



**International CEMAT Symposium on
“The spatial dimension of human rights:
for a new culture of the territory”**

**Symposium international CEMAT sur
«La dimension territoriale des droits humains :
pour une nouvelle culture du territoire»**

Yerevan, Armenia, 13-14 October 2008
Erevan, Arménie, 13-14 octobre 2008

**International CEMAT Symposium on
“The spatial dimension of human rights:
for a new culture of the territory” /
Séminaire international CEMAT sur
« La dimension spatiale des droits humains :
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Statements in their original language as presented at the Symposium. The opinions expressed in this work are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the Council of Europe.

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Opening session/ Session d'ouverture

Ruzan ALAVERDYAN

Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Respectable Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me welcome the participants of International Symposium of the European Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning of CoE member states (CEMAT) organized by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the Republic of Armenia.

A similar event has already taken place in Armenia where representatives from CoE member states came together for one common purpose: encourage each other to ensure sustainable spatial development in their respective countries.

The spatial planning is an important and comprehensive field of human activity regulating the problems connected with the organization and development of territories, as well as directly linked with large-scale investments in capital construction. It should be exempt from mistakes to the extent possible, as those could be almost destructive in practice. Thus, it should be programmed and managed in its best way.

Spatial development problems are common for all countries and meanwhile have their unique characteristics for each country. In the light of accepted ideology different countries solve these problems in their own way.

The cooperation with the Council of Europe, the knowledge and experience gained from the member states had an essential and significant role for Armenia.

Dear friends,

Wishing you fruitful work and success let me now read the recently adopted Order of Urban Development Minister of Armenia:

“According to the Protocol of Ministerial Commission on Awarding Gold Medal dated on 10 of October, 2008 “For Major Input in Urban Development Field”

I order

For great input and major support in sharing the best practice in Spatial Planning and Landscape Policy Fields to award Mrs. Maugelonne Déjeant-Pons, Head

“The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of the territory”
« La dimension spatiale des droits humains : pour une nouvelle culture du territoire »

*of Landscape and Spatial Planning Unit of the Council of Europe Secretariat
with the Gold Medal and the Certificate “For Major Input in Urban Development
Field”.*

Minister Vardan Vardanyan”.

Dear Mrs. Déjeant- Pons, please, accept the Gold Medal of the Ministry as
our high appreciation of your professional and human virtue.

Dmitry ARATSKY

*Chairman of the CEMAT Senior Officials Committee,
Deputy-Minister of the spatial Development, Russian Federation*

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to thank you for electing me as chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT. This is a great honour for me, as the head of the Russian delegation to this body. I believe that the watchword of this period of Russian chairmanship of the CEMAT should be co-operation and it should provide an opportunity for the European countries and Russia to pool their knowledge about spatial development, spatial planning and regional policy. The basis for this will be the “Guiding principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent” adopted in Hanover in 2000, which is the CEMAT’s main source document. I am glad to announce that since 2006, the work of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation has complied fully with the basic principles laid down in this document. Our delegation has begun its work in the CEMAT and will do everything it can to ensure that its activities under the Russian chairmanship are successful and productive.

Talking about the Russian chairmanship’s work plan enables me to add something very important. This year the theme of the major pan-Russian forum in Saint Petersburg will be the strategic issues of spatial development, spatial planning and regional policy. It will highlight Russian and European experiences, models and mechanisms in the sphere. I would like to invite the members of the Committee of Senior Officials to take part in preparing a part of the programme for this forum on the European experience of spatial development and strategic planning. Your considerable experience and your extensive knowledge will undoubtedly make a major contribution to the forum’s work. The Committee of Senior Officials’ main task will be to prepare the 15th session of the CEMAT ministerial conference, which will be held in Moscow in 2010. This will be one of many major events marking the fortieth anniversary of the CEMAT. For the purpose of implementing the work plan, I suggest that in 2009, two seminars should be held in Russia’s regions, with a view to pooling information and best practices on key issues connected

with regional policy, spatial development and spatial planning. I am certain that the glossary of terms in the spatial development, spatial planning and regional policy field (the *Spatial development glossary*) and its translations into other languages will help to enhance mutual understanding between the co-operating parties as well as clarifying the terminology in this field.

Emin YHERITSYAN

Vice-President of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, Council of Europe

Mr Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

When the signatories of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights launched their appeal in 1948, it was not only a reminder of the universal value of human right with which we all as human beings are endowed by the mere fact of birth – it was a call for an action plan to translate this idealistic and philosophical vision into an environment where these rights can actually be realised and enjoyed.

This requires specific and systematic work, the work of not only codifying human rights and freedoms in conventions and treaties but also of implementing them in our daily life, the work which must begin at local level. Because beyond legal texts, human rights are concrete, even if we often speak of them in abstract terms. They are as concrete as ever-expanding responsibilities of local and regional authorities, affecting in a very tangible way every-day life of our citizens.

For example, the right to housing means building and maintaining proper places of living. The right not be discriminated against and be treated equally with other members of community means overcoming intolerance and eradicating prejudicial attitudes. The rights to have access to public services, to employment, to education, to health care all imply the direct involvement of territorial authorities, as does the whole panoply of social rights or economic rights linked to employment and work conditions, which have to be enforced at local and regional level.

Many of these rights are directly linked to spatial planning and cohesion within our communities and within our territories, the cohesion that is best achieved in a kind of environment – political, economic, social, cultural, ecological and spatial – that is conducive to realising human potential to the full. This is why the spatial dimension of human rights, which is the theme of our Symposium,

is increasingly finding its important place among the priorities of the Council of Europe Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. The realisation by citizens of their rights begins with the recognition of the central place of the citizen in our public action, his or her central place within a territory, which means making the concerns of our populations a priority in the territorial spatial planning.

This approach, in turn, requires a new, synergetic vision of “people and territories”, a vision based on both human and territorial dimensions as two integral parts of “territorial identity” – and a strategy for an interlinked human and territorial sustainable development, which is necessary to turn this vision into reality.

This “territorial identity” will be shaped by the environment in our communities, which I have just mentioned and which should be equal, sustainable and cohesive – an environment which integrates all aspects of every-day life of our citizens, an environment of equal opportunities in which they can exercise their rights freely and completely, including through spatial planning.

We in the Congress strongly believe that the path towards such an environment at territorial level lies through integration and inclusion. Local and regional authorities have a special role to play in this process, in overcoming the existing obstacles for integration and inclusion in society which are much too often rooted in prejudice, stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes in communities and even in administrative practice. We have to find adequate responses to these challenges by implementing measures, within our local action plans and inclusion policies, to make sure that all our citizens enjoy equal opportunities in our cities and our regions – within our territories.

To advance towards this goal, we in the Congress have oriented the overall axis of our human rights action at creating this “equal environment”, which would include an equal legal and administrative framework for all members of a community – equal protection of rights, equal access to public services, equal non-discriminatory treatment, equal job opportunities, and equal enjoyment of the urban and rural life.

It is in this spirit that we adopted, at the Congress’ plenary session in May this year, the new European Urban Charter: Manifesto for a new urbanity. The Manifesto lays down principles for building and managing an urban environment adapted to the modern needs of communities and covering the

various aspects of urban life – ecology, biodiversity, urban planning and development, sustainable consumption, public spaces, access to economy, culture, education and health care. It calls for building towns and cities in a way which would make them citizen-oriented, cohesive, knowledge-based and sustainable. The new Charter urges territorial authorities to place people, with all their multiple identities and cultures, at the heart of preoccupations in urban planning and development, paying particular attention to the needs of the most vulnerable.

The new Urban Charter is complemented by a number of recommendations, drawn up in the same spirit – on the “Child in the City”, on urban biodiversity, on services of general interest in rural areas, on integration and participation of young people at local and regional level, on responsible consumption, on adaptation to climate change, to name but a few. They all are part of our work on, and contribution to, territorial cohesion and spatial development on our continent.

Another important text adopted at the Congress’ session in May is the European Charter of Regional Democracy, conceived to supplement the European Charter of Local Self-Government as a similar treaty for the regional tier of governance. Apart from being the first legal text laying down the tenets of regional democracy, the Charter reaffirms respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity as one of its main principles, and offers a variety of models for regional autonomy, which could also be used in settling questions relating to territories and their status. But first and foremost, the new Charter will serve to preserve and enhance regional identity and development in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

These are, in a nutshell, the main axes of action pursued by the Congress in the field of territorial cohesion, spatial development and human rights at local and regional level, which are the three components of one holistic approach – the approach aimed at, as I said at the outset, establishing “territorial identity” of human rights-friendly communities by building an adequate, conducive environment while, on the other hand, enhancing the capacity of local and regional authorities for sustaining this work.

I am positive that our discussions today will make a valuable contribution to shaping this new approach, based on the new vision of “people and territories”.

Thank you.

Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS

Secrétaire exécutive de la CEMAT, Chef de la Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire, Conseil de l'Europe

Madame la Vice-Ministre,

Monsieur le Vice-Président du Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux,

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je souhaite tout d'abord remercier très chaleureusement les autorités arméniennes et tout spécialement le Ministère du développement urbain de l'Arménie pour leur accueil très chaleureux dans cette belle ville de Erevan.

Un très grand merci à Monsieur Vardan Vardanyan, Ministre du développement urbain, pour son hospitalité.

Un très grand merci également à Mme Ruzan Alaverdyan, Vice-Ministre du développement urbain et Déléguée de l'Arménie auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT, pour sa précieuse coopération depuis plusieurs années et son appui déterminant dans la promotion des valeurs humaines liées au territoire à l'occasion de cette rencontre.

Merci beaucoup également à Mme Naira Sarkisyan, Chef spécialiste du Département des relations étrangères du Ministère du développement urbain, qui nous a aidé avec beaucoup de compétence à préparer ce Symposium.

* * *

Le Conseil de l'Europe a pour mission de promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'homme, l'état de droit et de se pencher sur les grands problèmes de la société contemporaine. Le développement territorial durable est au cœur de ces enjeux multiples et complémentaires et je reprendrai chacun de ces termes :

1. **La démocratie** tout d'abord : la participation et l'implication des populations constituent la clé de voûte même de l'aménagement du territoire. L'adhésion, l'implication, le vouloir des populations sont essentiels pour conserver, gérer ou aménager nos territoires de manière durable.

Dès 1983, la Charte européenne de l'aménagement du territoire a attiré l'attention sur la nécessité d'une participation active des populations au processus d'aménagement du territoire. Les années qui ont suivi ont confirmé cette nécessité. La Recommandation Rec. (2002) 1 du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe aux Etats membres sur les Principes directeurs pour le développement territorial durable du continent européen a rappelé l'importance d'une participation effective de la société au processus d'aménagement du territoire.

Celle-ci a souligné qu'outre la participation des populations dans le cadre de projets locaux, régionaux et suprarégionaux, une participation de la société européenne et des acteurs socio-économiques, par exemple par l'intermédiaire d'organisations non gouvernementales, était nécessaire. Le consensus social est d'une grande importance pour le succès des initiatives aux niveaux local et régional et il crée un environnement dynamique pour les investisseurs et acteurs économiques extérieurs. La Recommandation a par ailleurs souligné que la participation des jeunes générations au processus de planification accroissait les opportunités pour la population de s'intéresser à l'aménagement de sa région et de s'impliquer de manière efficace et innovante.

2. Comment interpréter **la notion de droits de l'homme** ou plutôt de **droits humains** ? Au seuil de ce XXI^e siècle, il s'agit de reconnaître que les droits de l'homme tels qu'ils ont été définis dans les années 50 au lendemain de la deuxième guerre mondiale et tels qu'ils ont été inscrits et reconnus dans la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme ou la Charte sociale européenne, doivent progressivement s'ouvrir à de nouvelles préoccupations en tenant compte de ce qu'il est possible de qualifier de « dimension territoriale et patrimoniale des droits de l'homme ».

Ce concept doit certes être encore exploré et développé, mais comment ne pas prendre en considération le devenir du territoire, bien fini par nature et qu'il nous appartient de transmettre aux générations futures ? Comment ne pas tenir compte du devenir de notre patrimoine tant naturel que culturel, d'une valeur inestimable alors que trop souvent menacée de manière irréversible ? Nous nous devons ainsi de considérer ces nouveaux droits, mais aussi de nouveaux devoirs et la responsabilité qui nous incombe. La Convention européenne du paysage fait état des « droits et des responsabilités pour chacun ». Il s'agit, de manière collective, de veiller au devenir de nos territoires pour les générations futures : comment les protéger, comment les gérer, comment les aménager, comment les façonner en quelque sorte de la meilleure manière possible ?

3. Le Conseil de l'Europe a également pour mission de promouvoir ***l'état de droit***.

Trois recommandations du Comité des Ministres aux Etats Membres du Conseil de l'Europe expriment désormais une position commune des Etats membres de l'Organisation en ce qui concerne le territoire :

- la Recommandation Rec (84) 2 relative à la Charte européenne de l'aménagement du territoire (Charte de Torremolinos),
- la Recommandation Rec (2002) 1 sur les Principes directeurs pour le développement territorial durable du continent européen, et plus récemment,
- la Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 sur les orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Par ailleurs, la Convention européenne du paysage, traité international comportant des engagements pour les Etats qui l'ont signée et ratifiée, est un texte qu'il est possible de qualifier de la « nouvelle génération ». La Convention détermine en effet des axes de travail, les grandes lignes d'un programme d'action, qui constituent le fondement même de toute bonne gouvernance et sage gestion du territoire. De nombreux Etats ou régions d'Europe ont ainsi d'ores et déjà introduit ou complété leur législation afin de tenir compte de ses dispositions.

4. Le Conseil de l'Europe a pour mission de se soucier des ***grands problèmes de la société***. Lors du troisième Sommet de l'Organisation, les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernements de ses Etats membres se sont engagés à « améliorer la qualité de vie de [leurs] citoyens ». Dans le cadre de la partie du Plan d'action consacrée à la « promotion du développement durable », ils ont reconnu que le Conseil de l'Europe continuerait, sur la base des instruments existants, à développer et à soutenir des politiques intégrées dans les domaines de l'environnement, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire, dans une perspective de développement durable.

En 1984, la Charte de Torremolinos indiquait que l'aménagement du territoire

favorise l'amélioration du cadre de vie quotidien, qu'il s'agisse du logement, du travail, de la culture, des loisirs ou encore des relations au sein des communautés humaines et l'accroissement du bien-être de chacun par la création d'emplois et d'équipements économiques, sociaux et culturels répondant aux aspirations des

différentes couches de la population dont il assure, par le choix de leur localisation, une utilisation optimale.

La Convention européenne du paysage a également pour mission de se soucier de cette qualité de vie des populations. Ceci est inscrit dans son préambule même :

le paysage [...] est partout un élément important de la qualité de vie des populations : dans les milieux urbains et dans les campagnes, dans les territoires dégradés comme dans ceux de grande qualité, dans les espaces remarquables comme dans ceux du quotidien.

Il serait inapproprié de considérer que la qualité des territoires est un élément superflu, secondaire, accessoire ou encore un luxe. La qualité des territoires, l'attractivité des territoires, c'est précisément la vie : la vie écologique, la vie sociale, la vie culturelle et la vie économique, aussi.

Le territoire doit représenter le point de convergence, la pierre angulaire des quatre enjeux du développement durable. Territoire et Paysage, comme les deux faces d'une même médaille, sont en définitive le théâtre dans lequel nos vies se déroulent, le grand théâtre de la Vie.

Visions of Armenia for sustainable spatial development

Ruzan ALAVERDYAN

Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues:

Let me begin with a brief introduction.

While preparing my speech and I must confess, not only on this occasion, often a question strikes me: what is finally the most important problem which should be solved while initiating any activity that concerns our profession? To my mind, this is the solution to the formula of harmony – harmony between a human being and the nature, harmony in the relation of a human being with others alike him, harmony with oneself and within oneself.

God created the man by empowering him with soul and reason.

Thus, I decided to accompany my speech also with the word of my soul, by presenting a series of images, any fragment of which in my opinion is a perfect solution to the formula of harmony.

Before passing to the main topic, I would like to express my gratitude to the director of the national Museum-Institute of Architecture, affiliate to the Ministry, Professor Ashot Grigorian, for the preparation of the exhibit of Armenian highlands and its architecture. Now I will try to present you my vision of Armenia's sustainable development in the light of the motto of "The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of the territory" CEMAT Yerevan symposium.

Let me first inform you that recently a few fundamental documents were adopted in our country, that are connected to the topics to be discussed: to begin with just one clause from the RoA National security strategy adopted by the decree of the RoA President:

The Republic of Armenia attaches importance to sustainable urban development, including the creation of harmonious dwelling territory and support to equal spatial distribution of the population.

In spring 2008 the Armenian National Assembly endorsed the programme of the newly created Government, the priorities of which, inter alia, included

the sustainable spatial development. This is the reason, in particular, that the government will work out and implement targeted state-private programs to speed up the development of the Armenian towns and promote investments. The government plans to start the implementation of this targeted program from Gyumri, by further expanding this experience to other cities.

The program also includes the government policy priorities in the sphere of urban development:

First, special attention will be paid to overcome the disproportional spatial development, neutralisation of possible threats in the result of ungovernable urbanisation, creation and implementation of urban projects targeted to sustainable development of dwellings by investing multi-centric spatial development principles. The government will continue to take measures in order to prepare a full basis of national, regional and local spatial planning documents by ensuring vast public participation to the decision making process concerning the adoption of these documents;

Second, the government will continue to solve the problem of urban recovery of architectural, historical and cultural heritage of towns as an endogenous development stimulus to promote the uniqueness and attractiveness of dwellings, as well as the well-being of people and creation of new work-places.

Third, continuous measures will be taken directed to the improvement of investment climate and business environment, by maintaining the progressive speed of construction development and attaching more importance to the increase of both quantitative and qualitative criteria, and by promoting investment initiatives especially in poorly developed territories, in addition to other clauses.

It is important to note that issues of spatial development, planning and urban development are reflected also in RoA Government Action Plan 2008-2012 by the Revised Poverty reduction strategic program, etc.

Summarising what has been said, it should be noted that the planning of visions of the country, regions and communities should be based on economic and social development programs, the concrete implementation of which, in its turn, is not possible without understanding the criteria of spatial development. Thus the system of spatial development and planning functions, represented as a spatial vector of sustainable development, has an essential role and importance in continuous building of our future.

I would also like to highlight that currently, while discussing issues concerning the implementation of national policy, a special attention is paid to international experience and its implementation according to Armenian situation.

Issues of spatial development and planning have continuously been discussed and defined by Council of Europe several basic documents, the ideology of which directly derives from the system of values adopted by this organisation.

The “Guiding principles for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent” (Recommendation Rec.(2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States) is one of the basic documents which includes the main concept of spatial aspects of the Council of Europe policy and defines most of its elements. ‘Guiding Principles’ do not aim to define norms for organising territories. Their aim is different:

1. to highlight the spatial dimension of human rights and democracy;
2. to define means of spatial development policy, by which people residing in member states will be able to achieve the desirable living standards;
3. to find the equilibrium between the unification tendencies which are the result of globalisation, and the need of preserving national identity by implementing the principle of ‘unity in diversity’.

The implementation of the Guiding Principles must expand equally on national, regional and local levels.

Such a comprehensive inclusion immediately concerns the vital interests of state, society and individual, thus the agreement of these is closely connected both with subsidiary principles and rights of individual. In this respect, conditionally separating the two aspects of the above mentioned principles, the first which concerns individuals and institutes and the second which concerns the relationship between different management levels, I think it is noteworthy that the most important and perhaps most difficult task of spatial planning is to ensure the mutual agreement on the one hand between individual and the system and on the other hand between institutional structures of different levels.

The tool of objective implementation of spatial development is spatial planning, the result of which is the creation of future vision of the development of regions and dwellings-creation of the ‘a human being-nature-territory-time’ chain as one harmonious, complementary and dynamically developing system.

Perhaps it is difficult to find a more clear specification, than it is given in European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (Torremolinos Charter): ‘Spatial planning in each society is the reflection of economic, social, cultural and ecological policies.

It is at the same time a scientific subject, administrative practice and policy, created as a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach. (And I would add also an art). Spatial planning tries to minimise the clashes between the increasing demand in natural resources and the need of their preservation.

Human being and his/her well-being, as well as his/her interaction with the environment are at the center of spatial planning policy, the aim of which is to provide to the human being a living environment that is favorable for individual development – a quality life the proper environment.

Shaping a living territory and its realisation takes place in an environment created by urban planning. Developing and always being an important element of human civilization for ages, the urban planning has solved fundamental problems of shaping the hand-made environment.

Cultural living environments have a very important role for the creation of harmonious conditions for the spiritual development of the individual and the society. By reflecting the ideology of the era, spiritual, ethical and aesthetic fundamental values, those affect the shaping and development of person’s outlook during whole life.

Let us remember the well-aimed words of Winston Churchill, “first we shape our buildings and afterwards our buildings shape us.”

Territory, in fact, is a unique resource for any country, thus the main issues of its reasonable organisation comprise important elements of national policy.

From this respect, the European Landscape Convention, with its highlighted humanitarian character, brought new emphasis to the issues of interaction between territory and a human being.

According to the Convention “Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

For the purposes of the Convention the definition of the ‘landscape’ reflects the idea that during historical developments, landscapes are shaped as a single

entity, the natural and cultural vectors of which are perceived jointly and not in division.

Such an ideology to my mind is very dear to the Armenian mentality, which has got many expressions in different spheres of our ancient culture, and is especially vivid in the best pieces of Armenian architectural heritage. It is also especially important from the point of giving solutions to problems of spatial development of our country. The fact that Armenia was among the first states that ratified the Convention witnesses that our country has duly assessed the ideas contained in the Convention and has the firm will to pursue those.

The Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention adopted in February of 2008, is a very valuable input for the implementation of the Convention. It is already translated into Armenian and published. The Ministry has also worked on landscape planning division's prepared methodological guidelines included in Spatial planning documents. Both materials are available on the tables in the hall.

The standards of development and shaping of spatial systems first of all are defined by public relations in the given country and the relevant state policy.

Complex climate conditions and the soviet economy have led to an uneven territorial development in Armenia – on the one hand super concentration of the population in the capital, plains and separate plateau regions and on the other hand deserting and degradation of several dwellings.

In the result we have inherited a spatial system which is characterised by the development of unipolarity. More than the half of the Republic's municipal population, the most part of economic resources, central functions, the overwhelming number of important organisations, scientific and cultural objects are centered in Yerevan.

During the post Soviet era the new situation created in the country led to fundamental revision of spatial planning policy, obtaining fully different characteristics, which naturally are not typical to former societal relations. The reforms carried out in the country serve as a basis for such transformations of spatial systems, which will be in line with the new societal relations and ensure secure, balanced and sustainable development.

At the same time one should consider, that by shaping during decades, spatial systems have rather strong inert ion characteristics. Currently, the dangerous

tendency persists, according to which in the process of dynamic development mainly the capital and partially big cities are involved, while small and medium size towns and villages, with a few exceptions, are isolated from that processes, and importantly, such a situation is equally unwanted both for the center and for the suburb. Nevertheless our country has a big resource to reach the multi-centered development model to overcome the current inequalities of spatial development, long term enhancement of the repopulating system and its balanced and sustainable development.

The spatial development problems of the Republic are viewed, based on Armenia’s independence, geopolitical importance, self-sustainability of systems ensuring living, highlighting all the possible resources and the possibilities of their reasonable use.

Comprehension of the aspects of spatial planning is important for ensuring an effective and continuous sustainable development process, which is maximum defined, connected with concrete conditions and derives from present prerequisites. These problems and the measures directed to their solution are defined in the planning documents of national, regional and local levels, which constitute the basis for spatial development, in the result of complex assessment and systemic analysis of the present situation.

Thus the creation of a complete basis of spatial planning is the main prerequisite which should be unanimously valued as the basis and guarantee for implementation of spatial planning programs and management functions.

At the same time the above-mentioned considerations are closely interconnected and it is necessary to view them from the perspective of efficient realisation of efforts directed to increasing the competitiveness of the country, shaping favorable investment climate, creating new work places and ensuring social and engineering infrastructures for each member of the society.

Due to several important characteristics typical to Armenia and by putting those side by side, the development of spatial planning documents becomes more vivid.

Let me enumerate a few of them.

1. For the Republic of Armenia the present issue is important first of all in the context of its geopolitical position in the region. Nine of the regions of the Republic are close to border, thus one of the important directions of spatial

planning is to create the necessary preconditions and ensure harmonious life to ensure security and development of bordering regions.

Besides the need of solving interstate problems, spatial planning in this sphere includes also an element of shaping regional environment. The RoA law on bordering regions and other legal acts as well as the ‘European Outline Convention on Trans-frontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities’ which has been ratified by Armenia, are important legal tools to foster the dialog between neighboring countries, develop comprehensive cooperation and implement joint programs of bordering zone.

Naturally, from the perspective of efficient trans-frontier cooperation in the sphere of spatial planning it is important to take into account the openness or closeness of the bordering territories of neighboring countries, as well as the level of their utilization (resettlement system, number of the population, engineering and transportation, production and social infrastructures, etc.), preservation of interconnected landscape and cultural heritage, solution of ecological problems, prevention of natural and technological disasters, minimisation of their aftermaths and other circumstances. While realizing spatial planning functions in the mentioned sphere, one should take into account also the interests of third countries, relating to communication ties and other problems.

2. The need of consistent solution to spatial planning problems is conditioned also by the unique character of the natural complex of our country.

Only 56% of the overall territory of the Republic of Armenia is useful for resettlement. The rest are above of absolute marking of 2200 meters and not useful for settlement. The high mountainous and mountainous communities comprise about 40% of the communities of the republic, or 16.5% of the republic’s population and are included in the poorly utilised zones. Those are mainly located on the 1700-2200 m high mountainous plains and have sufficient reserve territories, big resource and environmental potential, however are characterised with poor engineering and transportation networks, poor settlement network, and low population density.

At the same time, the whole territory of Armenia, being situated in a seismological dangerous zone, is also characterised by external geological processes, especially is rich in slides. Among the dangerous geological processes the most disastrous by their range and effect are the slides, which are a source of a constantly developing and persistently expanding threat.

In the result of the research carried out in the territory of the republic it 2504 slides were discovered. They include about 1220 sqm surface which constitutes about 4.0% of the territory of the Republic. About 25.0% of the communities of the republic are situated in slide territories and a lot of sections of ways and railway are damaged in the result of slides.

The Armenian Government has adopted the “concept of managing the slide disaster” the aim of which is to implement the relevant management system and develop it, and the tasks are to create the legal, economic and methodological postulates, development and implementation of a targeted complex programme.

3. An important component of spatial planning is the preservation and rehabilitation of architectural heritage and historic and cultural environments of the cities as an important resource promoting the unique character of the dwellings as well as increasing the level of well-being of people and creation of new work places.

