stratégies organisationnelles et de participation sociale. Conformément à la méthodologie proposée par Ostrom<sup>18</sup>, nous voulons analyser le rôle joué par les acteurs locaux dans la gestion durable des ressources et les manières auxquelles les utilisateurs locaux ou les habitants ont à participer et être inclus depuis le commencement du dessin des politiques futures relatives à la biodiversité.

16. Paradis S. et Lelli L. (2010), « *La médiation paysagère, levier d'un développement territorial durable ?* », Développement durable et territoires, Vol. 1, n° 2, septembre 2010, <http://developpementdurable.revues.org/8548>

17. Conseil de l'Europe (2006) *Paysage et développement durable. Les enjeux de la Convention européenne du paysage*. Conseil de l'Europe. Editions du Conseil de l'Europe. [www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications)

18. Ostrom E. (1995). *Designing Complexity to Govern Complexity*. pp. 33-46. In Susan Hanna y Mohan Munasinghe (eds.), *Property Rights and the Environment. Social and Ecological Issues*. The Beijer International Institute and The World Bank, Washington. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/pt/398331468739527221/pdf/multi-page.pdf>

Son application au cas de la Réserve de biosphère de la Meseta ibérique (Espagne et Portugal) avec le projet Réseau de paysages dans cette réserve<sup>19</sup> est principalement justifiée par l'objectif global proposé, qui est de « promouvoir l'éco-efficacité des ressources du paysage culturel et la protection des agroécosystèmes à la frontière du Douro ».

Le projet part de l'identification du paysage, basée sur l'étude du tissu serré des relations complexes que l'homme a su, dans l'histoire, nouer avec son territoire, ceci afin de mettre à profit les potentialités de ce territoire transfrontalier. Il s'agit ainsi de promouvoir l'échange d'expériences et d'activités de développement entre les acteurs locaux qui ont mis en commun des stratégies de préservation de la biodiversité.

Considérant que dans le tissu social et la configuration de paysages caractérisés par la poursuite d'un bien commun, les activités agricoles étaient prédominantes, l'étude de leurs transformations révèle les situations de force et de faiblesse dans lesquelles se trouvent les organisations locales lorsqu'elles sont confrontées à de tensions mondiales induites pour les forces du marché; mais au sujet desquelles les pouvoirs publics jouent un rôle essentiel.

Il est pertinent d'analyser la mesure dans laquelle ces tensions sont alimentées par des interventions publiques (telles que l'aide publique de l'Union européenne dans le cadre de la Politique agricole commune – PAC, du Programme opérationnel de coopération transfrontalière Espagne-Portugal – POCTEP...), empoisonnées par des intérêts commerciaux. Les objectifs de la conservation et de la gestion des ressources naturelles, ou de la lutte contre l'exode rural, ont eu des effets très différents sur la dynamique des paysages, considérant la manière dont ils sont appliqués par les autorités nationales, régionales ou locales.

La deuxième phase du projet montre que certains modèles de bonnes pratiques d'organisation de

réseau des acteurs locaux se détachent. Ils favorisent un développement endogène fondé sur une attention apportée aux ressources naturelles. Différentes activités de diffusion et de sensibilisation, visant à renforcer les liens entre les acteurs et les organisations à différents niveaux, sont projetées. Il en est ainsi par exemple, d'ateliers de paysage intersectoriels portant sur la reconnaissance du processus de création du tissu social sur le territoire au niveau local, son rôle en faveur de la préservation de la biodiversité, et la fourniture d'outils dédiés à la gestion du paysage favorisant le soutien à l'organisation de réseaux locaux.

Afin d'illustrer cette différence, un petit agriculteur de Mogadouro, au Portugal, vendant ses cerises sur le marché local, rapporte que les oiseaux se nourrissent tous les jours du côté portugais du Douro, mais vont dormir du côté espagnol du Douro où les cultures fruitières ont été abandonnées et où ils ne sont pas perturbés. Ce commentaire est représentatif de ce qui se passe tout le long d'une grande partie de la frontière; un contraste apparaît entre la partie espagnole, située en Castille-et-León où des activités agricoles ont été abandonnées, et le côté portugais où celles-ci sont encore en fonctionnement. La poursuite de ces activités agricoles favorise la dynamique des paysages et a un impact favorable sur la biodiversité.

La deuxième phase du projet permettra d'étudier des modèles d'organisation du réseau des acteurs locaux qui étendent le développement endogène et la prise en charge des ressources naturelles. Enfin, différentes activités de sensibilisation du projet sont retenues. Elles visent à renforcer les liens entre acteurs et organisations à différents niveaux. Il en est ainsi des ateliers intersectoriels du paysage basés sur la reconnaissance du processus de création du tissu social sur le territoire au niveau local et de son rôle dans la biodiversité, destinées à fournir des outils de paysage pour le soutien et l'organisation des réseaux locaux.



19. Projet financé par le Programme opérationnel de coopération transfrontalière Espagne-Portugal (POCTEP), INTERREG V A.

# Ville, paysage et démocratie

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M<sup>me</sup> Cristiana Storelli

Architecte, Coordinatrice de l'atelier international pour le paysage,

Il cherche des réponses aux questions qui se posent lors de son parcours quotidien

*(qu'il appelle le boulevard des sentiments),*

où il se promène en restant à l'écoute

en faisant des considérations,

en observant *(il croit être un observateur de ville)*

tout ce qu'il voit sur son chemin...

il suit et court après le brouhaha et les symphonies de l'environnement

qui le conduisent à la place de l'hôtel de ville

il rêve

il rêve d'un concert dans la place de l'hôtel de ville

le grand orchestre

qui joue tous les instruments imaginables

rythmes couleurs silences compris...

et le public tout autour qui applaudit et se met à chanter

les êtres humains dansent dans un éclat de joie au rythme de la musique

lui aussi il chante

il se sent faire partie de la ville, de la société

c'est ça la ville joyeuse ?

la ville participée ?

la ville qui appartient à ses habitants ?

la ville démocratique ?

Est-ce que c'est là qu'il faut arriver ?



*Est-ce qu'il rêve toujours ?*

Il se frotte les yeux...

Tout a disparu, le grand orchestre, le public, la musique...

Y compris le sentiment d'appartenance

au lieu, à la société, à la ville

l'impression de se sentir à l'aise, *disparue*...

c'était seulement un rêve ?

*ne pourrait-elle pas être « aussi » une réalité ?*

Il cherche alors des réponses à ses questions dans

LA VILLE ET SES HABITANTS

Il se pose des questions:

La ville – *le pouvoir local* – : que lui demander pour qu'elle t'appartienne

qu'elle soit à toi (aussi à toi) et que tu en fasses partie ?

qu'est-ce qu'elle peut faire pour satisfaire et rendre heureux ses citoyens ?

*au lieu où ils habitent ?*

Il pense :

Le citoyen doit vivre la ville, sans nécessairement la subir, avec conscience,

avec la possibilité de la critiquer,

poser des problèmes et recevoir des réponses

garder la curiosité et l'envie de faire...

*et de se mêler de la chose publique*

Il réfléchit :

La ville – pouvoir local – sera-t-elle en mesure :

d'exercer ses compétences avec la disponibilité et la volonté

d'ouvrir le dialogue avec ses citoyens ?

Il interroge (demande un avis)

LE PAYSAGE ET LA DÉMOCRATIE LOCALE

Comment faire entrer le paysage dans la conception de ville ?

Il considère :

le paysage est en même temps le passé, le présent et le futur

paysage est mémoire patrimoine territoire histoire

et tout cela, on le trouve dans la ville... (*partie de territoire*)

on y trouve :

des histoires des populations qui l'ont créée

des histoires de migrations porteuses de richesses

histoires d'hommes et de femmes

qui ont exploité le territoire pour leurs propres nécessités

on y lit l'évolution...

la ville est paysage

Et la démocratie dans le pouvoir local ?

Quelle place ?

Et la démocratie ?

respect de l'être humain, justice, jouir des droits fondamentaux

quelle place dans le paysage ?

Comment ?

Il s'agit de conjuguer paysage et démocratie locale par la ville

... il continue à chercher...

par une expérimentation ? Il essaye... (il pense à quelque chose qu'il a déjà vécu)

#### EXPÉRIENCE PAYSAGE

*Expérience...* être sur le terrain, chercher, rechercher

non seulement quelque chose de virtuel

avoir des visions pour réaliser la politique souhaitée

*expérience* demande que le pouvoir public

en vue de promouvoir une politique du paysage,

s'appuyant notamment sur son autonomie locale (régionale),

de prévoir des procédures capables de mettre en place

*l'expérience paysage*

en mettant la population en mesure de devenir (être)

acteur, collaborateur, responsable de son propre futur

et partager résultats qui en ressortiront.

Toute procédure

information compréhensible, consultation, affichage au tableau municipal,

guichet ouvert à la réception, cours particulier, offre d'espace pour expériences,

contribue à favoriser la participation

*l'expérience paysage est soutenue par la participation démocratique*

La ville (pouvoir local) lieu privilégié de démocratie, ouverte, solidaire, respectueuse

des droits et des principes fondamentaux (principes d'humanité), prête à prendre

en compte les attentes des populations en leur donnant des suites,

devient paysage

La Convention européenne du paysage est compréhensible, tout comme d'autres documents

du Conseil de l'Europe: la Charte urbaine et le Manifeste d'une nouvelle urbanité,

la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme et la Charte de l'autonomie locale.

Chacun peut trouver des réponses aux questions qui se posent,

dans ses propres réalités, ses expériences, ses activités politiques

Chacun peut y trouver arguments, mesures, inspiration et soutien afin de formuler des réponses

aux questions posées par la politique du paysage...



**Closing session**  
**Session de clôture**





**General conclusions**  
**Conclusions générales**



**Mrs Alena Salašová**

*Professor, Department of Landscape Planning, Faculty of Horticulture, Lednice, Czech Republic*

**T**he European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe plays an important role for the protection, management and planning of the landscape. Thanks to its philosophy, it is also a tool for enhancing collaboration on all levels, and for all the phenomena and aspects covered by the term "landscape democracy". Supporting democratic processes related to landscape is a crucial form of maintaining generally all democratic processes in society. The importance and contribution of the convention as a tool for promoting and supporting democracy is evident, especially in the post-communist countries that have to cope with reconstructing democratic processes after long periods of totalitarian regimes.

Many important ideas have been presented on this occasion. I have selected several key words that best characterise their content:

### **Importance of municipalities**

Local municipalities play a crucial role in the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Their activities have a direct impact on the character of the landscape and its changes. The bodies of the local authorities are directly responsible for the development of the territory entrusted to them, for its protection, its overall management and planning. They are in daily contact with all the citizens, stakeholders and users of the landscape. As such, they can influence the behaviour of the inhabitants and their approach to the protection and management of the landscape in the most efficient way. The discussions that took place during the Meeting clearly proved that the role of the local mayor is the crucial one in implementing the convention in practical life – the mayors mediate contact and flow of information between the citizens and the outer world; they are the creators and communicators of visions; and they are responsible for organising and supervising actions leading to the improvement of the landscape. A mayor influences the character of the landscape, as well as the approach of the public to that landscape.

