

10TH MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

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



Multifunctional landscapes
Paysages multifonctionnels

Proceedings / Actes

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Evora, Portugal
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Proceedings / Actes



Multifunctional landscapes

***10th Meeting of the Workshops
of the Council of Europe for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention***

Evora, Portugal, 20-21 October 2011

Paysages multifonctionnels

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pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne
du paysage***

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Meeting organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division – in co-operation with the the Government of Portugal – Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning and with the support of the University and the Municipality of Evora and of the Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infra-estruturas do Alqueva, S.A.

Statements in their original language as presented at the Meeting of the Workshops. The opinions expressed in this work are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the Council of Europe.

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Interventions dans leur langue originale telles que présentées lors de la réunion des Ateliers. Les vues exprimées dans cet ouvrage sont de la responsabilité des auteurs et ne reflètent pas nécessairement la ligne officielle du Conseil de l'Europe.

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Secrétariat de la Convention européenne du paysage

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*Member of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and
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Mrs Maria José FESTAS

*Senior Officer, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban
Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional
Planning, Portugal, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for
the European Landscape Convention*

Mr José Ernesto D'OLIVEIRA

Mayor of Evora, Portugal

Mr José Ernesto d'Oliveira, Mayor of Evora, welcomed the participants. He wished the greatest success for the Workshops of the European Landscape Convention, and welcomed the participants to the city of Evora.

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

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

Monsieur le Directeur,
Monsieur le Député,
Monsieur le Maire,
Monsieur le Recteur,
Madame la Présidente,
Monsieur le Président,
Mesdames et Messieurs,

Au nom du Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe, je remercie très chaleureusement la Direction générale pour l'aménagement du territoire et le développement urbain du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Mer, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire du Portugal, la Municipalité d'Evora et son Université qui accueillent cette 10^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur le thème du « Paysage multifonctionnel » dans cette magnifique ville d'Evora.

Considérant le paysage comme « une partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations », la Convention invite à penser ou à repenser le territoire en termes de paysage.

Tel un couteau suisse, le paysage aurait de multiples fonctions. Il concourt, souligne la Convention, à l'élaboration des cultures locales, il représente une composante fondamentale du patrimoine culturel et naturel de l'Europe, il contribue à l'épanouissement des êtres humains, à la consolidation de l'identité européenne. Le paysage constitue aussi, mentionne encore la Convention, une ressource favorable à l'activité économique en contribuant à la création d'emplois.

Le concept de paysage nous invite à décomposer les quatre dimensions du développement durable –environnementale, culturelle, sociale et économique– pour les recomposer à la lumière d'une démarche de projet fondée sur la connaissance des lieux et de ses dynamiques, la

conscience des incidences et la responsabilité de chacun quant à la qualité des territoires de vie.

Organisées périodiquement depuis 2002 par le Conseil de l'Europe en collaboration avec les autorités des Etats hôtes, les réunions des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage ont pour objectif d'examiner certains aspects de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Les expériences réalisées par l'Etat qui accueille la réunion sont tout spécialement présentées. Forum d'échange de pratiques et d'idées, ces réunions permettent de présenter de nouveaux concepts et réalisations en application de la Convention. Les actes de ces rencontres sont publiés dans la Série du Conseil de l'Europe « Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage », disponible sur le site du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Ces Ateliers d'Evora se déclineront en quatre sessions dont les intitulés représentent un appel à la réflexion et à la formulation de réponses :

- la dimension culturelle du paysage : pour une nouvelle approche du territoire ;
- les dimensions écologique et environnementale du paysage : pour une harmonie des territoires ;
- les dimensions sociale et économique du paysage : un potentiel pour le bien-être et le développement ;
- la gouvernance du paysage : le paysage comme bien commun et d'intérêt collectif.

Depuis onze ans, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe manifeste son plein soutien à la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage. Trente-cinq Etats membres de l'Organisation l'ont ratifiée et quatre autres Etats l'ont signée. Il est important de poursuivre ces débats et réflexions prospectives conduisant à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage et à mettre en œuvre ces politiques sur les territoires.

Il convient de se projeter dans le futur pour dessiner les paysages de demain.

Mr Vitor CAMPOS

Director General of Spatial Planning and Urban Development of Portugal

Dear Participants,

Dear colleagues at this opening session panel,

Welcome to Portugal and to the 10th Meeting of the Workshop of the Council of Europe on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

On behalf of the Portuguese Government and the Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of Portugal, let me begin by thanking the Council of Europe for organising this Workshop in Portugal.

I also thank the Rector and the University of Evora for providing the setting and logistical support for our Meeting.

I thank the Mayor and the Municipality of Evora, for their always warm welcome in this very fine city.

And, last but not least, I thank the *Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infra-estrutura do Alqueva* (EDIA), a public body who plays a major role in shaping the present and future physical and human landscape of this region and who will lead us in a complementary study visit that aims to let you better understand how the challenges of dealing with ancient multifunctional landscapes are being met in Alentejo.

The decision to meet here, in Evora, one of the two major cities of Alentejo, a town with an internationally recognised heritage, was determined by practical reasons but, first and foremost, is a direct consequence of the motto of this meeting: multifunctional landscapes.

Alentejo is a still rather pristine example of a region where biophysical attributes, settlement patterns, economic and social structures and deep-rooted traditions have combined through the centuries to form a distinct, diverse, balanced cultural landscape.

As any other region in Europe, Alentejo is facing its own territorial challenges. Strung between the greater Lisbon metropolitan area and the sparsely populated Iberian hinterland on the Spanish border side, crossed by existing and planned major trans-European transport infrastructures, keeping some of the last stretches of relatively undeveloped coastline in

Portugal, large parts of Alentejo have managed to keep an unmistakable character that is both an asset and vulnerability.

Our ability to deal with this valuable territorial potential, to preserve and enhance it and to pass it on to our future generations, will very much depend on how the local and regional territorial stakeholders value this unique landscape and find sustainable and innovative ways to improve both the quality of life for its citizens and competitiveness for its economy without jeopardising heritage.

To raise public and professional awareness on landscape values and to develop practical tools and methodologies to manage the landscape as an integral dimension of spatial planning and territorial development are important steps along this path.

Portugal signed the European Landscape Convention in 2000 and ratified it in 2005. The Convention has been in effect in our country since 1st July 2005.

Landscape preservation is explicitly recognised by our Constitution since 1976, as a goal to be pursued in the quest for nature conservation and the protection and enhancement of our national culture and history.

Landscape protection and enhancement is also recognised as a relevant objective in our Spatial Planning Act (1998) and in other major legal and policy documents dealing with environment, agriculture, forest development and built heritage.

Landscape policy was, for the first time, the subject of specific consideration in our current National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (2007) and in the Regional Spatial Plans prepared between 2007 and 2010.

The next logical step is to reflect these strategic policy guidelines in the municipal master plans. When doing this, it is of the utmost importance that the landscape dimension is linked to strengthening local identity and to improving the quality of life and sustainable territorial development.

The Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development is the national authority responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in cooperation with other concerned organisations, both public and private.

Besides having a direct role in the preparation of National Spatial Planning Policy Programme and a supportive role in the preparation of the Regional Spatial Plans, the Directorate General also works to influence the administrative and professional practice by publishing dedicated studies and guidelines.

Between 2001 and 2004 we launched a large study on the identification and characterisation of the landscape in mainland Portugal. A similar study was also launched on the Azores, by the initiative of the Regional Government.

Both studies, carried out by experts from this University, stand out as important milestones in raising awareness and promoting knowledge on our territory and the preservation and enhancement of its landscape diversity.

The Directorate General has recently published a handbook with methodological guidelines on how to integrate landscape management considerations in local land-use planning. Aimed at municipal technical and political decision makers, this handbook focuses on the integration of landscape planning and management in strategic planning and policy design at a local level.

Another handbook focusing on intra-urban landscape issues is to be prepared as soon as conditions allow.

Hosting this 10th Meeting of the Workshop, focused on the multifunctional approach to landscape, with its holistic, inclusive, integrated view is just another way of accomplishing our mission and fulfilling our responsibilities, at European and at national level.

Thank you for coming and attending this event.

Have a pleasant stay in Portugal and a most rewarding Meeting.

M. João RAMOS

Membre de la Commission de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et des questions territoriales de l'Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe

C'est un très grand honneur pour moi aujourd'hui de représenter l'Assemblée Parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe à votre réunion, d'autant que cette réunion se déroule dans mon pays, et qu'il s'agit pour moi de ma première participation en tant que parlementaire portugais auprès de l'Assemblée parlementaire. J'ai ainsi pu découvrir tout le travail déjà accompli dans le domaine qui fait l'objet de vos réunions et je tiens à vous en féliciter.

La Convention sur le paysage est un texte important et fondamental, compte tenu de son champ d'application très large et de son caractère transfrontalier.

Cette Convention présente encore plus de pertinence en ce moment où nous nous battons tous, et notamment au sein de l'Assemblée parlementaire, pour le droit pour chaque citoyen de vivre dans un environnement sain et viable.

Dans ce contexte permettez-moi de rendre hommage à mon compatriote et collègue, M. Mendes Bota, qui a initié le rapport sur l'élaboration d'un Protocole additionnel à la Convention européenne sur les droits de l'homme sur le droit à un environnement sain et viable.

Ce rapport ambitieux, qui a d'ailleurs été accueilli assez tièdement par les représentants des gouvernements siégeant à Strasbourg, avait pour but de démontrer aux décideurs politiques l'importance de veiller à assurer à chaque citoyen le droit de vivre dans un environnement sain et de rappeler que certains biens environnementaux ne sont pas renouvelables et que la dégradation de l'environnement est souvent irréversible.

A ce titre, le Principe 1 de la Déclaration de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement de 1972 stipulait que « l'homme a un droit fondamental à la liberté, à l'égalité et à des conditions de vie satisfaisantes dans un environnement dont la qualité lui permette de vivre dans la dignité et le bien-être ».

Cette préoccupation apparaît dans nos rapports. Elle constitue le fil conducteur de nos travaux et je suis heureux de voir que, par certains côtés, des réunions comme celle qui est organisée aujourd'hui, permettent d'apporter de l'eau à notre moulin.

Je suis persuadé que nous arriverons dans un proche avenir à convaincre les décideurs politiques du bien-fondé de notre proposition.

Car il nous appartient, c'est notre devoir, en tant que parlementaire de nous battre pour assurer aux générations futures un environnement sans risque et de leur fournir une qualité de vie décente. Mais ceci est également du ressort des décideurs politiques.

Le paysage est donc sans conteste lié au concept de développement durable. Il s'agit là de l'enjeu primordial du XXI^e siècle.

C'est pourquoi, nous continuerons à l'Assemblée d'encourager les Etats à adhérer à la Convention mais surtout à prendre toutes les mesures visant à intégrer systématiquement le paysage dans la législation nationale.

En attendant, je vous souhaite plein de succès dans vos travaux et vous assure de tout le soutien de notre Assemblée parlementaire.

Je vous remercie.

Mr Mikko HARO

*Head of Department, Cultural Environment Protection, Finland,
Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural
Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP)*

Our distinguished hosts, esteemed colleagues, dear friends of our landscapes. The Parties to the various Council of Europe Conventions are expected to actively share their experience, knowledge and expertise in implementing the Conventions on transnational, regional as well as on local level. The European Landscape Convention Meetings of the Workshops have fulfilled this both to the letter and to the spirit of the Convention in a truly extraordinary way. Let me therefore express our gratitude on being able to arrange already the 10th Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Evora. The city of Faro has given its name to the important Framework Convention of the Council of Europe, and now Evora, a world heritage site with an active University gives a new perspective to the European Landscape Convention. The intellectual landscape of Portugal is a rather active one.

The European Landscape Convention has helped us to expand our planning and environmental policies into a wider vision of our landscape. Landscape is experienced as a European, national, regional, local and at the same time also as a very personal asset and resource. The strength of the Convention is that it applies to all the landscape, covering it from the geological elements to the most sophisticated urban environments, to all the results of interaction between Man and Nature called culture.

Landscape is the scene where our diversified history, the interaction of man and nature materialises. It is the canvas on which the various economic, social and cultural interests, processes and conflicts leave their marks. Landscape in its historic dimension is a multifunctional archive and textbook. Simultaneously it is a multifunctional, multi-potential resource. Landscape is a true, visible and even invisible, measurable indicator of the nature and quality of our intentions and actions, of the sustainability of our culture.

The Convention deals with ownership, not in the legal sense but as a cultural and social construction, as sharing. The concepts of the Faro Framework Convention, the concepts of heritage community which can also be a landscape

community, and the idea of a right to heritages – offer an additional dimension to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, underlined once again in the recent European Heritage Forum in Wrocław, Poland. In my own country we have a legal concept of every man's rights, the rights going in hand with responsibilities. This is to me also one of the core messages of the European Landscape Convention.

The only permanent element in the landscape is change. The operational environment of the European Landscape Convention is in constant change. The Council of Europe is also facing changes in its structures and its priorities. It was rather recently that heritage and landscape were merged into a Joint Steering Committee. This autumn we are about to face a merging of culture, heritage and landscape into a new Steering Committee.

The aims of the new Steering Committee among others are to oversee the programmes and devise innovative policies and strategies related to the sustainable management of culture, heritage and landscape, promote and monitor the implementation of relevant Council of Europe Conventions, adapt standards and norms in the relevant fields, advise member states on policy development at national, regional and local levels using the appropriate Council of Europe instruments. Our task is also to make available technical assistance in the field, in order to contribute to socio-economic integrated development, social and territorial cohesion, confidence building and post-conflict reconstruction and development.

All this and even other activities to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, in order to improve for example the quality of life, and strengthen intercultural dialogue and social cohesion.

The evident question is of course: has the Council of Europe been, or will it be able to turn the European Landscape Convention into a political instrument on the European and maybe even on the global level, as the driving forces affecting our landscape are more and more dominantly global (Cf. Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Malmö in 2009).

This should be done preferably together with the European NGO's. Integration of landscape into other European co-operation structures and organisations, the EU of course as the first in the line, requires an utmost innovative

implementation of the Convention, as well as active networking and lobbying on the European level.

I have my doubts in this matter, and at least it won't happen without forums like the European Landscape Convention Workshops.

To wrap it up: please keep up and develop the excellent work that you have been carrying out so far. In order to continue with it; let's here in Evora enjoy and learn from the diversity of our landscape experiences, practices and policies.

M. Evangelos GOUTANIS

Représentant de la Présidence grecque de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT), Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Energie et du Changement Climatique, Grèce

La Résolution N° 3 sur l'organisation de la 16^e Session de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT) adoptée à la 15^e Session CEMAT (Moscou, Fédération de Russie, 9 juillet 2010) indique que les Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe : *« apprécient l'aimable invitation du Gouvernement de la Grèce d'accueillir la 16^e Session de la CEMAT et du Gouvernement de la Roumanie d'accueillir la 17^e Session de la CEMAT ».*

Conformément aux objectifs du Conseil de l'Europe concernant les droits de l'homme et la démocratie, la Grèce a proposé comme thème de la 16^e Session de la CEMAT : *« La démocratie territoriale : le rôle de la participation publique dans le processus d'aménagement territorial durable du Continent européen ».*

La Conférence aura ainsi pour objet de considérer l'être humain en tant qu'habitant et usager du territoire à la lumière des valeurs fondamentales du Conseil de l'Europe et de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Mme Anne-Marie CHAVANON

Présidente de la Commission démocratie, société civile et enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OING du Conseil de l'Europe

Monsieur le Député,
Monsieur le Maire,
Monsieur le Vice-recteur,
Monsieur le Directeur général,
Monsieur le Président du CDPATEP,
Madame la Présidente,
Mesdames et Messieurs,
Chers collègues,

Je souhaiterais tout d'abord me joindre aux orateurs précédents pour remercier nos hôtes de leur accueil dans la si belle ville d'Evora, patrimoine de l'humanité.

Je voudrais aussi de manière très particulière remercier la présidente co-organisatrice de ces Ateliers, Mme Maria José Festas, pour son engagement en faveur du paysage et des valeurs humaines véhiculées par la Convention européenne du paysage.

J'étais, la semaine dernière à Chypre, dans la partie orientale de la Méditerranée, après un court passage dans deux villes de la Baltique, Tallinn en Estonie et Hambourg en Allemagne.

Trois cultures et trois conceptions du paysage en apparence radicalement différentes :

- sur l'Ile de Chypre, la ville touristique de Limassol, un urbanisme très « libre », certainement difficile à contrôler, avec des alignements d'hôtels et de commerces multiformes, une densité élevée, en bordure des belles plages de sable noir, volcanique, de cette partie de la Méditerranée ;
- a Tallinn, en Estonie, une architecture médiévale, des maisons de bois sculpté aux tons pastel, des édifices industriels de l'ère soviétique reconvertis en logements de haute qualité environnementale, épurés et confortables ;
- en Allemagne, aux côtés des demeures élégantes de la riche ville hanséatique, une zone portuaire qui présente la plus grande zone de développement d'Europe. Une métropole engagée dans un processus

de captage de l'énergie éolienne avec des turbines titanesques, sans doute les plus grandes au monde. Une métropole engagée parallèlement dans l'ouverture de couloirs écologiques, une protection avancée contre le risque inondation dans l'hinterland et la création de parcs à vocation participative dans les quartiers populaires.

Tallinn a été nommée « capitale de la culture », Hambourg « capitale verte » en 2011 et le futur, espérons-le, appartient à Limassol !

Ce sont des capitales où les paysages fonctionnels sont facilement identifiables : le tourisme pour Limassol et Tallinn, la biodiversité et l'industrie pour Hambourg.

Trois lieux où, clairement, le paysage est dessiné, transformé par une volonté économique, politique spectaculaire, par le secteur privé autant que l'autorité publique, le foncier étant, dans la majorité des cas, du domaine privé.

Nous sommes bien loin dans la comparaison par les dimensions, par la gouvernance, par l'influence que peuvent – ou non – exercer les habitants sur « leur » paysage aussi bien urbain que rural, loin aussi d'Evora et de ses environs, loin du paysage de Champagne qui milite à son tour, en France, pour son inscription au patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco, avec l'aide de mes collègues paysagistes, qui participaient hier soir à une fête organisée par ses défenseurs sous le pont Alexandre III de Paris.

Les thèmes débattus aujourd'hui sont fondamentaux pour l'harmonie de nos paysages, mais quelle harmonie ? Les éoliennes, bienvenues dans les pays qui ouvrent sur la Baltique ou la mer du Nord, sont considérées comme des agressions insupportables dans nos régions du sud.

La Commission « Démocratie, cohésion sociale et enjeux mondiaux » de la Conférence des OING va conduire un travail sur le paysage sous la houlette de Gerhard Ermischer, Secrétaire général de Civilscape, avec le concours actif d'ONG telles que le Conseil européen des urbanistes (CEU) et l'Association internationale Ruralité - Environnement - Développement (RED) représentés ici par Luc Emile Bouche Florin et Patrice Collignon, avec la conviction que les paysages abordent les questions fondamentales de démocratie, de participation, de cohésion sociale et même de droits de l'homme.

C'est la raison pour laquelle nous souhaitons, au Conseil de l'Europe, comme dans nos territoires, poursuivre et promouvoir l'échange exemplaire de ces Ateliers, développer la co-élaboration avec les représentants des gouvernements, les parlementaires, Monsieur le député, les représentants des pouvoirs locaux et les ONG présentes dans cette salle et au-delà. Nous savons tous que la gouvernance est la clé de l'avenir de nos sociétés.

Je suis heureuse que nos ateliers abordent chacun des points névralgiques du devenir des paysages européens. Au nom des ONG de notre Commission, je vous remercie de les avoir inscrits à l'ordre du jour, je vous remercie de nous y associer et je souhaite que ces journées soient particulièrement fructueuses.

Mrs Maria José FESTAS

Senior Officer, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning, Portugal, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maria José Festas expressed her gratitude to the Mayor of Evora for his hospitality in hosting the event. She expressed on behalf of the Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning of Portugal, her satisfaction for the co-operation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the Workshops on the theme of 'Multifunctional Landscapes' and wished the Workshops great success.

Introduction

Un paysage multifonctionnel

M. Yves LUGINBÜHL

Professeur à l'Université de Paris, France

**DIXIÈME RÉUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE**

Un paysage multifonctionnel ?

*Yves LUGINBÜHL
Directeur de recherche émérite au CNRS, France
UMR LADYSS, Paris*

Tendances historiques

- Une évolution des paysages vers la spécialisation
 - issue du développement industriel et des infrastructures
 - et de la rationalisation de l'agriculture
- Un changement d'échelle
 - passage d'une économie souvent localisée, parfois autarcique
 - à une économie globalisée, conséquence de la mondialisation des marchés
 - qui écrase les formes localisées des économies

Développement industriel

- Idéologie de la vitesse et de la maîtrise de la nature
- Produire au moindre coût =
 - contraindre le temps social : cadences, accélération du travail, mécanisation
 - contraindre le temps naturel : aller plus vite que la nature, se passer d'elle,
 - esthétique du sublime : victoire sur la peur de la nature, accomplissement du rêve prométhéen de l'homme

un paysage multifonctionnel

3



Rationalisation de l'agriculture

- Productivisme :
 - accélération de la productivité
 - suppression des jachères
- Mécanisation : favoriser le passage des machines
- Se passer de la nature :
 - élevage hors sol,
 - production végétale sans sol
- Augmenter la superficie des exploitations
 - conséquences : diminution du nombre d'agriculteurs
 - vers de grandes exploitations mécanisées et informatisées

un paysage multifonctionnel

5



un paysage multifonctionnel

6

Effets sur les paysages (1)

- Exode paysan et rural dans une première période
- Disparition des obstacles à la mécanisation : arbres isolés, bosquets, haies,
- Concentration de la forêt
- Agrandissement du parcellaire (mêmes effets dans les systèmes capitalistes et collectivistes)
- Développement des bâtiments d'élevage hors sol, des serres
- Des paysages spécialisés pour des productions industrialisées, diminution des prairies au profit des cultures industrielles
- Développement des industries agroalimentaires

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Effets sur les paysages (2)

- Extension des villes, développement des ensembles de cités et des pavillons ou des lotissements
- Développement des zones industrielles et commerciales
- Développement des infrastructures et des transports routiers
- Essor des grands équipements énergétiques
- Des grands pôles touristiques

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Villes et campagnes

- Une tension qui s'exacerbe
- avec des enjeux à diverses échelles :
 - alimentaires (assurer quantité et qualité des aliments)
 - sociaux (assurer une répartition équitable des richesses)
 - écologiques (assurer la reproduction des espèces dans le long terme et la qualité des milieux)
 - économiques (permettre l'investissement financier dans l'économie productive)

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Triomphe du gigantisme

- Idéologie des économies d'échelle et de la concentration
- Une économie fondée sur les grands groupes et sa sous-traitance et la délocalisation au moindre coût salarial
- Pas de place pour les petites structures qui ne trouvent plus d'investisseurs financiers
- « *Nous sommes condamnés au gigantisme* » Michel ROCARD, Premier Ministre français (1988-1991)
- L'échelle locale = le refuge contre la mondialisation et la peur de ne pouvoir influencer sur les décisions politiques lointaines

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Les fonctions des paysages (services rendus par les paysages)

- Nourrir, se vêtir, se désaltérer ...
- Résider, habiter, s'abriter...
- Produire de la biodiversité ...
- Communiquer, se déplacer, échanger...
- Produire de l'énergie ...
- Se délasser, jouir des bienfaits de la nature et des paysages ...
- Imaginer un cadre de vie futur ...
- Contribuer au bien-être individuel et social, c'est-à-dire à la continuité de l'humanité

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Nourrir, se vêtir, se désaltérer ...

- Quantité et qualité ; question : quelle agriculture ?
- Diversité des aliments :
 - échelle : où produire ? Question du transport (coût, conséquences environnementales, ...)
 - sécurité : comment ? Question des modes de production (recherche de productivité ou de qualité ?)
 - équilibre protéines, glucides, lipides (santé)
 - contribution à la biodiversité
- Répartition équitable
- Éviter le gaspillage

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Résider, habiter, s'abriter...

- Localisation : questions
 - de l'urbanisme et de l'organisation de l'étalement urbain
 - du rôle complémentaire ville/campagne
 - de la sécurité (inondations, zones sismiques, etc.)
- Formes de l'habitat : questions
 - de l'habitat collectif et de l'individuel
 - du coût énergétique de l'habitat (isolation, habitat autonome/énergie, etc.)

Produire de la biodiversité ...

- Quels milieux ? Questions
 - trames vertes et corridors
 - comment fonctionne la biodiversité ?
 - rôle des activités sociales et éléments du paysage : agriculture, infrastructures, cours d'eau, forêts, haies, etc.
- Quels services assurés par la biodiversité ? Questions
 - rôle des insectes pollinisateurs
 - diversité et qualité alimentaire
 - quelles activités anthropiques assurent-elles la biodiversité ?

Communiquer, se déplacer, échanger...

- Être voisins : questions
 - convivialité / conflits de voisinage
 - vivre ensemble, lien social
- Être proches : questions
 - des autres (le socius et le prochain ; P. RICOEUR)
 - de son lieu de travail (coût social des déplacements)
 - des services publics (rentabilité sociale/financière des services publics)
- Échanger : questions
 - quoi ? Des idées et des biens (exemple des jardins partagés ou familiaux)
 - comment ? Problème de la distance

Produire de l'énergie ...

- Localisation : questions
 - comment ? Source d'énergie ? Eau, air, gaz, pétrole, charbons, géothermie, nucléaire, biocarburants, bois, etc.,
 - où ? Transport de l'énergie ? Coût, effets sur le paysage et l'environnement, reproduction des ressources
 - sécurité : déchets et risques
- Échelle : questions
 - gigantisme ou domestique
 - diversité des sources d'énergie renouvelables



Se délasser, jouir des bienfaits de la nature et des paysages ...

- Localisation : questions
 - contempler les paysages : proximité / lointain ?
 - vivre un paysage (habiter un paysage ?)
- Accessibilité : questions
 - voir les paysages : pour qui ? (équité de l'accès)
 - marchandisation des paysages remarquables
- Confronter ses sens aux paysages : questions
 - voir, sentir, écouter, savourer, toucher
 - observer, apprendre comment ça marche



Imaginer un cadre de vie futur ...

- Le paysage = une utopie ?
- La Convention Européenne du Paysage dit : tous les paysages, remarquables et du quotidien, etc.,
 - espérer un meilleur paysage
 - contribuer à un meilleur paysage
 - participer à un meilleur paysage
- Le paysage = un projet ? Le passé des paysages contient-il leur avenir ?

un paysage multifonctionnel

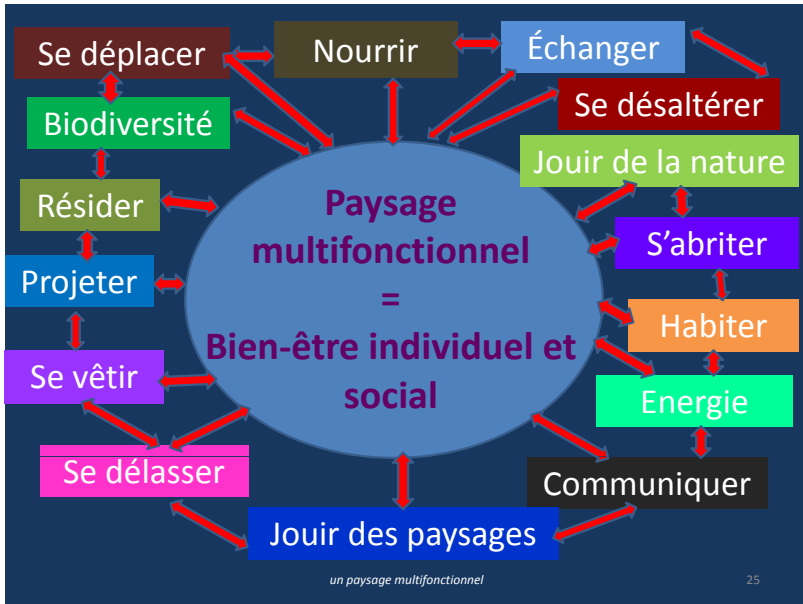
23

Contribuer au bien-être

- Paysage et qualité de la vie quotidienne
 - pour tous (bien-être social)
 - pour chacun (bien-être individuel)
- Chaque individu vit un ou plusieurs paysages (multi-appartenance)
 - paysage = moyen de se reconnaître dans une œuvre commune
 - être reconnu, assurer la dignité humaine
- Pérennité de la qualité des paysages = continuité de l'humanité

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Penser des paysages multifonctionnels

- La voie du local ?
 - lieu du débat
 - de productions de proximité
 - lieu de l'action partagée
 - du paysage vécu
- Interaction local / global
 - penser global et agir local
 - penser local pour peser globalement
 - faire remonter les exigences au monde politique

Pour des paysages multifonctionnels

- Établir des complémentarités :
 - plusieurs paysages peuvent assurer la multifonctionnalité ensemble
 - tous les paysages ne peuvent être multifonctionnels (question de degré)
- Éviter les pertes d'énergie dans les échanges à longue distance
- Ne plus croire dans l'omnipotence de la technique
- Penser interaction entre le monde matériel et nos rêves, c'est-à-dire l'immatérialité des paysages

un paysage multifonctionnel

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Pour l'avenir des paysages et de l'humanité

« Il nous faut abandonner le rêve d'un monde maîtrisé (...). Le devenir comportera toujours risques, aléas, incertitudes, mais il pourra comporter capacités créatrices, développement de la compréhension et de la bonté, nouvelle conscience humaine. »

Edgar MORIN, Vers l'abîme, 2007

un paysage multifonctionnel

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un paysage multifonctionnel

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WORKSHOP 1 / ATELIER 1

The cultural dimension of the landscape, for a new approach of the territory

*La dimension culturelle du paysage,
pour une nouvelle approche du territoire*

Chairs

Mr Adem BILGIN

*Director of Landscape Protection Division, General Directorate of
Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Forestry and
Water Affairs, Turkey, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference
of the European Landscape Convention*

Mrs Aurora CARAPINHA

Regional Director of Culture, Secretary of State of Culture, Portugal

Landscape as collective memory

Mrs Teresa ANDRESEN

*Professor at the University of Porto, Portugal, Former Chair
of the European Federation of Landscape Architects (EFLA)*

The cultural dimension of the landscape For a new approach of the territory



LANDSCAPE AS COLLECTIVE MEMORY

Teresa Andresen. FCUP.CIBIO
Évora 20 de outubro de 2011

LANDSCAPE means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.



European landscape convention. 2000

In the history of humankind, landscape changes are an ongoing process and at some stages, landscapes went through devastation.

Today's driving forces of landscape change are urbanization, globalization and environmental threats- One generation witnesses various changes.

The last 50 years.



“To understand the actual landscapes, three periods have to be recognized:

Traditional landscapes ...

Landscapes of the revolution age ...

Post-modern new landscapes ...”

M. Antrop, 2004

Traditional landscapes: pre18th century landscapes

Those lived by consecutive generations, improving and preserving them. Landscapes were essential sources of knowledge. Local autonomy.





Guiné Bissau. 1997

Landscapes of the revolution age. The main driving forces were demographic changes, changing economy by overseas trade and the introduction of new crops, intensification of land use by innovative techniques in agriculture and related land reforms.





“... we may be able to maintain some of these old landscapes, with new roles for a multifunctional agriculture, but for the most we have to conceive, design, create and maintain new landscapes fit for the social, economic and environmental needs of the twenty-first century”.

Bryn Green and Willem Vos,
Threatened Landscapes: Conserving
Cultural Environments (2001).



Post-modern new landscapes after WWII. *The acceleration of global dependency and the decrease of local autonomy. ... changes are made with the same concern of improving the living environment to the new needs of a growing populations, which is mainly urban. People become increasingly mobile and the ecological footprint of the urbanites now stretches far beyond their city. ...*



Today the idea of nature comes from everyday life in the cities...



New paradigms for living and designing with nature in cities



New paradigms for nature appreciation. A new aesthetic. A new ethic.



Edinburgh Botanical Garden



Challenges of a changing landscape

All landscapes are changing.

Landscape change at different timescales.

A diversity of reasons behind landscape change.

The need for adaptation.



Challenges of a changing landscape

The human influence on landscape change.

Diffrent rates of change.



Challenges of a changing landscape

What do we experience regarding landscape change?

- Change is fast.
- Change brings immediate problems and conflicts.
- Change is dramatic.

Landscape research requires integrated science that is process-based and action oriented.

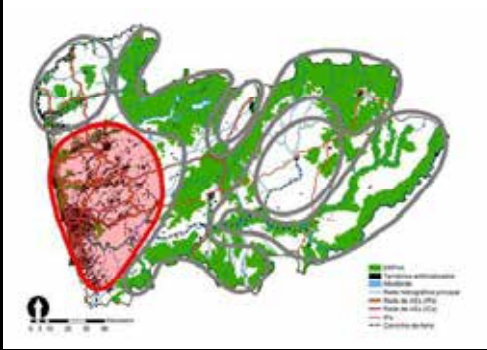
Ecological processes.

Social processes.

Economic processes.



The city/countryside dialogue of today is responsible for new landscape paradigms as well as new life styles



THE TERRITORIAL MODEL:
reinventing landscape identity

The urban network.
The road network.
The ecological network

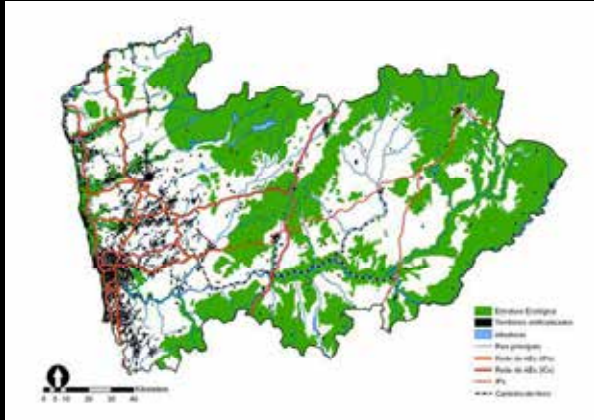
THE PEOPLE!



THE TERRITORIAL MODEL: reinventing landscape identity

The urban network. The road network. The ecological network.

THE CONNECTED LANDSCAPE



From post-modern landscapes to

“post-carbon landscapes” ...



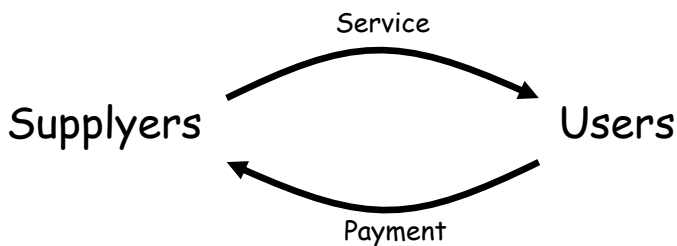
Post- carbon landscapes

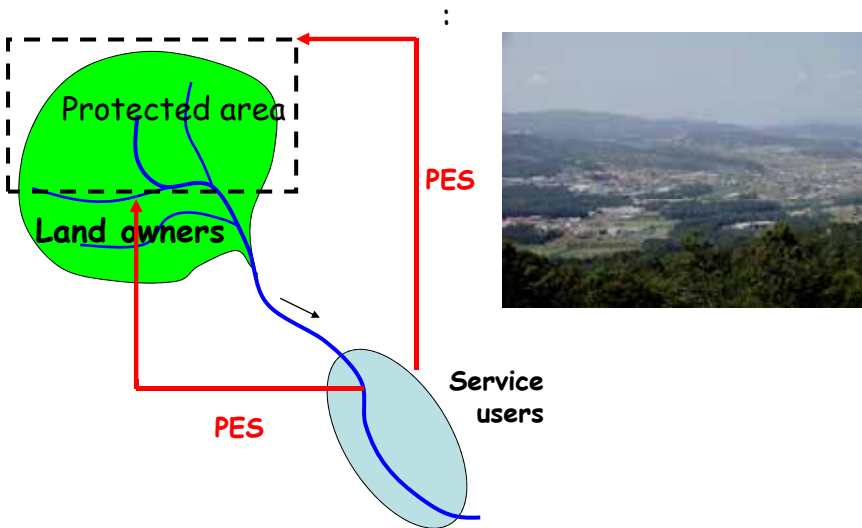
Landscapes adapted to climate change, more expensive energy resources, water shortage ...



Paying for environmental/landscape services

- The suppliers of environmental services are to be compensated for what they produce
- The users are to pay for what they consume

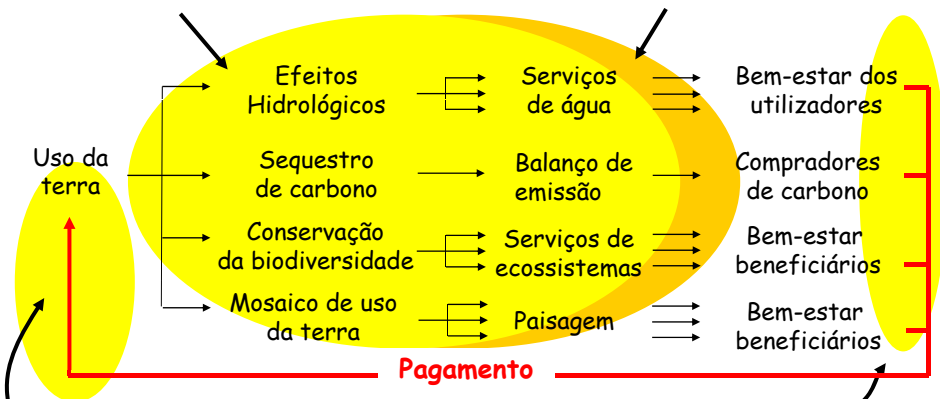




Paying for environmental services ...

1. Entender a dimensão científica...

... e a económica



2. Capturar benefícios

3. Pagar aos fornecedores

Orlando Rodrigues, 2008

Territorial challenges of the EU:

- Climate change
- Energy supply and energy efficiency
- Transport and accessibility/mobility
- Territorial concentration of economic activities in the core area of Europe
- Global economic competition
- Demographic change (aging and migration processes)

The European Landscape Convention. 2000

LANDSCAPE POLICY means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

EUROPEAN POLICIES THAT SHAPE OUR LANDSCAPE

The Common Agriculture Policy

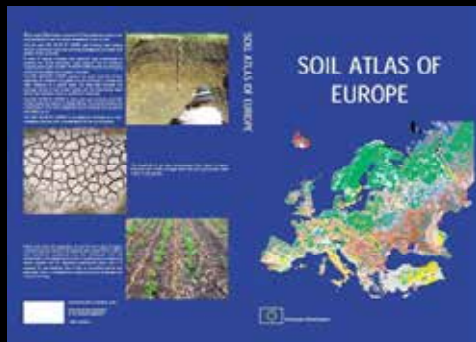
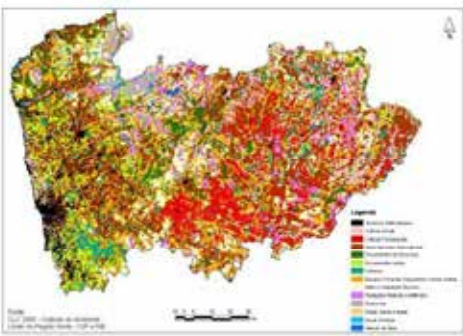


Salamanca, Spain



Jutland, Denmark

EUROPE TODAY HAS POWERFUL SPATIAL DATABASES ...



LANDSCAPE AS COLLECTIVE MEMORY



LANDSCAPE *the* COLLECTIVE MEMORY



The cultural and economic values of the landscape: towards a new culture for the territory

Luigi FUSCO GIRARD

Professor at the University of Naples, Italy

Landscape Cultural and Economic Values

Toward a New Culture for the City/Territory

Evora, October 20-21

Luigi Fusco Girard

University of Naples Federico II

Agenda

- A) Landscape as product of creativity and in its turn as catalyst of creative activities: the role of landscape as a local resource for development. Which conditions ?
- B) Multifunctionality and creativity : **creativity in balancing** multiple and conflicting functions in landscape planning/managing
- C) **Some particular landscapes** as spaces of multifunctionality and creativity
- D) New tools for multifunctional planning/management. **Values and evaluation tools**
- E) Toward a **new culture** as a key element for the success
- F) Some conclusions: places as entrance points of creative integrations, interconnections, synergies also in the **civic field**



A) Economic, ecological, social, cultural poverty can be reduced by *creative landscape* conservation/planning/management?

Focus

Landscape between *culture* and *development*, in our time of changes...
In particular: urban landscape(considering the role of cities) and places...

Thesis

- Landscape as a key *local resource* for *endogenous development*...as a *catalist of creativity*..... *Creative landscape* can fight the economic, ecological, social, civic, cultural **poverty**
- Culture** has a primary role for **creative conservation planning/management** of landscape according to **multifunctional** perspective

Some definitions

- The **creative conservation/planning/management** identifying a **balance** among economic, social, cultural and environmental functions
- ... regenerates **revenues** and **employment**
- and fights against **ecological crisis**
- ...but also can be a **connective force**, source of identity / belonging ,of civic energy ...

