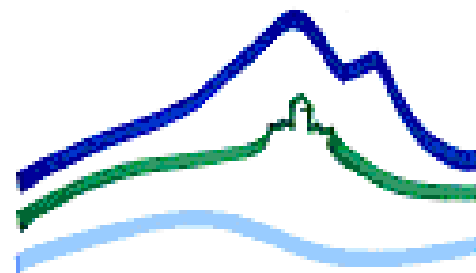




COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
CEP-CDPATEP

Strasbourg, 20 March/mars 2009
CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 20 Bil.

**1st MEETING OF THE JURY OF
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON LANDSCAPE AWARD
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***1e REUNION DU JURY DU
PRIX DU PAYSAGE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
SUR LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

**PRESENTATION OF THE CANDIDATURES SUBMITTED
BY THE PARTIES TO THE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***PRESENTATION DES CANDIDATURES PRESENTEES
PAR LES PARTIES A
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

***Document of the Secretariat General
Cultural heritage, landscape and spatial planning Division
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage***

The Jury is invited to :

- appoint a chairman.
- take note of the presentations of the actions carried out by international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.
- propose the award winner from among the candidates admitted.

This proposal will be presented to the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) at its next meeting.

Le Jury est invitée à:

- désigner un ou une président(e).
- prendre connaissance des actions menées par des institutions et organisations internationales et non gouvernementales en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.
- proposer, parmi les candidats admis, un lauréat pour le prix.

Cette proposition sera présentée au Comité directeur du patrimoine culturel et du paysage (CDPATEP) à sa prochaine réunion.

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

**(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008
at the 1018th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)**

The Committee of Ministers,

Recalling that Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176) (hereinafter "the Convention"), adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 and opened for signature in Florence on 20 October 2000, institutes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (hereinafter "the award");

Bearing in mind that this article provides that the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the award, adopt the relevant rules and grant the award;

Bearing in mind that the award's purpose is to reward exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of parties to the Convention (hereinafter "the Parties");

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

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

Resolves as follows:

- I. The rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are adopted as set out in the appendix to this resolution.
- II. The criteria for awarding the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are appended to these rules.
- III. The Parties are invited to translate into their national language(s) and promote the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. They are also requested to encourage media coverage of the award so as to raise public awareness of the importance of landscapes.

Appendix to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3

Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Article 1 – Aim

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

Article 2 – Qualification of candidates

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the following may be candidates for the award: local or regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. Non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning may also be candidates.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned article, transfrontier local or regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned may be candidates, provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

Article 3 – Procedure

The procedure consists of three stages:

Stage 1 – Submission of candidatures

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

The application file, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (French or English), shall include:

- a presentation of the candidate (not more than three pages long);
- the description of a completed project for the protection, management and/or planning of a landscape, which has proved lastingly effective and can serve as an example. Mention shall be made of the convention provision concerned.

The description shall take the form of a paper document, approximately 20 pages long, accompanied by a digital copy in PDF format on CD-Rom and posters. The file may also include a video presentation lasting approximately five minutes. The materials submitted must be copyright-free for use by the Council of Europe in communications aimed at promoting the award or any other publications or activities relating to the Convention. The Council of Europe undertakes to cite the authors' names.

Files that are incomplete or fail to comply with the rules will not be taken into consideration.

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

Stage 2 – Consideration of candidatures

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

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

The jury appoints a president.

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

The proposals of the jury are taken by an absolute majority for the first two rounds of voting, and by a relative majority for the following round, based on the criteria set out in the appendix to these rules, stating the reasons for its choice. In case of equal votes, the vote of the president of the jury is decisive.

The reasons for the choice are explained.

The jury can propose to attribute one or more special mentions.

The committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹ examine the proposals of the jury and forward their proposals concerning the award winner, and, wherever appropriate, special mentions, to the Committee of Ministers.

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

In the light of the proposals of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹, the Committee of Ministers shall grant the award and any special mentions.

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

Appendix to the rules

Criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

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

They must also:

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

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

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

Criterion 3 – Public participation

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

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

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

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

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

1 On 30 January 2008, the Committee of Ministers decided to attribute this competence to the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP).

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

(adoptée par le Comité des Ministres le 20 février 2008,
lors de la 1018e réunion des Délégués des Ministres)

Le Comité des Ministres,

Rappelant que l'article 11 de la Convention européenne du paysage (STE n° 176) (ci-après dénommée « la Convention »), adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe en date du 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature à Florence le 20 octobre 2000, institue le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (ci-après dénommé « le prix ») ;

Considérant que cet article prévoit que le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du prix, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix ;

Considérant que le prix vise à récompenser des initiatives concrètes et exemplaires pour la réalisation d'objectifs de qualité paysagère sur le territoire des Parties à la Convention (ci-après dénommées « les Parties ») ;

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

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

Décide :

- I. Il est adopté le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe selon les modalités précisées dans l'annexe à la présente résolution.
- II. Les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe figurent en annexe audit règlement.
- III. Les Parties sont invitées à traduire dans leur(s) langue(s) nationale(s) et à promouvoir le Règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Elles sont également invitées à encourager la couverture médiatique du prix afin de sensibiliser le public à l'importance du paysage.

Annexe à la Résolution CM/Res(2008)3

Règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Article 1 – Objectif

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

Article 2 – Qualification des candidats

Conformément à l'article 11, paragraphe 1, de la Convention, peuvent être candidats au prix les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique relative au paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. Les organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage peuvent également être candidates.

Conformément au paragraphe 2 de l'article précité, les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les groupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

Article 3 – Procédure

La procédure se déroule en trois phases :

Phase 1 – Présentation des candidatures

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

Le dossier de candidature, présenté dans l'une des deux langues officielles du Conseil de l'Europe (français ou anglais), comprend :

- la présentation du candidat (trois pages maximum) ;
- la présentation d'une réalisation visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement d'un paysage, amenant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant servir d'exemple. Il sera fait mention de la disposition de la Convention concernée.

La présentation se fera sous forme d'un document papier d'une vingtaine de pages et sera accompagné de sa copie numérique au format pdf sur CD-ROM et de posters. Une vidéo d'environ cinq minutes pourra compléter le dossier. Les matériels remis devront être libres de droits pour leur utilisation par le Conseil de l'Europe en vue de la communication de la promotion du prix ou de toute autre publication ou action liée à la Convention. Le Conseil de l'Europe s'engage à mentionner le nom des auteurs.

Les dossiers incomplets ou ne respectant pas le règlement ne seront pas admis à concourir.

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

Phase 2 – Examen des candidatures

Un jury international constitué en tant qu'organe subordonné des comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 de la Convention¹ examine les candidatures et se prononce sur leur admissibilité. Ce jury est composé de :

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

Le jury désigne un ou une président(e).

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

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

Les motifs des choix opérés sont expliqués.

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

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

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

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

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

Annexe au Règlement

Critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Critère 1 – Développement territorial durable

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

Elles doivent en outre :

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

Critère 2 – Exemplarité

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

Critère 3 – Participation du public

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

Le public devrait pouvoir participer simultanément de deux manières :

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

Critère 4 – Sensibilisation

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

Note 1 Le 30 janvier 2008, le Comité des Ministres a décidé de confier cette tâche au seul Comité directeur du patrimoine culturel et du paysage (CDPATEP).

Summaries of Submitted Files

1. Spain

Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the application (attached to one of the boxes)
- Accompanying Files of the Jury of the Spanish Government
- Description of Projects (3 pages)
- Prospectus on the Cristina Enea Park
- 2 Posters (1 on San Sebastián, 1 on San Sebastián's Cristina Enea Park)
- CD with Video
- Presentation on Parque Christina Enea (on CD)
- CD Description of Submitted Project: The Park of Cristina Enea (3 pages)
- Brochure "House of History San Sebastián – Taking a Look at San Sebastián"
- Brochure "Paseen y Vean – Paseatu eta ikusi"
- Book « Los Jardines de la Memoria » by Michel Quint
- Brochure « Christina Enea »
- Brochure « Una nueva centralidad de vida y cultura para San Sebastián »
- Folder « Contenidos de Christina Enea »
- Folder (containing 13 more brochures, incl. one map of the Christina Enea Park) "Bigarren mendeurrena Donostia/Bicentenario San Sebastián 2013"
- Brochure "aiete parkea"
- Brochure "Ulaa"
- Brochure "Park of Ametzagaina"
- Brochure "Urgull - Report of the City"
- Brochure with fotos of "The sustainability and public participation – San Sebastián"
- Brochure with Fotos of "Parque de Christina Enea"

Letter accompanying the
application

Premio del paisaje del Consejo de Europa

Candidatura española

El fondo de la candidatura española al premio del Paisaje del Consejo de Europa, integrado por:

Presidenta:

Anita Castro, Subdirectora General del IPCE, Ministerio de Cultura (con voz y sin voto)

Vocales (con voz y voto):

- Román Fernández-Baco Castres, Director del Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico (IAPH) y del Laboratorio del Paisaje Cultural, (representado por Marta García de Casanola Gómez, arquitecto IAPH).
- Jimena Blázquez, Directora de la Fundación NMAC, Mientemedio arte contemporáneo.
- Ignacio Español Echarán, Profesor de paisaje y evaluación ambiental de la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. Experto en Paisaje del Consejo de Europa.
- Margarita Ortega, Vocal asesora en materia territorial y paisaje, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, y Medio Rural y Marino, Dirección General de Desarrollo Sostenible del Medio Rural.
- Linares Cruz, Responsable del programa de Paisajes Culturales del Ministerio de Cultura, Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural de España.

Asistencia del Jurado:

Los Verónica Sánchez Benz, Experta en Paisaje.

Reunido en sesión única en el Instituto de Patrimonio Cultural de España del Ministerio de Cultura, el 25 de noviembre de 2008, tras evaluar las candidaturas recibidas conforme a lo establecido en el Reglamento del Premio del Paisaje del Consejo de Europa *Resolución CM/Roz (2008)1*, emite el siguiente fallo:

La candidatura española al Premio del Paisaje del Consejo de Europa, edición 2009, es:

PARQUE CRISTINA INEA, presentado por el AYUNTAMIENTO DE DONOSTIA-SAN SEBASTIAN

EL PRESIDENTE

Fdo.: Anita Castro Perregón

VOCAL

Fdo.: Marta García de Casanola Gómez

Fdo.: Marta García de Casanola Gómez

Fdo.: Jimena Blázquez Abascal

Fdo.: Ignacio Español Echarán

Fdo.: Margarita Ortega Delgado

Fdo.: Linares Cruz Pérez

Madrid, IPCE 25 de noviembre de 2008

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



Description of Project

Description of Project

- Carried out in phases and completed 3 years ago
- Restructuring and retrieval of local landscape, pathways, flora and fauna and improvement of assessment through two pedestrian pathways and lift
- Rehabilitation of an old Palace and chapel which became a gallery, a sustainability observatory and a centre for debates and exhibitions

Description of Project

- Citizen involvement process
- Contest and award of the project to a German landscaping firm “Agence TER”
- Project forms part of a Green Plan of the whole city of San Sebastián

City of San Sebastián

- Coastal setting, bay area
- Many green spaces and parks (4 historic parks) in and around of the city
- Integrated transversal policies
- Policies in relation to town planning and improvement of the use of pollution-free public transport as part of a comprehensive environmental protection plan

Parque de Cristina Enea

- 10ha park
- Donated by owner Duke of Mandas
- Over 10 million Euros invested
- Other park projects form part of the city's green plan (Ametzagina park, Ulía park, Lau Haizeta Periruban Nature park, Otxoki park)

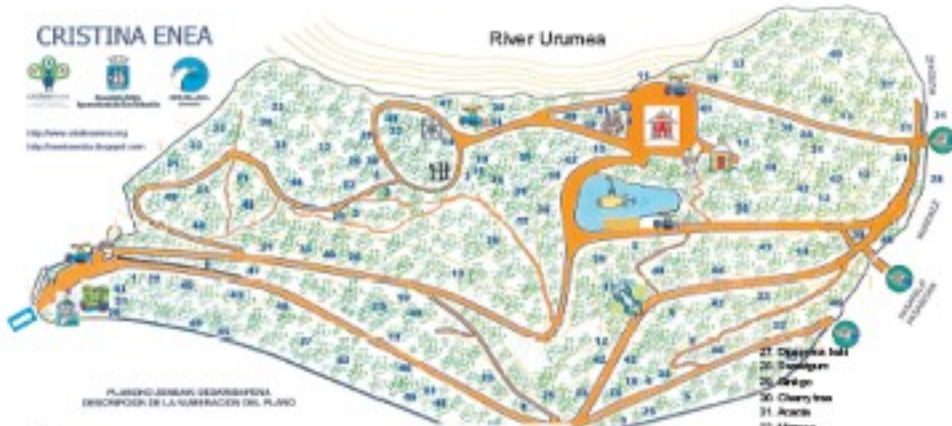


- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Igeldo | 6. Aieta Gardens |
| 2. Santa Clara Island | 7. Puio Park |
| 3. Monte Urgull | 8. Miramon Park |
| 4. Uria Park | 9. Ametzagaina Park |
| 5. Lugaritz Castilblanco Park | 10. Cristina Enea Park |

CRISTINA ENEA



http://www.cristinaenea.org
http://www.cristinaenea.com



PLANO DE OBRAS DE VERDE PARA
DESCRIPCION DE LA NUMERACION DEL PLANO



SHRUBS

- 1. Holly
- 2. Hawthorn
- 3. Yew
- 4. Camelia
- 5. Hortensia
- 6. Box holly
- 7. Common juniper
- 8. Boxwood
- 9. Japanese laurel

- 10. English oak
- 11. Horn oak
- 12. Beech
- 13. Chestnut
- 14. Birch
- 15. Horn oak
- 16. Magnolia
- 17. Yucca
- 18. Southern magnolia
- 19. Japanese magnolia
- 20. Tulip tree
- 21. Laurel
- 22. Live tree
- 23. Golden rain tree
- 24. Fig tree
- 25. Black poplar
- 26. Hybrid poplar

- 27. Dogwood tree
- 28. Dogwood tree
- 29. Dogwood tree
- 30. Cherry tree
- 31. Acacia
- 32. Mimosa
- 33. Ash tree
- 34. Lawson cypress
- 35. Laburnum cedar
- 36. Fir
- 37. Manch cypress
- 38. Dogwood cypress
- 39. Giant magnolia
- 40. Dawn magnolia
- 41. Chinese palm
- 42. Pittosporum
- 43. Boxwood
- 44. Great maple
- 45. Red maple
- 46. Japanese maple
- 47. Red maple
- 48. Japanese maple
- 49. Red maple
- 50. Prunus



1. Holly 2. Hawthorn 3. Yew 4. Camelia 5. Hortensia 6. Box holly 7. Common juniper 8. Boxwood 9. Japanese laurel 10. English oak 11. Horn oak 12. Beech 13. Chestnut 14. Birch 15. Horn oak 16. Magnolia 17. Yucca 18. Southern magnolia 19. Japanese magnolia 20. Tulip tree 21. Laurel 22. Live tree 23. Golden rain tree 24. Fig tree 25. Black poplar 26. Hybrid poplar 27. Dogwood tree 28. Dogwood tree 29. Dogwood tree 30. Cherry tree 31. Acacia 32. Mimosa 33. Ash tree 34. Lawson cypress 35. Laburnum cedar 36. Fir 37. Manch cypress 38. Dogwood cypress 39. Giant magnolia 40. Dawn magnolia 41. Chinese palm 42. Pittosporum 43. Boxwood 44. Great maple 45. Red maple 46. Japanese maple 47. Red maple 48. Japanese maple 49. Red maple 50. Prunus

Blackbird Song Sparrow Jay Nuthatch Sparrow Magpie Finch





ecological corridor



CRISTINA ENEA

IBRAULDE

AMETZAGUNA

LAU HAIZETA

Treatment of the riverbank areas, maintaining the local vegetation, and the addition of Ibaialde open up new prospects for many fish species ranging from small mammals to water birds, mainly cormorants, but the main keynote is the connection to the ecological corridor made up of the Urumea watercourse and the Lau Haizeta Nature Park, a supra-district park, and this will allow species to circulate which had previously found it difficult to do so, and also enrich general biodiversity.