### **Enthusiasm and personal engagement**

Landscape protection, management and planning are only efficient if the mayor and elected representatives receive sufficient information, as well as methodological and financial support, from higher levels of administration (regional and national institutions); they must succeed in finding good experts and collaborators; have visions that inspire and enthuse their fellow citizens; and, aided by the citizens, define planning goals and implement them. The examples presented at the Meeting clearly demonstrated that the quality of implementing ideas of the convention in everyday life is directly proportional to the intensity of the mayors' and municipal representatives' personal engagement.

### **Sharing and collaboration**

Local governments (municipalities) have to deal with a great schedule and many issues. If they remain isolated in dealing with problems, they will lack the energy that is necessary for managing their territory in an optimal way and with the wider involvement of the public. An efficient implementation of the convention's ideas could support closer vertical linking of collaboration between the national, regional, and local levels (local authorities, planners, citizens). During the Meeting we saw some highly inspiring models of such collaboration, for example the Club "Landscape plans" in France, voluntary associations of experts and citizens in Belgium, or the landscape planning forums in Italy. Depending on local individual customs and experiences, every State should, at national and regional level, systematically support the development of such platforms to contribute to a more efficient exchange of information and co-operative solutions to various problems and issues in the landscape.



### **Comprehensibility and transparency**

To be able to help, the supportive system of co-operation and its vital agenda, as well as all the presented information and instructions, should be as simple as possible and formulated in a clear way that can be understood by all citizens. Bloated administrative systems, although created in good faith, in fact demotivate municipalities and increase their aversion to developing the projects for which they were created in the first place.

### **There are no small projects**

Small practically-oriented projects are often much more effective in fulfilling the ideas of the convention than sophisticated large-scale ones. We saw many smaller landscape-developing projects here at the Meeting (such as planting of fruit orchards, avenues of trees or parks, church reconstruction projects, etc.). All these projects had one thing in common – they were innovative in their form and were implemented in close collaboration with all age groups of local citizens. The results of such activities enhanced the actual site in question, but they also made the local community stronger and more coherent. A coherent local community is a vital condition of the citizens' on-going willingness to remain engaged in the protection, planning and maintenance of the landscape.

### **Inspiration and sharing of experience**

Throughout Europe, there are many examples of interesting and inspiring projects supporting collaboration in landscape management that focuses on local democracy. As the projects presented in the framework of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance demonstrate,<sup>20</sup> there are many interesting and inspiring projects supporting collaboration in landscape management, focusing on local democracy.

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20. [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance)

**M<sup>me</sup> Alena Salašová**

*Professeur, Département de l'aménagement du paysage, Faculté d'horticulture, Lednice, République tchèque*

**L**a Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe joue un rôle important en faveur de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement du paysage. Par sa philosophie, elle constitue en effet aussi un outil permettant d'améliorer la collaboration à tous les niveaux et pour tous les phénomènes et aspects que recouvre l'expression « démocratie paysagère ». Soutenir les processus démocratiques liés au paysage est un excellent moyen de garantir la vitalité de tous les processus démocratiques dans la société. Ce rôle important joué par la convention dans la promotion et la consolidation de la démocratie est particulièrement évident dans les anciens pays communistes, qui doivent remettre en place des processus démocratiques après avoir passé une longue période sous un régime totalitaire.

De nombreuses idées intéressantes ont été présentées à l'occasion de cette réunion. Pour les résumer, j'ai choisi quelques mots-clés.

### **Importance des municipalités**

Les municipalités jouent un rôle essentiel dans la mise en œuvre concrète de la Convention européenne du paysage. Leurs activités ont un impact direct sur les caractéristiques du paysage et sur son évolution. Les organes des autorités locales sont directement responsables du développement du territoire qui leur est confié, de sa protection, de sa gestion globale et de son aménagement. Ils sont quotidiennement en contact avec les citoyens et avec les acteurs et les utilisateurs du paysage. Ils peuvent ainsi influencer efficacement le comportement des habitants et leur conception de la protection et de la gestion du paysage. Les débats qui ont eu lieu lors de la Réunion ont clairement montré que le maire contribue de manière déterminante à la mise en œuvre de la convention dans des domaines concrets : le maire sert d'intermédiaire entre les habitants et le monde extérieur, en établissant des contacts et en transmettant des informations ; il conçoit des projets et les fait connaître ; et c'est un responsable qui organise et supervise des actions permettant l'amélioration du paysage. Un maire a une influence sur les caractéristiques du paysage et sur le rapport de la population au paysage.

### **Enthousiasme et engagement personnel**

Pour que la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage soient efficaces, plusieurs conditions doivent être réunies : le maire et les élus locaux doivent recevoir les informations et le soutien méthodologique et financier nécessaires de la part des niveaux supérieurs de l'administration (institutions régionales et nationales) ; ils doivent trouver les bons experts et collaborateurs, avoir des projets qui motivent et enthousiasment leurs concitoyens, et définir des objectifs d'aménagement et se donner les moyens de les atteindre, avec l'aide de leurs concitoyens. Les exemples présentés lors de la Réunion montrent clairement que la qualité de la mise en œuvre des principes de la convention dans la vie quotidienne est directement proportionnelle à l'intensité de l'engagement personnel du maire et des autres membres de la municipalité.

### **Partage et collaboration**

Les autorités locales (municipalités) ont de multiples responsabilités et doivent s'occuper d'un grand nombre de questions. Si elles restent isolées pour traiter leurs problèmes, elles n'ont pas l'énergie nécessaire pour gérer leur territoire de manière optimale et associer largement la population à cette gestion. Une mise en œuvre efficace des principes de la convention pourrait renforcer la collaboration verticale entre l'échelon national, l'échelon régional et l'échelon local (ce dernier englobant les autorités locales, les aménageurs et les citoyens). Lors de la Réunion, nous ont été présentés des modèles de collaboration très intéressants : par exemple, le Club « Plans de paysage » en France, les groupes d'action locale (réunissant spécialistes et citoyens) en Belgique ou les forums d'aménagement du paysage en Italie. Tout en tenant compte des traditions et expériences particulières, chaque Etat devrait, au niveau national et régional, soutenir systématiquement

la mise en place de telles plates-formes pour améliorer l'échange d'informations et régler, par la coopération, diverses questions liées au paysage.

### **Simplicité et transparence**

Pour être utiles, toutes les informations afférentes au système de coopération (mode d'emploi, programme, etc.) doivent être aussi simples que possible et formulées clairement, de manière à pouvoir être comprises par tous les citoyens. Les systèmes administratifs complexes – même s'ils ont été créés en toute bonne foi – démotivent en réalité les municipalités et ne font qu'augmenter leur réticence à mener les projets pour lesquels ces systèmes ont pourtant d'abord été conçus.

### **Il n'y a pas de petits projets**

Un petit projet concret est souvent un moyen bien plus efficace de mettre en œuvre les principes de la convention qu'un grand projet sophistiqué. Lors de cette réunion, ont été présentés de nombreux projets de taille réduite consacrés à la transformation du paysage (création d'un verger ou d'un parc, plantation d'arbres le long d'une avenue, rénovation d'une église, etc.). Tous ces projets ont un point commun : ils sont novateurs et ont été menés en étroite collaboration avec des habitants de tous âges. Ils ont permis d'améliorer le site concerné mais ont aussi renforcé la cohésion de la population locale. Or, une communauté locale solidaire est une condition préalable indispensable à l'engagement durable des citoyens, qui sont alors désireux de participer à la protection, à l'aménagement et à l'entretien du paysage.

### **Partage d'expériences et source d'inspiration**

Conformément aux projets présentés dans le cadre de l'Alliance des prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe<sup>21</sup>, il existe de nombreux projets intéressants et inspirants soutenant la collaboration dans la gestion du paysage, en mettant l'accent sur la démocratie locale.

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21. [www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance](http://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance)

### Mr Yves Luginbühl

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

**T**he Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention play a key role in the implementation of landscape policies at local level because they provide an opportunity to share experience among the 47 member States of the Council of Europe. The policies in question are extremely varied, and include protecting landscape for features that are of undeniable significance for the local community. Local policies reflect a willingness to reach decisions and take concrete action. Clearly discernible in the experiences described at the meeting is a strong sense of citizen participation, which is an expression of democracy.<sup>22</sup>

Landscape policies come in many forms but they should all result in a landscape development project, whether rural or urban. Citizen participation takes many forms too, and can range from simply consulting local residents when devising a group project to raising awareness or conducting surveys: sometimes, citizen participation involves bringing together those living in a particular urban neighbourhood or rural community and organising street parties (or erecting temporary structures) led by landscape gardeners or architects, without actually producing a project.

Producing a landscape project is essential, though, because it represents an expression of political and popular will; developing a project, however, means having to contend with the many various social perceptions of landscape, which raises the key question of how to reconcile conflicting opinions. The answer here is to seek compromise, not consensus.<sup>23</sup> In many cases, consensus stifles innovation because the parties involved in the negotiations are so busy opposing the other side's suggestions that they end up with projects which are rather mundane and unoriginal. Compromise, on the other hand, provides a means to build innovation into the landscape development project, which is the product of an open debate. Debate, however, requires time for discussion between stakeholders, something that is not always compatible with the needs of elected officials eager for a quick decision. It is better to take a little extra time to arrive at a project that satisfies all the parties involved, rather than rush to complete one that has only partial support.

A key consideration when devising any landscape development project is social sensitivity to landscape, which has evolved greatly in recent decades. The question then arises of what it means to be sensitive to landscape: sensitivity is bound up with the human senses, i.e. hearing, smell, taste, touch and sight. The connection with aesthetics demands that due account be taken of the shift in how society relates to landscapes and ways of accommodating this shift. Sensitivities thus need to be linked to something substantive. Landscape is as much tangible as it is intangible; for example, the smell of manure which farmers spread on the fields has to do with a physical fact, a particular soil, and a particular ecological or economic process. At the same time, sensitivities are a factor in the well-being and "ill-being" now receiving attention from some economists (see the report by Joseph E. Stiglitz, a Nobel laureate in economics), thereby calling for the use of criteria and indicators that are not only quantitative but also qualitative.

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22. *Landscape Dimensions: Reflections and proposals for an implementation of the European Landscape Convention*, 2017, Council of Europe Publishing, Strasbourg.  
[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications)

23. The term consensus in the English language is synonymous with compromise in the French language, whereas often it is unfortunately translated in French as consensus.



Citizen participation occurs primarily at local level but the latter is heavily dependent on the national and international level; participation at local level is thus an opportunity to raise national and international awareness of people's needs regarding the quality of their living environment and well-being. It is also an opportunity to fight back against lobby groups, especially in the agri-food and agri-chemical sectors: e.g. the pesticide Gaucho produced by Monsanto (which has been taken over by Bayer) and which kills the bees that play a vital role in the pollination needed for plants to reproduce. It is crucial, therefore, to galvanise NGOs into action at national and international level.