3



Multi-functionality as the concurrent being of many heterogeneous functions in the same *landscape unity*

Multi-functionality in extra urban areas

- **Eco-systemic functions** (water and materials recycling ...) **matching economic functions** (agriculture, tourism ...) and **socio-cultural functions**

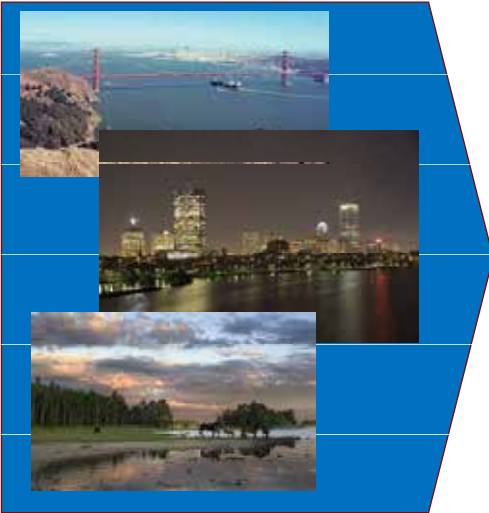
Multi-functionality in urban areas

- **Multiple functions relationship** : density, synergies, added value, wellbeing, waste reduction , co-evolution, symbioses ...

4



The **double** role of economic approach : Landscape as the product of human and natural creativity, and in particular, **multi-functional** landscape can promote new wealth, not only in tourism sector...



- On-going researches seem to confirm **the integrated conservation capability to attract creative activities and talents**
- Empirically, **most creative activities areas** (Boston, Silicon Valley, Japan, Israel, Sweden, Shanghai area...) are **located in high quality landscape**

5



...But also negative impacts on landscape. They can be mostly related to **mono-functional maximization: commercial maximization..**



- Due to its **central localization**, cultural landscape heritage is **under the pressure of speculative interests** (real estate, rent etc) that in most of cases are the winners; the instrumental use of landscape can reduce existence values...

Kecskemet (Hungary)



... touristification of landscape focused on real estate ...



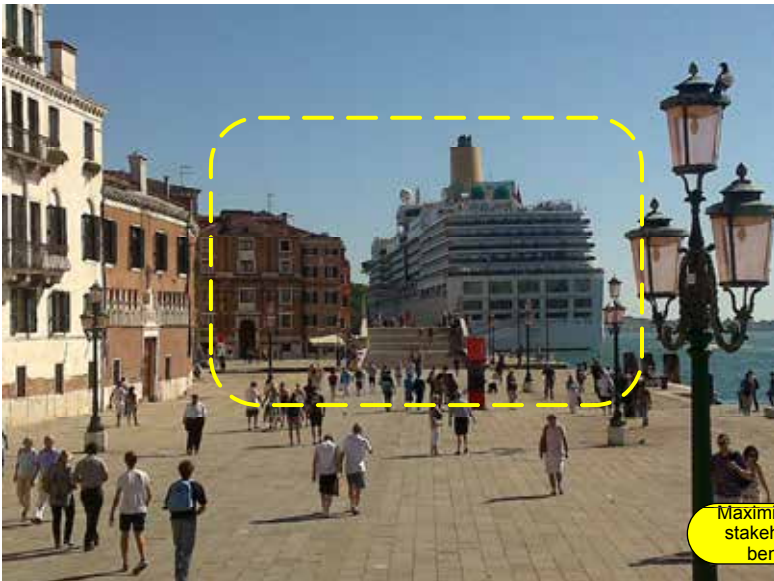
- Castelsardo (Sardinia, Italy) was one of the most interesting and well conserved ancient medieval villages
- Lot of tourists were attracted by its unique landscape....

- Since '90 the real estate investments have been heavy impacting landscape
- ... so, in the future, which kind of landscape will be able to further attract tourists ??

7



... other touristification aspects ...



8 67



... as well as industrial and agricultural ...



Mono-functional Industrial landscape

Maximized one stakeholder's benefits

Mono-functional agricultural landscape



Maximized one stakeholder's benefits

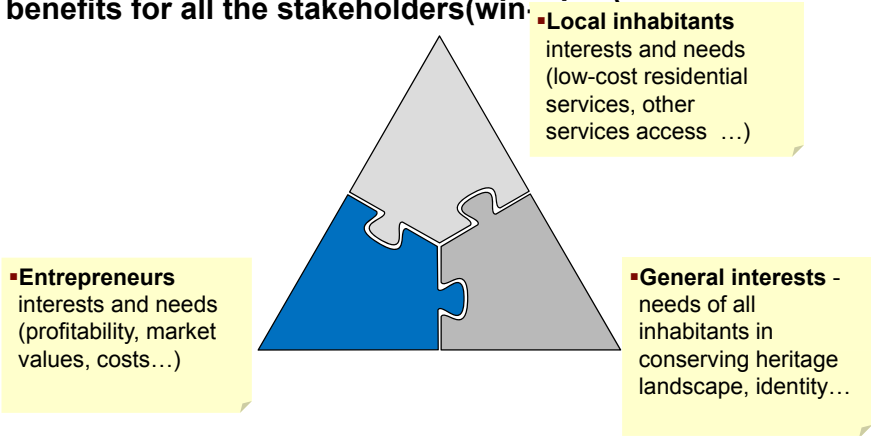


... as well as urban residential peripheral areas ...





B) Creativity and creative landscapes: creativity balances different - and even conflicting - needs, interests, objectives and functions in space, in order to achieve benefits for all the stakeholders (win-win)



Creativity is, by definition, the capability of combine/balance different elements in a win-win perspective achieving new synthesis to satisfy needs...

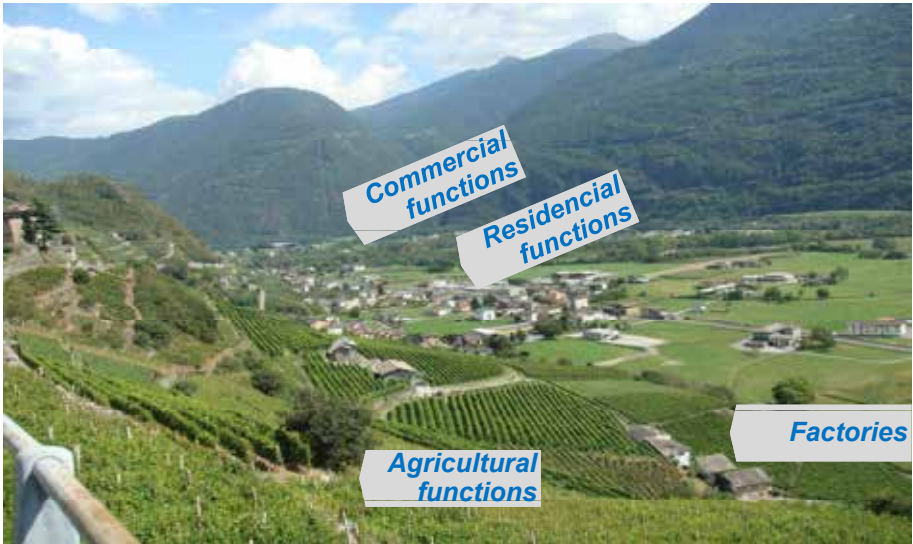


Creativity promotes integration, interconnections, synergies, simbioses, co-evolution ... among *multi-functions*, producing *beauty* in both urban ...





... and rural areas, producing *beauty*.....



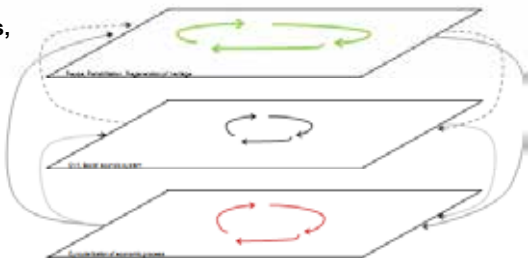
13



... but creativity can promote also a “*relational economic landscape*” , that reduces multidimensional (ecological, social, cultural, economic) *poverty*

A really multifunctional creative landscape:

- Stimulates systemic approaches, considering the whole system and not the single components
- Puts in relation many different producers and staholders, stimulating new public, private, civil partnerships
- Promotes circular economic pattern(a *relational economic pattern*) based on parallel and interdependent circuits, loops, cycles of value creation, thus reducing ecological, economic, social costs





C) Port areas as particular multi-functional urban creative landscape: economic and cultural functions...



Particular coastal multifunctional landscape : the construction of a new landscape, through Big Events....





17



Places are a particular kind of public **multifunctional landscape**.

The city maintains its identity through its 'places' that are signs of its **creativity**. 'Places' are areas characterized by an extraordinary 'diversity': different forms, typologies, morphologies, functions....

A particular flow of relations between people and stones determines their particular identity: the *spirit of places* (genius loci) .

Spirit of places is due to the specific combination of different material and immaterial forms of capital: **man-made** (ancient and new architecture...), **natural** capitals and **human –social capitals** (people).



Places as products of *creativity* are not a neutral scenario of actions and inter-actions

Places can become the “incubators” of **creative** activities: they **attract** visitors and tourists (the instrumental role of tourism), but also investments and talents, thus enhancing the **export** capacity of goods, services, knowledge... of the area

A **metabolized spirit of places** can become the **engine of local development**

where economic wealth is created
where marginality is reduced
where a community is promoted
where citizenship is stimulated

19



D) Multifunctional creative landscapes need **new tools**.
Multi-criteria **evaluation** techniques as a key tool in positive and negative **impacts management**...

Impacts for all stakeholders (Public, Private, Financial, civil- 3° sector ...) involved

Criteria to be considered: economical, social, environmental, landscape, cultural

Both quantitative and qualitative impacts to be assessed

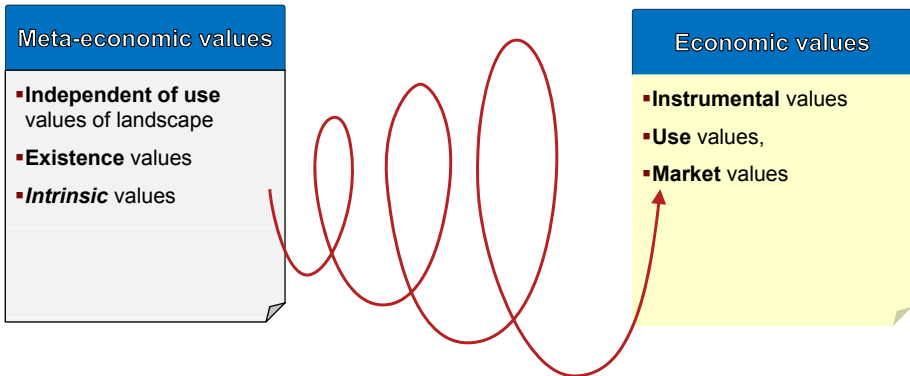
Short and medium-long term perspective impacts

- The **economic approach** in evaluation... wtp...
- The **key problem** is **not** the landscape economic value assessment...
- ... but much more the **values change** coming from actions on landscape

20



Paradoxically, the economic approach can be destroyer but also the main leverage in **defending** landscape, if soft values are converted into monetary values

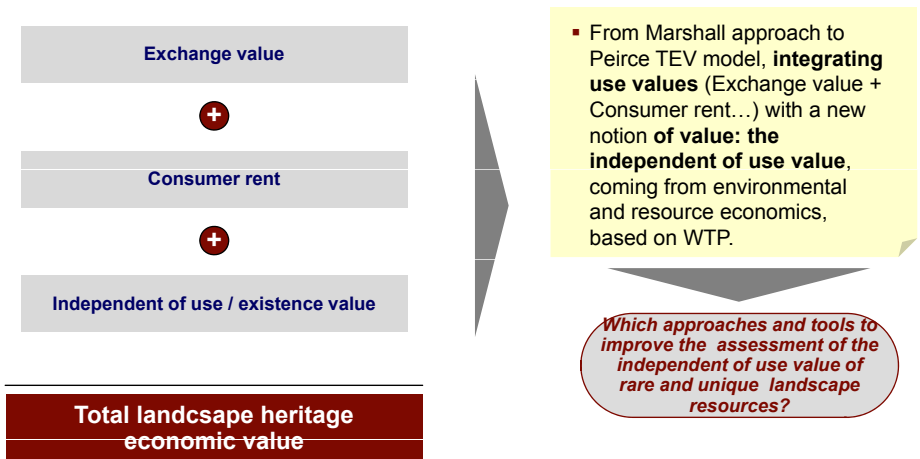


Real estate investments can produce environmental and landscape damages, but also economic-monetary and social damage....



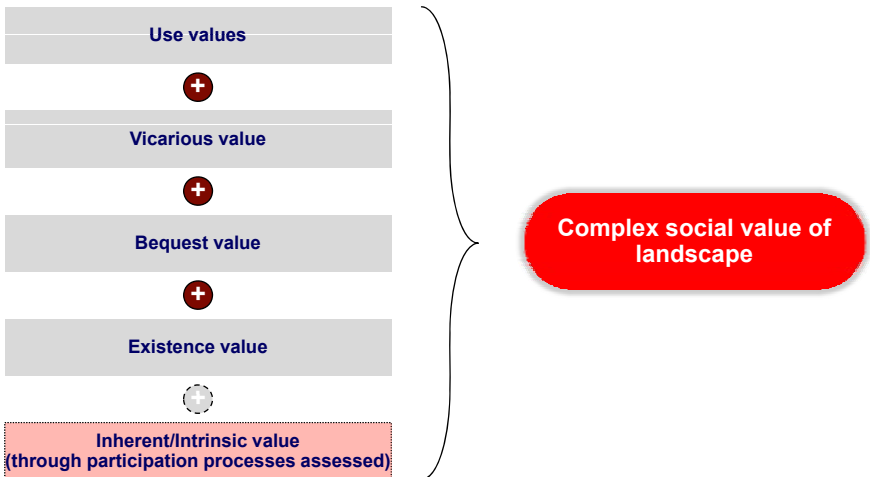
Landscape **economic** evaluation includes different values

...





... according to the **complex social value** perspective



Evaluation (expert knowledge) strictly linked to values interpretation by inhabitants (common knowledge)



E) Toward a new city **culture** as the **key success factor** : an unifying cultural perspective

Main issues in our time

Main need

- 1 **Knowledge Division / Specialization**
 - Knowledge Division / Specialization, often not apt to face a complex, systemic and multi-relational reality...
- 2 **A self-centred culture as the economic culture**
 - Economic culture celebrates the "self" without relations with the "others"; fostering individual competition Vs cooperation; it divides and does not produce long lasting relationships...
- 3 **Face-to-face relationships decreasing**
 - Increasing lack of social cohesion
 - Often face-to face relationships are replaced by virtual ones





... based on **Relationality** principle ...

- **Relationality principle** – in cultural dimension- is the **capability to explore /understand complex systems recognizing interdependences**, links, connections also when they are implicit; («other»/«hidden» aspects ...); it is a way to assess reality in a **comprehensive /holistic perspective**



- **New approach:** *either/or* – trade off approach replaced by *both/and* integrated approach

- **Multidimensional perspective:**

- economic
- aesthetic
- fair

- **Putting in relation=comparing=critical thinking**

- So economic rationality is **integrated** by **relational rationality** according to the **human sustainable local development** perspective

25



... the **evaluation culture** should involve all inhabitants

Evaluation as expert knowledge

- Top down evaluations



Evaluation culture

- Bottom up
- Spread knowledge as critical thinking
- Capability to:
 - interpret,
 - distinguish
 - foresee,
 - Compare ...
- for deducing priorities among alternatives



Places landscape as *common good* : can be the entrance points for landscape management and also to produce a new culture...



- Places also as starting point to produce the **culture of responsibility**; each inhabitant is aware to be a city changer
-*and not only* as spaces where the **economy of relation is more dense**, due to their unique combination of tangible and intangible capitals
- The particular landscape of places is due **to the particular combination of the economic, social, ecological sub-systems**

A metabolized “spirit of places” become the engine for local development

27



‘Slow cities’ development strategy can be seen as interesting good practice in planning and in *managing* landscape as a common good

‘Slow cities’ strategies are based on the reconstruction of a specific identity, that stressed the differences among geographical localisations

- They have transformed culture and landscape into **economic wealth production**, starting from places.
- They have promoted the creation of local **communities** that take care of places as common goods, thus becoming more responsible and **resilient**
- The third sector is strongly involved in promoting new –public-private-social partnerships, starting from landscape as a central local resource to build a **pact/agreement**

28



... to be considered in the Laboratory of “**civil aesthetics**”
pilot projects: toward a **self-organizing capacity** of local
community, to stimulate local development

Goal

- Proposing **new management strategies** characterized not only by the conservation of existing values, but also by the **production of new values, not yet given in order to:**
 - sustain the public spirit and urban participation linked to **places**
 - promote common goods and sense of community
 - choose the goals of common interest
 - sustain city democracy

Challenge

- **Transforming** each inhabitant into an **artist of citizenship**, able to **balance in a creative way particular and general interests**
- **Transforming cultural/aesthetic and environmental values into civil values**, and to build a sense of civic pride starting on beauty

Enablers

- **Educational alliance** (Schools, cultural networks, local media, 3rd sector ...) to propose a “**place agreement /pact**”

“places”, as space of beauty as well as economic wealth producers, with new employment and ecological conservation ...



**The risk is the production of a landscape
cosmetic approach,
that is not able to face real problems of the
city:
that is not able to produce externalities on
the life of inhabitants: i.e. on the culture of
the city**



F) Some conclusions(I)

*A multifunctional creative landscape includes social and human landscape: the attractivity of a place depends not only on the combination of man-made capital and natural capital, but also on density/combination of **human and social capital***

A multifunctional landscape is the best environment to stimulate creativity and local development

*Creativity is related here not only to economic field but also to the **civil field**. Creativity should be stimulated at local level, starting from **places**, as spaces where **polis and democracy** can be re-built ...*

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Some conclusions(II)

*A new landscape **governance** is required, founded on pilot experiences and based on rigorous ex post evaluations (adaptive, learning...governance) to produce a generalized knowledge*

*Economic, social,ecological evaluations of landscape are required tools, with **new indicators**, to achieve objectives*

*A **new way of thinking** ,based on relational principle, is needed to sustain by botton up new multifunctional landscape design,plans and management*

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Some conclusions(III)

▪ *We know that exists a relationship between culture, creative landscape and development: creativity as the articulated joint, the hinge between the two. But there is nothing of mechanical: **we need more empirical knowledge**; we have to invest in researches*

*Creativity is required not to maximize but to **balance** in the best way many different conflicting functions and impacts, that involve many subjects*

▪ *A multifunctional landscape is the good environment to stimulate creativity and development if the above conditions are satisfied*

Identity and plasticity in the reshaping processes of urban landscape

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Introduction

The European Landscape Convention adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 and opened for signature by its Members States in Florence on 20 October 2000, is an instrument devoted to the protection, management and planning of the landscapes in Europe.

The concept of landscape in the Convention differs from the one that may be found in certain documents, which sees in landscapes an “asset” (heritage concept of landscape) and assesses it (as “cultural”, “natural”, etc. landscape) by considering it as a part of physical space. This new concept expresses, on the contrary, the desire to confront, head-on and in a comprehensive way, the theme of the quality of the surroundings where people live; this is recognised as a precondition for individual and social well-being (understood in the physical, physiological, psychological and intellectual sense) and for the sustainable development, as well as a resource conducive to economic activity (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 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 6 February 2008). Within the spirit of the European Landscape Convention’s principles and purposes presented, this paper aims to discuss the role of identity and plasticity on the reshaping processes of urban landscapes, especially those related to the urban regeneration issues.

The European Landscape Convention – The main aims

The main aims of the European Landscape Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues (Chapter I – General provisions,

Article 3 – Aims). Following the realisation of the defined purposes, on Chapter I – General provisions, Article 1 – Definitions, the Convention establishes, in a very precise way, a set of fundamental definitions as follows: “Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors; “Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes; “Landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings; “Landscape protection” means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity; “Landscape management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes; “Landscape planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

In this perspective, this paper, and on what concerns the discussion of urban landscape reshaping and regeneration issues, is mainly focused on the mentioned approaches of landscape policy, landscape quality objective, landscape management and landscape planning.

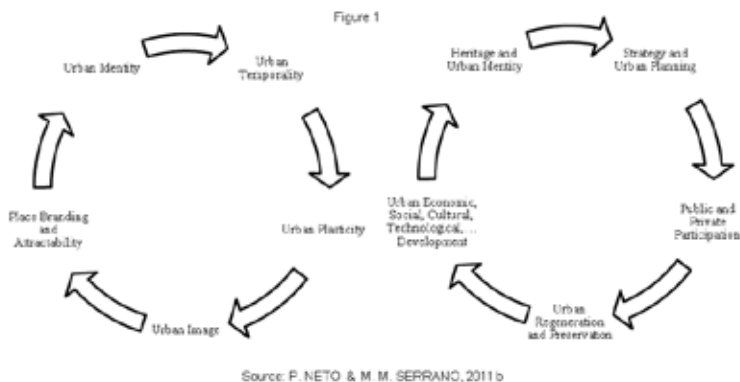
Planning urban regeneration as an integrated and systemic approach

Urban renewal policies underwent significant changes in recent decades. Synthetically, the following periods can be distinguished: 1970s: “hard” urban renewal – extensive physical interventions; 1980s: “soft” urban renewal – efforts to keep the original population in place; 1990s: “integrated urban renewal” – combining physical, economic and social interventions (Tosics, 2010). Over the last few years there has been a gradual shift in the understanding of what should be the tools and objectives of urban regeneration policies, with a greater emphasis on process-related and “soft” issues of stakeholder engagement, partnership formation, leadership

development, “institutional capacity” development, knowledge and learning (Magalhães, 2004).

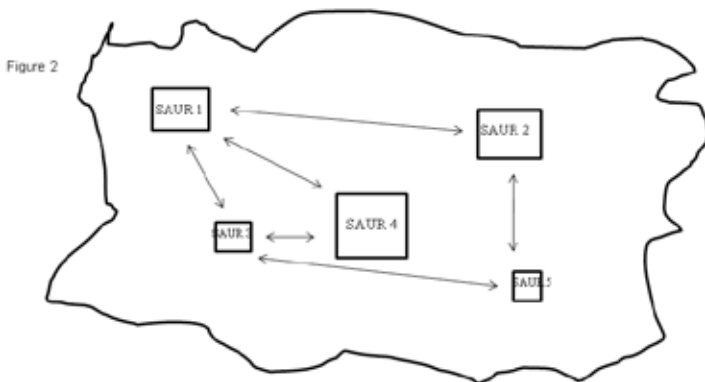
This shift in the understanding of urban regeneration processes accomplishes the growing importance in literature of concepts like urban governance, institutional relational density, creativity, social capital, city branding and place marketing (Neto and Serrano, 2011a).

In this perspective, strategies to support urban regeneration should always be promoted with an overall and systemic vision. Articulating the various interventions planned for each of the parts of the city in order to ensure an overall coherence and systemic coordination as well as the full realisation of all multiplier effects. As well as combining, in urban regeneration processes and landscape, reshaping, strategies to safeguard and to potentiate urban identity, urban plasticity, urban temporality, image, and attractability, and to assure the economic, social and cultural dimension in the expected results of the territorial strategies implemented (see Figure 1).



Planning urban regeneration as a multi-scale territorial approach

In addition to the integrated approach and systemic nature aforementioned, the initiatives to support urban regeneration and urban landscape reshaping should always also be promoted with a multi-scale territorial approach (see Figure 2) in order to ensure the full implementation of all global multiplier effects and ensure the implementation of solutions “unique” to each city.



Legend: SAUR – Spatial Area for Urban Regeneration within a Specific Territory

Source: P. NETO & M. M. SERRANO, 2011 b

The overall development of a city area is affected by present trends in each of the plots on their territory and the isolation of an urban area does not mean that their problems are contained in perimeter, but it affects the city as a whole. The center is not independent of periphery, their problems are mutually reinforcing, and the solutions to a territory are dependent on choices made in other territories (Pinho, 2009:374).

Often, city’s public decision-makers consider individually each one of the urban regeneration interventions to be developed within each city. This approach does not provide the necessary global overview to the set of intervention and strongly limit their range of multiplier effects.

The success of urban regeneration processes depends very much on the capacity to preserve and build new points and functions for real differentiation. Between the solutions adopted for each city but with an overall multi-scale territorial coherence within and above the city (Neto and Serrano, 2011b).

The multi-scale territorial perspective, in the strategies to be implemented, should even be assured through the joint strategic management of the symbolic, real, potential and relational dimensions of the territory.

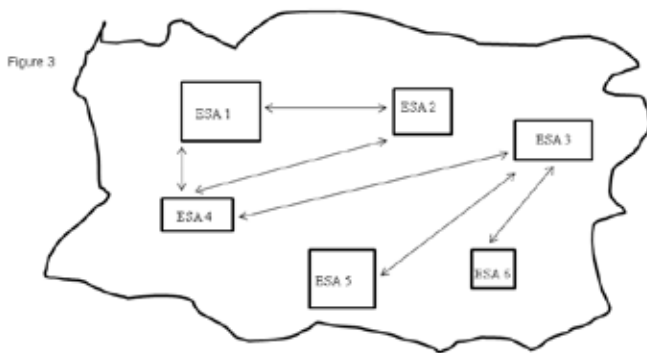
The solution for the specific problems of most deprived areas cannot be solved within these areas. Instead, horizontal interventions are needed (reducing poverty, increasing the level of education, etc.) and physical interventions should address larger territorial areas. As an alternative to

area-based interventions, horizontal policies are put forward. These should take the form of public interventions for the whole urban area, either universally accessible or targeted on the basis of specific characteristics (not through selection of areas) (Tosics, 2010: 2).

The framework for the preparation of such operations relies increasingly on governance solutions with a territorial base. Territorial governance constitutes a decisive aspect to the construction of developing collective territorial strategies, and that depends immensely on the territorial capacity to foment and mobilise ways of public-public, private-private, and public-private cooperation and partnership. The governance model should be conceived like a *second skin* for the territory.

Planning urban regeneration as a multi-sectoral approach

Initiatives to support urban regeneration and urban landscape reshaping should also always be promoted with a multi-sectoral approach (see Figure 3). Articulating the various interventions planned for each of the parts of the city, whether about the level of functions to be promoted, both in terms of equipment and infrastructure and economic sectors and activities which should support them, and about the immaterial activities to be assured, among which we must ensure an overall coherence and systemic coordination (Neto and Serrano, 2011b:12).



Legend: ESA x = Economic Sector of Activity

Source: P. NETO & M. M. SERRANO, 2011 b

Often urban regeneration processes are anchored in the economic perspective in a limited number of sectors of economic activity, mainly; real estate, construction, tourism, culture, creative industries, etc. However, these and other economic activities can and should be promoted together in order to ensure, between each other, and with many other sectors, a set of direct and indirect effects in terms of economic impact. In this sense, the model of economic development to support urban regeneration processes should be designed to ensure the systemic dimension also in the economic perspective.

Planning urban regeneration within a supra territorial approach

Many of the solutions in terms of urban regeneration, which are being adopted by many cities all over the world, are essentially based on the mimetic reproduction of solutions that have been successful elsewhere and that, therefore, have been taken as a reference.

Today, we witness the development of an increasing vigilance, on the part of cities and their public decision-makers, in relation to the strategies for economic and social development that are being adopted in other urban centers. This increased surveillance causes, with an increasing speed, that planning solutions for cities, that are being implemented at a given point on the globe, are quickly replicated elsewhere.

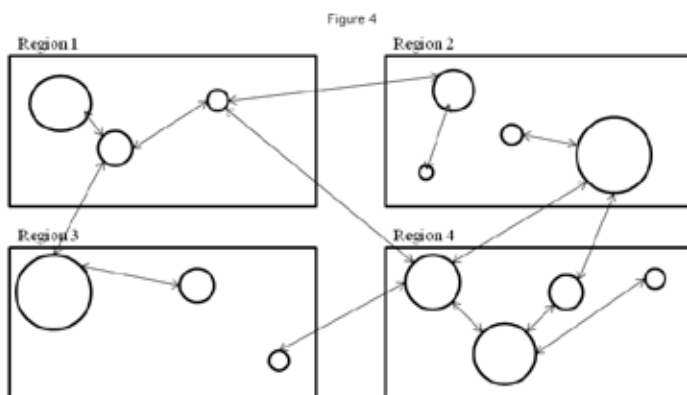
For this reason, cities are becoming more and more similar, more equal. Or, at least, the solutions adopted for urban planning, are, as a result, making cities more equal. This situation not only devalues, drastically, the successful potential of these interventions in the field of urban regeneration, it also causes an increased destruction of the specificity of the places and, largely, the deformation and change of its own identity.

The increasing standardisation of urban development strategies seems to generate a progressive standardisation of the identity of places and, consequently, of urban landscapes.

This reality is even particularly severe when it occurs in a set of geographically close cities that are part of a regional urban system or even over a national urban system in large scale.

To a large extent, this reality is also the result of a very frequent absence of regional, and even national, coordination of the development strategies to be adopted in each city within the regional and national urban systems, and in particular, of the strategies for urban regeneration that are being taken on them.

Thus, initiatives to support urban regeneration, and urban landscape reshaping processes, should always be promoted, as well, with a multi-scale territorial approach (see Figure 4).



Source: P. NETO & M.M. SERRANO, 2011b

The standardised territorial development strategies in what concerns infrastructures, equipment, economic sectors, image and territorial marketing must be avoided entirely. This should be avoided, not only because these replicating options do not ensure visible places, but mostly because they cause no differentiation among territories and, consequently, they cause a loss of competitiveness, a loss of specificity, a loss of identity. The competitive advantages of a territory often results precisely from the implementation of a differentiation development strategy avoiding the standardisation of options. In this sense, it is absolutely crucial: a) to ensure an overall territorial coherence of urban regeneration processes to be developed in a set of cities that act as a regional urban system; b) to stimulate the development of the effects of complementarities between the cities and among the solutions adopted and avoiding the mimetic

reproduction of a set of solutions to the nearby cities; c) to avoid the mimetic reproduction of solutions that not only devalues the solutions adopted, but also penalise their successful potential and destroy the identity of places and landscapes; d) to value the complementarity and the specificity of places and cities at the national scale and along the regional and national urban systems.

Managing urban temporality and plasticity on urban regeneration

The urban regeneration process is, by nature, a process of managing the time and the time effect in the territory (Neto and Serrano, 2011a:10).

The territory's temporality, in the sense of the territory life cycle, is the way in which time goes by in the territory. The places' temporality is the time of and for the decisions, the time of the strategies to be implemented, the reaction time, the decision for each time, the time in which companies settle in it, the lifetime of the companies themselves, the time in which their comparative and competitive advantages last and make a difference. Each economic agent's time is also the time of the territories where they are located in, and the changes in their productive abilities and location causes a change in territories time (Neto 2007).

The territory's time is the time of the economic agents located therein, and the way they last, and multiply themselves and become stronger with the passage of time which determines the quality and the level of the territory's development capacity at each moment of time.

Urban regeneration strategies must be designed to integrate the process of time passage in the places and in the territory as a whole. Not only to preserve the existing architectural heritage, and thus preserve and safeguard the places past, but also in order to develop initiatives and equipment with sophistication and quality that could last and endure over time and ensure the places future.

Public policies devised for local and regional territories must lead to the progressive reinforcement of their plasticity and to the building process of differentiated territorial identities; and also to the development of a strategic management of the way the territory is perceived, at different territorial scales, by firms and institutions (Neto, 2007). The urban regeneration processes must take this into consideration, i.e., the development

interventions to be promoted should contribute to introduce, on places, new factors of plasticity and image (Neto and Serrano 2011a).

This approach on plasticity and temporality demands a new territorial prospective management, from a reactive type, based on funding solutions for impacts, weaknesses or current conjuncture needs, to a territorial management of a proactive type based on predicting sectoral or structural changes and on the anticipation of future needs and solutions, as well as, on defining and implementing of long term strategies.

Managing urban identity on urban regeneration

Managing and preserving urban identity, and the territorial images and perceptions, is a very important issue of urban regeneration.

The territory's personality and identity, on the way it operates, how the economic and institutional agents located therein act together, the specific characteristics of its territorial economic specialisation, the way in which its territorial governance models operate, the sophistication level of interaction and collaboration models among the most relevant agents/actors, the models of collective learning and innovation which characterise it and the higher or lower participative culture of its citizens (Neto, 2007).

The identity of places is also strongly determined by the socio-organisational culture that characterises it, by the culture and knowledge that is present in it, by the historical process that has gone through the territory, and by the anthropological factors that determine it.

The identity of places is also inseparable from its physical landscape and its cultural heritage, artistic culture, and architecture, and from the natural environment that defines and gives it a unique character. Or, at least, singular and important to preserve, and manage, in order to ensure and safeguard their enormous value and increase their potential.

The processes of urban regeneration, and in particular the processes of urban landscape reshaping associated with it, should, for all the reasons already discussed, give a particular attention to the management and preservation of the identity of places.

Managing urban regeneration within the set of public policies

The public policies aimed on urban regeneration must, in this sense, contribute to reinforce and to develop places identity, plasticity, temporality and its relational dimension, as well as, its attractiveness and competitiveness.

The public policies that support the urban regeneration processes should not be seen simply as one more public policy focused on cities. They should be looked as a support integrated strategies base, in the context of the city, to be designed and implemented in coordination with all the other public policies and strategies in implementation on a given urban specific context.

In particular, a total systemic approach between the urban regeneration public strategies to be applied and the public policies already implemented locally or in process of implementation should be assured.

In this sense, it is important that the design of each strategy for urban regeneration can be designed taking into account: a) the other public policies in operation, or under implementation on the specific territory with direct and indirect relevance to sectors or to the sector for which it will seek to intervene; b) the strict definition of the relevant scale for each type of intervention and the design models of coordination between the different interventions at different territorial scales; c) the possibilities of vertical and horizontal articulation with other public policies and policy instruments; d) the identification of the areas of overlap, strengthening and joint action, areas of autonomous intervention among the all set of public policies in implementation.

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Outstanding landscapes in the Mediterranean

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Introduction

The thematic study “Outstanding Landscapes of the Mediterranean” was prepared under the initiative and order from the Institution Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme, UNEP-MAP. It was a one year project, completed in April 2010.

The primary reason for the project was that the pressures from intensive development are having a powerful influence on the changes to the landscape, particularly on what is explicitly visible in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean. The purpose of defining outstanding landscapes is to secure the protection and maintenance of their values.

The study starts by providing a definition of the Mediterranean coastal region and an explanation of new concepts. This is followed by an overview of the situation within the environment and spaces of the Mediterranean, considering the present state of the landscape and the influences of spatial changes. It continues by explaining the designation and categorisation of an outstanding landscape, as well as the concepts and criteria for defining such landscapes, the methodology used for explaining the meaning at both national and broader levels. The possibilities for inclusion of this content in spatial and other sectoral policies are also presented. Finally, two examples of outstanding landscapes are described with the evaluation procedures and an explanation of the criteria used, a definition of the borders of the area and photo and graphical illustrations, and one proposal as a potential candidate is also put forward.

The study comprises 100 pages, with 120 photographs, to illustrate the theme of outstanding Mediterranean landscapes.

Importance of landscape

Landscape is mainly perceived simply as beautiful scenery and attractive natural and cultural environments. Landscape is a space where we live every day and which we can change, take care of or maintain with our activity. Landscape reflects common activity of natural processes and human activities. The main distinction is made between natural and cultural landscapes. This can further be classified into numerous subtypes of landscapes.

The landscape ecologists Forman and Godron¹ define landscape as a natural or cultural network or a blend of different elements.

Natural landscape is an area where its development takes place according to natural laws without human activity. The results of human use and activities can be seen in cultural landscapes.

Landscape is a sort of common denominator which is of social interest in the ecological, economic and cultural field with a focus on protection and development of its recognisable characteristics. Landscape is a multilayer concept.

We could treat Mediterranean landscapes as: great potential of the Mediterranean; high quality of life; present and strengthen identity and recognisable features; cultural and natural heritage; limited natural resource and value; dynamic system (its common activity of natural processes and human activities); wholeness of the landscape or comprehensive system of different factors; importance for society.

Mediterranean landscapes

The Mediterranean coastal region is, in view of landscape structure, extremely colourful and diverse. Despite negative spatial changes, reflecting technological and social changes in recent decades, it preserved a relatively quality in landscapes in some areas.

Mediterranean landscapes reflect the current as well as the past relations between humans and their natural and built environment and with its diversity contributing to the local and regional identity.

1 Forman, R. / Godron, M. (1998). Landscape ecology. Canada, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Everyone who hears the word Mediterranean thinks of the sea, beaches, olive trees, citrus fruits, vineyards, fish, a lot of sun and good wine – simply of comfort, of a certain “paradise on Earth”. The Mediterranean certainly does not comprise only beautiful things in its heart, but unfortunately a great amount of degraded space with intensive settlement, massive tourism and industry in the direct coastal zone in contact between the sea and the land. Since we would like to preserve these images we have in our mind when we think of the Mediterranean, we would also like to preserve the very typical Mediterranean landscapes standing out with their image and presenting the identity of the Mediterranean. If such areas are gone, then that admired and praised Mediterranean which we know and desire will also no longer be present.

Through the history of different periods people who settled the Mediterranean developed very diverse landscapes with their diverse culture and religion. Cultural landscapes deserve a special mention when Mediterranean landscapes are considered. It must be kept in mind that they are the result of enormous efforts by generations under most difficult circumstances imaginable for cultivation. The Mediterranean that poses extraordinary structural qualities, as a rule manifested in a unique pattern. Paradoxically enough, they often display a layout that means an adaptation to difficult growing, sometimes in extreme edaphic conditions. These landscapes are, hence, among the first to be abandoned. Owing to their difficult origin, it is highly unlikely that, after being deserted for a longer time, they would be recultivated.

Typical Mediterranean cultural landscapes are the result of transformation of land: relief with the purpose of food production (as stone made terraces, with traditional cultivation pattern of mixed culture); salt pans were formed in large coastal plains, near river mouths.

Mediterranean cultural landscapes are characterised by built man-made elements as: architecture of buildings and the characteristic urbanism; building of residences, strongholds, churches, cemeteries, manors and art- gardens and park creation; typical Mediterranean vegetation is also important for identity; Mediterranean climate.

Landscape changes

In the entire Mediterranean region, coastal areas are exposed to very strong pressure of intensive development and to problems endangering coastal resources and causing degradation of coastal landscapes.

Changes in the Mediterranean region as result of human activities and cause degradation are:

- extremely increasing settlement and tourism in the narrowest coastal zone;
- uncontrolled urbanism – dispersed and oversized construction;
- unregulated residential construction of family houses extending mainly to the edge of the coast and the slopes of the coastal zone;
- development of massive tourism, increasing construction of tourist settlements (hotels, apartment settlements) which have a uniform image that is entirely untypical of the Mediterranean and oversized;
- growth of intensive industry and maritime transport;
- deterioration of the situation in agricultural areas due to abandoning traditional cultivation use and introduction of plantations;
- soil erosion and desertification;
- frequent forest fires in coastal areas which are far too poorly controlled;
- excess use of coastal and maritime resources;
- pollution of sea and sea coast;
- consequently loss of species, habitats and landscape diversity.

Mediterranean region in numbers²

The Mediterranean region is a very extensive, densely populated and extremely desired tourist destination also according to the definitions expressed with information.

The Mediterranean countries comprise the area of 5.7% of all land in the world.

² Data for Mediterranean region are used from the study State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean – 2009 (SOED), UNEP/MAP, Plan Blue.

The Mediterranean coastline is approximately 46,000 kilometres long, with nearly 19,000 kilometres of island coastline. 54% of that coastline is rocky and 46% is sedimentary coast that includes important and fragile ecosystems such as beaches, dunes, reefs, lagoons, swamps, estuaries and deltas (SOED, 2009).

460 million residents live in Mediterranean countries which amount to 7% of world population. The projection of population growth in this area until 2025 is the increase to 520 million residents. This means 60 million more residents in the next 15 years. 60% of residents of countries with scarce water resources live in the Mediterranean.

The biggest problem in continued growth in population and infrastructure is linear nature of coastal urbanisation resulting in nearly 40% of the total length of the coastal area already being occupied.

Every year 275 million people visit the Mediterranean region which amounts to 3% of all global tourism. The Mediterranean countries generate 12% of the global national product, but this share has lately been slightly decreasing (SOED, 2009)

The concept of outstanding landscapes

In developed countries, especially those with a very rapid and intensive development of various activities, people became increasingly aware that landscape is a limited natural resource and that is very important for quality of everyday life and as a good potential can be essential for economic growth, above all for tourism.

The landscape heritage of the Mediterranean is typologically diverse and the influence of different cultures can be seen through historical periods. Some landscapes have, despite the rapid development and numerous pressures in the landscape, preserved the structure which has not been changed for several centuries. In some places the connection between the design of original settlements and patterns of agricultural cultivation developed together with them is still preserved and visible. Usually these are landscape patterns of articulated small holdings and the type of contiguous settlement.