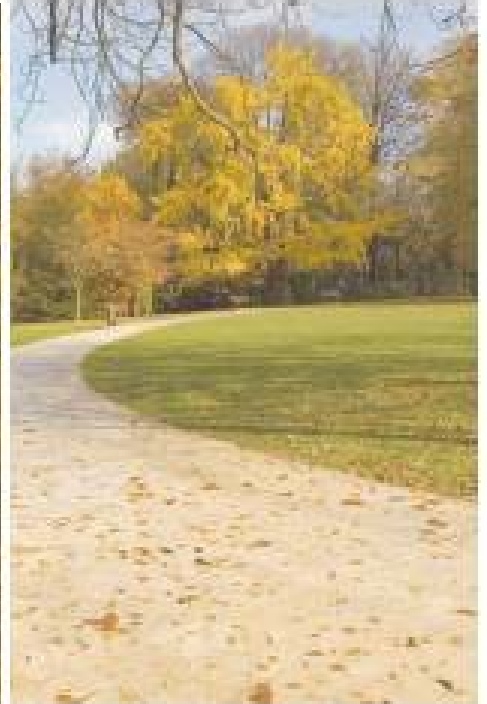
IBALDE PARKEA



AMETZAGANA PARKEA



the new Cristina Enea Park





Environmental Resource Center



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





Cristina Enea

*A Park
to be Enjoyed*



Donostia-ko Udala
Ayuntamiento de San Sebastián

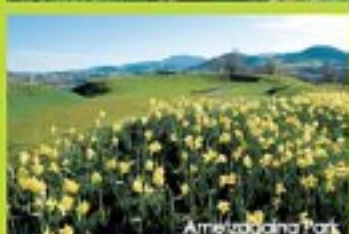


SAN SEBASTIAN
DONOSTIA 2018

San Sebastián *the City of Landscape,* *the Landscape of Senses.*



Cristina Enea Park



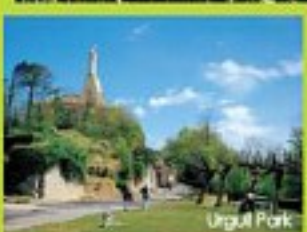
Amezaga Park



Otxoldi Park



Lou Halezeta Park



Urgul Park



Liria Park



Nizkor Park



Aiete Park



Departamento Urdel
Ayuntamiento de San Sebastián



SAN SEBASTIÁN
DONOSTIA 1984

Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1:
Sustainable territorial
development

Completed and open since 3 yrs.

- completed 3 years ago

Part of a sustainable development policy

- Another important feature is that this is not just a sporadic project carried out as a landscape retrieval process, but forms part of an ambitious Green Plan for the whole of San Sebastián.
- This objective to improve the lifestyles of local people was achieved by means of integrated transversal policies adapted to the general wider framework at European and national level, and also at the level of autonomous communities. Policies in relation to town planning, improving the use of pollution-free public transport, as part of a comprehensive environmental protection plan in equilibrium with urban progress within the city.

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

- San Sebastián's Cristina Enea Park certainly supplies values that respect and enhance the landscape, biodiversity, and both natural and constructed patrimony, and has also opened up the space for the enjoyment of the public at large.
- San Sebastián's air has one of the highest quality ratings, and plans are ongoing to make it a neutral CO2 emissions city. It has also won awards for the environmental quality of its beaches, the policies it has implemented to promote the use of bicycles, creation of pedestrian areas, and city cleanliness. San Sebastián intends to continue to make progress in terms of sustainable policies and courses of action to harmonize urban quality, development of town planning, and recovery of biodiversity in the metropolitan area.

Remedy damage of landscape structures

- project restructured and retrieved the local landscape, pathways, flora and fauna

Help enhance landscape

- improved accessibility via two pedestrian footbridges and a lift over RENFE's railway cutting.
- A listed Palace and its 19th century chapel used by the Papal Nuncio during Franco's regime was rehabilitated and saved from ruin. Now the two structures have been connected by a gallery used as an exhibition space to form a Sustainability Observatory for local people, and a Centre for debates and exhibitions concerning climate change and environmental issues.

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Exemplary Value

- Cristina Enea project, however, was not carried out in isolation, and is not the only instance of work on the Green Plan. Another project of an even greater economic value is currently being undertaken, to recover the 38-hectare Ametzagaina Park for the city.
 - Other follow-up projects: Ulía Park
- Other finished projects: Lau Haizeta Periurban Nature Park, Otxoki Park, Larratxo Park, Arria Park, Miramón Park, Monte Urgull, Aiete Park.

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities

- on the heels of a citizens' involvement process and the organisation of an international ideas competition, San Sebastián Town Hall has taken on the immense task of restructuring the local landscape as an essential characteristic of the city's identity and the welfare of local residents, and has improved and recovered park areas and put them to better use.

Public participation

- There was a Citizens' Involvement process, with a public array of suggestions, debates and surveys. In a contest featuring the cream of European professionals, the Jury finally awarded the project to a German landscaping firm, Agence TER

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness-Raising

- Integrated transversal policies adapted to the general wider framework at European and national level, and also at the level of autonomous communities. Policies in relation to town planning, improving the use of pollution-free public transport, as part of a comprehensive environmental protection plan in equilibrium with urban progress within the city.

2. France

Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the application
- Short Description of Project « Le Parc de la Deule » (3 pages)
- Brochure « Prix du Paysage 2006 »
- Panel « Le Parc de la Deule 1/2»
- Panel « Le Parc de la Deule 2/2»
- Short Description of Project « Le Parc Saint-Pierre » (3 pages)
- Brochure « Prix du Paysage 2005 »
- Brochure « Le Parc Saint Pierre A Amiens »
- Panel « Parc urbain Saint-Pierre
- Panel « Ville d'Amiens-J.Osty Paysagiste »
- Short Description of Project « Parc des Cormailles » (3 pages)
- Brochure « Grand Prix National du Paysage 2007 »
- Brochure « Parc Departmental des Cormailles »
- Panel « Parc departemental des Cormailles 1»
- Panel « Parc departemental des Cormailles 2 »
- Panel « Parc departemental des Cormailles 3 »
- Short Description of Project « Politique paysagere intercommunale, Mention special 2007 » (3 pages)
- Brochure « Grand Prix National du Paysage 2007 »
- Brochure «Politique paysagere intercommunale »
- Panel « La Vallée de la Bruche : Communauté de Communes de la Haute-Bruche »
- Panel « La Vallée de la Bruche : Le paysage est notre passion, partagée et durable »
- DVD « Le paysage, c'est l'affaire de tous ! 20 Années d'actions paysageres en Haute-Bruche »
- CD « Candidature de la France au Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe »

Letter accompanying the
application



MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCOLOGIE, DE L'ÉNERGIE,
DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE

Direction générale de l'aménagement, du logement
et de la nature
Direction de l'habitat, de l'urbanisme et des paysages

Paris, 22 DEC. 2008

Sous-direction de la qualité du cadre de vie
Bureau des paysages et de la publicité
Affaire suivie par : Christiane DANARD
christiane.danard@developpement-durable.pouv.fr
Tél : 01 42 19 19 83 - Fax : 01 42 19 20 35

Objet : Candidature de la France au Prix du paysage du CE

0170

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Suite à la lettre du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe en date du 9 juin 2008, vous trouverez ci-joint le dossier des candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe présentées par la France. Ce dossier regroupe les candidatures des trois lauréats au Grand Prix National du Paysage organisé par la France depuis 2005 dans la perspective du Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, ainsi que le lauréat de la mention spéciale décernée en 2007 :

- le parc Saint-Pierre à Amiens, Somme, 2005,
- le parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine, Nord, 2006,
- le parc des Cormailles à Ivry-sur-Seine, Val de Marne, 2007,
- la politique paysagère intercommunale de la communauté de communes de la Haute-Bruche, Bas-Rhin, mention spéciale 2007.

Conformément au règlement, le dossier comprend une note de présentation de chaque candidat et une plaquette de présentation. Les posters demandés pourront être directement acheminés par mes soins au Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe.

Je vous saurai gré de bien vouloir déposer officiellement ces candidatures au Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe (Direction de la culture et du patrimoine culturel et naturel).

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur l'ambassadeur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Monsieur Bruno GAIN
Ambassadeur,
Représentant permanent de la France
au Conseil de l'Europe
40, rue de Verdun
67000 STRASBOURG

Pour le Ministre et par délégation,
Le Directeur Général de l'Aménagement,
du Logement et de la Nature

Jean-Marc MICHEL

Ressources, territoires et habitats
Énergie et climat
Prévention des risques - Infrastructures, transports et mob.

Présent
pour
l'avenir

Description of Project



MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCOLOGIE, DE L'ÉNERGIE,
DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE

Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Candidature présentée par la France

Maître d'ouvrage : **Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine**
Gestionnaire : **Espace Naturel Lille Métropole**

Opération : **le Parc de la Deûle**, lauréat du Prix du paysage 2006

Maître d'œuvre : **Equipe de paysagistes franco belge** : Jacques Simon - JNC International
(Jean-Noël Capart, Yves Hubert)



Le parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole

- Parc de la Deûle is an initial stage in the vast “Metropolitan Lille Natural Areas” project,
- It is a “network park” whose various landscapes units lie amidst the out-of-town, post-industrial sprawl of the Lille conurbation
- Deûle and its canal as area’s backbone, that will eventually form an environmental and countryside corridor linking Lille to the former coalfield area and Lens
- first two sections of the park have been completed in the communes of Santes and Wavrin
- Central: restoration of natural environments and development of rural landscape structures (“Nature rediscovered” and “Nature domesticated”)

The Parc de la Deûle in figures

- 300 ha of land involved in the project
- 2,000 ha of land influenced by the project
- 40 kilometres of by-ways
- 45,000 trees and bushes planted, kilometres of farmland
- fencing and hedges restored
- 15 hectares of livestock meadows restored
- 10 hectares of fallow land redeveloped into meadows
- 20 ha of marshland and marshy meadows redeveloped,
- observation points, educational trails ...
- And in the future, 750 ha of land involved in the project....

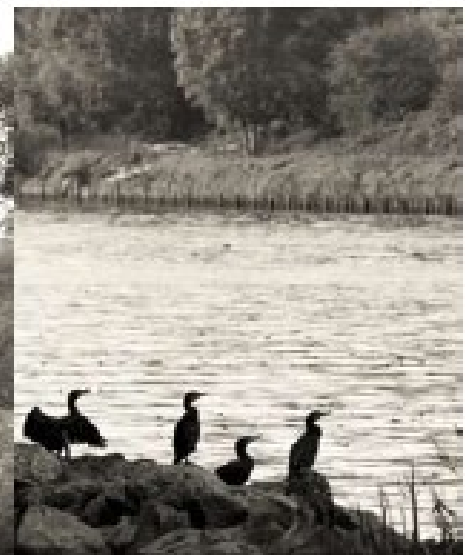
The concept of a “network park”

- a park dispersed within its surrounding area and unlike a park that consists of a single, estate-like entity,
- laid out as a network within a rural reticulation, the seams of which are drawn by the folds and fragmentation of the landscape
- look at all the spaces that had been
- “abandoned” by traditional urban development. park takes over the fringes of urban development and lives alongside the patchwork of out-of-town functions, both urban and rural.
- whole range of social, biological, economic and countryside functions
- Interacting with its surrounding area, beginning of a “re-carving” of out-of-town space



The designers put together a project based on three themes

- “Nature rediscovered”: La Gîte in Santes
- “Nature domesticated”: Les Ansereuilles in Wavrin
- “Nature imagined”: the “Mosaic” garden in Houplin-Ancoisne













LE PARC DE LA DEULE

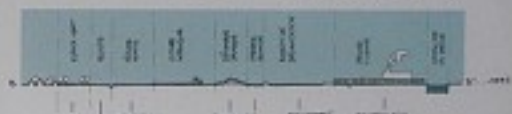
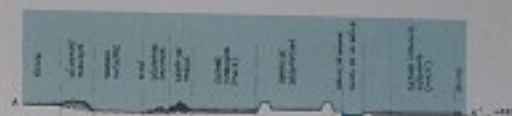
Reconstitution des milieux naturels, et valorisation des composantes paysagères rurales du territoire péri-urbain et post-industriel.

2/2

Candidature pour le prix du paysage 2006.



Maître d'ouvrage
Syndicat Maître du Parc de la Deule (ENM)



Maître d'œuvre
Equipe Simon-JAC International sa

LE PARC DE LA DEULE

Reconstitution des milieux naturels, et valorisation des composantes paysagères rurales du territoire péri-urbain et post-industriel.

Candidature pour le prix du paysage 2006.

Plan d'ensemble: objectif 2015



Santes
photo aérienne état initial (avril 2005)



Wavrin
photo aérienne état initial (avril 2005)



Entre ville et campagne, un parc diffusé dans le territoire.

Le coeur du parc, schéma de programmation



Maitre d'ouvrage
Syndicat Maitre du Parc de la Deule (B.F.M.)

Maitre d'oeuvre
Equipe Simon-INC International sa

Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1:
Sustainable territorial
development

Completed and open since 3 yrs.

- First two sections of the park in the communes of Santes and Wavrin have been completed
- In the framework of de Lille as European cultural city in 2004, the 33 Ha of the parc were opened to the public
- Broader « Metropolitan Lille Natural Areas » project still ongoing

Part of sustainable development policy

Initiative is based on a strategy known as “Green City”, which aims to create a cross-border green belt covering nearly 10,000 ha within the next decade.

Part of a sustainable development policy

Future Plans:

- To the north of the park 150 ha of marshland, meadows and poplar plantations will be restored at Haubourdin and Emmerin
- To the south, fallow land will be developed at Don and Sainghin en Weppes
- Before the end of the decade, the link between the suburbs of Béthune and Lens should have been completed and hundreds of hectares made accessible.

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

outskirts of Lille: disorderly nature of urban development, but great potential

→ Parc de la Deûle creates both a link and a component part of the development and of the history of the areas through which it passes

Remedy damage of landscape structures

- Park takes advantage of the potential for change on the sites, which are the remains of more or less polluting activities
- Park uses the heritage left by the network of waterways, the shape of the land, the fragmentation, landscaping structures and history
- Aim to rehabilitate and redevelop the space without reinventing it, turn the run-down areas into quality spaces, emphasis on environmental aspects

Help enhance landscape

- Key issue: protection and development of the drinking water resources
 - water catchment network in the area supplies a third of the needs of the Metropolitan population
- Deûle and Seclin canals and its marshy meadows and marshlands, the “trinquis”, drainage ditches and ditches are of latent ecological interest:
 - sedimentation ponds and mud deposits are enhanced by pioneering plant life rich in biodiversity
 - rare plants, a wide variety of mushrooms and a wetland wildlife are added

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Good practice

- Parc de la Deûle has provided an answer to the difficult task of reconstructing out-of-town spaces
- Park should become one of the first “developed natural environments” for a cross-border metropolitan area of over one and a half million inhabitants

Good practice

- Park de la Deule seeks to respond to the needs of the city, while at the same time acting as an out-of-town living environment, uniting populations around a long-term view of their landscape.

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Active Participation of public, local and regional authorities

The park project has benefited from decisions taken by the Lille Urban Community Council and implemented by the management, consultation and coordinating body that it has set up: the Metropolitan Lille Joint Natural Environment Committee.

Public participation

- Farmers heavily involved in the design, management and maintenance of the park
- advice has been given and action taken to encourage the integration of farms into the landscape (rebuilding of “bocage” hedgerows, fencing, etc.) → “out-of-town agriculture”

Public participation

- design of park with a great deal of consultation with the key political, economic, cultural and social groups
 - meetings with social, cultural and sporting associations
 - discussions with professional organisations
- setting-up of the Metropolitan Users' Consultative Committee in 2006
 - includes the existing local councils and some thirty federations and associations
- support of local people as key to success of the park and to ensure that it will be looked after by users

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness Raising

The park provides an opportunity to incorporate farmer's activities into the out-of-town environment, to think about new economic strategies (direct sales, rural tourism, etc.), and to change their practices to move towards a form of agriculture that is more concerned about the landscape and the environment

3. Turkey

Contents of Application

- Letter of Submission
- Project Summary (12 pages)
- 2 Folders on “Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project”
- 4 Posters
- Video Film
- CD with Digital Copy in PDF Format
- CD on “Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project” (Small Grants Program)

Letter accompanying the
application



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks



Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS
Head of the Division Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning
Council of Europe
Directorate General IV: Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex - FRANCE

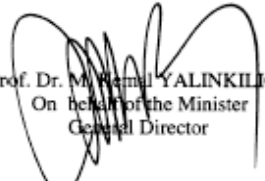
Our Ref: B 18 DMP 0 01 06.722.02 - 2856 / 9235 69515 05.12.2008
Subject : European Landscape Award

Dear Madam,

Referring to your letter dated 24 October 2008 concerning European Landscape Award which was arranged by Council of Europe; as a Country, we have translated the Rules of the Award into our national language and I hope you have got the Turkish version of these rules from your e-mail.

A project named "Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project" have been selected among several National Projects as a candidate by a commission set up in our Country and it's submitted in the enclosure with the documents "12 pages of the project summary", "CD in PDF format", "posters", "a video film" and "a small grants program CD".