The spatial planning functions are anchored on the adopted principles of sustainable development, namely persistency, network principle of analysis, state government and self government bodies’ efficient cooperation, fostering of horizontal and vertical ties by ensuring mutual agreement between people interested in spatial planning. Moreover, in addition to the classical three folded structure of sustainable development, the forth, cultural criteria adopted by the Council of Europe is especially important for Armenia, the cultural heritage of which is represented as a high value of the oldest Christian country in the world and a vivid peculiarity characterising the Armenian identity.

4. From the perspective of creating preconditions for secure and normal development of dwellings, especially the creation of spatial planning documents of local level, namely general plans and zoning plans of the rRepublic’s main communities (dwellings) is deemed important. Finally people leave not in abstract territories, but in residual ones, thus the above mentioned documents, in addition to the problems highlighted above will largely facilitate also the realisation of local self-government institution, as in the circumstances of government decentralisation, all the permitting functions are confined to the community heads. Those have an important role also from the perspective of transparent urban planning functions, exclusion of subjective decisions, and promotion of investment processes in the sphere of construction. The formulation of those documents, being a compulsory authority defined by the

community law, in the context of not fully established institute of local self government and very often lack of financial resources, has become a difficult task to be realised while in lot of communities a non regulated construction takes place. In any case the problem is in the centre of the Governments attention today, and active discussions take place in this regard with a view of adopting reasonable decisions to the existing problems.

Dear friends,

Summarising the above-mentioned, I would like to highlight once more that it is not possible to solve problems of ensuring the compatibility of regions and dwellings and increasing their attractiveness, developing a favourable investment-construction market and other vital problems without duly assessing their spatial component. Only in the result of synergy gained due to systematic approach it is possible to reach the most important aim of sustainable spatial development, namely to shape a favourable environment for present and future generations and persistently improve the quality of life.

Thank you for attention.

First session/ Première session

Spatial planning and human beings/ Aménagement du territoire et êtres humains

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New landscape technics for an integrated planning

Riccardo LORENZI

Territorial Assessor of Pisa, Italy

In Italy we have come into a lot of heritage and excellence landscapes, surely one of the richest in the world. Nevertheless, in front of this extraordinary inheritance, we are positive to want and to have to preserve, we can make two very important observations. Firstly, it must be noted that all these heritage and (all) landscapes were born in the past, as a result of a way of living and territorial government which don't exist any more. In fact, it's evident how the new landscapes are not comparable to the new ones. Secondly, it can be understood that the modern planning instruments normally used to draw up town development plans, cannot assure a good outcome. It's a matter of fact: the old urban settlement rules operated well the new ones no.

Laboratorio del Paesaggio di Pisa (Landscape Laboratory in Pisa), a state machinery created by the local peripheral institute of the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (Italian Ministry of the Culture) together with Pisa's Universities and Search Centers (Università di Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore, Scuola Superiore S. Anna and in itinere CNR) actually based their last experimental research on the study of differences between old and new territory resources management and on the differences between old and new generated landscapes.

A work evidently aimed at finding new valid methods and working tools to make a good territory relief and project.

Modern planning technical limits essentially derive from an unbridled use of Geographic Informative Systems and from excessive territorial systems analyses, characterised by too many different disciplinary approaches, consisting of specialised studies and sectorial planning. We deceived ourselves that new technological instruments could resolve eventually our old problems caused by interdisciplinarity and complexity connected to territory. Well, we have seen that, in addition to very high prices and very long times such searches need, the extreme difficulty to speech and to communicate between experts of various disciplines still remains because of their different technical languages. Moreover also persist a substantial inability to synthesise too many data even within the single subjects. This way of proceeding cannot produce

anything more than limited or limiting results, breaking territorial integrity into an incoherent and striking fragmentation, which is well-emphasised by those grievous realities we are getting used to see. In fact an excessive size of data becomes illegible if we use only one map but too many maps cannot pursue a common result. Therefore, the social economic programming and town planning lines finish up by favouring the particular goals of the most powerful people instead of territory and inhabitants true necessities.

In order to obviate to this problem, we took cue from the Landscape European Convention and we tried to put into practice its contents. Thus, leaving from the ascertainment that landscape is the outcome of the way that man used to take advantage of the resources of the earth in the course of the time, we thought to use just the landscape as instrument of analysis of the territory. In particular, we thought to study the landscapes produced in various ages to understand the past urban settlement modality and, consequently, the mechanisms and so the rules of today's landscape reality through which it has been formed.

In fact a landscape, more than a picture, is a story; the story of the settlement history, which is incised on the surface of every land. There is always a direct and undeniable correspondence between the existing contexts and its events. Every site, in fact, reflects the result of precise choices man made in the course of centuries to give true answers to his own real needs. So landscapes have a structural origin but ephemeral, and they shaped and shape themselves as material realities, typified by four dimensions, the three of the space and the fourth of the time.

Each generation, each community cannot build new landscapes but thanks to his own knowledges and necessities and, therefore, they are not artificial backgrounds or set wings but, together with men who generate and use them, they are the true protagonists of life by their own history more than their appearance. To make a good landscape policy means to make a correct management of the resources that have their roots in the earth.

Since is the complexity of skills that conditions man's actions and changes their original way of living in the nature: that's why every existing landscape, always and however, is a cultural landscape. In fact, it's never built by a single man only: it's always the outcome of a group of people who live in the same place. So, when a whole community has the same way of thinking, of living, of working, even for a long time, landscape turns out to be the dominant and

identificative characteristic of the whole territory and of its dwellers. As much the single art object is the cultural expression of a single artist so landscape in any case is the cultural expression of a whole community.

So landscapes always have an exclusive and irripetibile originality and authenticity feature which can be considered as the most authoritative document of identity of a territory, image of its society, measure of its economy, mirror of its culture. In particular, at last, if a landscape maintains the traces of an antique civilisation, then it's recognised as a cultural heritage and, so it is, it must be protected.

That's way landscapes are so important and way it's a fundamental and a prior choice to be able to pick their value out to assure the right territory knowledge and governance. Only this evaluation allows us to know where the little meaningful places or the degraded ones can be modified and where we must conserve the cultural places.

Every landscape, strictly connected to the evolution of the man life, is always indissolubly tied not only to a place but even to the spend of the time. Therefore it's a mistake to consider only formal and visible aspect that derives from space dimension and appearance, as we often did and unfortunately we are often doing still. An eventual scientific landscape evaluation standard never will be arbitrarily tied only to the shape of things. Every landscape is the outcome of a historical process and thinking to be able to learn more about a territory by using its feature only would be as claiming to know a person by describing his photo on an identity card.

On the contrary, the rigorous and univocal datum on which we can ground an objective intimate knowledge of a place it's the history of what happened through landscapes evolution, natural or anthropic. In fact, although a landscape may be perceived in a different way by each man, it's equally true that concrete reality and the events which led to its formation constitute objectively an incontrovertible fact.

So learning to read a landscape means to understand and to recognise the relations system among space, time and functions that created it.

Actually unitary synthesis between history and geography landscapes don't involve only a meeting with space but also with time and and the measure of the history it's just time, so that the Laboratory of Pisa proposes to use it as instrument to study them in a complete and rigorous way. In fact every

landscape is a document written by history and only a critical reading of the incessant historical process constitutes the right way to know it. Therefore, landscape analysis is not reduced to a simple, even if careful, ability to observe sites. Just because human settlement is a long lasting process what we perceive at a single glance does not summarise in a complete way the true landscape meaning of what we see. In fact when we observe a context, at first sight we look at it in a moment, but it's evident that all we are looking at was created in the course of the time during a period that can be lasted even centuries. The instrument to value landscapes must be the dynamic study of the way through which reality has been gradually shaped during the time, instead of the arbitrariness and the personal taste in interpreting the traditional aesthetic typologies and categories. Every existing thing has a date of birth or a starting date, a lifetime or a lengthtime, and eventually an end too and so a passing from the world. Also a landscape dies and goes in degradation if the reasons that gave it life finish. This means that we always have in front of our eyes landscapes that have elements of various ages. Diachronicity, that expresses a different survival capability of the elements, implies a different way to be present in the same landscape.

And so to analyse a landscape means not only to understand where are and what shape have its elements but also when and why they were born. And just the different survival capability of the elements allowed us at last to elaborate and to innovate our job.

To put into practice this new dynamic method of territorial representation we cannot use static and limited instruments as the usual monothematic maps or as the Informative Territorial System layers. We tried so to define a new system of landscape techniques capable to give contextually more complex information regarding morphologic, functional, and chronological aspects.

The absolute lack of experiences in this field led us to extend to landscapes a sequence of concepts and survey techniques, of solid scientific tradition, normally used in other subject areas. As an example in architecture, if we want to make a monumental restoration project, we start with a critical relief of the existing structures and, using several colors, with the indication of the original elements and of the several historical construction phases. This work allows to put in evidence on a single map the structures dimensions and ages and, from the comparison of the whole, to characterise immediately the hierarchy of masonries and their value. It's possible, in this way, to go on elaborating the project, in the certainty to intervene in a correct manner and

in the respect of the most meaningful elements, by coloring still in yellow the previewed demolitions, and in red the eventual reconstructions. A simple analysis map and only one project design are sufficient to make us easily understand what we earn and what we lose. So we tried to apply the same critical historical technique to landscapes, with the opportune adaptations of scale and of complexity connected to a territorial vision.

A first result is represented by the so-called method of “stratigraphic survey of landscape” based on a historical mapping of the landscapes to be obtained by dividing the entire territory in closed areas, namely landscape *tesserae*, that are identified according to their origin times. In fact every tessera identifies not only the most important inner elements use but also how much time is that they are characterising and conditioning places.

Cliffs and rivers of geologic times, archaeological areas, medieval villages, renaissance farms and villas, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries olive and viny terracing, art nouveau neighbourhoods, secular natural parks, perennial meadows, modern agricultural cultivations, city peripheries, today’s industrial and trade areas, every existing element is characterised by a precise historical phase.

In this way we have a lot more than an ordinary ground use map because we can read in the same time also the weight and the meaning of the elements in the history. Permanence, in landscape stratigraphy, is landscape’s capability to conserve or to refurbish its function, that is means to recognise it a role, economic, symbolic, religious, imaginary, visual, a meaning that gives the reasons of its conservation in the time. This is the discriminating element to recognise the landscape value and quality.

The chronological phases to be considered are not generic but context-dependant, accounting for the specific characteristics of each landscape demographic, social and economic. In order to realise this operation materially it’s necessary to make the comparison among the historical cartography and the most recent aerial photographs, among photos on the field and all the iconographical and bibliographical sources. It’s useful to transcribe the data on a GIS model so that we can reconstruct the dynamics of the settlement process according to a chronological succession of phases, from the archeological areas of the most ancient times till the most macroscopic modifications of our days.

Last stratigraphy map itself, the most complete and present, eventually evidences the totality of the modifications over the entire space of time and

the complete consistency of the historical permanences in regard to the recent and very recent landscapes. Its writing, just as for architectural restauration, assumes the meaning of fundamental relief of the territory in its globality.

From the methodology of the stratigraphic excavation we can transfer in this analysis the possibility of adding value to the single landscape tessera by contextualising each of them in the wider picture and analytical review of the surrounding landscape. We do not simply declare that anything which is “old” is valuable and anything “new” is not. In fact the landscape analysis is not limited to the absolute valuation of every single landscaped tessera but, independently from the historical period, we give to each one a quality assessment on the base of a qualitative and quantitative comparison. It's important to emphasise that landscape reading is not limited to the study of the historical building patrimony but it's extended also to the open areas: we so can estimate the age and the characteristics of the cultivated wood species and forests, the modalities of the agricultural productions, the land arrangement, the works of hydraulic layouts, all the connected rural masonries coeval to buildings and the consistency and the spread of all the other meaningful elements, like water, beaches, rocks, gardens, that mark with their own presence the identity of the territory.

In this way the landscape stratifications map, proper cultural landscape map, recomposes in an unitary entity the two components of the built and not built thus as always they have been considered by man. Moreover the same map gives us the possibility to have a synthetic but rich view of the state of conservation and of the connections among the natural and anthropic resources existing on the territory.

We paid particular attention to choose the colours of the tesserae in order to facilitate the reading of the map. Starting from the most ancient white landscape tesserae of glaciers and rocks, present from the geologic ages, to the black of the modern industrial areas, through the chromatic band of the historical building, from the tinge of violet of the most ancient archaeology (ultraviolet) to the burning red of the contemporary building (infrared) to arrive to the natural colours of the green tones for the several types of vegetation, from the brown of the forests to the light green tonalities of the annual plants, to end with the blue of the water or the beige of the sand of beaches.

From the typical techniques of elaboration of the environmental mosaics the ecologists make, we can select all the fundamental characteristics inherent to

the conditions of the single tesserae, even if, evidently, landscape mosaics are quite different from the environmental ones. So we can study the form, the arrangement, the presence or less of underlying framework, the integrity, the modalities of fragmentation but, in particular, the processes to the margins of the tesserae. In fact these give us precious informations about the settlement expansion guiding lines, the exposed to the various types of risk areas, the archaeological or naturalistic interest sites to protect.

The critical areas are evidenced in yellow so that, in contrast with the red colours of the new expansions, the map recalls at a glance the critical chart of the yellows and the red ones of the architectonic restoration. Without considering the possibility, typical of every GIS, to recognise and to quantify all the existing superficial surfaces and to synthesise all the possible percentages and statistics.

To make a correct dating of the meaningful elements and to define the borders of landscape tesserae it's necessary to understand very well the dynamics of the historical process. This is possible only if we collect all the cartographic documentation and all the all the existing iconographical sources, ancient maps, prints and drawings, old cadastres and photographs, pre-war aerial photos, and we subject them to comparison with the most recent satellite surveys. Only in this way it's possible to see the different landscapes in the various periods and to understand the historical process dynamics.

This new landscape appraisal method is a new job instrument we must turn exclusively towards the past as a instrument that give us the possibility to grasp the true sense of history. It's a very important lesson we need if we want to make a correct territorial planning and not scenographic forecast of future landscapes.

Here therefore the change of method we propose: landscapist will be no more a landscape painter and not even a parks and gardens architect but an expert of the history of the places, a technical geographer able to use the historical acquaintance in order to characterise the resources and the limits of the territory.

The Laboratorio del Paesaggio has recently theorised the concept of "functional cartography", a new method of mapping the territorial data where the information of geographic type are not independent but expressed according to other dynamic parameters, as the evolution of time, the environmental

conditions, varying of the visibility points, that is in connection with the effectively forces able to modify the landscape.

Therefore, close to the traditional planning maps we've started using these new kind of maps we usually call “landscape maps” and in particular three ones we draw up together with the cultural landscape stratigraphy to assure an integrate planning: the potential biodiversity map, or nature map, elaborated according to the water quality and the amount present on the territory (finalised to the creation of an infrastructural system of green areas and corridors connecting natural parks and rural and forested areas), the energy map (in order to plan the quantification and the optimal exploitation of the renewable territorial resources for the clean-energy production – wind, biomass, solar, geothermal – in connection with the industrial and residential consumption of the resident population) and the third, the so called travel map, for the study of the visibility perceived from the most important access ways to the territory (in order to plan localisation of the environmental impact new settlements, industrial areas or aeolic sites).

We like to promote this new landscape science, not as formal values deference, but as structural element of primary importance for the history and the identity of people that must always be faced together with the complementary ecological component to form a correct environmental culture.

“Four maps and forty talks” is the slogan we use to explain how the technical aspects must however be faced with the population. As in the past, so in the future the role of the population will be determining in the way of constructing and/or to conserve the new and the old landscapes and the forms of the participated democracy constitute a binding necessity in order to assure a responsible landscape policy, just for its twofold historic cultural and ecologic environmental face.

Cultural landscape politics are placed thus also like element of social sostenibility in the right respect due to the past generations and in the consciousness of a right responsibility regarding the future generations.

Conclusions and proposals

Aïda ISKOYAN

Associate Professor of Juridical Sciences, Director of Scientific-Educational Center of Ecological Right to the Yerevan State University, Focal point of Aarhus Convention in Armenia, UNECE Expert

The Council of Europe aims to promote human rights, the rule of law and democracy. The CEMAT's aim could be considered as the promotion of "The right of European citizens to a sustainable territory".

The realisation of fundamental human rights stated in Universal Declaration of Human Rights requires specific and systematic work, the work of not only codifying human rights and freedoms in conventions and treaties but also of implementing them in our daily life, the work which must begin at local level. The rights to have access to public services, to employment, to education, to health care all imply the direct involvement of territorial authorities, as does the whole panoply of social rights or economic rights linked to employment and work conditions, which have to be enforced at local and regional level.

Many of these rights are directly linked to spatial planning and cohesion within our communities and within our territories, the cohesion that is best achieved in a kind of environment – political, economic, social, cultural, ecological and spatial – that is conducive to realising human potential to the full. This is why the spatial dimension of human rights, which was the theme of the symposium, is increasingly finding its important place among the priorities of the Council of Europe Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. The realisation by citizens of their rights begins with the recognition of the central place of the citizen in public action, his or her central place within a territory, which means making the concerns of populations a priority in the spatial planning. This approach, in turn, requires a new, synergetic vision of "people and territories", a vision based on both human and territorial dimensions as two integral parts of "territorial identity" – and a strategy for an interlinked human and territorial sustainable development, which is necessary to turn this vision into reality. Local and regional authorities have a special role to play in this process, in overcoming the existing obstacles for integration and inclusion in society.

Territorial cohesion, spatial development and human rights at local and regional level, which are the three components of one holistic approach – the

approach aimed at establishing “territorial identity” of human rights-friendly communities by building an adequate, conducive environment.

The aim of the Yerevan Symposium was to promote an integrated approach to regional planning, and good governance, and in particular to implement Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 on the Guiding principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent, adopted on 30 January 2002 by the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers, which states that “The Guiding Principles stress the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy”.

In terms of the proceedings and outcomes of the symposium the objectives can be considered justified.

Conclusions et perspectives

Anne BOUCHE-FLORIN

Président honoraire de la Société française des urbanistes – SFU

Les uns et les autres ont déjà remercié nos amis et collègues arméniens de leur accueil très chaleureux.

La visite d’hier nous a aussi permis d’illustrer certains aspect du sujet d’aujourd’hui : l’humain, l’humanité dans l’aménagement.

En effet, les intervenants ont insisté sur l’importance de la prise en compte d’expériences, sur le fait qu’une meilleure connaissance des uns et des autres permet de dépasser les peurs, intolérances mais aussi de s’inscrire et de s’identifier parmi les autres humains.

Le temps est nécessaire pour construire le territoire autour de l’humain et non le contraire : la démocratie locale, le partage du langage, la concertation. Le meilleur soutien donné aux territoires n’est pas tant celui des élus, des techniciens, mais bien celui des habitants. Le territoire est aménagé pour une meilleure qualité de vie des humains et doit se faire avec la participation active des personnes vivant sur nos territoires. Notre responsabilité est probablement d’insuffler et de mettre en valeur.

Le Conseil de l’Europe, tous les trois ans, demande aux Etats de dresser un bilan des processus de participation, ce résultat est consultable sur le site Internet du Conseil de l’Europe. Si nous voulons que les humains soient plus encore au cœur des territoires, il nous faut intensifier le débat public mais aussi développer nos échanges d’expériences réussie et manquée. La connaissance est nécessaire.

Une réelle participation nécessite de développer l’éducation à la participation dans le respect des cultures. De mobiliser les personnes pleines de ressources humaines. Au titre des perspectives il nous faut intensifier le partage d’expériences, très concrètement, les expériences positives ou négatives, afin d’en tirer tous les enseignements.

Ainsi que Cristina Storelli nous y a invités, que le territoire soit écrit comme une partition de musique en mouvement, le meilleur moyen est d’y mettre l’humain au centre.

Second session/ Deuxième session

Spatial planning for human beings/ Aménagement du territoire pour les êtres humains

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Human rights and sustainable spatial development

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What is the relationship between spatial planning and human rights? Though this question may seem highly theoretical at first glance, closer analysis will reveal that there are in fact a number of ways in which public policies in the area of territorial planning and development and the imperative of respecting the fundamental rights of human beings are interrelated. This paper seeks to explore the link between the use and development of the territory and the realisation and protection of human rights, based on an examination of a number of important legal and policy documents in both fields. It does not aim at exhaustive treatment of the subject, but only highlights some of the key issues which deserve due consideration in the formulation and implementation of land-use planning and territorial development policies.

General principles recognised in declaratory instruments of the Council of Europe and the United Nations

When the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) adopted the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter in Torremolinos in 1983, it duly recognised the human development rationale of spatial planning in the following terms:

Man and his well-being as well as his interaction with the environment are the central concern of regional/spatial planning, its aims being to provide each individual with an environment and quality of life conducive to the development of his personality in surroundings planned on a human scale.

In endorsing the Torremolinos Charter and recommending its principles and objectives to its member states as a basis for their national policies, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe stressed the need to ensure that “principles governing the organisation of space (...) are not formulated solely on the basis of short-term economic objectives without due consideration for social, cultural and environmental

factors”.¹ Though this recommendation, adopted in January 1984, predates the emergence of the concept of sustainable development in policy discourse, the approach to spatial and regional planning based on “new criteria (...) in keeping with economic, social and environmental requirements”, which it advocates, effectively amounts to a sustainable development approach *avant la lettre*.

The Charter itself lists four “fundamental objectives” of regional/spatial planning which are consistent with those of sustainable development as currently understood, ranging across its three pillars: (i) balanced socio-economic development of the regions; (ii) improvement of the quality of life; (iii) responsible management of natural resources and protection of the environment; and (iv) rational use of land. Though it contains no explicit reference to human rights, it stresses the need for democracy and public participation in regional and spatial planning policies at all levels.

Building on the Torremolinos Charter, the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, adopted by CEMAT in September 2000 and subsequently endorsed by the Committee of Ministers in a recommendation of January 2002,² articulate the link between spatial planning, sustainable development and human rights more explicitly. To quote their terms, these Guiding Principles set out a “concept for sustainable development” and “stress the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy”. They are presented as a blueprint for “Europe-wide cooperation aimed at creating a regionally-balanced and sustainable Europe”, taking into account “in accordance with the concept of sustainability, (...) the needs of all the inhabitants of Europe’s regions, without compromising the fundamental rights and development prospects of future generations”. More specifically, their objective is “to define spatial development policy measures through which people in all the Member States of the Council of Europe can achieve an acceptable standard of living”, by “bringing the economic and social requirements to be met by the territory into harmony with its ecological and cultural functions”.

1. Recommendation No. R (84) 2 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter, 25 January 1984. The European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter, adopted by the 6th European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) at Torremolinos, Spain, in May 1983 (hereafter referred to as Torremolinos Charter), is appended to this Recommendation.

2. Recommendation Rec(2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the Guiding Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent, 30 January 2002. The Guiding Principles, adopted by the 12th session of CEMAT at Hanover, Germany, in September 2000, are appended to this Recommendation.

Neither the Torremolinos Charter, nor the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development spell out the relationship between spatial planning and human rights. The primary purpose of spatial and regional development, according to both policy documents, is to plan and organise the use of the territory and its resources in such a way as to meet the economic and social needs of its population. These human needs are referred to in terms such as the achievement of “an acceptable standard of living” or the “improvement of the quality of life”, terms which are also used in international instruments concerning economic and social rights. Thus, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognises everyone’s right “to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and the continuous improvement of living conditions”.³ The European Social Charter refers to a “decent standard of living” in the context of workers’ right to a fair remuneration.⁴ The concept of “quality of life” extends the range of human needs to be met beyond the basic necessities of food and shelter, to include well-being and an environment conducive to personal development. Indeed the Torremolinos Charter refers to “improvement in the quality of everyday life, in respect of housing, work, culture, leisure or relationships within human communities, and the enhancement of the well-being of each individual through the creation of jobs and the provision of economic, social and cultural amenities”. Thus defined, the objectives of spatial planning are related not only to the realisation of economic and social rights, but also encompass a cultural and environmental dimension.

The link between environmental protection and human rights was first explicitly recognised in the 1972 Stockholm Declaration, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,⁵ which proclaimed “the fundamental right to (...) adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being”. Its preamble furthermore affirmed that protection of the environment is “essential (...) to the enjoyment of basic human rights – even the right to life itself”. Though these provisions do not directly recognise the right to a healthy environment *per se*, they amount to an indirect recognition of such a right, by acknowledging

3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, New York, 16 December 1966, art. 11.

4. European Social Charter (revised), Strasbourg, 3 May 1996, art. 4, <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/163.htm>

5. Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, 5 June 1972, reprinted in *International Legal Materials* (1972), p. 1416.

environmental quality as a prerequisite for achieving adequate conditions of life and full enjoyment of fundamental human rights. In language that is strangely reminiscent of the Torremolinos Charter, though less explicit than the Stockholm Declaration as regards human rights, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development⁶ states in its Principle 1:

Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

This provision articulates an anthropocentric rationale for sustainable development, implicitly linking it both with fundamental human rights as the right to health and the right to an adequate standard of living – or, arguably, the right to work –, and with the conservation of natural resources. Principle 3 of the same Declaration, in turn, links sustainability with intra- and intergenerational equity by providing that “the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations”. Similar concerns are expressed in the Guiding Principles where they refer to the need to avoid “compromising the fundamental rights and development prospects of future generations”.

In this age of globalisation, environmental as well as human rights considerations inevitably call for an extension of both the temporal and geographical horizon of spatial development policies, as the natural resource needs of regions with high levels of economic development increasingly affect land use patterns in other areas of the world, well beyond national boundaries. Thus, unsustainable patterns of production and consumption in some countries and regions are having a serious impact on the state of the environment, the availability of natural resources and development prospects in others, as has been shown through the application of novel concepts such as that of “ecological footprint”. This is a method used to measure the area of biologically productive land and water that is required to provide the resources consumed and absorb the wastes generated by a given human population. Through this method, it is possible to determine whether this population is effectively using an excessive amount of “environmental space” relative to the natural biological productivity and carrying capacity, or “biocapacity”, of the land normally available to it. According to a recent study on the ecological footprint of the European Union and its Member States, published by the

6. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992, UN Doc. A/CONF.151/5/Rev.1, reprinted in *International Legal Materials* (1992), p. 874.

World Wide Fund for Nature, “the average footprint of Europe’s citizens is more than twice Earth’s available biocapacity per person, and about eight times that of such low-income countries as Mozambique or Pakistan.”⁷ This study categorises most of the Member States of the EU as “ecological debtors”. In a way, countries like these, whose development patterns result in a large ecological footprint exceeding the planet’s average biocapacity, are determining not only the use of their own territory, but also, indirectly, the territorial development of other areas from which they draw their resources. In so far as this affects the development prospects of the populations living in those areas, it raises serious human rights issues.

According to the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1986,⁸ “development policy should (...) make the human being the main participant and beneficiary of development” and aim at “the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals”. This is to be achieved, *inter alia*, by the elimination of “obstacles to development”, as well as by ensuring “equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources”. Looking at territorial and human development in terms of human rights implies due consideration of the necessary social and environmental conditions of “equality of opportunity for development” as a right of each individual. The common ecological heritage is unquestionably one of the “basic resources” that are essential to human well-being and to which the Declaration requires that equal access opportunities be guaranteed to all. Unsustainable production and consumption patterns based on the excessive appropriation and consumption of natural resources undermine “equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources” and, therefore, the prospects of securing civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all.