These very landscapes are a small group of landscapes which occupy a very special place among landscapes and are in technical terms referred to as outstanding landscapes. Since their structural characteristics are considerably outstanding, they have to be dealt with separately. This is also a group of landscapes with the smallest possibility of survival and existence due to irrepressible modernisation of agriculture, rapid development of settlement and expansion of tourist areas in the very coastal zone of the Mediterranean.

Within the meaning of these findings and according to their historical and cultural value special attention must be paid to outstanding landscapes within the framework of the national and international concern for natural and cultural landscape. One of important steps in this direction is first the definition of a selection of outstanding landscapes and informing the expert and general public about the important part of the landscape heritage.

The goal of defining outstanding landscapes is the protection and management of these landscapes and their maintenance and thus preservation of outstanding landscape characteristics as the most valuable and the most typical Mediterranean areas.

Outstanding landscapes are the highest value category, comprise the most outstanding natural or cultural landscapes.

Outstanding landscapes are the selection of landscapes which are outstanding owing to one or more valuable characteristics such as:

- a unique pattern of land use;
- appropriate share of natural elements;
- special settlement pattern, etc. as a reflection of a unique structure of landscape.

There are natural or cultural landscapes.

Outstanding landscapes are an identity and landscape heritage of an individual country as well as the identity and landscape heritage at a European or global level. Therefore, it is important and necessary to define, evaluate and acknowledge them as outstanding landscapes.

An individual landscape can be outstanding due to one or several aspects of value, whereas, due to only one aspect it can have a higher value than others characterised by several outstanding characteristics. In outstanding landscapes the emphasis of the unusual and special for ascertaining of quality are concerned which are being replaced by common characteristics classifying them into a certain type of landscapes.

Outstanding landscapes and definition of their value can thus be built on the combination of several characteristics or also on only one characteristic which has to be highly developed, very special and even unique in a certain area.

In defining outstanding landscapes the understanding of visual attractiveness of the landscape which is an important element in dealing with an evaluation of outstanding landscapes is significant. The characteristics of the landscape such as composition of individual elements like rises, hills, plains, vegetation, water elements, patterns of agricultural structures, fields, orchards, plantations, patterns of settlement and other man-made factors make the landscape visually attractive and pleasant. Diversity of structures, textures and colours in the landscape contribute to a greater visual attractiveness. However, it is important in which mutual relation these elements are in the space and landscape.

Outstanding landscapes and their definition are changed with the size of the criterion of the area. The importance and selection of outstanding landscapes can be quite different at the level of the region, country or compared internationally. However, the aim is for every country to define its outstanding landscapes and thus contribute to the protection of recognised landscapes presenting the identity of a certain area – in this case the Mediterranean coastal area.

Outstanding landscapes with its special structure create a unique character of the space and thus give it a special meaning. Thus, the recognisability of the area is developed which is important for the protection of individual national identities and the common Mediterranean identity.

Legislation base

By defining and protecting outstanding Mediterranean landscapes the obligations of the international legislation would thus be met and the efficient implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol within the framework of the Barcelona Convention and the European Landscape Convention ensured.

Legal basis for defining outstanding landscapes is specified in the European Landscape Convention as a European legislation from the field of landscape.

European Landscape Convention associated with outstanding landscapes

The Preamble of the Convention, paragraph 5, stresses “that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas”.

Article 2 of the Convention specifies the field of use of the Convention explicitly stating that it refers to landscapes which can be classified as “outstanding landscapes” and also all other landscapes such as “everyday and degraded landscapes”.

Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

Coastal landscapes are especially emphasised in the ICZM Protocol within the framework of the Barcelona Convention. It is legally defined that coastal landscapes must be defined and protected in order to ensure their full protection, spatial planning and management.

The statements from the Preamble and particularly from Article 11 of ICZM Protocol require the protection of landscapes through various means as legislation, planning and management. In this regard it is closely linked with the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

UNESCO and IUCN

In the field of protection of natural and cultural heritage at the European and global level the organisations UNESCO (the field of cultural heritage) and IUCN (the field of natural heritage) have established approaches on the protection and insurance of special landscapes by defining the

term which is quite close to the term “outstanding landscapes” as early as in the 90’s.

UNESCO’s cultural landscapes are related areas to outstanding landscapes as particularly selected landscapes with a high value. However, their definition and criteria for selection are significantly different and mainly apply to cultural heritage and its protection.

In defining landscape according to the system IUCN Category V “Protected areas” mainly the protection due to outstanding natural qualities of landscape, in fact nature reserves of different types and fewer landscapes characterised by cultural value and visual attractiveness are concerned. Thus landscapes are according to the IUCN system mostly defined only unilaterally and mainly from the aspect of conservation of biodiversity and natural heritage.

National experiences in Europe

Some countries have for quite some time been working on the content of definition of landscapes of high value which can present an identity and recognisability of the country.

This content was first dealt in Great Britain as early as in the 60’s. They began defining areas of high value as “Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty”. Later some other European countries such as Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Slovenia also followed this example.

Slovenia prepared “Outstanding Landscapes” in 1999 on the base of typological classification of Slovenian landscapes. The current list contains slightly below 100 smaller landscapes, but they do not have legal protection yet.

Criteria for the definition of outstanding landscapes

The list of criteria for defining outstanding landscapes of the Mediterranean was prepared in this study. Landscapes should be classified into the category of Mediterranean outstanding landscapes based on the following eight criteria:

- those landscapes expressing traditional ways of life and cultivation adapted to natural structure;

- those landscapes having visually distinctive settlement patterns and exposed architectural elements;
- those landscapes having symbolic, testimonial, cultural or association values;
- those landscapes of a high experience value (natural structure and created values);
- those landscapes which are unique at the regional, national or even broader level;
- those landscapes of specific values of natural landscape structure;
- those landscapes with consistent structure which can thus be clearly delimited in the space;
- those landscapes with importance for national identity.

The list of criteria for the defining of outstanding landscapes of Mediterranean were prepared on the basis of the project Regional distribution of Landscape types in Slovenia (1998), Outstanding landscapes of Slovenia (1999) and UNESCO world heritage – cultural landscapes and with consideration of aims of Barcelona Convention and European Landscape Convention.

Working procedure

The working procedure for evaluation and selection of outstanding landscapes is based on the list of predefined criteria. It is the only way for achieving the greatest degree of objectivity in the evaluation procedure. The procedure consists of several steps: implementation of landscapes, than evaluation and final selection of outstanding landscapes with detail presentation of each outstanding landscape.

The selection of landscapes for the classification into the highest class within a certain spatial category means finding the most outstanding landscape units. This is an evaluation procedure where the criteria present the basic working instrument. Criteria present the most desired characteristics of landscape within the category of outstanding landscapes. These are a sort of value characteristics which are readable in the landscape, comparable and enable the transparency, recurrence and objectivity of the evaluation procedure.

The identification and evaluation of landscapes which should be classified into the category of landscapes of specific value should be performed according to the procedure which should be as clear, recurrent and objective as possible. Therefore, a system of appropriate criteria should be introduced. Above all, the defining characteristics of landscapes which should be classified among outstanding should be specified, prepared as criteria and their use in the further procedure of defining outstanding landscapes must be foreseen.

Case studies

Landscape of Neretva river delta in Croatia – cultivated agricultural landscape

In this area water and agricultural areas are outstandingly and very specifically blended in the delta. A very interesting blend of land use was formed with mandarin plantations in form of zones among which wide water fields can be found. The pattern is even more interesting, since the plantation zones and water in the area run radial from the rise with lifted relief or hills in the centre of this landscape outwards. The outstandingness of this landscape is above all in the uniqueness of the area due to a unique order in the landscape or a unique structure by means of which a unique landscape pattern was formed.

Landscape of Saltpans of Strunjan in Slovenia

The Saltpans of Strunjan in Slovenia are the northernmost saltpans in the Mediterranean on which salt is still produced using traditional methods every year. Together with the lagoon Stjuža the saltpans form an outstanding blend of living environments hosting diverse flora and fauna.

Terraced landscapes in the Mediterranean

Terraced landscapes as a special method of land cultivation for the purpose of agricultural cultivation in the Mediterranean, in areas with steep slopes are very frequent as farmers prevented erosion and obtained additional agricultural lands sufficiently exposed to the sun. However, terraces, fully formed as outstanding stone structures, with manually built walls on steep slopes which were mainly used for plantations of grapes, olive trees or tobacco, etc. are in some places very well preserved on the island of Korčula in Croatia.

Conclusion

Landscapes of harmonious and consistent relations are an essential competitive advantage between human activity and preserved nature.

Defining outstanding landscapes as landscape areas of the highest value in the territory of an individual country or region such as the Mediterranean itself is an activity establishing a hierarchy among individual parts of national territory and underlining landscape areas which are the most impressive, provide the greatest amount of information, express culture and history of nation in the best way and are in view of the protection of landscape identity of utmost importance in the territory of a country or region.

The Mediterranean area is, in view of landscape structure, extremely colourful and diverse which despite numerous negative spatial changes reflecting numerous technological and social changes in recent decades, preserved a relatively quality landscape in some towns and areas.

Landscapes which are given a special value and are classified among outstanding landscapes are thus defined according to their uniqueness, characteristics, symbolism and level of experience value. Apart from that visual exposure, i.e. their presence in human activity in landscape is important for their classification among outstanding landscapes. Last but not least, these areas must also meet other criteria: they should above all achieve a high value rating of actual conditions in relation to the desired state.

Classification of landscapes into the category of outstanding landscapes is expected to provide different guidelines such as guidelines for the development towards specifically defined desired states, establishment of modes of maintenance of state, in some places limitations of spatial development, organisational and legal measures, establishment of systems of financial incentives, professional consultation, etc. For this purpose different systemic solutions, inter-sectoral harmonisation, preparation of spatial planning documentation and technological plans, financial resources, and last but not least, also systems for monitoring the state in these areas will have to be provided; all this will also require financial resources, inclusion of relevant experts and at the same time also a sufficiently extensive time-span.

Landscape areas which will be selected for outstanding landscapes of the Mediterranean require definition and preparation of the basic professional background:

- detailed analyses (evaluations, identification of historical, cultural characteristics and natural structure and ascertaining whether traditional land use corresponds to the natural structure and natural processes in individual areas);
- guidelines for development (limitations and conditions for individual specific areas and within their framework for individual expected activities – for agriculture, tourism, shipping, coastal arrangements, water management, forestry, construction of roads and other infrastructure and expansion of building and settlement);
- proposal of legal arrangements for incorporation into spatial and sectoral legislation;
- proposals of financial assistance and incentives and other different systemic solutions.

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Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

<http://www.aonb.org.uk/wba/naaonb>

Barcelona Convention – UNEP

http://www.unep.ch/regionalseas/regions/med/t_barcel.htm

ICZM Protocol – the Seventh Protocol in the framework of the Barcelona Convention

http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/razno/ICZM_flyer_final_print.pdf

European Landscape Convention – Council of Europe - http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_EN.asp

IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature

<http://www.iucn.org/>

UNESCO, The World Heritage, Cultural landscapes

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape>

Outstanding landscapes of the Mediterranean

Thematic study, PAP-RAC



April, 2010

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Director



Introduction

- landscape as **multilayer concept**
- Mediterranean **landscapes** as **Mediterranean identity**
- cultural and natural landscapes as heritage
- **Outstanding landscapes - concept**
- legislation base
- experience
- **criteria** for outstanding landscapes
- **case study** - presentation

Landscape is a multilayer concept

- Potential
- Quality of life
- Identity and recognizable features
- Cultural and natural heritage
- Limited natural resources and values
- Dynamic system
- Wholness of the landscape
- Importance for society



Mediterranean landscapes as identity



Salt pans of Strunjan, Slovenia



Hvar, Island Hvar, Croatia



Kornati islands, Croatia

Mediterranean landscapes as identity



Cadaques, Spain



Taormina, Sicily



Provance, France



What is landscape?

landscape

natural

- forest,
- hills, mountains,
- dune, sandbank
- desert,
- sea,
- coast (undamaged),

cultural

- fields, gardens, parks,
- terraces, permanent plantation
- settlements, towns, cities,
- infrastructures,
- exposed architecture or its elements
(as church, castle, manor house, villa)

Landscape Changes in the Mediterranean region

- Increase in population and uncontrolled urbanism,
- increasing settlements and tourism in coastal zone,
- unregulated residential construction,
- development of massive tourist areas (uniform image, oversized),
- growth of industry and maritime transport,
- abandoning of the traditional cultivation use,
- soil erosion and desertification,
- frequent forest fires in coastal areas,
- excess use of coastal and maritime resources,
- pollution of sea and sea coast,
- loss of species, habitats and landscape diversity.

The concept of outstanding landscape



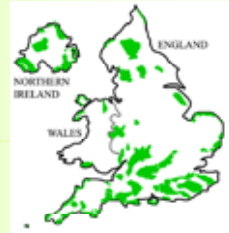
Legislation base - protection of landscapes

- UNESCO - cultural landscapes as World Heritage
- IUCN - The world Conservation Union, protected landscapes
- European Landscape convention – protection, management and planning of all landscapes
- Barcelona Convention –ICZM Protocol – coastal landscapes

Initiative	Geographical scope of application	Character of landscape affected	Areas covered by the initiative	Main aims
IUCN Category V protected areas: Protected Landscapes/seascapes	National and sub-national	Landscapes/seascapes that deserve protection	Rural and coastal areas only	Integrate activities and enhance natural and cultural values
UNESCO World Heritage Convention Cultural Landscapes	Global	Outstanding universal value	Any appropriate area	Protect heritage values
European Landscape Convention	National and subnational	All landscapes	Town and Country and nature	Protect, manage and plan landscape
Barcelona Convention – ICZM Protocol	region	Coastal areas	Any appropriate area	Protect, manage and plan landscape

National experience

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Great Britain
- Outstanding landscapes of Slovenia



Outstanding Landscapes in Slovenia



Criteria for the definition of outstanding landscapes

Mediterranean outstanding landscapes based on the following criteria:

- expressing **traditional ways of life and cultivation adapted to natural structure,**



Saltpans in Sečovlje, Slovenia

- having **visually distinctive settlement patterns and exposed architectural elements,**



Cinque Terre, Italy

Criteria for the definition of outstanding landscapes

Mediterranean outstanding landscapes based on the following criteria:

- having **symbolic, testimonial, cultural or association values,**



- **high experience value** (natural structure and created values),



Criteria for the definition of outstanding landscapes

Mediterranean outstanding landscapes based on the following criteria:

- those which are **unique** at the regional, national or even broader level,

Kornati islands



Palagruža island

- those of **specific values of natural landscape structure,**



Criteria for the definition of outstanding landscapes

Mediterranean outstanding landscapes based on the following criteria:

- **consistent structure which can thus be clearly delimited in the space,**

Santorini, Greece



- **national identity**

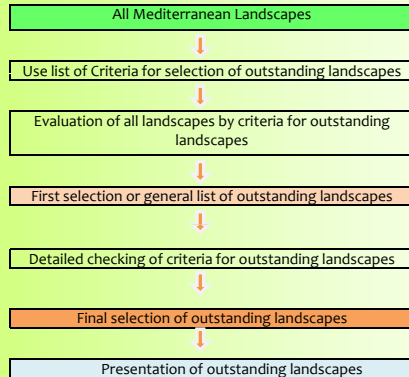


Korčula, Croatia



Sv. Štefan, Monte Negro

Schematic presentation of the entire working procedure:



Use of Criteria for selection of outstanding landscapes

Criteria for classification of landscape among outstanding landscapes	ratings* (A – E)
traditional cultivation forms, adaptation to natural structure	
distinctive settlement patterns, visually exposed elements	
symbolic, testimonial, cultural or association values	
specific values of natural landscape structure	
high experience value	
uniqueness at the regional, national or even broader level	
national identity	

*ratings from the scale:

A -outstanding, high degree, B - large, high, C - medium, D - small, low degree, E - irrelevant.



Case study landscape of Neretva river Delta

- Cultivated agricultural landscape



Case study

- Salt pans of Strunjan, Slovenia
- Traditional agricultural terraces, Croatia



Teaching for multifunctional landscape management

Mrs Ingrid SARLÖV HERLIN

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Goals

- An interdisciplinary (trans-), integrated and holistic approach
- Understanding landscape concepts and perceptions
- Understanding the dynamics of multi-scale natural and cultural landscape processes and driving forces

Content, part 1- the framework

- Course literature , literature and students from different disciplines and countries
- understanding conflicting interests and values;
 - Cultural, environmental, social economic values and functions; changing
- Landscape concepts
- European landscape history,
- Policies and steering tools
- Tools for stakeholder participation
- Training to read, interpret and explain the landscape (field studies)
- Knowledge about consequences of different management operations

Experiences; Teaching multifunctional landscape management

Example from; **Integrated Landscape Management, 15 HEC**

- **STEP 2. The management plan; Strategies and actions, proposals for the future**
 - To read, interpret and explain the present situation in a landscape,
 - Assessment and analysis
 - Suggest strategic and operational management goals based on a critical analysis of conditions –
 - × Multiple scales
 - × Over a long time span
 - justify strategic and operational management goals and to be able to clearly express them graphically and verbally
 - suggest measures for landscape management in order to fulfil the goals
 - use participatory methods



• **Some important aspects;**

- field studies and excursions
- to meet experts from different disciplines; different perspectives
- to meet producers, users, such as farmers
- to meet ordinary people using the landscape
- To meet planners and managers



Multifunctional landscape visions: recent research implications for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maggie ROE

*Representative of the Landscape Research Group (LRG),
United Kingdom*

The Landscape Research Group (LRG) has been involved in the development and promotion of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) for many years. One of our key objectives as an organisation is to help close the gap between researchers and practitioners and to publish good research within our international peer review journal *Landscape Research* that reflects both academic and applied landscape concerns.

There is now a large literature on multi-functionality (e.g. Fry, 2001; Naveh, 2001; Helming & Wiggering, 2003; Brandt & Vejre, 2004; Barber, 2005). As Editor of *Landscape Research* for the past nine years, I have seen a number of papers that reflect issues and concerns of multi-functionality. These commonly refer to the principles of the Convention, which acknowledges both the diverse structure and the diverse functions of the landscape as being an “important part of the quality of life for people everywhere”.

In spite of the growing literature, there are still a number of important questions, particularly in relation to the implementation of multi-functionality in the planning and design of landscapes, and its facilitation within policy. The theory of co-occurrence is useful to consider here: that is the ability of landscapes to service multiple demands (Jongman & Pungetti, 2004). In the natural world, co-occurrence is a response to drivers of change so that, for example the response of species to climate change occurs on an individual basis, but may occur at the same time as other species, thus if there are habitat corridors and links in the landscape a number of different species will use the same feature for different reasons.

If this idea of co-occurrence or multi-functionality in the landscape is regarded as desirable, then the key question is how can you actually legislate for something that ‘just happens’ in the natural world? Macfarlane

(2007) suggests that: “Multi-functionality will not just happen; it has to be planned and measured, incentives and controls must be available and exercised over landowners and land managers at the local scale” (p.163). He also suggests that: “Landscapes can be multifunctional in a way that individual parcels, sites and areas, such as farms and nature reserves that exist within landscapes cannot” (p.138).

Much of the research concentration generally appears to be on multi-functionality of agricultural and rural landscapes. Overall there is less research on multi-functionality of the marine and degraded landscapes that are also the concern of the Convention. Where urban and peri-urban landscapes are concerned, parks have been recognised for their multifunctional potential (Barber, 2005) and green infrastructure planning is deemed important in achieving multifunctional objectives (e.g. Handley et al, 2007; Llausas & Roe, 2011 forthcoming). It is relevant to note that there is a rich research now concerning the potential of Green Infrastructure planning. Conceptually and practically the multi-purpose focus of Green Infrastructure means that the planning and implementation process must be multidisciplinary, inclusionary, and with a high level of public involvement (Ahern, 1995). However, it is also understood that although a key point about green infrastructure is about linking resources to allow greater accessibility to a larger number of users, multi-functionality also means compromises. Not all goals can be achieved and such compromise has both structural and functional implications, the benefits of which are not well researched in empirical terms, particularly in relation to quantitative benefits (e.g. see Vreeker et al, 2004).

In looking at this issue of multi-functionality I have selected recent papers from Landscape Research to indicate some key issues that are being revealed in relation to this vision of multi-functionality in the landscape (see Table 1):

Holmes’ (2008) study from Australia suggests that a ‘multifunctional transition’ is occurring in affluent, western societies. New models of dwelling in the land, and landscape occupancy are emerging indicating a mix of consumption (lifestyle) and protection (land care) values resulting in greater complexity and heterogeneity in the landscape. The multi-functionality concept is useful to understand the driving forces of landscape change at all scales; particularly the mix of consumption, protection and

production values that lead to diverse local contexts. This also allows an understanding of the multiple new governance forms that exist at different spatial scales and over different regions. Thus it is important that policy-makers and implementers of policies that affect the landscape are aware of the implications of this complexity and diversity both between and within localities and regions and realise that implementation of policies may have very different outcomes in different areas as a result of this complexity.

Ferrari & Rambonilaza's (2008) study suggests the need to address both the demand and supply side of landscape in subsidy regimes to achieve multi-functionality. The key questions here are: What landscape functions do people want and what mechanisms will produce what kind of landscapes, and how do you quantify economic values attached to spatial attributes of multifunctional landscapes? These researchers suggest that the impacts of subsidies on the landscape need to be looked at alongside the social demand for the kind of landscapes that farmers are expected to produce. This involves looking at three kinds of user values: people who live in or visit the area (direct users); people who care about the landscape (non-users) and consumers of the agricultural commodity outputs (indirect users).

Primdahl et al's (2010) study of farmers' views on their local landscape in Denmark reminds us that in the Convention's view of landscape it is implicit that landscape fulfils multiple functions for humans; that is they are multifunctional per se. These functions vary over time and in space and relate to the fact that in most rural areas now in Europe, you find a mixed group of residents as well as other users. The "multifunctional concept represents a link between the traditional monofunctional productivity role of agriculture and the role the sector plays in relation to ecological services and intangible amenities, including aesthetic and cultural values" (p. 636). These researchers found that the landscape is changing functionally faster than it is changing structurally in the areas studied, but the changes were not being perceived as change by the farmers. The likely explanation for this was issues of historical context and the role of public policy interventions, which seem to give different priorities to different areas and affect behaviour and decisions relating to landscape. There is a mismatch between policy implementation to

encourage multi-functionality and perceptions of change which lead to decisions to change the structure and function of the landscape. A key point here is the way farmers cooperate with other farmers and landowners and with public authorities over landscape issues; that is, whether there is involvement by farmers in landscape decisions that aids awareness of different landscape values and provides better control for communities over their own landscape.

- Haaland et al (2011) emphasise the point that it is easier to realise more functions in larger areas than in small areas or single land units. The important questions are: what conflicts and synergies arise between different landscape values when developing multi-functionality on farmland? In assessing multi-functionality they suggest that model-based approaches can be useful: goal orientated approaches compare current state with goals using indicators; these can be case and site specific;
- Mean-orientated approaches evaluate activities which are considered to contribute to multi-functionality.

Their research reveals that trade-offs between ‘hard’ production goals (e.g. economics) and other goals (e.g. environmental qualities) has had some research, but less well researched are the importance of trade-offs between ‘soft landscape values’ such as biodiversity, cultural heritage, recreation and aesthetics. There is still a need to integrate design and science – particularly in research and landscape studies.

Le Dû-Blayo (2011) discusses how new land uses can be accommodated in traditional landscapes. In the last century the development logic was based on mono-functional areas: exclusivity in transport networks (e.g. car or bicycle or pedestrian) and urban planning (e.g. suburban or commercial or industrial or recreational). This created a loss of social interactions, saturation of transport networks and developments which appear like mono-cultural wastelands (e.g. just industrial, just housing). Now planners have reacted to this through a multi-functional vision with concepts of social mixing, inter-generational mixing and economic mixing. However, in rural landscapes the mono-functional planning approach still seems to prevail even in relation to landscape change that tries to accommodate sustainable energy or biodiversity objectives. In order to achieve multi-functional landscapes in all areas the general principles of

public policies need to take account of the inventory of spatial diversity of landscape and local knowledge of the identity and resources of the 'terroir'. The application of external plans and constraints needs to be tempered through the participation of locals in order to understand local specifics. In particular there is a need to maintain a dialogue with all the community and create a capacity to weave a complexity of social relations in a landscape that is structurally heterogeneous. Thus consideration of diversity of process and structure of the landscape is important.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there still seems to be much scope for research in a number of aspects of multi-functional landscapes and multi-functionality in the landscape.

The popularity (in the form of a high number of downloads in 2011) of a paper published in *Landscape Research* by Meyer & Grabaum (2008) that outlines a multicriteria support system for decision-making based on risk evaluation for landscape functions, indicates the thirst for specific and applied tools to support multi-functional landscape assessment and planning.

There is considerable opportunity to expand our research concentration to all forms of landscapes and their interactions as set out by the Convention. In the UK we are beginning to focus more on marine landscapes with the advent of the Marine & Coastal Access Act (2009), however the conceptualisation of the marine environment as a complex multi-functional 'landscape' that encompasses both cultural and scientific aspects that need to be considered in its planning and development, is still some distance away.

It is important that scale issues are understood by policy-makers, politicians and planners, i.e. you cannot achieve multi-functionality at the small scale; small parcels of land cannot possibly fully achieve multi-functional objectives and thus you need a larger 'landscape' or regional scale vision to understand and implement multi-functional landscapes. The UK government in particular should take note of this in its attempts to reorganise the planning system.

There is still a need to focus on how to achieve interaction as well as integration in policy and landscape planning. We need to develop more sophisticated means of interacting with landowners and managers and the utilisation of local knowledge to inform, not only policy making, but the implementation of policy for successful outcomes at the local level. People's involvement in the definition and implementation of landscape policies is enshrined within Article 5 of the Convention, but as yet the evidence for real understandings of how this might come about in relation to multi-functionality is thin.

Finally, Selman (2010) suggests that we have not yet really begun to appreciate the kind of far reaching landscape changes that are required if we are to achieve more sustainable and carbon-neutral landscapes. The kind of functionality that these approaches could bring should be based on well-informed democratic ways to create landscapes that people can 'learn to love'. We should remember that, as Forman and Collinge (1997) so aptly put it, "The future does not just lie ahead: it is something that we create. More precisely, the future is produced by natural processes and human modifications thereof" (p. 129). The future achievement of multi-functionality in the landscape is in the hands of both policy-makers and ordinary people.

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Multifunctional Landscape Visions: Recent research implications for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

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The Convention: Diverse Structures & Diverse Functions



Athens, Greece



Salford Quays, UK

- ▶ Acknowledging that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;
- ▶ Noting that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes

(Preamble, ELC, 2000)

Co-occurrence

The hypothesis of co-occurrence is the ability of landscapes to service multiple demands

Jongman & Pungetti, 2004

Multi-functionality will not just happen, it has to be planned measures, incentives and controls must be available and exercised over landowners and land managers at the local scale, for these are the building blocks for whole landscape management

(Macfarlane, 2007 p163)

Landscapes can be multi-functional in a way that individual parcels, sites and areas, such as farms and nature reserves, that existing *within* landscapes cannot

(Macfarlane, 2007 p138)

Multi-functional Landscape Research



Durham Heritage Coast, UK



Blyth Harbour, UK

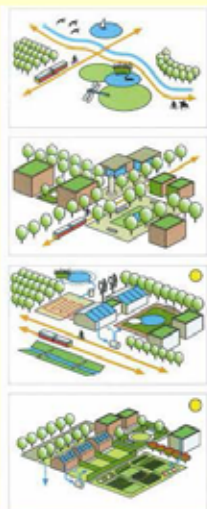
- ▶ Concentration generally appears to be on multi-functionality of agricultural and rural landscapes
- ▶ Little research on multi-functionality of the marine and degraded landscapes that are also the concern of the Convention

The Convention applies to the entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It considers landscapes that may be considered outstanding as well as everyday and degraded landscapes

(Council of Europe, 2009)

Green Infrastructure Planning

Local Green Infrastructure (Landscape Institute, 2011)



Characteristics:

- ▶ Multifunctional
- ▶ Multidisciplinary
- ▶ Participatory
- ▶ Inclusionary



Gloucestershire, UK



Malmö, Sweden

Multi-functionality also means compromises; not all goals can be achieved and such compromise has both structural and functional implications.

Paper Reference	Key research questions to address	Conclusions
Holms, J (2008) Impulses towards a Multifunctional Transition in rural Australia	<i>What overarching conceptualisation of the dynamic of the 'rural transition', of forces driving the transition & of regional variability in responses to these forces are useful?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ a 'multifunctional transition' is occurring leading to greater complexity and heterogeneity in the landscape. ▶ The multi-functionality concept is useful to understand the driving forces of landscape change at all scales
Ferrari, S & Rambonilaza, M (2008) Agricultural multifunctionality promoting policies & the safeguarding of rural landscapes	<i>What landscape functions do people want & what mechanisms will produce what kind of landscapes? How do you quantify economic values attached to spatial attributes of multifunctional landscape?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ address both demand and supply side in subsidy regimes to achieve multi-functionality, the impacts of subsidies on the landscape need to be looked at alongside the social demand for the kind of landscapes that farmers are expected to produce.
Prindahl, J, Kristensen, L, Busck, A.G & Vejre, H (2010) Functional & structural changes of agricultural landscapes	<i>Do farmers' views of their local landscape correspond to the actual (recorded) changes? How do (Danish) farmers' views change in relation to their local landscape? What implication does this have for policy decisions?</i>	<p>The importance of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the historical context ▶ the role of public policy interventions which seem to give different priorities to different areas and affect behaviour and decisions ▶ the way farmers cooperate
Haaland, C, Fry, G, & Peterson, A (2011) Designing Farmland for Multifunctionality	<i>What conflicts and synergies arise between different landscape values when developing multi-functionality on farmland?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ a lack of attention to biotic, landscape and social aspects ▶ integrate design and science in research and landscape studies ▶ understand tradeoffs in values
Le Dû-Blay, L. (2011) How do we accommodate new land uses in traditional landscapes?	<i>How can new land uses be accommodated in traditional agricultural landscapes? Can the tendency for specialisation & intensive production be reversed?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ policies need to take account of the spatial diversity of landscape and local knowledge ▶ participation of locals to understand local specifics is important

Research Needs

Northumberland, UK



The Netherlands



- ▶ Much scope for research in a number of aspects of multi-functional landscapes and multi-functionality in the landscape
- ▶ Need for specific and applied tools to support landscape assessment and planning for multi-functional landscapes

Tomorrow's Research

Cornwall, UK



The Danube, Hungary



- ▶ Expand our research concentration to all forms of landscapes and their interactions
- ▶ Ensure that scale issues are understood by policy-makers, politicians and planners
- ▶ Need to focus on *interaction* as well as *integration* in policy and landscape planning
- ▶ Develop more sophisticated means of interacting with landowners and managers and utilising local knowledge
- ▶ Need to *learn to love* more sustainable landscapes

Sustainable living, Hungary



The future does not just lie ahead: it is something that we create. More precisely, the future is produced by natural processes and human modifications thereof

Forman & Collinge, 1997 p 129.

Dartmoor National Park, UK



Sustainable living, UK



Florence, 2010



Thank you

Yorkshire, UK



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Summary information of Selected Recent Papers in Landscape Research

<i>Paper Reference</i>	<i>Key research questions to address</i>	<i>Conclusions</i>
Holms, J (2008) Impulses towards a Multifunctional Transition in rural Australia	What overarching conceptualisation of the dynamic of the 'rural transition', of forces driving the transition and of regional variability in responses to these forces are useful?	A 'multifunctional transition' is occurring leading to greater complexity and heterogeneity in the landscape. The multi-functionality concept is useful to understand the driving forces of landscape change at all scales.
Ferrari, S & Rambonilaza, M (2008) Agricultural multifunctionality promoting policies and the safeguarding of rural landscapes	What landscape functions do people want & what mechanisms will produce what kind of landscapes? How do you quantify economic values attached to spatial attributes of multifunctional landscape?	Address both demand and supply side in subsidy regimes to achieve multi-functionality; the impacts of subsidies on the landscape need to be looked at alongside the social demand for the kind of landscapes that farmers are expected to produce.
Primdahl, J, Kristensen, L, Busck, A.G & Vejre, H (2010) Functional and structural changes of agricultural landscapes	Do farmers' views of their local landscape correspond to the actual (recorded) changes? How do (Danish) farmers' views change in relation to their local landscape? What implication does this have for policy decisions?	The importance of: - the historical context - the role of public policy interventions which seem to give different priorities to different areas and affect behaviour and decisions the way farmers cooperate.

<i>Paper Reference</i>	<i>Key research questions to address</i>	<i>Conclusions</i>
Haaland, C, Fry, G, & Peterson, A (2011) Designing Farmland for Multifunctionality	What conflicts and synergies arise between different landscape values when developing multifunctionality on farmland?	A lack of attention to biotic, landscape and social aspects. Integrate design and science in research and landscape studies. Understand trade-offs in values.
Le Dû-Blayo, L. (2011) How do we accommodate new land uses in traditional landscapes?	How can new land uses be accommodated in traditional agricultural landscapes? Can the tendency for specialisation and intensive production be reversed?	Policies need to take account of the spatial diversity of landscape and local knowledge. participation of locals to understand local specifics is important

The need to focus on the holistic view in landscape planning and management

Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN

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Dear European colleagues,

Thank you for the opportunity to participate at this Workshop in the beautiful city of Evora. A special thanks to Portugal hosting this event.

We have heard some very interesting presentations and points of view, and this Workshop is important in sharing knowledge on how to manage our everyday landscape.

Like Mrs Teresa Andresen pointed out, the landscape is very important as our collective memory, knowing that in the history of humankind, landscape changes are an on-going process. But it is going faster and faster. We all have a common concern in preserving and protecting the landscape, and a responsibility to put landscape on the agenda.

Mr Luigi Fusco Girard had several interesting points regarding the multifunctional creative landscape and economic values.

Both speakers pointed out that we need more research into landscape. We need tools to interpret the landscape and to read and understand the changes. We need a common vocabulary on landscape and a new way of thinking.

All the presentations and points of view focus in different ways on our challenges regarding managing and planning cultural and historic dimensions in the multifunctional landscapes. It is important to reinvent our landscape identity and look at the connections between biodiversity, the landscape and our everyday life.

It is important to incorporate the awareness regarding landscape at all levels; national, regional and local scales, including the general public, and that issues concerning landscape must be taken into account in politics, planning and management.

We are recognising that it is necessary to incorporate many dimensions in landscape analysis, both material and immaterial dimensions. With that in mind, we see the need to focus on the holistic view in landscape planning and management.

WORKSHOP 2 / ATELIER 2

**The ecological and environmental
dimensions of the landscape,
for harmonious territories**

*Les dimensions écologique
et environnementale du paysage,
pour une harmonie des territoires*

Chairs

Mrs Margarida CANCELA DE ABREU

President, Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects, Portugal

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Development, Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine
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Landscape diversity: a potential for balanced, harmonious territorial development

Mr Vyacheslav OLESCHENKO

Member of the Academy of Science, Ukraine

LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY: A POTENTIAL FOR BALANCED, HARMONIOUS TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

V.OLESHCHENKO - Koretsky Institute of State and Law National Academy of Science, Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Geography Faculty, vice-president of the Ukrainian Geographical Society, Ukrainian Public-Private Partnership Support Centre, Ukraine

Evora, Portugal, October 2011



Thank you for attention

The landscape dimension of spatial plans

Mr Phaedon ENOTIADES

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Introducing the landscape dimension into spatial planning

There is increasing recognition at European level of the need to manage landscapes in an integrated and sustainable way. All signatories to the European Landscape Convention are required to demonstrate compliance, including:

- to recognise landscapes in law;
- to establish and implement landscape policies through the adoption of specific measures, including landscape planning projects such as the one pictured;
- to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local authorities and interested parties;
- to integrate landscape into spatial planning policies.

This presentation examines steps taken in Cyprus to ensure a smooth integration of landscape considerations into the national planning system. The recognition of landscapes through law in 2006 has paved the way for this integration to materialise. However, policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning cannot be effective if merely based on a few stand alone measures; a supporting mechanism must first be developed and validated, through a holistic and interdisciplinary approach. Where an existing system can provide the required efficiency and transparency for this mechanism to grow, the integration of landscape considerations into spatial plans can be facilitated.

Spatial planning in Cyprus: the existing planning context and governance framework

In Cyprus, responsibility for spatial planning and urban policy rests with the Minister of the Interior, who has delegated certain of his competences to the four larger municipalities, the Department of Town Planning and

Housing, as well as the Planning Board, an independent public body with advisory power over large areas of planning policy, which brings together sectoral agencies, local authorities and experts. The president, vice-president and two members of the 13-member board are appointed by the President of the Republic for a five-year term. Other members represent key government ministries (including those responsible for natural resources, the environment, transport, energy, infrastructure, regional development, etc.). Also represented are the unions of local authorities and professional associations. The composition of the Planning Board thus facilitates its instrumental role in promoting integrated planning and territorial cohesion, i.e. the integration of the territorial dimension of sectoral policies into spatial plans and the coordination of actions in the interest of sustainability, with simultaneous adjustment of sectoral policies to the territorial state and perspectives of each place, as revealed through its spatial plan. Considering this role, the Planning Board would be an appropriate body for the integration of landscape considerations into urban and regional planning but also for directly informing sectoral policies, which impact landscape.

Spatial plans (known collectively as development plans) are statutory and all new development projects must comply with their provisions. The three-tier hierarchy of development plans introduced by the 1972 Town and Country Planning Law is based on the concepts of the Island Plan, which refers to the national territory and the regional distribution of resources and development opportunities; the Local Plan, which has long been interpreted to refer to the Island's main urban areas, at agglomeration level, but also to areas of particular significance or areas undergoing intensive development pressures and rapid physical development, such as coastal areas; and the Area Scheme, at the lower end of the hierarchy, which in general refers to areas of a smaller scale, such as that of the urban quarter, and is more detailed and specifically project oriented.

The Island Plan was meant to be a statement of the broad national spatial planning strategy with strong links to overall national economic and social policy. Its role would be to signify government intentions with respect to the efficient and sustainable use of land throughout the Island, with reference especially to the population's distribution, the spatial dimension of policies in relation to industry, commerce, tourism and other

major sectors of the economy, the designation of areas of special social, historic or cultural interest, the designation of areas of special natural and environmental value, as well as the pattern of regional transportation networks and other public services. In other words, the Island Plan would be the appropriate tool through which to develop and validate the national landscape strategy.

Nevertheless, with the military occupation of a sizeable portion of the Island since 1974, the implementation of the Island Plan was no longer feasible and, as a result, the planning system has been deprived of its island-wide regional context. The inability to implement the Island Plan due to the forced division of Cyprus has led government to prepare and publish the Policy Statement for the Countryside, a legally binding document in the form of an adapted regional plan for the promotion and control of development and the protection of the environment in villages and rural areas, which refers to all government-controlled territory, except areas where another development plan (for example, a Local Plan) is already in place. Since it covers mostly rural areas, it was only natural for the Policy Statement to include the first policy references to areas characterised by their landscapes. Indeed, in addition to specifying a framework of policies for a wide spectrum of land uses, it defines development density zones for rural settlements and areas of special or exceptional natural, cultural, environmental and landscape value, while it was through this document that the first protected landscapes were defined in the 1990's throughout government-controlled areas.

Recognising, however, that a document as general as the Policy Statement has serious shortcomings in terms of responsiveness to specific local circumstances and characteristics, the current general objective is to proceed with the introduction of sub-regional spatial plans of the Local Plan type, as well as the implementation of other more detailed development plans to cover all government-controlled areas. At the same time, legal work is under way to revise the scope of the Island Plan and thus enable the implementation of a more spatially-oriented version of it, as the strategic basis for all other development plans. With regard to the future of landscape policy, two issues are important to point out here. First, in the light of the European Landscape Convention, this move towards a more integrated approach to spatial planning, based on

the endogenous potentials and territorial specificities of each area rather than on whether it is classified as urban or rural, seems to be a step in the desirable direction. Second, the introduction of sub-regional spatial plans to cover groupings of rural communities will greatly help in the shaping of landscape policies to better cover existing sub-regional plans, such as the Local Plans for urban agglomerations, where landscapes are still not always adequately considered.

Another requirement of the European Landscape Convention is the establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local authorities and other interested parties. With the amendments enacted in 2007, such concerns have been addressed through the introduction of an improved governance framework, especially concerning transparency and participation, while strengthening the integrated and place-based approach.

These include:

- informal community meetings, where local authority initiatives are publicly discussed, documented and recorded (making local politicians accountable);
- open calls for written consultation with any concerned individual or body through a structured procedure with formally recorded results (deposited in parliament);
- public hearings of a representative sample of comments collected as a result of the written consultation procedure, where the positions of key stakeholders on each of the issues raised are also heard and where Planning Board members can pose specific questions to all speakers.

In addition, the standard practice of examining all spatial plan proposals through the deliberations of local Joint Boards has been strengthened. These are plan-specific public bodies composed of local insight providers and key sectoral representatives and experts whose sole mission is to advise the Planning Board and the Minister whenever preparing or reviewing a development plan.