Finally, we must not forget that the meaning of landscape is bound up with the tangible and the intangible (see the definition of landscape given in the European Landscape Convention: "an area, as *perceived* by people"). Landscape is the outcome of interaction between biophysical and social processes. For example, the pastoral model which harks back to Virgil and the Bible<sup>24</sup> is not merely an image: it refers to green meadow-type landscapes, with a particular type of vegetation and social activities such as animal husbandry and a unique ecosystem. For example, Spain's open woodlands known as *dehesa*, which have served as a pastoral model, are a reflection of an ecosystem that combines trees, crops, meadows and animals. Any local policy that seeks to shape this landscape, therefore, must take into account not only what it represents for the populations concerned but also how it functions, socially, economically and ecologically. It is thus easy to understand, too, the interaction between the local level and national and international levels, as the economic and ecological system in question hinges largely on the decisions taken by international institutions such as the World Trade Organisation and the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy. As has already been pointed out, local policies are interdependent and never fully separate.

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24. Psalm 23: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters...".

## M. Yves Luginbühl

Directeur de recherche émérite au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France

Les Réunions du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage jouent un rôle essentiel dans la mise en œuvre des politiques de paysage à l'échelle locale parce qu'ils permettent des échanges d'expériences entre les 47 États membres du Conseil de l'Europe. Ces politiques sont très variées, allant de la protection d'un paysage pour ses caractéristiques qui présentent un intérêt indéniable pour les populations locales. Les politiques locales témoignent de volontés d'aboutir à des décisions et actes concrets. Dans les expériences présentées lors de la réunion, on peut faire le constat de la présence unanime de la participation citoyenne, expression de la démocratie<sup>25</sup>.

Les politiques de paysage, dans leur diversité, doivent aboutir à un projet d'aménagement du paysage, urbain ou rural. Mais la participation citoyenne est aussi très diverse, elle peut aller de la simple consultation des habitants à l'élaboration d'un projet collectif en passant par la sensibilisation ou par une enquête publique : certaines expériences consistent à rassembler des habitants d'un quartier urbain ou d'une commune rurale et organiser des fêtes de quartiers (ou construire des cabanes éphémères), animées par des paysagistes ou des architectes, sans toutefois aboutir à un projet.

Mais l'aboutissement à un projet de paysage est essentiel, car il représente l'expression des volontés politiques et populaires ; cependant, l'élaboration d'un projet se heurte à la diversité des représentations sociales des paysages qui pose la question fondamentale : comment concilier des avis divergents ? Il s'agit de parvenir à un compromis et non à un consensus<sup>26</sup>. En effet, le consensus efface souvent les innovations parce que les acteurs présents lors de la négociation s'activent pour s'opposer aux propositions de leurs adversaires et il ne reste le plus fréquemment que des projets banals et sans originalité. Le compromis, au contraire, permet d'inscrire des innovations dans le projet d'aménagement du paysage qui résulte d'un débat ouvert. Le débat impose cependant un temps de discussion entre les acteurs, qui s'oppose souvent au temps des élus souhaitant parvenir à une décision rapide. Il vaut mieux prendre un peu de temps supplémentaire pour aboutir à un projet qui satisfasse tous les protagonistes plutôt qu'un projet réalisé rapidement et auquel une partie des acteurs n'est pas favorable.

Dans l'élaboration d'un projet d'aménagement du paysage, il est essentiel de compter avec les sensibilités sociales au paysage qui ont fortement évolué ces dernières décennies. Il faut cependant s'interroger sur ce que signifie être sensible aux paysages : le sensible renvoie aux sens humains, c'est-à-dire à l'ouïe, l'odorat, le goût, le toucher et la vue. Le rapport à l'esthétique exige de tenir compte de l'évolution des rapports sociaux aux paysages et des manières d'en tenir compte : il est donc essentiel de lier les sensibilités à un fait concret : le paysage est autant matériel qu'immatériel ; par exemple : l'odeur des lisiers épandus par les éleveurs renvoie à un fait matériel, un sol, et un processus écologique ou économique. Par ailleurs, les sensibilités interviennent dans le bien-être et le mal-être et désormais mobilisés par certains économistes (voir le rapport de Joseph E. Stiglitz, prix Nobel d'économie), ce qui implique d'utiliser des critères et indicateurs qui ne sont pas seulement quantitatifs mais aussi qualitatifs.

25. *Dimensions du paysage, Réflexions et propositions pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage*, 2017, Éditions du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg.  
[www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications)

26. Le terme consensus en langue anglaise est synonyme de compromis en langue française alors que souvent, il est malencontreusement traduit en français par consensus.

La participation citoyenne s'effectue avant tout à l'échelle locale, mais cette échelle est fortement dépendante de l'échelle nationale ou internationale; la participation à l'échelle locale est ainsi l'occasion de faire remonter de l'échelle locale aux échelles nationale et internationale les exigences des populations en ce qui concerne la qualité de leur cadre de vie et leur bien-être. C'est aussi l'occasion de lutter contre les lobbies, en particulier dans le domaine agro-alimentaire ou agro-chimique: exemple du gaúcho produit par Monsanto (racheté par Bayer) et qui tue les abeilles, insectes fondamentaux pour la pollinisation des plantes et leur reproduction. Il est donc fondamental de mobiliser les organisations non gouvernementales pour agir aux échelles nationales et internationales.

Et enfin ne pas oublier que le sens du paysage renvoie à la matérialité et à l'immatérialité (définition du paysage dans la Convention européenne du paysage: «partie de territoire telle que *perçue*...»). Le paysage est le produit de l'interaction entre le biophysique et le social. Par exemple le modèle pastoral qui fait référence à Virgile et à la Bible<sup>27</sup>, n'est pas seulement une représentation: il renvoie à des paysages verdoyants de prairies, avec une végétation particulière, des activités sociales telles que l'élevage et un écosystème singulier; l'exemple de la *dehesa*, forêt claire espagnole qui a servi de modèle au pastoral constitue en effet l'expression d'un système écologique articulant les arbres, les cultures, la prairie et les animaux. Toute politique locale qui intervient sur ce paysage doit donc tenir compte non seulement de ce qu'il représente pour les populations concernées mais également de son fonctionnement social, économique et écologique. C'est d'ailleurs dans cette perspective que l'on peut comprendre les interactions entre l'échelle locale et les échelles nationale et internationale, dans la mesure où ce système économique et écologique est très dépendant des décisions prises par les institutions internationales telles que l'Organisation mondiale du commerce et de la Politique agricole commune de l'Union européenne. Comme il a été dit précédemment, les politiques locales sont interdépendantes et jamais complètement autonomes.

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27. Cantique de David: «L'éternel est mon berger, Tu me conduiras vers les verts pâturages et les eaux paisibles...».

## Atelier de la Convention Européenne du Paysage, Brno, Tchéquie Conclusion (partielle)

*Yves Luginbühl*  
*Directeur de recherche au Centre  
National de la Recherche Scientifique  
Paris, France*

## Ateliers de la Convention Européenne du Paysage : un rôle essentiel

- Échanges d'expériences
- Les politiques locales témoignent de volontés d'aboutir à des décisions et actes concrets
- Constat de la présence unanime de la participation citoyenne, expression de la démocratie (cf. Dimensions du paysage)
- Participation :
  - Parfois sans projet (animation, fête de quartiers, etc.)
  - Projet de paysage : essentiel = expression des volontés politiques et populaires
  - Diversité des représentations sociales des paysages : d'où la question : comment concilier des avis divergents ? Compromis et non consensus.

## Sensibilités sociales aux paysages

- Qu'est-ce que le sensible ?
- Le sensible renvoie aux sens humains : ouïe, odorat, goût, toucher et vue [rapport à l'esthétique]
- Constat d'une forte évolution sur les sens humains : comment en tenir compte ? Lier les sensibilités à un fait concret : le paysage est autant matériel qu'immatériel
- Par exemple : odeur de lisiers épandus par les éleveurs : renvoie à un fait matériel, un sol, et un processus écologique ou économique
- Les sensibilités interviennent dans le bien-être et le mal-être et désormais mobilisés par les économistes non orthodoxes (voir le rapport de Joseph Stiglitz, prix Nobel d'économie) : utiliser des critères et indicateurs pas seulement quantitatifs mais aussi qualitatifs

## Participation locale / nationale ou internationale

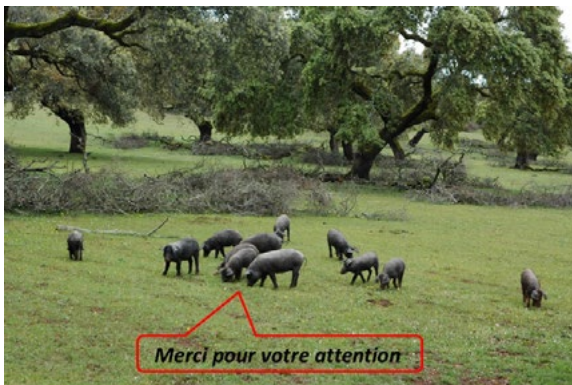
- Participation : occasion de faire remonter de l'échelle locale aux échelles nationale et internationale
- Et notamment pour lutter contre les lobbies, en particulier dans le domaine agro-alimentaire ou agro-chimique : exemple du gaïcho produit par Monsanto (racheté par Bayer) et qui tue les abeilles, insectes fondamentaux pour la pollinisation des plantes et leur reproduction
- Mobiliser les ONG pour agir aux échelles nationales et internationales

## Le sens du paysage

- Matériel et immatériel, c'est-à-dire : interaction entre le biophysique et le social
- Exemple du modèle pastoral : premier modèle paysager qui apparaît dès l'Antiquité
  - Virgile
  - Cantique de David : « *L'éternel est mon berger, Tu me conduiras vers les verts pâturages et les eaux paisibles...* »
- Dehesa, forêt claire espagnole qui a servi de modèle au pastoral ; expression d'un système écologique articulant les arbres, les cultures, la prairie et les animaux



*Sierra de Aracena, Andalousie, Espagne*



*Porcs ibériques, Sierra de Aracena, Andalousie, Espagne*



**Mr Patrice Collignon**

*Chief executive of the International Association Rurality-Environment-Development (RED), Belgium*

### **Local democracy as an ideal instrument for implementing the European Landscape Convention**

It is both an honour and a pleasure for me to contribute to the conclusions of this 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Czech authorities and the Council of Europe on planning and organising such a successful event. Given the number and variety of States which have signed the European Landscape Convention, the magnitude of that task should not be underestimated. Local democracy and citizen participation are themes that are close to the heart of the association Rurality-Environment-Development, local democracy and citizen participation being, in our view, the best way of delivering European policies.

Over the last, very busy, two days, it has become apparent that the local level is the ideal one for implementing the European Landscape Convention, and that co-construction initiatives involving local players are invaluable when it comes to, in the words of the convention, protecting, managing and planning landscapes.

One interesting aspect of the reports presented over the past two days has been the way in which references to landscape projects have been intermingled with references to local spatial development programmes, with some speakers talking about citizen participation through landscape programmes, while others mentioned it in the context of local development operations. Any project that starts with landscape is naturally going to expand into other sectors, in order to address the various challenges that affect the quality of that landscape. Likewise, no spatial development initiative can afford to ignore the quality of the living environment, of which landscape is clearly a key element, and in that context landscape becomes part of the process of strategic co-construction as a component to be considered, but also as a factor in development. The two approaches are not contradictory, and may even co-exist. It is important, however, that they be pursued, not separately, but in interaction with one another.