Sustainable spatial development is clearly related to the achievement of second-generation economic and social rights as well as third-generation solidarity rights such as the right to a healthy environment and the right to development. In addition, the formulation and implementation of spatial planning policies also involves issues of democracy and respect for civil and political rights, as has been noted by CEMAT and the Committee of Ministers. The latter, in the preamble of its Recommendation No. R(84) 2, expressed its conviction

7. *Europe 2007: Gross Domestic Product and Ecological Footprint*, WWF European Policy Office, Brussels, 2007.

8. United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/128, 4 December 1986.

“that all European citizens should have the opportunity in an appropriate institutional framework to take part in the devising and implementation of all regional/spatial planning measures”. The Torremolinos Charter itself stresses that regional/spatial planning should be a democratic process, “conducted in such a way as to ensure the participation of the people concerned and their political representatives”. Likewise, the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development call for “increased involvement of citizen and societal groups in spatial development planning”. Moreover, the Charter refers specifically not only to the importance of public participation but also of access to information, where it states:

It is essential that the citizen be informed clearly and in a comprehensive way at all stages of the planning process and in the framework of institutional structures and procedures.

Having examined the basic principles on which the concept and policy objective of sustainable spatial development is based – as enunciated by the Torremolinos Charter and further elaborated in the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development – with a special focus on their human rights dimension, we shall now address a number of international legal instruments at the European level which are particularly relevant for the implementation of this objective and underpin a rights-based and sustainable approach to territorial development.

Relevant provisions of European regional conventions in the field of human rights and environmental protection

As is well-known, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) and its additional protocols do not contain any specific provisions concerning environmental protection or territorial development. Nevertheless, it has been recognised in the case-law of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights that certain kinds of environmental impairment with harmful consequences for individuals resulting from particular uses of land, may constitute a violation of other human rights protected by the Convention, such as the right to respect for one’s private life and home, or even the right to life.⁹ The most important cases considered so far concerned environmental nuisances and risks

9. See European Court of Human Rights, Judgment of 9 December 1994, *Lopez Ostra v. Spain*; Judgment of 19 February 1998, *Guerra et al. v. Italy*.

associated with transport or waste management infrastructures as well as certain industrial activities.

In Europe, air pollution and noise caused by transportation are now regarded as a major public health issue, especially in urban areas. According to the WHO's European Regional Office, the number of adult deaths linked to chronic exposure to atmospheric pollution caused by traffic in European cities is estimated at about 80,000 per year, and the risks of respiratory symptoms are about 50% higher among children living near very busy roads than those living in areas with little traffic. The level of indirect mortality from motor vehicle exhaust fumes is similar to the number of victims of road accidents. Moreover, transport, and particularly road traffic, is the main cause of human exposure to background noise in Europe; the WHO estimates that the proportion of the European population exposed to high noise levels harmful to health rose from 15% in 1980 to 26% in 1990.

In view of this situation, the Ministers and representatives of European member states of the WHO responsible for transport, environment and health adopted a "Charter on Transport, Environment and Health" in London on 16 June 1999, in which they expressed their concern "that current means of transport, which are dominated by motorised road transport, have substantial adverse impacts on health".¹⁰ The Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development elaborated by CEMAT expressly recognise the sensitive nature of the planning and siting of transport infrastructure from the viewpoint of sustainable development and environmental protection: "A true pan-European transport policy is all the more urgent as traffic congestion reaches unacceptable levels (...) and pressure on the environment does not seem to be decreasing. (...) In this respect, the growth in trade between areas that are geographically remote from each other makes a review of the organisation of transport systems necessary". The Guiding Principles specifically call for "integrated strategies taking into account the various transport modes and – on an equal basis – spatial planning policy" and for "encouraging more environment-friendly modes of transport".

Many cases considered by the Commission and the European Court of Human Rights concern noise pollution suffered by people living near airports. In 1980, the Commission declared complaints from local residents under Article 8 of the Convention admissible. It accepted that, in principle,

10. WHO Doc. EUR/ICP/EHCO 02 02 05/9 Rev.4.

significant noise pollution could affect a person’s physical well-being to the extent that it impairs his or her private life. However, it also accepted that interference in the exercise of the right to respect for one’s home and private life could be justified by the general economic interest served by the operation of an airport, and that there was no violation of Article 8 of the Convention provided that the principle of proportionality had been respected in weighing different interests.

In the most controversial case concerning Heathrow Airport, however, the Court concluded that Article 8 had been violated, finding that the United Kingdom had permitted an increase in the noise pollution produced by night flights without giving serious consideration to the impact of this increased pollution on local residents’ sleep, and without seeking the least detrimental solution in terms of human rights. In this case, the Court first held that the country’s economic interest had not been properly weighed against the rights of the applicants, who were victims of the pollution.¹¹ However, this judgment was overturned on appeal by the Grand Chamber of the Court, whose majority, after scrutinising the national decision-making process leading to the decision to allow increased night flights, ultimately found that the defendant state had not exceeded its ‘wide margin of appreciation’ in balancing the applicants’ rights against the economic interests at stake.¹²

The siting of waste treatment installations has always been a controversial environmental and land-use planning issue, especially where such infrastructures are located near residential areas and in densely populated regions. In certain cases, human rights violations have been found to result from the way in which such installations have been authorised by public authorities and operated by public or private operators. One of the early environmental cases considered by the European Court of Human Rights concerned serious nuisance from a waste-water treatment plant built in the city of Lorca in Spain to treat effluent from a number of tanneries. In this case, the Court found Spain guilty of violating Article 8 of the Convention owing to a lack of measures to prevent environmental conditions adversely affecting the quality of life of a person living near the plant in question, recognising that “severe environmental pollution may affect individuals’ well-being and prevent them

11. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 2 October 2001, *Hatton et al. v. United Kingdom*.

12. European Court of Human Rights (Grand Chamber), judgment of 9 July 2003, *Hatton et al. v. United Kingdom*.

from enjoying their homes in such a way as to affect their private and family life adversely, without, however, seriously endangering their health.”¹³ A more recent case arose from a complaint brought against Italy by a person whose house on the outskirts of Brescia is located 30 metres away from a plant for the storage and treatment of industrial waste which started operating in 1982. The activities of the plant were first licensed by the regional authorities in 1989, seven years after they had actually begun. No prior environmental impact assessment had been carried out. This provisional permit was renewed in 1994 and again in 1999, the latter administrative decision providing for an *a posteriori* environmental impact assessment. Notwithstanding the fact that this decision was found to be unlawful by Italy’s supreme administrative court, the competent authorities took no action to suspend operation of the facility, but instead granted its private operator a new permit in 2004. The European Court of Human Rights ruled that Italy had violated Article 8 of the Convention because the applicant’s “right to respect for her home was seriously impaired by the dangerous activities carried out at the plant built thirty metres away from her house” for many years, and “the procedural machinery provided for in domestic law for the protection of individual rights, in particular the obligation to conduct an environmental-impact assessment prior to any project with potentially harmful environmental consequences (...) were deprived of useful effect in the instant case for a very long period”.¹⁴

The most serious case concerning the human rights implications of waste disposal operations was decided by the Court in 2002. It arose out of an accidental explosion of methane gas in a municipal waste landfill located adjacent to a densely populated suburban slum in Turkey, which resulted in substantial loss of life and property. The Court found Turkey had violated the right to life of the slum residents who lost their lives when their homes were buried in a landslide caused by the explosion of methane that had built up in the landfill, as a result of the decomposition of the untreated waste. It ruled “that a violation of the right to life can be envisaged in relation to environmental issues, (...) liable to give rise to a serious risk for life or various aspects of the right to life”¹⁵. The Court held that the Turkish authorities had violated Article 2 of the ECHR by failing to take the necessary measures recommended

13. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 9 December 1994, *Lopez Ostra v. Spain*, para. 51.

14. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 2 November 2006, *Giacomelli v. Italy*

15. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 18 June 2002, *Öneriyildiz v. Turkey*

by technical experts to remove the methane, stabilise the landfill and inform the shanty town’s inhabitants of the serious hazards to which they were exposed. More generally, the case of this uncontrolled landfill, where municipal waste from the city of Istanbul was dumped, highlights the serious environmental management problems caused by unplanned urban development and the lack of suitable infrastructure to treat urban waste in an environmentally sound manner. The lack of a proper environmental and spatial planning policy resulting in the presence of a serious environmental, health and safety risk in the vicinity of dwellings tragically illustrated the way in which environmental hazards are often transferred to marginal areas and imposed on the most disadvantaged populations, which are least equipped to protect themselves, even to the extent of directly threatening these populations’ right to life. Yet the need for proper coordination, through regional/spatial planning policies, of “the distribution of population, (...) habitat, (...) and waste disposal” was already stressed in the Torremolinos Charter twenty-five years ago.

Other cases concerning conflicts between the right to respect for one’s home and private life and environment and planning policies have involved chronic pollution or the risk of serious accidental pollution associated with certain industrial activities. In a 1998 judgment on a complaint made by people living near a chemical production plant entailing major accident hazards in Italy, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that even merely depriving a person of “essential information” concerning the nature and extent of an industrial accident hazard in his or her immediate environment, to which he or she and his or her family are exposed, could constitute a violation of that person’s right to respect for his or her private and family life.¹⁶ A more recent judgment concerned the situation of a person living in local council housing near a large steel production complex in the town of Cherepovets in Russia, in an area in which the maximum permissible limits for several toxic air pollutants established by domestic law were frequently exceeded as a result of the steel plant’s emissions. The applicant was actually exposed to a serious health hazard, and her requests for resettlement in an environmentally safe area addressed to the municipal authorities had been ignored. Due to the difficult housing situation and the applicant’s limited resources, she had no other option but to stay in the polluted area, which had actually been declared

16. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 19 February 1998, *Guerra et al. v. Italy*, para. 60.

a “sanitary security zone” by the Russian authorities, implying that it was legally deemed unfit for habitation. According to the Court’s judgment:

The State authorised the operation of a polluting plant in the middle of a densely populated town. Since the toxic emissions from this plant exceeded the safe limits established by the domestic legislation and might endanger the health of those living nearby, the State established through legislation that a certain area around the plant should be free of any dwelling. However, these legislative measures were not implemented in practice. (...) Furthermore, although the polluting plant in issue operated in breach of domestic environmental standards, there is no indication that the State designed or applied effective measures which would take into account the interests of the local population, affected by the pollution, and which would be capable of reducing the industrial pollution to acceptable levels”.¹⁷

In those circumstances, Russia was found to be in breach of Article 8 of the Convention by reason of its “fail[ure] to strike a fair balance between the interests of the community and the applicant’s effective enjoyment of her right to respect for her home and her private life.” This case provides a rather extreme example of an irrational spatial planning policy which had failed to ensure proper coordination of sectoral policies “in the organisation and development of large urban and industrial complexes”, to quote the Torremolinos Charter, with serious consequences for individual rights.

Several of the above-mentioned cases under the ECHR actually involved serious risks to human health, which were equated by the Court with violations of the first-generation rights protected by Article 8 of the Convention. However, the European system for the protection of human rights also includes a specific provision protecting the right to health, i.e. Article 11 of the European Social Charter, which requires its Parties “to take appropriate measures designed *inter alia* (...) to remove as far as possible the causes of ill-health”.¹⁸ This provision was recently found by the European Committee of Social Rights to have been violated by Greece in two regions of the country where lignite is mined on a large scale and burned as fuel in a number of electric power plants.¹⁹ Both the mining operations and the combustion of lignite for the production of electricity are causing serious air pollution by suspended particulates, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and other air pollutants hazardous to human health.

17. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 9 June 2005, *Fadeyeva v. Russia*

18. European Social Charter (revised), Strasbourg, 3 May 1996, art. 11.

19. European Committee of Social Rights, decision of 6 December 2006, Complaint No.30/2005, *Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights v. Greece*.

The Committee, after detailed consideration of relevant domestic and European legislation and factual information submitted by the complainant NGO and respondent government, came to the conclusion that the measures taken by the Greek authorities to limit the health impact of the activities in question were insufficient, that there was “clear and unambiguous” evidence of health effects on the inhabitants of the affected areas, and that “Greece has not managed to strike a reasonable balance between the interests of the persons living in the lignite mining areas and the general interest”.²⁰ More generally, the Committee affirmed in its decision that the right to the protection of health as laid down in Article 11 of the European Social Charter includes the right to a healthy environment and that the measures to be taken by states pursuant to this provision “should be designed, the light of current knowledge, to remove the causes of ill-health resulting from environmental threats such as pollution”.²¹

According to the Guiding Principles, sustainable spatial development should aim not only at the reduction of environmental harm resulting from pollution, with consequent risks for human health, but also at enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural heritage, recognising that these “contribute not only to properly balanced ecosystems but also to the attractiveness of regions, their recreational value and the general quality of life”. It is now well-recognised that the conservation of nature and biological diversity are important for human well-being, as the reference to “the general quality of life” implies. Accordingly, the human rights dimension of environmental protection and sustainable spatial development is not only a matter of “environmental hygiene”, to quote the terms of Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A healthy environment involves more than ensuring environmental conditions which are not detrimental to human health; balanced territorial development should result in an environment that is adequate for human *well-being* as well as health. The special bond between man and the natural environment is acknowledged in the 1982 World Charter for Nature, which affirms that “civilisation is rooted in nature (...) and living in harmony with nature gives man the best opportunities for the development of his creativity, and for rest and recreation”.²² From this perspective, the conservation of nature becomes a condition of human well-being and acquires a human rights dimension.

20. *Ibid.*, paras. 200, 221.

21. *Ibid.*, paras. 195, 202.

22. United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/7, 28 October 1982.

However, this particular aspect of sustainable spatial development is not adequately protected by the current provisions of the ECHR, as the European Court of Human Rights so far has not recognised that the deterioration of nature and biological diversity can amount to a violation of the rights protected by Article 8 of the Convention. In a case concerning the destruction of a coastal wetland on a Greek island as a result of planning decisions and construction permits designed to promote tourist development which had been declared unlawful under domestic law by the Supreme Administrative Court of Greece but nevertheless been implemented by the local authorities, the European Court rejected the claim under Article 8 brought by the owners of a house in the vicinity of the wetland area. According to the Court, the applicants had failed to demonstrate “the existence of a harmful effect on [their] private or family sphere and not simply the general deterioration of the environment”. The damage to the wetland was not of such a nature as to be able to affect the claimants’ own rights, though the judgment further notes, in a rather surprising *obiter dictum*, that the Court’s legal assessment may have been different “if, for instance, the environmental deterioration complained of had consisted in the destruction of a forest area in the vicinity of the applicants’ house, a situation which could have affected more directly the applicants’ own well-being”.²³

Disputes concerning nature conservation measures most frequently come before the European Court of Human Rights as a result of complaints brought by land-owners who consider their property rights have been violated by government measures restricting the free use of their property in the interest of the protection of species or habitats. Such claims are generally based on the right to respect for property established by the first additional Protocol to the ECHR. On the whole, however, the Court has accepted that such measures may be duly justified under the provisions of Protocol No. 1 allowing states to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest. Thus, the Court’s case-law recognises that the conservation of biological diversity is a legitimate public interest which may justify restrictions on the exercise individual rights, but has not yet gone as far as to positively *require* parties to the ECHR to take nature conservation measures in order to protect fundamental human rights. It should be noted, however, that two other Council of Europe conventions impose positive duties in this field to their contracting parties: the 1979 Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife

23. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 22 May 2003, *Kyrtatos v. Greece*, para. 53.

and Natural Habitats²⁴ and the European Landscape Convention, signed in Florence in 2000.²⁵ However, neither of them contains any explicit reference to human rights, though the latter recognises the social and cultural dimension of landscape protection in its preamble, “acknowledging that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere”, and makes provision for public participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies.

Of particular relevance to the achievement of the objectives of sustainable spatial development is the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to the 1991 Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context.²⁶ This Protocol was negotiated by the contracting parties to the Espoo Convention and opened for signature at the ‘Environment for Europe’ pan-European ministerial Conference in Kyiv in May 2003. Though signed by 37 states of the UNECE region and recently approved by the European Community,²⁷ the SEA Protocol has not yet obtained the required number of ratifications for its entry into force. Yet its implementation would contribute significantly to ensuring the sustainability of regional/territorial development policies in Europe, as it requires its parties to carry out an SEA in accordance with the procedure set out in its provisions for plans and programmes which are prepared or adopted by public authorities in a wide range of sectors with important environmental and territorial impacts, including agriculture, forestry, energy, mining, transport, waste management, tourism, and, more generally, in the area of regional development, town and country planning or land use. When such plans or programmes “set the framework for future development consent for projects” with potentially significant impacts, the SEA process mandated by the Protocol shall ensure that “the likely significant environmental, including health, effects of implementing the plan or programme and its reasonable alternatives” are

24. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Bern, 19 September 1979, available at <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/104.htm>

25. European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20 October 2000, available at <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm>

26. Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, Kiev, 21 May 2003, available at <http://www.unece.org/env/eia/documents/legaltexts/protocolenglish.pdf>

27. Council Decision 2008/871/EC of 20 October 2008 on the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the 1991 UN/ECE Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, OJ No L 308, 19.11.2008, p. 33.

properly identified, described and evaluated, with the participation of the public concerned, before its approval by the competent authority. The SEA Protocol's requirements with respect to access to information and public participation are fully consistent with the participatory approach to planning advocated by the Torremolinos Charter and the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development.

Whereas the SEA Protocol directly addresses regional development and spatial planning programmes at the national or sub-national level, another international legal instrument elaborated within the framework of the UNECE, the 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters,²⁸ which is in force since 2001, mainly concerns decision-making at the project level. It applies to a wide range of industrial, agricultural and infrastructure projects likely to have significant environmental effects and guarantees citizens a number of procedural rights that must be respected by public authorities when deciding whether or not to authorise these projects. As the preamble to the Aarhus Convention states, "citizens must have access to information, be entitled to participate in decision-making and have access to justice in environmental matters" in order to "be able to assert" their right to live in a healthy environment and to "observe" the associated duty "to protect and improve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations". The purpose of the procedural rights of access to information, public participation in the decision-making process and access to justice guaranteed by the provisions of the Convention is clearly set out in Article 1, which states that its aim is "to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being". The Aarhus Convention is the first multilateral treaty on the environment whose main aim is to impose obligations on states in respect of their own citizens. As a result, this treaty bears close similarities to international legal provisions on the protection of human rights.

In practical terms, the Aarhus Convention requires its Parties, in response to requests from any member of the public, and without the latter having to state any particular interest, to make available information on the environment held by public authorities, subject to a limited number of exemptions that

28. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, Aarhus, 25 June 1998, available at <http://www.unece.org/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf>

may be invoked on grounds of public interest. The Parties must also take steps to collect and disseminate a whole range of information on the condition of the environment and activities and measures likely to affect it. The provisions on public participation in decision-making processes require the Parties to implement procedures enabling members of the public to obtain information and to assert their interests where public authorities are considering whether to permit specific activities that may have a significant impact on the environment. Measures must also be taken to enable the public to participate in the preparation of plans and programmes relating to the environment, and in the preparation by public authorities of regulations and other generally applicable, legally binding rules that may have a significant impact on the environment. Last but not least, the Convention guarantees access to review procedures in the event that public authorities fail to comply with their obligations in respect of access to information and participation in the decision-making process. The public must also have access to administrative and judicial procedures to be able to challenge acts and omissions by private individuals or public authorities that contravene national legal provisions on the environment.

The affinity between the Aarhus Convention and some of the rights guaranteed by the ECHR has been duly recognised by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in a recommendation on environment and human rights adopted in 2003, in which it called on governments of member states to “recognise a human right to a healthy, viable and decent environment, including the objective obligation for states to protect the environment, in national laws, preferably at constitutional level”, and furthermore specifically recommended that the Committee of Ministers “draw up an additional protocol” to the ECHR “concerning recognition of the individual procedural rights, intended to strengthen environmental protection, as set out in the Aarhus Convention”.²⁹ The European Court of Human Rights itself has also acknowledged the importance of the Aarhus Convention from a human rights perspective by referring to it in some of its recent judgments and decisions.³⁰ The Convention, which has been ratified by most member states of the

29. Recommendation 1614 (2003) on environment and human rights, 27 June 2003, paras. 9(b) & 10(a) (emphasis added).

30. European Court of Human Rights, judgment of 10 November 2004, *Taskin et al. v. Turkey*, para. 99; European Court of Human Rights, decision of 28 March 2006 (admissibility), *Collectif national d'information et d'opposition à l'usine Melox – Collectif stop Melox et Mox v. France*, p. 11.

Council of Europe, provides an important instrument for the implementation of the procedural rights of public participation in decision-making and access to information, whose significance in the context of spatial planning has been recognised by CEMAT ever since the Torremolinos Charter.

Conclusions

Though the relevant European-level policy instruments concerning spatial planning and sustainable territorial development rarely make explicit reference to human rights, the analysis in this paper has shown that there are nonetheless multiple links between the use and development of the territory and human rights protection. These links actually span across all three generations of human rights. As spatial planning is an important aspect of democratic governance at the regional and local level, the effectiveness and legitimacy of decision-making in this area is dependent on respect for civil and political rights, and, in particular, on appropriate guarantees of access to information, public participation and access to justice. Ensuring the fundamental right of respect for individuals' home and private life requires adequate environmental conditions, which it is one of the objectives of spatial planning to achieve. Overall, spatial planning and territorial development policies are aimed at creating appropriate conditions for the achievement of human well-being and quality of life, and thus at contributing to the realisation of economic, social and cultural rights. Finally, securing this aim not only for present but also future generations and for humankind as a whole requires a global and long-term perspective in which spatial planning is viewed as one of the instruments designed to promote the achievement of third-generation rights such as the right to a healthy environment and the right to development.

La dimension temps: la planification et les êtres humains

Cristina STORELLI

Architecte, Atelier du Paysage Bellinzona, Suisse

Résumé

Le temps s'accompagne avec l'espace. Les êtres humains vivent dans l'espace et bougent dans le temps. Le temps peut être mesuré mais aussi observé, par le rythme, le soleil, le pas, les transformations, les réactions chimiques, la musique (le sonore), la marée...

On peut appliquer le facteur temps à des représentations théâtrales, aux horaires (de travail, de parcours), à la mobilité, à la vie, à l'évolution... Tout cela se retrouve dans le quotidien, dans la ville, la campagne, au bord de la mer, dans tous les pays (paysages). Le temps est la quatrième dimension de l'urbanisme et de l'architecture.

Est-ce que l'on peut accélérer ou freiner le temps des transformations, des déroulements, des procédures de planification, de la dégradation ?

J'assume la ville en espace sur lequel expérimenter les considérations que je vais traiter parce qu'elle est à tout effet le lieu (l'espace) dans lequel vivent le plus grand nombre des êtres humains, et où ils cherchent les réponses à leur questions. Et où l'être humain se sent citoyen responsable à travers la démocratie participative. Si je dois trouver une nouvelle dimension je chercherai la dimension humaine. Et je l'applique naturellement à la ville.

Conclusions and proposals

Konstantin ANANITCHEV

Expert of the Council of Europe

Dear Chairpersons,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is not easy to conclude on such a broad topic, like it is not easy to provide for spatial planning matching all the needs of human beings. If we try to cover any certain aspect of the subject, for example, “planning for provision of human rights” it won’t become easier to conclude.

Discussing the subject, all of you were quite emotional today. So was I. And I am thankful to those who added to the reports and tried to reveal new aspects of the problem. It was a great pleasure to listen to the reports – all of them sounded convincing and constructive.

Reporting on human rights and sustainable spatial development, Mr. Marc Pallemmaerts gave us a broad scope of legal activities that are desirable in spatial planning aimed at human values.

And the report on requirements for spatial planning for present and future generations made by Mrs. Cristina Storelli was not only precise, but poetical as well.

So far, here are some remarks I would like to present instead of global conclusions.

First and foremost, we can see today that, when it comes to issues of human rights, it is more expedient to operate with landscape, than with area. As landscape is a visual manifestation of spatial organization, it always reflects results of human impact exerted on territory including those which could not be prognosticated in course of traditional surface (planimetric) planning.

We exert impact on territory and landscape in order to create a better living environment. In this connection, we assess their quality in terms and units of human comfort or discomfort.

Landscape itself does not create or eliminate human rights. It can only favour or hamper them. So far, quality of any man-made landscape must be assessed or re-assessed from the standpoint of human rights. This is the first of the two main criteria (the second one can be called as “the rights of Nature”) for justification of any changes planned.

At the moment, it is impossible to unify and even indicate all human rights to be considered. Basically, they can be united in three main groups in accordance with the imperative formulated by British philosopher John Locke three centuries ago: “Each person has right (1) to life, (2) to freedom, and (3) to property”.

I think that most of rights mentioned in today’s reports and discussion, could be successfully included into the three groups mentioned afore, if, for example, we understand the right to property as the right to enjoy material values offered by a certain landscape including those not be owned privately (access to national parks, museums, public transport, etc.). If a proposed change of landscape violates any right without adequate compensation in another right(s), it shall be canceled or postponed.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Third session/ Troisième session

Landscape as human perception of the territory/ Paysage et perception humaine du territoire

Chairs/ Présidents

Enrico BUERGI

*Former Chair of the Conference of the Council of Europe
on the European Landscape Convention/
Ancien président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe
sur la Convention européenne du paysage*

Pavlina MISIKOVA

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for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP)
and to the European Landscape Convention/
Représentante de la République slovaque auprès du Comité directeur
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Moderators/ Modérateurs

Mireille DECONINCK

*Representative of Belgium to the Steering Committee
for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP)*

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*Doctor of Biological Sciences, Agency for Programme implementation of
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The results of Landscape Planning project on lake Sevan basin

Hovik SAYADYAN

Associate Professor in Forestry and Departments, Head of International Department of Armenian State Agrarian University

Foreword

Lake Sevan basin is one of unique places not only for Armenia, but also for all Caucasian region and World. Lake Sevan is one of the largest high mountainous lakes of the world, natural miracle for Armenia not only for pure blue water, but also for abundant solar radiation, beautiful landscapes and mountain fresh air. Lake Sevan freshwater is the single potential source for drinking water not only for Armenia, but also for the region. It has also great recreational potential. Despite such importance of lake, its basin and surrounding landscapes continuously are not used in an efficient way, which conditioned the contemporary situation in the watershed as “region of ecological and social-economical problems”.

Despite the fact that lake Sevan and its basin are studied quite intensively till now it was not possible to create appropriate management system and some mechanisms for the effective utilisation and conservation of natural resources of lake and the whole basin. A large number of international projects and state programs unfortunately didn't bring any essential changes. The cause for this could be absence of interested and agreed common approaches between state, NGO, scientific, regional, local and other institutions.