After its discussion and approval by the Planning Board, a development plan is published and put on deposit for the public's inspection. This is another instance where the public can influence development plans; local authorities, NGOs, and any interested body or individual may

at this stage submit objections against any of the plan's provisions. Objections are examined through a structured procedure involving both plan-specific consultative committees and the Planning Board. The Minister then submits suggestions and remarks to the Council of Ministers for consideration and decision, and eventually publishes the approved version of the development plan, which remains in force until its following amendment. With the gradual incorporation of landscape quality objectives into development plans such as the Policy Statement for the Countryside and Local Plans, the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other interested parties is assured, from a development plan's inception stage to its formal adoption as a binding administrative document. However, before spatial plans can be populated with landscape quality objectives and before the planning system can refer to effective landscape policies, a crucial step must be taken towards the place-based assessment of landscape character and diversity throughout the Island.

Landscape mapping: developing the supporting mechanism

With the ultimate goal of effectively protecting, managing and planning a region's landscapes, a supporting mechanism must first be developed before spatial plans can meaningfully refer to landscape quality objectives. This involves a system comprising landscape identification and character assessment. Thus, one of the first steps undertaken, in collaboration with stakeholders, was a programme of work to initiate the mapping of landscape character across the whole Island.

As a result, the Landscape Mapping Group based at the University of Reading in the UK was invited to lead a workshop to demonstrate how the interdisciplinary process of landscape character assessment is put into practice. According to the Reading Team, this entails a number of distinct stages:

- Characterisation, to define landscape character types, followed by...
- Evaluation of landscape character types emerging from the previous stage, followed by...
- Decision-making, in response to the pressures affecting each of the different landscapes.

The first stage of characterisation includes the identification or mapping of areas of distinctive character and the description of their key characteristics. This involves the following four steps:

The first is to define the scope of the study – to determine the scale and level of detail of the assessment and the resources required. The scope of the landscape mapping project was determined following a discussion between all stakeholders involved. Given the availability of resources, the decision was made to first concentrate on mapping the natural character of the landscape at a regional level scale. The mapping was supported by a reconnaissance level field survey to develop a meaningful classification of visually significant attributes to define draft “Landscape Character Types” for Cyprus. The assessment of visual and cultural associations to fully define landscape character areas was left for a second phase of work, to be carried out at a more appropriate local scale.

In the second step, data was collected and analysed. This stage involved a review of all relevant scientific reports, existing mapped information and other data sets to sub-divide Cyprus into a series of “Land Description Units”, which are the building blocks of the landscape and they form the framework on which all subsequent description, classification and evaluation is based. The desk study involved expert analysis of digital map data within a GIS, combined with an understanding of landscape elements that define its character. The systematic analysis of map overlays enabled broad patterns to be distinguished and mapped, leading to the collation of all the relevant, readily available information onto a series of simplified map overlays.

The third step comprises the field survey, where data was collected to validate and describe the visual character of each of the “Land Description Units” defined by the desk study. A number of reconnaissance field visits were undertaken to explore variations in the character of landscapes. During these visits, the University of Reading team was accompanied by Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot NGO specialists in ecology, geology, forestry and heritage. More than 100 points were sampled and key landscape features recorded, including dominant vegetation communities, landform, and geology. A field photograph and GPS were also recorded at each point of observation.

The final step was to classify and describe the character of each landscape type. A critical component of landscape character assessment is the amalgamation of individual “Land Description Units” into Landscape Types. Landscape Types share similar natural and cultural patterns and are described according to their shared character attributes. From the analysis carried out by the Reading team, based on available information and field observations, seventeen broad landscape types (excluding large urban areas) have initially emerged. These were recorded on index cards and thoroughly discussed during the stakeholder workshop. Here we see two examples of the distinct landscape types “Mountain Forest” and “Cultivated Low Hills”.

The result of this exercise was the preparation of the first landscape type map of Cyprus, which, although significant in many ways, still lacked an adequate consideration of cultural elements. It was, nevertheless, useful in two important ways; first, to raise awareness among stakeholders on landscape characterisation procedures, and, second, to create landscape-specific datasets for the first time.

Following this general orientation, the mapping of the cultural landscape of Cyprus was undertaken in 2010 by the Laona Foundation with the assistance of the Cyprus Environmental Studies Centre and with financial support from, among others, the Department of Town Planning and Housing. As it was found that no historic or cultural maps of the required level of detail were available, it was decided to proceed with the mapping of cultural landscape elements in order to provide this missing input to the overall process. The key objectives were to map settlement patterns, specifically clustering and compactness, and agricultural field patterns, as far as their shape, size and regularity are concerned. The methodological approach and results can be summarised as follows:

Clustering of settlements was approached using nearest-neighbour analysis, where the average distance of each settlement from its 3 nearest neighbours becomes a measurable, mapped parameter. Striking variations in the spacing of settlements were thus revealed, from a virtual absence in parts of the Island, to areas with more than one village every kilometre, as well as areas with relatively even spacing of settlements at every 4 to 8 km. Dense settlement clusters appear to occur wherever there is a higher density of reliable water sources combined with land suitable for

agriculture. Statistical analysis showed a strong correlation between the number of springs per 5 km² grid and the number of settlements there. The principal types of clusters can be summarised as:

- clusters linked with extensive groups of springs (Type 1), such as on limestone plateaux dissected by valleys, which have frequent occurrence of springs;
- clusters centred on one or more large springs (Type 2);
- linear clusters along river valleys with permanent flow (Type 3), where remarkably high densities are reached in some cases, with a string of villages almost touching one another down the side of a river; here settlements tend to be on the higher river terraces or valley sides, where there is no risk of flooding but still with easy access to water;
- linear clusters following spring lines spanning several valleys (Type 4), often corresponding with a geological boundary, where permeable rocks overlie impermeable ones and where springs are relatively abundant, in what is known as a “spring-line”.

The influence of water supply is clearly a major factor in the evolution of settlement patterns, although other factors, such as soil quality, relief and geology also have a strong influence.

Compactness of settlements was evaluated based on the 1975 Cyprus topographical map at the scale of 1:100,000, which shows distinctly the dense core area of a settlement and the surrounding scattering of less dense buildings. One of the surprises of this study was the considerable geographical variation in the compactness of settlements. A broad hypothesis is that settlements with a single main historical water source, whether a spring, a chain-of-wells or a single communal well, will tend to have remained compact in structure, since people had to carry water to their homes by hand or by pack animal from that supply point. By contrast, other settlements made use of individual wells for their water supply, so that houses could be built further from each other without inconvenience, perhaps closer to their fields or flocks. A well can be sunk anywhere with a suitably high water table, such as the alluvial deposits of a river valley. There are some indications that the above relationship holds true in many cases. The largely compact villages of the southwest foothills of the Troodos massif (Area 1) were mainly dependant on a village spring,

whilst the loose-knit villages of the Carpass peninsula (Area 2) or the Famagusta *terra rossa* area (Area 3) were ground-water dependant with scattered wells.

Field patterns were analysed from satellite imagery with the help of cadastral maps where necessary. Areas of distinctive field pattern over one square kilometre were mapped as polygons, on the basis of field size, shape and regularity, as well as whether irrigated or not. It was also found that although some of the major factors determining field patterns are likely to be physiographical (topography, soil type); there may also be historical factors. In an effort to throw some light on these an attempt has been made to show, on the same map, the locations of major church estates, *chiftliks* (these are part of the Ottoman field management system inherited from the earlier medieval fiefs), commercial estates and government-owned estates. This was also identified as an area where further research is desirable.

The objectives of mapping the key human-influenced aspects of the Cypriot landscape, which have been missing from the data sources available to the on-going process of landscape character assessment have thus been successfully achieved. However, there is great scope for investigation, particularly in relation to the influence of water sources on settlement patterns and the influence of land ownership (especially the size of holdings) on field patterns.

The final stretch: incorporating the landscape dimension

In more recent developments and in spite of the sovereign debt crisis efforts have concentrated in two areas. First, the on-going review process for existing spatial plans (covering the areas outlined and tagged in light blue on the map) and the early stages in the formulation of new sub-regional spatial plans covering groupings of rural communities (shown in solid colours on the map) have both been used as opportunities to introduce several landscape-related provisions, including:

- definition of what landscape is and analysis of its significance;
- designation of protected landscape areas and related quality objectives (in some development plans);

- landscape related policy provisions, including “landscape safeguarding” policies, which refer to areas other than those already protected;
- references to landscape values under headings such as “specific objectives” or “environmental assets” (mostly in plans covering urban areas).

In the other area of concentration, the second phase of the Cyprus landscape mapping project will be implemented, for which it is encouraging to note that the Laona Foundation have managed to secure funding from various sources, including a recent grant from the Ministry of the Interior. The plan is to proceed with processing of first level maps to produce a second level cartographic base (at the scale of 1:50,000) with the introduction of cultural landscape data, including the missing data just presented) and the integration of all map layers, co-funded by the Ministry at 65%. As the second phase of the mapping project produces results, more detailed and specific provisions will gradually be incorporated into spatial plans.

Subsequent activities of the second phase include:

- field verification of the integrated cartographic base by NGO experts and university students with input in kind from the Department of Town Planning and Housing (data provision on architectural heritage typologies);
- compilation of comments and feedback on draft second level map from all concerned stakeholders with input in kind from the Department of Town Planning and Housing (coordination of awareness raising activities and debates);
- dissemination activities for the presentation and publication of the final second level map.

The necessary budget for the entire second phase totals 45 thousand Euros, most of which have been secured, except the funds for dissemination activities. We are therefore open to suggestions for possible cooperation and co-funding.

INTRODUCING THE LANDSCAPE DIMENSION INTO SPATIAL PLANNING

Phaedon Enotiades, *BSArch, MArch, MCRP*

1

Landscape planning projects



Cyprus Asbestos Quarries, Before



Rehabilitation of the Cyprus Asbestos Quarries

2

Integration of landscape values into the planning system



source: Müller and Liebe, Cyprus (Verlag C. J. Bucher GmbH, München, 1986)

3

SPATIAL PLANNING IN CYPRUS:

THE EXISTING PLANNING CONTEXT AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Defining the landscape dimension of spatial planning policy



5

Spatial plans /development plans

ΤΟΠΙΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ 2011

ΤΟΠΙΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ 2011

ΠΡΟΝΟΙΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΡΑ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ

Πρόνοιες και Μέτρα Πολιτικής



6

The Policy Statement for the Countryside (PSC)

- Existing island-wide network of about 100 outstanding landscape features, for example:
- *Madari peak, Maroullena gorge, Atokremmos cliff*



7

The Policy Statement for the Countryside (PSC)

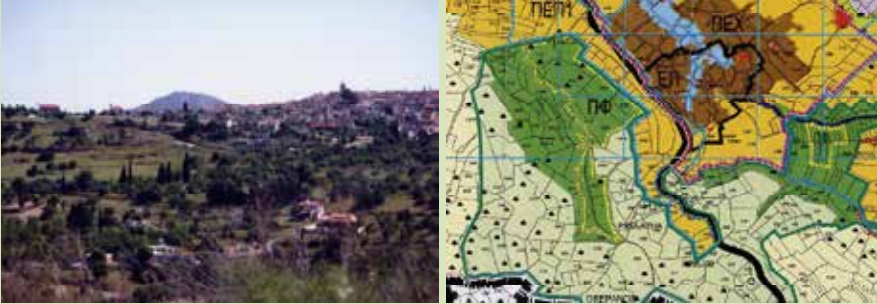
- Existing list of 150 rural settlements with “special social, architectural, or historic character” like:
- *Inia, Paphos District; Khoulou, Paphos District*



8

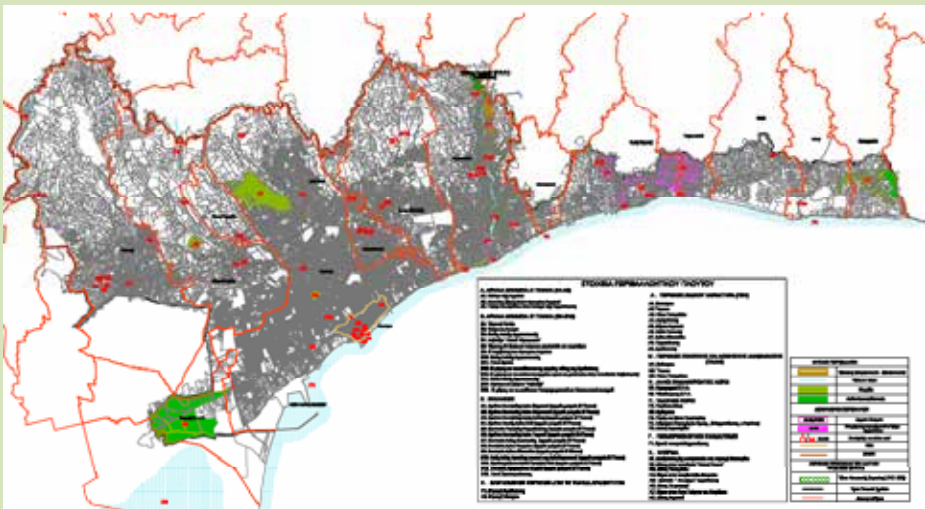
Levkara Local Plan Landscape Policy

- Introduction of an “environment and landscape policy” with specific objectives, policy and measures (LCA)
- *However, the scope of this policy is limited due to lack of a documented Landscape Character Assessment*



9

Limassol 2011 draft publication



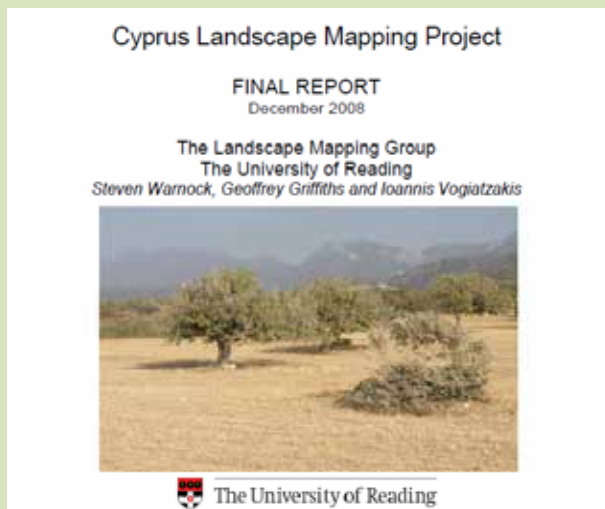
10

LANDSCAPE MAPPING:

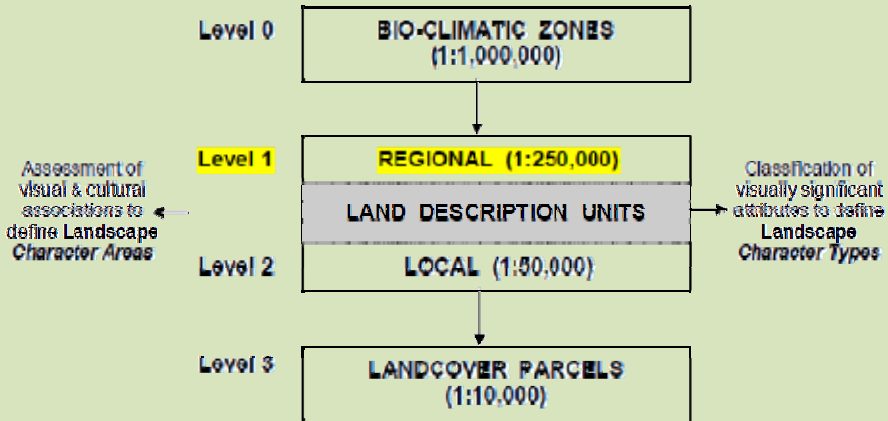
DEVELOPING THE SUPPORTING MECHANISM

11

Landscape character assessment

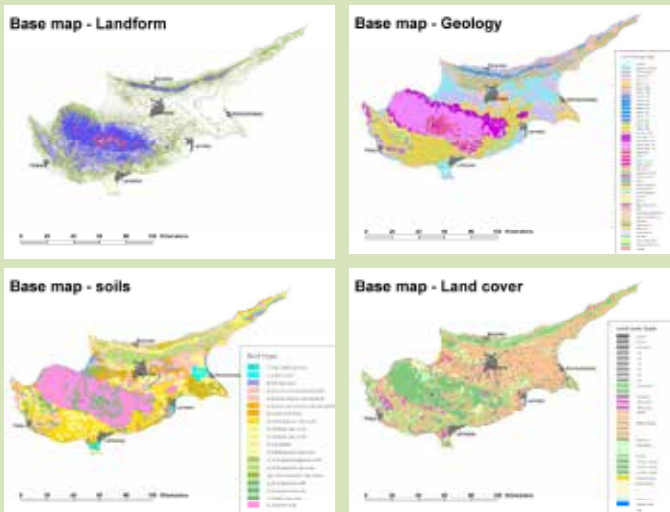


Mapping the landscape character



13

Data collection and analysis



Source: Warnock, Griffiths and Vogiatzakis, 2008

14

Field survey and data validation



Source: Warnock, Griffiths and Vogiatzakis, 2008

15

Towards a landscape typology



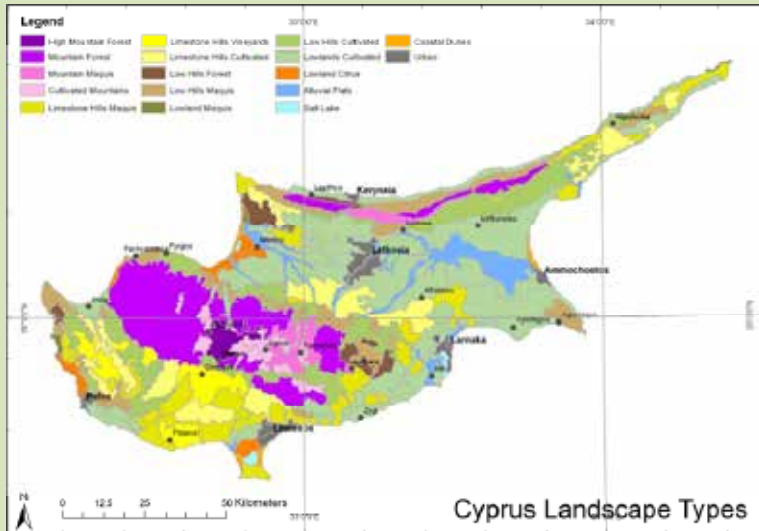
Mountain Forest. A heavily wooded, largely unsettled, highland landscape associated with steeply/sloping, high (mostly above 500m) mountains, found typically on resistant volcanic (e.g. Troodos massif) or metamorphic (e.g. Pentadactylos range) geology. Prominent rocky features (e.g. cliffs, ridges) appear in places.

Cultivated low hills. An undulating, sparsely settled and cultivated landscape of low (below 500m) hills, with patches of shrubby semi-natural vegetation.

Source: Warnock, Griffiths and Vogiatzakis, 2008

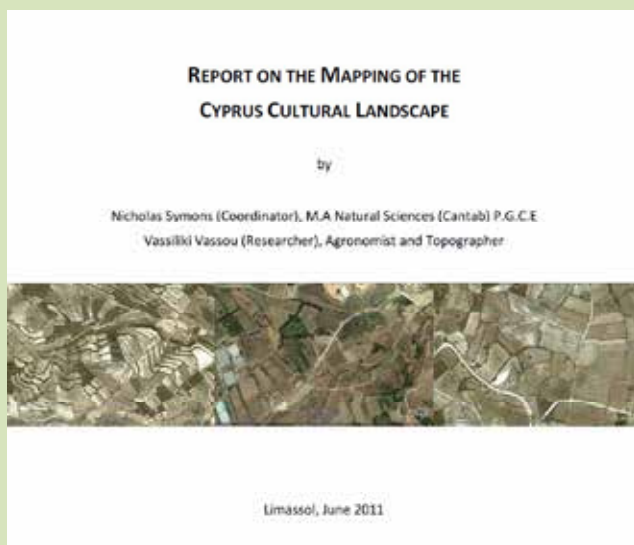
16

The first *Landscape Type Map*



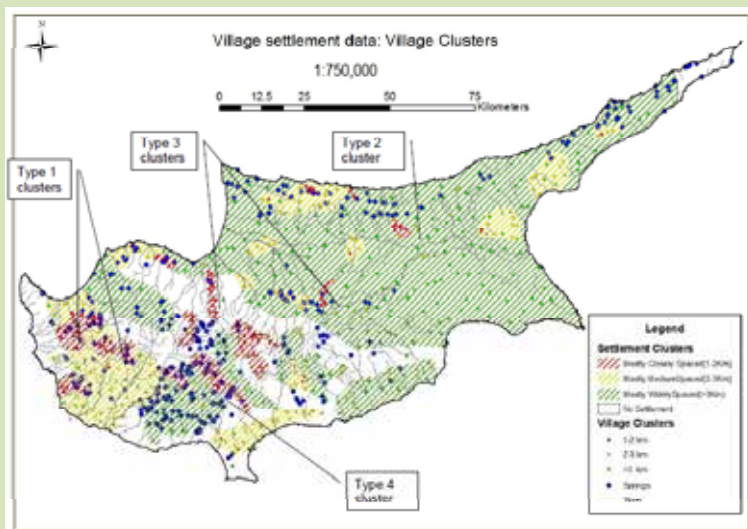
17

Cultural landscape elements



18

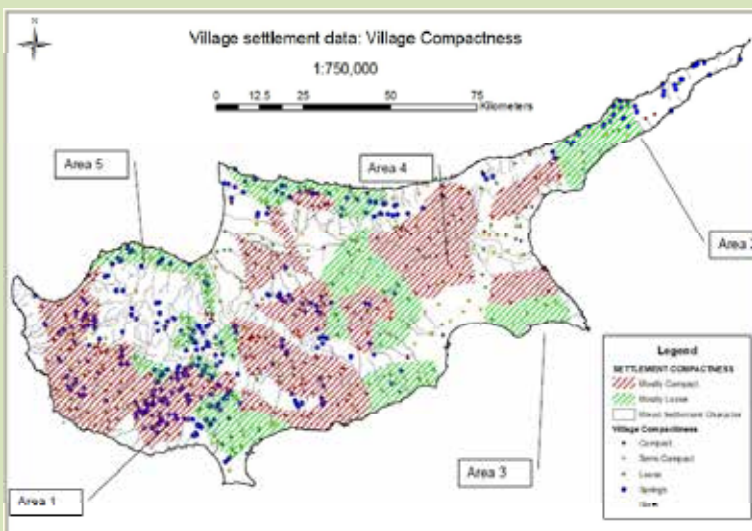
Village clusters



Source: Symons and Vassou, 2011

19

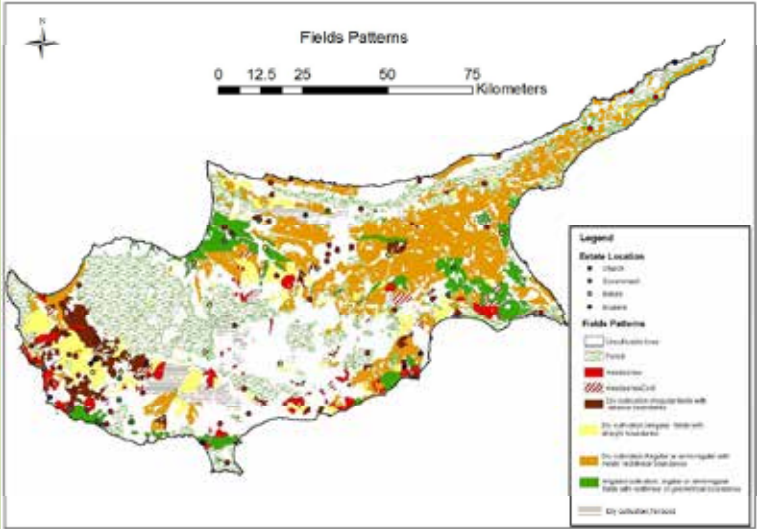
Settlement compactness



Source: Symons and Vassou, 2011

20

Agricultural field patterns



Source: Symons and Vassou, 2011

Field pattern regularity (1/2)

Irrigated fields, regular or semi-regular, rectilinear or geometric



Dry cultivation, regular or semi-regular, rectilinear



Dry cultivation, irregular but with straight boundaries (geometric)



Mouth of Koumis river

Pocima Bay

Polemi

Dry cultivation, irregular, sinuous boundaries



Akamas: abandonment obscuring pattern

Amargeti

Polemi

Dry cultivation, terraced fields



Wide terraces, Staunhi

Narrow terraces, Parhna

Hafuu

THE FINAL STRETCH:

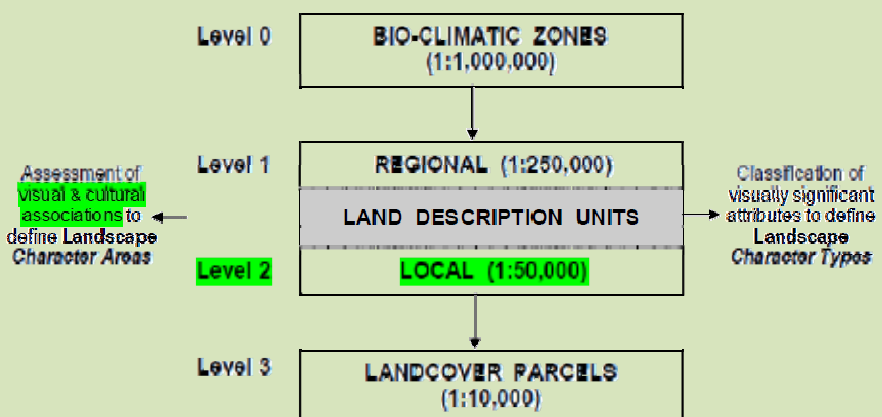
INCORPORATING THE LANDSCAPE DIMENSION

Expanding *Local Plans'* network



25

Second level landscape mapping



26

What next?

- Processing of first level maps to produce a second level cartographic base (scale 1:50,000) with the introduction of cultural landscape data and the integration of all map layers
- Field verification of integrated cartographic base by NGO experts and university students with data provision on built heritage typologies from the DTPH
- Compilation of comments and feedback on draft second level map from all concerned stakeholders with coordination of awareness raising activities and debates from the DTPH
- Dissemination activities for the presentation and publication of the final second level map

27



L'impact sur le paysage de la restauration de la diversité biologique

M. Jacques STEIN

Premier Attaché chargé de recherche, Service public de Wallonie, Belgique

Loin de moi l'idée, en débutant mon exposé avec cette image, de faire étalage de convictions religieuses...

Plus simplement, il semble bien que ce soit principalement les églises qui, durant de nombreux siècles, ont émergé, quasiment seules, dans les paysages ruraux. Apparurent ensuite les châteaux d'eau, les pylônes soutenant les lignes de transport de forces, la signalisation, les silos agricoles, les antennes GSM... puis, aujourd'hui, les éoliennes culminant à des hauteurs telles que l'église illustrant le début de l'exposé en devient tout à fait insignifiante. Toutes ces démonstrations de puissance ou de majesté répondent à un objectif exclusif : le bien-être de l'homme !

C'est également pour répondre à ses besoins vitaux que l'homme exploite, voire surexploite, durant des siècles, le manteau végétal terrestre. Au fil du temps, il transforme notamment la plus grande partie des forêts qui le compose, en milieux ouverts consacrés à la production alimentaire végétale ou animale. Puis, les révolutions agricoles aidant, de nombreux usages tombent en désuétude et d'énormes surfaces cultivées ou pâturées sont abandonnées. Certes pour peu de temps, puisque la nécessité de rentabiliser tous ces terrains entraîne leur reboisement généralisé, souvent en espèces exotiques, résineuses ou non, Chêne d'Amérique (*Quercus rubra*), Robinier faux-acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Sapin de Douglas (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Epicéa de Sitka (*Picea sitchensis*), Thuya géant (*Thuya plicata*), Pruche de l'Ouest (*Tsuga heterophylla*)... pour ne citer que des essences étrangères à l'Europe.

Les naturalistes s'accordent à penser que l'exploitation anthropique passée a considérablement diversifié le manteau végétal et a, par conséquent, bio diversifié les espèces et les habitats.

La restauration de la biodiversité consiste précisément à retrouver cette biodiversité engendrée jadis par les activités de l'homme dans ces habitats.

Durant ces dernières années, la prise de conscience globale de la crise de la biodiversité a accéléré considérablement les processus d'interventions sur ces habitats qualifiés de semi-naturels et sur des habitats d'espèces, largement anthropisés certes, on l'a vu ci-avant, mais regardés néanmoins comme prioritaires, au niveau européen. Avec pour principal objectif de restaurer, sinon de maintenir, un état de conservation favorable de ces habitats.

On n'a pas lésiné sur les moyens. Et les interventions actuelles n'ont plus rien à voir avec le jardinage naturaliste, largement dépendant du bénévolat, qu'on connaissait jusque-là. Ainsi par exemple, dans le cadre de l'instrument financier Life+, au niveau de l'Union européenne, 124 millions € sont prévus pour la période 2007-2013 en faveur de la biodiversité, soit le cofinancement de 84 projets dans toute l'Europe (24 Etats).

Je ne peux évidemment pas procéder à un inventaire exhaustif des projets sur l'ensemble des 27 Etats membres européens. J'en décrirai seulement quelques-uns qui se sont déroulés ou sont en cours actuellement en Belgique, plus particulièrement en Wallonie, afin de vous sensibiliser à l'impact que peuvent avoir de tels projets sur le paysage.

La restauration des tourbières et des landes de Wallonie a fait l'objet de plusieurs projets successifs : Saint Hubert, Plateau des Tailles, Croix Scaille, Hautes-Fagnes et, bientôt, Ardenne liégeoise (2012-2018). Ils permettent notamment de relier tous les noyaux de zones tourbeuses connus sur un axe est-ouest au travers de la Wallonie.

Saint Hubert (2003-2007) – 842 ha :

- élimination de résineux sur 134 ha ;
- creusement de 24 mares et construction de 15 km de digues ;
- restauration d'habitats feuillus sur 60 ha.

Plateau des Tailles (2006-2010) – 3 000 ha :

- restauration de 200 ha de milieux dégradés par la plantation de résineux (déboisement) ;
- restauration de 285 ha de milieux ouverts par étrépage (décapage superficiel), abattage d'arbres isolés, élimination de régénération résineuse ;
- creusement de 20 mares et construction de 11,5 km de digues...

Croix Scaille (2006-2009) – 4 500 ha :

- élimination de 160 ha de résineux ;
- restauration de 80 ha de milieux ouverts.

Hautes-Fagnes (2007-2011) – 9 723 ha :

- élimination de plantations résineuses sur 400 ha ;
- élimination des régénérations naturelles résineuses sur 150 ha.
- les pelouses calcicoles sont également en cours de restauration.

Vallée de l’Ourthe (2009-2013) :

- restauration de 150 ha de pelouses relictuelles ou potentielles (par élimination de résineux) ; en ce qui concerne les camps militaires (8 000 ha.) : déboisements sur 726 ha ; étrépages (décapages superficiels) d’habitats sensibles sur 44 ha ; création de 10 mares permanentes et mise à feu sur 756 ha.
- autres projets visent encore la restauration des habitats de certaines espèces : dizaines de kilomètres de cours d’eau et fonds de vallée (moule perlière, loutre) et 570 ha de milieux ouverts (pour 3 espèces de papillons...).

Ces projets cofinancés couvrent une période de 5 ans. Une fois la restauration terminée, et afin de ne pas en perdre le bénéfice, il faut envisager un entretien récurrent de ces terrains.

Sans limite dans le temps, puisque ces milieux ont une tendance, tout à fait naturelle, à retourner vers l’état boisé. Dans de nombreux cas, l’entretien est confié aux animaux : moutons, vaches rustiques... mais l’intervention de l’homme reste malgré tout indispensable.

Certes, on peut estimer que ces superficies ne sont finalement pas trop importantes en regard du reste du territoire wallon. Mais des questions viennent malgré tout à l’esprit :

- quel est l’impact de ces travaux, considérables et menés en un très court laps de temps, sur le vécu paysager des riverains ? On en revient évidemment, à terme, à une image paysagère courante d’il y a près de 100 ans, mais que la plupart des habitants, même les plus anciens, n’ont jamais connue ;

- quel est l'impact de ces travaux sur la mise en évidence de nouveaux paysages, cachés jusque-là ?
- quel bilan peut-on dresser entre la « nouvelle » biodiversité et celle qui préexistait et qui a quasi complètement disparu ?
- quel est l'impact environnemental de ces travaux de restauration : érosion de sols brutalement mis à nu sur de fortes pentes (pelouses calcicoles), rejet sur le sol d'hectolitres d'huile des machines utilisées... ?

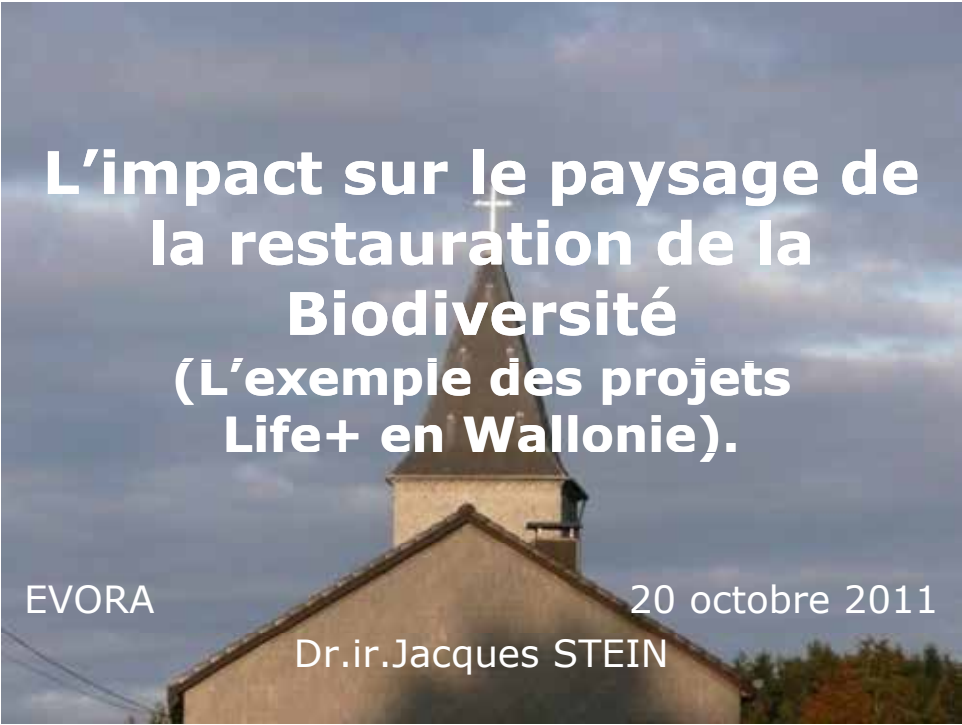
Conclusions

Protection, aménagement, gestion des paysages... Ces trois piliers de la Convention européenne du paysage connaissent des destinées à géométrie variable. L'aspect « gestion » apparaît un peu comme un parent pauvre de l'approche. Et pour cause sans doute : une gestion des paysages cohérente avec son message naturel fait nécessairement appel au diagnostic écologique. Et sa mise en œuvre nécessite de réfléchir à la réunion des valeurs communes des paysages partagées par le plus grand nombre d'acteurs concernés.

Si l'impact espéré des opérations de restauration de la biodiversité est très appréciable, l'impact sur le paysage, dû à ces interventions intenses et très mécanisées sur un court laps de temps, ne l'est pas moins. Des zones boisées jusque-là confinées sont brutalement mises en lumière, des arbres isolés qui marquaient certains paysages disparaissent brusquement.

Les actions de restauration, puis de gestion de la biodiversité, ont actuellement pour seul objectif de favoriser la biodiversité, sans aucune considération sur leur impact paysager. Cette situation peut engendrer des conflits avec les riverains des paysages concernés et décrédibiliser certaines actions menées en faveur de la biodiversité.

Il conviendrait à l'avenir de mieux réfléchir à cette question afin de suggérer au Programme européen de cofinancement Life+ des pistes concrètes à bénéfices réciproques tant pour le Paysage de l'Europe que pour sa Biodiversité.



L'impact sur le paysage de la restauration de la Biodiversité (L'exemple des projets Life+ en Wallonie).

EVORA

20 octobre 2011

Dr.ir.Jacques STEIN













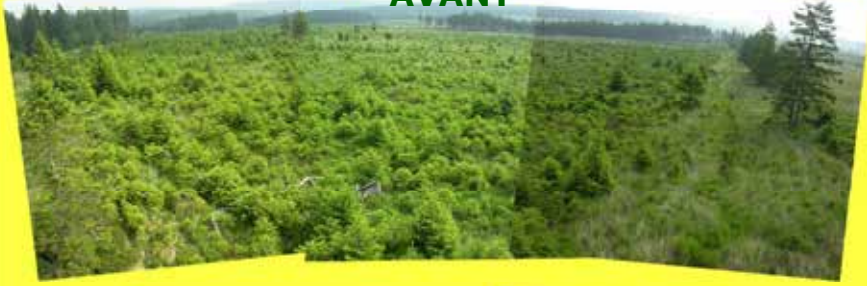




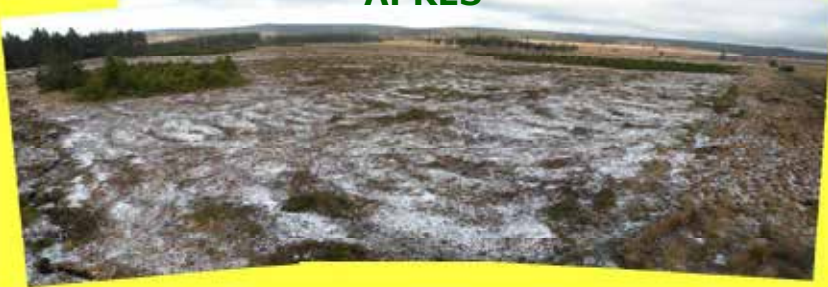




AVANT



APRES



AVANT



APRES









Damier de la succise : *Euphydryas aurinia*



Le cuivré de la bistorte : *Lycaena helle*



Le cuivré des marais : *Lycaena dispar rutilus*







Merci de votre attention!

Illustration of multifunctionality of landscape in Finland

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ

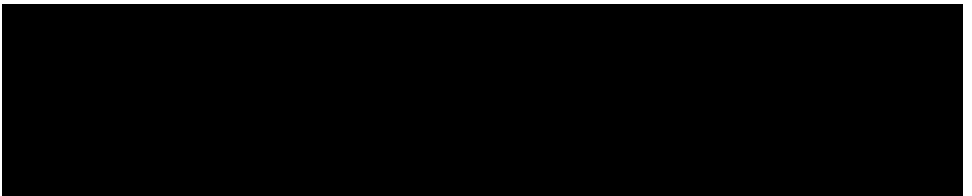
Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

(Photos Tapio HEIKKILÄ)









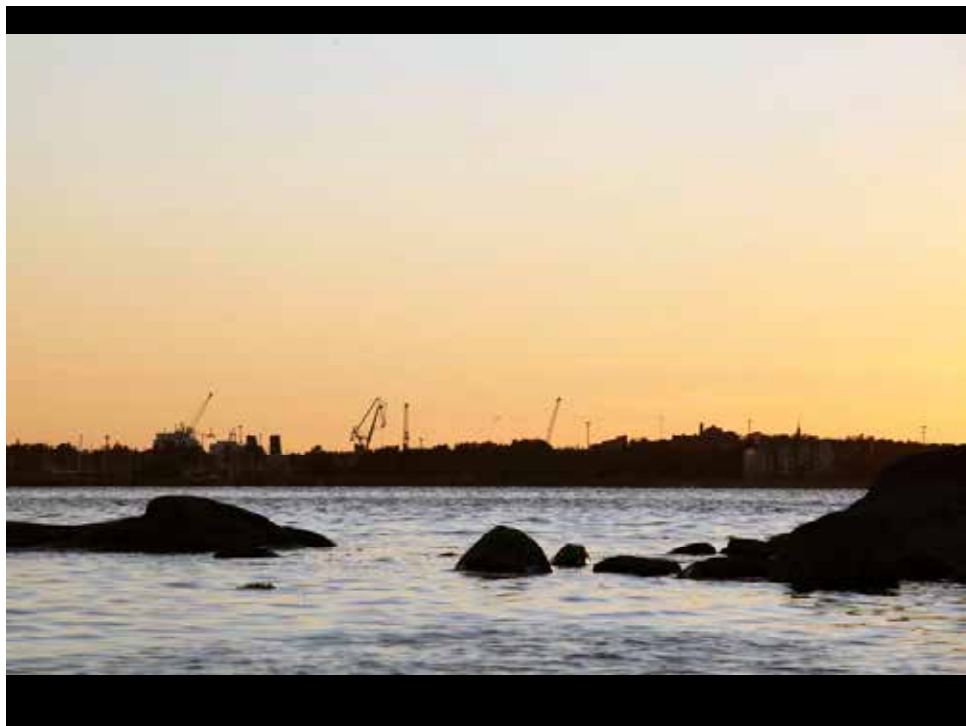








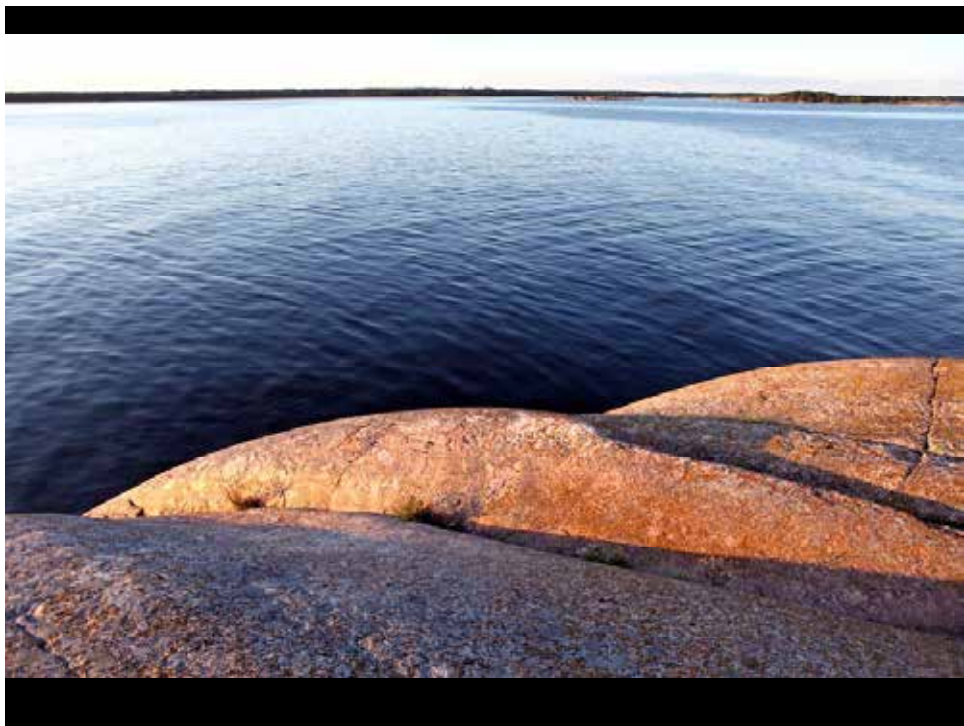


























Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Azerbaijan

Faig SADIGOV

Environmental Specialist of the Project management team of the Ministry of Economic Development, Azerbaijan

Dear Chairman,
Excellences,
Distinguished delegates,

First of all I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Portugal for its warm hospitality, and the Council of Europe, in particular for the invitation and thank the Secretariat of the Convention for its excellent organisation of this Meeting.