A number of other points caught my attention. The first is the importance of the initial political impetus and the role it seeks to assign to local democracy. The political ambition expressed at this point determines the momentum that will drive civic engagement. If these initial discussions are no more than a box-ticking exercise, they will tend to create resistance to the project, rather than support. If the initiative is backed by calls to develop a shared vision of the future, however, it will have the potential to trigger a dynamic process of co-construction and to deliver social cohesion and integration. Confidence in the process is essential and requires both a clearly articulated political goal and compliance with commitments.

Embracing participatory local development may certainly mean a less comfortable existence for elected officials, but this will be largely outweighed by the ensuing collaborative process, providing an opportunity to go even further, as one of the Norwegian speakers pointed out.

In relation to the aim of the convention which concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes, local development has also emerged as a means of recognising ordinary landscapes. One point to note here is that most of the areas talked about over the past two days have been agricultural or natural rural areas featuring landscapes that are of special significance. Having acted as co-ordinator of the European Countryside Movement for over 20 years, I am obviously delighted to see these rural amenities being promoted. Rural areas, however, are also home to a wide range of non-agricultural economic activities which help make Europe strong and where a large proportion of the European population lives. To consider them purely as natural areas or farmland would be to overlook much of their potential to contribute to Europe's health and vitality.

## Citizen participation as a way of addressing the different local development challenges

The challenges facing those whose job it is to manage landscape are myriad, and it is clear from the reports presented over these two days just how diverse and acute those challenges are, whether they be climate-related (drought, fires, floods, etc.), demographic (desertification, land pressure), environmental (soil, biodiversity, etc.) or economic (intensive farming, etc.). Energy issues received little mention, despite the fact that implementing alternative energies, especially wind power, often demands a response from local managers and residents, regarding their impact on the landscape. Similarly, local development initiatives associated with the development of public spaces and the quality of the internal landscape also exist in cities, yet there was not much mention of them at the meeting.

If these participatory development projects are proving increasingly popular today, it is not only because they are relevant and effective but also because they are taking place against a backdrop of major global uncertainty. This latent anxiety is prompting citizens to focus more on the local level, as that is where their capacity to take practical action appears greatest, at a time when they have little confidence in their power to influence macro-economic policies. There are forces at work today which are conducive to local development and from which landscape policies should benefit.

Any discussion of local democracy inevitably also raises the issue of how to harmonise the policies conducted at the different territorial levels. Several speakers described attempts at alignment in the form of “landscape” partnerships involving actors from various national, regional or local levels. One example suggests that there is still room for improvement but other projects – LEADER area initiatives conducted by local action groups – have been shown to be very useful when it comes to taking integrated action to support the landscape. Many of you also spoke about the negative impact of intensive farming policies on the landscape. Considering that the former are financed by the second pillar of the European Union’s Common Agricultural Policy and the latter are supported by the first pillar, more effort is needed to ensure consistency, in terms of both policy direction and delivery.

The local participation processes described vary widely according to the local context. They range from initiatives where participation takes the form of an activity, with volunteers playing a central role, to others where participation is financial, such as sponsoring a fruit tree in the Czech town of Sudice. The target groups evidently span a number of sectors and may include local, elected officials, citizens, researchers, management teams and, in several cases, young stakeholders.

The tools used to support or generate this co-construction process also cover a wide spectrum: charters, atlases, competitions, plans and tools to aid decision-making, good practice sharing, etc. Some make use of the opportunities offered by digital media, including via mobile applications that canvas opinions. The basic objective, however, must be to promote good practices and quality landscapes and not to write off “less good” areas by prompting an influx of hasty or kneejerk criticisms. Considerable care must be taken to ensure that these applications do not stymie the redeployment efforts or overstrain the capacity of areas where there is a lack of good quality landscape. When it comes to landscapes, the number of clicks is an indicator rather than an objective. It is important to avoid stigmatising landscape-poor areas and those who live there, as otherwise there is a risk that territorial imbalances could be exacerbated.

From the examples of local democracy presented over the last two days, it is clear that landscape is a local resource that is vital for the individual and collective well-being of its inhabitants and part of a wider shift defined by citizen participation. The many different strategic co-construction processes under way have been shown to be a valuable means of designing and conducting programmes that seek to ensure the quality of our landscapes.

**M. Patrice Collignon**

*Administrateur délégué de l'Association internationale Ruralité-Environnement-Développement (RED), Belgique*

### **Les démarches de démocratie locale, vecteurs d'excellence pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage**

Contribuer aux conclusions de cette 19<sup>e</sup> Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage est à la fois un honneur et un plaisir. Il m'offre en effet l'occasion de féliciter les Autorités tchèques et le Conseil de l'Europe pour la qualité de la préparation et de l'organisation de cet événement. Il s'agit là d'un vrai défi auquel la diversité et le nombre des Etats Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage confèrent une dimension que l'on pourrait sous-estimer. De même, le thème de la démocratie locale et de la participation citoyenne rencontre étroitement les préoccupations de l'Association internationale Ruralité-Environnement-Développement : il est en effet question du mode de mise en œuvre des politiques européennes que nous privilégions.

Au fil de ces deux journées bien fournies, le niveau local est apparu comme le niveau d'excellence de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, et les démarches de co-construction associant les acteurs des territoires ont montré particulièrement leur pertinence afin d'aménager, de gérer et de protéger les paysages, pour reprendre les termes de la convention.

Un des éléments intéressants de ces deux journées est la référence simultanée faite, au fil des exposés, aux projets de paysage et aux programmes de développement territorial local. Certains ont en effet évoqué la participation citoyenne à travers des programmes paysagers, d'autres dans des opérations de développement local. L'entrée par le paysage va naturellement s'ouvrir à d'autres secteurs pour aborder les défis variés qui en influencent la qualité. De même, toute démarche de développement territorial ne peut ignorer la qualité du cadre de vie, dont le paysage est évidemment un élément central. Le paysage s'y trouve intégré à la co-construction stratégique comme une des composantes à prendre en compte mais aussi comme facteur de développement. Ces deux entrées ne sont pas contradictoires, elles peuvent même coexister mais l'important est qu'elles ne soient pas menées de manière séparée mais bien en interaction.

D'autres éléments ont retenu mon attention. Le premier concerne l'importance de l'impulsion politique initiale et de la place qu'elle vise à donner à la démocratie locale. L'ambition politique exprimée à cette occasion est déterminante du souffle qui va porter la mobilisation citoyenne. Si cette ouverture du débat n'est que la simple exécution d'une étape réglementaire obligatoire, elle suscitera souvent davantage d'opposition que d'adhésion au projet. Si cette initiative est portée par un appel à construire une vision partagée du futur, elle peut insuffler une dynamique de co-construction et pourra être porteuse de cohésion sociale et d'intégration. La confiance portée au processus est essentielle, elle est conditionnée à la fois par l'affirmation claire de l'ambition politique et par le respect des engagements pris.

S'ouvrir au développement local participatif peut certes entraîner une perte de confort pour l'élu, mais elle est largement compensée par la dynamique collaborative qui en découle et qui permet d'aller plus loin, comme l'a rappelé une des intervenantes norvégiennes.

Par rapport à l'objectif de la convention qui concerne tant les paysages remarquables que les paysages du quotidien ou encore les paysages dégradés, le développement local est aussi apparu comme une des pistes permettant de prendre en compte les paysages ordinaires. Une remarque sur ce point : les territoires illustrés au fil de ces deux journées ont été le plus souvent des espaces ruraux agricoles ou naturels présentant des paysages d'intérêt particulier. Ayant coordonné pendant plus de 20 ans le Mouvement européen de la Ruralité, je me réjouis bien évidemment de la mise en valeur de ces aménités rurales. Mais les territoires ruraux sont aussi des territoires qui accueillent des activités économiques diversifiées non agricoles contribuant au dynamisme de l'Europe et où vit une part significative de la population européenne. Les réduire à des zones naturelles ou agricoles serait oublier une grande partie de leur potentiel contribuant à la vitalité européenne.

## La participation citoyenne pour répondre à la diversité des défis du développement local

Les défis à relever pour les gestionnaires du paysage sont aujourd'hui multiples, et vos exposés en ont illustré toute la diversité et leur acuité : climatique (sécheresse, incendie, inondation...), démographique (désertification, pression foncière), environnementale (sol, biodiversité...), économique (production intensive...). Les enjeux énergétiques ont cependant été peu évoqués alors que la mise en œuvre d'alternatives énergétiques, surtout dans le domaine éolien, interpelle souvent les gestionnaires locaux et les habitants par rapport à leur impact paysager. De même, les démarches de développement local qui s'adosent à l'aménagement des espaces publics et à la qualité du paysage intérieur sont également présentes dans les villes, pourtant peu évoquées au cours de la Réunion.

Si ces démarches de développement participatif rencontrent aujourd'hui un succès croissant, c'est à la fois pour leur pertinence et leur efficacité, mais aussi parce qu'elles prennent forme dans un climat de fortes incertitudes mondiales. Cette inquiétude latente incite les citoyens à reporter davantage leur attention à l'échelon local, dans la mesure où il est celui où leur capacité d'action paraît la plus opérationnelle, alors qu'ils doutent de leur capacité à influencer sur les politiques macro-économiques. Il y a aujourd'hui un momentum favorable au développement local dont les politiques paysagères devraient tirer profit.

Évoquer les démarches de démocratie locale, c'est aussi inévitablement se poser la question de l'adéquation entre les politiques menées aux différentes échelles territoriales. Plusieurs orateurs ont présenté des initiatives de mise en cohérence traduites par des partenariats « paysage » associant des acteurs de différents niveaux, national, régional ou local. Un exemple peut néanmoins illustrer que des progrès sont encore à réaliser. Des démarches territoriales LEADER menées par des Groupes d'actions locales nous ont été présentées comme particulièrement pertinentes pour agir de manière intégrée en faveur du paysage. Vous avez aussi été nombreux à regretter les impacts négatifs des politiques agricoles intensives sur le paysage. Considérant que les premières sont financées par le 2<sup>e</sup> pilier de la Politique agricole commune de l'Union européenne et les secondes favorisées par le 1<sup>er</sup> pilier, une meilleure cohérence devrait y être recherchée, tant au niveau des orientations que de leur mise en œuvre.

Les processus de participation locale présentés répondent par leur variété à la diversité des contextes locaux. Ils vont de la participation-action, avec un rôle central des bénévoles, jusqu'à la participation-financement, par exemple avec la possibilité de parrainer un arbre fruitier à Sudice. Leurs publics sont apparus plurisectoriels, associant élus locaux, citoyens, chercheurs en appui, équipes d'animation... et jeunes publics parties prenantes dans plusieurs expériences.

Les outils accompagnant ou générant cette co-construction ont affiché aussi une vaste gamme : chartes, atlas, concours, plans et outils d'aides à la décision, partage de bonnes pratiques... Certains font appel au potentiel des réseaux numériques, notamment via des applications mobiles collectrices d'avis. Leur objectif de référence doit être de valoriser les bonnes pratiques et les paysages de qualité et non de déconsidérer des territoires « imparfaits » par une affluence de critiques rapides, voire épidermiques. Une grande prudence doit être de mise pour que ces applications ne contrarient pas les efforts de redéploiement ou les capacités d'accueil des territoires en déficit de qualité paysagère. Le nombre de clics n'est pas, en matière paysagère, un objectif mais un indicateur. Au risque d'accentuer la décohésion territoriale, il faut éviter de stigmatiser les territoires en déficit paysager et leur population.