Landscape planning as an effective management instrument with system approaches to problem solution very well recommended itself in Germany and in Russia (particularly in the basin of lake Sevan) and could be applied for the solution of lake Sevan problem. It's evident to guess that successful solution of lake Sevan problem could be developed only on the base of scientific-approved long-run complex program, which will take into account all branches of economy and will exclude all harmful human impact consequences on natural resources.

Legal aspects of lake Sevan conservation

The principal document for the creation and realisation of landscape framework plan is “Law on lake Sevan” signed by 15 May 2001, some other laws, as well as normative-legal documents, that regulate nature conservation and utilisation of natural resources. As specially protected area “Sevan” National Park (NP) has buffer zone, which surrounded the area of NP and where economic activities are allowed if it doesn’t hinder normal development and functioning of ecological system of specially protected areas.

According to the first part of “Law on lake Sevan” central ecological zone, ecological zones of direct and indirect influences are established.

The central zone of basin watershed is counted the territory of “Sevan” NP, where important task is restoration and conservation of lake Sevan natural ecosystem status. The zone of direct impact includes watershed basin, which is the next to central zone and extends to watershed boundary and where any kind of activity influence on hydro-physical, hydro-chemical, hydro-biological, sanitary-toxicological, hygiene and other quantity and quality characteristics of lake Sevan and inflowing rivers. The zone of indirect influence is the whole territory of Republic of Armenia outside of lake Sevan basin watershed, which possibly impact on lake. The goal of delineation of the zone of indirect influence is prevention from harmful impact on lake Sevan.

The state policy on restoration, conservation, reproduction, natural development and utilisation of lake Sevan ecosystems are realized according to schedule and regulation that were established by Complex program of lake Sevan.

The annual program and activities for lake Sevan are decided by Government and are depicted in Annual program for lake Sevan.

The chapter 6 of law is devoted to the lake Sevan protection system, where as one of main instrument is previewed “Landscape planning”. It’s written, that landscape and urban development plans are confirmed on the base of ecological and nature conservation expertise, nature utilisation expertise by corresponding authorities.

Thus landscape planning and landscape plan in the “Law on lake Sevan” are key understandings and instruments for the effective management of lake Sevan basin. Two other important documents also have direct impact on effective territorial planning for lake Sevan basin:

1. "Sevan" NP management plan, prepared in 2006 in the framework of World Bank project "Natural resources Management and Poverty Reduction 2002-2008". This management plan preview concrete activities and means for 2007-2011 period.
2. Urban development plan for Gegharquniq region (marz) from 2003 prepared by Ministry of Urban development for coming 15 years.

Short description of territory and lake Sevan problem

Lake Sevan basin is situated in Gegharquniq region the surface of which constitutes 5348km² (18% of country area). According to the census from 2002 population constitutes 278.6 thousand people, density-52 person/ km², which 2.5 times is less from the average characteristic of country. Gegharquniq region includes the following districts- Gavar, Sevan, Martuni, Vardenis and Chambarak.

Lake Sevan basin after its potential opportunities for economic development plays important role in the country. The following industrial branches are developed- machinery, mining, construction materials, light and food. The main industrial branch of region is agriculture, particularly the production of wheat, potato, vegetables and livestock breeding. The region has also gas pipe and network of high voltage electric lines.

On the territory of Sevan basin one could easily delineate the following landscape zones: I-shoreline areas that appeared after artificial lowering of lake level (1897-1916); II-Middle height mountain steppe (1916-2300m); III-Middle height sparse forest (1950-2300); High mountainous meadow (2300-3500), V-High mountainous sub-nival (3500 and higher).

In the period of Soviet Armenian authority establishment the energetic base and irrigation system, which were the backbone of national economy, were absent. The only solution for these problems served water resources of lake Sevan. In following years thanks to new energetic sources and implementation of new irrigation systems the amount of water use from lake Sevan considerably decreased. In 1962 it was decided to keep lake level on 1898m height. In order to increase lake level it was decided to dig underground water tunnel under Vardenis mountains and by that system use the waters of Arpa and later Vorotan rivers. Already starting from 1960s the quantity and quality of lake Sevan water considerably worsened due to intensively developed agriculture, industry and absence of purification installations. The problem of lake became as problem of watershed basin.

In 1978 “Sevan” NP was established (it was the fourth NP in former USSR after Lakhema (Estonia), Gauya (Lithuania), and Latvia) in order to mitigate and control anthropogenic pressure on the lake. But unfortunately it didn't work properly due to absence of effective management approaches.

The principal problems and conflicts on the territory of planning

The lake Sevan problem is the most important ecological and social-economic problem of Armenia. The lake degradation could cause serious problems related to unpredictable changes of surface and underground water, aridization of region, loss of potential drinking water source, as well as loss of valuable biodiversity, particularly migratory birds. The principal problems of basin are:

- pollution of lake and rivers,
- erosion and loss of soils,
- disappearance of natural water reservoirs,
- the impact of global climate change,
- loss of biodiversity,
- land-use conflicts in the basin of lake Sevan.

The goal of LP for the lake Sevan basin

The principal goal of LP for lake Sevan basin is processing of means and recommendations for the protection and improvement of quality and quantity of freshwater resources in the lake and provision of regulated and environmentally friendly recreation and tourism. The other important goals are processing of concepts and recommendations for ecologically oriented land-use, biodiversity conservation and sustainable social-economic development on the base of existing state and international normative-legal base.

Algorithm of conducted studies

For the achievement of main goal should be solved the following inter-related tasks:

- water protection zoning around lake Sevan, as normative-legal base for the conservation and improvement of water quality and quantity,
- zoning of lake Sevan basin based on ecologically oriented land-use for the long-run rest, recreation and tourism,

- processing of concepts and recommendations for the territory social-economic development through conservation of biodiversity and nature protection regime of land-use.

The technology for the composition of landscape framework plan of 1:100000 and 1:200000 scales previewed 5 stages:

- preliminary (inventory),
- assessment (expert),
- processing of goal concepts on natural resources utilisation for separate natural environment,
- processing of integral goal concept for principal directions of activities and means.

These stages are done in strict succession, when each following stage is originating from the previous one. Together with fundamental materials from different agencies satellite images, as well as topographic maps of 1:50000 scales were used. The following tasks have been used in order to bring all available spatial information to the common format:

- reference of satellite images and remotely sensed information to the topographic base were realized in ArcGIS environment,
- reduction of electronic maps to a single cartographic projection,
- formation of stylistic unity of attribute information,
- digitalisation of paper and expeditionary maps in ArcGIS environment,
- Comparative analyse of different maps and their further edition by involvement of natural observation data.

For the analyses in the following stages the following natural components have been identified:

- the contemporary land-use of lake Sevan basin,
- social-economic development,
- the principal conflicts and legal bases for their resolution,
- geomorphology and hydro-geology bases of lake Sevan basin,
- surface and underground water,
- soils,
- climate and atmosphere,
- biotopes, species and specially protected areas,
- landscapes.

The LP stakeholders and carriers

LP stakeholders and carriers are very different interested sides: Ministry of Nature Protection (Biological resources management agency, Administration of “Sevan” NP), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Territorial Development, Ministry of Social Security, Ministry of Sport and Youth; Regional Administration (Nature Protection and agriculture agency); all local communities, republic and regional public and non-governmental organisations.

The success of landscape-planning work is depending on regular information provision and awareness increasing within large public through press and means of mass media. It’s also important to involve large public in different stages of landscape planning and permanently inform them about already made decisions.

Component assessment

Component assessment was realised on the base of main natural components: biotopes, water, climate, soils and landscapes through the categories “Significance” and “Sensibility”. Based on already worked criteria and by adding local particularities lake Sevan basin was classified and mapped for all natural components separately.

Component goals

On the base of component assessment were worked component territorial goals. It was marked out three main goal types: conservation (oriented on conservation of existing natural environments), development (oriented on territorial development) and improvement (complex means on territorial improvement).

Integral goal concept on territorial use

On the base of component goals maps of separate natural components use, as well as social-economic, anthropogenic and natural conflicts maps (Fig.1) were processed integral goal concept of territorial use by three categories: conservation, development and improvement.

The principal directions of activities and means

The principal types of activities and means were processed on the base of use goals and development of concrete territory and recommended correlation between goal types and means. The map of main activities and means was composed on the base of integrated goal maps by involvement of auxiliary materials (Fig.2).

ПРИРОДНЫЕ И АНТРОПОГЕННЫЕ КОНФЛИКТЫ В ПРИРОДНЫХ КОМПОНЕНТАХ

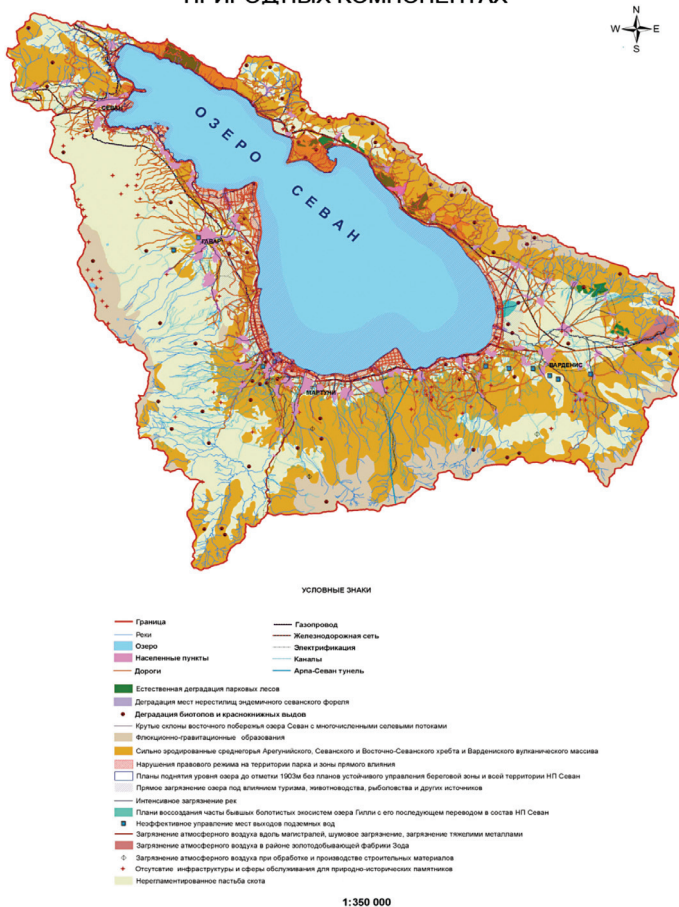


Fig.1 Natural and anthropogenic conflicts in natural components of lake Sevan basin

ОСНОВНЫЕ ЦЕЛИ И МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ

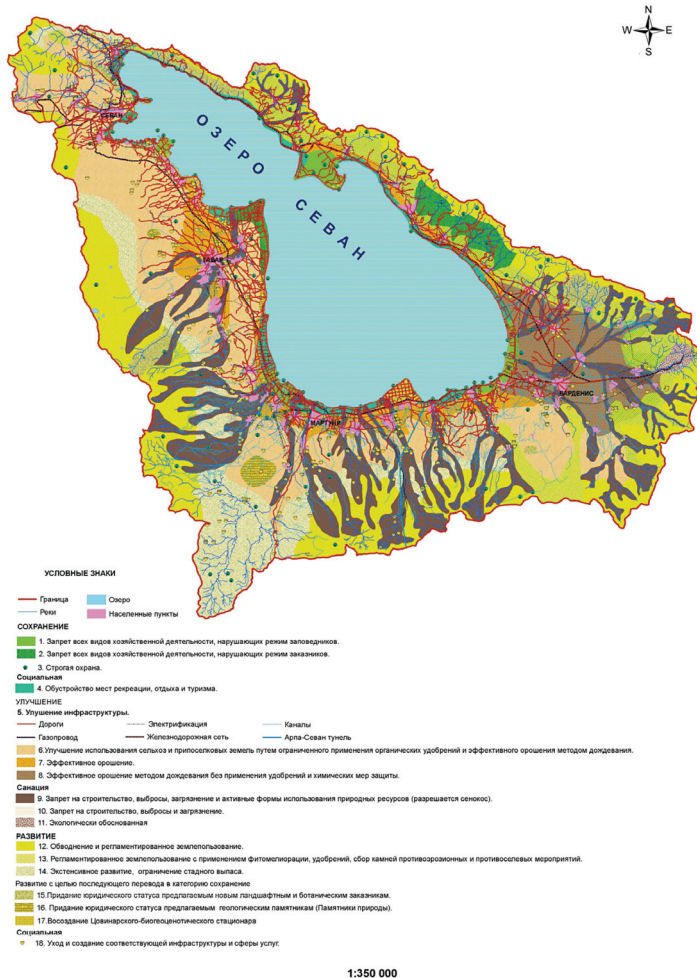


Fig.2 The main goals and means in lake Sevan basin

Conclusions

Landscape framework plan of lake Sevan basin is the first similar experience in the Republic of Armenia. Despite the fact that Armenia still in 2003 signed and in 2004(1/7/2004) ratified European Landscape Convention and in some

legal documents, e.g. “Law on lake Sevan” (from 2001) directly told about the importance of implementation of “Landscape Planning” for the effective territorial organization and nature conservation, till now landscape-assessment and planning works in Armenia were not carried. In this respect the presented project was first such kind of experience to prepare landscape framework plan, which has huge theoretic, methodological and practical meaning for the development and dissemination of landscape planning concept itself.

Within this landscape framework plan for lake Sevan basin on the base of already processed methodological recommendations by German and Russian colleagues were analyzed natural and anthropogenic systems, assessment of natural components through “significance” and “sensibility” and worked out natural-anthropogenic and legal conflicts. On the base of integrated component goal developments and conflicts were processed integral goal development. As the last result were worked out general means and activities for concrete components and for concrete goal targets. Through the work special accent were put on legal bases, existing urban development plans, “Sevan”NP management plan, that was created within WB project and on specially protected territories. The other important accent in this work was “attachment” of concrete activities and means to the concrete organizations with concrete responsibilities and rights.

This landscape framework plan gave possibility to show in general the steps and activities, which are necessary to carry for the clean water quantity and quality conservation in the lake, as well as promotion to tourism development and organization of recreation without any damage to valuable biotopes and surrounding environment. For the more concrete activities and means there should be carried more detailed work and involvement of new materials and more detailed products. Particularly very important significance could have the following works by application of landscape planning: water conservation zoning for the lake Sevan by involvement of Arpa and Vorotan rivers basin (the zone of indirect influence on lake Sevan); creation of plan for the sustainable shore management on 1:25000 scale for the development of tourism and recreation; application of LP in the process of creation new specially protected areas, etc.

Thus the concept of landscape planning might and should become as one of principal instruments for the effective territorial organization of concrete geographical unit, region or country. This necessity particularly is demanded nowadays, in the era of globalisation, where new approaches are working out

for the social-economic development of country and region, are creating new unions, joint trans-boundary and national specially protected areas, as well as networks of bio-reserves.

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L'expérience de la Vénétie dans le cadre de l'identité historique et culturelle du territoire

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Le paysage d'eau, élément fondamental de l'identité de Venise

La forme prise par Venise et les techniques de construction qu'elle a adoptées sont le résultat d'une adhésion profonde à l'environnement et au paysage lagunaire qui, en même temps, ont été gouvernés et forgés par la recherche constante d'un équilibre qui les préserve.

Chaque paysage est innervé de dynamiques qui le transforment continuellement ; de tous, le paysage d'eau est le plus instable. Sa perception mobilise toute la sphère sensorielle : l'ouïe, avec le son de l'eau et du vent, l'odorat, avec l'odeur du saumâtre, la vue, avec une immersion dans la lumière ainsi qu'une moins grande disponibilité de points de repère sûrs et stables. Il est la dimension de la fluidité continue, du changement, qui rappelle, dans le mythe, le primordial indéfini, où se situent des destinations et des îles lointaines tout aussi errantes ; il pousse à la pérégrination, à la recherche d'un ailleurs continu. L'eau de la lagune, circonscrite de lidos, conserve ces influences. En elle, les populations qui s'y sont établies eurent des barrières et des défenses contre l'illimité, consolidèrent les berges, tracèrent le contour des espaces pour les besoins de la pêche et de la récolte du sel, rendirent moins illimité le paysage d'eau qui, pour eux, devint *oikos*, maison.

Dans la langue vénitienne, il y a des termes qui gardent, dans leur sonorité même, quelque chose du lent écoulement lagunaire et d'autres qui rappellent les valeurs identitaires liées au travail et au savoir raffiné millénaire qui ont modelé le paysage d'eau, fruit de la nature et de l'artifice, dont l'extraordinaire beauté, expression de valeurs locales, est, en même temps, apanage de l'humanité tout entière.

Il peut s'avérer intéressant, pour la constitution d'un *Inventaire des paysages*, de considérer les toponymes, en tant que catégorie totalement particulière d'*Indicateurs de paysage*, porteurs de fortes valeurs identitaires, en mesure d'activer des cartes perceptives des dynamiques du territoire et, d'une manière

analogue, de confronter les termes utilisés par la population locale pour décrire la morphologie du propre paysage et les activités qui y sont liées. Termes et toponymes, sondés dans leur apparition, leur modification, leur disparition, avec significations, signifiants, son, musicalité, peuvent restituer des cartes qui rendent évidents aussi les aspects non plus perceptibles du paysage, en augmenter la connaissance et en favoriser la synthèse interprétative.

Certaines observations de Gaston Bachelard, dans son ouvrage *l'Eau et les Rêves*, sont suggestives : l'eau est la substance changeante qui donne forme aux rêves ; on n'adhère esthétiquement qu'aux paysages déjà vus dans le rêve et, en mentionnant Tieck, l'unité d'un paysage s'offre comme la réalisation d'un rêve souvent rêvé.

De l'adaptation à l'environnement naturel découle le choix des solutions formelles avec lesquelles Venise revêt ses rêves de beauté et d'affirmation. Les expressions artistiques et architectoniques développées se distinguent par la légèreté : dans la peinture, la couleur prédomine sur le dessin, dans l'architecture, les vides sur les pleins. Cette tendance à l'immatériel se transfère dans les mêmes modèles avec lesquels la Sérénissime construira sa propre suprématie politique, fondée davantage sur un vaste réseau d'entrepôts et d'escales, que sur de réelles conquêtes territoriales.

La vocation de Venise comme lieu de contact entre les peuples

Une forte propension au dialogue, à la tolérance, à l'ouverture culturelle caractérisent l'histoire de la Sérénissime. Ces attitudes ont fait de la cité de la lagune un lieu international où de nombreuses communautés étrangères ont trouvé hospitalité et résidence stable, laissant des témoignages significatifs de leur présence. Parmi ces dernières, la communauté grecque, la communauté hébraïque, la communauté arménienne à laquelle, au début du XVIII^e siècle, la Sérénissime donna l'île de San Lazzaro, devenue le siège du monastère mékhithariste, encore aujourd'hui un point de référence international pour la culture arménienne.

Le territoire vénitien, de sa situation géographique, mais également, de son héritage historique, est de manière, lié à différentes macro-zones et macro-régions : la zone adriatique; celle plus vaste, méditerranéenne; la zone de l'Europe Centrale; le versant occidental italien et européen.

Le langage de l'architecture vénitienne, exporté et diffusé dans les lieux d'escales, dans les bazars de la Méditerranée, dans l'arrière-pays vénitien et

dans les territoires limitrophes, rend évident le réseau de diverses relations survenues au cours de l'histoire et redonne le sens d'une plus vaste identité "diffuse", nourrie d'échanges commerciaux, culturels, d'emprunts de syntaxes architectoniques et de l'utilisation de matériaux.

Les éléments naturels, historiques et culturels du territoire, symbole de l'identité de la Vénétie

La Vénétie se distingue par une grande richesse et une grande variété géomorphologiques : presque tous les paysages y sont représentés, de la montagne, aux collines, à la plaine, aux rivières et aux lacs, jusqu'aux lagunes et au littoral marin.

Ce territoire a été modelé par l'action millénaire de l'homme, qui l'a constamment modifié. A côté des paysages totalement « naturels », n'étant peut-être désormais représentés que par l'incomparable beauté des sommets des Dolomites, on trouve, sur l'ensemble du territoire régional, des témoignages archéologiques paléo-vénitiennes, grecques et étrusques ; y sont gravés et reconnaissables, grâce à leurs structures régulières, les signes de la bonification de l'époque romaine, ainsi que son réseau routier, les résultats des bonifications bénédictines, le paysage agricole des villas vénitiennes, des terrassements, de l'archéologie industrielle, des centres historiques et des cités fortifiées, qui constellent, par leur présence, l'ensemble de la région.

Avec l'annexion graduelle de la terre ferme, à partir du XIV^e siècle, d'autres éléments identitaires prennent une plus grande importance, tels que l'amour pour la campagne, en réalité toujours demeuré apaisé comme une latente nostalgie dans le for intérieur de ceux qui s'étaient réfugiés dans la lagune et qui avaient suppléé au désir de verts paysages en cultivant les espaces insulaires, en particulier ceux des îles de la Giudecca et de Murano où, au cours du XV^e siècle, se situent les premiers cercles humanistes, prototypes de l'établissement de villa et de la civilité qui s'irradiera de celle-ci.

La villa vénitienne, à la fois demeure aristocratique et centre d'organisation de gestion agricole, avec l'ensemble de ses dépendances, constitue le système territorial probablement le plus représentatif de l'identité vénitienne, celui qui le plus concourt à en dessiner le paysage. Sa diffusion s'intensifie surtout à partir du XVI^e siècle. En elle, se condensent les valeurs, quelquefois antithétiques, telles que l'amour pour la vie sobre et pour l'agriculture, chers à Alvise Cornaro ; ceux pour l'*otium* humaniste ; l'amour des arts ; l'insouciance

dispendieuse de la saison de la villégiature, si bien interprétée par Carlo Goldoni. En plus d’être un élément ordonnateur de l’aménagement agricole historique, sa valeur esthétique contribue à la définition formelle du paysage. Andrea Palladio et le palladianisme la rendront célèbre et l’exporteront dans le monde entier. Justement les villas de Palladio, dont on commémore cette année le cinq-centième anniversaire, font l’objet actuellement d’un projet spécial de la Région de la Vénétie, consacré à sa préservation et à sa mise en valeur.

Un autre grand système de biens territoriaux représentatif de l’histoire et de l’identité vénitienne est celui des nombreuses cités fortifiées, que la Région de la Vénétie s’engage à soutenir, au moyen de l’appui fourni à l’Association des villes fortifiées de la Vénétie (*Associazione delle Città Murate del Veneto*), à laquelle la Région adhère et par une loi régionale qui finance les interventions de restauration, d’entretien et de valorisation.

Les villes fortifiées sont apparentées aux cités utopiques. La cité qui se ferme, se protège avec des murailles et des tours, remplace la nature primitive d’origine par une nature toujours plus artificielle et socialement élaborée. Elle devient le siège d’un développement toujours plus articulé.

Comme le souligne Sergio Bettini, le signe des murs, outre à établir la défense de l’installation, représente, dès les temps plus anciens, un fort signe identitaire dans la conscience des habitants, qui identifie un espace sacré, à l’intérieur duquel se déroule la vie civile, outre auquel la nature est indomptée. Tel un très vaste témoignage iconographique, l’espace renfermé dans les murs ne peut pas être, par exemple, contaminé par des actions violentes, qui ont tendance à survenir hors de ce dernier.

Les valeurs identitaires dans le processus de planification territoriale de la Vénétie

Dans sa complexité, le paysage constitue, pour la planification territoriale et paysagère de la Vénétie, l’élément porteur sur la base duquel prévoir et sur lequel construire les lignes futures de développement territorial.

Le processus de planification ne peut bouger que par l’identification des valeurs identitaires qui se condensent dans les paysages de la Vénétie, pour procéder à une gestion optimale du territoire.

La Région a, en effet, entrepris un parcours cognitif unitaire des aspects variés du paysage, écologiques, naturalistes, historico-culturels ; les analyses

suivantes orientées à en décrire les dynamiques constituent la prémisse pour une interprétation critique visant à l'attribution de valeurs et pour la définition du degré d'intégrité des ressources du paysage.

En Vénétie, sur la base de ce parcours, ont été identifiés 39 cadres homogènes se distinguant par une précise et reconnaissable identité, fondée sur les rapports environnementaux, perceptifs, historiques, culturels et fonctionnels qui, ensemble, concourent à une représentation holistique du paysage.

De ce cadre détaillé, formé par la mosaïque de la perception des identités partagées, par l'interprétation des cultures des populations et par les valeurs symboliques dont les paysages sont porteurs, découlent l'individualisation des objectifs de qualité paysagère qu'on se propose d'atteindre dans le processus de planification et les directives conséquentes pour les poursuivre.

La phase actuelle du modèle d'établissement vénitien

Le modèle d'établissement vénitien se base, historiquement, sur un polycentrisme diffus, qui s'appuie sur un vaste réseau de centres historiques de grandes et de petites dimensions.

Les résultats de la croissance économique appliqués à ce modèle d'établissement ont produit, déjà à partir des années soixante du siècle dernier, une prolifération progressive de périphéries, de bâtiments industriels et de centres commerciaux, jusqu'à en arriver, dans la zone de la plaine, presque à former une unique « ville diffuse », en produisant la perte de la reconnaissance de la structure réticulaire polycentrique.

La Région de la Vénétie participe pleinement aux courants de renouvellement et de changement structural qui imposent de recalibrer cette tendance.

A la Vénétie, comme au reste de l'Europe, un effort est demandé de s'adapter aux grands scénarios qui l'impliquent, qui enregistrent le vieillissement de la population, la tendance à la baisse démographique, compensée par l'augmentation concomitante de l'immigration, la nécessité de tenir le pas à une concurrence toujours plus serrée à l'échelle internationale et de protéger, au même moment, le territoire et les ressources non-renouvelables ainsi que de faire face aux changements climatiques.

Il est utile, dans cette optique, de considérer la différente signification prise par les frontières, face à l'élargissement des zones territoriales de référence, toujours plus à physionomie plus vaste que la seule Région. Ce n'est pas par

hasard, en effet, que la Vénétie adhère à la macro-région padane dénommée « *Adria Po Valley* », qui réunit l’Émilie-Romagne, le Frioul Vénétie Julienne, la Lombardie, le Piedmont, les provinces de Trente et de Bolzano, avec le but d’identifier un système de cohérence plus vaste, pour favoriser la compétitivité et le développement territorial durable.

Il revient à la Région de la Vénétie de réinterpréter le propre modèle polycentrique en promouvant l’innovation productive et les facteurs qualitatifs de développement, mais, simultanément, de sauvegarder la qualité de l’environnement et du paysage et, par conséquent, la qualité de la vie de la population, au moyen de politiques adéquates qui soient en mesure de concilier transformation, développement et conservation.