The European Landscape Convention is accepted as the remarkable tool of the European community towards the development, if I may say so, of general as well as environmental democracy that enables parties to be actively involved in the landscape protection processes.

The Republic of Azerbaijan pays special attention to relations with all structures of the Council of Europe, which plays a fundamental role for sustainable development of countries and for discussion and solving main issues in the field of environment protection.

Taking this opportunity I would like to draw your attention briefly to information on the state of protection of landscapes in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Republic of Azerbaijan is an ancient country, situated between the continents of Europe and Asia in the southeast of the Caucasus region. Azerbaijan is a country of varied climates, although it is predominately subtropical. In the lowlands, summers are hot, and winters are moderate, however in the mountains, the summers are cooler, and temperatures can reach negative figures. Azerbaijan is characterised by a diverse landscape. There are two major forms of landscape: plains and mountains. Mountains cover 60% of the total area of the Azerbaijan Republic. The principle geomorphologic structures of Azerbaijan Republic – Major Caucasus,

Minor Caucasus (with Garabagh plateau) and Talysh Mountains surround the Kura-Araz lowland in the North, West and South-East.

The Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic is situated in the mid-course of the River Araz and within the boundaries of the Zengezur and Dereleyez mountain ranges, fringing with the river.

The average altitude of the territory of the Republic is up to 400 meters. But the lowland of the Caspian Sea shore is below sea level (currently -26.5 meters) while the highest peak Bazarduzu is 4466 meters in height. Thus, one can see that the difference in altitude equals nearly 4500 meters in the country. The northern part of the Major Caucasus is situated in Azerbaijan. Two chains of mountains are distinguished in this part: the Head or Watershed chain with Bazarduzu (4466 meters) and the Great (Side) chain of mountains with Shahdag alp (4243). Mountains chains go down to 1000-700 meters to the South-East. The mountain chains of Major Caucasus are surrounded by foothill areas: a steppe plateau to the North-West, Qobustan to the South-East, Alazan-Ayrichay plain to the South-West and the Qusar sloping plain to the North-East.

The mountains are formed by being less exposed to denudation sinking rocks of Cretaceous and Jurassic periods. Foothills are characterised by bad lands (Djeyranchol and Adjynour plains) and mud volcanoes (Gobustan and Absheron). The Qusar plain and Alazan-Hefteran valley are composed of a thick layer of quaternary gravel sediments.

The Minor Caucasus surrounds the country in the South-West and West and is composed of a number of chains and plateaus with relatively low height.

Murovdag, Shahdag and Zangezur are the principal chains of Minor Caucasus. Garabagh plateau, extending from the South of Murovdag up to the river Araz, lies on the cones of extinct volcanoes and quaternary lava. Minor Caucasus is formed by Jurassic and Cretaceous volcanogenic and sedimentary rocks.

The Talysh Mountains cover the South-East of the country. They are composed mainly of Tertiary sediments. The Talysh Mountains are the chain of transition from the Minor Caucasus to the Elbrus Mountains in Iran. They consist of three mountain chains, reaching 2477 meters in height and a number of their ranges.

The Kur-Araz lowland lies on the area between Major and Minor Caucasus and Talysh Mountains. As the largest intermountain lowland in the entire Transcaucasia it covers the central part of the country.

The Kura and Araz rivers divide the lowland into five plains: Shirvan, Qarabagh, Mil, Mughan and Salyan plains.

The Samur-Devechi lowland, resting on the Qusar sloping plain on the Caspian Sea shore, stretches from the Absheron peninsula to the North. The Lenkeran lowland runs from the Absheron Peninsula to the South on the foothills of the Talysh Mountains. The Kur-Araz, Samur-Devechi, Lenkeran lowlands and most of the Absheron peninsula lie below sea level. Approximately 4,500 species of higher plants are recorded in Azerbaijan, which represents around 65% of the floral diversity of the Caucasus region, and 11% of the world's flora. The main areas of plant diversity in Azerbaijan are in the highlands of Nakhchivan (60% of the species occur here), the Kura-Araz plain (40%), the Devechi-Kuba region east of the Greater Caucasus (38%), the centre of the Lesser Caucasus (29%), Gobustan (26.6%), the Lenkoran region in the Talish Mountains (27%), and the Absheron region (22%).

In total there are 89 species of fish in Azerbaijan, of which eight had been introduced and seven of these have become widespread. Representatives of ten orders of bony fish (Class Osteichthyes) have been recorded from within the Azeri territory of the Caspian Sea, and 13 orders are found in the inland waters of Azerbaijan. Ten species of amphibians from five families were recorded in Azerbaijan. There are 52 species of reptiles found in Azerbaijan. Most of these species are found in semi-desert areas. Few are found in other lowlands or mountainous areas.

Azerbaijan is very rich in avifauna. There are 363 species of birds recorded from 60 families. Around 40% of the species are settled to Azerbaijan; however, 27% of these species remain in the winter, while 10% pass through, migrating. Some 106 species of mammals have been recorded in Azerbaijan, three of which are introduced species.

Although there are no strictly endemic mammals in Azerbaijan, there are around 15 regional endemics present in the country.

The major cause of biodiversity loss in Azerbaijan is the decrease in natural environments. This decrease has been due to human (anthropogenic) activities changing or destroying natural habitats. Industry and construction has had an extensive impact on natural habitats. For example, construction on the Absheron Peninsula has reduced the area of natural and unspoilt habitats, and as a result has caused a decrease in the biological diversity on the peninsula.

In the 90s, after Azerbaijan gained independence, the National Program on Plant Genetic Resources was created.

Taking into account the importance of the problem with a view to preserve and to use steady biodiversity, and also to meet the demands of the population for food-stuffs on the basis of the President's Decree of Azerbaijan a State Commission on Genetic Resources of the Biodiversity was created. The Principal purpose of the State Commission was to direct the creation of Strategy, Policy and Improvements of the National Program.

The principal purposes of the National Program on Plant Genetic Resources are: collecting, renewing, duplicating, studying, rational use, documentation and preservation of the genetic resources, stable maintenance of the country with the food-stuffs, steady development of the national economy.

For the co-ordination of activity corresponding to Ministries, Departments and Organisations, a National Council and 8 working groups were created in the Commission.

To realise the protection of rare and disappearing species and landscapes, 8 National Parks, 13 State nature reserves and 21 state nature sanctuaries were organised in Azerbaijan.

Unique natural, at times primitive vegetative landscapes, i.e. a biological variety of flora and fauna of Azerbaijan protected.

Side by side with the preservation of disappearing species of plants as naturally developing populations (in situ) and with the organisation for the purpose of preservations, reserves and etc., large-scale works on the preservation of these species outside of a natural area (ex situ) are also necessary. First of all, it concerns species, which are on the verge of disappearance. These species are also kept in the Botanical Gardens by the creation of living plant collections and a seed bank.

As it is known, Azerbaijan is a producer of grains and cereal, legumes, vegetables and fruit (melons, berry-crops and vines).

Now wild relatives of these crops and their areas were not revealed enough completely and purposefully, not collected, not studied, not provided with appropriate protection and were not involved in selection work. Therefore, for the creation of new high-yielding varieties, as well as the improvement of the existing ones, it is important not only to collect a wide variety of crops of all genera and species, it is also valuable to have riches of gene fund, through the centuries being created by nature, by the people and by the method of selection in various eco-geographical conditions in order practically to protect these plants from destruction and disappearance and to use them rationally for the blessing of mankind.

In Azerbaijan since ancient times farmers from local populations cultivated ancient aboriginal forms and varieties of bred cereals (wheat, barley, rice), legume (chick pea, lentil, string bean, horse beans, everlasting pea), fruit-berry crops (apple tree, pear, peach, apricot, pomegranate, fig, almonds, persimmon, vine, etc.), melons (melon, water-melon), fodder and other crops and they have been interested in their preservation and rational use.

Following industrial, agro-climatic division into districts, precise allocation of belts on thermal resources and zones on humidifying have allowed farmers and other production workers to specify the areas of basic crops, including such valuable crops as: olive, pomegranate, fig, almond, persimmon, tea, orange, tangerine, saffron, etc. for constant using and preservation.

The National Program realises and gives priority to the realisation and development of their corresponding methodology and strategy on in situ and on farm management of plant genetic resources which would provide their continuous and inexhaustible use and simultaneous preservation.

Since 1996 works on inventory, collecting, renewing, duplication and preservation of genetic resources are carried out according to the National Program. In this connection much work was conducted on collecting grains, legumes, vegetable and melon crops, fruit-berry crops and vines.

For better protection of landscapes the “Azerbaijan Greenery and Landscape System” Public Corporation was established under the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources with the purpose of landscape protection and implementation of services in the greenery sphere, as well as conducting work on establishment, cultivation, rehabilitation, extension of greeneries, and the development of appropriate infrastructures in accordance with the decree of the President of the country dated 13 June 2008 “on improvement measures of management of greeneries establishment in the Republic of Azerbaijan” with the purpose of the perfection of management system providing durable development of greenery establishment, rehabilitation, and tillage sphere in the soils of non-forest foundation, as well as in the guarding strips of highways in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Eight greenery administrations were founded, attached to the Public Corporation with the purpose of the implementation of aftercare services to greeneries in various areas of the country.

The ratification of the European Landscape Convention by Azerbaijan in June 2011 encourages our country to continue the fruitful cooperation with the Council of Europe and all countries that have ratified the Convention, which I hope will be beneficial to all of us in our joint ultimate goal to protect the environment we live in.

**Management of a protected area:
the Natural Park of Serras de Aire e Candeeiros**

Mrs Ana Isabel MOURISCO ALVES

Expert, Natural Park of Serras de Aire e Candeeiros, Portugal

- WORKSHOP 2 -

Management of a protected area: the Natural Park of Serras de Aire and Candeeiros.

ANA ISABEL MOURISCO DE OLIVEIRA ALVES



FOTO: Achilles Ribeiro

“The ecological and environmental dimensions of the landscape, for harmonious territories”

10th Council of Europe Meeting
Of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

‘ MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES ‘

Évora, Portugal, 20 - 21 October 2011

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



FOTO: Arquivo INSAAC

LANDSCAPE

“For the purposes of the convention: a ‘Landscape’ means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.”

(Article 1 of the European Landscape Convention – Definitions)

“The landscape is a complex and dynamic system, in which the different natural and cultural factors influence each other and evolve together over time, determining and being determined by its overall structure (...)

So, in the wider European territory, the landscape is a cultural landscape, the expression of its different natural resources, but also of the result of human activity over those resources.”

Quoted by Abreu, A.C. e Correia, T.P. (2001) in *Identificação e Caracterização de Unidades de Paisagem de Portugal Continental* (Forman and Godron 1986; Naveh and Lieberman 1994; Zonneveld 1990)





PHOTO: ANA ALVES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Natural Park of Serras de Aire and Candeeiros - PNSAC

2. PNSAC LANDSCAPES

- 2.1. Natural landscapes
 - 2.1.1. The *karst*
 - 2.1.2. The water
 - 2.1.3. Vegetation, Flora and Fauna

- 2.2. Cultural landscapes
 - 2.2.1. "Stone Kingdom"
 - 2.2.2. Dry stone walls
 - 2.2.3. Constructions

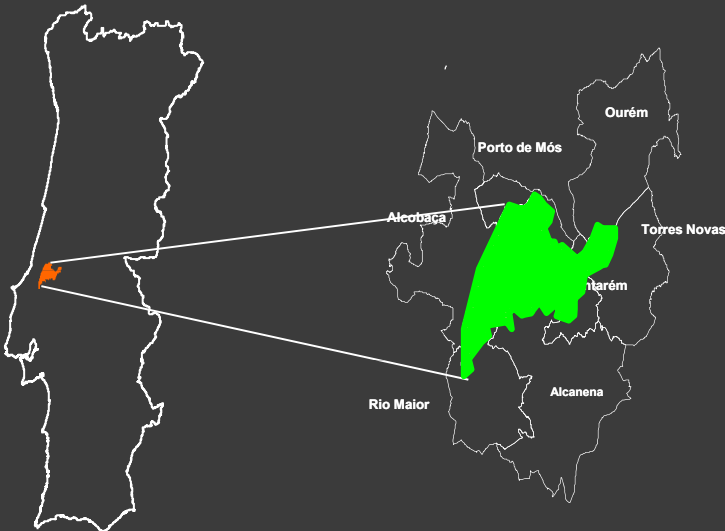
- 2.4. Disfunctional landscapes
 - 2.4.1. Limestone Quarrier
 - 2.4.2. Fire
 - 2.4.3. Polution

3. LANDSCAPE MANGEMENT

- 3.1. Limestone Quarry Strategy
- 3.2. Constructions Rules
- 3.3. PNSAC Nature Sport Chart



1.1. The Natural Park of Serras de Aire and Candeeiros



7 Cities/Towns

32 Parishes

38.900 hectares

32.400 inhabitants





2. PNSAC LANDSCAPES

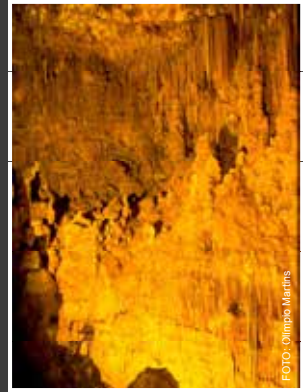
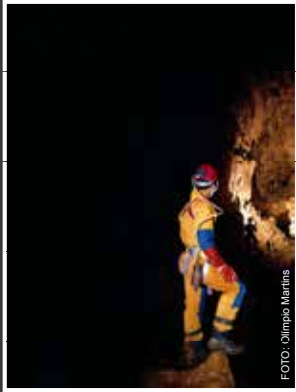


2.1. NATURAL LANDSCAPES



2.1.1. THE *KARST*





The deep "Karst"

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011





FOTO: Solange



FOTO: Solange



FOTO: Aurio Pires

2.1.2. THE WATER

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



FOTO: António Frazão



FOTO: António Frazão



FOTO: António Frazão

CISTERNS - Different ways to save the rain water



The “poldjer” valleys are of especial interest due to their great size, out of which we emphasize those found in Mendiga, Alvados and Minde.

These valleys are enclosed depressions resulting from karst erosion, that accumulate water and become small lakes.



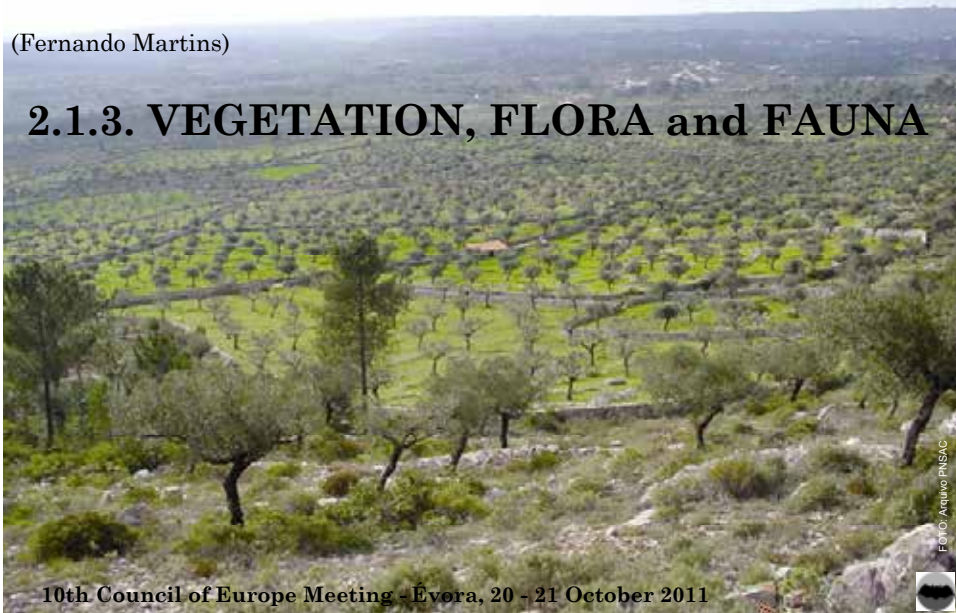
10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



“So different is the *Estremadura* Limestone Mass from the surrounding regions – the lack of water, its unique physiomy as well as its typical Vegetation cover that there can be no doubting its individuality”

(Fernando Martins)

2.1.3. VEGETATION, FLORA and FAUNA



10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011





FOTO: Arquimio PNSAC



FOTO: Arquimio PNSAC



FOTO: Ana Alves

- 550 species of vascular plants, 180 species of bryophytes , 10 country specific endemisms, 22 iberian endemisms and 19 Iberian-African
- 28 species of orchids that benefit from human intervention by the maintenance of grazing, therefore resulting in areas without the natural "*maquis*"
- Countless species of plants with potential aromatic and medicinal use, therefore presenting an important potential for economic development for the Park's population but having also a high value as a *scientific reserve*

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



FOTO: Ana Alves

Phyllirrea latifolia



FOTO: Arquimio PNSAC

Drosophila lusitanica



FOTO: Arquimio PNSAC

Lonicera implex





Hill-rose – *Paeonia broteroi*



Hill-rose - *Paeonia broteroi*



10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



Bat



Bubo bubo



Chough – *Phyrrochorax phyrrochorax*

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



2.2. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



FOTO: Ana Alves

2.2.1 “Stone Kingdom”



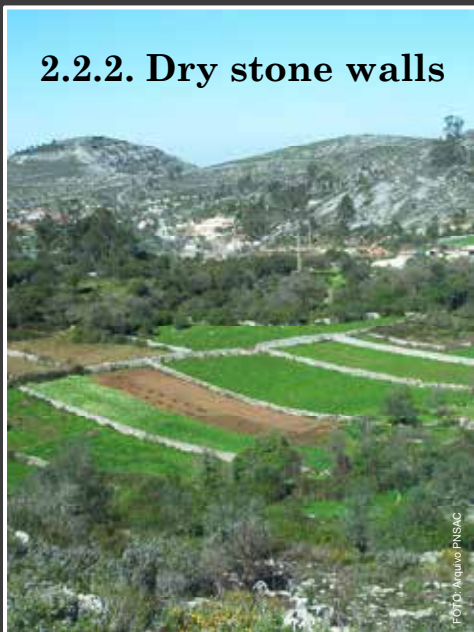
FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC



2.2.2. Dry stone walls



10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



2.2.3. CONSTRUCTIONS

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011





10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011





CISTERNAS

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, Portugal, 20 - 21 October 2011



CISTERNAS

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



2.4. DISFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC

BLOC QUARRIES



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC

“CALÇADA” QUARRIES



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC

FLATSTONE QUARRIES

2.4.1. LIMESTONE QUARRIES





2.4.2. FOREST WILDFIRES





FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC

2.4.3. POLLUTION

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10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC

3. LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT



Pedreira de calçada recuperada em 1998, Vale Maria, Mendiga, Porto de Mós (Fotografia 2004)

FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC

QUARRIES

“Between 1995 and 2004 the PNSAC took measures for the recovery of degraded areas (around 180 ha), using Community Programmes. Some of the main objectives:

- The recovery of degraded areas, including abandoned quarries;
- Establishing other uses in the degraded areas such as the construction of water reservoirs to support fauna and help fight wildfires;
- Implementing sowing and/or planting with native species in order to restore the natural vegetation;
- Contribute to landscape restoration by demonstration of adequate techniques in areas with high concentration of quarrying activity, having also an education impact on the operators of quarries.”

(ICNB, Porto de Mós, 2 de Junho de 2011)



Quarries Recovery Sidewalk

- Restoration of the natural relief through earthworks, involving removing heaps and landfills and the deposition of inert materials.
- Deposition of “living earth” and later sowing and planting grass, shrubs and trees.

(in *Guia – Recuperação de Áreas Degradadas*)



Vale Travelho - 1997



Vale Travelho - 2004



(Guia – Recuperação de Áreas Degradadas)

CONSTRUCTIONS RULE



SEAD 39 Order of 19 October 1990 – Regulation of the buildings in the area of PNSAC

"...guiding tool for improving the quality of buildings and reducing the negative impacts with the goal of their integration into the surroundings."

No. 7 of ANNEX 1 – Establishment of awards for the best rehabilitation intervention and the best new work of private initiative in the area PNSAC



Contemplation



Speleologie



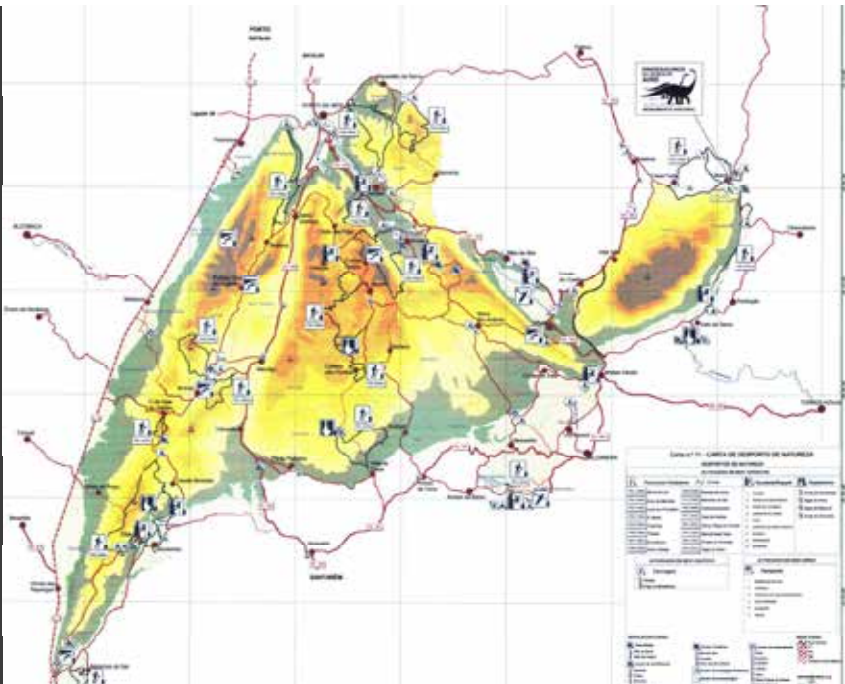
Parapent

RECREATION AND LEISURE

10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



10th Council of Europe Meeting - Évora, 20 - 21 October 2011



PNSAC CHART OF NATURE SPORT



Until recently, mainly oak trees, cork oaks and holm oaks covered these mountains. Now only a few, but still very pleasant patches remain, and they are brought to life by the happy sounds of the birds inviting us to take a healthy walk through this very special world.





FOTO: Ana Alves



FOTO: Solange



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC



FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC

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FOTO: Ana Alves



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FOTO: Ana Alves





FOTO: Arquivo PNSAC



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FOTO: Arquivo PINSAC



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FOTO: Arquivo PINSAC



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- Portaria n° 21/88, de 12 de Janeiro – cria o Regulamento do POPNSAC.
- Recommendation CM / Rec (2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member states on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

The Carbonia Project: the “Landscape Machine”

Mr Giuseppe CASTI

Mayor of Carbonia

Mrs Alessandra FASSIO

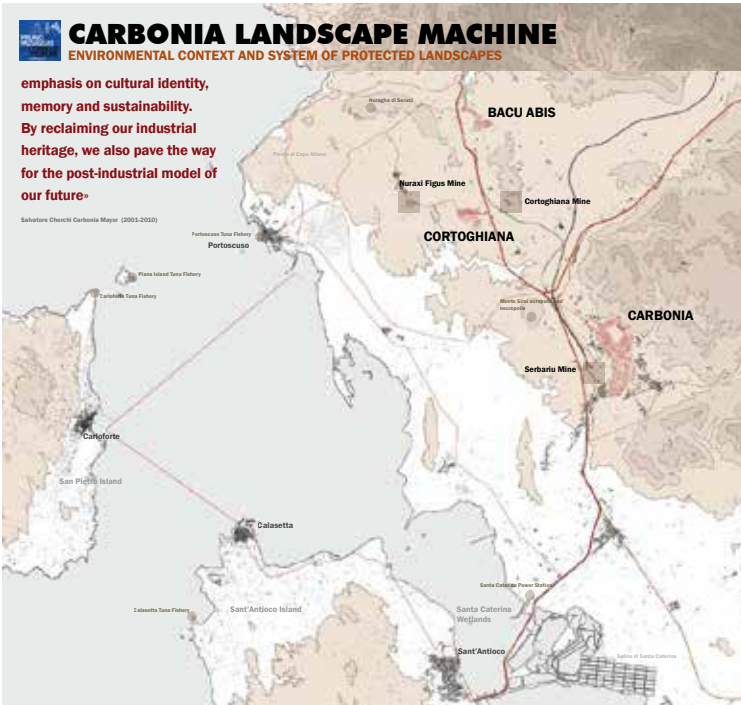
Mrs Alessandra PIVETTI

*Senior Officials, Service of Contemporary Architecture and Art,
Ministry of Culture and Cultural Activities, Italy*

CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE
 2001-2007. FROM 20TH CENTURY COMPANY TOWN TO 21ST CENTURY LANDSCAPE



planning
 regeneration
 development
 culture
 landscape





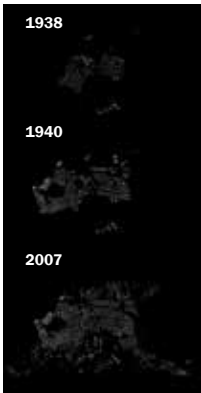
CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

1937-1942. THE FOUNDATION OF A NEW LANDSCAPE



CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

1937-1942. THE FOUNDATION OF A NEW LANDSCAPE



The city "...will rise on a hillside that slopes gently towards the Serbariu mine, opening to a vast panorama of the plains not far below and the Tyrrhenian Sea beyond, providing significant scenic resources for a variety of numerous views [...] the general configuration of the chosen area lends itself to clear plan organization in terms of the adhesion of the road network to the land contours as well as in terms of solar orientation"

Giuseppe Pagano-Frulli, designer of Carbonia's original plan, 1937



CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

2001-2007. FROM 20TH CENTURY COMPANY TOWN TO 21ST CENTURY LANDSCAPE



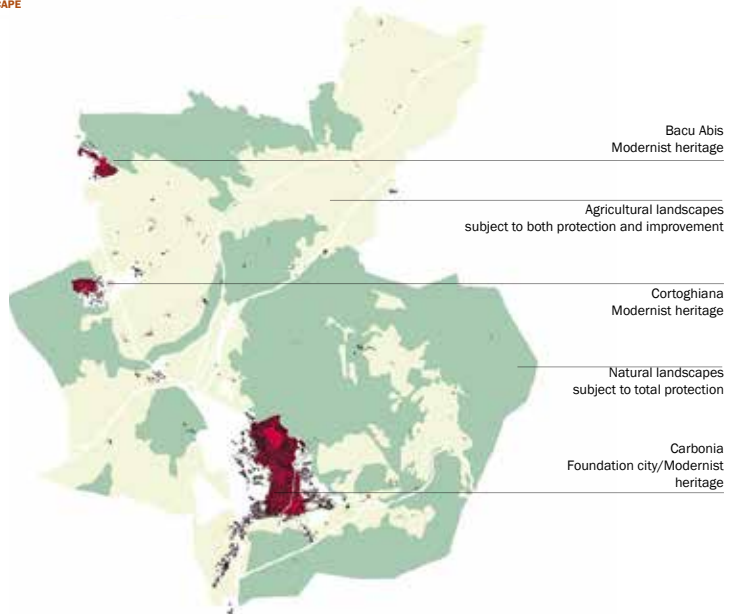
planning
regeneration
culture
development

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS/RESULTS		
CARBONIA RECOGNITION OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE planning activity centered on the regeneration of the city's Modernist urban and mining heritage through sustainable co-planning among such institutions as	CITY PLAN CARBONIA Modernist heritage designated protected landscape according to Italian landscape law Urban Code which implements the European Landscape Convention	PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS Knowledge Construction: (Catalogue of Rationalist Architecture Heritage) Regulations: Map of Landscape and Architectural Qualities Handbook for the Recovery of Modernist Building Guide for Building Modification	PERMANENT LABORATORY FOR CONSULTATION AND DISCUSSION Management: Laboratory for architectural and urban quality
CARBONIA QUALITY URBAN LANDSCAPE regeneration of the city's historic mining and urban landscape	IMPLEMENTATION PLANS	PUBLIC SPACE REDESIGN	RESTORATION OF CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS
CARBONIA CITY OF SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT reposition Carbonia within the world's burgeoning green economy	CREATION OF A RESEARCH FACILITY Recovery, restoration and rehabilitation of the great serbariu mine	ATTRACTION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS Laboratory for Materials and Energy Efficiency promoted by Sardinia Research University of Cagliari Center for research on renewable energy (Sotacchio) Conference center	DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND ADVANCED TRAINING PROGRAMS International Masters Program in Restoration and Preservation of Modern Architecture (Department of Architecture, University of Cagliari, Di.Co. Mo.Mo. and the University of Rome at Tor Vergata) Serbariu provincial library system and mining archives
CARBONIA CULTURAL CENTER, LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM/ PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM transforming the city's industrial heritage and urban identity into a contemporary cultural center with a variegated offer of museum-related cultural	MUSEUM STRUCTURES Location of the OCC (Italian Center of the Culture of Coal) and PMS (Petrological Museum in one of the restored buildings of the Serbariu mine	LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM Creation of an open-air museum, the CIAM (Carbonia's Itineraries of Modern Architecture)	PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM Works by contemporary artists (Pomodoro, Stacciò, Campus, Sotici) installed in Carbonia's public space



CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

RECOGNITION OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE





CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

RECOGNITION OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

MAP OF URBAN AND LANDSCAPE QUALITIES

The Map of Urban and Landscape Qualities, approved in 2005, is a result of coherent strategies for urban planning and design. The Map identifies the elements of particular urban, architectural, archaeological, monumental, landscape and environmental value in the broader territorial context as well as in the historic Modernist city. The Map served as the basis for redefining the foundation city as a protected landscape, as outlined in the city's original project.



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS

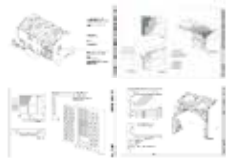
Tools for safeguarding Modernist heritage

The recognition of the city's Modernist urban heritage is the central policy of Carbonia's City Plan. The new plan, based on this policy, proposes a number of management and implementation tools: Catalogue of Rationalist Architectural Heritage (instrument for knowledge construction and awareness building), Handbook for the Recovery of Modernist Building (regulatory tool for managing projects regarding the Modernist

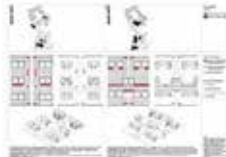
Knowledge Constuction: Catalogue of Rationalist Architectural Heritage



Handbook for the Recovery of Modernist Building



Guide for Building Modification



CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

QUALITY URBAN LANDSCAPE

-Carbonia is creating a virtuous merger of the area's historical and industrial vocation with a more contemporary model of sustainable territorial development. This model is well-represented by the active recovery and conservation of city's places of identity and its urban fabric recreating connections to its satellite villages and surrounding territorial context, conferring new meaning to the concept of **landscape**.



BACU ABIS
Rehabilitation of central square with sculpture by Marco Bazzani



CORTOBIANA
Rehabilitation of central square



CARBONIA
Reactivation of "after work center"



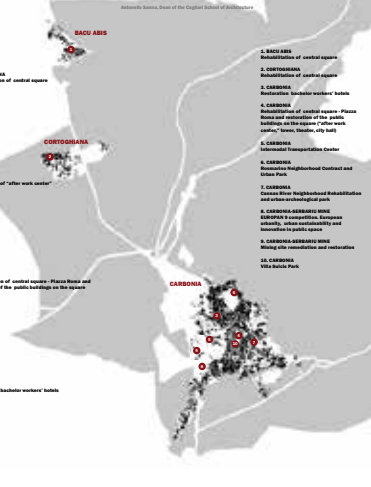
CARBONIA
Rehabilitation of central square. Piazza Bona and restoration of the public buildings on the square



CARBONIA
Reactivation "bachelor workers' center"



CARBONIA



- BACU ABIS**
- 1. BACU ABIS**
Rehabilitation of central square
- 2. CORTOBIANA**
Rehabilitation of central square
- 3. CARBONIA**
Reactivation "bachelor workers' center"
- 4. CARBONIA**
Rehabilitation of central square. Piazza Bona and restoration of the public buildings on the square. ("After work center", "Bona, Bona, City Hall")
- 5. CARBONIA**
Urbanized "bachelor workers' center"
- 6. CARBONIA**
Reactivation Neighborhood Center and Urban Park
- 7. CARBONIA**
Carbonia Bona: Neighborhood Rehabilitation and urban landscape park
- 8. CARBONIA-GERMANO MINE**
Reactivation "bachelor workers' center", urban sustainability and integration to public space
- 9. CARBONIA-GERMANO MINE**
Mining site reactivation and restoration
- 10. CARBONIA**
Vico Bacco Park



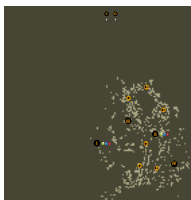
MUSEUM STRUCTURES

Location of the CICC (Italian Center of the Culture of Coal) and PAS Paleontological Museum in one of the restored buildings of the Serbariu mine



LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM

Creation of an open-air museum, the CIAM (Carbonia's Itineraries of Modern Architecture)



CARBONIA LANDSCAPE MACHINE

CULTURAL CENTER/LIVING LANDSCAPE MUSEUM/PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM

PUBLIC ARTS PROGRAM

works by contemporary artists (Pomodoro, Staccioli, Campus, Sciola)
installed in Carbonia's public space



WORKSHOP 3 / ATELIER 3

**The social and economic
dimensions of the landscape,
a potential for well-being and development**
*Les dimensions sociale et économique du paysage,
un potentiel pour le bien-être
et le développement*

Chairs

Ruzan ALAVERDYAN

Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Jean-François SEGUIN

*Head of Office of Landscape and Publicity, Ministry of Ecology and
Sustainable Development, France, Deputy Chair of the Council of
Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape
(CDPATEP), Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on
the European Landscape Convention*

Landscape in peripheric rural regions: can a non-acknowledged asset be a potential for development?

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Landscape in peripheric rural regions: can a non-acknowledged asset be a potential for development ?



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‘Multifunctional Landscapes’

Tenth Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for
the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

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**The region of Alentejo, southern Portugal
Monfurado Natura 2000 site, a diversified landscape,
100km from the metropolitan area of Lisbon**

A specific Mediterranean landscape: 2 types of High Nature Value Farming Systems

Type I

Farmland with high proportion of semi-natural vegetation

- Large scale holdings (> 100 ha)
- Silvo pastoral land use, Montado
- Extensive grazing
- Hunting



Type II

Farmland with a mosaic of low intensity agriculture and natural and structural elements

- Small scale
- Olive groves, grazing and vegetable gardens
- Multiple uses



Type II Small scale mosaic, close to town: high heterogeneity, mixed farming attractive for hobby farming + residence + 2nd home



Type I MONTADO : *agro-silvo pastoral system*
open oak forest + extensive grazing



MONTADO multifunctional landscape
hotspot for multiple public goods



MONTADO landscape: which strategies for future management ?

It is a space of production,
a space of consumption
a space of conservation

BUT >> amenity functions depend
on the productive land use system
in place, fragile in a
globalized market context

AND >> there is no market or
market failure for these amenities
> public goods and services



MONTADO Highly resilient land use system, but threatened due to

INTENSIFICATION

- Over-exploitation of tree cover by cork harvest and pruning for charcoal production
- Over-grazing >> soil compaction, increased erosion and hinders tree regeneration
- Mechanized and deep ploughing >> affect root system and weakens the trees

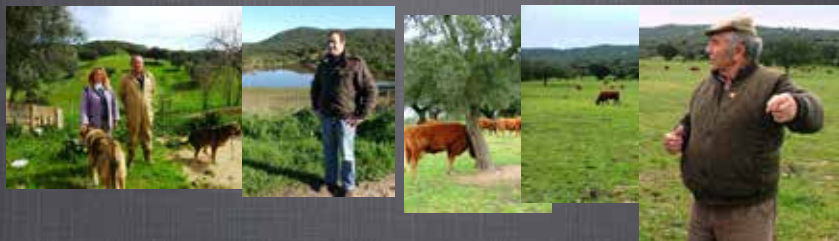
EXTENSIFICATION

- Extreme decay of cultivation in under-cover rotation
- Shrub encroachment and increased fire risk
- Forest closing and decreased heterogeneity



Landscape simplification + loss of specific character

Can landscape multifunctionality become a new driver ?



Between productivism and
post-productivism,
→ farmers feel
conflicts between different policies
tensions between management models

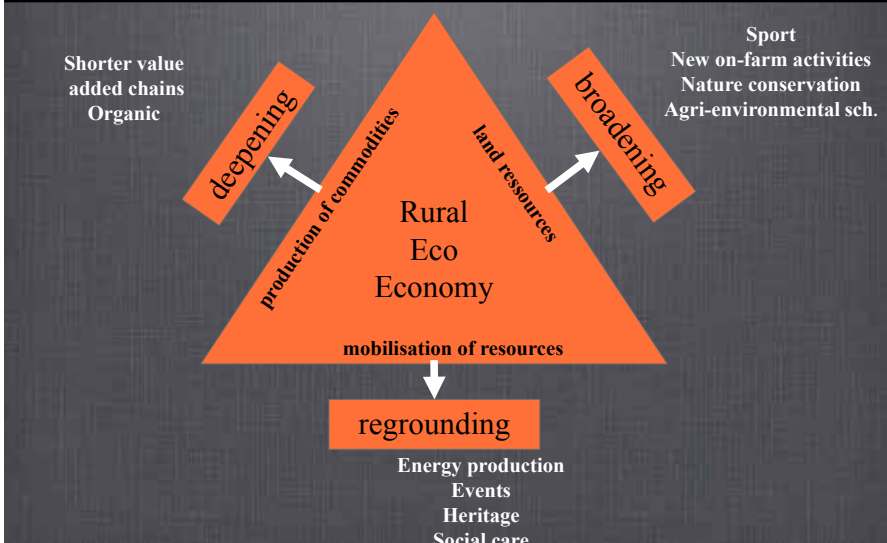


What is grounding their options ?