Le paysage, à travers les exemples de démocratie locale présentés lors de ces deux journées, est bien apparu comme une ressource territoriale essentielle au bien-être individuel et collectif des habitants et inscrite dans une évolution circonscrite par les participations citoyennes. Les processus ouverts de co-construction stratégique, dans toute leur diversité, ont été confirmés comme des voies opportunes à privilégier pour la définition et la conduite des programmes soucieux de la qualité de nos paysages.





# Closing speeches

## Discours de clôture

**Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic**

*National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention*

**Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons**

*Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe*

**Mrs Júlia Tóviková**

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

**Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic**

*National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention*

Distinguished guests and participants, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

It is indeed my pleasure to make a few closing remarks and express gratitude to all those who made this event a reality.

Now that we have come to the end of this Meeting, I would like to express my warmest thanks to the organisers and express our gratitude to the Rector of the Mendel University in Brno, and his staff, for welcoming us.

The Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention are always very good opportunities for the presentation of new concepts and achievements in implementing the convention at international, national, regional and local levels. Here in Brno we have shared experiences and practices on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level. The importance of protection, management and planning of the landscape at the local level presents a great challenge and responsibilities for local authorities and citizens alike. Integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies, and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape as the source of the people's identities, is our biggest challenge.

In these two days we have had the opportunity to learn the importance of the motivation and co-operation of mayors and citizens in small municipalities. The significant role of mayors of small municipalities in landscape management and the role of the mayor as an initiator and co-ordinator in landscape management in small cities Sudice, Zbyslavice and Strakonice provided very inspiring model examples. These small, practically-oriented projects at local level are very effective and important for fulfilling the goals of the European Landscape Convention.

Activities of the State Land Office in the field of soil conservation, privatisation, transfer of agricultural properties, restitutions, management of state properties, whilst preserving the character of the landscape, and the presentation of realised examples, show how their complex work influences local systems of landscape sustainability.

Participants in this Meeting expressed the wish to send a "Message from Brno" on the occasion of the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe which will be held on 20 October 2017.

I want to share with you my impression that the European Landscape Convention implementation Meetings, and the examples presented at them, give added motivation to our understanding of the landscape, with all the challenges that we are facing to protect, manage and plan the landscapes as part of our identity. So I will quote our colleague Pekka Harju-Autti's words: "Motivation is more important than knowledge".

Once again, many thanks to the Government of the Czech Republic, to the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of School, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic, to the Mendel University in Brno, to the South Moravian Region, and to the City of Brno for their wonderful hospitality.

**Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons**

*Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention,  
Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe*

**T**his Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention was a great opportunity to share experiences and practices on the implementation of the convention at local level. The work carried out and the conclusions will be brought to the attention of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, and to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape.

Landscape is a subject encompassing different disciplines and different responsibilities, never ceasing to amaze us and to present us with one of the major challenges for the future. It attracts, inspires, worries and saddens us; it changes our behaviour, our attitudes and our ways of thinking.

The public authorities which have pledged to give more thought to landscape, at national, regional and local level, bear a great responsibility. The aim is to ensure the best protection, management and planning of the landscape which is considered a place where people live, a vast mosaic of the natural and cultural heritage, a source and a resource, for present and future generations.

This Meeting drew our attention to the issue of “sustainability” at local level: what has happened to our landscapes, what is happening to our landscapes, and what will happen to them in the years ahead? Are we controlled by, or in control of, these landscapes, and how is it that they enable us to live if we can make them live?

On the occasion of the “First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe”, which will be held on 20 October 2017, local authorities should be invited to celebrate the landscape “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”.

Many thanks again to the Government of the Czech Republic, to the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of School, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic, to the Mendel University in Brno, to the South Moravian Region, to the Statutory City of Brno, Masaryk University and Brno University of Technology for this wonderful hospitality, and for offering us the great opportunity to re-discover or discover the Czech Republic and its beautiful Region of South Moravia.



**Mrs Júlia Tóbková**

*National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Czech Republic*

**A**fter long years of demand from professionals both in the Czech Republic and abroad, the Czech Republic has finally hosted more than 140 representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe, public administration, academics and experts on sustainable landscape management.

The European Landscape Convention is an international treaty to which the Czech Republic had already acceded in 2004. Landscape management is understood as a continuous process consisting of a combination of protection, management and planning activities, and as a shared responsibility of public administrations and the public – in other words, landscape users. The central theme of this year's working session has been the implementation of democratic principles in landscape management activities at local level, as this approach contributes to raising the values of the local landscapes, thus improving the quality of life and identity of local people.

Representatives from the Czech Republic and other States, within this Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, presented a number of very good projects in the first two days of the Meeting. These projects can be considered good practice examples of sustainable landscape-based activities at local level. Presented projects are the result of personal interest and the deployment of both experts and, in particular, local government representatives without whom specific activities in the landscape cannot be realised. On the last day of the session the participants had the opportunity to visit the Lednice-Valtice area. There they could not only admire the beauty of the UNESCO protected area, but they also became familiar with the problematic issues of this unique area which are the shared responsibility and managed by mayors and representatives of the Lower Morava Biosphere Reserve.

The principle of the sustainable care of the landscape, its surroundings and its community is primarily in the hands of the local inhabitants. This responsibility cannot always be shifted to state or regional governments, which, on the contrary, should create the conditions of help and support for the inhabitants or the local government, in order to manage the landscape. In the end, they are local people who live in that particular landscape. A number of positive examples from across the Czech Republic demonstrated this.

The state of general awareness about the European Landscape Convention in the Czech Republic, as well as the state of landscape management in many municipalities, in my opinion, was very well described by Mayor Mrs Dočkalová from the municipality of Sudice. She presented activities in her village with the words: "While preparing the presentation for this event I looked at what the European Landscape Convention is about, and with enthusiasm I realised that by our activities, we fully comply with the international legislative document here".

Another good practice example from the Czech Republic that I would like to highlight is the Neratov project, or in other words the Neratov miracle. There, one key person, the preacher Mr Suchár, built up from an abandoned village a living community of handicapped people taking care of local estates and surroundings by renovating the local church, rebuilding a local pension, restaurant, gardens, orchards, different factories, and lately also a brewery. As Mr Suchár stressed: "We do not do it for them, but we do it with them!". Some other families returned to the village and it became a well-known pilgrimage spot and a place for relaxation and recovery for many people from near and far. Some consider it a social project, but it is also apparent what close relation the project has with the state, mutual support and finally the physique of landscape. The community is living again.

That is why I also believe that the announcement of the International Landscape Day on the occasion of the anniversary of opening the European Landscape Convention for signatures is very desirable and an ideal opportunity for the implementation of awareness-raising activities on this subject. Improving the awareness of the general public and mayors about the possibilities and benefits of sustainable landscape management, including the use of Local Agenda 21, Local Action Groups or other community or participative planning tools, is a great opportunity to realise the objectives of the European Landscape Convention itself.

**Programme**  
*English version*



The 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on *“The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy”* was organised in Brno, Czech Republic (address: Mendel University, Zemědělská 1, 613 00 Brno) on 5-6 September 2017, under the auspices of the Czech Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, by the Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation – in co-operation with the Ministries of the Environment, of Regional Development, of Agriculture, of Culture and of School, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic, in partnership with the Mendel University in Brno and South Moravian Region, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.



The meeting was held under the auspices of South Moravian Region, Statutory City of Brno, Masaryk University and Brno University of Technology.



A study visit for the official delegates of the member States of the Council of Europe, speakers in the Programme and other participants, was organised on 7 September 2017 to the Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape – UNESCO Site.



## 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 by the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all dimensions of the landscape. The convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified the convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "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 since 2002, the Meetings of the **Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention** aim to present new concepts and achievements in favour of the implementation of the convention. They thus 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”
- ▶ 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella (Andorra): “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary”
- ▶ 9-10 June 2016, Budapest (Hungary): “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 4th Session 2014-2015”
- ▶ 5-6 October 2016, Yerevan (Armenia): “National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”

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/workshops](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/workshops);  
[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications)

### Acknowledgments

The Council of Europe would like to thank the Government of the Czech Republic for its hospitality and co-operation. Moreover, the Council of Europe would like to thank the Ministry of the Environment of Finland for its support. The organisers thank the Mendel University for its collaboration.

### Objectives

For the purposes of the European Landscape Convention, ‘Landscape policy’ means “an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes”.

‘Landscape’ means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”; ‘Landscape protection’ means “actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity”; ‘Landscape management’ means “action, from a

perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes”; and ‘Landscape planning’ means “strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes”.

The Meeting aimed to present experiences of national policies adopted or being developed at local level, considering notably the provisions of its Article 5, which states that their Parties undertake:

- ▶ to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- ▶ to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6 of the convention;
- ▶ to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- ▶ to integrate landscape into their regional and town planning policies and in their cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

The convention provides for the “Division of responsibilities”, that “Each Party shall implement this convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies”.

The conclusions of the Meeting will be presented at the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (March 2019, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg).

## Websites

- ▶ **European Landscape Convention**
  - [www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention)
  - [www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage](http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage)
- ▶ **Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic**
  - [www.mzp.cz](http://www.mzp.cz)

## Venue

The Meeting was organised in Mendel University, Zemědělská 1, 613 00 Brno, Czech Republic.

## 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 management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions. The number of participants was limited to 150.