Yours sincerely,


Prof. Dr. M. Kemal YALINKILIÇ
On behalf of the Minister
General Director

Enclosures: Project Summary (12 pages), A Digital Copy in PDF Format, Posters, A Video Film and A CD for Small Grants Program CD

Focal Point of ELC (European Landscape Convention):

Aynur GÖNÜL (Mrs)
Chief of the Division
Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks
Söğütözü Cd. 14/E 06560 Beştepe/Ankara/TURKEY

Tel: + 90 312 207 58 87
+ 90 312 207 59 15
Fax: + 90 312 207 59 59
E-mail: agonul1@yahoo.com

Description of Project

Biodiversity and Natural
Resources Management Project
(Global Environment Facility-
World Bank)

Turkey's broad development goals

- accelerating structural reforms
- addressing poverty and social development
- enhancing competitiveness and employment growth, which requires integrating environmental issues in economic policy and business decisions

Previous Activities of the Ministry of Environment (MoE)

- **environmental assessment procedures**
- **revised environmental law numbered 5491**, which has become effective on 26 April 2006
- **National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)** has been prepared with the involvement of Government, Municipalities, the private sector, and the NGO community
- **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP)** with support of Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- **Forestry Sector Review** with the assistance of the World Bank

A second Biodiversity Project

- **GEF-financed**
- **pilot phase “In-Situ Conservation of Genetic Resources” successfully completed in 1999**

Pilot Phase

- **Project units established in Köprülü Kanyon, Camili, Sultan Sazlığı and Gneada**
- **Project units were established:**
 - **Biodiversity Integration Committee,**
 - **Unit for the Rationalization of the Legal Framework**
 - **Biodiversity Monitoring Committee**
 - **Public Awareness Unit**

Project objective

- to establish effective, intersectoral, participatory planning and sustainable management of protected areas and natural resources
- at four selected biodiversity conservation demonstration sites
- And to build capacity at the national level to facilitate replication of these activities at priority conservation sites throughout Turkey

3 Components

1. Strengthening the national framework for biodiversity conservation
2. Developing prototypes for effective protected area management
3. Project management and monitoring

Posters

DOĞANIN GÜZELLİĞİ EŞSİZLİĞİNDEDİR



CAMİLİ BİYOSFER REZERVİ

www.gor-2.org



Doğal Dengeyi Korumak Bizi Akıllı Yarınlar İçin Her Kesime Kuvvetlendirir.
Camili Milli Parkı, Türkiye'nin Güneybatısında, Çarlık, Karkas ve Erzurum illerinde yer alan bir bölgedir. Çarlık, Karkas ve Erzurum illerinde yer alan bir bölgedir.



Çarlık, bir taraftan da çarlık beldemizi diğer taraftan çevreleyen yaygın alanlardan oluşmaktadır. 2006 yılında UNESCO tarafından Dünya Mirası olarak kabul edilmiştir. Çarlık Milli Parkı, Doğu Karadeniz Dağları Milli Parkı ile birleştirilerek oluşturulmuştur.



www.gor-2.org

DOĞANIN GÜZELLİĞİ
ZENGİNLİĞİNDEDİR



KÖPRÜLÜ KANYON MİLLİ PARKI



Sarıyeri ilçesinde 235 hektarlık bir alanı kaplayan Köprülü Kanyon Milli Parkı, Türkiye'nin ve Doğu Akdeniz kuşağının en büyük kanyonuna sahip olmasıyla en ilgi çekici yerlerinden biridir.



Millî Park'ta yapılan yavaş hareketli ve tabii ortamda olan yürüyüşler, doğa temizliği, yerel halkın ve yerel yönetimlerin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilmektedir. Milli Park Parkları ve Anıtları Komisyonu tarafından da büyük önem görmektedir.



www.gez.gov.tr

DOĞANIN GÜZELLİĞİ
BİRLİKTELİĞİNDEDİR

MAVIDEN YEŞİLE

İĞNEADA LONGOZ ORMANLARI

Yılın en güzel zamanıdır. Her zamanlar, her yer her taraf baharın kokusuyla doludur. Her yer her taraf baharın kokusuyla doludur. Her yer her taraf baharın kokusuyla doludur.

Yılın en güzel zamanıdır. Her zamanlar, her yer her taraf baharın kokusuyla doludur. Her yer her taraf baharın kokusuyla doludur.



www.gif2.org



DOĞANIN GÜZELLİĞİ ÇEŞİTLİLİĞİNDEDİR



SULTANSAZLIĞI MİLLİ PARKI VE RAMSAR ALANI

www.gel-2.org



Tüm parklarımızın yönetiminde aynı standartlara sahip ve sadece bu standartlara göre alınan tedbirler alınmaktadır. Herkes ve herşeyin yararına çalışan kurumlarımızın her bir üyesi bu standartlara bağlıdır.



Bu parkta ve diğer sulak alan ekosistemlerinde bu türlerin ve diğer canlıların yaşaması için uygun alanlar korunmaktadır. Bu alanların korunması için gerekli tedbirler alınmaktadır. Zorunlu hallerde yapılacak işlemler için Bakanlık tarafından gerekli izinler alınmaktadır.



Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change of Turkey

Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1:
Sustainable territorial
development

Completed since 3 years

- Completion of the pilot phase in 1999
- Small Grants Program completed in 2007
- Project ongoing

Part of a sustainable diversity policy

(Component 1: Strengthening the national framework for biodiversity conservation)

- (a) “participatory review and development of a strategy for rationalization of the legal framework for biodiversity conservation, including overlapping sectoral legislation and policy, and other legislation impacting biodiversity;
- (b) strengthening the institutional capacity to develop a national network of protected areas by catalyzing replication of effective participatory protected area management systems at Turkey’s priority development sites; this will include assessing and developing sustainable financing mechanisms to support conservation initiatives;
- (c) establishing a system to monitor the status of biodiversity and conservation initiatives throughout the country
- (d) Development and implementation of a prioritized national strategy and targeted action plan for raising the awareness of key stakeholders and the general public about the importance of, and opportunities for, biodiversity conservation in Turkey; and (e) demonstrating how biodiversity conservation can be mainstreamed in the forest management planning process at three of the four project sites. “

Part of a sustainable development policy

“One of the sub-components of “Strengthening the National Framework for Biodiversity Conservation” component is “to develop a national network of protected areas and replicate the experience of effective participatory protected area management systems developed at the four Project sites.” (...) Replication program has reached **a success to start a movement in which stakeholder groups are involved** for the protection of the biodiversity and **for the sustainable use of natural resources in local environment.**” P8

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Exemplary Value

The conservation challenges incurred by the demonstration sites are examples of the common threats experienced in the other protected areas.

The project objective is to establish effective, intersectoral, participatory planning and sustainable management of protected areas and natural resources at four selected biodiversity conservation demonstration sites, and build capacity at the national level to facilitate replication of these activities at priority conservation sites throughout Turkey.

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities

(Executive Summary)

- “Agreement was also reached at a great level among the **NGOs** in defining the common benefits with the **government institutions**. However, the existence of uncertainties related to the roles and responsibilities for the related parties and the decision taken by the relevant consultants to unite the two strategies under a protocol has caused delays and the groups are dismantled. As of next steps, building a high level cooperation between the parties identified in the strategies and a capacity building focused on Public Relations, Training Division of the General Directorate should be a high priority for executing the public awareness program.”p7
- “Efforts have been made to **facilitate participation of local communities** in project preparation process; to encourage them to come up with project proposals as well as to create mechanisms which enable financial management of these projects by means of present or future foundations, cooperatives, associations, village unions, joint ventures or joint and several surety systems. It is too early to make a sound assessment of effects and sustainability of the **Small Grants Projects**, which were completed in December 2007. However, the completion ratios of the projects and outputs in the implementation process appear quite positive. Impact assessment studies on SGP must be conducted in the forthcoming years.” P9

Public participation

“It will also support environmentally responsible tourism that focuses on establishing linkages between conservation and benefits for local stakeholders. Additionally, it will establish **collaborative mechanisms** to ensure biodiversity conservation is incorporated in local sectoral and land use plans.” P5

“As regards to NGOSAP, an **individual consultant was hired and several workshops were held with a broad participation of NGOs**, after the process of which the developed strategy and action plan has been discussed with the representatives of 11 national and 8 local NGOs.”p7

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness Raising I

“The project will build local support for biodiversity conservation through a **public awareness and education program** targeted at **key stakeholder groups**. In particular, the project will facilitate establishment of social systems to support conservation-linked development and mechanisms to reduce unsustainable use of shared resources, such as forest and wetland products and grazing.” P5

Awareness Raising II

“Four different focal groups, namely media, education, government institutions and business sector, were established with the participation of representatives of respective stakeholders to get inputs from different sectors for the PASAP. Both of these strategies were prepared through a participatory process and during each phase of the process the opinions and recommendations of the related stakeholders were asked. In the context of PASAP, **a series of public awareness works has been realized** in collaboration with two business enterprises for the protection of natural resources in project implementation areas.” p7

Awareness Raising III

- “Public Awareness Committee has succeeded in **creating educational materials for the education activities of primary school students**, as identified in the National Strategy.” p7
- “Within the project period 746 **trainings** were given in Turkey, 185 trainings were given in abroad, to a total of 2116 people. Also for different purposes a total of 89 fundamental **meetings** were organized. For publicity of the project and biodiversity conservation 40 different types of **posters** were produced with a total number of 30.000. Also 6 different types of **brochures** were prepared (10.000 published), 18 different types of **books** were also prepared (21.000 published) and distributed to the related institutions and stakeholders.” p9

Awareness Raising IV

“ The first **conference** of its kind, national conference on Biodiversity and Protected Area Management was held in **Ankara from May 22 to 24, 2006**. It attracted a great deal of interest and participation from the conservation community in Turkey, and provided the expected opportunity for **exchanging information and experience**. Lessons learnt in the four implementation areas were compiled and published as a guide in a **book**.” p10-11

4. Finland

Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the submission
- Project Description (20 pages)
- CD “Haemeenkyroe – Beauty of Landscapes”
- CD with PDF on “Haemeenkyroe Landscape Management”

Letter accompanying the
application



PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF
FINLAND
STRASBOURG

Finlande

ENE5007-81

31.12.2008

Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Head of the Cultural Heritage
Landscape and Spatial Planning Division
Council of Europe
67075 STRASBOURG Cedex

Your ref MDP/BS

Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Dear Ms Déjeant-Pons,

Please find enclosed the proposal prepared by the Ministry of the Environment of Finland for the
Landscape Award 2009 of the Council of Europe.

Yours sincerely

Lisa Narvia

Chargée d'affaires a.i.

Description of Project



LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF
HÄMEENKYRÖ NATIONAL LANDSCAPE AREA

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

Municipality of Hämeenkyrö

- in the province of Western Finland
- forms part of the region of Pirkanmaa
- covers an area of 505 km² of around 10.330, two thirds of whom live in the central built-up area comprising the village of Hämeenkyrö and the hamlet of Kyröskoski

Project Organisers and Partners

- Project coordinators were local associations, carried out in partnership with the municipality of Hämeenkyrö and other local and regional actors
- Project was run by the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK), Hämeenkyrö district
 - MTK-Hämeenkyrö - local association that belongs to the Pirkanmaa branch of the union, it is a politically non-aligned pressure group.

National framework

- In 1992 the Finnish Ministry of the Environment designated a total of 27 areas around Finland as national landscapes, one of which was the cultural landscapes of Hämeenkyrö
- It was a pilot project for developing the national landscape area.
- Project Implementation: 1996-1997
- Sponsors were the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Council of Tampere Region and the municipality of Hämeenkyrö

Comprises 3 completed projects
(functionally linked with each other)

Part 1 : Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape

Part 2: Environmental Management in the
National Landscape

Part 3: Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism

Part 1: Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape

- Landscape management plan
- Environmental School
- Local associations and residents to play a key role in the future

Part 2: Environmental Management in the National Landscape

- Exploration of natural values
- Management of water systems
- Groundwater protection
- Greater knowledge of local nature
- Landscape forest management
- Landscape management
- Traditional biotopes
- Birdlife
- Landscape management after the project

Part 3: Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism

- Landscape Tourism Plan
- Cooperation among various actors
- Training for tourism entrepreneurs
- Key tourism services and products of Hämeenkyrö





The area covered by Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project was the national landscape area (striped horizontally).









Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1:
Sustainable territorial
development

Completed and open since 3 years

- Part 1: 1996-1997
- Part 2: 2001-2003
- Part 3: 1999-2000

Part of a sustainable development policy

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

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability I

Part 1: Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape

- **large-scale and diverse management plan for Hämeenkyrö's national landscape**
 - dealt with the landscape, its value and problem factors, landscape management, agri-environmental aid, forest management in a cultural landscape, the protection of water systems, general development projects and training
- 1999: Mahnala **village school** became Mahnala **Environmental School**; 2000: school was awarded permanent Green Flag accreditation = **programme for the sustainable development of environmental education** in Finland for schools and children's day care centres, part of the international Eco Schools programme; The school provides a type of education that promotes sustainable development in the context of practical everyday tasks and projects.

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability II

Part 2: Environmental Management in the National Landscape

- **huge general plan to support the management of region's rivers and lakes**
 - data on water pollution factors, legislation on the protection of water systems and various water protection and management methods.
 - summertime water quality survey
 - aquatic plant life survey P14

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability III

Part 3: Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism

- **Since the project ended, environmental management has continued independently**
 - voluntary management activities
 - Continued voluntary schemes p16
- **protection zone plan** - implemented by landowners with special agri-environmental aid with benefit for arable lake shoreline, traditional biotopes and pastures p16

Remedy damage of landscape structures

- **traditional biotopes** maintained by grazing animals - **most threatened natural habitats**
 - survey of the present state and need for attention
 - **Advice and guidance** were given to individual farms
 - Detailed **management plans** for farmers.
 - **voluntary management work** p15
- **impoverishment of birdlife**
 - **expert was invited to inform local people**
 - Farmers were sent a **national guide and detailed questionnaire**
 - **project diploma** was sent as a token of gratitude to farmers who took account of local birdlife p16

Help enhance landscape

Part 1: Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape

- **advice and guidance on repairs and renovations; yard and garden plans were drawn up; course on the renovation and reconstruction of buildings for the unemployed and young local people; p7**
- **management plan** for the built environment containing details of around a hundred important sites; incl. guidelines on choice of construction site, the planning of new buildings, renovation and reconstruction, the colour of buildings and information of possible sources on funding; p8
- **Six landscape management plans for individual villages were produced; p8**

Help enhance landscape

Part 2: Environmental Management in the National Landscape

- “Natural values to preserve threatened species and sustain the living national landscape were explored in the project and **plans to preserve bio- and landscape diversity** were drawn up.” p11
- “Management work focused on traditional rural landscapes and traditional biotopes. Improvements to the landscape perspectives of the banks of waterways and bodies of water and roadsides by **clearing shrubbery and timber.**” P11
- “**Protection plan** for the important **groundwater** areas & publication sent to companies located in the groundwater areas” P14

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Good Practice

- “Landscape management of Hämeenkyrö as **an example of establishing procedures for the participation of general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties (...)** The data and guidelines compiled are an important **information pack** for the current use of land.” p4
- “project created **several further projects that have continued to promote landscape conservation and management** (Environmental Management in the National Landscape and Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism projects are both a sequel to Hämeenkyrö’s National Landscape project; area around Heiska has become **a village function centre** for Pirkanmaa, where Pirkan kylät ry (a joint village association) has its headquarters.” p10

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities I

Part 1: Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape

- project coordinators were **local associations**: projects were carried out in **partnership with the municipality of Hämeenkyrö and other local and regional actors**; p5
- steering committee incl. representatives of the Council of Tampere Region, the municipality of Hämeenkyrö, the Regional Environment Centre, the District Rural Business Committee for Pirkanmaa, and the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK), Hämeenkyrö district; p7
- management plan relied on the active participation of local residents and landscape management voluntary work p7

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities II

Part2: Environmental Management in the National Landscape

- **close cooperation with local actors**
 - Partners:
 - municipality of Hämeenkyrö
 - Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism project
 - parish of Hämeenkyrö
 - F. E. Sillanpää Society
 - Hämeenkyrön-Viljakkala Forest Management Association
 - Mahnalanselkä-Kirkkojärvi Fishing Ground
 - Mahnala Environmental School
 - MTK –Hämeenkyrö, Pirkan kylät (a joint village association)
 - Pirkanmaa Forest Centre
 - Pirkanmaa Regional Environment Centre
 - Vesajärvi Village of Swans project
 - and a huge number of local associations, societies, farmers and local residents.
- p11

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities III

Part 3: Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism

- **Local residents, tourism entrepreneurs and the local authority all worked together** to endeavour to improve and maintain the local scenery and its views and create a light infrastructure, including quays and jetties, a network of exercise paths, and places where people could admire the views and rest. P17
- **agencies involved** in the project
 - **municipality of Hämeenkyrö**
 - **parish of Hämeenkyrö**
 - **Hämeenkyrö Entrepreneurs (especially those in travel and tourism)**
 - **village committees**
 - **cultural organisations**
 - **and certain societies and associations. p18**

Public participation I

Part 1: Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape

- **village evening events, voluntary clearance schemes and training sessions** where hundreds of local people took part
- Local residents took an active interest in caring for and managing their own immediate environment.