Pour retrouver le sens d’identité lié au modèle d’habitat historique, la planification régionale doit requalifier la ville diffuse, privée des espaces traditionnels dans lesquels était habitué à se condenser le sens d’appartenance au lieu des populations; reconnaître en son intérieur la possibilité d’agrégation; donner une nouvelle impulsion, dans le tissu indéterminé des agglomérations périphériques, aux grands pôles urbains, en renforçant les vocations spécifiques, en les intégrant entre elles, en les reliant au moyen de réseaux matériels et immatériels, améliorer le tissu connectif infrastructurel, renforcer l’identité des centres historiques et des éléments de valeur, quelquefois étouffés dans un rapport inégal avec le nouveau paysage urbain, récupérer les espaces enclavés et les morcellements de paysage. C’est sur le paysage de périphérie, de la précarité, qu’il faut intervenir pour gagner le défi de garantir le droit à un paysage quotidien encore à l’échelle humaine, porteur de valeurs et de possibilités.

Même les vastes systèmes territoriaux sont sous pression : un des problèmes à l’étude du processus actuel de planification est la tendance, pour les villes fortifiées, entourées du siège du « *sprawl* » qui en annule l’image, de perdre leur identité, strictement liée à la perception visuelle du périmètre des murs.

Pour les villas vénitiennes – pour la sauvegarde et la valorisation desquelles l’Institut pour les Villas de la Vénétie (*Istituto Regionale Ville Venete*) donne son ouvrage – le risque à contraster est celui de la perte du contexte figuratif paysager de référence. A ce propos, on signale que, en adhésion à l’évolution des concepts de protection, de bien culturel et de paysage, le processus de sauvegarde et de planification en cours, accueilli par les plus récents instruments législatifs de la Région, ne limite pas la protection seulement aux

architectures, mais vise à inclure de façon organique le territoire environnant des villas, à protéger et planifier conjointement à celles-ci.

L'identité latente du non-lieu

La perception ressentie, en transitant le long de bretelles d'autoroutes, en traversant le paysage abandonné entre les zones commerciales et industrielles, a souvent produit en moi une sensation de stress, de déracinement, de « non-lieu ».

Toutefois, ce sont des considérations que je me sens de devoir, au moins en partie, corriger. J'ai ressenti, quelquefois, d'autres sensations qui émergeaient et traçaient leur chemin d'une situation de perception presque inconsciente. Il m'est arrivé, par exemple, en rentrant à Venise, au retour d'autres pays et d'autres paysages, à travers la zone périphérique de la cité lagunaire, dans un paysage de passage de routes et viaducs, d'avoir l'impression que ces lieux, bien que je les sentais « égarés », réussissaient à me communiquer encore quelque chose de familier.

J'arrivais encore, en réalité, à reconnaître, comme paysage d'appartenance ces anonymes raccords routiers, que j'ai longtemps considéré comme étant des « non-lieux », persistant en eux quelque chose de presque imperceptible, mais encore présent, du paysage de chez moi. Bien que dans l'anonymat des formes, dans la négligence des zones, jouent, peut-être, la lumière particulière un réverbère de lagune, l'odeur du saumâtre ; les mêmes plantes envahissantes qui poussent aux bords de la route deviennent les premières sentinelles qui signalent le lieu vers lequel je me dirige et viennent à ma rencontre avec tout leur ADN. Une fois perdues les grandes références historiques, la terre de personne s'organise encore pour laisser ses messages, un halo d'odeurs et de réverbères qui aussi la rendent d'une certaine manière unique.

Le processus d'homologation en cours des paysages naturels, des périphéries et des cités, par le langage transversal des panneaux publicitaires, des aménagements urbains pensés en série à échelle internationale, des chaînes commerciales, pas toujours ou du moins pas jusqu'au fond, réussit à communiquer un sens d'étrangeté. Il est possible qu'un processus d'adaptation à l'environnement qualitativement détérioré ait été activé par nos capteurs sensoriels, prêts à intercepter également ce qui, dans d'autres phases, était absolument négligeable, sinon carrément de sens négatif, et qui maintenant est, au contraire, réhabilité par un processus perceptif prêt à

capter également les persistances presque subliminaires de celle qui était la physionomie d’origine et familière du paysage.

La terre de la précarité dans tous les sens maintient, nonobstant tout, des traces identitaires, une musicalité qui n’a conservé que quelque fragment sonore, un langage à écouter, à faire remonter à la surface, presque avec l’aide d’un détecteur scientifique.

Peut-être sommes-nous enclins à extrapoler mentalement le laid, le kitsch, à l’isoler par un processus mental qui nous permet de « survivre » au stress. Cette « restauration » perceptive, que nous activons par des modalités presque involontaires, peut et doit se transformer en une récupération réelle du paysage, à réaliser par les instruments de « gouvernance » attentive et la contribution d’architectes et d’artistes qui savent retrouver le sens caché du paysage, interpréter les valeurs identitaires des lieux, en exalter la beauté résiduelle, en découvrir la nouvelle.

Egalement ainsi, il est possible d’exercer le droit et le devoir d’améliorer la qualité de vie, en intervenant sur un paysage qui nous aide à nous sentir bien, qui devienne un élément de rééquilibre et, donc, de mieux-être et d’une plus profonde réconciliation.

Territory and landscape as sources of inspiration for art

Peter HOWARD

Director of the Landscape Research Group

When asked to talk about landscape inspiring artists, I am sure an audience will expect me to discuss landscape painting, and indeed I shall. But painters are not the only artists to be inspired by landscape and nature. It is the regular stuff of folk-songs, and especially of those folk songs which are collected and improved by professional musicians, not least of course Beethoven in his sixth symphony. Of course, there are many genuine folk-songs, but they are often arranged for us by professional composers. So we must always be clear that in the arts the perceptions of landscape that we are witnessing are almost always those of an intellectual elite. In everything I say about art and human rights you must remember that artists are closely allied with those people who buy works of art. Community arts are usually about the Art Community!

The European Landscape Convention does not suggest that the visual is the only way in which landscape can be ‘perceived by humans’, and indeed there is good evidence, especially from Spain, that sound is of equal significance to vision. Others would insist that the culinary arts are also important and that landscapes are also tasted and smelled.

Folk song is particularly useful, as it is usually landscape with all the intangibles, all the memories... because landscape in song is always about people – and usually about love. Landscape painting misses most of these targets, and is usually about aesthetics rather than meanings. Music can be very specific to place. Many European national anthems are about national landscape, not merely extent of territory... Norway is a good example firmly putting the Norwegian ‘golden place’ into the Vestland.

The arts too are unalterably metropolitan, and we need beware of the danger of imposing onto our rural populations the duty to be ‘folksy’. International art can easily be reserved to the metropolis, demanding that the rural people keep alive the local culture. The rural inhabitant is not only part of Winkleigh (the village where I live) but also part of Britain, and Europe. So the Winkleigh Singers sing Rachmaninov and Poulenc, not Devon folk songs, while the Winkleigh Morris Dancers (real folk art) comprises doctors and professors who have recently

retired to the countryside. The social importance of these amateur organisations is vastly greater than the visiting professional music groups.

So landscape painting will show us the preferences of a particular type of person, not the generality. Paintings can give us quantitative evidence of qualitative preferences. Maps have been produced to show the locations of the landscape paintings exhibited at the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy in London, over the whole of its 220 years of existence. Landscape preferences have changed dramatically during that time, with the greatest single change being in the discovery of ‘dreary’ landscapes, of fen, fell, moorland and marsh, in the 1870s. But there are major changes every generation, and sometimes much more rapidly. These changes can be measured by mapping pictures; it is much more difficult to map landscapes in literature, as writers keep moving about! Paintings are much more objective pieces of data.

In the early 19th century many English artists saw landscapes created by the Industrial Revolution as aesthetically exciting – sublime, but this interest largely disappears after 1830. But I am sure the people working in the foundries of Coalbrookdale did not see it that way; we may take note of the views of artists, but they do not represent the people! And why should we conserve landscapes at all, when it is quite clear that our grandchildren will prefer different landscapes to the ones we conserve? Actually we can take heart a little here. The taste for industrial sites did largely disappear, but the more common situation is that tastes move on leaving older tastes rather passé, but not actually ugly.

We must also make allowances that some places are used as surrogates for other places. Europe is littered with places that are regarded as Little Venice, or ‘like Switzerland’ – such as Suisse Normande or Sachsen Schweiz. Many of the places on the preferred map of Picturesque places, made by touring artists in the early 19th century were places that were surrogates for Italy. With some places we must ask ‘Whose is this place?’ as one artist or writer has so dominated it that others find difficulty in finding a new view – Cezanne’s Luberon for example, or Hardy’s Dorset. Other places cannot emerge from a time zone – so that Bath is always seen as a Georgian city, and Paris with the Belle Epoque on every street corner.

For much of the nineteenth century the landscape may have included people, but they were rarely working. In the background of Constable’s famous painting ‘The Haywain’ can be seen some tiny figures harvesting, but the

workers in the foreground, in the wagon, are clearly resting, and drinking. The landscapes depicted, and how they were depicted, reflected the values of the purchasers of course. If those purchasers were the employers of the workers, then the work will not be seen to be too strenuous, and the workers will appear to enjoy it. If the buyers are landowners, then art will reflect their tastes. However, artistic preference does trickle down over time to a wider public – but how quickly is very difficult to measure.

One of the most dramatic shifts of English artistic landscape taste occurred in the 1870s. Already in France the Barbizon school had moved towards dignifying rural labour, and the French peasant entered into heroic status in French national culture. In England there was some of that also. Heroic labourers were depicted bending under heavy loads on the barren moorlands, usually in winter, with titles such as *Homeward He Plods His Weary Way*. It was no longer the landowner who was the chief purchaser, but the industrialist who could celebrate his ancestor's working on the land. These moors enter British fashion very firmly at this, not only in painting, but with the literature of Thomas Hardy, and most famously perhaps *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. But the English found their labouring heroes more at sea than on land, and the fisherman, especially in Cornwall, became our heroic figure, though a similar movement was underway in Brittany.

But, as so often in the history of art, this hard-edged realism became softened over time, and the fishing village began to be merely pretty and sentimental – and these former fishing villages became invaded by visitors from the. The motor car allowed artists to discover the charm of the English village and farmstead, though there was a careful selection of which villages were attractive. At the same time the English artist invaded the Côte d'Azur, including Winston Churchill. The sorts of imagery they brought back from there then became an image that travelled all over the Mediterranean. Such pictures, of whitewashed houses with red roofs, a harbour and a few boats, first became popular in the 1860s in the Bay of Naples, then moved later to the Riviera di Levante, the Côte d'Azur, the Costa Brava and Majorca, the Greek Islands, and now from Turkey. All of those countries have had their coastal settlements altered to look like the 'proper' image from Italy! Images are very powerful.

One of the many factors influencing which landscapes we prefer is that the variety of ways of seeing. What we perceive depends upon how we see it. Watercolourists often prefer water, photographers love water on cobbled

streets, and film-makers not surprisingly need plenty of movement. Sometimes even the style determines the vision. It is difficult to find pictures of orchards in England until there is a post-impressionist, *Pointilliste*, way of depicting them, and the network of English fields, the *bocage* country, was made popular by modernists, reared on cubism, who sought a new geometric England – and discovered it had always been there! And for the first time they wanted to see the geological bones of the place, not just the surface impression.

So what are artists doing today? So often they are working on ‘anti-heritage’ landscapes, unconserved, untidy places that ‘might be anywhere’, the mundane and everyday, the overgrown vegetable garden, the bed of nettles and barbed wire and the broken greenhouse or shed. A post-modern painter at Versailles is more likely to depict the compost heap than the great vista. If artists are responsible for making tastes that will pass on to others, then perhaps we should scatter scrap vehicles across our National Parks? As landscape preferences change significantly within a generation, how can we conserve landscape by ‘preservation’; the system of conservation must be subject to change – and the European Landscape Convention is.

I like to depict the Convention, in terms of two very famous paintings. One is the Wanderer by Caspar David Friedrich, in which the wealthy young traveller stands on a high peak and surveys the world beneath him. That is surely the landscape of the protected area, of conservation by designation, of World Heritage Sites. The landscape of the Convention, is that depicted by Millet in *The Angelus*, as the farm workers hear (not see but hear) the distant church chiming the Angelus, and bow their heads a moment. This is the landscape of ordinary people acting out their part in the land: it is a landscape of work, of touch and hearing, and of human dignity and human rights.

Fourth session/ Quatrième session

Territorial heritage for human beings/ Patrimoine territorial pour les êtres humains

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Perspectives of urban development in Armenia

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One of the best expression of promotion and development of human rights is tourism, to be more exact city tourism.

The city is the place where away from arbitrary power of local barons, ordinary people could live as free citizens, develop their own ideas and make them reality. It means, that city is the place where human can totally provide the whole specter of his rights; job, rest, free intellectual and soul expressions.

At the present time city tourism is having great success and especially in Europe. That's why no other continent can boast of so many "cities of art". Eventually the historic city centers went through a phase of population loss. Many of them became like ghost towns.

Thanks to the tourism cities have new attractions, which none of countryside resort or leisure center can rival. Centuries of architecture, designer living, urban lifestyle and hedonistic enjoyment offer a new kind of development. The catalysts of this development are monuments, museums, galleries, sport centers, discos and leisure parks. Leisure, culture and tourism have joint together in a new symbiosis, which more and more people are finding irresistible. The advantage of the city is that it has far more to offer than nature, wild or tame. Cities are attractions to which years of investment in installations and equipment of every imaginable kind have added much economic and tourist value.

Attractions are raw materials of tourism. The most important raw materials are scenic and cultural differences manifest in landscape and cities. When foreigner tourists pay money to visit a city's attractions, they contribute to the upkeep of these public goods. An example is the practice of decorating balconies and window boxes with geraniums and other flowers that beautify the city landscape, to the delight of visitors.

In case of right and exact planning of tourism it can return to the city all expenses which had been spend on it promoting the city's maintaining and

development. On the one hand, tourism provides human intellectual and soul demands; on another hand it provides needs of people giving services.

In tourism it is the market that gives attractions their economic value. The more unique and special the attraction the greater will be the visitors' willingness to pay. Enterprises located in the most attractive cities benefit from a greater willingness to pay than those located in less attractive places. They obtain an economic rent thanks to the existence of this increased willingness of visitors to pay.

In most cases the uniqueness of an attraction is translated into higher prices by means of “value based pricing”. Unique attractions make it possible to ask prices that are clearly higher than can be justified by the production or market costs.

Visitors' willingness to pay also helps to determine a destination's economic value. Attractions play a decisive role in the creation of a destination. The greater is the attraction the greater is the market potential of the host city. The examples of uniqueness are Eiffel Tower, Venice Channel, Hermitage Gallery in St.Petersburg.

In international tourism Armenia can be popular by its following attractions:

- Ararat mountain from the Bible, where Noy was settled after worldwide flood;
- Armenia as first country where Christianity was admitted;
- Etchmiatsin, where the Armenian Church's center is;
- Astronomic complex in Byurakan, which was founded in 1945 by world famous astronomer Victor Hambardzumyan;
- Matenadaran in Yerevan, the institute of old manuscripts named after Mesrop Mashtots;
- Armenian historic and cultural monuments /about 24.000/, 4 of which are included in UNESCO list.

The number and type of attractions decide the outer types and ability of territorial developments. The urban resources of city tourism can not be replaced by other types like mountains and seaside.

City tourism in Armenia has a long way to pass for adaptation of its products and services.

Government plays important role in development of cities and in competition among them. It's a kind of co-producer of tourism. Government has important affection on the attractions of its cities. It provides working infrastructure, keeping architectural monuments and historic centers of the cities, looks after cities' area and architectural development.

Rather serious scientific works has been done by Urban Development Ministry of Armenia among them Territorial Project in 2005 "The Recovery of Architectural Monuments in Ashtarak, Goris and Gyumri" and the purpose of which was the realisation of interesting piloting projects.

The description of city tourism is important for Yerevan, Etchmiatsin, Gyumri, Ashtarak and Goris cities, especially because they will have their affection not only on tourist and local population, but also on Armenian Diaspora, who are closely connected with their motherland.

Yerevan, capital of Armenia, one of the oldest cities of the world. It's older than famous Rome for 50 years. Was founded in b.c.782 by Urartian King Argishti I and was named as Erebuni. The city's 2790th birthday was celebrated in 2008 autumn.

Republic Square of Yerevan

Besides many maintained historic-cultural monuments many complexes, beautiful monuments were built, which by their architect style and great skills does not yield to famous worldwide monuments.

Etchmiatsin/nowadays again Vagharshapat – Armenian Church's center is in this city. It has been a populated city since Stone Age. The importance of this city grew especially when Christianity was admitted as state religion in 301. Thanks to being the main center of Christianity in Armenia, Vagharshapat till nowadays along many centuries has very important spiritual-cultural meaning for all Armenians and can surely be considered as an international tourist center.

Gyumri/historic Kumayri/-center of marz Shirak, has 1000 years old history. It was a large city in 3rd millenium according to the archeological and historic researches. The historic center of Gyumri is "Kumayri" historic-architectural nature reserve, traditional culture of city, lifestyle and city agglomeration, the rich recreation resources of marz Shirak, enough infrastructures can be based for city tourism for Gyumri, both local and international.

Ashtarak – The village Ashtarak has been mentioned in history since the end of 9th century. Many valuable monuments-church complexes from 5th to 14th centuries, has been accumulated during many century history of the city and even complexes from neolith century. Such historic places as Oshakan, Voskevaz, Mughni, Ohanavan, Saghmosavan and other has been developed around Ashtarak.

“Karmravor” church in Ashtarak – In virtue of the mentioned attractions, it’s worthwhile to rebuild the historic part of city Ashtarak and provide it with needed infrastructures to create an exotic sphere for development of city tourism.

Goris – The city is located in Haband in marz Syunik. In historic source city Goris is mentioned as “Gorayk” in 13th century. In the middle of 17th century trade relations were activated and Goris became very busy city. Till 18th century in Goris buildings named “*qertser*” and “*qrataker*” were used as living places. And only after 18th century walls from stone, roofs from wood and 1-2 floor houses were constructed. Goris is rich in many historic-cultural monuments, which can be really good resources especially for organisation and development of tourism. During many centuries of Goris’ maintenance plenty monuments were accumulated, which give Goris its unique style and mention the historic road it has passed through. In case of rational use of resources Goris can be economically developed in city tourism.

For constant development of tourism in Armenia must be created and developed special infrastructures for its service (interstate roads, hygienic and comfortable tourist roads to the attractions, cheap hotels, sport complexes, luxurious hotels, development of complexes of hunting and forest houses, etc.).

For creating special infrastructures for the tourist attractions it is important to set exact planning, accomplish state control over needed qualities.

The above mentioned conditions and necessary steps for tourism organisation must be considered as a complex of area planning project steps.

Considering the mentioned basis, it is offered to discuss “Tourism as a human rights realisation factor as well for disabled people ” topic in 2007-2010 working project of CEMAT.

Aménagement du territoire dans les zones rurales : les ressources locales comme source économique et d'emploi

Jean-Claude ROUARD

Expert du Conseil de l'Europe pour le Guide CEMAT du patrimoine rural

Caroline ENGALENC

Association « Source », Projet Equal Depart, France

Une définition globale des ressources patrimoniales a permis de prendre conscience de leurs potentialités tant économiques que culturelles et sociales. La préservation du patrimoine revêt un intérêt particulier en milieu rural où ses éléments sont menacés en raison de leur nature même (« petit » patrimoine pour certains) et de l'évolution de la société. Sa mise en valeur, en tant que ressource multiple et spécifique doit s'intégrer dans un processus de développement durable, fondé sur sa fonction de facteur de développement, sur son rôle de moteur lié à sa valeur formatrice d'acteurs de développement.

Une définition globale

Ensemble d'éléments matériels et immatériels, de biens et de savoirs, ayant une valeur sociale, culturelle, architecturale, naturelle, reconnue, témoin du passé et du présent, qu'il importe de transmettre aux générations futures, le patrimoine s'inscrit donc dans le temps, dans la durée et dans l'espace. Sa reconnaissance s'insère dans un processus de prise de conscience (patrimonialisation) et implique une réflexion sur son usage.

Dans sa forme « traditionnelle » le patrimoine rural est menacé par l'évolution économique (habitat, utilisation des sols, modes d'exploitation...), donc par un phénomène d'homogénéisation, mais aussi par les atteintes à l'environnement et plus insidieusement par une certaine image passéiste des expressions culturelles liées à la société rurale.

Les Principes directeurs pour le développement durable du continent européen, adoptés sous forme de Recommandations du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe en 2002, complétés par les déclarations de Ljubljana en 2003 et de Lisbonne en 2006, mettent l'accent sur la nécessité, pour protéger ce patrimoine, naturel et culturel, de le valoriser en tant que ressource endogène

des territoires, ce qui nécessite l'élaboration de projets pour assurer une transmission des éléments patrimoniaux à la fois conforme à leur vocation et adaptée à l'évolution sociétale.

Dans la mesure où la destination donnée répond aux attentes de la société ou de catégories d'usagers, il devient potentiellement porteur d'activités culturelles et économiques.

La valorisation économique implique une double exigence :

- d'élaboration de produits, touristiques, artisanaux, de terroir et culturels,
- et au niveau des processus de conciliation entre les modes de production artisanaux, les savoir-faire et l'innovation.

Cette approche, alternative à celle de la production de masse, a besoin d'un encadrement institutionnel (exemple, les signes de qualité) ; mais elle suppose aussi la recherche de démarches « intégrées » de valorisation, dont on peut donner quelques exemples : transformation de l'habitat pour l'accueil touristique, découverte d'un territoire et de ses savoirs et produits au travers de la randonnée, des goûts et saveurs en lien avec le paysage, conservation de la flore et de la faune par adaptation des moyens traditionnels (techniques d'entretien, greffes...), par valorisation des espèces et races anciennes...

Dans les réalisations, il s'agit le plus souvent de micro-projets, mais ils peuvent être collectifs. Ils sont, en toute hypothèse, créateurs d'emplois directs et indirects. Les domaines d'intervention sont aussi diversifiés que peut l'être le capital patrimonial des territoires. Leur mise en œuvre donne une image renouvelée des espaces ruraux où elle s'opère. C'est en cela que les ressources patrimoniales constituent un moteur de développement. En effet, dans une logique d'attractivité et de « requalification » autour d'un « patrimoine de vie », la mobilisation des acteurs locaux est déterminante. En ce sens, le facteur humain est au cœur même du processus de développement.

La réussite des actions de valorisation suppose donc :

- dans la connaissance même des ressources, la sensibilisation et l'association des populations, l'éducation au patrimoine dans le monde associatif, dans les activités scolaires et periscolaires, la création de lieux de débat sur le patrimoine, le recensement des éléments patrimoniaux et la mise à disposition d'outils de connaissance tels que les guides d'observation du patrimoine (problème : la reconnaissance du patrimoine en tant que « bien commun) ;

- dans l'élaboration des projets, la recherche de tous les partenaires potentiels et celle du consensus, l'information sur les projets, la participation des populations ;
- dans l'accompagnement, l'association des acteurs locaux, souvent associatifs et bénévoles, et de personnes techniquement compétentes, la conciliation entre amateurisme et professionnalisme.

Ce sujet lié à celui de la formation aux métiers du patrimoine sera traité par Caroline Engalenc.

Je voudrais toutefois souligner l'importance :

- des programmes de développement européens, nationaux, locaux qui offrent un cadre de gestion de projets et des moyens de financement. exemple d'un leader ;
- la stratégie d'échanges avec d'autres territoires, le partage d'expériences et la mise en réseau ;
- la dimension éducative qui est déterminante pour que les ruraux soient les acteurs du développement de leurs territoires et les porteurs de valeurs de sociétés évolutives mais encore spécifiques s'inscrivant dans la diversité culturelle.

Le patrimoine matériel et immatériel des territoires ruraux représente une ressource importante et disponible pour créer de l'activité et des emplois pour les hommes et les femmes ...

Caroline ENGALENC

Le patrimoine matériel et immatériel des territoires ruraux représente une ressource importante et disponible pour créer de l'activité et des emplois pour les hommes et les femmes... encore faut-il savoir comment faire...

Cet exposé présente quelques résultats issus des travaux menés en faveur du patrimoine rural en France dans le cadre d'un programme du Fonds social Européen PIC Equal : Equal Départ *Développer l'emploi et l'égalité des chances dans le Patrimoine Rural sur les Territoires* mené en France depuis 2004.

La spécificité du projet Equal Départ porte sur le patrimoine rural qu'il s'agit de mettre à l'honneur comme levier de développement économique, social, culturel, au profit des hommes et de leurs territoires. La force de ce

projet tient à la synergie et complémentarité des grands réseaux partenaires impliqués.

Il est formé de deux structures d’appui

- l’Association de formation des ruraux aux activités du tourisme qui oeuvre pour la qualification des professionnels du tourisme et du patrimoine rural,
- Source, plate-forme de ressources pour les patrimoines et les territoires, coordinateur du projet,

et de quatre réseaux territoriaux :

- l’association nationale des Sites remarquables du goût
- la Fédération des Parcs naturels régionaux de France
- la Fédération des Ecomusées et Musées de société
- l’Union nationale des associations régionales Etudes et Chantiers.

Durant quatre ans, le projet Equal Départ s’est appliqué à mieux connaître et faire reconnaître le patrimoine rural comme générateur d’activités et d’emplois, et support pertinent d’insertion sociale et professionnelle. Des expérimentations, des études, des enquêtes ont été menées par l’ensemble des partenaires et des outils, des référentiels métiers, des modules de formation, etc. ont été conçus, testés et diffusés et sont aujourd’hui disponibles à tout un chacun pour :

- accompagner la création d’emplois et créer les espaces de test,
- favoriser l’innovation, la diversification et l’émergence d’activités nouvelles,
- former les porteurs de projets, mais aussi les décideurs (élus, administrateurs associatifs, formateurs...) à toutes les dimensions du patrimoine,
- favoriser l’adhésion et la mobilisation des habitants,
- agir en faveur de l’emploi et de l’égalité sur un territoire,
- générer de l’insertion sociale et professionnelle,
- tout en limitant les impacts sur des patrimoines fragiles.

Au-delà de ces outils ils ont produit 20 préconisations à l’attention des décideurs dont voici quelques-unes :

Changer de regard sur le patrimoine rural

a) *S'appuyer sur des références techniques, économiques, sociales, environnementales*

1. conforter et développer l'observatoire,
2. diffuser les résultats et les productions d'Equal Départ,
3. développer la recherche appliquée sur le champ du patrimoine rural et les activités économiques et sociales générées,

b) *Faire connaître et reconnaître*

4. mettre en oeuvre des formations universitaires adaptées,
5. développer les reconnaissances de compétences,
6. médiatiser les démarches et expériences,
7. mettre en oeuvre des démarches de sensibilisation,
8. poursuivre l'engagement européen en faveur du patrimoine rural,
9. parler chacun dans sa langue pour mieux se comprendre,

Décloisonner

10. oser mélanger torchons et serviettes,
11. chercher le bon pilote,
12. recenser les compétences et favoriser la mutualisation des compétences ?
13. mettre en oeuvre un CNAR patrimoine rural,
14. adopter des méthodes et outils d'évaluation partagés ?