## Organisers of the Meeting

### **Council of Europe – Democratic Governance European Landscape Convention**

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Photo 1 - [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:Brno\\_View\\_from\\_Spilberk\\_130.JPG](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:Brno_View_from_Spilberk_130.JPG)

Photo 2 - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brno\\_Panorama\\_Spilberk\\_2010\\_02.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brno_Panorama_Spilberk_2010_02.jpg)

Photo 3 - <https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:K%C5%99tiny-kostel2013zo.jpg>



Brno view, by Petr ŠmerkI

## Tuesday 5 September 2017

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### Opening session

#### Welcome speeches

Mr Vladislav Smrž, Deputy Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic, *on behalf of*

Mr Richard Brabec, Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic

Mr Ladislav Havel, Rector of Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic

Mr Bohumil Šimek, Governor of the South Moravian Region, Czech Republic

Mr Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Head of Department, Culture, Nature and Heritage, Directorate General of Democracy, Council of Europe

Mr Kimmo Aulake, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe, Ministerial Advisor, Ministry of Education and Culture, Finland

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mr Thierry Mathieu, Chair of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

#### Introduction

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe



# Workshop 1

## The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Czech Republic

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### Chairs

Mr Jiří Klápště, Director of the Department of General Landscape Protection, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

Mrs Júlia Tóbková, Senior Officer, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Department of General Landscape Protection, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

### Presentation

#### Czech Republic

*The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Environment*

Mr Vladimír Dolejský, Deputy Minister, Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

#### Czech Republic

*The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Agriculture*

Mr Pavel Sekáč, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic

#### Czech Republic

*The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Spatial planning*

Mr Roman Vodný, Director of the Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of the Regional Development, on behalf of

Mrs Marcela Pavlová, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic

#### Czech Republic

*The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Culture*

Mr Vlastislav Ouroda, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

#### Czech Republic

*The national landscape policy of the Czech Republic: Education*

Mr Petr Bannert, Director of Department of Secondary and Tertiary Vocational Education and Institutional Education, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, on behalf of

Mr Václav Pícl, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic

#### Czech Republic

*Activities of the State Land Office in the field of soil conservation*

Mrs Svatava Maradová, Director of State Land Office, Czech Republic

#### Czech Republic

*The role of the mayor as an initiator and co-ordinator in landscape management*

Mrs Olga Dočkalová, Mayor of Sudice, Representative of the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic

#### Czech Republic

*Association of local municipalities of the Czech Republic and the support of Local Agenda 21 in small municipalities*

Mrs Regína Vřeská, Mayor of Zbyslavice, Vice-Chair of the Association of Local Municipalities of the Czech Republic of the Moravian-Silesian Region

#### Czech Republic

*Strakonice, the "Garden of knowledge"*

Mr Miroslav Šobr, Head of the Nature Protection and Ecological Education Unit, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic

### Czech Republic

*City of Spálené Poříčí, model of Sustainable Protection, Management and Planning of Landscape*

Mrs Klára Salzmann, Representative of the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe (IFLA-Europe), Czech Chamber of Architects, Committee on Landscape, Water and Biodiversity of the Council of Government for Sustainable Development, Czech Republic

Mr Pavel Čížek, Mayor of Spálené Poříčí, Czech Republic

### Czech Republic

*Revitalisation of the landscape – Co-operation with the local population*

Mr Pavel Čížek, Mayor of Spálené Poříčí, Czech Republic

### Czech Republic

*Landscapes in Brno*

Mrs Olga Nováková, Head of Town Development Section, Brno Municipality, *on behalf of*

Mr Martin Ander, Deputy Mayor of the Statutory City of Brno, Czech Republic

### Czech Republic

*Local Action Group Co-operation Programme: Million Fruit Trees for Landscapes*

Mr Vít Hrdoušek, Regional Network of Local Action Group of South Moravia, Tvarožná Lhota, Czech Republic

### Czech Republic

*Neratov, story of lost history*

Mr Josef Suchár, Neratov Association, Neratov, Czech Republic

# Workshop 2

## Instruments for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level

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### Chairs

Mrs Krisztina Kincses, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Mr Jan Brojáč, Senior Officer, Department of International Relations, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

### Presentations

#### France

##### *The Landscape Plans*

Mr Julien Transy, Policy Officer for Landscapes, Directorate of Housing, Urban Planning and Landscapes, Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, France

Mr Gilles de Beaulieu, Policy Officer for Landscapes, Directorate of Housing, Urban Planning and Landscapes, Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, France

#### Serbia

##### *Creation of management plans for the development and promotion of cultural landscapes of Sumadija wine region*

Mrs Biljana Filipovic, Head of Department for European Union Integration, International Co-operation and Projects, National Focal Point for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia

Mrs Biljana Jovanovic Ilic, Head of Unit for Strategic and Planning Documents, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia

Mrs Jasminka Cvejic, Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic, Representative of the Regional Economic Development Agency of Sumadija and Pomoravlje, Serbia

#### Portugal

##### *The landscape in the revision of municipal master plans: Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at municipal level*

Mrs Marta Afonso, Senior Officer, Architect, Directorate General for Territory, Ministry of the Environment, Portugal

#### Lithuania

##### *The contribution of municipalities to landscape management: the mechanism for reporting on the implementation of landscape policy*

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

#### General debate

##### *Instruments for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level*

#### Armenia

##### *Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level*

Mrs Naira Sarkisian, Chief Specialist of the Urban Development and Spatial Planning, Division, Ministry of Urban Development, Armenia

#### Bosnia and Herzegovina

##### *Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level*

Mrs Lamija Abdijevec, Expert Advisor for Cultural Heritage, Institute for Protection of Monuments within Federal Ministry of Culture, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dejan Radosevic, Senior Expert, Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### Ireland

##### *Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level*

Mr William Cumming, Senior Architectural Advisor, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Ireland

#### Republic of Moldova

##### *Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level*

Mrs Galina Noroceva, Head of Unit of Water, Soil and Subsoil, Ministry of the Environment, Republic of Moldova

# Wednesday 6 September 2017

## Workshop 3

### Experiences taking into account the landscape dimension at the local level

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#### Chairs

Mrs Małgorzata Opechowska, Senior Expert, National Secretary for the Landscape Convention, Department for Nature Protection, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Poland

Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Senior Environmental Counsellor, Department of the Natural Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

#### Presentations

##### Belgium

*Partnerships for landscape in Wallonia: the example of the Local Action Group (LAG) "Pays des Tiges et Chavées"*

Mrs Mireille Deconinck, Dr. Sc. Geographic, Attaché, Public Service of Wallonia – DGO4, Belgium

Mr Corentin Fontaine, Landscape Mission Officer, Local Action Group Leader "Pays des Tiges et Chavées", Belgium

##### Croatia

*Landscape in the function of local development: a pilot project for local development of the Island of Cres*

Mrs Tatjana Lolić, Head of Sector for Conservation Departments and Inspection, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Mr Ugo Toić, Leader of the Pilot Project of Local Development Agency of the Island of Cres, Croatia

##### Italy

*Landscape education programme for children: "Tell me a landscape"*

Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Mr Rocco Rosario Tramutola, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

##### Italy

*Future local development scenarios aimed to innovation, creativity and well-being in relation to landscape*

Mr Franco Rossi, Regional Councillor, Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Region of Calabria, Italy

##### Italy

*Calabria, between innovation and experimentation*

Mr Antonio Dattilo, Senior Officer, Department of the Presidency of the Region of Calabria, Italy

##### Finland

*"Giving Value to Landscapes, wherever you go": boosting participation to landscape management with a smartphone*

Mr Pekka Harju-Autti, Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, Department of the Natural Environment, Finland

##### General debate

*Experiences taking into account the landscape dimension at the local level*

##### Georgia

*The landscape dimension at the local level*

Mrs Marina Tumanishvili, Architect Urban Planner, Chief Specialist, UNESCO and International Relations Unit, National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation, Georgia

##### Spain

*How can the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of Spain collaborate at the local level via a specific study on the dehesa landscape*

Mrs Carmen Caro, Senior Officer, Co-ordinator of the National Plans of Cultural Heritage, Institute of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, Spain

##### Slovenia

*The landscape dimension at the local level*

Mrs Jelena Hladnik, Secretary, National Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Slovenia

##### Ukraine

*The landscape dimension at the local level*

Mrs Olena Legka, European Landscape Convention National Focal Point, Chief Specialist, Division of Land Resources, Directorate of Natural Resources Protection, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ukraine



# Workshop 4

## Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment

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### Chairs

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

Mrs Klára Salzman, Representative of the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe (IFLA-Europe), Czech Chamber of Architects, Committee on Landscape, Water and Biodiversity of the Council of Government for Sustainable Development, Czech Republic

### Presentations

#### Cyprus

*Considering landscape at the grass roots*

Mrs Irene Hadjisavva, Spatial Planning Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of the Interior, Cyprus

#### Belgium

*The Heritage Master Plan as a participative planning instrument for heritage and landscape in Flanders*

Mrs Sarah De Meyer, Senior Officer, Flemish Heritage Agency, Housing and Immoveable Heritage, Flemish Region, Belgium

#### Norway

*How local democracies are strengthened by the people's voice in the planning: Norwegian Guide on public participation in planning*

Mrs Trine Nohr, Senior Advisor, Department of Planning, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Norway

#### Latvia

*Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in local municipalities: reality and future challenges in Latvia*

Mrs Dace Granta, Senior Expert, Spatial Planning Policy Division, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia

#### The Netherlands

*Examples of local democracy in the national parks in the Netherlands*

Mr Peter Ros, Project Manager for Landscape, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands

#### General debate

*Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment*

#### Greece

*Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment*

Mr Anestis Gourgiotis, Senior Officer, Head of Unit of National Spatial Plans, Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece

#### Slovak Republic

*Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment*

Mrs Eva Mihová, Senior Officer, Slovak Environment Agency, Slovak Republic

Mrs Lucia Vačoková, Senior Officer, Slovak Environment Agency, Slovak Republic

#### United Kingdom

*Local democracy for the landscape: participation and commitment*

Mr Vincent Holyoak, Head of National Rural and Environmental Advice, Historic England, United Kingdom

#### Rapporteur

Mr Felice Spingola, President of the Center Studi Pan, Expert of Landscape Economy, Italy

## Additional contributions

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*Landscape and horizontal subsidiarity in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Italy*

Mr Alberto Cagnato, Urbanist, Director of International Relations, Landscape Observatory of Medio Piave, Italy

*Identity, community and rebuilding, the experience of a charrette with the Observatory of the landscape of the eastern lands of Modena*

Mrs Donatella Diolaiti, Architect, Department of Civil Engineering, Study University of Ferrara, Italy

*Inhabited sculpted landscapes in public space*

Mrs Nella Golanda, Urban Landscape Sculptor, Greece

*Landscape policy and local democracy: the economy can benefit significantly from the preservation of the landscape*

Mr Kimon Hadjibiros, Professor, National Technical University of Athens, Greece

*A message from the European Landscape Architects*

International Federation of Landscape Architects-Europe (IFLA-Europe)

*The significance of landscapes for the local level, with a special focus on the Green Belt*

Mrs Brigitte Macaria, Secretary General of the European Council for the Village and Small Town (ECOVAST) Austria, on behalf of

Mr Arthur Spiegler, Vice-President ECOVAST

*Local landscape plans in Japan*

Mr Masaru Miyawaki, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, Japan

*A view of the future*

Mr Michael Oldham, Founding President of the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture (EFLA), Honorary, Member of the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe (IFLA-Europe) and Fellow of the Landscape Institute

*A network of landscapes as a strategy for local democracy in the Meseta Ibérica Transboundary Biosphere*

Mr Joaquín Romano Velasco and Mr Emilio Perez Chinarro, Professors of Economy, University of Valladolid, Spain

*City, landscape and democracy*

Mrs Christiana Storelli, Architect, Co-ordinator of the International Landscape Workshop, Switzerland

# Closing session

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## General conclusions

Mrs Alena Salašová, Professor, Department of Landscape Planning, Faculty of Horticulture, Lednice, Czech Republic

Mr Yves Luginbühl, Emeritus Research Director of the National Centre for Scientific Research, France

Mr Patrice Collignon, Director of Rurality-Environment-Development (RED), Belgium

## Closing speeches

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Mrs Júlia Tóbiková, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

**Programme**  
*Version française*





La 19<sup>e</sup> Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur : « *La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local : la démocratie locale* » a été organisée à Brno, République tchèque (adresse : Université Mendel, Zemědělská 1, 613 00 Brno) les 5-6 septembre 2017, sous les auspices de la Présidence tchèque du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe, par le Conseil de l'Europe – Secrétariat de la Convention européenne du paysage, Direction de la citoyenneté démocratique et de la participation – en coopération avec le Ministère de l'environnement, le Ministère du développement régional, le Ministère de l'agriculture, le Ministère de la culture, et le Ministère de l'éducation, de la jeunesse et du sport, de la République tchèque, en partenariat avec l'Université Mendel de Brno et la Région de la Moravie du Sud, dans le cadre du Programme de travail de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.