Public participation II

Part 2: Environmental Management in the National Landscape

- **local residents were encouraged to be involved** in the planning and management work by providing them with information, guidance and advice and by organising meetings and voluntary work days. p11
- Local residents and organisations were involved in **voluntary work at landscape and nature** sites under supervision of the project staff.p11
- **Voluntary landscape management schemes** organised each summer (timber and shrubbery clearance in meadows, at roadsides and on the banks of rivers and lakes; clearance of plant life in traditional biotopes and water systems); 450 local residents, summer cottage owners and representatives of organisations took part P15

Public participation III

Part 3: Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism

- **contact was established with tourism entrepreneurs** in the area
- development plans were drawn up for individual businesses (focus on service production process, product development, and monitoring customer satisfaction)
- **Cooperation** on a wide scale and creating new contacts were also ways **to reach foreign customers.p17**

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness Raising I

Part2: Environmental Management in the National Landscape

- plans for 4 interested farmers for their individual farms and applications for agri-environmental aid were drawn up for the protection of water systems and the establishment of protection zones on the banks of rivers and lakes; p13
- local newspaper (Hämeenkyrön Sanomat) ran a series of articles on all the water system management plans even after the project had ended. p13
- leaflet produced on landscape forest management, which were given to the Forest Management Association to distribute and were sent to the owners of the forest management sites included in the National Landscape project; P14
- leaflet produced on traditional biotope management P15

Awareness Raising II

- Part 3: Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism
- products and group travel based on the national landscape were developed:
 - travel service brochure, a Nobel Prize dinner based on the notion of theme tourism, and the 'Kyrö Better Table', a buffet of local produce (work of nine local female tourism entrepreneurs); p18
- Guide tables to recognise around 70 species of bird set up at bird towers at Sarkkila, one of the main destinations for nature tourism in Hämeenkyrö
- large number of visual art exhibitions in the summer
 - temporary exhibitions in the municipal library, at Heiska, at the Uskela Gallery Studio, at the Museum of Local History and Culture, at the Landscape Café and at Frantsilan Kehäkukka)
 - The exhibitions are open to everyone. P18

5. Italy

Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the application
- Presentation of the Candidate (3 pages)
- Description of the Project: “The val di cornia park system: An example of management of italian landscape, from coastal re-qualification to the enhancement of its historical and natural identity” (20 pages)
- 1 Panel on “The Val di Corna Park System – The Val di Corna: a historical landscape in Tuscany”
- 1 Panel on “The Val di Corna Park System –Archeological Parks”
- 1 Panel on “The Val di Corna Park System – Parchi Val de Cornia: the business management of cultural and environmental assets”
- 1 Panel on “The Val di Corna Park System – Natural Parks: Environment and Nature”
- CD with Video
- CD with Documents and Posters

Letter of Application



*Rappresentanza Permanente d'Italia
presso il Consiglio d'Europa
Strasburgo*

L'AMBASCATORE - RAPPRESENTANTE PERMANENTE

(5) Italy

1790 Strasbourg, 29 December 2008

Dear Mrs Déjeant-Pons,

I have the pleasure to forward to You the documentation concerning the Italian candidature to the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The aforesaid documentation includes:

- 4 posters
- a report describing the project
- the presentation of the candidate
- 1 DVD containing the presentation in video
- 1 CD-Rom containing the digital copy of the above mentioned documentation.

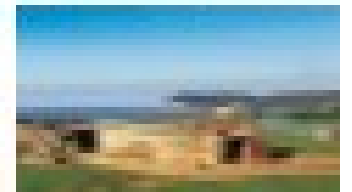
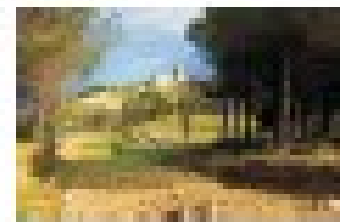
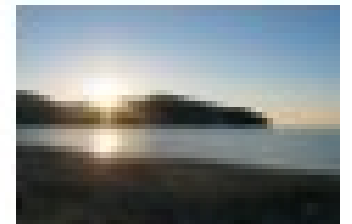
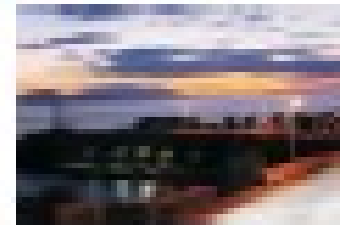
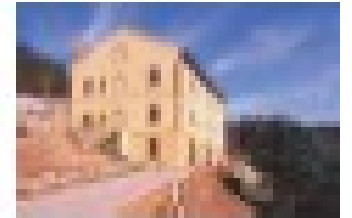
Herewith attached, please find also the motivation for the choice of the Italian candidature.

Best regards,

(Sergio Busetto)

Mrs. Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
DG-IV
Council of Europe
Strasbourg

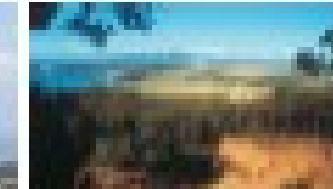
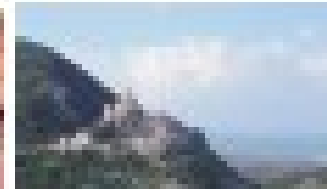
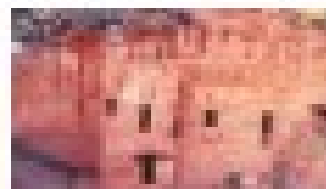
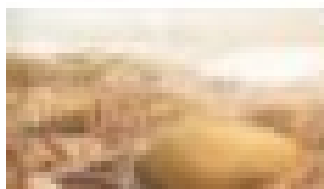
PRESENTATION OF THE CANDIDATE



CIRCONDARIO DELLA VAL DI CORNIA



Via Luterio, 90 57025 PIONIERO (LI)
ITALY
www.parc.hvaldi.cornia.it

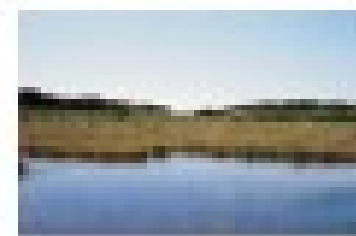
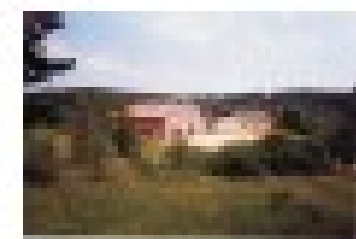




PREMIO del PAESAGGIO
del CONSIGLIO D'EUROPA

THE VAL DI CORNIA PARK SYSTEM

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



Selection of Candidate

- Selection of candidate based on open national competition
- rules governing the Award have been promoted and widely diffused in Italy through a media campaign and a specific website www.premiopaesaggio.it
- National Commission selected the Italian candidature between 47 dossiers

Candidate

- The Valley of the Cornia river is situated in the southern part of the Livorno Province
- It is a strip of land that descends from the mount Calvi massif towards the agricultural plain, extending itself towards the Populonia promontory and the sea p4

Val di Cornia Park System

- involves 5 Municipalities of the district
- includes 6 areas of environmental and cultural value
- 1 museum facility in the city of Piombino
 - The Archaeological Park of Baratti and Populonia (Piombino)
 - The Mining Archaeology Park of San Silvestro with annexed Archaeological and Mineralogical Museum (Campiglia Marittima)
 - The Coastal Park of Sterpaia (Piombino)
 - The Coastal Park of Rimigliano (San Vincenzo)
 - The Natural Park of Montioni (Suvereto, Piombino, Campiglia Marittima)
 - The Forestal Park of Poggio Neri (Sassetta)
 - The Archaeological Museum of the Populonia territory (Piombino)p6

Objectives

- Acquisition of the park areas for public use by the Municipalities, some of which decayed and neglected or abusively apportioned
- Stipulation of conventions between Municipalities and the subject entrusted with the enhancement and the management of the safeguarded contexts
- Research of agreements with other bodies responsible of the safeguarded areas, the Municipalities and the subject entrusted with management in order to obtain unitary enhancement and management policies;
- Understanding of the landscape's complexity, through tools of interpretation of the territory,
- Implementation and management by single territorial subject (the Parchi Val di Cornia Joint-Stock Company) of the parks' cultural services (low profitability) and of tourism service facilities (greater profitability) with the possibility of compensating the economical result, nonetheless paying attention to the control of tourism's impact on the territory's cultural and environmental resources;
- Greater business efficiency due to the possibility of obtaining scale economies in the management of the parks and a more effective promotion strategy of Val di Cornia as a whole
- Increase in the flow of tourism aimed at the creation of employment opportunities activated by the company itself (internal company personnel, tourist guiding personnel, didactic operators, management of reception and restoration facilities) and by the induced activities created by tourist attendance in the parks.p6-7

Poster



THE VAL DI CORNIA PARK SYSTEM

an example of management of the Italian landscape, from coastal requalification to the enhancement of its historical and natural identity

CONSORZIO DELLA VAL DI CORNIA
Via S. Leonardo, 44 - 57048 Rosignano (PI) - Tel. 0571 222111
www.valdicornia.it

PARCHI VAL DI CORNIA

THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

The Park Val di Cornia Spa, established in 1980, is a for-profit company that manages the Park's cultural, environmental and landscape assets. The company is a public-private partnership, with the majority of shares owned by the Italian State, and the remaining shares held by private investors.

The Park Val di Cornia Spa, from its creation, has been committed to highlighting, protecting and promoting the natural and cultural heritage of the territory. In the following years, the company has implemented a series of initiatives aimed at the enhancement and management of the Park's assets, with a focus on the development of a sustainable and profitable business model.

The Park Val di Cornia Spa, through its various initiatives, has been able to enhance the Park's assets, with a focus on the development of a sustainable and profitable business model. The company has implemented a series of initiatives aimed at the enhancement and management of the Park's assets, with a focus on the development of a sustainable and profitable business model.

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THE PARK NETWORK SYSTEM
It is the ability of providing a network of parks and services to the territory, through the management of the Park's assets.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARCHI VAL DI CORNIA S.P.A.
A public-private partnership aimed at the management of the Park's assets.

THE BUSINESS
The management of the Park's assets through a series of initiatives aimed at the enhancement and management of the Park's assets.

THE RESULTS
The results of the Park's management, showing a series of initiatives aimed at the enhancement and management of the Park's assets.

The parks and the binary connection

ECONOMIC RESULTS

YEAR	REVENUE	COSTS	PROFITABILITY
1980	200.000,00	150.000,00	33,33%
1981	250.000,00	180.000,00	28,00%
1982	300.000,00	220.000,00	26,67%
1983	350.000,00	260.000,00	25,71%
1984	400.000,00	300.000,00	25,00%
1985	450.000,00	340.000,00	24,44%
1986	500.000,00	380.000,00	24,00%
1987	550.000,00	420.000,00	23,64%
1988	600.000,00	460.000,00	23,33%
1989	650.000,00	500.000,00	23,08%
1990	700.000,00	540.000,00	22,86%
1991	750.000,00	580.000,00	22,67%
1992	800.000,00	620.000,00	22,50%
1993	850.000,00	660.000,00	22,35%
1994	900.000,00	700.000,00	22,22%
1995	950.000,00	740.000,00	22,11%
1996	1.000.000,00	780.000,00	22,00%
1997	1.050.000,00	820.000,00	21,90%
1998	1.100.000,00	860.000,00	21,82%
1999	1.150.000,00	900.000,00	21,74%
2000	1.200.000,00	940.000,00	21,67%
2001	1.250.000,00	980.000,00	21,60%
2002	1.300.000,00	1.020.000,00	21,54%
2003	1.350.000,00	1.060.000,00	21,48%
2004	1.400.000,00	1.100.000,00	21,43%
2005	1.450.000,00	1.140.000,00	21,38%
2006	1.500.000,00	1.180.000,00	21,33%
2007	1.550.000,00	1.220.000,00	21,29%
2008	1.600.000,00	1.260.000,00	21,25%
2009	1.650.000,00	1.300.000,00	21,21%
2010	1.700.000,00	1.340.000,00	21,18%
2011	1.750.000,00	1.380.000,00	21,15%
2012	1.800.000,00	1.420.000,00	21,11%
2013	1.850.000,00	1.460.000,00	21,08%
2014	1.900.000,00	1.500.000,00	21,05%
2015	1.950.000,00	1.540.000,00	21,02%
2016	2.000.000,00	1.580.000,00	20,99%

VISITORS

YEAR	1990	2000	2010	2015
1990	100.000	150.000	200.000	250.000
1991	110.000	160.000	210.000	260.000
1992	120.000	170.000	220.000	270.000
1993	130.000	180.000	230.000	280.000
1994	140.000	190.000	240.000	290.000
1995	150.000	200.000	250.000	300.000
1996	160.000	210.000	260.000	310.000
1997	170.000	220.000	270.000	320.000
1998	180.000	230.000	280.000	330.000
1999	190.000	240.000	290.000	340.000
2000	200.000	250.000	300.000	350.000
2001	210.000	260.000	310.000	360.000
2002	220.000	270.000	320.000	370.000
2003	230.000	280.000	330.000	380.000
2004	240.000	290.000	340.000	390.000
2005	250.000	300.000	350.000	400.000
2006	260.000	310.000	360.000	410.000
2007	270.000	320.000	370.000	420.000
2008	280.000	330.000	380.000	430.000
2009	290.000	340.000	390.000	440.000
2010	300.000	350.000	400.000	450.000
2011	310.000	360.000	410.000	460.000
2012	320.000	370.000	420.000	470.000
2013	330.000	380.000	430.000	480.000
2014	340.000	390.000	440.000	490.000
2015	350.000	400.000	450.000	500.000
2016	360.000	410.000	460.000	510.000

26.868.800 EUROS INVESTED FROM 1994 TO 2017



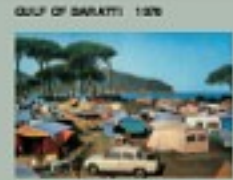
ECONOMIC FINANCIAL BALANCE SHEET



PROSPETTIVA DI PIERRE



GULF OF BARATTI



GULF OF BARATTI 1376



GULF OF BARATTI 2008



THE VAL DI CORNIA PARK SYSTEM

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

CONSORZIO DELLA VAL DI CORNIA
Via S. Leonardo, 101 - 57020 Piombino (GR) - Italy
Tel. +39 0564 47001 - Fax +39 0564 47002
www.valdicornia.it



NATURAL PARKS

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE

THE COAST AND THE SEAS The sea is the Val di Cornia's characteristic, its life, its identity, its main wealth. It is the heart of the park system, its body and its soul. It is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The sea is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The sea is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT The sea is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The sea is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The sea is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.

THE FOREST OF THE STERZIA The forest is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The forest is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The forest is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.

THE MOUNTAINS The mountains are the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The mountains are the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The mountains are the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.



ANTICO PALAZZO DELLA SOCIETA' DI SAN GIULIANO
PALAZZO DELLA SOCIETA' DI SAN GIULIANO

PARCO COSTIERO DI RIMIGLIANO

Located in the heart of the park, the coastal park of Rimigliano is a place of recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The park is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.



PARCO COSTIERO DELLA STERZIA

The park is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The park is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.



PARCO DELLA STERZIA NORD



PARCO FORESTALE DI POGGIO NERI

The park is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The park is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.



PARCO NATURALE DI MONTIONI

The park is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture. The park is the main attraction, a place for recreation, for relaxation, for sports, for culture.



ANTICO PALAZZO DELLA SOCIETA' DI SAN GIULIANO



THE VAL DI CORNIA PARK SYSTEM

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

CONSORZIO DELLA VALLE CORNIA
Via S. Maria 100 - 52014 Corniglia (PT) - Tel. 0577 410111 - www.valdicornia.it

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS

PARCO ARCHEOLOGICO DI BARATTI E POPOLONIA RECOVERED OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

The Archaeological Park of Baratti and Popolonia, opened in July 1986, covers several kilometers extending from the tip of the peninsula of Popolonia to the coast of Baratti. It represents one of the most important archaeological sites in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements. Popolonia is characterized as a port town, and it is a unique archaeological landscape with the height of the promontory, and the lower part centered around the port. As in the case of the other important Etruscan towns, it is in the middle area between the sea and the edge of the sea. The archaeological site of Baratti and Popolonia is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements. The archaeological site of Baratti and Popolonia is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements.