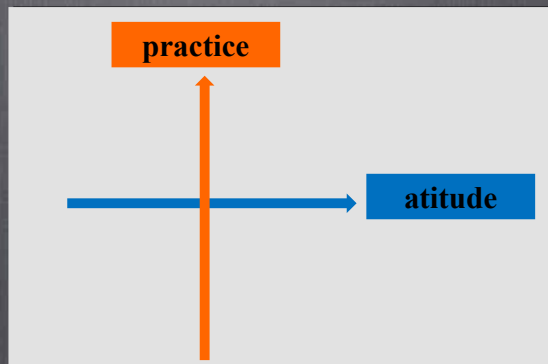
...business as usual



...or exploiting innovation paths and engaging in a transition process?



looking behind the land management in place: the land manager self-concept



a step forward:

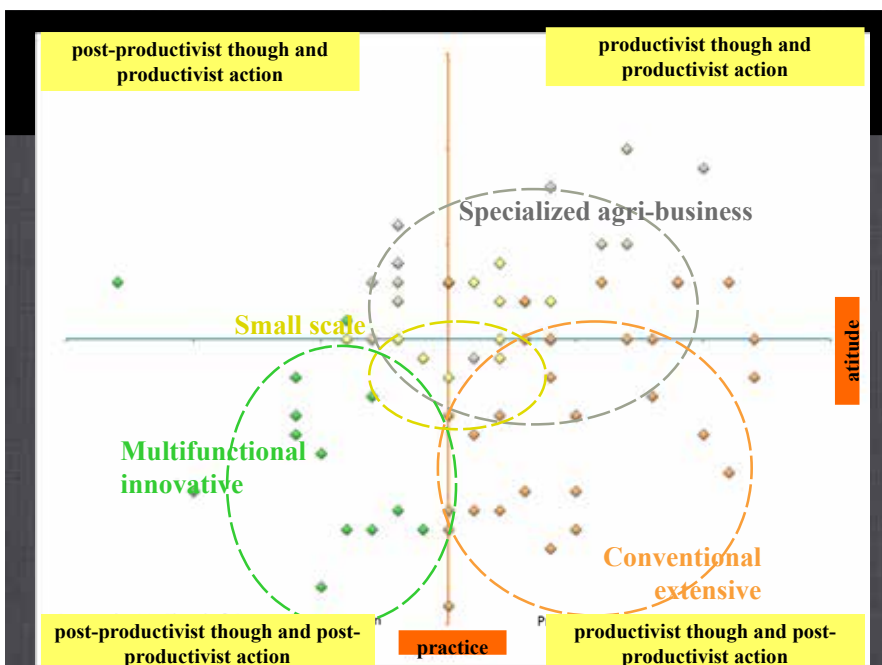
understanding the relation between productivist and post-productivist **action and though**

Survey of Monfurado land managers (n=70)

Adapted from Wilson's (2007) dimensions of productivist and post-productivist action and thought:

1. Agricultural policies
2. Ideology
3. Governance of rural spaces
4. Food regimes and agro-commodity chains
5. Agricultural production
6. Farming Techniques
7. Environmental impacts

>> answers located in a spectrum between productivism and post-productivism



Post-productivism is NOT there or on the way

	Number	% Area
Small scale	14	13
Multifunctional Innovative	13	13
Agri-Business Specialized	15	27
Conventional Extensive	28	47

74%

some innovation in management,
but no transition into a multifunctional model
>> fragility
in face of changing policies and new pressures

**The MONTADO is maintained, but
production is still the driver of this landscape**

In the Montado, as in other peripheric rural
regions of Europe,
a multifunctional landscape
DOES NOT mean it is being taken care of

previous surveys show farmers care may be
grounded in awareness of

environmental constrains x heritage values

...or even lack of entrepreneurship

... property structure

... tax system

... CAP tools

...



The landscape as a potential for development ?

The importance of the farmers self concept

>> the productivist ideal is linked to:

- the social position within the agricultural community
- their own understanding as good farmers

MULTIFUNCTIONALITY demand may not be enough

much work with farmers is required for a broader change of attitudes and innovative empowerment

we should not underestimate
the land managers mindset

if we want landscape
as a potential for development



THANK YOU

Landscape economy

Mr Tiziano TEMPESTA

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Introduction

Research carried out in the last decades highlighted that landscape quality affects people's well-being. It has been seen that the quality of the landscape interacts with numerous physiological parameters of an individual and that more pleasant landscapes tend to improve overall personal health (Berto, 2005; Hartig et al., 2003; Munoz, 2009; Ulrich, 1984; Ulrich et al. 1991; Velaverde et al., 2007; Wells, 2000). As stated by the Sustainable Development Commission (2008, p. 3) "The knowledge base shows that exposure to natural spaces – everything from parks and countryside to gardens and other green spaces – is good for health". Some research pointed out that the more pleasant landscapes have in general a restorative effect on the people (Kaplan, 1995; van den Berg, 2003).

It can be argued that man prefers landscapes where he feels better, and, in general, he tries to pass as much time as possible in such landscapes, so it is possible to state that a demand exists for landscape quality.

On the other hand, it has to be considered that the rural landscape is always the result of the layering and overlaying of humanity's interventions in the past. In some areas, notwithstanding the major changes after the Second World War, landscapes that were formed in times past may still be found. More often, landscapes have been altered but retain elements of the agriculture of the past. These landscapes are part of our cultural heritage and will be preserved for future generations (Antrop, 2005). Given that culture plays a central role in human evolution, preservation of cultural heritage responds to basic needs, especially within a context of sustainable development.

Since landscape can satisfy some human needs it is also possible to maintain that it is a resource that can have a positive economic value. The importance of the demand for landscape quality became particularly evident after industrialisation when a large part of the population moved

from the countryside to urban areas. The people's need for landscape quality determined an increasing flow of tourists and recreationists towards natural or semi-natural areas.

Considering that landscape perception has both emotional and cognitive bases, its influence on human behaviour goes beyond recreational activity. As we will see, the landscape characteristics can influence the consumers' perception of food quality or their buying habits.

Landscape preferences

The factors that influence the perception of the landscape have been the subject of a great deal of research during the past 40 years. The research has highlighted that some elements affect visual preferences. In general, natural landscapes are preferred to urban ones (Kaplan R. and Kaplan S., 1989). In urban areas, natural elements improve the landscape quality (Matsuoka and Kaplan, 2008). In rural areas, all of the elements that are perceived as natural (woodlands, hedgerows, and meadows) improve the landscape, whereas anthropogenic elements worsen the visual quality (Arriaza et al., 2004; Palmer, 2008; Rogge et al., 2007). These findings have led some authors to hypothesise that the aesthetic value of the landscape has an evolutionary basis (Appleton, 1975; R. Kaplan and S. Kaplan, 1989, Orians, 1986). According to Appleton (1975), the preferred landscapes are those that favour human survival by allowing humans to see easily and to find shelter (prospect and refuge). Orians (1986) suggested that humans instinctively prefer the savannah landscape, the biome where *Homo sapiens* evolved. For R. Kaplan and S. Kaplan (1989), the ways in which humans perceive the landscape depend on the need to gather and correctly interpret information from the surrounding environment.

Other authors have maintained that perception of the landscape is a more complex phenomenon that includes both biological (instinctive) and learned (cultural) components. Lyons (1983) analysed the landscape preferences of subjects of different ages (children, adolescents, and adults) and concluded that culture plays a very important role in the perception of landscape. In recent research (Tempesta, 2010) evidence emerged that some cultural landscapes are preferred to the natural or semi-natural ones and that this preference is shared among different generations.

For a better understanding of the cultural factors influencing the landscape perception and evaluation, it is important to underline that the landscape itself is the result of the interaction between the culture of a social group and the territory. According to Costonis (1982), each anthropogenic landscape contains within it elements of identity that are intended to promote the cultural and social stability of the local community or group. The landscape is a visual manifestation of a social group. The control of the landscape characteristics stems from the need to protect their cultural identity and social stability. It follows that, at individual level, there is a tendency to prefer the landscape that exhibits the signs (symbols) of the group.

Bourassa (1990) suggested that aesthetic experience has the following three modes: biological, cultural, and personal. The biological or instinctive component is genetic, and the cultural and personal (or learned) components are derived from different stages of personal development. In this respect it is important to recognise that the way in which we perceive the landscape is strictly connected to these modes. In particular the preferences that have a genetic origin or come from infancy and early childhood are essentially emotion-driven and unconscious. On the other hand, the preferences that originate from personal development have a prevailing cognitive basis.

The economic benefits of the landscape preservation and improvement

There are many interactions between landscape and economy. They depend essentially on two partly distinct demands: the demand for physical and psychical restoration; the demand for preservation of the cultural heritage. There is growing evidence that the landscape affects tourism and recreation, the choice of the place of residence, the demand for the preservation of the cultural heritage and the identity of social groups. The landscape aesthetic and cultural quality could also be important for the adoption of marketing strategies aimed at the promotion of traditional produce or production methods.

However it is worth underlining that it is a difficult task to clearly find what is the effective contribution of landscape quality to the satisfaction of these social and individual demands. In this respect it has to be remembered that, following the European Landscape Convention, landscape means essentially perception of the environment. Consider for example the

case of a riverscape. The motivations that support the choice to visit the river depend essentially on the type of recreational activity involved. An angler will be interested mainly in the number of fish that he will catch and the pleasantness of the landscape will be less important. On the contrary a walker will be very attracted by the aesthetic of the banks, the cleanness of the water, the presence of woodland, etc. A drastic change in the appearance of the site will affect the walker but not the angler, who will probably continue to frequent the river. In deciding to buy a home close to an urban park, one could be interested in having a view of the green area or jogging in it or both. There are some activities or demands that can be considered strictly “landscape-based” and others that are only partly affected by the landscape appearance. Therefore some studies refer to the broad concepts of “amenity” or “open space” and “land use”. So it is necessary to consider the results of economic research in this field with caution. Economists sometimes attribute a very broad meaning to the landscape and their findings are in some cases spurious.

Benefits evaluation

From an economic point of view, the rural landscape has three important features: a) it is a pure public good; b) it is an externality (positive or negative) of farming and other economic activities that exploit and modify the territory; c) it is a merit good. For this kind of good, the spontaneous activities of economic agents lead to an inefficient land use arrangement. Only government intervention can correct these market failures. To verify the efficiency of the public expenditure it is necessary to evaluate the benefits coming from the landscape policies.

In the last three decades economists have focused their attention especially on people’s willingness to pay (WTP) in order to preserve or improve landscape quality. In this way they have tried to evaluate the benefits that come from landscape policies (especially the Common Agricultural Policy). The approach largely used for this was the Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) or more recently the Discrete Choice Experiments (DCE). It was also possible to evaluate the benefits that people ascribe to these policies in monetary terms. Bergstrom and Ready (2008) reviewed the studies undertaken in the United States. in the last 20 years aimed at the estimation of people’s willingness to pay to preserve farmland. They found 11 CVM researches and 10 DCE researches. In the CVM applications

the WTP per family ranged from 0.0002 \$ per hectare to 0.1917 \$ per hectare (average = 0.0281 \$ per hectare). In the DCE studies WTP per family ranged from 0.0005 \$ per hectare to 4.6218 \$ per hectare (average = 0.8559 \$ per hectare).

Reviewing the existing literature in this field (Tempesta, 2006), I found that 30 studies have been undertaken in Europe of which 10 in United Kingdom and 11 in Italy. With reference to the United Kingdom Hanley et al. (1998) compared the WTP to protect the Environmentally Sensitive Areas of six studies. The value of the benefits ranged from 13 to 37£ per family per year for the residents and from 12 to 73£ per family per year for the visitors. Also in this case the values estimated using the DCE were much higher than those obtained using the CVM.

Five studies undertaken recently in Italy using the same approach found that, on average the benefits deriving from the conservation of the traditional landscape in Italy are equal to 60€ per family per year (range: from 27 to 72€ per family per year). Starting from this figure, it can be estimated that, on a national basis, the benefits correspond to about 1 billion 290 million € per year, an amount about equal to the total subsidies paid yearly to farmers through the CAP accompanying measures for environmental protection in Italy. The benefits of the preservation of traditional landscape are currently much higher than the costs incurred for that purpose.

Despite the high variability of the WTP estimated (that probably depends on the limits of the approaches used), it is possible to affirm that people assign a high value to the preservation of the landscape, especially when it has some relevant natural and cultural features.

Residential property value

The landscape quality can affect the value of residential property. Other things being equal, people are usually willing to pay more for a dwelling in an attractive landscape than for one in a degraded setting.

The findings of the researches conducted to analyse the relationship between landscape and property value are mixed and sometimes ambiguous (Waltert and Scläpfer, 2010). This depends essentially on the difficulty that scholars met in quantifying the landscape quality of the territory surrounding the dwellings. In fact, by using the Hedonic Pricing Method it is necessary to relate the value of the properties to some indicators of

environment quality. With reference to the landscape economists rarely considered any visual-aesthetic index in their studies. More often they referred to land-use indication (percentage of “open space”, “agricultural land”, “forest land”, “wetland”, etc.). But land-use can only be considered as a proxy for landscape quality. For example, many studies found that farmland has a high aesthetic perceptible value if there are meadows, pastures and hedges but its perceptible quality decreases drastically if there is only arable land (Tempesta, 2006). The visibility of a high voltage transmission line or of a modern factory has a negative impact on landscape perceptible quality and on residential property value (Tempesta and Thiene, 2007a; Tempesta and Thiene, 2007b).

In general the landscape effect is more positive in urban and suburban areas than in rural ones (Waltert and Scläpfer, 2010). With reference to urban and suburban areas, a recent meta-analysis confirmed that parks and other green areas can affect real estate prices (Salanié et al., 2011). Given that the influence rapidly decreases with distance and that it disappears at one kilometre radius, it can be supposed that this effect has a pre-eminently visual component.

For rural areas the results are to a certain extent ambiguous. Waltert and Scläpfer (2010), reviewing the existing literature on hedonic pricing applications, reported that in only two studies out of nine the proximity to cultivated land has a significant and positive impact on housing value. On the contrary the effect of forest land and especially of wetland and preserved areas is in general positive and significant. However, many researches indicate that the usually positive effect of woods is particular evident if the trees are visible or near the house (Georghagan et al., 1997; Tyrväinen and Miettinen, 2000; Ready and Abdalla, 2003; Garrod and Willis, 1991; Nelson 2004). The lack of coherence between the results of the various researches can be explained mainly by the econometric characteristics of the models and the independent variables considered, but in general the findings seem to suggest that the factors affecting landscape perception are almost the same as those affecting the value of residential property.

Recreational activities

When deciding where to take a vacation or to make a day-trip people usually consider numerous factors. Among others, the presence of tourist facilities, quality of the landscape, distance and cost can be considered as being of the greatest importance. Despite the difficulty in isolating the landscape effect, there is some evidence that seems to indicate that at least for some recreational activities, the landscape is the most important element considered. For example, during various research projects undertaken in the Veneto Region people were asked to indicate the factors they considered when deciding where to make a day-trip. The results showed that the beauty of the landscape was the most important factor, followed by peacefulness. On the other hand the least considered were the distance from home and the presence of sports facilities. The role of the landscape is also highlighted by the motivation for the trip, which is mainly walking and hiking or generally to spend some time outdoors. This is of particular importance considering that people in the Veneto Region make approximately 20 million day-trips to the mountains, hills and countryside each year, spending about 500 million Euros.

Some researches also tried to analyse which landscape characteristics affect the trip destination. A study done in Friuli Venezia Giulia using the multi-site travel cost method revealed that the recreational value of the 11 major forested areas of the region is strongly affected by forest types (Tempesta et al., 2002)

Agritourism and œno-gastronomic tourism

The demand for agritourism and œno-gastronomic tourism is growing in Europe and the USA.

To gain an idea of the importance of rural and œno-gastronomic tourism, on the approximately 14,800 Italian farms that offer holiday accommodation, around 1.95 million guests and 8.96 million overnight stays were recorded in 2009. According to the 5th Report on Wine Tourism, compiled by the Città del Vino and Censis, there were around 4-5 million wine tourists in 2005. The average expenditure per capita is about 160€, of which one fifth is for the purchase of wine and the rest for accommodation, refreshments and the purchase of typical local products. Œno-gastronomic tourism brings the consumer into contact with the place where the food that he

eats is produced. Within this scenario, the quality of the landscape can become a strategic factor for the promotion of agri-food products.

How important is landscape for promoting agritourism? In the tourists opinion the most important features of an agritourism farm should be the presence of green and undeveloped land (46.9%), the use of genuine and healthy produce (30.7%), good cooking (22.3%) and the peacefulness (22.2%) (ISMEA, 2009). Interestingly the farmers also consider the landscape quality as the most important element to be considered to satisfy their customers (MIPAF, 2010).

Two studies carried out in France and Flanders analysed the relationship between land use and the rental price of farm and rural cottages using the Hedonic Pricing Method (Le Goffe, 2000; Vanslembrouk et al., 2005). Both studies highlight that intensive farming decreases the price that people are willing to pay for rural accommodation while, on the contrary, meadows and pastures increase it.

Marketing

Is it possible to “sell” the landscape or, in other words, is it possible that people are willing to pay a premium price for produce obtained in a pleasant or a cultural landscape? This field of research is largely unexplored, but will attract the attention of researchers and public decision-makers in the future. The large majority of what is produced is essentially experience goods. For such products consumers usually try to infer the quality by considering some extrinsic characteristics like the packaging, colour, place of production, brand and so on. Given that landscape perception has essentially an emotional basis it is possible to suppose that people can unconsciously use landscape as a sign of the produce quality. To test this hypothesis we developed a choice based conjoint experiment that was submitted to a sample of respondents during blind wine tasting meetings (Tempesta et al., 2010). The characteristics of the wine tasted were: quality (high, medium and low), landscape (cultural, traditional, modern and degraded) and price (8, 5 and 3 € for a 0.75 litre bottle). Surprisingly the factor that mostly affects the wine preferences and intention to purchase is the quality of the landscape (especially the cultural one) and not the quality of the wine. The effect of landscape on wine tasting is particular significant for younger people, who are the consumers of the future. In a subsequent study (unpublished), we analysed the intention

to buy Prosecco wine by means of a Discrete Choice Experiment. The attributes considered were: area of production, traceability, use of local grape biotypes, and preservation of traditional landscape. Also in this case it emerges that people are willing to pay a premium price in order to preserve the historical landscape.

Health

As mentioned above, landscape influences mental and physical health. In a recent study, the Sustainable Development Commission (2008) reviewed the existing literature in the field of the interaction between human health and exposure to natural settings. People who have access to natural areas are in general healthier. The exposure to natural areas or elements reduces mental fatigue, raises workers productivity, and improves children's learning processes. Despite the absence of economic research in this field, it is obvious that all these elements must have a positive effect on the economy. They can reduce expenditure on health and the number of working days lost; improve the educational level of the population, job productivity and so on.

Conclusions

The studies carried out in the last decades highlighted that landscape can influence man's behaviour and well-being in many ways. A great deal of effort has been devoted by economists to estimate landscape value. The Contingent Valuation Method and Discrete Choice Experiments found that people are willing to pay to preserve the traditional landscape. This means that people assign a non negligible importance to the policies aimed at preserving and improving the landscape. Similar results have been found using other approaches like the Hedonic Pricing Method: people are willing to pay more to rent or buy a house if it is surrounded by a pleasant landscape. These results are very important despite the fact that the methods usually adopted could have some significant drawbacks, e.g. some authors dispute the possibility that the Contingent Valuation Method can give reliable results.

It is also worth underlining that an estimation of the monetary valuation of merit goods (like the cultural heritage) is to some extent meaningless.

The estimation of landscape value is useful to justify the payment of subsidies to farmers to remunerate the positive externalities that farming produces. The idea that supports such an approach is that in any case only direct public intervention will induce farmers to provide the right amount of positive externalities. Because of the economic crisis and social fairness it should be necessary, whenever possible, to try to internalise the value of the externalities within the price of the produce sold or other services provided by the farmers (recreational, educational, etc.). This is a field of research largely unexplored by scholars and by public decision-makers but one that will be strategic in the future to promote landscape preservation and improvement. In particular it is necessary to verify if and to what extent landscape and produce (or agritourism) could be complementary goods. It will also be necessary to find out which policies and marketing strategies should be adopted to ensure that the premium price that people seem to be willing to pay to preserve the landscape can be incorporated into the price paid for the produce and other recreational or cultural farm services.

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“Multifunctional Landscapes”

LANDSCAPE ECONOMY

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Structure

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- 2 Landscape as an economic good
- 3 The economic benefits of the landscape preservation and improvement
 - *Benefits evaluation*
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 - *Recreational activities and agritourism*
 - *Marketing*
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1 - Introduction

The exposure to a pleasant landscape can



- Reduce the stress, restore the people and prevent the depression
- Reduce the length of hospital stay
- Improve the children's cognitive functioning
- Increase the health of the population

Man prefers landscapes where he feels better and he tries to pass as much time as possible in such landscapes

A demand exists for landscape quality

Landscape has an economic value

2 - Landscape as an economic good

➤ It can satisfy some human needs

➤ Its quality/quantity is scarce



Economic good

Pure public good



Commonly it can neither have a **price** nor be **produced** by private citizens.

Externality
(negative or positive) **of the economic activities**



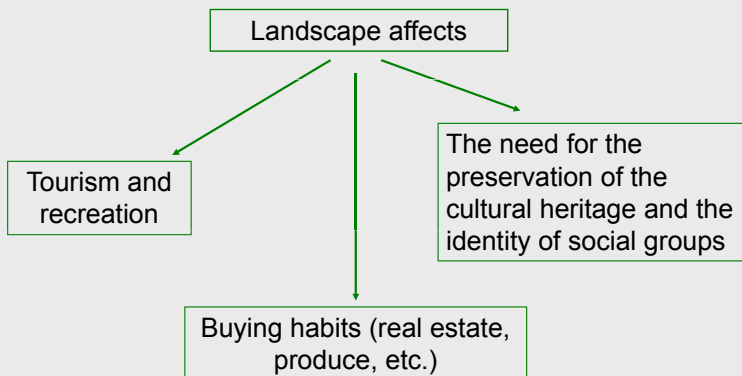
In a market economy there are too much unpleasant landscapes and too little beautiful/cultural landscapes

There is a need for public intervention to correct the market failures

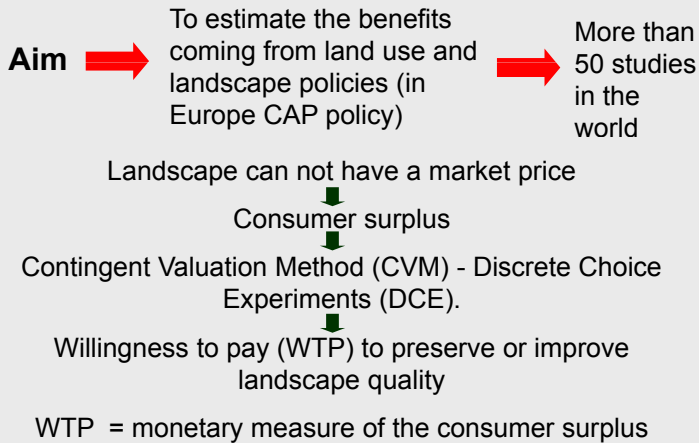
- Subsidies
- Land use constraints
- Cross-compliance
- Promotion of the Complementarity

To implement efficiently these policies it is necessary to evaluate the landscape economic benefits

3 - The economic benefits of landscape preservation and improvement



3.1 Benefits evaluation



U.S.A. (Bergstrom and Ready, 2008)

Willingness to pay to preserve farmland (open space)

CVM: 11 researches

WTP per family ranged from 0.0002 \$ per hectare to 0.1917 \$ per hectare (average = 0.0281 \$ per hectare).

DCE: 10 researches

WTP per family ranged from 0.0005 \$ per hectare to 4.6218 \$ per hectare (average = 0.8559 \$ per hectare).

**Europe: about 30 studies
(especially in the UK and in Italy) (Tempesta, 2006)**

U.K. (Hanley et al., 1998)

Willingness to pay to protect 6 Environmentally Sensitive Areas in the U.K.

CVM and DCE

The benefits ranged from 13 to 37£ per family per year for the residents and from 12 to 73£ per family per year for the visitors.

Italy

Willingness To Pay to preserve traditional landscape

Five studies undertaken recently in Italy by various authors using the same approach (CVM)

The benefits ranged from 27 to 72€ per family per year (average = 60 € per family per year)

On a national basis, the benefits correspond to about 1 billion 290 million € per year, an amount about equal to the total subsidies paid yearly to farmers through the CAP accompanying measures for environmental protection in Italy

3.2 Residential property value

The findings of the researches are mixed and sometimes ambiguous

Waltert and Scläpfer (2010), reviewing the existing literature reported that:

-in only two studies out of nine the proximity to cultivated land has a significant and positive impact on housing value.

-the effect of forest land and especially of wetland and preserved areas is in general positive and significant.

The landscape effect is more positive in urban and suburban areas than in rural ones

3.3 Recreational activities and agritourism

When deciding where to take a vacation or to make a day-trip people usually consider numerous factors

- tourist facilities
- quality of the landscape
- distance and cost
- etc.

It is difficult to isolate the landscape effect

Some evidence seems to indicate that at least for some recreational activities landscape is the most important factor

Factors considered when deciding where to make a day-trip

496 interviewees in the Veneto Region (Italy)

	Average score	Standard error	Confidence interval (p<0.05)	
			inf.	sup.
Peacefulness	3.63	0.262	3.549	3.716
Recreational facilities	3.54	0.259	3.460	3.621
Sport facilities	2.75	0.387	2.656	2.843
Landscape beauty	4.26	0.173	4.201	4.331
Cost	3.46	0.262	3.385	3.545
Distance from home	2.60	0.377	2.693	2.693

The large majority of the recreational activities is landscape-based

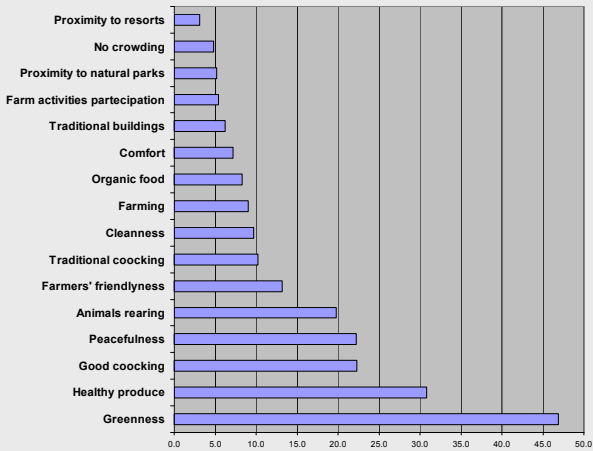
How important is landscape for promoting agritourism?

Two researches carried out in France and Flanders analysed the relationship between land use and the rental price of farm and rural cottages (Le Goffe, 2000; Vanslembrouk et al., 2005)

- Intensive farming decreases the price that people are willing to pay for rural accommodation
- Meadows and pastures increase it

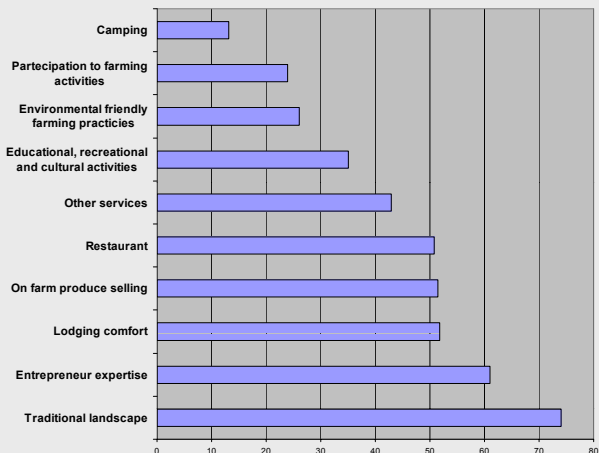
What makes appealing an agritourism farm in Italy

The customers' opinion (ISMEA, 2009)



What makes appealing an agritourism farm in Italy

The farmers' opinion (MIPAF, 2010)



3.4 Marketing

The relationship between landscape and the marketing of agricultural products has not been analyzed in the past

The large majority of produce are experience goods



Consumers try to infer the quality by considering some extrinsic characteristics (packaging, colour, place of production, brand, etc.)

Landscape perception has also an emotional basis



People can unconsciously use landscape as a sign of the produce quality.

Can landscape quality influence wine tasting?

A blind tasting experiment

Method: Choice-based Conjoint Analysis

Attributes and levels

A – wine quality: low; medium; high

B – price per bottle: 3 euro; 5 euro; 8 euro

C - landscape characteristics of the area where grapes are grown: degraded; monotonous; well preserved; historical

C - Landscape characteristics of the area where grapes are grown



Any glass of wine tasted were coupled with a unique landscape (20 different images)

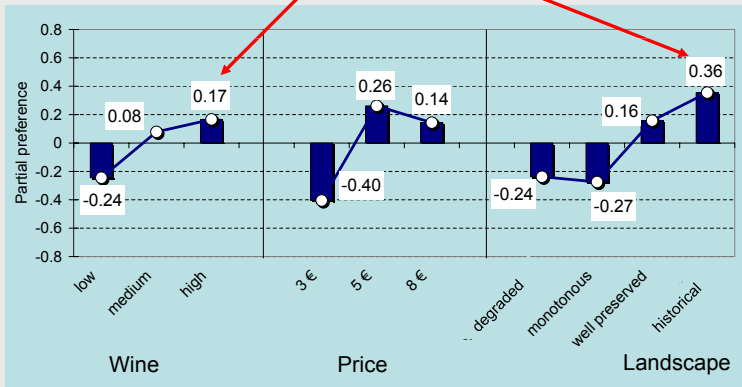
- 20 alternatives (wine, price, image) have been proposed
- 5 choice set (4 alternatives per each choice set)
- 224 interviewees (3 meetings)

WINE TASTING No. 1

Which one of the just tested wines do you prefer?

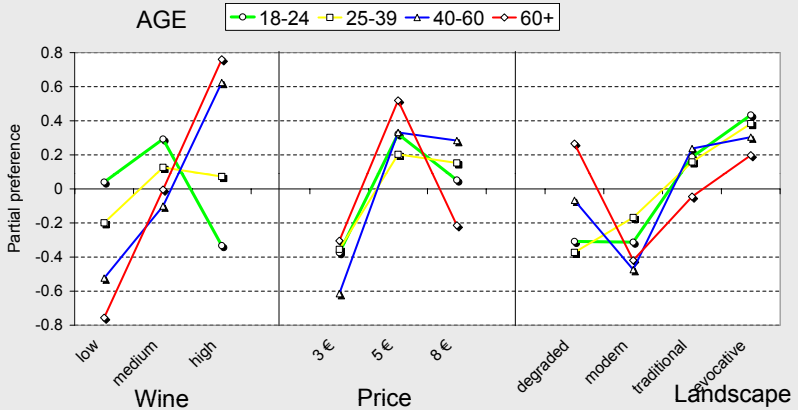
 Price: 5 € <input type="checkbox"/>	 Price: 8 € <input type="checkbox"/>	 Price: 3 € <input type="checkbox"/>	 Price: 3 € <input type="checkbox"/>	NO ONE <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Landscape quality is more important than wine quality



Historical landscapes have a deep influence on wine tasting

The landscape effect is particularly evident for young people (the consumers of the future)



Agritourism farms in Italy

2003 = 13,019

2009 = 19,480

Variation = + 50%

Guests = 1.95 million

Wine tourism in Italy (2005)

Wine tourists = 4-5 million per year

Average expenditure per capita = 160 euro

of which wine buying = 32 euro

4 - Conclusions

Landscape preservation is not only a cultural (or academic) concern

It is also an important economic concern

The economic research in the last decades highlighted that

- landscape can produce some important benefits flows
- the benefits can be measured in monetary terms.

In the E.U. the benefits largely exceed the subsidies paid to preserve or improve landscape through the Common Agricultural Policy

- More subsidies for the payment of the positive externalities (landscape preservation)
- Fewer subsidies for the direct farmers income support (decoupled payment)
- Cross-compliance has to take into account more explicitly the landscape preservation

More efforts should be devoted to analyze:

- the complementarity between landscape and marketing of agricultural products
- the effect of landscape on agritourism and oeno-gastronomic tourism demand
- the economic value of landscape influence on people health and well being

Traditional landscape are sustainable, coherent and beautiful

Today protecting the traditional landscapes (without freezing) means to guarantee the sustainability and the future of the rural economy



Thank you for your attention

Paysage et agriculture : des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

M. Andreas STALDER

Haut conseiller, Département fédéral de l'environnement, des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication, Office fédéral de l'environnement, des forêts et du paysage, Suisse, Ancien Vice-Président du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe pour le patrimoine culturel et le paysage (CDPATEP)

Introduction

Dans la grande majorité des pays, l'agriculture est l'un des plus importants acteurs de la gestion des paysages. En Suisse, l'agriculture occupe un tiers de la surface du pays. Ce sont les paysans et les paysannes qui façonnent les paysages, chaque jour, explicitement ou implicitement, par leur manière de gérer leur exploitation. Jusqu'à présent, l'effet de cette gestion n'a pas fait l'objet de mesures de politique agricole, respectivement de subventions agricoles.

Je vais vous informer aujourd'hui d'une approche nouvelle en Suisse. Elle a pour but d'instituer des contributions financières pour la qualité du paysage dans l'agriculture. Ce projet n'est actuellement pas encore en vigueur, mais en pleine discussion politique.

Base légale du système actuel des paiements directs

La Constitution fédérale de la Suisse exige dans son article 104 une agriculture multifonctionnelle. Bien sûr, l'agriculture suisse doit être une agriculture dite productive, elle doit fournir des produits agroalimentaires. Mais elle doit le faire d'une manière durable, en conservant les ressources naturelles comme la biodiversité, l'eau, le sol et l'air. Ces missions sont explicitement complétées par un objectif assigné à l'agriculture dans le développement territorial et en relation avec la politique paysagère, notamment de protéger et promouvoir la diversité des paysages ruraux. Il s'agit là d'un défi important, vu l'importance du paysage suisse pour le tourisme et pour l'attractivité de sites économique.

Constat du système actuel des paiements directs

Le système de la politique agricole suisse actuellement en vigueur est critiqué pour plusieurs raisons.

Les prestations écologiques requises (éco-conditionnalité) ne compensent pas les externalités négatives et ne sont pas suffisamment effectives, les paiements dits « généraux » répondent en principe bien aux exigences concernant le découplage (règles de l'OMC), mais il s'agit d'un « arrosage de subventions » qui n'est pas ciblé sur des objectifs suffisamment bien définis, les paiements dits « écologiques » n'ont pas d'effet incitatif suffisant pour atteindre les objectifs visés (notamment en matière de biodiversité), il n'existe, actuellement, aucun instrument ciblant l'objectif constitutionnel de la gestion des paysages ruraux.

Nouvelle conception du système des paiements directs

Le nouveau système des paiements directs proposé se base sur deux catégories d'instruments :

a) Les subventions de base continueront d'exister, mais elles seront mieux ciblées sur des objectifs définis. Il s'agit notamment des contributions au paysage cultivé et des contributions à la sécurité de l'approvisionnement. Ces contributions seront échelonnées selon la zone de production géographique et selon le degré de difficulté de la production agricole. Pour accéder aux paiements directs, chaque agriculteur doit satisfaire aux critères de limitation structurels et sociaux ainsi que remplir les prestations écologiques requises (PER).

b) Une deuxième catégorie de subventions complétera le système. Elle englobera des programmes spécifiques et volontaires. Ces programmes auront des objectifs ainsi que des exigences très précises. Sont à mentionner notamment les contributions à la qualité du paysage, contributions à la biodiversité, contributions à l'efficacité des ressources (par exemple protection des eaux) contributions au système de production (par exemple production bio), contributions à l'adaptation à l'évolution des structures. Mais ces programmes ne seront efficaces que s'ils sont dotés d'une part de budget agricole qui permette d'offrir des incitations suffisantes. Une perspective économique intéressante est essentielle à l'adhésion des agriculteurs.

Le nouveau système de paiements directs proposé prévoit donc deux instruments qui permettront de prendre en compte l'objectif constitutionnel de gestion des paysages ruraux.

Du point de vue quantitatif, les objectifs paysagers seront couverts par la « contribution au paysage cultivé ». Il s'agit d'une contribution de base, versée pour toute la surface agricole et destinée au maintien de la surface productive face aux pressions externes à l'agriculture que sont l'urbanisation croissante ou la reforestation dans les régions périphériques où l'agriculture est en recul pour des raisons économiques.

Du point de vue qualitatif, la préservation et la promotion de la diversité et des caractéristiques régionales des paysages cultivés feront l'objet d'une contribution à la qualité du paysage. Celle-ci est conditionnée à la participation à un projet paysager.

Concept des contributions à la qualité du paysage

Les raisons principales qui justifient l'introduction de contributions à la qualité du paysage sont la perte de la diversité, des caractéristiques et de l'identité régionale des paysages ruraux.

Les causes en sont d'une part l'intensification et la rationalisation de la gestion agricole, souvent liées d'autre part à la reforestation dans les régions périphériques. Mais de plus en plus, l'acteur concurrent le plus important est l'urbanisation. A cet égard, l'influence de la politique agricole, avec les incitations en CHF/EUR par hectare dont elle dispose, reste fortement limitée face au marché foncier. En parallèle, de nouvelles demandes sociales sont adressées par les populations urbaines et périurbaines à l'agriculteur dans son rôle de gestionnaire territorial.

Il convient de présenter en quelques mots le concept des contributions à la qualité du paysage.

Il s'agit d'un type de paiements directs basé sur un projet paysager régional concret, pour lequel la participation des agriculteurs du périmètre est facultative.

L'initiative d'un tel projet paysager régional doit émaner d'une région et doit être institutionnalisée par un porteur de projet régional.

Le projet paysager régional définit les objectifs paysagers. Ils tiennent compte des caractéristiques paysagères régionales d'une part et des attentes de la société en matière de paysage d'autre part. Ces objectifs paysagers sont à définir de manière participative et dans une optique transsectorielle et plurifonctionnelle.

Le projet paysager régional définit les mesures concrètes à effectuer par les agriculteurs et leurs coûts.

La contribution totale résulte de la somme des montants forfaitaires octroyés pour chaque hectare d'exploitation agricole participant au projet de paysage. La répartition par agriculteur est effectuée par le porteur de projet, en tenant compte des mesures paysagères effectuées par chaque participant. Chaque contribution doit dédommager une prestation concrète en faveur d'un élément paysager ou une perte de gain en cas d'extensification (à calculer selon un prix forfaitaire à l'unité, par exemple. hectare, mètre, arbre...). Un guide pour l'élaboration des projets paysagers sera publié et mis à disposition des acteurs par la Confédération.

Les étapes et les éléments de la mise en œuvre d'un projet paysager

Le projet débute avec la définition du périmètre selon des critères paysagers, la collecte des données et des informations nécessaires. De nombreuses régions disposent déjà de bases très complètes, par exemple des inventaires, des conceptions d'évolution du paysage, des plans directeurs ou des chartes de parcs naturels régionaux avec des objectifs de développement paysager. Sur cette base les valeurs paysagères sont évaluées et décrites, et des objectifs paysagers sont formulés.

Les mesures de mise en œuvre des objectifs et les bases économiques pour le calcul de leurs coûts et évaluation des indemnités sont élaborées.

La procédure se termine par la négociation des prestations, de leur prix et des autres conditions et finalement par la signature des contrats entre le canton et les agriculteurs participants.

Quelques conditions cadres à remplir par le projet

Une étendue minimale de 10 km² doit garantir une échelle vraiment paysagère de l'ensemble du projet. Deux-tiers des exploitations agricoles du périmètre de projet paysager doivent participer au projet, afin de garantir un développement paysager à l'échelle du projet. Pour la même raison, d'une manière indicative, les mesures devraient toucher environ 10 % de la surface de chaque exploitation. La surface éligible pour les contributions peut inclure la surface agricole utile, la surface d'estivage et des surfaces adjacentes gérées par l'agriculteur. Sont exclus les massifs forestiers et les zones construites ou à bâtir.

Pour terminer, voici quelques exemples types proposés par le catalogue des éléments paysagers. Ce catalogue doit servir de guide, il n'est donc ni exhaustif ni contraignant.

Etat actuel et prochaines étapes

Afin d'obtenir des expériences pratiques, d'augmenter l'acceptation auprès des acteurs et des politiciens et de mieux communiquer cette nouvelle approche, quatre projets pilote ont démarré dans diverses régions géographiques de la Suisse, avant le débat politique et les décisions qui en résulteront : décision du gouvernement (printemps 2012), débat parlementaire (2012-2013), entrée en vigueur de la loi révisée (2014).