Accompagner l'innovation et les initiatives

15. repérer et valoriser les innovations,
16. sécuriser pour mieux innover,
17. mettre en oeuvre des dispositifs d'accompagnement adaptés,
18. encourager les actions dans une dynamique de développement durable,
19. créer un pôle de compétences – liquidation – reprise – fusion – transfert d'activités des associations,
20. mettre en oeuvre des dispositifs de soutien aux initiatives « activités – emplois en patrimoine rural.

1 - Il faut doter le secteur d'un observatoire

Le lancement début 2008 d'un observatoire prospectif du travail, de la professionnalisation et de la formation dans le secteur de la valorisation des patrimoines par le tourisme et les loisirs constitue une avancée considérable

pour le secteur du patrimoine rural. Il souligne les enjeux-clés pour professionnaliser les salariés, ce qui aide les collectivités et les acteurs de la formation à se repositionner et à innover dans leur accompagnement de projets.

En moins d'un an, l'observatoire a permis de rendre moins complexe la question du travail dans le patrimoine rural, secteur pourtant très flou. Le modèle proposé ouvre de nombreuses perspectives en termes

- de repositionnement des organismes de formation,
- d'innovation dans les méthodes d'accompagnement,
- d'indicateurs d'évaluation.

Des applications concrètes pourront ainsi se produire dans les centres de formations. Par exemple, susciter la création « d'espaces de pratiques et de débats ». En stimulant l'échange entre des acteurs, la formation pourrait devenir le lieu privilégié de la codification des pratiques.

Un des enseignements de l'observatoire est la mise au jour des compétences de médiation, comme compétences clés pour la mise en patrimoine. C'est également d'avoir pointé le rôle spécifique des femmes, expertes ès-médiation. Il devient dès lors nécessaire de réfléchir les questions de professionnalisation différemment.

Ce chantier mené par Source en lien directe avec le projet Equal Départ s'appuie sur une méthode de travail par «Conférence de consensus» et s'est doté d'outils d'analyse de la recherche.

Avec plus de 40 visites de terrains (Pôles d'excellence rurale, Sites remarquables du goût, Parcs naturels régionaux, écomusées, chantiers...) organisées ; une cinquantaine d'entretiens d'acteurs du patrimoine rural réalisés ; une quarantaine d'enquêtes sur les PER conduites et analysées ; une vingtaine d'experts et chercheurs mobilisés dans la conférence de consensus ; la participation à une dizaine de congrès, séminaires et rencontres ; L'observatoire a indéniablement créé une forte dynamique autour de lui, et c'est un premier résultat.

Tous les participants soulignent l'importance d'un tel travail pour favoriser la professionnalisation dans le secteur.

– Dans la continuité du travail de l’observatoire, il faut encourager la recherche appliquée sur le champ du patrimoine rural et les activités économiques et sociales générées.

Le patrimoine rural n’est pas actuellement – si ce n’est sous l’angle de la muséologie – un objet de recherche. Or, quand on prend la peine de l’isoler, de l’identifier précisément comme ressource pour le développement local, ce patrimoine devient alors un objet particulièrement riche et complexe et dont il faut constater qu’il génère des activités, des emplois, mais aussi de la citoyenneté et de l’égalité.

Equal Départ a rassemblé un réseau de chercheurs mêlant les disciplines de la géographie, de l’aménagement du territoire, de la sociologie, de la pédagogie... et a construit des outils d’analyse. Il en ressort la conviction que la recherche appliquée doit être encouragée car des situations méritent d’être analysées, des modèles testés et développés, afin d’outiller les responsables des territoires et des formations.

– Il faut adopter des méthodes et des outils d’évaluation partagés, compter le nombre d’emplois créés dans le patrimoine rural n’est pas un critère suffisant. Si le projet Départ porte sur le potentiel d’emplois dans le patrimoine rural, les partenaires affirment que les actions de valorisation du patrimoine rural créent bien plus que de l’emploi : elles contribuent aussi à une identification au territoire, à relier les générations à travers l’histoire, à favoriser une meilleure qualité de vie, à renouveler une forme de sociabilité et de solidarité.

Réinvestir le patrimoine, c’est un projet de territoire qui, au-delà de la création d’emploi, peut contribuer au « mieux vivre ensemble ». Ce sont des projets qui apportent une valeur ajoutée qui ne pourrait être obtenue différemment.

S’il y a un potentiel au niveau de l’emploi, il ne pourra s’exprimer qu’à travers une mobilisation des habitants du territoire. Ainsi l’évaluation de la pertinence de ces projets doit prendre en compte :

- l’implication et l’appropriation des projets par la population locale,
- l’activité produite (rémunérée ou non),
- la mobilisation des secteurs professionnel, associatif, politique...
- etc.

– Il faut développer les reconnaissances de compétences. Les acteurs du patrimoine rural ont besoin et demandent à être reconnus dans la spécificité de leurs activités. Pour conduire ces dernières, ils mettent en oeuvre et articulent

entre elles des compétences variées, spécifiques pour certaines d’entre elles, mais également empruntées aux univers professionnels divers qui se côtoient dans le patrimoine, l’agriculture, l’artisanat, le tourisme, la culture, le sport, la communication, le développement territorial.

La reconnaissance de ces compétences apparaît comme un élément déterminant pour le développement de ce secteur émergent et pour que ses acteurs se sentent valorisés avec leur propre identité professionnelle. C’est aussi permettre un parcours professionnel dans le champ du patrimoine rural.

Avec Départ, l’AFRAT (Association de Formation des Ruraux aux Activités du Tourisme) a fait aboutir l’inscription de formations notamment Cuisinier du terroir, Agent d’accueil polyvalent du tourisme de pays au Registre National de la Certification Professionnelle, ainsi que la possibilité de déboucher sur ces diplômes par la Validation des Acquis de l’Expérience a également progressé grâce à la conception de démarches et d’outils adaptés.

Il faut innover, expérimenter, oser la mixité ! Des partenariats inattendus peuvent se produire et être à l’origine de projets tout à fait pertinents, tant en terme de développement d’activités, qu’en terme de création ou de maintien d’emplois. Le secteur du patrimoine rural a besoin de souplesse, d’un certain décloisonnement et de combinaisons d’acteurs pour bien fonctionner et conduire ses missions à bien.

A l’occasion de l’exposition « Goût du paysage » organisée cet automne par l’association nationale des Sites Remarquables du Goût, des personnes issues de différents milieux artistiques (événementiels, photographie, arts plastiques, théâtre, scénographie, etc.) se sont impliquées dans la préparation et ont travaillé avec le réseau des Sites Remarquables du Goût (les producteurs, les acteurs du tourisme, etc.). Les échanges ont bousculé les habitudes, fait naître ou enrichi des idées d’animation, remis en cause certaines pratiques

Il faut recenser les compétences et favoriser la mutualisation de ces compétences. Cette question est centrale dans le projet Départ. Au sein même des réseaux, les partenaires d’Equal Depart ont diagnostiqué la nécessité de recenser les compétences afin de les identifier, les localiser, les partager. Ainsi Etudes et Chantiers a élaboré une base de données de toutes ses compétences en interne afin d’en organiser la mise en partage dans les différentes régions.

La Fédération des Parcs naturels régionaux a mis en ligne un centre de ressources rendant accessible l’ensemble des données sur tous les Parcs

naturels régionaux de France. Par ailleurs, cette mutualisation peut s'opérer entre réseaux. Plusieurs expériences ont été conduites en ce sens dans le cadre d'Equal Départ. Source avait besoin des compétences d'un directeur de projet pour lancer sa reconversion en « plate-forme de solutions ». Cette compétence a été repérée dans le réseau des Sites Remarquables du Goût (SRG). Les SRG, eux, recherchaient un coordinateur d'événementiel pour l'exposition Goût du paysage au Potager du Roi à Versailles. C'est à Source qu'ils l'ont trouvé.

Une convention de prestations réciproques a été élaborée et a permis aux deux structures de s'entraider et d'éviter de prendre de trop grands risques financiers.

Pour renforcer des partenariats entre les acteurs du patrimoine, la Fédération des écomusées et musées des sociétés et la Fédération des Parcs naturels régionaux ont organisé un groupe de travail appuyé par des enquêtes et doit formuler des propositions concrètes aux deux réseaux fin 2008. Ces expérimentations demandent à être développées. Économiquement et socialement, elles présentent un intérêt certain.

Toutefois, les travaux d'Equal Départ mettent en évidence la nécessité de ces rapprochements à l'occasion de projets ponctuels et partagés dont l'objectif est de mutualiser les compétences et outils en fonction des besoins de chaque projet. Ainsi, chaque partenaire garde ses spécificités et son identité. Il ne s'agit pas de fusion de services.

En conclusion, dans le secteur de la valorisation patrimoniale, il y a donc des enjeux, au-delà de l'emploi, qui sont capitaux et doivent être investis parce qu'ils servent l'emploi.

Le programme Equal Départ s'achève en décembre 2008, au-delà de cette date et pour aller plus loin, en 2009, les partenaires d'Equal Départ mutualisent leurs compétences et s'ouvrent à de nouveaux rapprochements notamment avec les Pays d'Art et d'Histoire.

Le décloisonnement et le croisement des regards sont l'esprit même des partenariats à venir. Les outils issus de ces quatre années de travail sont disponibles pour tous et peuvent être utilisés, transférés ou adaptés à l'échelle de la France autant que de pays européens demandeurs.

Enfin, si le patrimoine matériel et immatériel des territoires ruraux représente une ressource importante et disponible pour créer de l'activité et des emplois

pour les hommes et les femmes... il est nécessaire de trouver les moyens de poursuivre le travail de l’observatoire au-delà de 2008 afin de doter le secteur du patrimoine rural des outils d’observation et d’accompagnement pertinents à leur développement.

Je vous remercie.

Territory, landscape and leisure

Niek F. HAZENDONK

Representative of the Netherlands to the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Leisure has a big impact on our landscape, the relationship between the two must not be underestimated. It deserves to be considered at the European level. As the European Landscape Convention says it: healthy and diverse landscapes for everyone are a continental responsibility

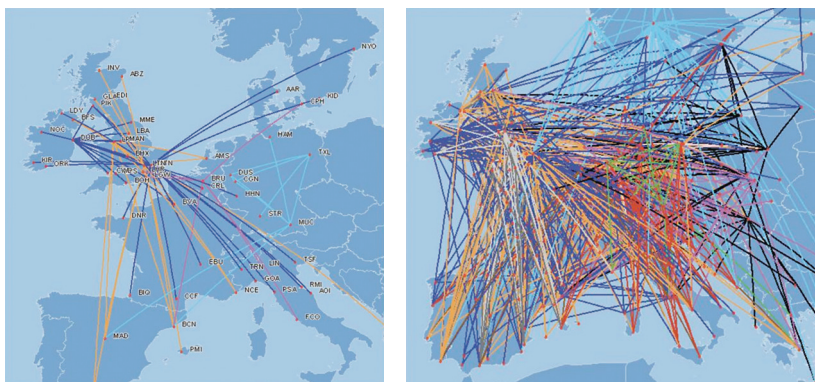
Tourism and recreation, combined under the header of 'leisure', represent also a tremendous economic force. We can now say to the famous futurologist Herman Kahn, who predicted in 1976 that in the year 2000 leisure would be the biggest sector of the world economy: 'right figure, wrong year'. Statistics from the United Nations show that as early as 1991 the economic power of the leisure industry was already greater than that of all the other major sectors. When the European Union still consisted of fifteen member states, tourism and travel directly contributed at least 5% to the EU's gross product and the sector accounted for seven million jobs across more than two million companies, the vast majority of which were small and medium-sized businesses. The new member states that have joined the EU since then have fantastic tourist potential and are still rich in cultural landscapes steeped in nature.

The Landscape and Leisure in Europe project was an initiative of Dirk Sijmons, Dutch Government advisor on the Landscape and landscape architect, who chairs the Landscape and Leisure project group³¹. This project is born out of curiosity about how this formidable force relates or can relate to the landscape. Are we, in Europe, sufficiently aware that our cultural landscapes are trump cards in an increasingly globalising tourism market? Are we not underestimating the impact of agricultural modernisation on European landscapes? Do we have sufficient insight into the effect of the leisure industry on the prospects for these landscapes? Are we not unwisely allowing the short-term interests of this sector to prevail? Can the relationship

31. Other members of the group include: Niek Hazendonk, landscape architect, policy advisor at the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality; Harm Post, landscape architect, director of an advisory agency; Johan Meeus, self-employed landscape architect; Annika van Dijk, trainee, Mark Hendriks, spatial planner and journalist.

between leisure and landscape be other than a parasitical one and, if so, under what conditions? What opportunities do sustainable forms of recreation and tourism offer for the conservation and enhancement of European landscapes? In brief, in this project we were interested in all mutual, direct and indirect links between leisure and landscape.

The changes taking place in the Dutch landscape under the influence of leisure and tourism made us curious as to what effects these forces are having in other European countries. There are numerous indications that point to a gradual transformation of the Dutch agricultural production landscape into a consumer landscape.



The European Low Cost Carrier network in 2000 and 2006, driving force behind leisure developments throughout Europe (Civil Aviation Authority, 2006).

The speed at which developments in international tourism can alter the opportunities in local markets surprised us, too. That made us curious about the growth and decline of tourism in other European countries and regions and about the strategies being developed for regional branding and spatial and landscape planning in such cases. Above all, we were interested in finding out about the individual and joint impact of recreation and tourism on the landscape in different European countries.

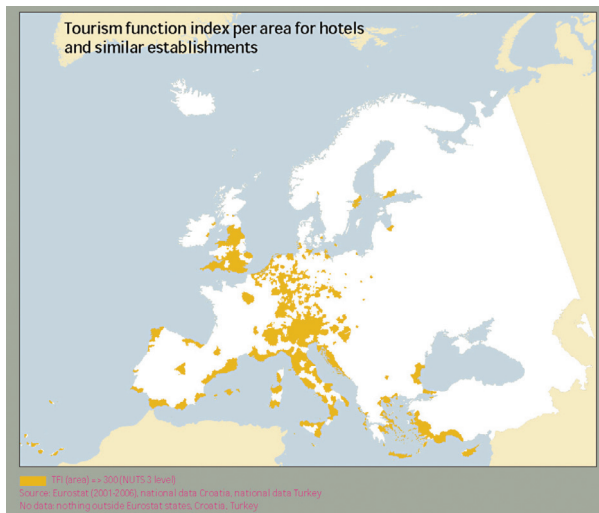
The Landscape & Leisure in Europe project

In 2006 the project group put these questions to the universities and colleges in the forty-seven member countries of the European Council where leisure

and recreations experts are trained and courses are held in landscape architecture. They were asked for an analysis of the situation in their own country. They were also asked to draw up national leisure maps, with a simple key that could be used to compile a European map. The design schools were asked to detail one or more characteristic planning problems in an important tourist or recreational region. Many of the institutions devoted a practical design assignment or a term to the project. Ultimately, 31 institutions from 20 countries responded.

Dramatic changes

The impression we gained from the responses to our questions is that, indeed, virtually all over Europe the influence of leisure on the landscape is being felt and processes are unfolding at the local scale that could be typified as a gradual shift from production landscape to consumer landscape. In the east of Germany, a former opencast mining area is being transformed into a recreational lake area, complete with accommodation, attractions and sailing routes. On the Spanish coast, previously popular seaside resorts are full of unoccupied buildings since the tourists stopped coming. Those tourists now flock to Turkey, where the coastline at Antalya, Alanya and Marmaris is slowly silting up with hotels, shops, restaurants and night clubs in the same way the Spanish coast did forty years ago.



Busy mountain areas in the Alps are suffering serious erosion as intensive use by skiers in the winter and hikers in the summer takes its toll. In the Italian Apennines, where agriculture is disappearing, the bear and the wolf are returning. Ecotourism and ecorecreation could well replace agriculture as the economic and spatial driver of this mountain region. The European continent is peppered with second homes. The Dutch winter in Crete, the Germans in La Gomera, the French in Portugal and the Czechs in Croatia. These developments contribute virtually nothing to the maintenance of the ‘receiving’ landscape. Recreation is also making its mark. Once a new residential area has been built, the nearby countryside is flooded at the weekends with hikers, dog walkers and cycling families.

There are many similarities to be seen, but it is also clear that these processes are slightly different in each place. The ‘receiving’ landscapes are highly diverse and each is in a different stage of development and therefore has its own potential for the leisure market. The farmer opencast mining area mentioned above is clearly quite a different prospect than pastoral landscapes such as those in Tuscany and Provence. Old cultural landscapes such as Groningen’s terpen landscape in the northern Netherlands and Extremadura in Spain attract a different group of people than the more natural landscapes such as the British Lake District and the Danube delta. The regions also develop quite different strategies, sometimes to initiate developments, sometimes to channel them, and even sometimes to prevent recreation and tourism undermining or even destroying the foundations of their very existence. Ideally, leisure should contribute (financially) to maintaining and enhancing landscape qualities. Often, however, the paradox of mass tourism plays tricks on us: agriculture disappears, so there are no farmers left to ‘maintain’ the countryside that was actually the reason for the influx of tourists and tour operators in the first place. Ultimately, this leads to the decline of these types of landscape. Most of today’s leisure developments appear to have at best a superficial relationship with their surroundings, resulting in much collateral landscape damage and the threat of wastage through neglect.

There also appear to be great differences in the style of governance and the policies pursued by different national and regional governments. Moreover, planning regimes vary from the strictly controlled planning frameworks in Switzerland to the highly improvisational pioneers in landscape planning in Bulgaria, and as a result the professional practices of leisure scientists and landscape architects across the continent also differ widely.

Recreation and tourism, too, manifest themselves in various guises, with an equally varied impact on the landscape. The intensity of that impact ranges from the barely noticeable, highly extensive and explorative forms of leisure and landscape tourism, through active and sporting activities that require good access to the countryside, to blatantly parasitic forms of tourism that ‘give nothing back’ to the landscape. Tourism and recreation developments entail opportunities, threats and options for the landscape. To put it another way, tourism and recreation can either swallow up the countryside or develop into a formidable force for moulding and recreating the landscape. But our observation is that leisure is still too often seen by the spatial planning, landscape design and architecture communities as a fleeting phenomenon, while the impact of leisure on the landscape really requires management and clear design strategies.

The omnipresence and flexibilisation of contemporary forms of recreation, leisure and tourism, as fairly new occurrences, have far-reaching implications for the diversity and rich variety of European landscapes. Landscapes are in flux, even without the influence of leisure. Now that the agricultural sector is being forced to increase the scale and efficiency of production systems in some areas, coupled with selective downscaling and relocation in others - chiefly as a result of globalisation and related government policies - the historical heritage of European landscapes is coming under increasing pressure.

The book

The book “Greetings from Europe” is based on the Landscape & Leisure in Europe project. It draws attention to the drastic implications and potential of the rapid development of leisure, in the broadest sense of the word, for the European landscape. The impact of leisure on the landscape is still more or less a blind spot in how Europe is viewed and in European politics. Therefore, the first, simple objective of the book was to compile a broad inventory of current developments in this area and draw them to the attention of everyone working in the field of leisure, nature conservation and landscape, including educational institutions for landscape architecture and tourism, European and national politicians and policy makers, and professionals, organisations and institutes operating in these areas.

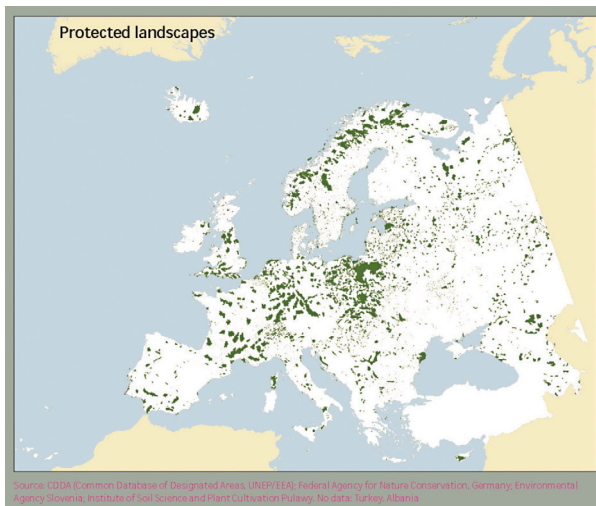
In the project we developed a first version of the European leisure map, derived partly from the national entries and partly from independent research for our project by Alterra.

but preferably without damaging the industry's competitive position. Whether that is feasible is the crux of the matter. Climate change, high energy prices and recently the economic crisis will inevitably force the leisure industry to pursue a different course.

Two diametrically opposed scenarios come to mind. One assumes continued globalisation and the increasing proliferation of leisure in society; the party – planning for growth. The other foresees globalisation and the associated growth of the leisure industry provoking such a reaction that drastic changes to the world as we know it will become unavoidable; after the party planning for decline. I painted the prospects for both scenarios.

Three steps

Our survey was at the European level. The information garnered from the numerous entries from the various universities and colleges is extremely important for the leisure landscapes, regions and member states involved. We have attempted to construct a European viewpoint. We suggest considering at least the following three steps in preparing a European approach to the sustainable development of leisure landscapes.



Following on from the European Parliament resolution mentioned at the beginning, which was adopted by a large majority vote, a European Transition

Plan for Sustainable Tourism could be formulated. As the European Union has no authority over tourism, which is the domain of the individual member states, It should be a kind of framework plan to which regions (or member states) would have to voluntarily commit themselves. Commitment would be rewarded with support for specific situations in the region and, in the event of sufficient progress, ultimately result in a European quality label for sustainable tourism.

Secondly, the conservation, development and accessibility of European landscapes need to be given a boost, as an extension of the European Landscape Convention.

Lastly, both the transition and the boost need to be guided by Europe’s abundant design talent. In this transition, the leisure industry and designers can be of great use to one another. The member states and regions can generate and perpetuate these contacts via their spatial planning and/or architectural policies. It would be nice if a relevant percentage of the investments for each member state could be set aside for linking design and artistic applications to new developments in the tourist/recreational infrastructure. If all the thousands of individual projects are executed properly, in the long term a quality improvement and a leap forward in sustainability can be realised across the full spectrum. The outlook for leisure landscapes will benefit more from ‘doing the ordinary extraordinarily well’ than from a few isolated ‘extraordinary exceptions’. Landscape architects should have the ambition of adding the sustainable leisure landscapes of the twenty-first century to the series of leisure commissions with which they previously enriched the European landscape.

**Closing session/
Session de clôture**

General conclusions by the Rapporteur

Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN

Representative of the European Council of Spatial Planners to the Council of Europe (ECPT-CEU)

Bearing in mind that conclusions have been drawn, to a greater or lesser extent, from each session, I shall not sum up each address again, but take the role of an active outside observer. This is in fact my role as representative to the CEMAT of the European Council of Spatial Planners, but it is also the role of planners in general, who are duty-bound, as multidisciplinary professionals, to take an overall approach and to give enough attention to what others have to say, so as to endeavour to single out ideas that are shared and to encourage the emergence of new ideas, sometimes with a politically incorrect dimension.

It has been pointed out that a nation’s heritage encompasses not just objects and immovable property, but also spaces, known generically as landscape, although Mrs Christina Storelli quite rightly pointed out that it is within the landscape that the key to almost all of our concerns in terms of human rights is to be found. I have given a lot of thought to her comment, and it occurred to me that, while the landscape may hold everything within it, this is because landscape, whether urban or rural, the landscape of all our multicultural and borderless territories, in practice holds within it the identity of the populations living there. If we look back at the origins of the very word “heritage” (and *patrimoine* in French), we find the same concept of what our ancestors have passed on to us.

These thought-provoking perceptions were very clearly illustrated by Mrs Linda Mavian, when she spoke about Venice. It is from multicultural identity that the major ideas flow that we call the pillars of sustainable development. But should we not, in fact, ask ourselves whether that feature of the landscape that is cultural identity – the heritage in the broadest sense – is not the very basis of sustainable development, so far more than an additional pillar and an intersecting element, as described in detail by Mr Jean-François Seguin.

When we turn to the preservation of landscapes and of the cultural identity that they contain, we therefore have to raise the question of first the recognition and then the appropriation of that cultural identity by human beings that makes

Conclusions générales du Rapporteur

Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN

Délégué représentant du Conseil Européen des Urbanistes (ECTP – CEU)

Compte tenu que les conclusions de chaque session ont déjà été plus ou moins tirées, je ne vais pas reprendre le résumé de chaque intervention, mais plutôt me positionner en qualité d'observateur extérieur actif : c'est d'ailleurs mon rôle en tant que représentant du Conseil européen des urbanistes (*European Council of Spatial Planners*) auprès de la CEMAT, mais c'est aussi le rôle des urbanistes en général qui en tant que professionnels pluridisciplinaires se doivent d'activer une approche globale et une écoute suffisante pour tenter de dégager les éléments fédérateurs de la réflexion et de susciter l'émergence des idées novatrices, parfois dans le champs du politiquement incorrect.

Il a été rappelé que l'héritage d'une nation n'inclut pas seulement des objets ou des immeubles, mais aussi des espaces, ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler, par un terme générique, le paysage, mais comme l'a rappelé très justement Mme Cristina Storelli : c'est dans le paysage que l'on trouve la clef de presque tout ce qui nous préoccupe en terme des droits humains. J'ai bien réfléchi à cette remarque, et il m'est venu cette pensée que si le paysage peut tout contenir, c'est que le paysage qu'il soit urbain ou rural, le paysage de tous nos territoires, multiculturels et sans frontières, contient, en réalité, l'identité des populations qui les habitent. N'y a-t-il pas dans l'étymologie même des mots 'patrimoine' en français et 'heritage' en anglais le même concept de ce qui nous a été transmis par nos pères ?

Perceptions sensibles tellement bien illustrées par les propos de Mme Linda Mavian à propos de Venise. De cette identité multiculturelle découlent les concepts majeurs que l'on appelle piliers du développement durable. Mais en fait, ne doit-on pas se poser la question de savoir si l'identité culturelle, le patrimoine au sens le plus large, bien plus qu'un pilier supplémentaire, bien plus qu'une transversalité, dont M. Jean-François Seguin a bien montré les travers, cette identité culturelle, inscrite dans le paysage, ne serait pas le fondement même du développement durable.

En ce qui concerne la préservation des paysages, et de l'identité culturelle qu'ils contiennent, il nous faut alors nous poser la question de la reconnaissance, puis

recognition possible. Recognise – *recognoscere* in Latin – is a word thought by some to be related to the Latin verb *nascere*, meaning “be born”, so perhaps to recognise something is to gain a new awareness of it or to regard it as “new-born”. Etymology sometimes plays tricks with words, and in this case the “birth” dimension is etymologically incorrect, but it helps to confirm the truth of the “recognition”, or “rebirth”, of the perception of our landscapes.

When we explored central Armenia on Sunday, one thing which struck me was that, of the two monasteries that we visited, the first, whilst archaeologically magnificent, seemed to have been totally given over to the admiration of tourists, whereas the second, in contrast, having been brought back into use for worship, with a strong dimension of identity (an impression shared by the local population), gave us a very different feeling. This does not exclude associated economic use, needing to be approached with great caution, as revealed by Mr Niek Hazendonk, and we also saw the positive aspects of such use highlighted by Mr Jean-Claude Rouard.