With the park, recovery and the study of the archaeological landscape of Baratti and Popolonia, as well as the study of the natural and urban landscape of the area. The historical landscape is the result of the interaction of the sea and the land. The urban landscape is the result of the interaction of the sea and the land. The historical landscape is the result of the interaction of the sea and the land. The urban landscape is the result of the interaction of the sea and the land.

ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE AND MANAGEMENT



THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK OF BARATTI AND POPOLONIA



THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK OF BARATTI AND POPOLONIA

PLANNING OF INTEREST

The archaeological site of Baratti and Popolonia is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements. The archaeological site of Baratti and Popolonia is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements.

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PARCO ARCHEOLOGICO DI BARATTI E POPOLONIA



PARCO ARCHEOLOGICO DI SAN SILVESTRO



PARCO ARCHEOMINERARIO DI SAN SILVESTRO RECOVERED OF MINING LANDSCAPE

The park was inaugurated in July 1986 and covers 100 hectares. It is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements. The archaeological site of San Silvestro is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements.



THE SAN SILVESTRO ARCHAEOMINERARIO

THE SAN SILVESTRO ARCHAEOMINERARIO

THE SAN SILVESTRO ARCHAEOMINERARIO

PLANNING OF INTEREST

The archaeological site of San Silvestro is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements. The archaeological site of San Silvestro is the largest Etruscan site in the region of Tuscany, with the presence of traces of Etruscan, Roman and medieval settlements.

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Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1:
Sustainable territorial
development

Completed and open since 3 years

- San Silvestro Mining Archaeology Park, inaugurated in 1996
- Archaeological Museum of the Populonia Territory, inaugurated in 2001; p13

Part of a sustainable development policy

- Ever since the Seventies municipalities of this valley (Campiglia Marittima, Piombino, San Vincenzo, Sassetta and Suvereto) began to experiment coordinated safeguard and enhancement policies
- Since the Sixties an interesting supra-municipal planning (municipalities of San Vincenzo, Castagneto Carducci, Bibbona, Cecina and Sassetta) was sustained, which led to the establishment of the Coastal Park of Rimigliano.

The five municipalities drafted up five coordinated, but legally and formally autonomous, plans where priority was given to a territorial organization which in turn developed tourism. Intended the socio-economic re-balancing of the territory, without detriment for natural resources.p18

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

Jury:

- The project has certainly carried out a policy of sustainable development, realizing a virtuous balance on the territory between incentives for economic development (Economy), social equity (Equity), respect of the environment (Ecology), and intervention specificity (Cultural Diversity):
 - Improving the territory's attractiveness and quality thanks to the **enhancement of its environmental, cultural and landscape resources** (i.e. 100.000 annual presences in the archaeological parks and in the museums) and to safeguard and **management measures aimed at a sustainable tourism**;
 - Improving the quality of life of its inhabitants, thanks to a **sustainable development model based on the cultural and environmental values and on the territory's identity characters** as the basis for its social economical reconversion, made necessary after the crisis of the steelwork industry in the decade between 1980 to 1990
 - Realizing a cautious territorial balance, due to a **safeguard and enhancement policy of the landscape-cultural resources based on a networked park system**, were the junctions of the hinterland contribute to rebalance the anthropic pressure burdening the coast;
 - Realizing **concrete and effective interventions of opposition and remedy to the landscape's decay**, such as those implemented in the Piombino territory and, in the coastal area, the 230 hectares of the Sterpaia woods recovered to public use thanks to the demolition of more than 2000 abusive constructions;
 - Creating the necessary conditions for **durability of the actions in time, thanks to the wide and consolidated institutional partnership which allows, thanks to a long term strategic approach**, to programme and sustain unitary safeguard and management policies during the course of time

Remedy damage of landscape structures

- mining buildings of the Temperino restructured, which currently house the Reception Centre, the Refreshment Centre, the Park's Archaeological and Mining Museum; first level of the Temperino mine recovered; first intervention of consolidation of the structures of the medieval village of San Silvestro; environmental and functional requalification of the "Valle dei Lanzi" p8-9
- Parks history: 30 years of real civil law battles, ever since the first unauthorized constructions were built on the territory - area was parcelled into 2,000 lots, small strips of land where temporary houses were built for summer holidays, alterations of the surface water regime, of soil morphology, of the road network, introduction of exotic plant species. Municipality of Piombino undertook an extremely long struggle against this practice starting from 1976. When there were still no unauthorized constructions realization of a public park was decided; unauthorized constructions were demolished (completed in 1998) and the Municipality proceeded with the expropriation of all lots of land subject to apportionment.
- In 1994, the Sterpaia became once again an asset enjoyable by everyone. Sterpaia was included in the system of protected areas of the Tuscany Region, as A.N.P.I.L. (Natural protected area of local interest). As from 1998, after an extensive action in order to clean up the forest from the remains of the apportionment, the first works for the Park's construction commenced p15

Help enhance landscape

- Subsequently larger archaeological and naturalistic Park was completed (incl. the upper parts of the ancient city of Poulonia and the numerous cultural emergences diffused on the whole promontory, for the enhancement of the entire promontory's area both from a historical and a naturalistic point of view p10
- Museum has an important role in the cultural and touristic offer of the Tuscan and national context, displays more than two thousand exhibits including prehistoric artifacts, findings excavated in Populonia's Etruscan cemeteries, and Roman era materials. Among these, the renowned silver amphora found in 1968 in the stretch of sea between Baratti and San Vincenzo, an object of excellent workmanship and of great intrinsic and artistic value that was chosen as the Museum's emblem.p14
- new detailed plan of the park of the Municipality of Piombino to limit and mitigate the possible negative impact of massive tourism
 - structures of low environmental impact realized (for example areas outfitted for picnics, services and restoration points)
 - system of parking spaces to regulate the flow of automobiles and prevent their access to the coastal strip, and to allow a more homogeneous distribution of visitors along the coastline and to favour an eco-compatible use of the natural resource.p16

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Exemplary Value

Jury:

- **integrated management model of territory's cultural, natural and economic resources which has an exemplary value and is of good practice, since it faces a topic of great importance for Italy, that of safeguard of coastal areas submitted to great anthropic pressure for reasons of tourism,**
- **Through:**
 - **durable cooperation model among the subjects in charge of cultural and environmental safeguard and policies, of urban-planning schemes, of the territory's management and of scientific research**
 - **innovative management model, both from the point of view of enjoyment and of offer, compatible with the requirements of safeguard and of conservation, which finds all the bodies involved in the objective of the enhancement active and dependable, each with its own competences and responsibilities;**
 - **An action which connects under a single territorial subject the cultural services (profitability) with tourist services, with the possibility to compensate the economical result, controlling at the same time the impact of tourism on the territory's environmental and cultural resources.**

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities

- extension of the Baratti Populonia Park: cooperation btw. the Ministry, the local Bodies and a large team of Italian universities who worked with the Parchi Val di Cornia Joint-Stock Company ever since the planning stages, each according to their competences and within the sphere of their responsibilities; significant case of integration between scientific research, urban planning and cultural and environmental policies.p11
- construction of the Archaeological Museum of the Populonia Territory, realized by the Parchi Val di Cornia Joint-Stock Company with effective collaboration between the State, Local Authorities and Universities p13

Public participation

Jury:

- project has experimented and concretely carried out a public participation model of the local, regional and State authorities, and of awareness and active participation of citizens through:
 - experimentation, ever since the Seventies, of integrated planning, safeguard and management policies of the territory by Val di Cornia's five municipalities
 - The implementation of itineraries, of naturalistic and museum paths, of didactic and training activities, of communication and awareness on the topics of interpretation of the territory and of the landscape and the continuous involvement of the populations of Val di Cornia's landscape identity and cultural values

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness Raising

- Mining Archaeology Park of San Silvestro: project was targeted at communicating to the visitors the complexity and wealth of the archaeological site - area with a strong bond between the human settlement and the mining resources
- Today Rocca San Silvestro and its territory constitute a point of reference at the European level for the rewriting, on an archaeological basis, of the history of the organization of mining work starting from the Etruscan epoch till the contemporary ages. p8

6. Slovenia

Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the submission
- Project description « Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia » (24 pages)
- CD Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia (inkl. PPT-Presentation)
- 1 Poster on “Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia”
- Book “Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia – Methodological Bases”
- Book “Regionalna Razdelitev Krajinskih Tipov v Sloveniji – 1 Krajine alpske regije”
- Book “Regionalna Razdelitev Krajinskih Tipov v Sloveniji – 2 Krajine predalpske regije”
- Book “Regionalna Razdelitev Krajinskih Tipov v Sloveniji – 3 Krajine subpanonske regije”
- Book “Regionalna Razdelitev Krajinskih Tipov v Sloveniji – 4 Kraske krajine notranje Slovenije”
- Book “Regionalna Razdelitev Krajinskih Tipov v Sloveniji – 5 Krajine primorske regije”

Letter of Application

6
Slovenija

Number: 5111-6/2008
Date: 12 December 2008

Secretary General of the Council of Europe
Mrs. Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage
Council of Europe
Avenue de l'Europe
67075 Strasbourg Cedex
France

Re: Slovenian candidature for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Dear Mrs. Dejeant-Pons,

On the basis of the European Landscape Convention and the Resolution on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Slovenia is hereby submitting its candidature for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The professional jury has chosen the Slovenian candidature for Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on the basis of the public call for applications. The selection was prepared on the basis of the official criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The award winner at the national level from Slovenia is the project entitled »The Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia«.

This is a large-scale project, studying and evaluating landscape types of Slovenia, which has been launched by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The candidature was elaborated and application sent for candidature on the nationale level by the University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department for Landscape Architecture.

Enclosed, please, find the Slovenian candidature for Landscape Award that includes:

- a description of a completed project,
- a presentation of the candidature,
- a digital copy in PDF format,
- a poster (is sent seprately).

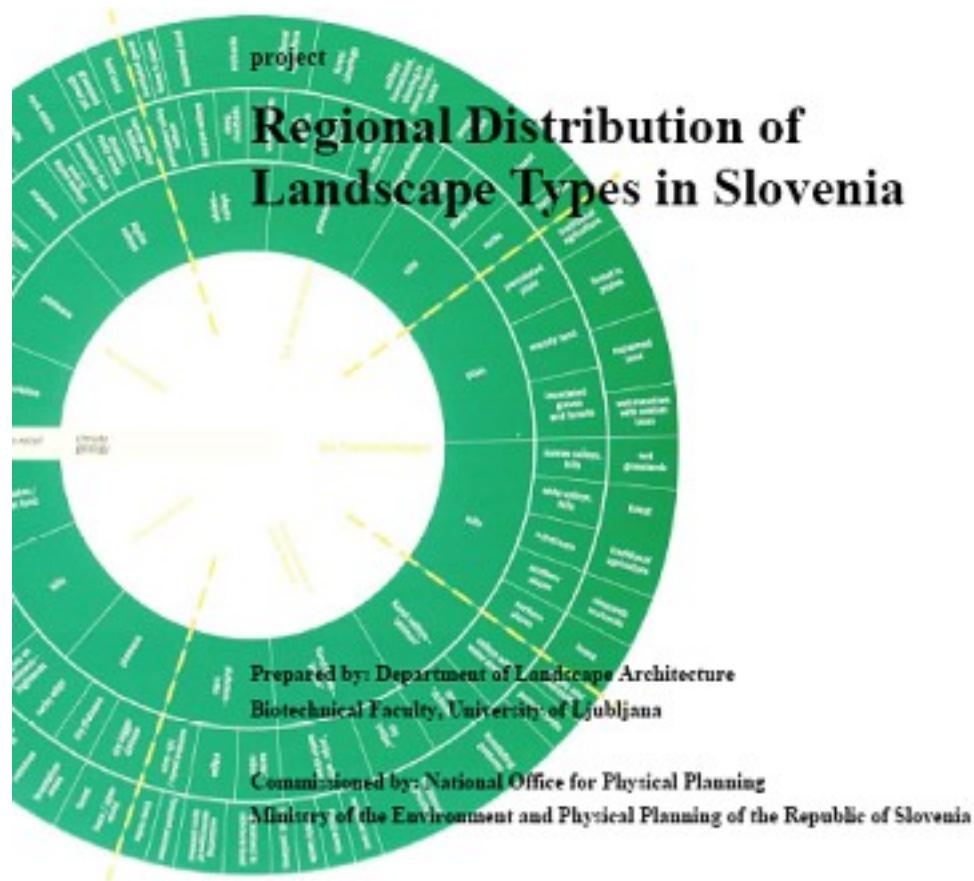
Yours Sincerely,



K 21

Description of Project

Candidate for 2009 Landscape Award of the Council of Europe



Project Regional Distribution of Landscape Types

- carried out at the Department of Landscape Architecture at the Biotechnical University of the University of Ljubljana with the ongoing participation of representatives from the commissioning agent, the National Office for Physical Planning, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia
- inspired by the realisation that Slovenia is an extraordinarily varied and rich country in terms of its landscape types and yet, despite numerous monographs and special projects that deal with specific aspects of the Slovenian landscape, **there has never been a complete picture of the landscapes of contemporary Slovenia.** In addition, the Slovenian landscape has changed considerably during the last ten years since the beginning of this project and it can be expected that as Slovenia continues to open to external markets these changes will only increase.

Goals and Tasks

- fulfils some of the goals of the European Landscape Convention: specifically Article 6 (Specific Measures), and Article 6.c (Identification and Assessment of Landscape).
- main tasks:
 - creation of extensive inventory of landscapes throughout the entire territory of Slovenia
 - analysis of their characteristics, and the forces and limitations that have been impacting them
 - continued monitoring of such changes while at the same time providing a professional evaluation of specific landscapes
 - The project has also partially contributed to the fulfilment of another sub-article of the convention: specifically Article 6.a (Raising Awareness of the value of landscapes, their role, and the changes impacting them), and Article 6.d (Landscape Quality Objectives), which in the framework of the project was carried out by experts on recognition and evaluation of various landscapes.

Aims

- to acquire as complete as possible knowledge of the characteristics and conditions of Slovenian landscapes;
 - to acquire knowledge about development trends effecting various Slovenian landscapes
 - to categorise Slovenian cultural landscapes according to visual appearance;
 - to prepare the basis for establishing direct protection of outstanding Slovenian landscapes;
 - to prepare guidelines for landscape development and conservation.
- P8

Aims of the commissioning agent

- wider and more detailed recognition of the variety and characteristics of Slovenian landscapes
- the introduction of suitable forms of protection, and, where necessary, improvements of landscapes that have been degraded in the past.
- the definition of development policies that would enhance these areas and prevent degradation.
- Underlying aim: protection of the wealth and diversity of Slovenian landscapes and the introduction of methods of protection to the process of spatial and environmental planning.