La Réunion s'est tenue sous les auspices de la Région de Moravie du Sud, de la ville statutaire de Brno, de l'Université Masaryk et de l'Université de technologie de Brno.



Une visite d'étude pour les délégués officiels des États membres du Conseil de l'Europe, les intervenants figurant dans le Programme et autres participants, a été organisée le 7 septembre 2017 au Paysage culturel de Lednice-Valtice – Site UNESCO.

## 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, Autriche, Azerbaïdjan, 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 et 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 internationale. Il s'agit du premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage. 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 faveur de la mise en œuvre de la convention. Elles représentent ainsi 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, Slovénie (Ljubljana): « *Paysage et société* »
- ▶ 28-29 septembre 2006, Gironne (Espagne): « *Les objectifs de qualité paysagère: de la théorie à la pratique* »
- ▶ 20-21 septembre 2007, Sibiu (Roumanie): « *Paysage et patrimoine rural* »
- ▶ 24-25 avril 2008, Piestany (République slovaque): « *Le paysage dans les politiques de planification et la gouvernance: vers un aménagement intégré du territoire* »
- ▶ 8-9 octobre 2009, Malmö (Suède): « *Paysage et forces déterminantes* »
- ▶ 15-16 avril 2011, Cordoue (Espagne): « *Paysage et infrastructures pour la société* »
- ▶ 20-21 octobre 2011, Evora (Portugal): « *Paysage multifonctionnel* »
- ▶ 4-5 juin 2012, Carbonia, Sardaigne (Italie): « *Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 1 (2008-2009) et 2 (2010-2011)* »
- ▶ 2-3 octobre 2012, Thessalonique (Grèce): « *Vision pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale: le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire. ... Une autre manière de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile...* »

- ▶ 2-3 octobre 2013, Cetinje (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 »
- ▶ 1-2 octobre 2015, Andorre (Andorre la Vieille): « Paysage et coopération transfrontalière: le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière »
- ▶ 9-10 juin 2016, Budapest (Hongrie): « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 4<sup>e</sup> Session 2014-2015 »
- ▶ 5-6 octobre 2016, Erevan (Arménie): « Les politiques nationales pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage: défis et opportunités »

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/workshops](http://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/workshops);  
[www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications)

## Remerciements

Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite remercier le Gouvernement de la République tchèque pour son hospitalité et sa coopération. Par ailleurs, le Conseil de l'Europe remercie le Ministère de l'Environnement de la Finlande de son soutien. Les organisateurs remercient l'Université Mendel de sa collaboration.

## Objectifs

Aux fins de la Convention européenne du paysage, 'Politique du paysage' désigne « la formulation par les autorités publiques compétentes des principes généraux, des stratégies et des orientations permettant l'adoption de mesures particulières en vue de la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage ».

'Paysage' désigne « une partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations »; 'Protection des paysages' comprend « les actions de conservation et de maintien des aspects significatifs ou caractéristiques d'un paysage, justifiées par sa valeur patrimoniale émanant de sa configuration naturelle et/ou de l'intervention

humaine »; 'Gestion des paysages' comprend « les actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à entretenir le paysage afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations induites par les évolutions sociales, économiques et environnementales »; 'Aménagement des paysages' comprend « les actions présentant un caractère prospectif particulièrement affirmé visant la mise en valeur, la restauration ou la création de paysages ».

La Réunion a pour objet de présenter des expériences de politiques nationales adoptées ou en cours de développement au niveau local, en considérant notamment les dispositions de la convention, selon lequel ses Parties s'engagent :

- ▶ à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité;
- ▶ à définir et à mettre en œuvre des politiques du paysage visant la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages par l'adoption des mesures particulières (visées par la convention);
- ▶ à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage;
- ▶ à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage.

La convention prévoit au sujet de la « Répartition des compétences », que « Chaque Partie met en œuvre la convention [...], selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative, et dans le respect du principe de subsidiarité, en tenant compte de la Charte européenne de l'autonomie locale. Sans déroger aux dispositions de la présente convention chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention en accord avec ses propres politiques ».

Les conclusions de la Réunion seront présentées à la prochaine Réunion du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), ainsi qu'à la 10<sup>e</sup> Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage.

## Sites internet

- ▶ **Convention européenne du paysage**
  - [www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage](http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage)
  - [www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention)
- ▶ **Ministère de l'agriculture de la République tchèque**
  - [www.mzp.cz](http://www.mzp.cz)

## Lieu

La réunion s'est tenue à l'Université Mendel, Zemědělská 1, 613 00 Brno, République tchèque.

## 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 européenne du paysage et représentants d'autres ministères –, autorités locales et régionales, professionnels, universitaires, représentants d'organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, et autres personnes, travaillant dans le domaine du paysage et du développement durable, avec ses dimensions environnementale, culturelle, sociale et économique. Le nombre des participants était limité à 150.

## Organisateurs de la Réunion

### **Conseil de l'Europe – Gouvernance démocratique Convention européenne du paysage**

M<sup>me</sup> Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons  
Secrétaire exécutive de  
la Convention européenne du paysage  
Chef de la Division paysage et Journées  
européennes du patrimoine, Conseil de l'Europe  
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Tél.: + 33 (0) 3 88 41 23 98  
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### **République tchèque – Ministère de l'environnement**

M<sup>me</sup> Júlia Tóbiková  
Haut fonctionnaire  
Représentante nationale pour la Convention  
européenne du paysage  
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## **Contact**

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Convention européenne du paysage  
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Crédits photos:

Photo 1 - [https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:Brno\\_View\\_from\\_Spilberk\\_130.JPG](https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:Brno_View_from_Spilberk_130.JPG)  
Photo 2 - [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brno\\_Panorama\\_Spilberk\\_2010\\_02.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brno_Panorama_Spilberk_2010_02.jpg)  
Photo 3 - <https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soubor:K%C5%99tiny-kostel2013zo.jpg>



Vue de Brno, par Petr ŠmerkI



## Mardi 5 septembre 2017

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### Session d'ouverture

#### Discours de bienvenue

M. Vladislav Smrž, Vice-Ministre de l'environnement de la République tchèque, *au nom de*

M. Richard Brabec, Ministre de l'environnement de la République tchèque

M. Ladislav Havel, Recteur de l'Université Mendel de Brno, République tchèque

M. Bohumil Šimek, Gouverneur de Région de Moravie du Sud, République tchèque

M. Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, Représentant du Secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe, Chef du département, de la culture, de la nature et du patrimoine, Direction générale de la démocratie, Conseil de l'Europe

M. Kimmo Aulake, Président du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du

Conseil de l'Europe, Conseiller ministériel, Ministère de l'éducation et de la culture, Finlande

M<sup>me</sup> Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage pour le Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme du Monténégro Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

M. Thierry Mathieu, Président de la Commission démocratie, cohésion sociale et enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OING du Conseil de l'Europe

#### Introduction

M<sup>me</sup> Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

# Atelier 1

## La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en République tchèque

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### Présidents

M. Jiří Klápště, Directeur du Département de la protection du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, République tchèque

M<sup>me</sup> Júlia Tóbkiová, Haut fonctionnaire, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'Environnement, République tchèque

### Présentations

#### République tchèque

*La politique nationale du paysage de la République tchèque*

M. Vladimír Dolejský, Vice-Ministre, Ministère de l'environnement de la République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*La politique nationale du paysage de la République tchèque*

M. Pavel Sekáč, Vice-Ministre, Ministère de l'agriculture de la République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*La politique nationale du paysage de la République tchèque*

M. Roman Vodný, Directeur du Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère du développement régional de la République tchèque, *au nom de*

M<sup>me</sup> Marcela Pavlová, Vice-Ministre, Ministère du développement régional de la République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*La politique nationale du paysage de la République tchèque*

M. Vlastislav Ouroda, Vice-Ministre, Ministère de la culture de la République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*La politique nationale du paysage de la République tchèque*

M. Petr Bannert, Directeur du Département de l'enseignement professionnel secondaire et tertiaire et de l'enseignement institutionnel, Ministère de la jeunesse et des sports de la République tchèque, *au nom de*  
M. Václav Pícl, Vice-Ministre, Ministère de la jeunesse et des sports de la République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*Les activités du Bureau foncier de l'État dans le domaine de la conservation des sols*

M<sup>me</sup> Svatava Maradová, Directrice du Bureau foncier de l'État, République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*Le rôle du maire en tant qu'initiateur et coordonnateur de la gestion du paysage*

M<sup>me</sup> Olga Dockalova, Maire de Sudice, Représentante de l'Union des villes et des municipalités de la République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*L'Association des municipalités locales de la République tchèque et le soutien de l'Agenda 21 local dans les petites municipalités*

M<sup>me</sup> Regína Vreska, Maire de Zbyslavice, Vice-présidente de l'Association des municipalités locales de la République tchèque de la Région Moravie-Silésie, République tchèque

#### République tchèque

*Strakonice, le «Jardin de la connaissance»*

M. Miroslav Šobr, Chef de l'Unité de la protection de la nature et de l'éducation écologique, Municipalité de Strakonice, République tchèque

### République tchèque

*La ville de Spálené Poříčí, modèle de protection durable, de gestion et de planification du paysage*

M<sup>me</sup> Klára Salzmann, Représentante de la Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes Europe (IFLA-Europe), Chambre des architectes tchèques, Comité du paysage, de l'eau et de la biodiversité du Conseil du Gouvernement pour le développement durable, République tchèque

M. Pavel Čížek, Maire de Spálené Poříčí, République tchèque

### République tchèque

*La revitalisation de la coopération en faveur du paysage avec la population locale*

M. Pavel Čížek, Maire de Spálené Poříčí, République tchèque

### République tchèque

*Les paysages à Brno*

M<sup>me</sup> Olga Nováková, Chef du Département du développement de la ville, Municipalité de Brno, au nom de

M. Martin Ander, Adjoint au Maire de la ville statuaire de Brno, République tchèque

### République tchèque

*Le Projet de coopération du Groupe d'action locale: Des millions d'arbres fruitiers pour les paysages*

M. Vít Hrdoušek, Réseau régional du Groupe d'action locale de Moravie du Sud, Tvarožná Lhota, République tchèque

### République tchèque

*Neratov, raconter l'histoire perdue*

M. Josef Suchár, Association Neratov, Neratov, République tchèque

# Atelier 2

## Instrumentes pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local

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### Présidents

M<sup>me</sup> Krisztina Kincses, Vice-Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture, Hongrie

M. Jan Brojáč, Haut fonctionnaire, Département des relations internationales, Ministère de l'environnement, République tchèque

### Présentations

#### France

##### *Les plans de paysage*

M. Julien Transy, Chargé de mission Paysages, Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages, Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire, France

M. Gilles de Beaulieu, Chargé de mission Paysages, Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages, Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire, France

#### Serbie

##### *Création de plans de gestion pour le développement et la promotion des paysages culturels de la région viticole de Sumadija*