Référence

Consultation sur la Politique agricole 2014-17, Rapport explicatif (Office fédéral de l'agriculture, 2011; pour les contributions à la qualité du paysage voir p. 175)

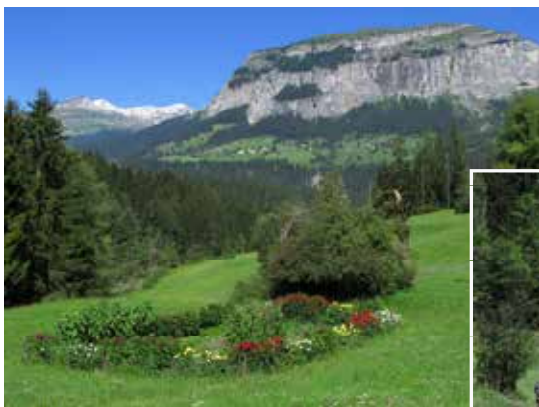
[http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/00005/00044/01178/index.html?lang=fr&download=NHZLpZeg7t,lnp6I0NTU042I2Z6ln1ae2IZn4Z2qZpnO2Yuq2Z6gpJCEdoN.g2ym162epYbg2c_JjKbNoKSn6A--Exemple 1 : Jardin paysan \(Trin GR](http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/00005/00044/01178/index.html?lang=fr&download=NHZLpZeg7t,lnp6I0NTU042I2Z6ln1ae2IZn4Z2qZpnO2Yuq2Z6gpJCEdoN.g2ym162epYbg2c_JjKbNoKSn6A--Exemple 1 : Jardin paysan (Trin GR)

Agriculture et paysage:

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères (Projet de loi)

10^{èmes} ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en oeuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage,
20-21 octobre 2011 à Evora, Portugal

Andreas Stalder, Office fédéral de l'environnement, Berne (CH)



**L'agriculture occupe 1/3 de la Suisse
L'agriculteur gère ce tiers du paysage**



Contenu

- Base légale du système paiements directs
- Développement du système des paiements directs (DPD)
- Arguments pour les contribution à la qualité du paysage
- Concept des contributions à la qualité du paysage
- Fonctionnement de l'instrument
- Prochaines étapes du projet législateur



La base légale - pour une agriculture multifonctionnelle

Constitution de la Confédération Suisse, art. 104 al. 1

¹ La Confédération veille à ce que l'agriculture, par une production répondant à la fois aux exigences du développement durable et à celles du marché, contribue substantiellement:

- a. à la sécurité de l'approvisionnement de la population;
- b. à la conservation des ressources naturelles et à l'entretien du paysage rural;
- c. à l'occupation décentralisée du territoire.



Situation de départ Critique du système actuel

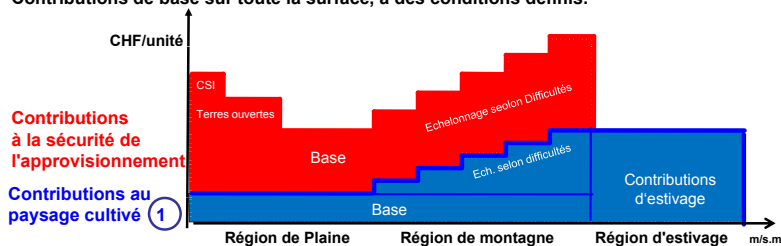
Instrument légal, mesure	Critique
Prestations écologiques requises (PER)	- Surfaces de comensation écologiques „modérément positives” - Partiellement non ciblées en cas d'externalités négatives
Paiements directs généraux 1: Contributions à la surface	- pas assez ciblées - frein à l'évolution des structures + entièrement découplées
Paiements directs généraux 2: Contributions aux animaux (par UGBFG)	- Entraînent une distorsion du marché - Incitation à la production - Orientation en fonction des objectifs pas assez précise
Contributions écologiques	- Paiements directs „pour rien faire” - Densité normative trop grande - Pourcentage (incitatif) notamment en faveur de la biodiversité par rapport aux paiements généraux trop faible
Contributions d'estivage	- Incitation qualitative en faveur de la biodiversité trop faible
Contributions à l'entretien du paysage rural (qualité du paysage)	Actuellement aucun instrument /aucune mesure

5



Projet de politique agricole 2014-17: Concept du nouveau système des paiements directs (1)

Contributions de base sur toute la surface, à des conditions définis:



Préstations écologiques requises

Critères de limitation structurels et sociaux

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

6



Projet de politique agricole 2014-17: Concept du nouveau système des paiements directs (2)

Contributions supplémentaires liées aux programmes spécifiques et volontaires

- + Contributions à la qualité du paysage (2)
- + Contributions à la biodiversité
- + Contributions à l'efficacité des ressources
- + Contributions au système de production (Bio, ...)
- (+ Contributions à l'adaptation à l'évolution des structures)

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

7



Objectifs paysagers dans le contexte du système paiements directs

Objectif quantitatif: (1)

- Maintien d'un paysage ouvert, toute la surface agricole et estivage
(→ contributions au paysage cultivé)

Objectif qualitatif: (2)

- préservation, la promotion et le développement de la diversité des paysages cultivés, y compris leurs caractéristiques régionales spécifiques, (supplémentaires et volontaires !)
(→ contributions à la qualité du paysage)

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

8



Perte de diversité des paysages

1. Intensification et rationalisation



Région de Bâle (1978, 1987, 1991, 1996) - Source: werk, bauen + wohnen 9/2010 - Photos: Klaus C. Ewald

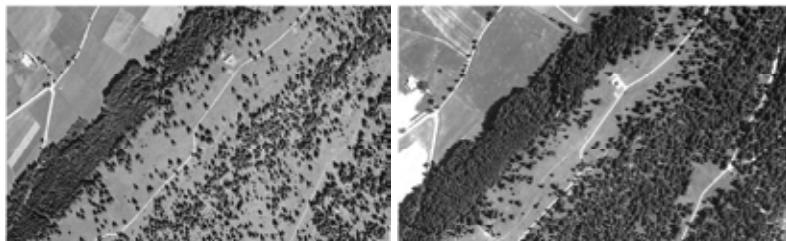
Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

9



Perte de diversité des paysages

2. Recul de l'agriculture et reforestation vs. intensification agricole



1936

La Sagne NE

2000

Communal de La Sagne (1936, 2000) - Source: Barbezat, V.: Gestion Intégrée des paysages syvo-pastoraux de l'Arc jurassien 2008

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

10



Perte de diversité des paysages: 3. Intensification agr. vs. reforestation vs. urbanisation



1942



Alpnach OW

2010

Alpnach (avant et aujourd'hui) - Source: WSL (http://www.wsl.ch/projects/t-rates/alpnach-de_ehml) - Photo: Martin Trüssel

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

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Perte de diversité paysagère 4. Urbanisation et périurbanisation croissante Nouveaux besoins paysagers des populations



Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

12



Contributions à la qualité du paysage

un type de contribution avec une approche régionale „bottom-up“

- Type de paiement direct basé sur un projet paysager
- Initiative émanant d'une région avec un porteur de projet régional
- Point focal: attentes de la société en matière de paysage
- Objectifs définis de manière participative et dans une optique transsectorielle / multifonctionnelle
- Mesure facultative



Contributions à la qualité du paysage (2)

un type de contribution avec une approche régionale „bottom-up“

- Contribution unitaire au projet par unité surface (ha)
Répartition au sein du projet en fonction des prestations fournies
- La contribution dédommage une prestation particulière
ou
une perte de gain (p.ex. renonciation ou extensification)
- Mise en oeuvre en étroite collaboration entre porteurs de projet, canton et Confédération
- Mise à disposition d'aides de travail et de guide par la Confédération
(p.ex. catalogue exemplificatif, non exhaustif et non-liant)

La mise en oeuvre d'un projet du paysage

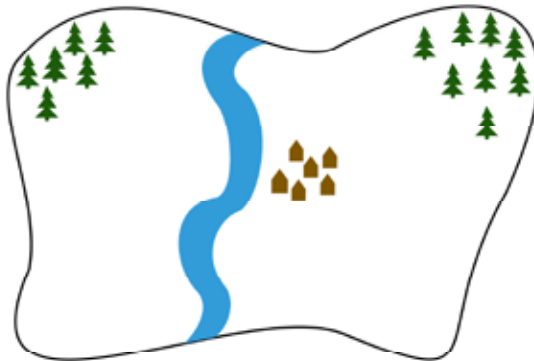


1. Valoriser les bases existantes
2. Evaluer les valeurs paysagers et développer les objectifs paysagers
3. Développer des mesures paysagères à effectuer et à dédommager
4. Négocier et signer les contrats avec les agriculteurs participants

is paysagères

15

Périmètre du projet



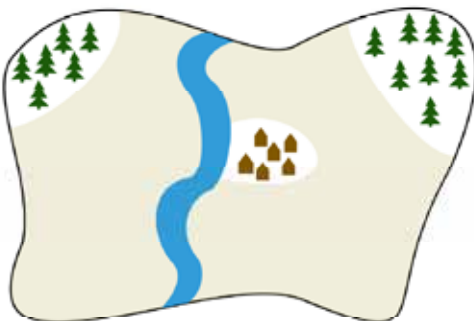
Etendue minimale: 10 km²

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

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Surface agricole utile et surface d'estivage dans le périmètre de projet

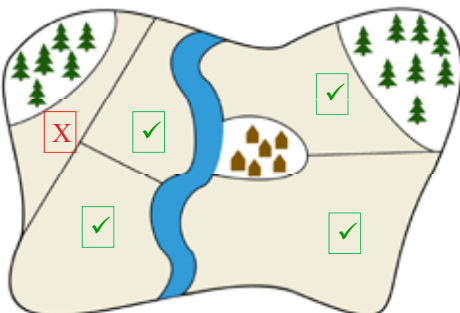


Exclusion:

- Zones à bâtir
- Surfaces forestières légales



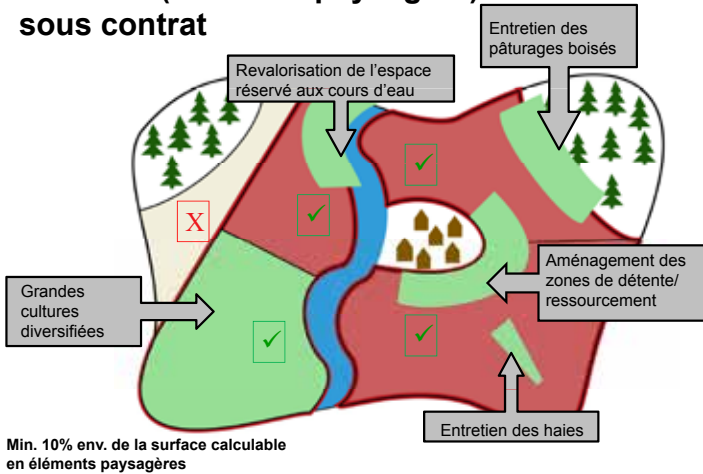
Surface agricole utile et surface d'estivage de différents exploitants et contractants



Participation minimale:

2/3 des exploitants du périmètre de projet

+ Surfaces (éléments paysagers) sous contrat



Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

19

+ Exemples illustratifs de types d'éléments paysagers à dédommager



Un système traditionnel d'irrigation avec ses éléments de gestion (les pierres pour le débordement contrôlé)

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

20



Exemples illustratifs de types d'éléments paysagers à dédommager



Des éléments structurant un paysage monotone - ici une rangée ou allée d'arbres

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

21



Exemples illustratifs de types d'éléments paysagers à dédommager



Des éléments construits traditionnels et leur maintien

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

22



Exemples illustratifs de types d'éléments paysagers à dédommager



Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

23



Exemples illustratifs de types d'éléments paysagers à dédommager



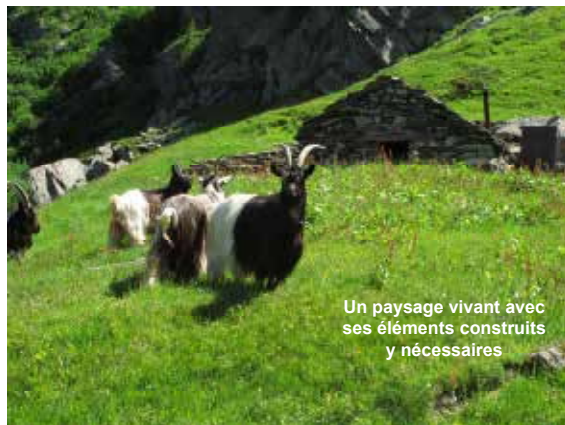
Éléments structurant un paysage monotone pour augmenter le potentiel pour le loisir

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

24



Exemples illustratifs de types d'éléments paysagers à dédommager



Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

25



4 Projets pilotes

Objectifs

- Concept de contribution examiné et aides à l'exécution adaptées
- Communication au moyen de projets concrets
- Elaboration des ordonnances (sous réserve des décisions parlementaires) sur la base de l'expérience grâce aux projets pilote
- 1.1.2014: Entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle Lagr (sous réserve des décisions parlementaires)

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

26



Merci de votre attention !

VD/SAT: Cadres - Aménagement du territoire et paysage 2005

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

27



Projet pilote: Franches-Montagnes
Enjeu paysager: Pâturages boisés
en moyenne montagne (Jura)



Défis:
Reforestation
et intensification

Plaine de Saigne, Montfaucon JU (Andreas Finger, 2000)

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

28

Projet pilote: Basse Engadine (Grisons)
Enjeu payager: Paysage culturel traditionnel



- Défis:**
- Maintien d'un paysage culturel traditionnel
 - Qualité paysagère en zone d'estivage

Sent, Ramosch (GR) Photo Andreas Stalder

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

29

Projet pilote: Vallée de la Limmat
Enjeu payager: Paysage et agriculture d'agglomération



- Défis:**
- Revalorisation et creation de „nouveaux“ paysages
 - Identification spatiale
 - Loisirs et sports
 - Produits régionaux



Neuenhof Brül-Langacher (44)

Des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

30

Projet pilote: Plaine de l'Orbe (Ct. de Vaud)
Enjeu payager: Agriculture intensive, grandes cultures



Défis:

- Revalorisation et création de „nouveaux“ paysages
- Améliorer la biodiversité

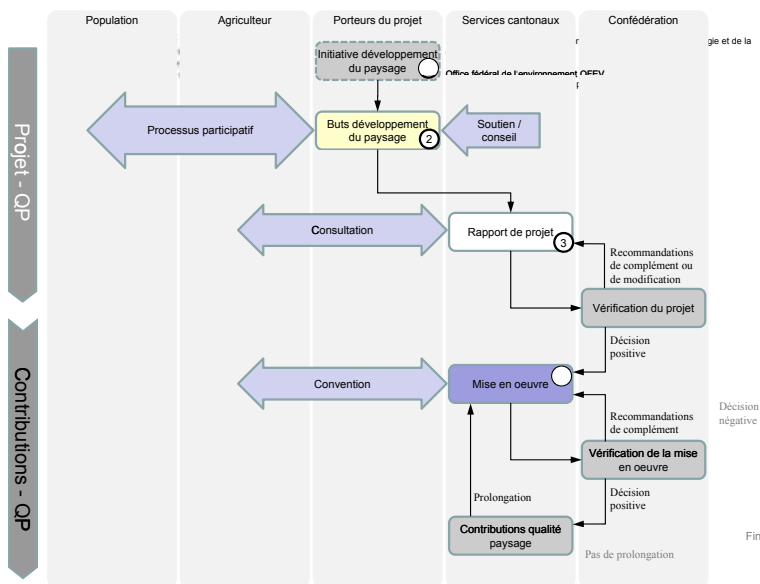
Prochaines étapes

- Procédure de consultation: terminé, évaluation en cours
- Décision du gouvernement: printemps 2012
- Débat parlementaire: 2012 / 2013
- Entrée en vigueur prévue: 1.1.2014



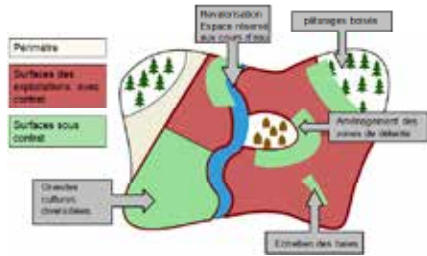
Guide de projet

- 1. Initiative** Des acteurs régionaux lancent un projet QP, désignent les porteurs de projet et établissent une esquisse de projet. Le canton conseille les initiateurs ou est lui-même l'initiateur.
- 2. Objectifs de développement de paysage** Les porteurs de projet définissent l'organisation du projet et élaborent un dossier de projet intégrant une analyse de la situation actuelle, des objectifs et des mesures. Si le canton n'est pas lui-même porteur du projet, il soutient les porteurs du projet. Procédure simplifiée pour les bases existantes.
- 3. Rapport de projet** En s'appuyant sur le dossier, le canton élabore un rapport de projet avec un concept de mesures et une clé de répartition des contributions.
- 4. Mise en œuvre** La Confédération vérifie le rapport et autorise la mise en œuvre. Le canton conclue des conventions portant sur l'ensemble de l'exploitation avec les exploitants. Les mesures définies dans ces conventions sont mises en œuvre et encouragées à l'aide de paiements directs.



Contributions à la qualité du paysage

- La somme des contributions dans le cadre d'un projet de qualité du paysage se calcule sur la base du total des surfaces des exploitations participant au projet
- Par surface SAU/PN des exploitations sous contrat, une contribution forfaitaire est versée dans la caisse du projet
- La clé de répartition est définie par le canton; selon la charge de ou de la perte de gain, il en résulte des contributions différentes selon le type de surfaces et d'éléments sous contrat



Merci de votre attention !

Landscape and regional spatial planning: The experience of the regional Spatial Plan of Alentejo (Prot Alentejo)

Mrs Fatima BACHAREL

*Director of Spatial Planning, Regional Coordination and
Development Commission of Alentejo, Portugal*

Landscape in Prot Alentejo

The Portuguese Spatial Planning Law System forecast, for the regional level, strategic plans that establish the main middle term territorial options concerning the national directives, plans and programmes, as well as becoming the reference frame to the municipal instruments proposals and development.

They include as contents of technical reports, among other issues relevant to the spatial planning, the definition of landscape units.

The Prot Alentejo Experts Team approach used, as departure point to work, the study elaborated by the Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development and the University of Evora “Contribution for landscape identification and characterisation in Portugal” (*Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização da Paisagem em Portugal Continental*) (DGOTDU, Universidade de Evora; 2004), that referred to geology, morphology, hydrographical systems, land use and landscape, to establish the Portugal landscape units.

Crossing that information with the dynamic land use and attending to the main structural territorial systems that materialise the developing process of the territorial model – environment, regional economic basis, urban and territorial cohesion support and accessibility and international connectivity – the landscape units were codified assembling the ones that for Prot purposes may be put together.

The question then raised was how can the territorial models and rules advocated by the plan take profit and claim the landscape in its social and economic dimension as a potential for development? This means: how to maximise the regional specific assets and, among them, the landscape.

Regional specific assets

Looking upon the unsurpassing future trilogy – knowledge/innovation/competitiveness, it is fundamental to identify the specific assets of the regions that represent the contextual potential associated to geography, history, environmental and cultural heritage as a symbolic capital that may generate comparative advantages in relation to other territories.

So far, in Alentejo it is possible to find particular features associated to large horizons with quiet and high level environmental quality patterns and climate conditions that allow, in most part of the year, outdoor activities. The regional diversity, from the coast to the inland, enables also a set of activities along all the seasons of the year.

The population pattern is concentrated in small settlements with historical and relevant heritage and with a narrow rural/urban interdependence that assign a singular, human scaled and attractive landscape.

The wide area of cork trees and evergreen oaks, managed in the so-called “montado” systems, represents southwestern European landscape heritage that materialise a delicate combination of agriculture, forestry and grazing, bring each of the components strictly interdependent from the others.

Its high biodiversity patterns accrue from fauna and flora, allowing a significant number of activities and uses like aromatics and mushrooms exploitation, hunting and fishing, recreation, or apiculture, besides the traditional productions of cork and black Iberian pig. Actually, this species, mostly associated to the evergreen oak “montado” exploitation is the only one which can chew and digest the acorn shell, resulting on high qualified meat products.

Thus, at European scale, Alentejo can represent specific assets concerning the maintenance of the Mediterranean traditional, bio diverse and balanced systems, claiming a biodiversity heritage status.

But also agriculture can succeed supported in the exceptional coastal climatic conditions to vegetable production, as well as irrigated areas, improving production conditions and allowing the upstream and downstream development of several economic activities.

At the Iberian scale we underline the role of Alentejo as the Atlantic hub front and fringe between the sea and the Iberian Peninsula with fewer obstacles to the inland.

Through the soil and tree level exploitation these systems had developed practices that benefit the fundamental natural cycles of water and soil, still enhancing the physical and organic agronomic potential.

Nevertheless, the generalised ageing of the rural population, and particularly the agricultural man-power, as well as the insufficient business initiative, have made innovation difficult and directed search for strategies. The research and technical services in the region will be of great importance to support and monitoring the knowledge transference to launch these practices.

Besides this lack of dynamic economic activities that causes an almost ineffective attraction for human and economic resources reply, and depopulation and rural abandonment, what may be also threatened is the human landscape as we know it nowadays.

Learning from other successful European landscapes as tourism destinations

In the European scope we can see that the most relevant economic and social landscapes are connected with charismatic and consolidated tourism destinies, supported by strong and diverse cultural and urban ambience offer. The consistent accessibility network is a vital component to make a central European axe, from United Kingdom to Italy, the most privileged tourism destination.

As a matter of fact, the individuality or spirit of the landscape requires a process of maturation supported in the work of generations upon the natural potentialities, with the natural cycles and seasons, and usual territorial and environmental sustainable practices, until its acceptance and the evidence of demand indicators.

During the 16th, 17th and mostly after the 18th century, the outdoor began to be brought to fruition both from inside, as in painting until then mostly as an extension scenario concept, and outside, as gifted with intrinsic value. From this time began the universal interchange of ideas that ultimately lifted landscape arts from the level of local and domestic design to the modern concept of comprehensive planning (1987 Jellicoe; Geoffrey and Susan – *The Landscape of Man*).

That's precisely in the referred central European axe that the present valued concept of landscape began to be assimilated.

Recalling the paintings of Thomas Gainsborough, whose trend was underlined by John Constable still with an idyllic nature, it was already possible to understand the claim of charisma of the English countryside as we know it today.

The impressionists like Alfred Sisley, Vincent Van Gogh, Jean François Millet, Claude Monnet, Pierre Bonnard, among others, represent the art school that introduces the public to the production or functional components of the rural landscape, with aesthetic and attractive images.

I believe that we can take for granted that the landscape character of the English countryside, the French rural area, or the vineyards of Tuscany in Italy, was based on that progressive growth, built upon generations both of farmers and cultural movements (like literature, painting or cinema) that are valued and claimed for their attractiveness. Actually they had, and they still hold it out compared to other “mood destinies” usually holders of sporadic and strait sets of available cultural activity.

The Alentejo viewpoint

Faraway from the European central axe, or even from its close neighborhood, and its dynamic cultural offer, as well as the comparable relative low density accessibilities, Alentejo has its own specific assets that can become effective alternatives to the already affirmed charismatic landscapes.

What Prot Alentejo searched for was the territorial model that can assure the continuity and the safeguard of the landscape character, attending to the nowadays' scenario of climate changes, ageing of population and rural abandonment, rise of prices for food production but, also, the rising value of individual balanced landscapes in the globalization process.

Thus, Prot Alentejo advises:

- a strong and featured role of regional ecological network maintaining the continuity and avoiding habitats fragmentation. Roads, motorways, railways, intensive agriculture and urban developments can break up landscapes, with potentially devastating consequences for flora and fauna values and natural flows. The new report from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment

(FOEN), “Landscape fragmentation in Europe”, demonstrates how areas of land are often unable to support high levels of biodiversity when they are split into smaller and smaller parcels;

- a territorial model supported on the real – or improved – biophysical aptitude that includes the primary sector activities and the consequent opportunities to the second. The need to contribute to the adequate food supply levels and the boost of employment rates lead to a particularly accurate care in weighing the territorial functional performance in the advised model;
- an urban and territorial cohesion system that can perform the strategic options of this spatial plan. Starting from the consolidated and through time and trends resistant, urban regional network, the option was to attend to its particular features and build a new perspective proper to nowadays structural reality. Actually, despite the resilience of some of the very small urban centers, rational and effective factors lead to the need of functional reunification sets, taking advantage of accessibilities and national and regional territorial articulations.

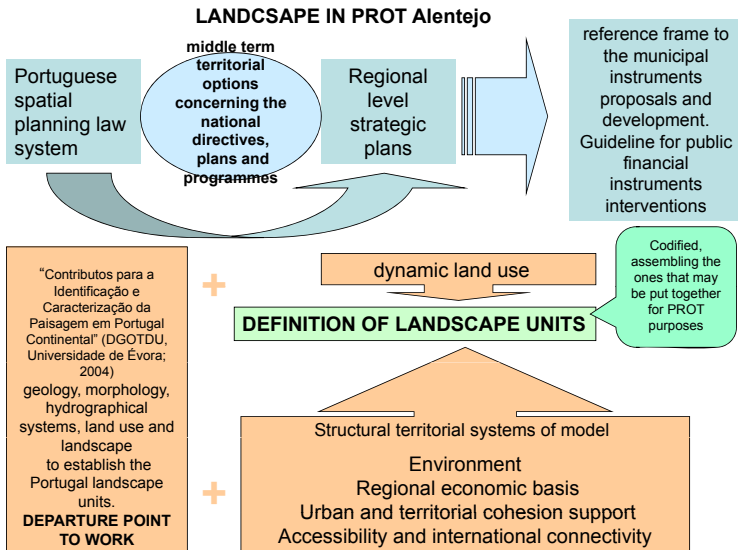
In the scope of landscape and regional spatial planning these were Prot Alentejo contributions, that recognised and welcomed the landscape regional attractive factors as extremely relevant in the spatial planning procedure.

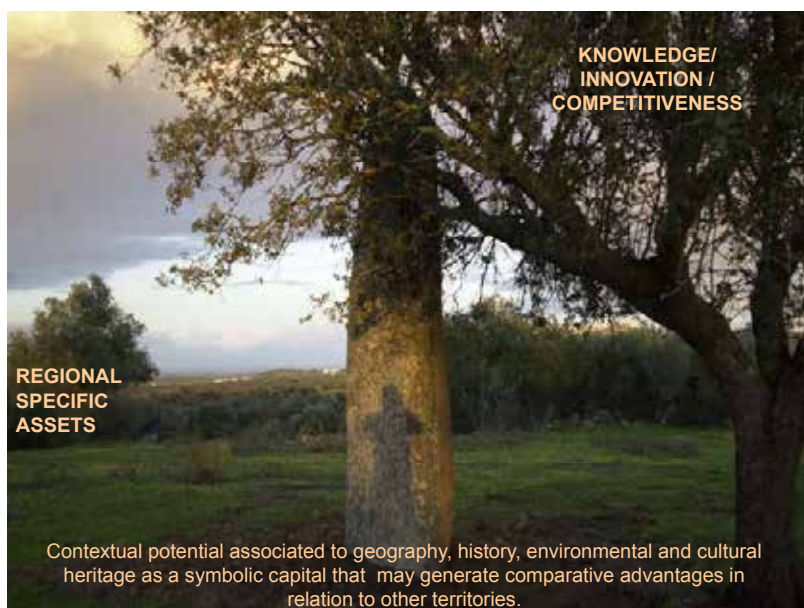
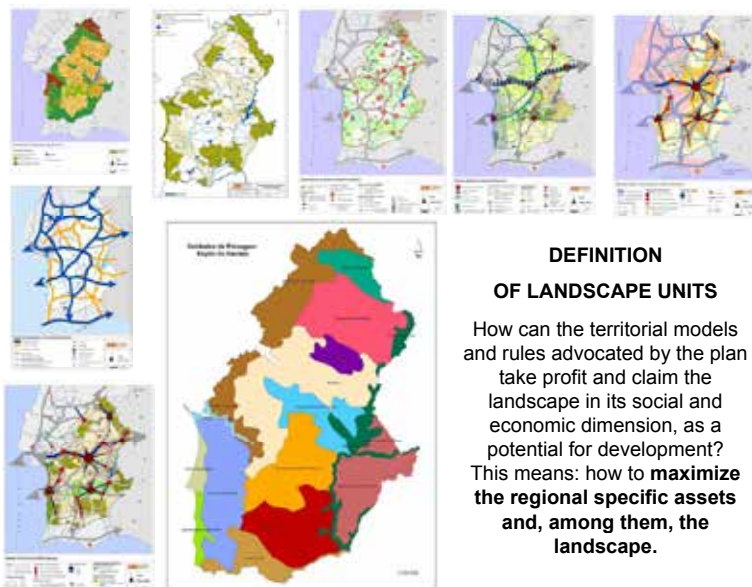
**TENTH COUNCIL OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
"Multifunctional Landscapes"
Workshop 3**

*The social and economic dimension of the landscape,
A potential for development*

**CASE-STUDIES,
EXPERIENCES AND POINTS OF VIEW
LANDSCAPE AND REGIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING - THE
EXPERIENCE
OF THE REGIONAL SPATIAL PLAN OF ALENTEJO (PROT
Alentejo)**

Fátima Bacharel,
Director of Spatial Planning,
Regional Coordination and Development Commission of Alentejo, Portugal







V Passeio a Cavalho

The regional diversity, from the coast to the inland, enables also a set of activities along all the seasons of the year.

Climatic conditions allow, in most part of the year, outdoor activities.



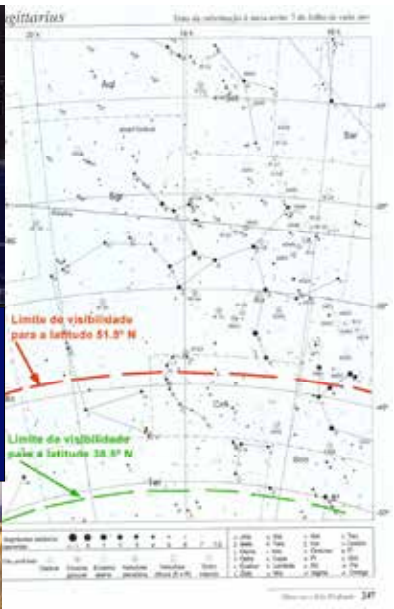
REGIONAL SPECIFIC ASSETS

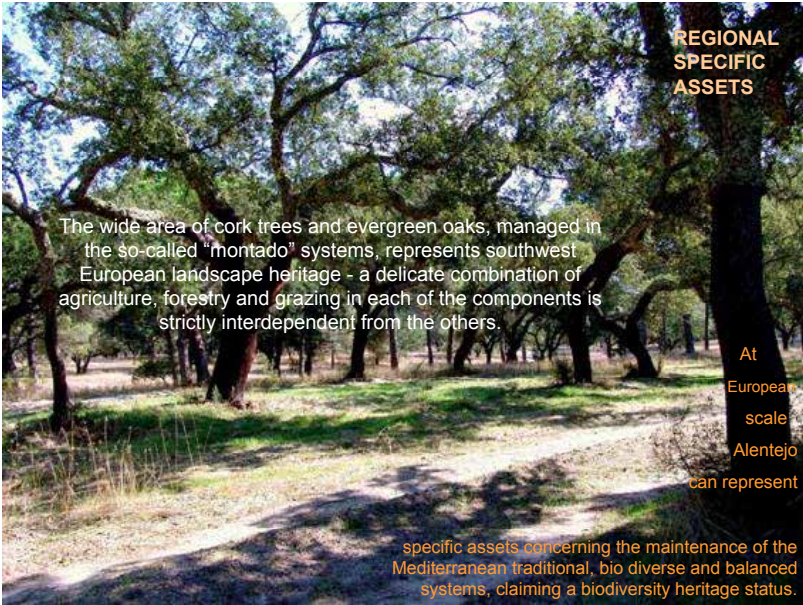


REGIONAL SPECIFIC ASSETS



Dark sky and quietness reserve



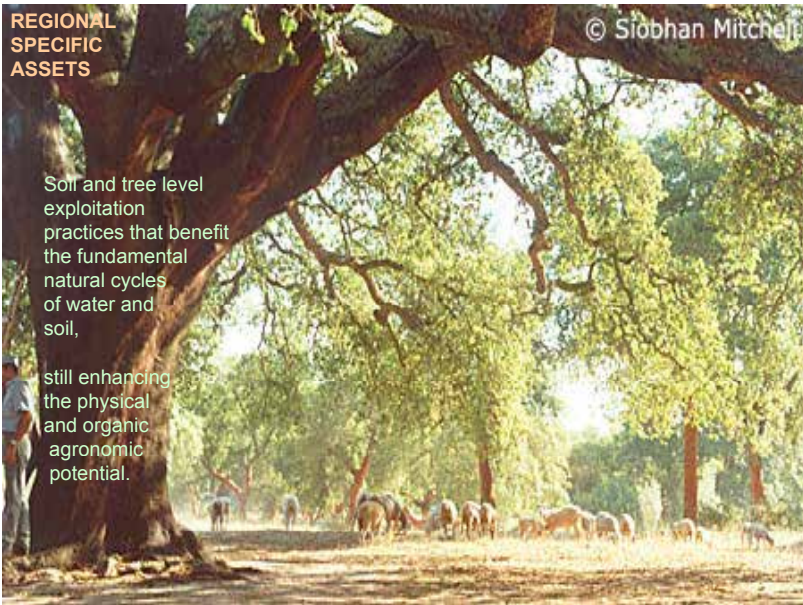


**REGIONAL
SPECIFIC
ASSETS**

The wide area of cork trees and evergreen oaks, managed in the so-called "montado" systems, represents southwest European landscape heritage - a delicate combination of agriculture, forestry and grazing in each of the components is strictly interdependent from the others.

At European scale Alentejo can represent

specific assets concerning the maintenance of the Mediterranean traditional, bio diverse and balanced systems, claiming a biodiversity heritage status.



**REGIONAL
SPECIFIC
ASSETS**

© Siobhan Mitchell

Soil and tree level exploitation practices that benefit the fundamental natural cycles of water and soil,

still enhancing the physical and organic agronomic potential.



What may be also threatened is the human landscape as we know it nowadays



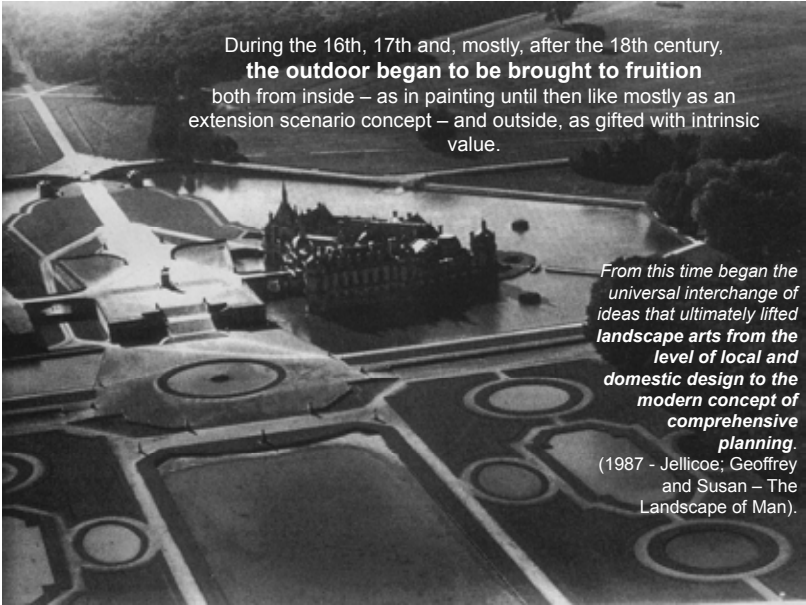
lack of dynamic economic activities causes an almost ineffective attraction for human and economic resources reply, depopulation and rural abandonment



LEARNING FROM OTHER SUCCESSFUL EUROPEAN LANDSCAPES AS TOURISM DESTINATIONS

Relevant economic and social landscapes are connected with charismatic and consolidated tourism destinies, supported by strong and diverse cultural and urban ambience offer.

The consistent accessibility network is a vital component to make the central European axe, from Great Britain to Italy, the most privileged tourism destination.



During the 16th, 17th and, mostly, after the 18th century, **the outdoor began to be brought to fruition** both from inside – as in painting until then like mostly as an extension scenario concept – and outside, as gifted with intrinsic value.

From this time began the universal interchange of ideas that ultimately lifted landscape arts from the level of local and domestic design to the modern concept of comprehensive planning.
(1987 - Jellicoe; Geoffrey and Susan – The Landscape of Man).



Reminding Mr. and Ms. Andrews (Thomas Gainsborough 1740)

The individuality or spirit of the landscape require a process of maturation supported in the work of generations on the natural potentialities, with the natural cycles and seasons, and usually territorial and environmental sustainable practices, until **reaching emblematic demand indicators and references.**



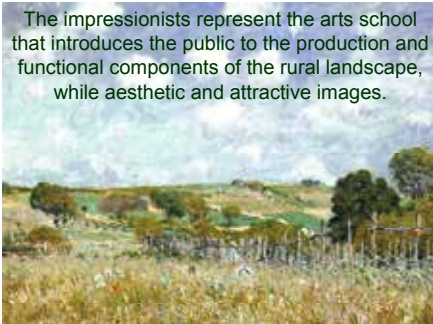
John Constable



understand the claim of
**charisma of the English
countryside as we know it
today.**

The impressionists represent the arts school that introduces the public to the production and functional components of the rural landscape, while aesthetic and attractive images.

**Vincent
Van
Gogh**



**Alfred
Sisley**





The impressionists represent the arts school that introduces the public to the production and functional components of the rural landscape, while aesthetic and attractive images.



That's precisely in the referred central European axe that the present valued concept of landscape began to be assimilated.



THE ALENTEJO VIEWPOINT

Faraway from the European central axe, or even from its close neighborhood, and its dynamic cultural offer, as well as the comparable relative low density accessibilities, Alentejo has its own specific assets that can become effective alternatives to the already affirmed charismatic landscape.



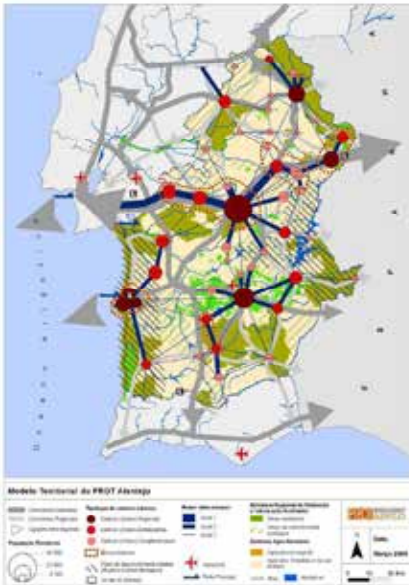
Areas of land are often unable to support high levels of biodiversity when they are split into smaller and smaller parcels.

New report from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), 'Landscape fragmentation in Europe'

PROT Alentejo advises:

A strong and featured role to **regional ecological network** maintaining the **continuity** and **avoiding habitats fragmentation**.

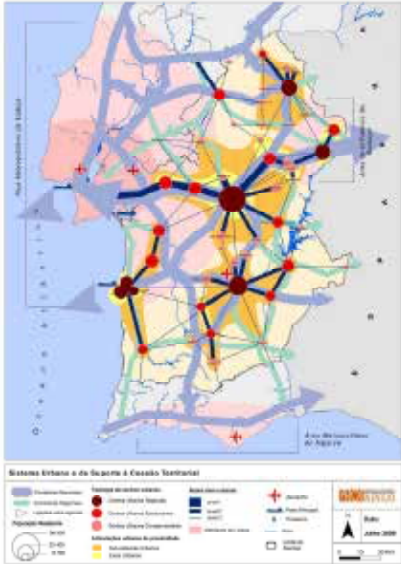
Roads, motorways, railways, intensive agriculture and urban developments can break up landscapes, with potentially devastating consequences for flora and fauna values and natural flows.



PROT Alentejo advises:

A territorial model supported on the real – or improved – biophysical aptitude to primary sector activities consequent opportunities to the second

adequate food supply level
boost of employment rates
accurate care in weighing the territorial functions performance in the advised model
and consequent public financial interventions.

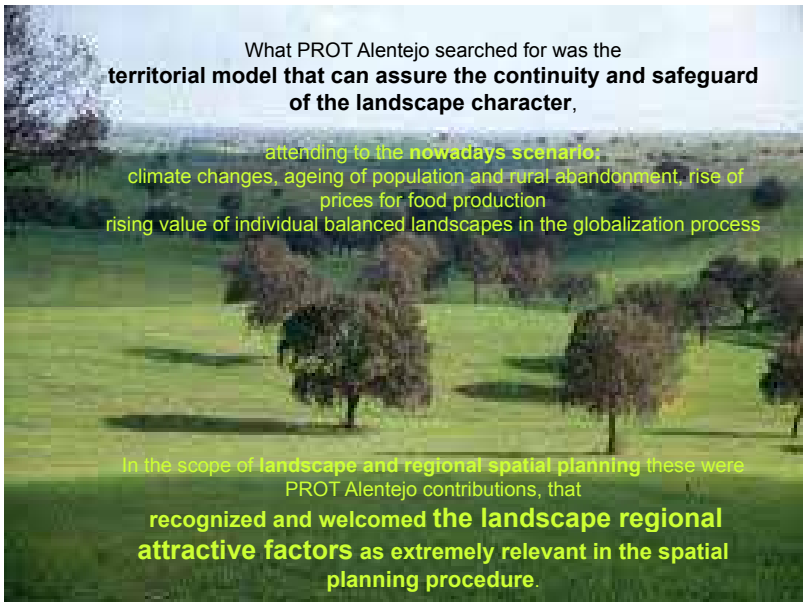


PROT Alentejo advises:

Urban and territorial cohesion system that can perform the strategic options of this spatial plan.