Concrete Objectives

- to provide material for the national spatial development plan that was being prepared at that time (Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia, adopted and in force since 2004);
- to facilitate landscape conservation policies through the specific definition of outstanding landscape areas;
- to encourage landscape conservation policies by increasing the level of knowledge about landscape characteristics and evaluating the impact of various development activities;
- to provide practical instructions to those involved in land development activities or charged with issuing approvals for spatial development activities;
- to define general guidelines on appropriate conduct within specific landscape areas.p9

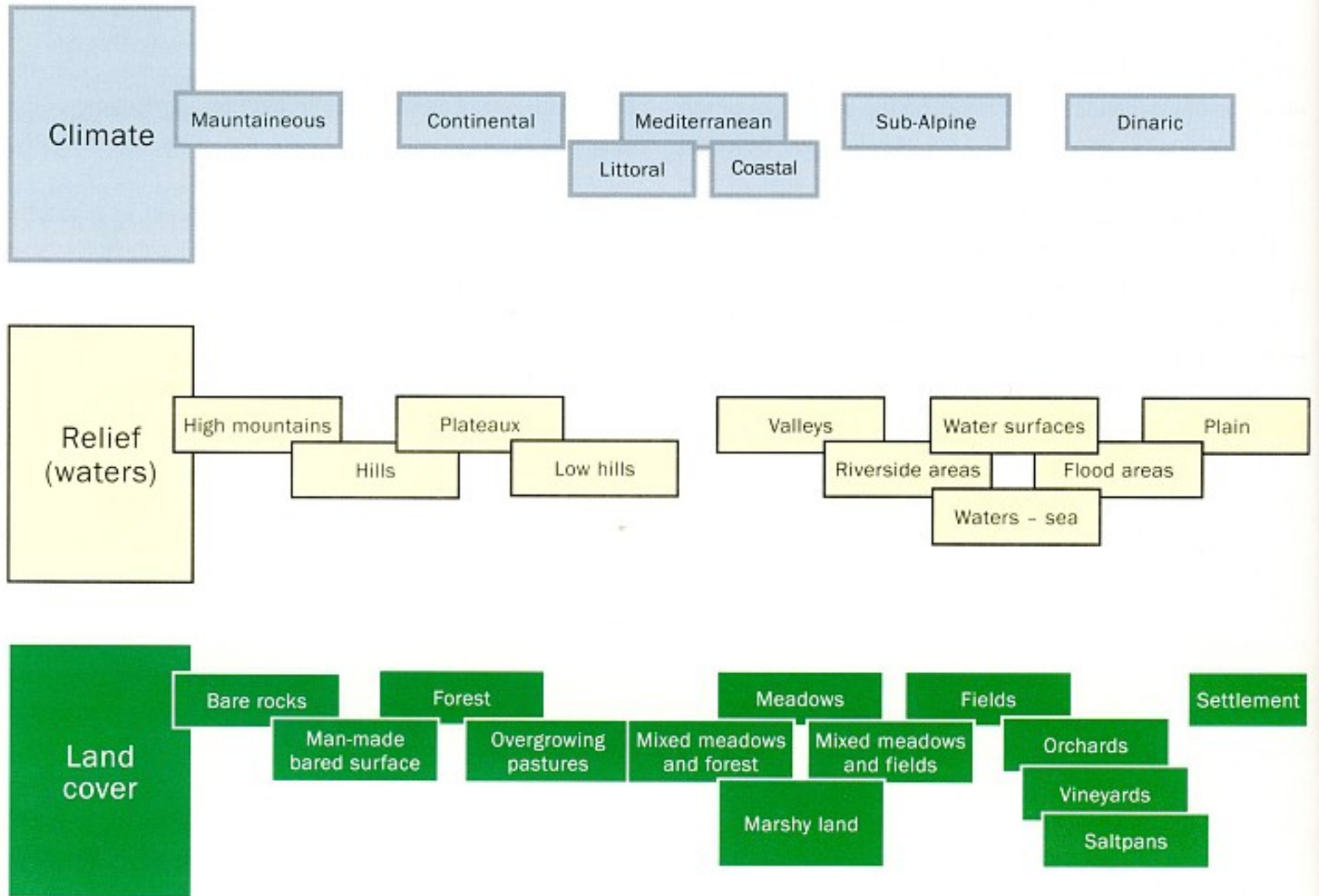
Presentation submitted on CD

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia



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

Typological Classification of Slovene Landscapes



Evaluation of Slovene Landscapes

Four basic criteria:

- a) Natural Preservation – Naturalness
- b) Diversity
- c) Spatial order
- d) Harmony

Landscape units were ranked on the score from 1 to 5:
score 1 = the most, the largest, or to the highest degree
score 5 = the least, the smallest, or to the lowest degree)

Two additional criteria:

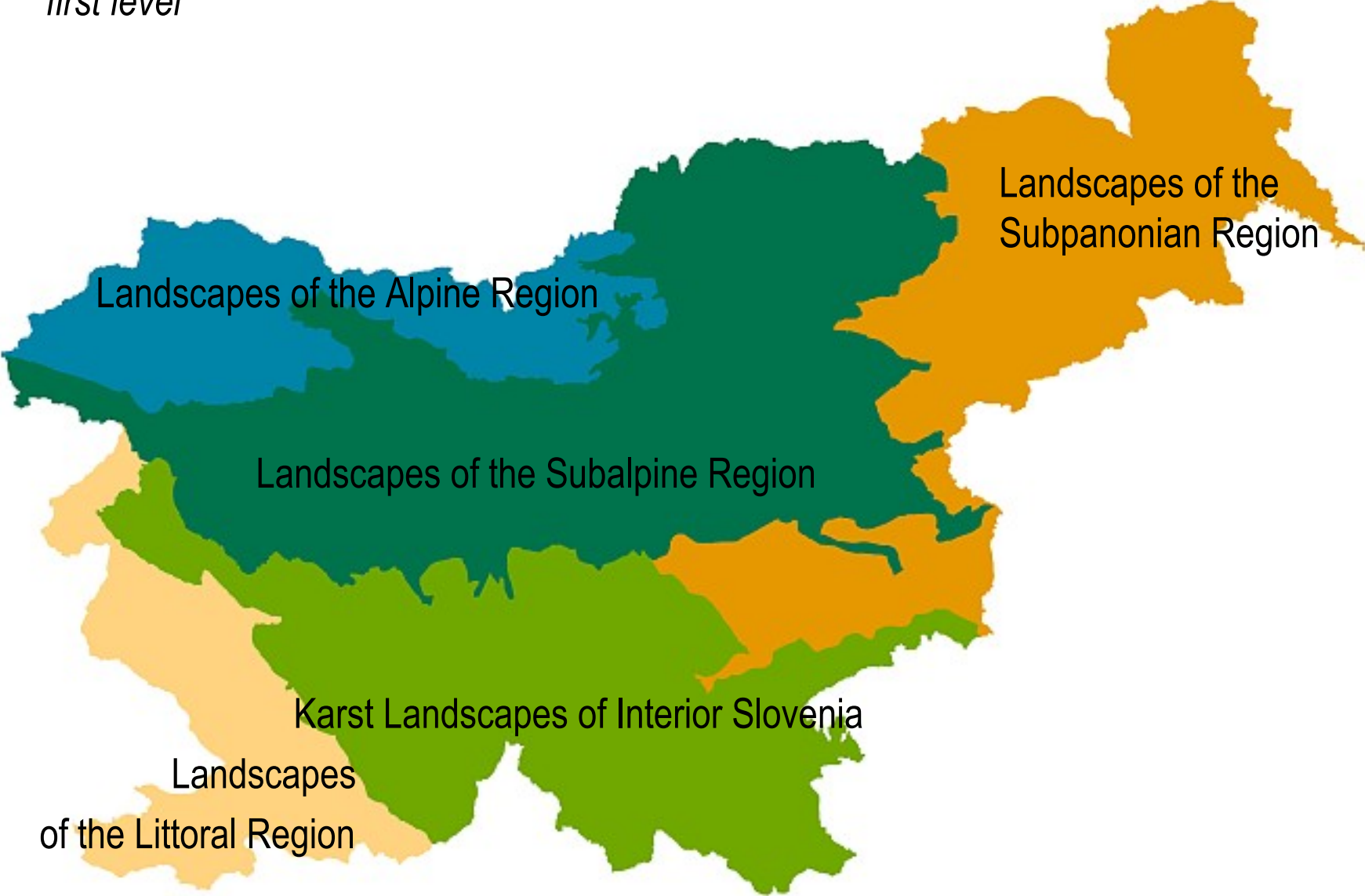
- e) Symbolic meaning of natural elements
- f) Symbolic meaning of cultural elements

Landscape units were ranked according to their significance:
national significance
regional significance
local significance



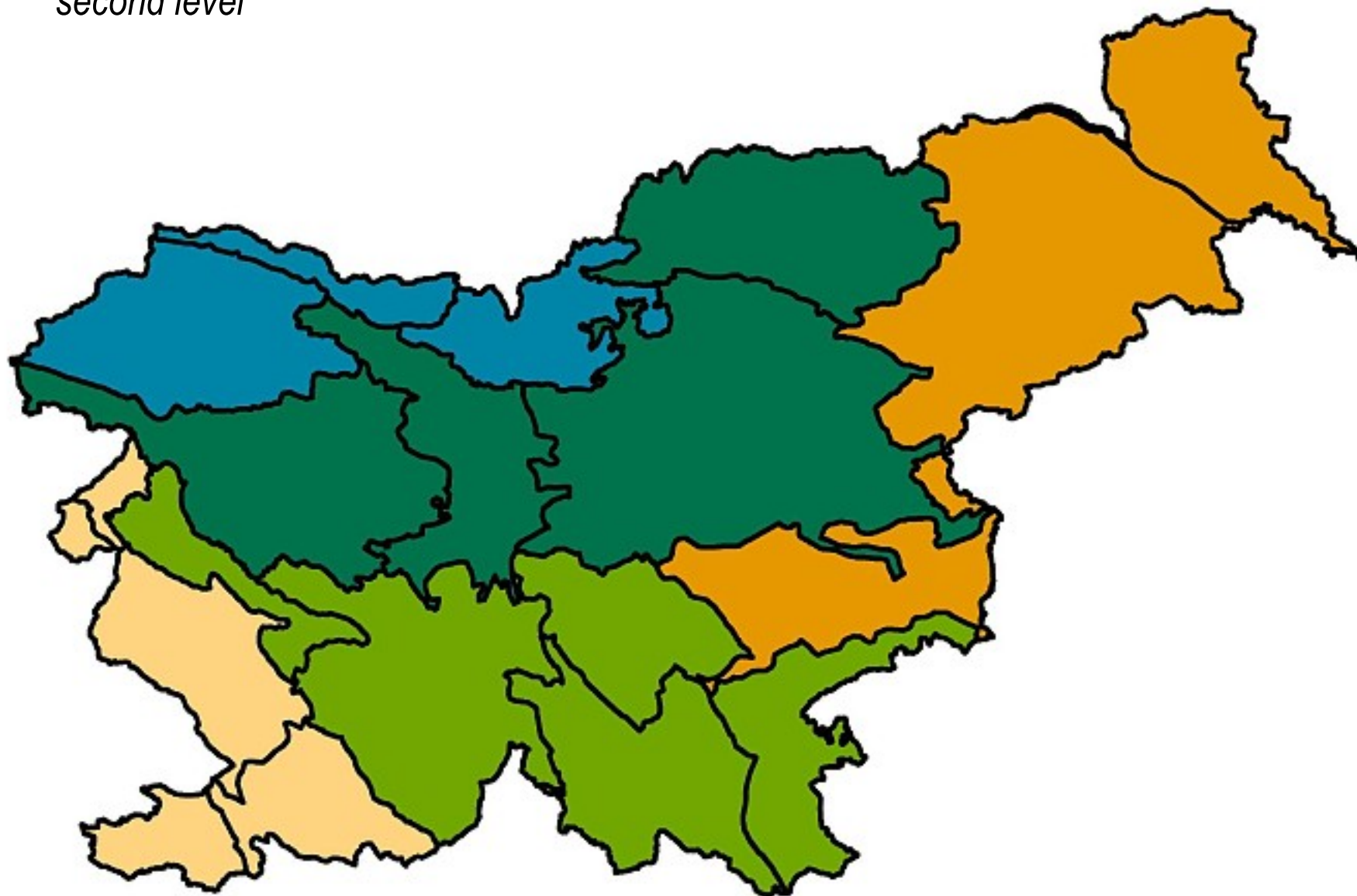
Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

first level



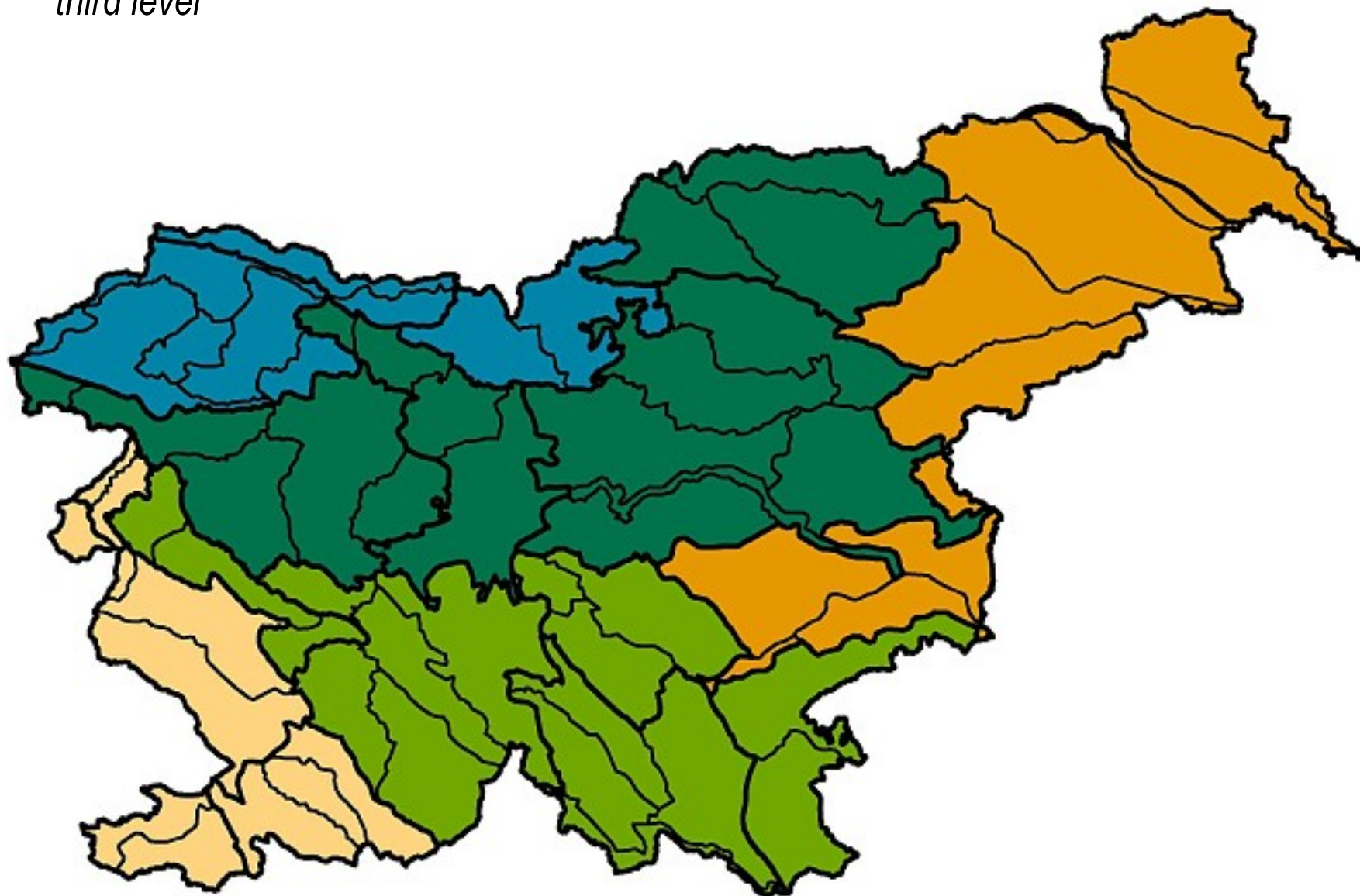
Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

second level



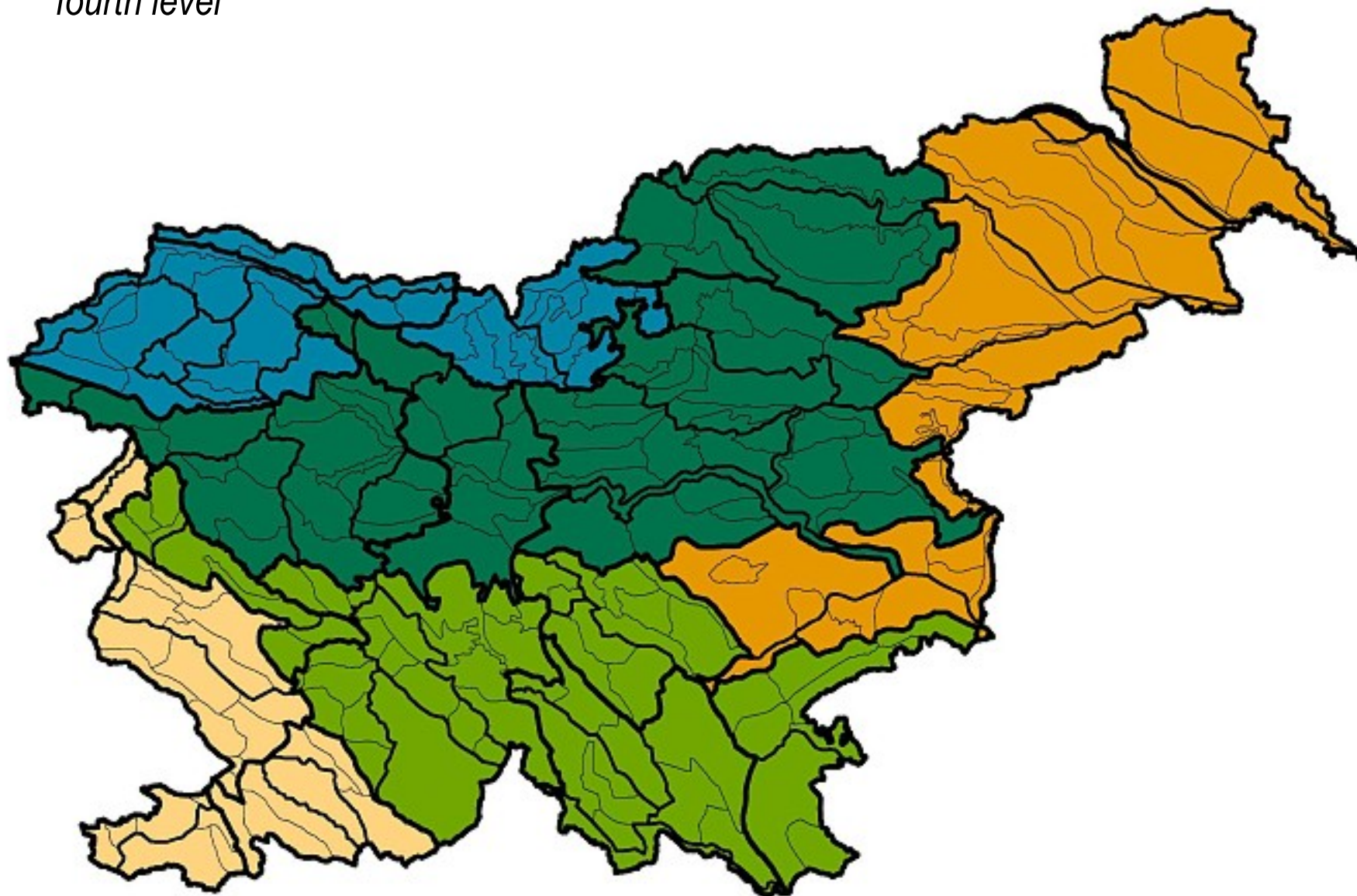
Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