M<sup>me</sup> Biljana Filipovic, Chef du Département de l'intégration de l'Union européenne, la coopération internationale et des projets, Point focal national pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture et de la protection de l'environnement, Serbie

M<sup>me</sup> Biljana Jovanovic Ilic, Chef de l'Unité pour les documents stratégiques et la planification, Ministère de l'agriculture et de la protection de l'environnement, Serbie

M<sup>me</sup> Jasminka Cvejic, Professeur d'architecture de paysage, Université de Belgrade, Serbie

M<sup>me</sup> Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic, Représentante de l'Agence de développement économique régional de Sumadija et Pomoravlje, Serbie

#### Portugal

##### *Le paysage dans la révision des plans directeurs municipaux : Orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau municipal*

M<sup>me</sup> Marta Afonso, Haut fonctionnaire, Architecte, Direction générale du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, Portugal

#### Lituanie

##### *La contribution des municipalités à la gestion du paysage: le mécanisme des rapports sur la mise en œuvre de la politique du paysage*

M. Vidmantas Bezaras, Directeur du Département des espaces protégés et du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, Lituanie

#### Débat général

##### *Instrumentes pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local*

#### Arménie

M<sup>me</sup> Naira Sarkisyan, Spécialiste en chef de la Division du développement urbain et de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère du développement urbain, Arménie

#### Bosnie-Herzégovine

M<sup>me</sup> Lamija Abdijevec, Conseillère experte pour le patrimoine culturel, Institut de protection des monuments au Ministère fédéral de la culture, Bosnie-Herzégovine

M. Dejan Radosevic, Expert principal, Institut pour la protection du patrimoine culturel historique et naturel, Ministère de l'éducation et de la culture de la Republika Srpska, Bosnie-Herzégovine

#### Irlande

M. William Cumming, Conseiller principal en architecture, Département des arts, du patrimoine régional, rural et des affaires de Gaeltacht, Irlande

#### République de Moldova

M<sup>me</sup> Galina Noroce, Chef de l'Unité de l'eau, du sol et du sous-sol, Ministère de l'environnement, République de Moldova

# Mercredi 6 septembre 2017

## Atelier 3

### Expériences prenant en compte de la dimension paysagère au niveau local

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#### Présidents

M<sup>me</sup> Małgorzata Opechowska, Experte principale, Secrétaire nationale de la Convention du paysage, Département de la protection de la nature, Direction générale de la protection de l'environnement, Pologne  
M. Tapio Heikkilä, Conseiller principal de l'environnement, Département de l'environnement naturel, Ministère de l'environnement, Finlande

#### Présentations

##### Belgique

*Des partenariats pour le paysage en Wallonie : l'exemple du Groupe d'action locale (GAL) « Pays des Tiges et Chavées »*

M<sup>me</sup> Mireille Deconinck, Dr. Sc. Géographiques, Haut fonctionnaire, Attachée, Service Public de Wallonie - DGO4, Belgique  
M. Corentin Fontaine, Chargé de mission paysages, Groupe d'action locale Leader « Pays des Tiges et Chavées », Belgique

##### Croatie

*Le paysage en fonction du développement local : un projet pilote pour le développement local de l'île de Cres*

M<sup>me</sup> Tatjana Lolić, Chef du Secteur des Département de la Conservation, Ministère de la culture, Croatie  
M. Ugo Toić, Chef du projet pilote d'Agence de développement local de l'île de Cres, Croatie

##### Italie

*Le Programme d'éducation au paysage pour les enfants : « Raconte-moi un paysage »*

M. Giovanni Manieri Elia, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et du tourisme, Italie  
M. Rocco Rosario Tramutola, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et du tourisme, Italie

##### Italie

*Les scénarios d'un futur développement local favorisant l'innovation, la créativité et le bien-être, en lien avec le paysage*

M. Franco Rossi, Conseiller régional, Département de la conception urbaine et de la planification territoriale, Région de Calabre, Italie

##### Italie

*La Calabre, entre innovation et expérimentation*

M. Antonio Dattilo, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de la Présidence de la Région Calabre, Italie

##### Finlande

*« Donner de la valeur aux paysages, partout où vous allez » : stimuler la participation à la gestion du paysage avec un téléphone intelligent*

M. Pekka Harju-Autti, Conseiller, Ministère de l'environnement, Département de l'environnement naturel, Finlande

##### Débat général

*Expériences prenant en compte de la dimension paysagère au niveau local*

##### Géorgie

M<sup>me</sup> Marina Tumanishvili, Architecte-urbaniste, Spécialiste en chef de l'UNESCO et de l'Unité des relations internationales, Agence nationale pour la préservation du patrimoine culturel, Géorgie

##### Espagne

*Comment le Ministère de l'éducation, de la culture et du sport de l'Espagne collabore au niveau local, au moyen d'une étude spécifique sur le paysage des dehesa*

M<sup>me</sup> Carmen Caro, Haut fonctionnaire, Coordinatrice des plans nationaux du patrimoine culturel, Institut du patrimoine historique, Ministère de l'éducation, de la culture et du sport, Espagne

##### Slovénie

*La dimension du paysage au niveau local*

M<sup>me</sup> Jelena Hladnik, Secrétaire, Directrice nationale de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement, Slovénie

##### Ukraine

*La dimension du paysage au niveau local*

M<sup>me</sup> Olena Legka, Point Focal national de la Convention européenne du paysage, Spécialiste en chef, Division des ressources foncières, Direction de la protection des ressources naturelles, Ministère de l'écologie et des ressources naturelles, Ukraine



# Atelier 4

## La démocratie locale en faveur du paysage : participation et engagement

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### Présidents

M<sup>me</sup> Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Conseillère principale, Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation, Présidente honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Norvège

M<sup>me</sup> Klára Salzman, Représentante de la Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes Europe (IFLA-Europe), Chambre des architectes tchèques, Comité du paysage, de l'eau et de la biodiversité du Conseil du Gouvernement pour le développement durable, République tchèque

### Présentations

#### Chypre

*Considérer le paysage à partir de la base*

M<sup>me</sup> Irene Hadjisavva, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'urbanisme et du logement, Ministère de l'intérieur, Chypre

#### Belgique

*Le Plan directeur du patrimoine en tant qu'instrument de planification participative pour le patrimoine et le paysage en Flandre*

M<sup>me</sup> Sarah De Meyer, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence du patrimoine flamand, du logement et du patrimoine immobilier, Région flamande, Belgique

#### Norvège

*Comment les démocraties locales sont renforcées par l'implication des personnes dans la planification : le Guide norvégien sur la participation publique à la planification*

M<sup>me</sup> Trine Nohr, Conseillère principale, Département de la planification, Ministère des collectivités locales et de la modernisation, Norvège

#### Lettonie

*Mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage dans les municipalités locales : réalité et défis futurs en Lettonie*

M<sup>me</sup> Dace Granta, Experte principale, Division de la politique d'aménagement du territoire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional, Lettonie

### Pays-Bas

*Exemples de démocratie locale dans les parcs nationaux aux Pays-Bas*

M. Peter Ros, Gestionnaire de projet paysage, Ministère des affaires économiques, Pays-Bas

### Débat général

*La démocratie locale en faveur du paysage : participation et engagement*

### Grèce

*La démocratie locale en faveur du paysage : participation et engagement*

M. Anestis Gourgiotis, Haut fonctionnaire, Chef de l'unité des plans nationaux de l'aménagement du territoire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et des changements climatiques, Grèce

### République slovaque

M<sup>me</sup> Eva Mihová, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence slovaque de l'environnement, République slovaque

M<sup>me</sup> Lucia Vačoková, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence slovaque de l'environnement, République slovaque

### Royaume-Uni

M. Vincent Holyoak, Chef du Conseil national rural et environnemental, Angleterre historique (*Historic England*), Royaume-Uni

### Rapporteur

M. Felice Spingola, Président du Centre d'études Pan, Expert en économie du paysage, Italie

## Contributions additionnelles

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*Paysage et subsidiarité horizontale dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en Italie*

M. Alberto Cagnato, Urbaniste, Directeur des relations internationales, Observatoire du paysage de Medio Piave, Italie

*Identité, communauté et reconstruction : l'expérience d'une charrette de l'Observatoire du paysage des terres orientales de Modène*

M<sup>me</sup> Donatella Diolaiti, Architecte, Département de génie civil, Université d'études de Ferrare, Italie

*Paysages sculptés habités dans l'espace public*

M<sup>me</sup> Nella Golanda, Sculpteur de paysage urbain, Grèce

*Politique du paysage et démocratie locale : l'économie peut nettement profiter de la préservation du paysage*

M. Kimon Hadjibiros, Professeur, Université nationale technique d'Athènes, Grèce

*Un message des architectes paysagistes européens*

Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes Europe (IFLA-Europe)

*L'importance des paysages pour le niveau local, présentation de la Ceinture verte*

M<sup>me</sup> Brigitte Macaria, Secrétaire Générale, Conseil européen pour le village et la petite ville (ECOVAST) Austria, au nom de

M. Arthur Spiegler, Vice-Président, ECOVAST, Autriche

*Les Plans de paysage locaux au Japon*

M. Masaru Miyawaki, Professeur associé, École supérieure d'études environnementales, Université de Nagoya, Japon

*Une vision de l'avenir*

M. Michael Oldham, Président fondateur de la Fondation européenne pour l'architecture du paysage (EFLA), Membre honoraire, Membre de la Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes d'Europe (IFLA-Europe) et Membre de l'Institut du paysage

*Réseau de paysages comme stratégie de démocratie locale dans la Réserve de biosphère transfrontalière Meseta Ibérica*

M. Joaquín Romano Velasco et M. Emilio Perez Chinarro, Professeurs d'économie, Université de Valladolid, Espagne

*Notes sur la ville et le paysage*

M<sup>me</sup> Christiana Storelli, Architecte, Coordinatrice de l'Atelier international du paysage, Suisse

# Session de clôture

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## Conclusions générales

M<sup>me</sup> Alena Salašová, Professeur, Département de l'aménagement du paysage, Faculté d'horticulture, Lednice, République tchèque

M. Yves Luginbühl, Directeur de recherche émérite du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France

M. Patrice Collignon, Administrateur délégué de l'Association internationale Ruralité-Environnement-Développement (RED), Belgique

## Discours de clôture

M<sup>me</sup> Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage pour le Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme du Monténégro Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

M<sup>me</sup> Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Chef de Division, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

M<sup>me</sup> Júlia Tóbiková, Haut fonctionnaire, Représentante nationale pour la Convention européenne, du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, République tchèque

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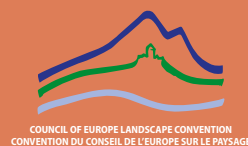
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Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States in Florence on 20 October of the same year, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, 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](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention)

Adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres à Florence le 20 octobre de la même année, la Convention européenne du paysage a pour objet de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages, et d'organiser la coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Ses Etats signataires se déclarent soucieux de parvenir à un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement. Le paysage est reconnu comme composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité. La Convention concerne tant les paysages remarquables que les paysages du quotidien et les territoires dégradés.

### [www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage](http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage)



[www.coe.int](http://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.