Thus the question obviously arises, in respect of the landscape heritage, of its protection, its consistency and its reappropriation policy, which may even extend to an economic logic, which is the only way of making such an approach sustainable and justifying preservation, if we ask ourselves what will happen now that “the party’s over”.

Over the course of human history, the creation that has come down to us can, here at the foot of Mount Ararat, only be regarded as divine; in a peaceful land, human beings have been entrusted with the peopling and domestication of nature and with the shaping of their environment in a way which can both respect it and safeguard the survival of humankind. Until very recently, generations of peasants, nature’s gardeners, had for over twelve thousand years been developing ingenious ways, not of fighting against this nature, but of living in harmony with it. Then the time came, barely a hundred years ago, when the human race began to consider that it had the right to take whatever it needed from the vast resources of nature, which it considered to be both freely available and inexhaustible.

This same nature is now obliging us to show greater respect and to embark on a “reconsideration”, a “recognition”, a “rebirth”, which in practice needs to become the new way forward so that we remain within the confines of the freedom given to us: using our human genius to adapt our civilisations to their environment. Thus human know-how becomes part culture, part heritage, in the

de l'appropriation de cette identité culturelle par les êtres humains, pour que la reconnaissance puisse être possible. Le re-connaître, re-*cognoscere* en latin : faire 'naître' à nouveau la faculté de l'âme à distinguer. Parfois l'étymologie se joue des mots et en l'occurrence le 'naître avec', étymologiquement incorrect peut malgré cela acter la vérité de la 're-connaissance' ou de la 'renaissance' de la perception de nos paysages.

Lors de notre voyage de découverte dimanche, au cœur de l'Arménie, une chose m'a frappé : nous avons visité deux monastères. Le premier, magnifique en tant qu'objet archéologique, avait l'air abandonné au regard admiratif des touristes, le second, en revanche, ayant retrouvé une fonction culturelle, fortement identitaire, impression partagée par la population locale, donnait un sentiment bien différent. Cela n'exclut pas une valorisation économique associée dont nous avons perçue avec quelle prudence il convenait de la manier lors de l'exposé de M. Niek Hazendonk, mais aussi les aspects positifs de cette valorisation mis en lumière par M. Jean-Claude Rouard.

Alors se pose pour le patrimoine paysager, à l'évidence, la question de sa protection, de sa cohérence, et de sa politique de réappropriation qui peut aller jusqu'à une logique économique et alors, et alors seulement, la démarche sera durable et la préservation justifiée, pour le peu que nous nous posions la question du « *after the party* ».

Au cours de l'histoire, les êtres humains ayant 'hérité' d'une création que l'on ne peut considérer que divine, ici, au pied du mont Ararat, il a été confié, sur une terre apaisée, aux êtres humains, de peupler et domestiquer la nature, de donner une forme à leur environnement qui puisse garantir, dans le respect, la survie de l'humanité. Jusqu'à il y a peu, des générations de paysans, de jardiniers de la nature, depuis plus de douze mille ans, développent des systèmes ingénieux, non pas pour combattre cette nature, mais pour vivre en harmonie avec elle. Et puis, il est venu un temps, à peine un siècle au regard de cette histoire, où l'homme s'est positionné comme s'autorisant à puiser, sans retenue, dans le grand réservoir de la nature qu'il pensait à sa disposition et inépuisable.

Aujourd'hui, cette nature nous force à plus de respect, à amorcer une 're-considération', une 're-connaissance' une 're-naissance' qui doit en réalité devenir la nouvelle marche en avant, pour rester dans le cadre de ce qui nous a été donné comme liberté : utiliser notre génie humain à l'adaptation de nos civilisations à leur environnement. Les savoir-faire humains deviennent alors une part de culture, une part de patrimoine, au même titre que la nature

same way as nature itself, and in harmony with it: the creation of landscapes derives from these processes, and as Niek Hazendonk pointed out, there is danger in failing to give thought to our responsibility as “consumers of landscapes”.

The point was also made that the idea of using and shaping the urban or rural landscape very soon refers us to a visual perception. In this visual perception I can also see a knowledge of the identity of a space. Hence I feel that there is a vital need for planners responsible for spatial planning to foster this openness, encourage quality uses and make possible a concerted juxtaposition of public/private sequences in a move towards a new consistency. It is this concerted and civic approach that we must take.

The subject of our Symposium, the “spatial dimension of human rights”, must effectively, as a matter of urgency, be made the new focus of the attention of spatial planners, and a precondition for this is a reconciliation with our landscapes, a recognition made possible through rediscovered identity. Only then can we adopt planning policies.

This wide-ranging endeavour may become easier, less Utopian, than we think, and this world in which we live, by which I mean the world of this very day, Tuesday 14 October, may rather chaotically create the opportunity for a more appropriate and fairer reconstruction.

I am amazed that we have not, during this Symposium, mentioned the huge global financial crisis currently sweeping away what we thought were the solid foundations of our economic development models, and it has to be said that the human dimension certainly has disappeared from these models, within which terms such as networking and competitiveness underpinned our vocabulary.

Now we come back to this nagging question of what happens now that “the party’s over”. That time has come, or at least we face some searching questions, so there are two options open to us. The first reflects the fears expressed by the World Conservation Congress, which draws to a close this very day in Barcelona, and which senses a risk of the financial crisis causing collateral damage to the environment, a fear which is legitimate in the light of the financial mountains moved in order to save banks: the sums spent would have been sufficient to put an end to poverty in the countries of the South for several decades. The other is to reconcile human beings with their environment in an economic context which is certainly very different, and may even be built on new foundations. A lot of concepts need either to be given new thought or to be invented. As Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan said, we

elle-même, en harmonie avec elle : la création des paysages est issue de ces processus et le danger, rappelé par M. Niek Hazendonk, est de réfléchir à notre responsabilité de ‘consommateur de paysages’.

Il a été dit également que l’idée de valorisation et d’aménagement du paysage urbain ou rural renvoie très vite à une perception visuelle. Je vois là aussi, dans cette perception visuelle la connaissance de l’identité d’un espace. C’est pourquoi, en tant qu’urbaniste et responsable de l’aménagement des territoires, il est primordial de s’attacher à favoriser cette lisibilité, favoriser la qualité des usages, et de permettre une juxtaposition concertée des séquences publiques / privées, vers une nouvelle cohérence. Cette démarche concertée et citoyenne doit être la nôtre.

Le thème de notre Symposium : « la dimension spatiale des droits humains », doit effectivement et de façon urgente, être replacée au centre des préoccupations de l’aménagement du territoire et cela passe par une réconciliation avec nos paysages, une reconnaissance possible grâce à une identité retrouvée. Alors seulement, nous pouvons poser des politiques territoriales.

Ce vaste chantier sera peut-être rendu plus facile et moins utopique qu’il semble, que le monde d’aujourd’hui – et quand je parle d’aujourd’hui, je parle de ce mardi 14 octobre – peut créer dans une forme de chaos l’opportunité d’une reconstruction plus pertinente et plus juste.

En effet, il m’étonne que nous n’ayons pas évoqué pendant ce Symposium la gigantesque crise financière mondiale qui est en train de balayer les fondements de nos modèles inébranlables de développement économique et force est de constater que la dimension humaine avait bien disparue de ces modèles ou les mots de réseaux et de compétitivité constituaient la base de notre vocabulaire.

Alors, encore cette interrogation lancinante « *after the party ?* ». Ce temps est révolu, ou pour le moins profondément remis en cause : alors s’ouvrent à nous deux possibilités : la première qui s’exprime dans les craintes du Congrès mondial de la nature, dont le dernier jour de session a lieu ce mardi à Barcelone et qui pressant dans la crise financière le risque de voir l’environnement en devenir une victime collatérale : crainte légitime quand on voit qu’on est capable de soulever des montagnes financières pour sauver des banques, alors que les mêmes montagnes suffiraient à éradiquer la pauvreté des pays du Sud pour plusieurs décennies. La seconde consiste à réconcilier l’être humain et son environnement dans un contexte économique certainement très différent, voire bâti sur de nouvelles bases. Beaucoup de concepts sont à repenser, à

need to rediscover true harmony between humankind and nature. The time has perhaps come, as pointed out by Mr Marc Pallemarts, to get back to the fundamentals of the four objectives covering the dimensions of Sustainable Development, which in practice extend to human rights, not forgetting the rights of future generations. Mr Suren Ohanyan told us quite rightly that human beings need to be creative, and raised the real issues of whether what we regard as progress is positive or not, and whether nature should adapt to us or we should adapt to nature. These are real issues that it is important to reconsider as we seek ways of making the urban landscape a human landscape, as suggested by Cristina Storelli.

Perhaps I may come back to an idea that we looked at during our previous meeting, in St Petersburg, where the thought was expressed that, looking back over history, those civilisations which had disappeared had always done so because they had found it difficult to adapt.

Thus the challenge and the opportunity ahead are those of a new humanism, another “rebirth” also extending to landscapes, which, as Jean-François Seguin reminded us, occupy 100% of our territories: their links with spatial planning urgently need to be reinforced. This is an area to which insufficient attention is given, even at the Council of Europe, although this Symposium would seem to demonstrate the opposite: let us hope that this new awareness gives rise to action.

Dealing with what is to happen now that “the party’s over” is certainly an ambitious task, Utopian, but why not? Cristina Storelli issued an invitation to seek a new dimension, and we can all respond to her call. There is surely a mystical dimension, whether or not we are believers, for we can assume, like certain 20th-century philosophers and thinkers, that the spirituality of the 21st century may merely reflect the reconciliation of human beings with the world as it was created, and their rediscovered awareness of their duty to look after the great “theatre of life” to which Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons referred when she introduced this Symposium.

Here in Yerevan, the strong symbolic presence of Mount Ararat on our doorstep can and must inspire such a desire in us. Our thanks go to Armenia: its cultural tradition over thousands of years has quite clearly inspired our Symposium.

Finally, I should like to thank you, Ruzan Alaverdyan, for your hospitality, the memory of which will stay with us as a lasting gift.

inventer. Ainsi que nous l'a dit Mme Ruzan Alaverdyan, il nous faut retrouver une véritable harmonie entre l'homme et la nature. C'est peut-être le moment comme le rappelait M. Marc Pallemarts de revenir aux fondamentaux des quatre objectifs qui couvrent les dimensions du développement durable, dimensions de fait des droits humains et sans omettre, à nouveau, les droits des générations futures. M. Suren Ohanyan nous disait fort justement que l'être humain se devait d'être créateur et se posait les vraies questions de savoir si ce que nous appelons le progrès est positif ou non, si c'est à la nature de s'adapter à nous, ou à nous de nous adapter à la nature. Voilà des vraies questions pour une réflexion renouvelée afin que, comme nous l'a suggéré Mme Cristina Storelli, le paysage urbain devienne un paysage humain.

Permettez-moi de revenir sur une idée développée lors de notre dernière session à Saint-Petersbourg et qui veut que « au regard de l'histoire, c'est toujours à la difficulté d'adaptation que nous devons la disparition des civilisations. »

Voilà le défi et l'opportunité d'un nouvel humanisme, d'une nouvelle 'renaissance' y compris pour les paysages dont M. Jean-François Seguin rappelait qu'ils constituent 100 % de nos territoires et dont il est urgent de renforcer les liens avec l'aménagement de ces territoires. Insuffisamment visible, y compris dans les instances du Conseil de l'Europe, même si ce Symposium tend à prouver le contraire, espérons qu'il y ait une suite à cette prise de conscience.

« *After the party* », le pari est ambitieux, certes, utopique, pourquoi pas ? A la recherche de la nouvelle dimension, invitation de Mme Cristina Storelli, invitation à laquelle nous pouvons tous répondre. La dimension mystique est présente, sans doute, car, croyant ou non, nous pouvons estimer, avec certains philosophes et penseurs du XX^e siècle, que la spiritualité du XXI^e veut peut-être simplement exprimer la réconciliation de l'être humain avec la Création initiale, sa prise de conscience retrouvée de son rôle de gardien du 'grand théâtre de la vie', évoqué avec justesse par Mme Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons en introduction de ce Symposium.

Ce souhait peut et doit nous être inspiré, à notre porte, ici, à Yérévan, par la forte présence symbolique du mont Ararat. Merci à l'Arménie, sa culture multimillénaire a, de toute évidence, inspiré notre Symposium.

Merci enfin, Mme Ruzan Alaverdyan, pour votre hospitalité que nous emportons avec nous comme un cadeau durable.

**Additional contribution/
Contribution additionnelle**

The territorial dimension of human rights

Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO

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Introduction

The Spanish word *territorio* (hereafter territory) can mean many things and accordingly the concepts behind it have considerable repercussions on various aspects of our lives and on the development of human societies (and indeed of other living beings). The word is used to describe the habitat of a particular plant species, the hunting grounds of wild animals, the area in which a specific language is spoken or where a certain type of music is played; it is also used to indicate the area inhabited by a specific ethnic group and, above all, by a people or a community forming a politically distinct entity.

In the context of an international organisation such as the Council of Europe, bringing together the representatives of different countries, the term territory must be understood in its political sense, in other words as the geographical area inhabited, defined and administered by a particular community, which derives its main material resources from this territory and gives it its distinctive cultural attributes. Such a territory, together with the population, the culture and the laws governing the community, therefore constitutes the fundamental component of any *politeia* or distinct political project.

Even in this sense, the word territory need not necessarily be associated with the notion of sovereignty since clearly it can apply to towns, provinces, counties and regions, with the same meaning as when it is applied to the state as a whole. However, the derivative “*territorialidad*” (hereafter territoriality), can also have several meanings and is, in general terms, associated with the particular features inherent in a society, deriving from the specific characteristics of the area it occupies. However, when used within its political sense, it takes on a specific legal significance relating to all the rights and duties established by the entity which is responsible for enacting the main laws and ensuring that they are complied with, in other words the State. Territoriality gives rise to a specific set of rules which can perhaps be more easily understood through reference to the exceptional situation of extraterritoriality, for example as applied to embassies, ships at sea, etc. A

Droits de l'homme et territoire

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Contexte

Le mot *territoire* revêt de nombreuses significations qui s'expliquent par ses multiples impacts sur divers aspects de la vie de chacun et du parcours des sociétés, voire même d'autres êtres vivants. Il désigne l'étendue occupée par une espèce végétale, le domaine de chasse d'un animal sauvage, voire la zone où l'on parle une langue, où l'on joue un certain type de musique, où vit une ethnie et, surtout, le domaine d'un peuple ou d'une société dotée d'une organisation politique qui en fait une entité distincte.

Dans le contexte d'une activité menée par une organisation internationale (Conseil de l'Europe) réunissant des représentants de différents Etats, il convient de donner au mot *territoire* une définition politique, c'est-à-dire l'espace géographique attribué à une collectivité qui l'occupe, le délimite et l'administre, car il y trouve sa principale ressource matérielle et l'habite en l'emplissant d'attributs culturels. C'est pourquoi le territoire, assorti de la population, de la culture et des normes qui régissent la coexistence, s'impose comme une des composantes essentielles de toute *politeia* ou projet politique spécifique.

Même dans cette acception, le mot territoire est utilisé sans impliquer un lien exclusif avec la souveraineté, car nous l'associons bien évidemment à des communes, des provinces, des départements ou des régions, dans le même sens que si nous l'utilisions pour l'Etat. Par contre, le mot dérivé *territorialité* (qui possède également un vaste champ sémantique et qui est, généralement parlant, associé aux caractéristiques spécifiques d'une société, liées aux particularités de l'espace où vivent ses membres) acquiert, au sens politique, une valeur juridique spéciale associée à l'ensemble de droits et de devoirs définis par l'entité qui approuve les principales normes et en assure l'exécution, c'est-à-dire l'Etat. La territorialité génère un cadre de vie normatif caractéristique, qu'il est sans doute plus facile de percevoir quand des conditions exceptionnelles d'extraterritorialité sont invoquées, comme pour les ambassades, les navires, etc. Certains faits et situations récents

number of recent events and situations (Guantanamo, military bases in other countries, international flights for dubious purposes, etc) have highlighted the application and misapplication of the concepts of territoriality and/or extraterritoriality.

Territory and territoriality in Europe.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) gave rise to a worldwide regulatory framework which, even though it covers only basic aspects – albeit ones on which many other aspects depend – is a far cry from the detailed rules and regulations which, together, establish the fundamental conditions of territoriality. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged from this and other subsequent international treaties that there is a clear tendency to bestow rights and duties on all human beings, at least in certain undeniably fundamental spheres of their lives.

This development is much clearer in Europe than in other international groupings of a similar scale. The adoption of the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950 and of many other international treaties, most frequently under the auspices of the Council of Europe, has given rise to a European legal framework which is much more detailed – even if of varying legal effectiveness – than the one that is of universal application. Moreover, the Community acquis has vastly expanded this body of rules for the citizens of the European Union.

This will not lead to the disappearance of those rights and duties which will continue to be specific to the different countries, including those at other political levels that have no sovereignty but a substantial degree of political autonomy and the authority to lay down rules governing concrete matters that have a major impact on people’s living conditions and on community life. One of the major debates in contemporary Europe is precisely the scope of the regulatory and management powers at each of the existing political levels. This is an academic and practical debate with numerous and sometimes very important consequences such as the political formulation of the principle of subsidiarity, a concept which, as everyone knows, was originally used in a more restricted sense to refer to relations between the Catholic Church and different states, in particular Italy.

This convergence of European laws, although not universally accepted, is a significant aspect of Europeanism, in other words of the new political vitalism

(Guantánamo, bases militaires en territoire étranger, vols internationaux accomplissant d'obscures missions...) ont mis en évidence l'existence et l'application abusive des notions de territorialité et/ou d'extraterritorialité.

Territoire et territorialité en Europe.

L'avènement de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (1948) a favorisé l'élaboration d'un important cadre normatif commun à l'échelle planétaire, même s'il ne porte que sur des aspects fondamentaux qui en déterminent certes de nombreux autres, mais qui restent très éloignés des règles minutieuses qui, conjointement, définissent les conditions afférentes à la territorialité. Force est toutefois de reconnaître qu'à partir de son texte et de celui d'autres accords internationaux ultérieurs, l'on a pu constater une nette tendance à doter tous les êtres humains de droits et de devoirs, au moins dans certains aspects de la vie dont l'importance ne fait aucun doute.

En Europe, cette évolution est nettement plus marquée que dans d'autres ensembles internationaux de dimensions comparables. L'adoption, en 1950, de la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme, suivie par de nombreux autres accords internationaux, pour la plupart à l'initiative du Conseil de l'Europe, a engendré un cadre normatif beaucoup plus détaillé (même si son efficacité juridique est variable) que celui mis en place au niveau mondial. Pour les citoyens de l'Union européenne, les acquis communautaires ont encore considérablement élargi ce fonds.

Cette tendance ne s'oriente pas vers une annulation future des spécificités des droits et devoirs caractéristiques des divers Etats, et même d'autres échelons politiques dépourvus de souveraineté mais dotés d'un degré élevé d'autonomie politique et de compétences pour régler spécifiquement des domaines concrets qui ont un impact décisif sur les conditions de vie des personnes et sur la coexistence au sein de la société. Il s'agit d'un des grands débats de l'Europe contemporaine, qui cherche à définir jusqu'où doit aller l'action normative et administrative de chacun des échelons politiques existants. Ce débat à la fois intellectuel et pratique a de multiples implications, dont certaines sont aussi concrètes que la formulation politique du principe de subsidiarité, un concept qui était à l'origine très restreint et s'appliquait aux relations entre l'Eglise catholique et les différents Etats, et en particulier l'Italie.

Même si elle n'est pas acceptée par tous, cette convergence normative européenne est un facteur déterminant de l'idéal européen, c'est-à-dire du

which now constitutes and characterises the so-called “European political dream” (J. Rifkin, 2004), a form of political theory and practice which endeavours to oppose the political pessimism perpetuated by negative experiences such as segregation camps, the *gulag*, Guantanamo, the intolerable situation of sub-Saharan Africa and growing environmental problems. J. Habermas’s idea that Europe is linked by a common destiny, the aspiration expressed in the early 1990s by Gorbachev of building a “common home” on the European continent and the brave but hazardous expansion of the European Union at the beginning of the 21st Century, have been major steps in this direction.

Bringing about a new culture of territory.

The above ideas and facts call for a detailed consideration of the role that territory will play in the life of people and in the development of society in the immediate future. On the one hand, the importance that is attached to territory, as a whole or in its separate parts, will inevitably help to defuse political tension in cases such as that of Perejil island (between Spain and Morocco) or the Okinotori islands (between China and Japan), which are at odds with the level of development achieved by diplomacy and international relations between states.

On the other hand, the growing political autonomy achieved in Europe by sub-state entities (regions, provinces, municipalities, etc) increases rivalries and conflicts with regard to water, pollution of the air and land, competition to host desirable business activities or rejection of those that are undesirable, and leads to numerous instances of interference in the daily administration of certain spheres, thereby underlining territorial individualities, many of which are the result of age-old conflicts.

Both of these trends give rise to the need for an approach to territory that is less ideological and more attentive to people’s real needs and which calls for more efficient management. These proposals lie at the heart of what has been called a “*nueva cultura del territorio*” (a “new culture of the territory”) (*Manifiesto... 2006*). Without undermining the role of the State, in particular where territory is concerned, the aim is to give greater emphasis to a more local and less global approach, given that people’s real relationship with territory mainly takes place at the local, provincial or regional levels both as regards cultural, identity-related aspects and in terms of more day-to-day concerns such as the quality of the environment, and access to and the availability of services, facilities and infrastructure.

nouvel élan politique qui constitue et caractérise aujourd'hui ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler le "rêve politique européen" (J. Rifkin, 2004), une pensée ou démarche politique qui s'efforce de contrer le pessimisme politique généré par des expériences aussi négatives que les *Lager*, les *goulags*, Guantánamo, la situation intolérable qui règne en Afrique subsaharienne et l'aggravation des problèmes de l'environnement. L'idée de J. Habermas qui envisage l'Europe comme une "communauté de destin", l'espoir, exprimé au début des années 1990 par M. Gorbatchov, d'édifier sur le continent une authentique "maison commune" et l'élargissement courageux mais risqué de l'Union européenne au début du XXI^e siècle, sont autant d'avancées importantes dans cette direction.

Pour une nouvelle culture du territoire

Les idées et les faits du passé imposent une réflexion profonde sur le rôle que le territoire jouera dans la vie des personnes et dans l'évolution des sociétés dans un avenir immédiat. D'une part, la valeur accordée au territoire dans son ensemble ou à ses éléments constitutifs se dédramatise inexorablement sur la scène politique, et les épisodes de tension qui ont encore marqué les relations entre divers pays comme autour de l'île Perejil (entre l'Espagne et le Maroc) ou de l'atoll d'Okinotorishima (entre la Chine et le Japon) sont bien éloignées du niveau de développement atteint par la diplomatie et les relations internationales entre les Etats.

D'autre part, les éléments constitutifs des Etats (régions, provinces, communes, etc.) ont une autonomie politique de plus en plus marquée, ce qui attise les rivalités et les conflits autour de questions telles que l'eau, la pollution de l'air et de la végétation, les compétences pour décider de l'implantation d'activités souhaitées ou le refus de celles dont on ne veut pas, et suscite d'innombrables perturbations dans la gestion journalière de différents secteurs en amplifiant les particularismes territoriaux, dont bon nombre ont été hérités de conflits profondément enracinés dans l'histoire.

Ces deux tendances appellent une conception moins idéologique du territoire, qui soit à la fois plus proche des besoins réels des personnes et mieux gérée. Ces objectifs ont inspiré ce que certains appellent une nouvelle culture du territoire (*Manifeste... 2006*). Sans dénigrer la fonction de l'Etat et en particulier le rôle déterminant qu'il joue en matière de territoire, il s'agit de conférer à l'espace de vie une valeur plus objective et moins dramatique; les rapports réels des personnes avec le territoire interviennent principalement à l'échelle locale ou régionale, que ce soit par la culture identitaire ou par la vie

To a certain extent, this “new culture of the territory” is a return to the traditions of meticulous protection, management and order, with due regard for the specific values of the area in which we live. It is now time to move beyond excessive emphasis on technical progress and the belief that everything can be changed and is only a question of cost or price. The great Spanish poet Antonio Machado once said that “only fools confuse value and price”. In a changing, overpopulated and fragile world it makes sense to promote the idea that every people or society must consider the specific area which it inhabits if not as something sacred at least as its most precious asset. The concept of landscape, as defined in the Florence Convention, may help to achieve this objective, since it is even more closely associated with individual communities and their territories on account of the importance they attach to their perception of landscape and its cultural prestige, which has been established mainly through the world of art.

The “new culture of the territory” should focus on finding solutions to present-day problems and needs; hence its close association with spatial planning – a policy with different roots and different aims in the various countries and regions of Europe – whose development and harmonisation have benefited greatly from the contributions of the Council of Europe (CEMAT, Guiding Principles... 1999 and other documents) and the European Commission (Territorial Strategy ... 1999 and other documents), since they help to define a common language and methodology, which have hitherto been insufficiently well developed.

Social rights, such as health, education or assistance to people in difficulty, which are firmly established in Europe, have an implicit rather than an explicit territorial dimension; these rights generally take the form of abstract indicators at national level and of minimum requirements at local level, but there is no uniform territorial basis to the way they are addressed in policy and administration terms, with the result that the implementation of these rights varies considerably from one region to the next.

There are even greater variations in the way other basic rights, such as housing or equal access to good and services, are met. Nor is there any consistency in the way that natural areas of some value, even if not necessarily outstanding value, are identified and protected. Such areas create territorial networks that can contribute to the overall quality of the environment and the maintenance of biodiversity and bring nature closer to people who have a need to acknowledge and appreciate it.

quotidienne en rapport avec la qualité de l'environnement, l'accessibilité et la disponibilité des services, des équipements et des infrastructures.

A maints égards, cette "nouvelle culture du territoire" constitue un retour aux traditions de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement détaillées, attentives aux particularités du cadre de vie. A présent, il faut aller au-delà d'une vision focalisée sur le progrès technique et qui considère que tout peut être modifié, que c'est simplement une question de coût ou de prix. Le grand poète espagnol Antonio Machado a fait remarquer que "seuls les stupides confondent la valeur et le prix". Sur notre planète dégradée, surpeuplée et fragile, l'on est fondé à promouvoir l'idée que tout peuple ou société doit considérer le territoire qu'il habite comme sacré, ou du moins comme son bien le plus précieux. La notion de paysage telle qu'elle est définie par la Conférence de Florence peut aider à atteindre cet objectif grâce au lien plus étroit qu'elle établit entre une société et son territoire, par l'importance de la perception que la première a de la seconde, et par le prestige culturel d'une idée (celle du paysage) que nous avons pour l'essentiel héritée des diverses disciplines artistiques.