third level



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

fourth level



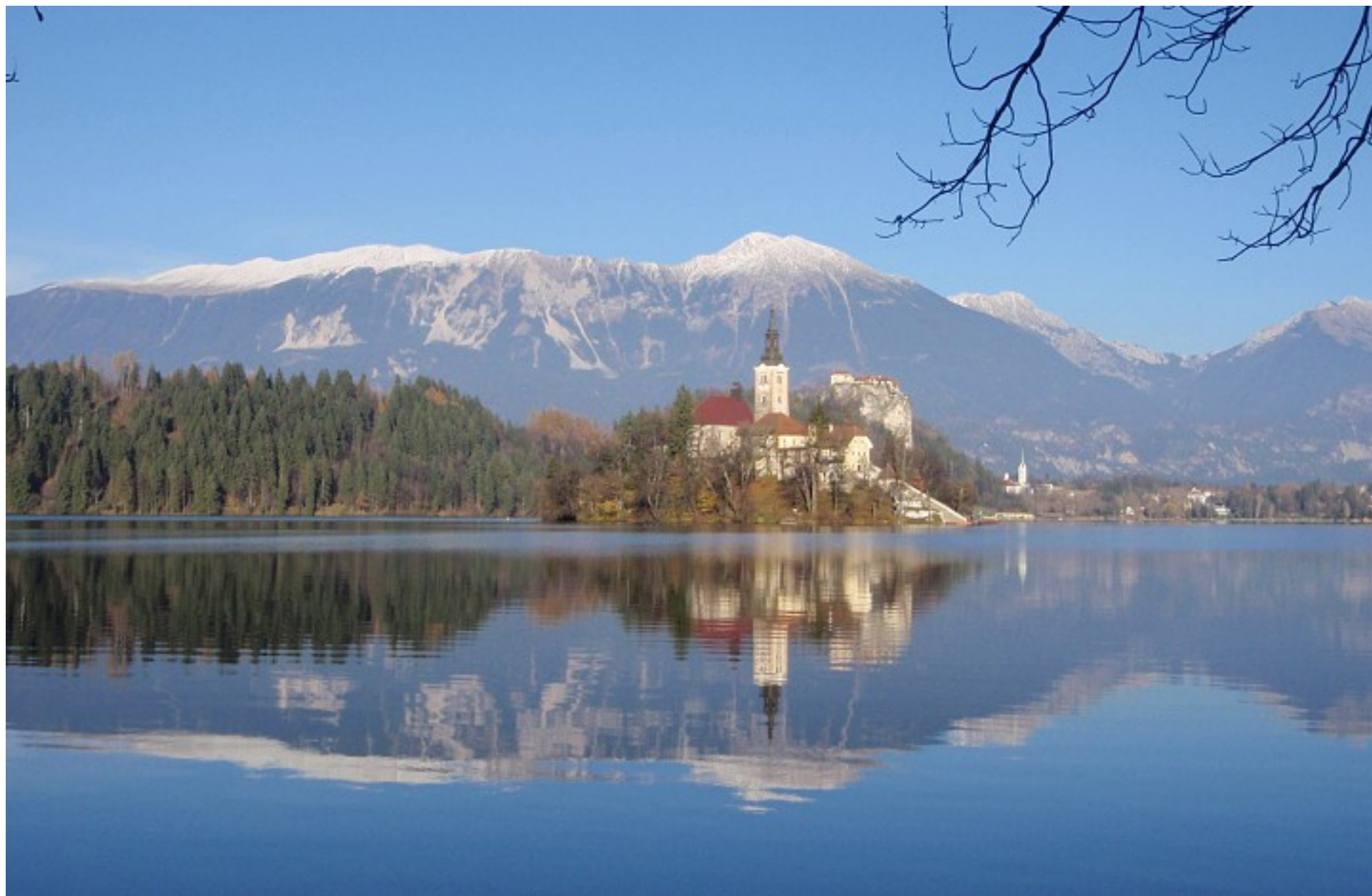
Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Alpine Region



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Alpine Region



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subalpine Region



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subalpine Region



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subpanonian Region



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subpanonian Region



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Karst Landscapes of Interior Slovenia



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Karst Landscapes of Interior Slovenia



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Littoral Region



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Littoral Region



Poster

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia

Report for the project "Landscape Typology and Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia" prepared by the Institute for Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning, Ljubljana, 2018.

Aims	Objectives
Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.	Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.
Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.	Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.
Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.	Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.
Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.	Identify the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.



I Landscape Regionalization of Slovenia



II Typological Classification of Landscape Units

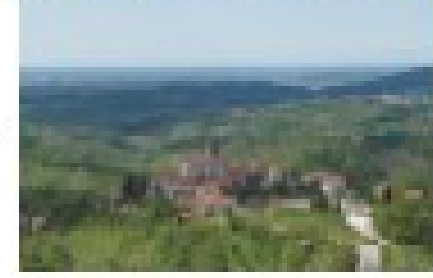
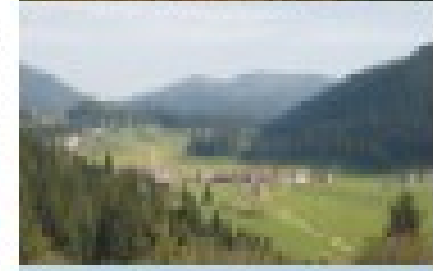
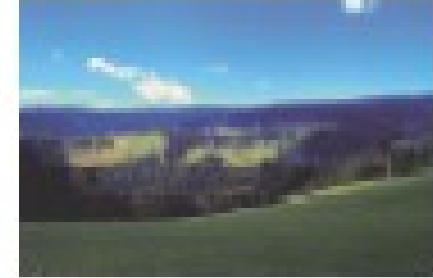
III Evaluation of Landscape Units

The report includes a detailed analysis of the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia, based on the results of the typological classification and evaluation of landscape units. The analysis is presented in the form of a map of Slovenia, showing the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.



The report includes a detailed analysis of the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia, based on the results of the typological classification and evaluation of landscape units. The analysis is presented in the form of a map of Slovenia, showing the regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia.

Map of Slovenia showing the regional distribution of landscape types.



Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1: Sustainable territorial development

Completed and open since 3 yrs.

ten years since the beginning of this project
p8

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

The project will continue to provide the main expert foundation for the preparation of spatial plans, detailed spatial planning, and environmental protection policies, mainly as:

- the data and evaluation of the current conditions of landscapes
- the data about the desired state of landscapes and basic guidelines for further spatial development,
- a methodological instrument for the evaluation of landscapes in spatial planning processes,
- an expert foundation for spatial and detailed spatial planning,
- an expert foundation for landscape impact assessment in the environmental reports that are a part of Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment. Slovenian environmental protection laws dictate that impact on landscapes must be considered as one of the environmental aspects of the process.p22

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

- At the same time, the project provides **valuable information for any continued research into the types of landscape areas**. A number of projects involving more detailed research into the typological classification of Slovenian landscapes have already used the project results as a starting point.
- Project results can be used in the **development of tourism**, the marketing of Slovenia as a tourist destination, and the use of tourist trade marks based on landscape diversity and the many ways to make use of natural sources.
- Project results can also be used in the **creation of policies for the development of agriculture** in areas with limited development potentials, for the protection of Slovenian natural and cultural heritage. The results can be used as data about the current condition and tendencies of Slovenian regions and as an evaluation of aspects and elements that fall under the competence of various sectors. Thus the results of the project have become an integral part of the sustainable development policy planning of Slovenia. p23

Help enhance landscape

- established basic evaluative definitions for individual Slovenian landscape regions, their optimal condition, and policies that would encourage that optimal condition or at least cause the least negative impact
- fulfils several of the fundamental goals of the European Landscape Convention (specifically Article 6 – Specific Measures and Article 6.c – Identification and Assessment of Landscapes), and it contributes to the realisation of Article 6.d – Landscape Quality Objectives.
- results of the project provide an expert foundation for landscape, environmental, and spatial planning on various levels, and thus make an important contribution to encouraging spatial development that will be in accordance with the specific characteristics of Slovenian regions, to preventing and correcting degradation of the landscape, and improving and enriching landscapes and their specific characteristics. P20

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Exemplary Value

In the book “**Methodological Guidelines**” the landscape patterns of the main Slovenian regions are presented as well as guidelines for the management of cultural landscapes. Descriptions of the various levels of landscape regionalisation are presented with examples. The publication includes a glossary of terms. The appendix features an overview of landscape regionalisation by region with lists of landscape units and an overview of all landscape patterns by landscape units.p18-19

The project is one of the efforts made in the area of landscape protection, management and planning in Slovenia that were carried out already before the introduction of the European Landscape Convention. *Regional Distribution of Landscape Types* is the first complete inventory and evaluation of Slovenian landscapes performed on the national level using new and fresh methodology. As such it sets **an excellent example** for other similar works done later in other European countries. P24

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Active Participation of public, local and regional authorities

The project *Regional Distribution of Landscape Types* was carried out at the Department of Landscape Architecture at the Biotechnical University of the University of Ljubljana with the ongoing participation of representatives from the commissioning agent, the National Office for Physical Planning, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia.

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness Raising I

The published **project notebooks** have also **contributed significantly to the awareness-raising** of civil society, private organizations, and public institutes about the evaluation of the landscape regions, their roles, and the change they are undergoing, which is also dictated in the European Landscape Convention, Article 6 – Specific measures and Article 6.a – Awareness Raising.

Awareness Raising II

Popularization of the project results:

- The published notebooks of the project results were given to most Slovenian public libraries and organizations that work in the area of spatial planning and environmental protection. They can also be ordered directly from the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia.
- The project notebooks are also presented on the webpage of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia. (<http://www.mop.gov.si/si/publikacije/drugo/#c16299>).
- The project was presented on a number of occasions at various domestic and international conferences.

7. Czech Republic

Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the submission
- Presentation of the Candidate « Czech Tourist Club » (17 pages)
- Schedules to the Proposal for Awarding the Landscape Award
- 2 Folders on “Marking System of the Tourist Trails in the Czech Republic” (Sheet Protector 1)
- 1 Tourist Map on “Posumavi-Prachaticko” (Sheet Protector 2)
- 1 Tourist Map on “Haná A Hostynské Vrchy” (Sheet Protector 3)
- 1 Report from the international ERA seminar about Marking system of the walking trails (Sheet Protector 4)
- Brochure on Bechyne, 1st conference of Path Marking (Sheet Protector 5)
- EURANDO 2006 Project: 1 Tourist Map on “Ceskobudejovicko”; Descriptions of 32 Routes; 1 Brochure on Eurorando 2006-Closing destination week; Invitation to Eurando 2006-Event on 7.9.2006 (Sheet Protector 6)
- List “Set of Photographs” (Sheet Protector 7)
- 17 Photographs
- 1 Poster “Come with us to keep your health and knowledge”
- CD “Vikend 30.10.2006, Tradice Turistických Znacek” (Sheet Protector 8)

Letter of Application

7) République Tchèque

**PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC TO
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

53, allée de la Robertsau, 67000 Strasbourg, France
tel: 0033 3 90 06 79 80, fax: 0033 308 37 33 62, e-mail: coc.strasbourg@embassy.mzv.cz

No. 1830/2008

Strasbourg, 23 December 2008

Dear Mrs Déjeant-Pons,

Please find here enclosed a candidature of the Czech Republic for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. We are pleased to inform you that the candidate -Klub českých turistů (the Czech Tourist Club) – is the winner of the national competition.

Yours sincerely,


Ondřej Abraham
chargé d'affaires

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage
Directorate General IV
Strasbourg

Description of the Project

Candidacy

for Awarding the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

The Ministry of Culture submits the candidate “Czech Tourist Club” for awarding the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe to the Czech Tourist Club

Presentation of the Candidate

Czech Tourist Club

- Provides access to the Czech landscape by tourist routes, which lead to sites and viewpoints
- Tourist routes are depicted in editions of tourist maps, which cover the whole territory of the Republic
- Long-term project, which the public often takes for granted as a “natural thing”, that one knows since childhood
- Values of landscape instilled already since childhood in 5 generations

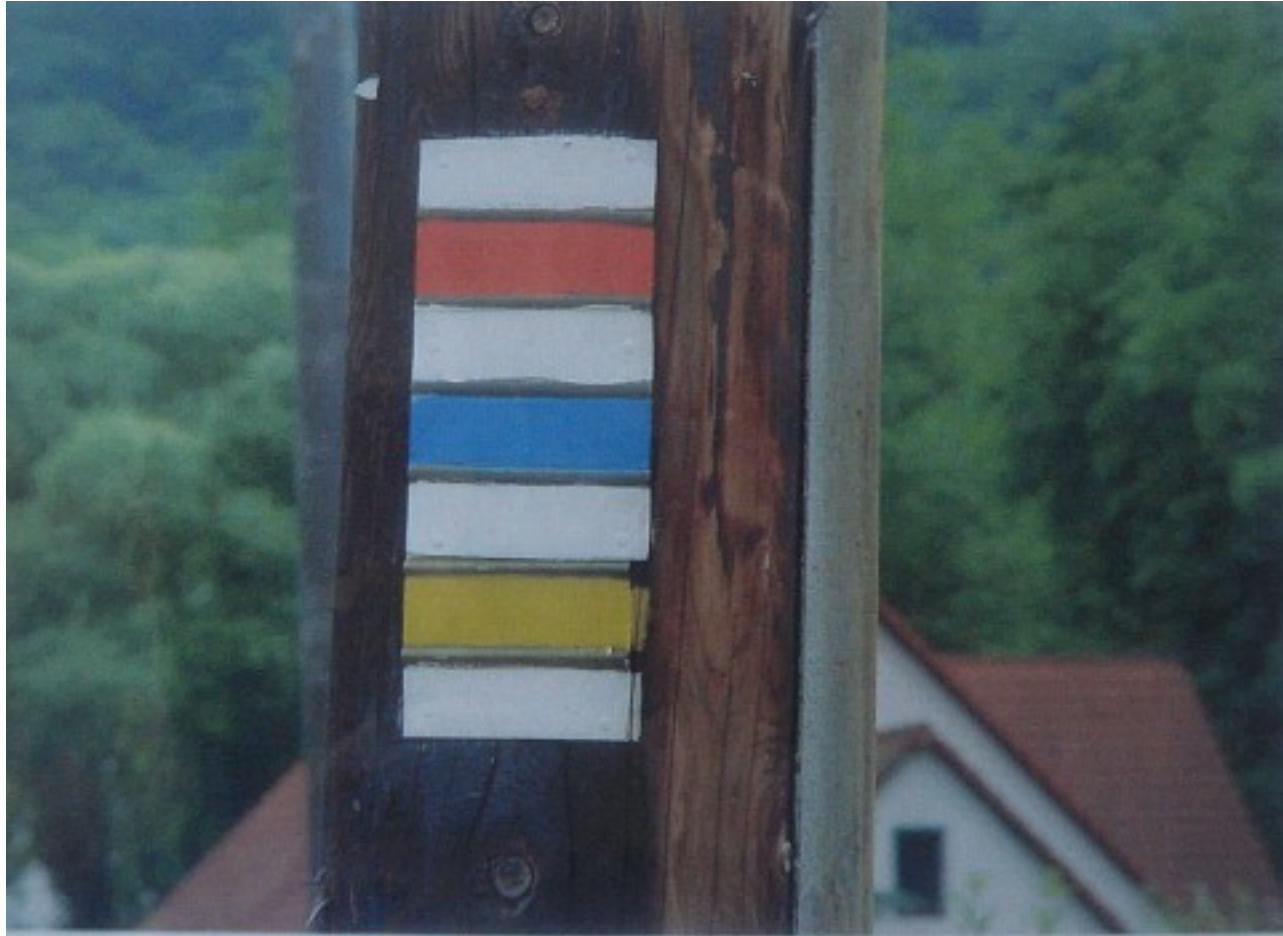
Activities

- Marking of Tourist Routes
- Regular Maintenance of Tourist Routes
- Since 1997 next to walking routes also routes for skiing and cycling are becoming marked
- Created network was evaluated as one of the best of Europe
- Tourist maps of Czech Tourist Club editions
- 2003 creation of rules for moving about in nature after collisions btw. Cyclotourists and walkers on tourist routes
- Operating of 48 accomodation facilities
- Hosting of 2 pan-European events (workshop on marked tourist routes in 2002 and 1st Europ. Conference on marked tourist routes in 2004)

Photos

Set of Photographs

- 1 Typical appearance of tourist bar markers – 3 parallel routes
- 2,3 Divergence of tourist walking routes with direction signs
- 4 Divergence of routes and table for a nature trail
- 5 Divergence of routes with direction signs for the E10 European long-distance walking route
- 6 Standardized direction signs, the upper one shows long-distance route I24 (in the CR, this designates the St. Jacob pilgrims' route)
- 7, 8, 9, 10 Tourist markers in the landscape
- 11 Divergence of cyclist routes in the landscape
- 12 Divergence of cyclist routes on a highway
- 13 Divergence of walking and cyclist routes and tourist map in the landscape (part of the system of tourist marking in the CR)
- 14 Divergence of routes and tourist map in a municipality
- 15 Tourist markers in a municipality
- 16 Newly introduced marking of horseback riding tourist routes
- 17 Tourist marking as seen by children











PĚŠÍ TRASA KČT

124

STRADONICE

1,5 km

ZDEJCINA

4 km

BEROUN

8,5 km

2001

0001/37b

PĚŠÍ TRASA KČT

POD TLUSTOU HOROU

4 km

MALÉ KYŠICE

11,5 km

KLADNO (ŽST)

21 km

2001

1079/21c

PĚŠÍ TRASA KČT























Poster

120 LET KČT

S NÁMI ZA ZDRAVÍM A POZNÁNÍM

1888 — 2008



120 LET



AKCE



TERMÍN



INFO



OFICIÁLNÍ PARTNERI



ZENTIVA

ALPINE SPORTSWEAR & EQUIPMENT

Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1: Sustainable territorial development

Completed and open since 3 years

- 120th anniversary of Czech Tourist Club in 2008
- Long-term public activities

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

- Conservation of nature and the landscape have long been part of the activities of the Club (nature conservation section was established in 1922)
- Marking of tourist routes as one of the CTCs greatest contributions to the conservation of nature and the landscape

Help to enhance landscape

- Conservation of nature as fundamental part of its programme from the beginning
- 1920 campaign for preservation of historical tree-lined avenues in times of land reform
- Initiation of establishment of natural territories with special protective regimes
- Signing of an agreement in 1920s with Polish PPT on the fundamentals for establishment of Tatransky National Park, which has been established years later

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Exemplary Value

- The quality of the system and the form of tourist marking in the Czech republic are recognized internationally. After joining the European Ramblers Association (ERA), CTC managed to mark 4 long-distance walking routes across the territory of the Czech republic.

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Public participation

- Marking work was always performed by volunteers – one of the largest voluntary activities in the country
- During WWII young people from prohibited organizations could work under the auspices of the Tourist Club
- Also today more than 10000 of Club's members are younger than 26 (Youth tourist brigades)

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness Raising

- Premise that it is first necessary to bring people to the most beautiful and interesting parts of landscape and nature along these routes, so that they could understand why it is necessary to protect this nature
- In 2006 CTC opened a Tourism museum in the old Jewish synagogue in Bechyne

8. Hungary

Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the submission (attached to one of the boxes)
- Description of the Project “Implementation of complex nature conservation and landscape management program in the Zámoly Basin, Hungary” (including 18 pages project description, 10 pages photo documentation, 2 maps one poster)
- CD “Application Landscape Award Hungary” (with contents as listed above)

Letter of Application



Ministry of Environment and Water
State Secretary for Nature and Environment Protection
H-1011 Budapest, Fő u. 44-50. Phone: +36 1 396-7093 Fax: +36 1 200-8880
E-mail: haraszthy@mail.kvvm.hu



Ref. No.: ETF-437/ /2008
Ref. person: Cséber Károly
Tel: +36 1/437-34-34
E-mail: kisgab@mail.kvvm.hu
Subject: *Application for the Landscape Award
of the Council of Europe 2009*

**Council of Europe
Secretariat General**

Avenue de l'Europe
67075 Strasbourg Cedex

Dear Madame/Sir,

I am sending the Hungarian application for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Hungarian applicant was chosen by an application on national level.

Budapest, 22. 12. 2008.

Yours sincerely,

Haraszthy László

Description of Project

Application for the
Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
2009

HUNGARY



IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLEX NATURE
CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPE
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
IN THE ZÁMOLY BASIN, HUNGARY

Zámoly Basin

- Ancient shallow lake formed through the Császár stream
- Disappearance through drainage, human activities and natural sedimentation processes
- Zámoly Basin is now a moderately water deficient area in the catchment area of Lake Velence and Császár stream

Previous habitat-reconstruction investments

- Since 1994 nature and landscape management program
- Investments into area of Császár stream (building of hurdles) lead to appearance of periodic waters in meadows
- Cleaning and linking of former bricklayer's holes in Téglaház to create a uniform wetland - Investments in 2000 and 2001 led to shallow, artificial saline lake in the place of former holes – settlement of numerous bird species

- Császárvíz belt dike receives subsurface waters through the drain tubes – Facilities to ensure water supply have been built
- 2000-2008 French-Hungarian biodiversity protection program to purchase, manage, maintain and represent habitats that are rich in natural values

Framework of Project

- region of Fornapuszta in former time was important station of cattle ringing; Famous Míklos day fair where up to 400-500 animals were sold
- Project starts out from the premise that landscape and natural values can just be maintained through traditional management
- Project's purpose was to develop a sample farm which ensures reasonable ecological utilization and which contributes to the maintenance and revitalization of the associated folk style of living, traditions, cultural values and the preservation of ancient Hungarian domestic animal species valuable in regards of genus breeding

PHOTO DOCUMENTATIONS

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



Pro Vértességi Közalapítvány

2008

AIR PHOTOGRAPHS



Picture 1: A flash of one-time waving lake in Zamboly basin after snow melting in spring



Picture 2: Landscape after mowing and before bale housing with hiding bands: left

NATURAL VALUES



Picture 3: The water preserved by artifacts creates squelchy, watery habitats in spring



Picture 4: Spring flowers on the Meadow of Csikvarsa



Picture 5: Discursive pewees on the Meadow of Calkvarsa



Picture 6: An endemic Orthoptera species, the highly protected "magyar tariszna" (*Isophya costata*)

HABITAT-RECONSTRUCTION INVESTMENTS



Picture 7: Inhibiting facility (sluice) for preservation of the available water



Picture 8: Construction of an island at the Lake Póczo: assisting nesting of water bird species



Picture 9: Process of cleaning of former bricklayers' holes of Teglaz



Picture 10: The wetland at the former bricklayers' holes of Téglaħar established by the investment

LANDSCAPE AND NATURE MANAGEMENT



Figure 11: Active nature conversation treatment with traditional management methods and modern means



Picture 12: Horns – Hedge of Hungarian grey cattle



Picture 13: Mowing considering protection of natural values: with a tractor mounted with chain curtain wild alarm



Figure 14: Research of the effect of mowing on the living environment

RENOVATION, UTILIZATION OF MANOR BUILDINGS



Picture 15: Dohányos house "Pusztai" Inn – grazing grey cattle in the forefront



Picture 16: Százados homestead: winter place of the grey cattle herd

TRADITION-REVIVAL



Picture 17: Wrangler presentation on the Mihaly Day horse and shepherd meeting



Picture 18: Trying the tricks of cooper craft on the Mihaly Day horse-rider and shepherd meeting

EDUCATION, ECOTOURISM



Picture 19: Zámoly basin by "puszta" bus



Picture 20: Studying the world of birds: in the bird ringing camp

Landscape and nature management program in the Zámely basin



Landscape and nature management program in the Zimely basin





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

State of diversity of native grasslands

We bought a section back of Hungary that started in 1997, the population of which grew to 100000. It was a big step to return the relatively dry grass to those where today is not possible because of water coverage, land rearing, or in order to protect the habitats for ground-nesting birds.




Rural Culture and Cultural Values


Facilitate the traditional way of animal husbandry that has a priority in local and regional culture, traditions and values, and the traditions. On the way we used the traditional and modern technology, the knowledge and shared memory in order to save the good.



High-quality meadow


It is a meadow that is a grass with a strong smell, in the middle of land rearing, in the area, after the rearing of sheep (July).

- It is a meadow where the ground is not reared.
- It is a meadow which is not reared, but it is a meadow which is not reared.
- It is a meadow which is not reared, but it is a meadow which is not reared.



Awards and Recognition

Government, municipalities, private and landscape management, as well as researches and business partners, scientific institutions, training and tourism. There are thousands of public relations for their action where the knowledge gained from our public benefit activities are recognized, given and forwarded to the society and the future generations.



Reconstruction of former farm buildings

Rebuilding the barn
The barn was built in the 19th century and it was used as a stable for the horses. It was built in the 19th century and it was used as a stable for the horses.

Rebuilding the house
The house was built in the 19th century and it was used as a house for the family. It was built in the 19th century and it was used as a house for the family.




Fulfillment of Criteria

Criterion 1: Sustainable territorial development

Completed and open since 3 yrs.

Implementation period of program:

01.1994 - 10.2005

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

Form:

- Maintenance, reconstruction of wetlands
- Elimination, mitigation of risks due to extreme weather conditions
- Development of a modern, energy saving and complex water supply management model
- Implementation of a presentable development model (p15)

Environmental, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic sustainability

Bird-friendly mowing:

- As part of nature and landscape management program: mowing method different from today's normal practice has been used in the Zámoly basin in the meadow area owned by us for years
- Relatively late mowing – at the end of June and in July – and grazing for after crop
- Mowing method:
 - based on timing confirmed by bird catching results of the area, it is performed later than usual (at the end of June – in July), once a year;
 - we leave the frequented, richest natural areas intact;
 - we apply bird-friendly displacing method of mowing, and
 - using max. 2 m cutting width and chain curtain game alarm;
 - mowing is performed by trained personnel motivated to protect the nature.p10-11

Remedy damage of landscape structures

(Form) The project targeted

- the disappearance of wetlands (due to harmful effect of previous water arrangements)
- reduction of biodiversity (plant and animal species related to water)
- reduction of grazed (native) animal stock
- deterioration of manor buildings
- disappearance of traditions, cultural values (p15)

Enhancing landscape

Form:

- Maintenance of wetlands
- Increase in biodiversity (regarding the number of water bird species)
- Increase in the number of grazed animals (grey cattle herd comprising 500 animals)
- Utilization of manor building in original or new form
- Continuing traditions (p15)

Enhancing Landscape

- In Fornapuszta until the 1950's events associated with shepherd life created a tradition; incl. autumn Cowherd Ball, (autumn turning day of the farming year from Szent György to Szent Mihály, and starting day of grazing)
- Since 2001 arrangement of a horse rider and shepherd meeting in every autumn, in association with Mihály's Day (29 September) to protect next to natural values also ethnic values and cultural historical memories of the "puszta life" in Dunántúl and to take care of the folk crafts; p12

Criterion 2: Exemplary Value

Exemplary Value

Form:

- The project increased the biodiversity of protected natural area by reconstruction measures
- Maintenance by management methods having centuries of tradition (extensive animal growing, nature saving meadow management)

Good Practice

- Grazing of extensively kept native domestic animals
- Development of a **sample farm** (1997 a small grey cattle herd was bought which today includes approx. 500 animals)
 - ensures reasonable, ecological utilization
 - contributes to the maintenance and revitalization of the associated folk style of living, traditions, cultural values and the preservation of ancient Hungarian domestic animal species valuable in regards of genus breeding
 - final product of animal production: preparation of own salami called “Csíkvarsai Csípős Csodafalat” made of the flesh of grey cattle for the first time in 1997

Good Practice

The traditional nature and landscape management in Zámoly basin:

- ensures protection and sustaining the natural values (species and habitats);
- sustains the diversity of landscape;
- assists preservation of the genetic substance of native animals by extensive breeding;
- implements habitat-reconstructions and -developments as well as landscape development;
- assists creation of healthy, nutrient rich products;
- provides traditional landscape utilization;
- assists revitalization of disappearing life forms, ancient folk crafts and the associated traditions. p10

Criterion 3: Public Participation

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities

Organisations involved:

- Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate, Central Transdanubian Environment and Water Directorate, Central Transdanubian Environment, Nature Conservation and Water Inspectorate, Vértesalja Water Association
- Debrecen University, Hungarian Network of Nature Conservation Public Foundations
- Hungarian Bird Association
- Local self-governments of Csákvár, Zámoly and Pátka
- Local farmers

Active participation of public, local, regional authorities

Involvement of Organisations

- Habitat-reconstructions: cooperating partners
- Biodiversity protection programs: members of consortium
- Development and promotion of nature-friendly mowing methods: members of consortium, cooperating partners
- Partners regarding administrative area
- Application of nature - friendly management methods: partners

Public Participation

- Open-days at opening of heritage interpretation infrastructure
- Discount or free educational, ecotourism programs
- Opportunity for voluntary work
- Organisation of bird-ringing research camp, tradition-revival programs

Criterion 4: Awareness Raising

Awareness Raising

Form:

- Spectacular extensive animal growing
- Open days, voluntary works
- Bird watching place, nature experience trail, tours on foot or by horse-drawn carriage, guided tour
- Field educational, awareness-raising programs, competitions, camps
- Tradition-revival events

Awareness Raising

Education, environmental awareness-raising, ecotourism

- every year greater and greater demand from educational institutions to deliver lessons in nature, class excursions, open-air (forest) schools, camps with museum visits, lectures, and on-site activities, excursions requiring active participation by the children
- more and more theses are made with the assistance of our colleagues, and in summer many college and university students spend their apprenticeship here
- Until now the offer of Geszner House and our nature experience trails included only one-day programs for school children but from 2008 we opened our Boglártanya Forest School where several day long programs with accommodation and summer camps can be arranged

Awareness Raising

Form: Documentation and Publication of Results of the Project

- Publication of the French-Hungarian biodiversity protection program titled „Tér a Holnapért” (“Space for Tomorrow”) and web page: www.teraholnapert.hu
- Publications of the Jedlik Ányos R&D Program: Publication of the booklet summarizing the research results titled “Effects of mowing on the natural values” (2005); and the booklet titled “Practice of nature-friendly mowing”(2007)
- Arrangement of professional presentations promoting native animal growing and bird-friendly mowing (2006-)
- Assignment of Zámolyi basin Environmentally Sensitive Area and near Vértes Natura 2000 areas, management of its database
- Management of www.provertes.hu and www.vertesnaturpark.hu web pages
- Egy cseppnyi Magyarország (“A drop of Hungary”) – The monograph of Vértes Mountains (Eds.: Béni Kornél és Viszló Levente, Pro Vértes 13 Közalapítvány 1996)
- A Csákvári-rét rejtélyes madarai (The mystic birds of the Meadow of Csákvár) (Eds. Viszló Levente, Pro Vértes Közalapítvány 2001)

Awareness

Documentation and Publication of Results of the Project (continued)

- Foldout demonstrating the activities of Pro Vértes Public Foundation in Hungarian and English languages (2005, 2006, 2008)
- Building of bird watching place at the bricklayers' holes of Téglaház
- Construction of "Vidrafű" nature experience trail in the Meadow of Csíkvarsa (2004-2005), expected date of issue of excursion guide in 2009
- Tours on foot and by "puszta" bus (horse-drawn carriage) with professional guidance
- Inclusion of Zámoly basin and the Meadow of Csíkvarsa in the programs of Boglártanya Forest School (2007-)
- Organization of horse-rider and shepherd meeting on Mihály's Day (since 2001, every year in association with 29 September)
- Participation in exhibitions, fairs (Hungarikum Fesztivál Budapest, Óshonos húсарuk bemutatója (Presentation of Native Meat Products) Budapest, Biovásár Gánt, Utazás Kiállítás (Travel Fair))
- Media presentations (MTV – Fő-Tér, TV2 Magellán és Kalandjárat, MTV Híradó, Magyar Rádió, national and county magazines) p14

Complete Files

(available in the Secretariat of the
Council of Europe)