La "nouvelle culture du territoire" doit accorder la priorité à la résolution des problèmes et besoins actuels; c'est pourquoi elle s'articule avec l'aménagement du territoire, dont les politiques sont inégalement enracinées et orientées dans les différents Etats et régions d'Europe, et dont le développement et l'harmonisation profitent grandement des travaux du Conseil de l'Europe (CEMAT, Principes directeurs... 1999 et autres documents), et de la Commission européenne (Schéma de développement de l'espace communautaire... 1999 et autres documents), qui contribuent à imposer le langage et la méthodologie communs qui faisaient défaut jusqu'ici.

Les droits sociaux bien implantés en Europe, tels que la santé, l'éducation ou l'aide aux personnes en difficulté ont une dimension territoriale plus implicite qu'explicite; ils sont généralement présentés sous la forme d'indicateurs abstraits au niveau national et comme des réserves de terres au niveau local, et leur traitement politique et administratif n'est pas entièrement ancré dans l'espace. Par conséquent, leur mise en œuvre finit par être très disparate par rapport aux territoires.

Le degré de satisfaction d'autres droits fondamentaux comme celui au logement ou à l'égalité d'accès aux biens et services est encore plus mince et plus disparate. L'on ne trouve pas davantage de continuité dans l'identification et la protection des espaces naturels de qualité (pas nécessairement exceptionnels)

Irrespective of the political level at which it is exercised (Community, national, regional or municipal), spatial planning must fulfil two fundamental objectives:

- it must enhance and support existing territorial diversity, resisting the trend towards globalisation and the creation of indistinguishable areas with no individual identity;
- it must identify and establish the structures and systems which bind the territory together and provide a concrete basis for equal opportunities between its inhabitants.

Given the complex nature of Europe, there will doubtlessly always be imbalances between its different regions. What is important, however, is to define objectives which allow us to progress in the right direction, redress structural inequalities and identify unacceptable situations (thereby fostering territorial cohesion) and at the same time promote the development of each territory in such a way that the specific features which make it unique are not lost.

“Unity in diversity” was the motto chosen for the draft European Constitution, whose general meaning transcends the territorial dimension but at the same time is highly relevant to it. Attaching the required importance to landscape and territory is essential if we wish to ensure that more people in Europe have effective and real access to human rights.

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qui forment des réseaux territoriaux aptes à contribuer de manière satisfaisante à la qualité générale de l'environnement, à la conservation de la diversité biologique et au rapprochement entre la nature et les personnes qui ont besoin de la retrouver et d'en jouir.

Quel que soit le niveau politique où il intervient (communauté, Etat, région ou commune), l'aménagement du territoire doit poursuivre deux missions fondamentales:

- apprécier et valoriser la diversité territoriale existante, en résistant à la tendance à la mondialisation qui fabrique des lieux sans âme;
- identifier et traduire dans les faits les structures et systèmes qui favorisent la cohésion du territoire et y créent une base matérielle pour l'égalité des chances entre ses habitants.

Sans doute existera-t-il toujours des déséquilibres entre les diverses parties d'un territoire aussi complexe que l'Europe, mais l'important est de définir des objectifs permettant de progresser dans la bonne direction, qui corrigent les déséquilibres structurels et révèlent les situations inacceptables (en encourageant la cohésion territoriale) et qui puissent, simultanément, promouvoir le développement de chaque territoire sans lui faire perdre les spécificités qui le rendent unique.

La devise de « l'union dans la diversité » a été choisie pour le projet de Constitution européenne dans un sens général qui dépasse la dimension territoriale mais qui peut également lui être appliqué. Il est devenu indispensable d'accorder au paysage et au territoire l'importance qu'ils méritent afin que l'accès aux droits de l'homme devienne effectif et réel pour un plus grand nombre de personnes en Europe.

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Closing speeches/ Discours de clôture

Dmitry ARATSKY

Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Ruzan ALAVERDYAN

Dmitry ARATSKY

Deputy Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/regional Planning (CEMAT)

[Mr Aratsky was very thankful for the outstanding hospitality of Armenia, especially to Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan, chief of the Delegation. All the participants were very impressed to share best practices on “Spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of the territory” and look for further developments.]

Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS

Secrétaire exécutive de la CEMAT, Chef de la Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire, Conseil de l'Europe

Je souhaiterais tout d'abord remercier bien chaleureusement Mme Ruzan Alaverdyan, Vice-Ministre du développement urbain de l'Arménie pour son hospitalité et son extraordinaire action en Arménie et, au-delà, à l'échelle paneuropéenne. Ses idées et son soutien aux travaux menés par le Conseil de l'Europe en faveur du développement territorial durable et d'une approche sensible du territoire, sont fondamentaux.

Ce Symposium était consacré à la dimension spatiale des droits de l'homme avec pour sous-titre, « pour une nouvelle culture du territoire ».

Comment définir, redéfinir une nouvelle culture du territoire à la mesure et à l'échelle de l'homme, comment tenir compte des aspirations de l'homme dans les préoccupations de l'aménagement du territoire ?

Au nom du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe, je souhaiterais remercier chacun des intervenants qui a présenté des communications d'une très grande richesse à l'occasion de ce Symposium. Chaque intervention nous a ouvert des portes sur des dimensions essentielles d'un aménagement du territoire qui ménage, valorise et respecte les valeurs naturelles et culturelles du territoire pour le bien-être matériel et spirituel de l'être humain.

Il ne s'agit certes pas de stopper le progrès ni d'avoir une vision passéiste du territoire, mais d'accompagner le progrès d'une manière responsable, pour le bien-être et l'épanouissement des générations présentes et futures.

Il est à cet égard possible de rappeler l'intitulé de la CEMAT, qui est la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des ministres *responsables* de l'aménagement du territoire. Il s'agit, comme l'ont formulé les Principes directeurs de la CEMAT, ainsi que les Déclarations de Ljubljana et de Lisbonne, d'anticiper les changements et de les conduire selon une vision stratégique sur le long terme.

Il convient à cet égard de ne pas oublier certains des mots clés qui ont été repris sur la couverture de la nouvelle revue du Conseil de l'Europe, « *Futuropa: pour une nouvelle vision du paysage et du territoire* » : paysage, territoire, nature, culture, patrimoine, être humain, société, développement durable,

esthétique, habitant, regard, inspiration et génie du lieu. Il s’agit d’inscrire pleinement ces préoccupations dans les grands enjeux de l’aménagement du territoire. Il s’agit de considérer que c’est précisément l’équilibre entre l’homme et son environnement qui suscite un intérêt tant économique que social. Il s’agit en quelque sorte de changer nos attitudes, comme l’a indiqué Mme Svitlana Sokolyk.

Je suis à cet égard très heureuse de vous annoncer que Mr Olexiy Ischenko, premier Vice-Ministre du développement régional et de la construction d’Ukraine nous a adressé un courrier qui vient de nous être remis et qui mentionne :

The Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine presents its compliments to the Secretariat of CEMAT and has honour to inform about the following.

We regard the activity and initiatives of the Council of Europe in the area of spatial regional planning, landscape and cultural heritage as highly important for the European continent overall and for Ukraine in particular. Taking into account the importance of regional spatial planning policy for Ukraine which are fully in line with the priorities of our Ministry, we would like to take this opportunity to officially propose organise the next International CEMAT Symposium and meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT in Ukraine in 2009.

Je le remercie vivement de cette proposition qui nous honore et que nous acceptons bien entendu avec un grand plaisir et vous donne ainsi rendez-vous en 2009 pour le prochain Symposium international de la CEMAT.

Ruzan ALAVERDYAN

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Urban Development of the Republic of Armenia

Honorable ladies and gentlemen,
Dear colleagues,

The international CEMAT Symposium in Yerevan entitled “The Spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of the territory” is coming to the end.

First of all, let me express my gratitude to the Council of Europe, the participants and all of them who had a great input in organisation of this event.

It should be mentioned, that this Symposium had its own contribution to the achievement of the common general goal for member states – the sustainable spatial development of the European continent.

For any country in the world – the territory is a unique strategic resource, thus the issues of its reasonable organisation constitute important elements of the national policies.

Spatial planning is an effective tool for implementation of spatial development objectives. It links together the economic, natural, ecological, social and cultural prerequisites of territories, provides the transition of these prerequisites to sustainable development. Spatial planning, touching upon the problems of numerous disciplines, is called to create a balanced and harmonious cultural environment for the present and coming generations.

Undoubtedly, the spatial planning activities in member states should be viewed in the light of principles adopted by the Council of Europe. Moreover, the attention should be drawn on the idea that the spatial planning, urban development, nature protection, cultural and other related problems should be accepted as one common priority. Only through their systematic perception, it is possible to reach the strategic purpose – formation of favorable living environment for human beings.

As it's mentioned in the “Context” of the Symposium’ program the CEMAT’s aim could be considered as the promotion of “The right of European citizens

to a sustainable territory”. It’s really an open door for exchanging the forward-looking ideas and experiences.

During the last days this door was opened in Armenia. Now the Symposium is over. But it does not mean that the door is going to be closed. Let me ensure you that it must stay open for further co-operation and you are always welcome back to Armenia.

Programme

The International Symposium on ***“The Spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of the territory”*** was organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia, within the context of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning – CEMAT / CoE.

The Symposium took place in Yerevan (Armenia), on 13-14 October 2008, in Erebuni Plaza Business Center, Vazgen Sargsyan 26/1, Yerevan, Armenia

Tel: (374 10) 22 33 82, e-mail: info@conference.am

An optional study visit was organised on 12 October 2008 to Dilijan and Alaverdi.

* * *

Context

The Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) brings together representatives of the following 47 member States of the Council of Europe in the pursuit of the shared objective of sustainable territorial development of the European continent: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

The Council of Europe aims to promote human rights, the rule of law and democracy. Territorial development policies, although based on a legal and institutional framework, have a less strict character. The actions proposed and implemented in this context generally go further than the minimum standards required by regulations. The CEMAT’s aim could be considered as the promotion of “The right of European citizens to a sustainable territory”.

The main purpose of the CEMAT is the creation or development and transfer of ideas. Inspired by the results of research and forward-looking studies, the

CEMAT identifies, confronts and compares concrete experiences from the member States, opening the door to transfers of know-how and of effective solutions.

The political activities associated with spatial/regional planning are a major condition for the continued, harmonious integration of the European continent, insofar as they stress the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy, and promote territorial and social cohesion. At the Council of Europe’s Third Summit in 2005, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States committed themselves to improving the quality of life of their citizens. In the section of the Action Plan devoted to “promoting sustainable development”, they declared that the Council of Europe would continue, on the basis of existing instruments, to develop and support integrated policies in the fields of environment, landscape and regional planning, in a sustainable development perspective.

The 14th Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) was held in Lisbon, Portugal, on 26-27 October 2006, on the topic “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: bridges over Europe”.

The Yerevan Symposium is part of the 2007-2010 CEMAT Work Programme of the Committee of Senior Officials responsible for preparing the 15th Session of the CEMAT Ministerial Conference, which will be held in the Russian Federation in 2010, on the topic “Future challenges: sustainable spatial development of the European continent in a changing world”.

The 2007-2010 Work Programme of the Committee of Senior Officials proposed by the Russian Presidency of the CEMAT and adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials is made up of seven thematic issues selected according to their relevance for the coming decade in relation with the emergence of new territorial challenges. Only the territorially relevant aspects of these thematic issues are investigated by the CEMAT. Integrated and horizontal approaches are considered and promoted, thus reflecting the comprehensive character of territorial development policies.

1. Demography, migrations and their territorial impact

Most countries of Europe are confronted by the trend of an ageing population and growing pressure from immigration, resulting in substantial challenges for cities and regions. Intra-European migration flows also play a significant part, for instance between East and West, but also within individual countries. Major impacts are expected on regional labour markets, with a shortage of qualified labour, on housing needs in metropolitan areas where younger population groups and immigrants are concentrated, on maintaining public and private services in regions with strongly declining populations, on tensions related to the socio-cultural integration of immigrants in cities etc. The CEMAT's efforts concentrate on highlighting emerging problems as well as on the joint development of strategies aimed at alleviating the problems and at drawing benefits from emerging opportunities such as those resulting from replacement immigration or from the development of the residential economy in specific regions.

Key issues:

- Population ageing in relation with the supply of services, regional labour markets, depopulation;
- Immigration and internal migrations in relation with regional labour markets, supply of housing and services;
- Regional opportunities generated by the residential economy.

2. Territorial impacts in Europe of the new energy paradigm (energy supply, conservation and security, new geography of energy systems)

The significant increase in energy prices resulting from a sustained imbalance between supply and demand on the world scale, has generated the emergence of a new energy paradigm, especially in Europe, aiming at reducing the external dependence on energy supply. The new paradigm includes energy saving measures, the development of renewable energy sources and of other innovative energy supply technologies (such as hydrogen technology), a more rational use of conventional energy sources available in Europe (such as oil, gas and coal). The territorial aspects of the new energy paradigm investigated by the CEMAT are related to the highlighting of a new geography of energy supply in Europe (showing fossil energy reserves, main energy transport axes, the areas best suited for the production of renewable energy etc.), and to changes likely to occur in transport and mobility patterns, in settlements, in rural areas, in the location of productive activities etc.

Key issues:

- Territorial impact of high energy prices, of energy saving measures and of possible scarcity of mobility, regional productive systems and settlement systems;
- Territorial and environmental impact of the exploitation of renewable energy sources and of the emergence of new energy technologies;
- New geography of energy supply in Europe.

3. Territorial impact of the accelerating globalisation process

The globalisation process is on-going and it has a fundamental impact for Europe. Its evolution permanently affects new parts of the economy and therefore different types of regions. The globalisation process differs greatly, such as in the increasing global competition on products and, recently on services, relocation of enterprises and activities, the growing number of mergers and acquisitions and related changes in the property of enterprises on an intercontinental scale, pressure on wages and salaries, acceleration of technological development etc. In this respect, it is also important to pay attention to far-reaching aspects, because the future evolution of the globalisation process may differ substantially from the effects already observed up to now, with competition moving more and more from low-wage production segments to technology-intensive products. An additional dimension of the globalisation process is the development of the information society which generates numerous new activities. The CEMAT concentrates its activities on those aspects of the globalisation process which have the most important impacts on the European territory, especially on the development of regional labour markets, on the evolution of metropolitan and rural areas etc.

Key issues:

- Impact of the globalisation process on regional productive systems, regional labour markets and settlement systems (metropolisation);
- Requirements in terms of territorial clustering and networking for increasing the critical mass and for ensuring enhanced competitiveness;
- Search for compatibility between the enhancement of competitiveness and maintaining spatially-related values;

- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition.

4. Creation of new transport and trading corridors (including maritime transport) and Europe-wide sustainable integration. Access to essential services

The main aspect of this thematic issue is related to the impact of the development of major transport infrastructures on territorial integration and regional development. Territorial integration within the area covered by the member States of the Council of Europe still has to achieve significant progress in future, in order to overcome its present fragmentation. At a lower scale, modernisation of transport infrastructures and services is needed to improve the accessibility of landlocked regions and has to contribute to maintaining access to essential services. In this field, the CEMAT concentrates its activities on the identification and investigation of major corridors in development across Europe and on the requirements for a sustainable territorial development related to them. A second field of activity will be the investigation of conditions for improving the accessibility of landlocked regions in a sustainable way. Finally, the CEMAT pays attention to strategies likely to ensure the maintaining and improving of access to essential services.

Key issues:

- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Sustainable territorial development related to the promotion of major corridors throughout the European continent: impact on settlement systems and regional development; containment of environmental pressures and promotion of environmentally-friendly transport modes;
- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Improvement of the accessibility of terrestrial and maritime landlocked areas in order to ensure and promote their development potential;
- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Maintenance and improvement of access to essential services in less favoured areas.

5. Territorial impact of climate change; adaptation, management and prevention measures, especially in relation to natural hazards

The acceleration of climate change is at present considered as a major factor with considerable impact for the coming decades in a wide range of fields. Territorial development policies can hardly influence the intensity of climate change, but they can significantly modify the impact of climate change on the territory, especially through adaptation and prevention measures. In this respect, the CEMAT investigates the most important impacts likely to be generated by climate change on the European territory, especially those on ecosystems (flora and fauna), production structures and services (agriculture and forestry, tourism etc.), on residential location and settlements etc. Differentiation will be made between impacts with a structural character (like drought in southern Europe which lastingly affects large stretches of the territory) and impacts with a more local and temporary character (like floods and other natural hazards) which may occasionally cause considerable damaging, but on limited parts of the territory. The CEMAT's efforts also concentrate on the types of territorial development measures most appropriate to limiting negative impacts of climate change and the damages related to natural hazards. Adequate measures are also needed to optimise a number of opportunities which may emerge from the changing climatic situation.

Key issues:

- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Territorial impact of climate change (negative as well as positive) on settlements, infrastructures, ecosystems, employment and regional production systems;
- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Prevention, management and adaptation measures to counteract the negative impacts of climate change, especially the damage likely to be caused by natural hazards and to enhance its positive impacts.

6. The role of spatial development policies for environmental sustainability, human surroundings and terrestrial and maritime landscape protection and enhancement

Environmental protection is high on the agenda in most European countries. Not only has the damage caused to ecosystems and to human health in the past generated an awareness of the need to improve the environmental situation, but also the more recent recognition of the relationships between the emissions of greenhouse gases and climate change have reinforced this awareness. Due to their horizontal and cross-thematic character, spatial development policies have the possibility and the task to intervene in a variety of fields and to promote coherence in order to reach a higher degree of sustainability. The CEMAT deepens the resolutions adopted at the Ljubljana Conference and elaborates joint proposals for a more substantial contribution to spatial development policies of environmental sustainability in Europe, including recommendations regarding transport, agriculture and forestry, tourism, energy, the development of settlements etc. The CEMAT also investigates the possibilities for spatial development policies to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of landscapes, and therefore to the implementation of the principles contained in the European Landscape Convention.

Key issues:

- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Long-term character of territorial development policies, setting up possible structural activities in favour of the environment;
- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Cross-thematic character of territorial development policies, contributing to ensuring coherence and containing conflicts and shortcomings with a damaging impact on the environment;
- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. The contribution of territorial development policies to the protection and enhancement of landscapes.

7. Transfrontier interactions and territorial integration of the European Continent

Although cross-border cooperation has a long tradition in Europe, territorial fragmentation along national borders still exists along a number of national borders, especially those of eastern and south-eastern Europe, resulting from their shorter practice of and experience in integration and cooperation policies. A number of areas with specific problems, such as the enclave of Kaliningrad, should be considered with particular attention. The CEMAT identifies the border areas where territorial fragmentation is still significant and where transfrontier interactions are not harmoniously developed. Proposals and recommendations should be elaborated on the role of territorial development policies for enhancing territorial integration and cohesion along national borders.

Key issues:

- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Identification of areas along national borders with significant territorial fragmentation and incoherent territorial development, requiring strengthened cross-border cooperation;
- Opportunities provided by the information society for organising territorial competitiveness and maintaining territorial balance in a context of growing competition. Elaboration of principles and methods for coherent territorial development policies in transfrontier regions.

The two last international CEMAT symposia were organised on the following topics:

- *“The accessibility and attractiveness of rural and landlocked areas: sustainable transport and services of general interest”*, organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the Ministry of Urban and Spatial Planning of the Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella, Andorra, 25-26 October 2007;
- *“Challenges and strategies for metropolises and metropolitan regions in a context of growing globalisation with regard to economic, social, environmental and cultural development”*, organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in

co-operation with the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg, Russia, 26-27 June 2008.

Objectives

The aim of the Yerevan Symposium is to promote an integrated approach to regional planning, and good governance, and in particular to:

- implement Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 on the Guiding Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent, adopted on 30 January 2002 by the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers, which states that “*The Guiding Principles stress the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy*”; and
- make proposals for the preparation of the 15th Session of the CEMAT, which will take place in the Russian Federation in 2010 concerning the right of European citizens to a sustainable territory.

Participants

The Symposium is intended for specialists on sustainable spatial development, representatives of international, national and local authorities, public and private organisations and non-governmental organisations.

The number of participants is limited to 200.

The working languages are Armenian, English and French and interpretation will be provided.

No registration fees are payable by participants.

The documents will be available on the CEMAT website

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

Organisation

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SATURDAY 11 OCTOBER 2008

Arrival of participants

SUNDAY 12 OCTOBER 2008

9.30 *Departure for an optional study visit of Dilijan and Alaverdi*

Departure from the entrance of Armenia-Marriott Hotel (Republic Square, Yerevan)

21.00 *Return to city-centre*

MONDAY 13 OCTOBER 2008

8.30 – 9.00 *Welcome and registration of participants*

9.00 – 9.30 *Opening of the Symposium. Welcome speeches:*

Mr Vardan VARDANYAN, Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Delegate of Armenia to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Mr Dmitry ARATSKY, Deputy Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

Mr Emin YERITSYAN, Vice-president of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Head of the Landscape Office, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning, Chair of the Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the CEMAT, Head of the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe

9.30 – 10.00

Opening presentation

Visions of Armenia for sustainable spatial development

Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Delegate of Armenia to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

10.00 – 10.30

Coffee break

FIRST SESSION

SPATIAL PLANNING AND HUMAN BEINGS

Session Chairs **Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Delegate of Armenia to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Mr Welf SELKE, President of the 12th Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Delegate of Germany to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

10.30 – 12.00

PRESENTATIONS

The key principles of spatial planning

Mrs Margarita JANCIC, Chair of the 13th Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Chair of ESPON, Undersecretary, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning Delegate of Slovenia to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Territory and human values

Mr Michel ROSTAGNAT, Delegate General of the High Technical Civil Servant of Infrastructures *Ponts et Chaussées*, France

Mr Robert LAFONT, Vice-President of the International Federation of Housing and Planning (IFHP)

New landscape technics for an integrated planning

Mr Riccardo LORENZI, Territorial Assessor of Pisa, Italy

12.00 – 12.30 **DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PARTICIPANTS**

Moderators **Mrs Ekaterina GOLOULINA**, Deputy Chairman of Committee for economic development, industrial policy and trade of St. Petersburg, Member of the Delegation of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Russian Federation

Mr Petr KALIVODA, Ministry of Regional Development, Delegate of the Czech Republic to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Conclusions and proposals

Mrs Aida ISKOYAN, Associated Professor of Juridical Sciences, Director of Scientific-Educational Center of Ecological Right of the Yerevan State University, Focal point of Aarhus Convention in Armenia, UNECE Expert

Mrs Anne BOUCHE-FLORIN, Honorary Chair of the French European Society of Spatial Planners (*Société française des urbanistes* - SFU)

12.30 – 14.30 **Lunch**

SECOND SESSION
SPATIAL PLANNING FOR HUMAN BEINGS

Session Chairs **Mr Audun MOFLAG**, Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Delegate of Norway to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Mrs Aida ISKOYAN, Associated Professor of Juridical Sciences, Director of Scientific-Educational Center of Ecological Right of the Yerevan State University, Focal point of Aarhus Convention in Armenia, UNECE Expert

14.30 – 16.00 **PRESENTATIONS**

Human rights and sustainable spatial development

Mr Marc PALLEMAERTS, Professor of European environmental law at the Universities of Amsterdam and Brussels; Senior Fellow, Institute for European Environmental Policy, Brussels/London

Time dimension: spatial planning for present and future generations

Mrs Cristiana STORELLI, Former member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, Expert of the Council of Europe for the preparation of the Urban Charter

16.00 – 16.30 *Coffee Break*

16.30 – 17.30 *DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PARTICIPANTS*

Moderators **Mrs Alda NIKODEMUSA**, Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government of Latvia, Spatial Planning Department, Delegates of Latvia to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Mr Suren OHANYAN, Associated Professor, Candidate of Architecture, Head of Urban Development Department of Yerevan Architectural and Construction University, Associate Professor, (Full) Member of Engineer Academy of Armenia

Conclusions and proposals

Mr Konstantin ANANITCHEV, Expert of the Council of Europe

20.00 *Official dinner offered by the authorities of Armenia*

TUESDAY 14 OCTOBER 2008

THIRD SESSION

LANDSCAPE AS HUMAN PERCEPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Session Chairs **Mr Enrico BUERGI**, Former Chair of the Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Pavlina MISIKOVA, Representative of the Slovak Republic to the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) and to the European Landscape Convention

9.00 – 10.15 *PRESENTATIONS*

The Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention

The results of Landscape Planning project on lake Sevan basin

Mr Hovik SAYADYAN, PhD in Geography, Associated Professor in Forestry and Departments, Head of International Department of Armenian State Agrarian University

The experience of Venetia on the historic cultural identity of the territory

Mrs Linda MAVIAN, Urban Directorate, Region of Venetia, Italy

Territory and landscape as sources of inspiration for art

Mr Peter HOWARD, Director of the Landscape Research Group

10.15 – 10.45

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PARTICIPANTS

Moderators

Mrs Mireille DECONINCK, Representative of Belgium to the Steering Committee on Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP)

Mr Samvel BALOYAN, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Coordinator of component of protected territories management and biodiversity preservation, the Agency for Programme implementation of natural resources management and poverty reduction of Armenia

Conclusions and proposals

Mr Karoly MISLEY, Delegate of Hungary to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

10.45 – 11.15

Coffee Break

FOURTH SESSION

TERRITORIAL HERITAGE FOR HUMAN BEINGS

Session Chairs **Mrs Elena SADOVNIKOVA**, Expert of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation, Member of the Russian Delegation to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Council of Europe Expert

Mr Arsen ARUSTAMYAN, Doctor, Professor of Architecture, Director of “Urban Development DIRS”, JSC, Armenia

11.15 – 12.15 **PRESENTATIONS**

Perspectives of urban tourism in Armenia

Mr Suren OHANYAN, Associated Professor, Candidate of Architecture, Head of Urban Development Department of Yerevan Architectural and construction, University, Associate Professor, (Full) Member of Engineer Academy of Armenia

Spatial planning in rural areas: territorial resources as sources of economy and employment

Mr Jean-Claude ROUARD, Expert of the Council of Europe for the CEMAT Guide on Rural Heritage and

Mrs Caroline ENGALENC, Association *Source*, France
Territory, landscape and leisure

Mr Niek HAZENDONK, Representative of the Netherlands to the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

12.15 – 12.45 **DISCUSSION WITH THE PARTICIPANTS**

Moderators **Mr Ashot MIRZOYAN**, City Research Center, NGO Gyumri, Armenia

Conclusions and proposals

Mrs Svitlana SOKOLYK, Head of European Integration Department, Directorate of International Cooperation, Investment Development and European Integration, Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of

Ukraine, Delegate of Ukraine to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

CLOSING SESSION

12.45 – 13.30 ***GENERAL CONCLUSIONS BY THE RAPPOREUR***

Mr Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN,

Representative of the European Council of Spatial Planners to the Council of Europe (ECPT-CEU)

CLOSING SPEECHES

Mr Dmitry ARATSKY, Deputy Minister of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Secretary of the CEMAT, Head of the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe

Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

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END OF THE SESSION

13.30 – 15.30 ***Buffet for the participants***

15.30 – 18.30 ***89th meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO-CEMAT participants only)***

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List of participants / Liste des participants

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DG IV - Éducation, Culture et Patrimoine, Jeunesse et Sport**
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INTERPRETERS / INTERPRÈTES

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