New perspective proper to nowadays' structural reality on the consolidated urban regional network.

Rational factors, lead to the need of functional reunification sets, taking advantage of accessibilities and national and regional territorial articulation.





Retrouver les paysages ruraux : un défi pour l'Europe

M. Enrico BUERGI

Architecte paysagiste, Suisse, Président du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2009-2011, Ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

De plus en plus la mondialisation, la globalisation nous conduisent dans un tunnel, illuminé en plein jour de lumière artificielle, dans lequel nous perdons non seulement notre identité culturelle, mais aussi même la notion de ce qu'est l'identité culturelle. L'humain devient de plus en plus marchandise de l'économie mondialisée, qui prime sur tout et partout. Et de plus en plus, nous devenons esclaves de cette nouvelle version de l'économie que Lipovetsky décrit de façon suivante : « Bulles financières et spéculatives, profits et bonus records, [...] excès du crédit à risque, [...] envolée des dettes publiques, mastodontes de la finance, écarts de rémunération démesurés, consommation boulimique, urbanisme tentaculaire, overdose publicitaire et communicationnelle, pléthore de chaînes audiovisuelles et de sites web, c'est de plus en plus l'outrance, [...] l'hypertrophie qui apparaissent comme les principes organisateurs-désorganiseurs de notre monde, de notre hyperculture ». Et encore : « Toutes les composantes de la vie sont en crise, destabilisées, privées de coordonnées structurantes. [...] famille, idéologies, politiques [...] consommation, art, éducation : il n'est plus un seul domaine qui échappe au processus de la déterritorialisation et de la désorientation. En ce qui concerne les jeunes, ils connaissent infiniment mieux les noms de marques, qui sont les nouvelles pièces constitutives de la culture quotidienne, que ceux de l'histoire ». Et d'ailleurs, qui connaît encore les arbres, les odeurs de la nature, les saveurs ? De plus en plus, tout est standardisé, stérilisé. Se perd même la dimension de proche et de lointain...

Une masse d'humains s'installe (mieux : est systématiquement installée) dans les paysages qui, selon la Convention européenne du paysage, figurent sous la dénomination de péri-urbains. Ces paysages, ainsi que les paysages urbains, sont d'ailleurs, à juste titre, objets d'analyse et de propositions de mesures d'assainissement concrètes, résultant de différents

conférences et ateliers de la Convention européenne du paysage, allant de l'aménagement du territoire à l'optimisation des espaces, en englobant les éléments socio-culturels, voués à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie de leurs habitants. Souvent sont mis en exergue les cas modèles, les bonnes réussites, fruits de processus englobant tous les partenaires, y compris des professionnels engagés et conscients des problématiques inhérentes à cette catégorie de paysages. Et certes, ce travail a conduit et conduit toujours à l'élaboration de critères et à la mise en place de solutions qui contribuent activement à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie dans tout paysage péri-urbain.

Or, parmi les autres catégories de paysages au sens de la Convention européenne du paysage, figurent en plus des paysages urbains, les paysages naturels et les paysages ruraux ; et ce sont précisément ces derniers qui alimentent en grande partie la population des paysages péri-urbains. Des gens souvent maîtres au moins de leur propre temps deviennent, dans un nouveau cadre paysager, extrêmement « anonymisés », une masse, à la recherche de travail et à disposition d'opportunités économiques à court terme.

En résulte l'abandon d'une vie de campagne devenant de plus en plus difficile à cause du démantèlement systématique des acquis sociaux, socioculturels et économiques par une main publique en réorientation selon les critères d'économie à court terme, favorisant la grande production et les grands transports – et une dégradation à perte de vue des paysages ruraux, des paysages ruraux traditionnels.

En dehors de ces nouvelles chaînes de production et de consommation causées par cet abandon, différents autres effets négatifs sur la qualité intrinsèque aux paysages ruraux sont à mettre en évidence. D'abord, la dégradation de sites et de lieux créés par l'humain, souvent par un travail se développant sur des siècles, en utilisant de façon ingénieuse les matériaux locaux, en mettant sur pied un artisanat créatif, adapté aux besoins locaux, ce qui conduit à d'innombrables variétés de paysages ruraux qui caractérisaient le continent européen.

Utilisation durable du sol, cultures agricoles et maraîchères et élévation de races de bétail adaptées aux caractéristiques intrinsèques des lieux disparaissent, n'étant pas aptes à l'économie des grands marchés voués à la production agro-industrielle et à la commercialisation des produits

neutralisant le facteur de la distance des lieux de production et de consommation. Par contre, une agriculture orientée vers les marchés locaux échappe au contrôle de l'« agro-business » et, souvent aussi au contrôle du revenu par les organes étatiques, lesquels, de ce fait aussi, s'unissent souvent en faisant alliance avec l'économie traînante.

L'abandon du paysage rural est accentué par la réduction continue des « services » relevant de la main publique (formation scolaire, aisance, prospérité, santé publique), par la disparition de l'artisanat local résultant de l'industrialisation, ainsi que par un isolement de plus en plus accru. Cet abandon résulte de l'absence de gestion de ces espaces, qui redeviendront très souvent des forêts.

A noter que dans de vastes régions européennes l'abandon des paysages ruraux a conduit, et conduit toujours, à un appauvrissement continu de la biodiversité qui caractérise précisément ces paysages, œuvres de la main de l'homme. Il est à noter que cette biodiversité diffère totalement de celle qui est inhérente aux habitats et biotopes naturels, non influencés par l'activité humaine.

Cependant, partout en Europe, on constate une tendance – encore sporadique –, à la récupération de ces paysages ruraux. La motivation des personnes qui produisent ces changements apparaît exactement opposée à celle qui a conduit à l'abandon de ces espaces. Initiatives locales, ténacité, volonté de sortir de mille et une dépendances et maturation du besoin d'être « enraciné », désir de sortir le plus possible de la chaîne alimentaire agro-industrielle, favorisent la récupération de ces paysages – d'ailleurs très souvent dans un respect accentué de ce qui était leur passé, leur histoire, leur sensibilité.

D'ailleurs, la production agricole, décentralisée, bio, locale, se laisse commercialiser en proximité, évitant les grands transports, avec comme effet très positif, la réduction de CO² et des effets néfastes sur le climat.

Soutenir et renforcer ces tendances en faveur de la récupération du paysage rural, développer des critères d'application, aider à la mise en place de mesures concrètes, sont devenus des atouts de premier ordre. Le but est de maintenir, de gérer au mieux et de développer la qualité de vie, de sensibiliser et de soutenir la formation en tout paysage. Le paysage de tous les jours, le paysage du quotidien, constitue l'un des enjeux majeurs de la Convention européenne du paysage. Ceci vaut pour le paysage urbain, le paysage

péri-urbain et, dans le cas concret dont nous traitons, pour le paysage rural, multifonctionnel au vrai sens du terme. Ces dixièmes ateliers de la Convention européenne du paysage, comme les travaux précédemment réalisés, ne les ont certainement pas négligés, mais considérant la nécessité de consolider au mieux le processus de récupération et de mise en place d'instruments favorisant cet objectif, l'importance majeure de cette thématique pourrait être reconnue dans la fixation des futures priorités, ceci en vue de promouvoir la qualité des paysages, la qualité de vie.

The landscape ecology perspective on natural and cultural landscapes

Mrs Gloria PUNGETTI

*Research Director, Cambridge Centre for Landscape and People,
United Kingdom*

Introduction

In acknowledging the current degradation and rapid transformation of European landscapes, the 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has underlined the urgent need to contribute to preserving the quality of our landscapes. To reach this goal the multifunctional value of these landscapes should be taken into account and those implementing the Convention should take steps to secure their intrinsic quality and multiple values. This paper builds on this precondition to correlate it to landscape ecology perspectives on natural and cultural landscapes.

Natural landscape

In this framework, two components of landscape are fundamental: the natural one and the cultural one.

Natural landscapes support biodiversity, and are intact when all living elements are free to move and change. An example to support biodiversity and connectivity is the EONet Project, “Sustainability using ecological networks” of the Life-Environment Programme of the European Commission. The aim of this project was to demonstrate in the United Kingdom and Italy how ecological networks can help achieve more sustainable land use planning and management, as well as overcoming the problems of habitat loss, fragmentation and species isolation.

The project defined a strategic framework for nature conservation in Cheshire, United Kingdom, and Emilia Romagna, Italy, setting habitat priorities and targets for the development of ecological networks and providing practical guidance for their implementation. It secured political and social acceptance for the concept of expanded and linked areas for wildlife, with over 1.500 people involved in the two countries, thus raising

awareness on the concept and supporting its integration into farming, forestry, land regeneration and the restoration of mineral workings and landfill sites. Moreover, it incorporated the network concept into regional and local policies, for example, the Regional Planning Guidance and the Community Strategy in Cheshire, United Kingdom, and the Provincial Territorial Plan of the Provinces of Bologna and Modena, Italy, and further incorporated into the Emilia Romagna Regional Territorial Strategy for the future.

The project has received widespread recognition and praise throughout Europe, including from among others the WWF Golden Panda, and in addition was showcased by the Local Government Association at the World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002.

Research on ecological networks and greenways was published in 2004 (Jongman and Pungetti, 2004). The establishment of ecological networks in Europe has required some of the most advanced applications of the principles of landscape ecology to land use planning. Recent developments in this emerging field, combining theoretical concepts of landscape ecology with the actual practice of landscape planning and management, were illustrated in this published research.

In addition to biological and physical considerations important to biodiversity protection and restoration, cultural and aesthetic issues are equally important to illustrate how sympathetic land use policies can be implemented. Examples were analysed for large scale areas such as Estonia, as well as regional areas such as Milan. It has been demonstrated that networks and greenways have relevance to landscape and biodiversity conservation, as well as to the planning process, whether as a researcher, land manager or policy maker.

Both project and research supported a multifunctional landscape with an integrative approach and a holistic model, and the co-occurrence principle where landscape serves multiple demands.

Cultural landscape

Cultural landscape can be seen as the “combined works of nature and of man” (UNESCO, 2008). However, with the assertion that landscape is “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the

action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” the European Landscape Convention bridges both cultural and natural aspects of landscape, expanding to its social dimension. The Eucaland Project “European Culture expressed in Agricultural Landscapes” of the Culture Programme of the European Commission fostered co-operation between UNESCO and the Council of Europe in the area of agricultural landscape.

The vision of the Eucaland Project was for Europeans to recognise agricultural landscapes as a significant part of their cultural heritage. The project therefore investigated these landscapes, including the values and meaning they have for the people of Europe today. It aimed to describe European agricultural landscapes from past to present, in view of a common debate and classification. The final goal was to reach general recommendations on alternative ways to deal with future agricultural landscapes, more culturally and sustainably oriented, addressed not only to scientists and planners, but also to policy-makers and especially to the people of Europe (Pungetti and Kruse, 2010).

The Eucaland Project brought together 40 institutions from 27 countries with an interdisciplinary and intercultural vision for long-term co-operation on European agricultural landscapes. Among these, experts from thirteen countries have formed six interlinked and coordinated multi-disciplinary teams. Each team undertook research and drew conclusions on European agricultural landscape issues such as their description, history, classification, policy, planning and dissemination.

Agricultural landscapes are not just perceived in terms of farming and natural features, but also as a common heritage carrying social and cultural values. The characteristic components of the European agricultural landscapes have been identified, highlighting the cultural, social and psychological benefits for the well-being of citizens, and future trends. The development of many of the characteristic features of these landscapes, in addition, shows the historical passage of time. Their history, accordingly, has been outlined with the similarities and differences between the countries involved.

A first classification approach to agricultural landscapes, debated throughout Europe, finally reached a consensus. This classification moved on from the various existing European landscape classifications towards a new focus on agricultural landscape types, viewed as the product of history,

underlining general aspects and similarities between them at a European level.

Agricultural landscapes have also been regarded under the framework of international heritage policies, with the European Landscape Convention playing a central role. Moreover, different European view points, as well as economic, social and ecological trends, have been incorporated when considering the heritage of these landscapes. From this, recommendations were drawn up for use as guidelines for politicians, scientists and planners, aimed at making the wider population in Europe more aware of their past cultural heritage and hence better able to plan for their future landscape.

Finally, wider dissemination of the project to the public has been carried out via websites (www.eucalandproject.eu), a travelling exhibition, presentations, publications and other means (Pungetti, 2010). In this way the project has raised awareness of European people for their landscape as part of their heritage, including the values and meaning they have today.

Biocultural diversity

As Naveh pointed out, cultural landscape is the tangible meeting point between nature and mind and the conservation of its cultural assets has to be an integral part of holistic and dynamic landscape management. Moreover, he has outlined how landscapes are more than puzzles of mosaics in repeated patterns of ecosystems, since they retain a greater multidimensional organised landscape complexity than that of the monodimensional ecosystems complexity. “Our mixed natural-cultural, multidimensional and multifunctional landscapes serve as tangible bridges between nature and mind” (Naveh, 2011, p. 7).

Cultural landscapes, furthermore, can reflect a spiritual relationship to nature and often reflect traditional techniques of sustainable land use. They support biological diversity in many regions of the world, but above all support cultural diversity especially in Europe. The protection of our traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining our biocultural diversity, with its tangible and intangible values (Pungetti, 2011a).

Based on these principles, the 3S Initiative “Sacred Species and Sites” has been set up by CCLP, the Cambridge Centre for Landscape and People, under the umbrella of IUCN and in co-operation with WWF, with the goal to improve recognition of the spiritual values of species and sites connected with landscapes, cultures and traditions (Pungetti, 2011b).

A wider spectrum of experts from academia and international conservation organisations gathered together in Cambridge to demonstrate ways in which sacred species and sites contribute to landscape ecology and conservation biology. With other scholars, practitioners and spiritual leaders from around the world, they helped to provide new insights into biocultural diversity conservation.

Key conceptual topics were connected to case studies, highlighting issues from fundamental theory to practical applications. Sacred landscapes, sites, plants and animals from around the world were explored to demonstrate the links between traditional spiritual beliefs, practices and nature conservation. The group proposed further topics for the biocultural agenda, providing guidelines for future research and practice, and offering suggestions for improved integration of spiritual values into policy, planning and management. The research results published (Pungetti et al., 2012) showed special significance for biocultural diversity and multifunctional landscapes.

Another CCLP Initiative to support biocultural diversity is CO@ST “Natural and Cultural Heritage of Coasts and Islands”, under UNEP and IUCN. With the goal to preserve natural and cultural values of coast and island landscapes, it fosters both sustainable development and biocultural conservation.

The Esland Project is looking further and researching European island landscapes considering their historical and cultural heritage, their character and identity, and providing scenarios and tools for their future development. Islands indeed highlight the richness of global landscape diversity and are ideal for the application of natural and cultural approaches in landscape research (Vogiatzakis et al., 2008).

Human rights

Because of the strong interaction of the different landscape values, i.e. natural, cultural, social and spiritual, there are tensions and conflicts between the parties involved, e.g. between indigenous people, marginalised communities or other citizens. Scientists are therefore asking to respect landscape rights. This is the reason for the CCLP RtL Initiative “The Right to Landscape” under IFLA and Amnesty International, a novel approach for an international multidisciplinary academic discourse associated with landscape and human rights (www.cclp.group.cam.ac.uk).

RtL is based on the premise that landscape is full of meanings, and comprises an underpinning component for ensuring the well-being and dignity of people (Egoz et al, 2011). The aim is to collectively define the concept of “The Right to Landscape” and provide a body of knowledge that supports human rights.

The 60th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights that was celebrated in December 2008 has called for a reflection on ethical human dilemmas and to critically examine future ways of dealing with human rights in the context of the climate change crisis and others. In order to do so, it will be necessary to design holistic frameworks that capitalise on connections at different levels.

Landscape is therefore proposed as an umbrella concept, where it becomes possible to unite its multiple tangible elements with its intangible values, and in turn to generate alternative scenarios for constructing new approaches to land-use and human well-being. By expanding on the concept of human rights in the context of landscape as a container of both tangible and intangible values, it has been possible to produce a discourse that includes different realities.

Holistic landscape approach

To advance studies on the multifunctional aspect of landscape, a holistic approach is required. The different aspects of landscape, i.e. natural, cultural, analytical, political and interventional, should be addressed in all their dimensions. These have been comprehensively illustrated in previous research based on ecological landscape design and planning (Pungetti, 1999), and landscape dimensions have been considered also

in the structure of the 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

Navch (2011) asked us to realise that we are dealing with a sustainable world, which he defined as a “Total Human Ecosystem” by which we humans, together with all other organisms, are integrated with our total environment into an irreducible whole. He has then advocated a synthesis between nature and culture, which can be advanced with transdisciplinary landscape science.

Indeed landscape ecology has proposed, among others, several directions to study and preserve our common landscape and the humans who are shaping it, as a total ecosystem entity where all are united and responsible. On this line, the 8th World Congress of IALE, the International Association for Landscape Ecology, held in August 2011 in Beijing, China, addressed the importance of landscape ecology for a sustainable environment and culture. In addition, landscape ecology and its application in understanding cultural landscapes and the maintenance of indigenous knowledge were addressed.

In this context, a group of scientists presented their research in a Symposium of the Congress, with the aim of offering a perspective from the point of view of landscape ecology on biocultural diversity conservation and sacred landscape. The Symposium started from studies by participants on biocultural landscape and from the results of the 3S Initiatives on Sacred Species and Sites, expanding the concept to landscape ecology (Pungetti, 2011c).

From here, the IALE Biocultural Landscape Working Group, co-ordinated by CCLP, has been set up to offer a worldwide perspective on landscape ecology to support research on multifunctional landscapes and the conservation of biocultural landscapes. The latter are areas with biotic and cultural elements, connected to each other by a historical/ecological interaction on the territory (Pungetti, 2012). They are pillars for transdisciplinary landscape science, which serves as a bridge between nature and mind, tangible and intangible values.

Conclusion

As outlined at both the European Landscape Convention and the 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for its implementation, landscape enriches the quality of life of people and plays a key role in the ecological, cultural, social, and we add spiritual, realms. It therefore also constitutes a resource from which it is possible to develop a more sustainable future with the support of responsible organisations, public authorities and citizens, able to define the framework in which the European landscape function, quality and value can be secured.

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THE LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY PERSEPECTIVE

On natural and cultural landscapes

*TENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
'Multifunctional Landscapes'*

Gloria Pungetti

**Research Director
Cambridge Centre for Landscape and People
and Darwin College
University of Cambridge UK**

www.cclp.group.cam.ac.uk



FRAMEWORK

- Methodological approach
- Natural and cultural landscape and heritage
- Biocultural diversity
- Tangible vs intangible values of landscape
- Landscape ecology and biocultural landscape





PREREQUISITE



The interactions between

Are key elements to landscape research based on both ecological and cultural principles

The understanding of these interactions is an essential prerequisite for the healthy and sustainable management of our planet



BACKGROUND: THE HOLISTIC LANDSCAPE APPROACH for MFL

LANDSCAPE ASPECTS

LANDSCAPE DIMENSIONS

Natural

Ecology
Biodiversity
Environmental Sciences

Cultural

History
Philosophy
Psychology
Spirit & Arts

Analytical

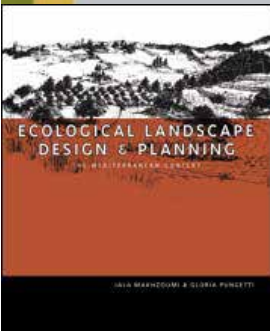
Classification
Description
Evaluation
GIS

Political

Legislation
Policy
Programming
Strategy

Interventional

Planning
Design
Management
Monitoring
Implementation



OUR NATURAL LANDSCAPE

A place under the current control of natural forces and free of the control of people for an extended period of time

Natural landscapes support **biodiversity**. They are intact when all living elements *are free to move and change*

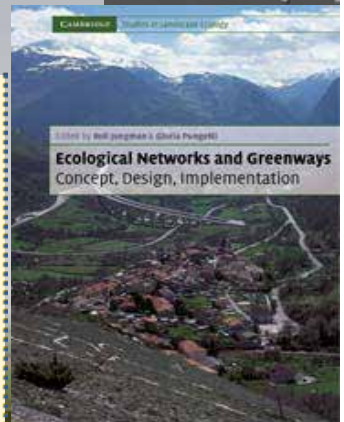
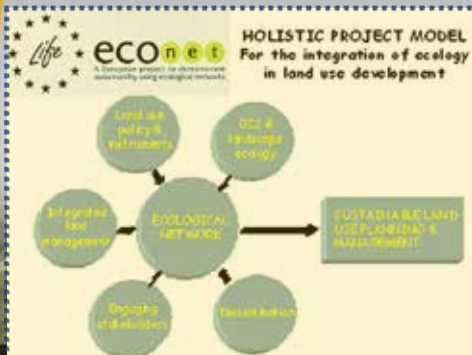
IALE Landscape Ecology Group



Examples to support biodiversity and connectivity: ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS AND GREENWAYS - EC Life Econet Project

Support MFL with:

- Integrative approach & holistic model
- Co-occurrence principle (Landscape serving multiple demands)



OUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

A landscape that represents the
“combined works of nature and of man”

UNESCO World Heritage & Cultural Landscape Category (1992)

OUR EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE

An area, as perceived by people, whose character is
the result of the action and interaction of natural
and/or human factors

European Landscape Convention (2000)



Examples of Cultural Landscape: The EC Eucaland Project CoE & UNESCO



Eucaland Project Partnership

- Coordinator
- Co-organisers
- Associated Partners
- Observers



PROJECT GOAL: To consider the European Agricultural Landscapes as part of our cultural heritage, including the values and meaning they have for the people of Europe today

RESULTS: Raised awareness of European people for their landscape as part of their heritage

TOPICS: Landscape description, history, classification, policy and planning of our European Agricultural Landscapes



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIODIVERSITY and BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY

As Naveh pointed out, “cultural landscape is the tangible meeting point between nature and mind”, and the conservation of its cultural assets has to be an integral part of holistic and dynamic landscape management

Cultural landscapes can carry a spiritual relation to nature and often reflect traditional techniques of sustainable land use.

They supports **biological diversity** in many regions of the world, but above all support **cultural diversity** especially in Europe



The protection of our traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining our biocultural diversity

TRANSDISCIPLINARY LANDSCAPE SCIENCE

Naveh has left us with a call: “We have to realize that we are dealing with a sustainable world of our **Total Human Ecosystem** by which we humans, together with all other organisms, are integrated with our total environment into an irreducible whole”.

He has advocated a true synthesis between **nature & culture**.

This synthesis can be advanced with **transdisciplinary landscape science** which serves as a bridge between nature & mind, bio-ecological processes & cognitive-perceptual dimensions, **tangible and intangible values**.

BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY Landscape Ecology Perspective



TANGIBLE VALUES:

Tangible values in landscape ecology have been extensively studied, analysed, designed and managed

The need to preserve our natural heritage, endangered species and non-renewable natural resources has led governments to set up strategies for biodiversity and nature conservation, based also on landscape ecology principles



BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY Landscape Ecology Perspective



INTANGIBLE VALUES:

Cultural and spiritual heritage, language diversity and traditional knowledge are increasingly valued in international programmes related to biodiversity, nature conservation and landscape ecology

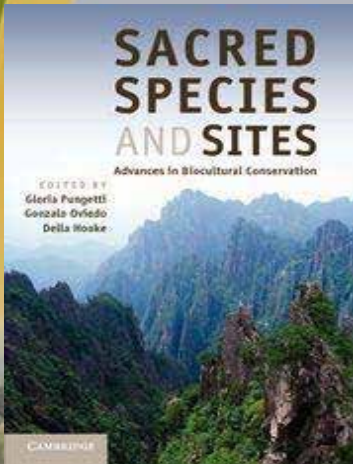
These intangible values are supported by the *Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)*



3S INITIATIVE

SACRED SPECIES AND SITES

CCLP Biocultural diversity studies
IUCN-WWF



GOAL

- Improve recognition of the spiritual values of species and sites connected with landscapes, cultures and traditions

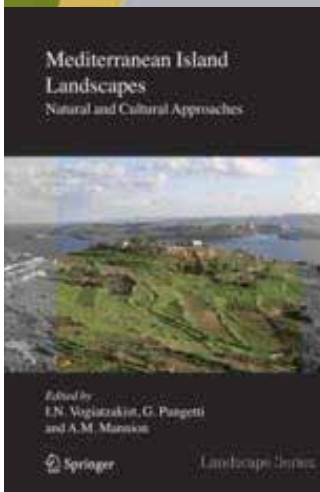
RESULTS

- Demonstrated ways in which sacred species and sites contribute to landscape ecology and conservation biology
- Had special significance for landscape ecological studies, biocultural diversity and MFL

CO@ST INITIATIVE

Natural & Cultural Heritage of Coasts & Islands

CCLP Biocultural diversity studies
UNEP-IUCN



- GOAL:** To preserve natural and cultural values of coast & island landscapes, fostering both sustainable development and biocultural conservation

The Esland Project

Research development on European island landscapes considering their historical & cultural heritage; their character & identity; and providing scenarios & tools for their future development

EVENT: September 2012 Asinara Conference, Porto Torres, Sardinia, Italy
CALL: Papers on European Island Landscape and Cultural Heritage
OUTCOME: Publication

Experts/Governments can contact:
cclp@hermes.cam.ac.uk



CULTURAL CONFLICTS

Because of the strong interaction of the many landscape values -natural, cultural, spiritual- there are conflicts among the parties

e.g. between indigenous peoples or the marginalised and other citizens



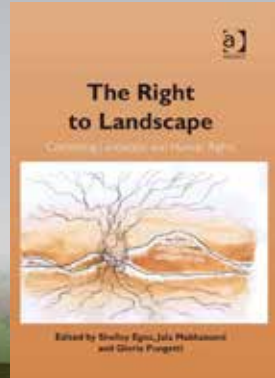
THE RIGHT TO LANDSCAPE

IFLFA & Amnesty International

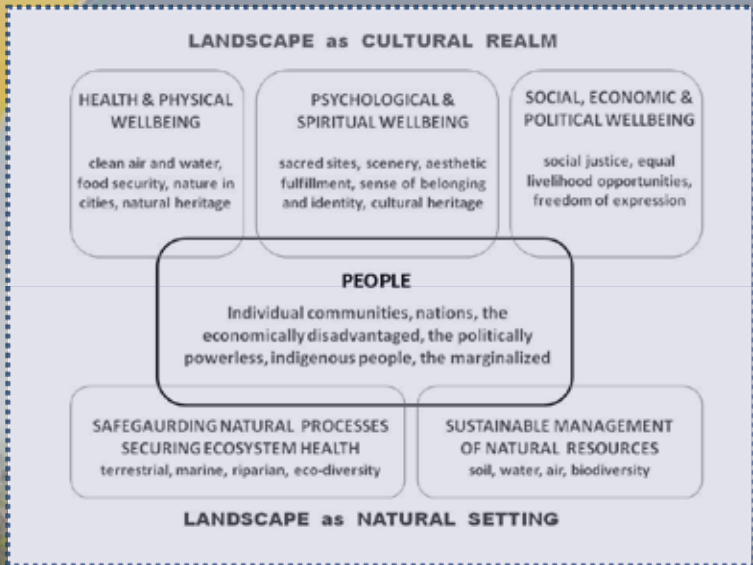
**Scientists are asking to respect
The Right to Landscape - RtL**

RtL is based on the premise that *Landscape* is full of meanings, and comprises an underpinning component for ensuring well-being and dignity of people

The **aim** is to collectively define the concept of *The Right to Landscape* and provide a body of knowledge that supports **human rights**



LANDSCAPE & PEOPLE



With Mahzoumi and Egoz

CONCLUSIONS

BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY

comprises the diversity of life manifested in biology & ecology, cultures, languages and spiritual beliefs

interrelated within a 'complex socio-ecological adaptive system'

socio-ecological


biology & ecology

culture & languages

diversity of life

spiritual beliefs

adaptive system



A way forward: Biocultural Landscape

MY BIOCULTURAL LANDSCAPE

My biocultural landscapes are areas with biotic and cultural elements, connected each other by an historical/ecological interaction on the territory

They form holistic systems which include diverse elements such as land tenure, land use patterns, production systems, cultural identity, spiritual dimension and genius loci among others



BIOCULTURAL LANDSCAPE WORKING GROUP *IALE*

- GOALS: To offer a worldwide perspective from landscape ecology on the conservation of biocultural landscape
- To support research on multifunctional landscapes

EVENT: September 2013 IALE EUROPE, Manchester, UK
CALL: Papers for BCL Symposium & Publication

**IALE MEMBERS can contact
WG Coordinator:**

cclp@hermes.cam.ac.uk



FOR A NEW BIOCULTURAL LANDSCAPE APPROACH

Per se or in relation to biocultural diversity, Biocultural Landscape offers new synergies and knowledge, useful

- to advance sustainable landscape conservation and development, and
- to provide an integrated perspective for a holistic approach in landscape ecology and multifunctional landscape studies

The protection, conservation and restoration of these landscapes are indispensable for sustainable future development and for passing their intrinsic intangible values and heritage to future generations





**OBRIGADO
THANK YOU**

www.cclp.group.cam.ac.uk



L'expérience de San Miniano, Italie

Mme Cristiana STORELLI

Architecte, Atelier international de Bellinzona, Suisse



LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE



PAYSAGES MULTIFONCTIONNELS

Evora, Portugal, 20-21 octobre 2011



EXPERIENCE S.MINIATO

Christiana Storelli architecte - atelier international pour le paysage Bellinzona

cristorelli@hotmail.com

■ INTRODUCTION

EXPERIENCE POURQUOI ?

Toute théorie est bien, utile, mais autant important est le passage vers la réalisation et l'application de documents (la CEP) et de principes. L'expérience est un moyen de faire ce passage.

Expérience ... signifie alors essayer, oser, se lancer sur ... quelque chose, dans le territoire, se mêler dans la population ...

Expérience est sortir du bureau, aller à la recherche de tout objet utile ... de plus d'informations ...

Expérience demande de se confronter, échanger des résultats et vérifier...

Expérience est aussi inventer

Expérience ... essayer de rejoindre les objectifs des documents auxquels on se réfère.

... et nous avons fait cette expérience, sur place, dans une ville qui s'était mise à notre disposition.

S.Miniato pleine de ressources naturelles et culturelles et autant de problèmes

Ville intrigante par ses caractéristiques, sa topographie et sa situation géographique ...

... territoire qui présente toutes les données de paysage multifonctionnel.

■ L'EXPERIENCE S.MINIATO

Elle a eu lieu le mois de février 2011 pendant deux semaines, dans S.Miniato, 30'000 habitants, ville historique située entre Pisa et Florence sur le parcours d'une voie historique.

S.MINIATO COMME LIEU-LABORATOIRE

Les organisateurs: l'école supérieure de Pisa, la commune, le laboratoire du paysage de Pisa, des Associations thématiques, le ministère de la culture de Pisa.

Il s'agissait d'un cours d'ajournement destiné aux professionnels et fonctionnaires publiques

Le sujet : développement de la ville par la recherche d'un rapport fonctionnel entre le centre et le périurbain

Le programme: deux phases dont la **première** destinée à l'information et à l'analyse, la **deuxième** au projet.

Les participants: les rapporteurs, les étudiants inscrits au cours (étudiants en architecture, agronomie, jurisprudence), les experts, les représentants de la ville (techniciens et administrateurs), la population locale et des intéressés de la région.

LE DEROULEMENT DES COURS

● LA PREMIERE PHASE

L'INFORMATION

Cette phase, suivie par une première visite de la ville et ses environs, s'est achevée par une assemblée populaire prévue par l'organisation. L'assemblée a vu la participation active d'un grand nombre de citoyens/ennes. Toutes les remarques, les plaintes, les sollicitations proposés ont été pris en conte, après discussion et débat général. Les étudiants, les rapporteurs ainsi que toute personne intéressée ont pris acte de la richesse des arguments, qui seront repris dans la deuxième phase.



● LA DEUXIEME PHASE

Une contribution pas comme les autres: rapport sur

"méthode et créativité dans le projet paysage"



LA METHODE

- La participation : de l'information transparente, correcte et compréhensible, la consultation et la prise en conte, la sensibilisation, la formation
- L'analyse pour faire sortir les thèmes sur lesquels travailler
- La synthèse pour signaler les éléments considérés comme utiles
- Les critères : impliquer des personnages représentatifs, trouver des rapports et des relations, recourir à la libre expression, l'immersion dans le territoire, travailler avec les cartes, rencontre avec la population locale.
- L'évaluation

LA PARTICIPATION

la participation a été menée par l'appel à tous de s'exprimer librement et d'oser faire des propositions sans contraintes

DES MOTS CLES qui facilitent la participation

informer observer
s'informer
 former
aller sur place imaginer

 faire des critiques
rêver
 respecter
écouter/être à l'écoute



Les mots employés s'entendent aller – retour

LA CREATIVITE

La créativité peut survenir dans chaque étape de la recherche

Comme pendant un **voyage** à travers le territoire ...

L'idée de voyage aide à la fantaisie

...avec tout moyen...

...capable de mémoriser...

...imaginer ...



...préparer une idée de projet ...

... et transmettre.

**DES EXEMPLES
DE L'ANALYSE A LA CREATION**

Suite à l'interpellation de personnages à s'exprimer sur leur perception du paysage

La multitude des perceptions

Le paysage du *photographe*

L'INSTANT



Le paysage de l'*architecte*

LE CHAOS



Le paysage du *paysan*

LE REVE



Le paysage du *consommateur*

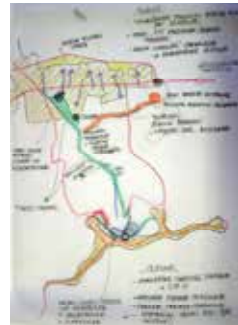
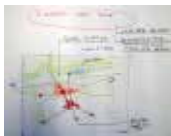
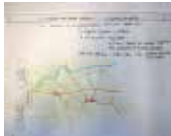
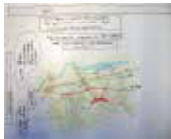
LE DILEMME



LE PROJET Résultat d'un travail collectif à la fin du cours
DEBUT DE PLAN PAYSAGE

- Signaler les points forts
- Prise en compte des informations
- Signaler les relations
- Des considérations

Travailler avec les cartes



Travailler sur les cartes

... et ...





... avoir des visions



CONSEQUENCES RESULTATS EFFETS

L'expérience S.Miniato a été une application de la CEP (art.2. et 6.)

Le cours s'est achevé avec les documents "début de plan de paysager" sur lesquels il est possible une factive continuation.

- La ville a bougé, avec ses citoyens, ses techniciens et ses administrateurs, les experts et les étudiants
- La ville a pu s'exprimer en public
- Le résultat a été une activité partagée et collective
- Les travaux ont abouti à un début de plan paysager
- Les organisateurs ont pu saisir la volonté de la part de l'administration de développer les résultats du cours
- La population nous a reconnu dans la vie quotidienne, nous a fait confiance, et s'attend à une continuation de l'engagement.

S.Miniato a été une expérience de participation



■ RAISONS D'UNE REUSSITE

- La dimension territoriale et démographique
- La définition et la lecture du territoire
- L'existence de plans, documents, d'études qui ont facilité la tâche
- Des problèmes s'étaient évidenciés de la part de la communauté
- Les sujets évidenciés que l'on a pu constater et vérifier sur place: *différence entre la partie haute-centre historique et la partie du bas, l'accès problématique au centre, la mobilité, l'abandon du centre, les liaisons avec les centres régionaux, le sentiment de la population du haut par rapport à celle du bas*
- Le travail partagé

LA DECOUVERTE ET
L'IDENTIFICATION DU
PATRIMOINE



LA VILLE ET SON TERRITOIRE



LA CULTURE



LE TERROIR



■ DES CONCLUSIONS



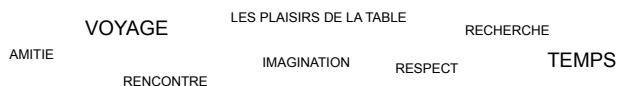
○ DEFI ET VERIFICATION

Chaque intervention que l'on conduit avec la population dans un territoire déterminé devient un défi:

- *pour vérifier si les documents auxquels on fait allusion sont applicables, pourquoi et comment
- *pour continuer à développer le projet paysage en cherchant des solutions compatibles et équilibrées
- *pour saisir l'utilité de tels exercices

De l'expérience S.Miniato j'ai tiré quelques remarques, des impressions, des considérations qui donnent ma valuation personnelle de sa réussite.

Tout peut être résumé de façon symbolique dans des mots capables d'illustrer non seulement la centralité attribué par la CEP aux êtres humains mais aussi des actions qui ont soutenu et inspiré leur participation active et responsable. Dans ces mots se cache la réussite de **l'expérience S.Miniato**.



amitié partager, se respecter, se solidariser ...



plaisirs de la table



le voyage



la rencontre



temps/espace



The Vital Landscape Project: Activities in the Slovenian Pilot Project area Ljubljansko barje

Mrs Urska KRANJC and Mrs Ana CERK

Landscape Architects, Luz, Slovenia

The Vital Landscape Project is a part of the Central Europe programme, financed largely by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). In the project, 8 partners from 7 Central European countries are working together with a common intention to promote and enable a sustainable development of cultural landscapes in Central and Eastern Europe. The project aims to contribute to preserving the quality, diversity and beauty of cultural landscapes as a potential for their future development by introducing cross-sectoral regional strategies and new technologies for visualising landscape changes.

The project (March 2010-March 2012), consists of 5 Work Packages, dealing with project management and co-ordination, communication and knowledge management, innovative visualisation and participation, exemplary pilot projects in each of the participating countries, education and exchange of know-how. In the course of the project, innovative tools and methods, such as regional development scenarios, modern moderation techniques and advanced visualisation tools to demonstrate landscape changes will be developed. The tools and methods will be tested in pilot projects, supervised and evaluated by a transnational working group. The results of the project will be disseminated and developed in relation to education programmes of participant countries.

The Slovenian Project Partner LUZ, d.d., has selected the Ljubljansko barje as a pilot project area. The Ljubljansko barje is one of the most exceptional Slovenian landscapes and a landscape park in the immediate proximity of the national capital city Ljubljana. The Ljubljansko barje as it is, with its dense structure of fields, articulated by drainage channels, is literally a man-made landscape. A landscape, formed after the drying of a lake that covered the Ljubljana basin in the distant past, about 6000 years ago. The Ljubljansko barje contains some very important prehistoric archaeological findings that are the reason why it was listed as one of UNESCO world heritage sites in the summer this year. It is also a place

of some precious natural species, most typically birds, butterflies and dragonflies. For its natural treasures, the area is also recognised as an area of Natura 2000. The Ljubljansko barje is nowadays strongly threatened by monocultures, intensive agriculture and urbanisation; however, some of its development potentials are nevertheless apparent.

In the summer, an extended project workgroup was formed to establish the project “Ljubljansko barje – My inspiration” and to explore the possibilities to develop new, environmentally friendly creative activities and products that originate from the Ljubljansko barje. The key challenge of the project was to add a very important but usually forgotten aspect of the local inhabitants, who have lived and worked together with the lush nature for hundreds of years and who still constantly contribute to the Ljubljansko barje landscape park identity. The project “Ljubljansko barje – My inspiration” brought together local stakeholders, the representatives who practise old, almost forgotten crafts and work with the landscape daily to produce materials, derived from the landscape. The craftsmen involved were working together with children, students and young supervisors to pursue three goals: to exchange knowledge between generations, to explore ways of up-grading old traditional crafts and to make a short promotional film about local production that supports identity and value of the landscape. Besides the film, the project outcomes were ideas on development of innovative products, created in partnerships of local stakeholders and designers that would form a platform of a marketing brand, tagging the Ljubljansko barje as a precious cultural landscape worth preserving and living in. The films were made by children, accompanied by a professional film maker. The official promotional film and information about other activities are downloadable at a working website www.visitbarje.si.



VITAL LANDSCAPES

Sustainable development of landscapes in Central Europe using innovative participation and visualisation techniques

10th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Evora, Portugal, 20-21 October 2011



- Preserving the quality, diversity and beauty of cultural landscapes as a potential for their future development by introducing cross-sectoral regional strategies and new technologies for visualizing landscape changes
- 5 work packages:
 - WP1: Project management and coordination
 - WP2: Communication / knowledge management
 - WP3: Innovative visualisation and participation
 - WP4: Realisation of exemplary pilot projects
 - WP5: Education and exchange of know-how
- April 2010 – April 2013

8 Project Partners from 7 Central European countries

- PP1 Land Company Saxony Anhalt/Germany
- PP2 Heritage Association of Saxony Anhalt/Germany
- PP3 University of Applied Life Science Vienna/Austria
- PP4 Institute of Geography of Slovak Academy of Science
- PP5 University of South Bohemia/Czech Republic
- PP6 Corvinus University Budapest/Hungary
- PP7 Agriculture University Cracow/Poland
- PP8 Ljubljana Urban Institute/Slovenia

PP8 Ljubljana Urban Institute/Slovenia

- Screening of relevant national/regional policies with special regard to the principles of European Landscape Convention and its implementation
- Production of short demo films about the value of cultural landscapes and to promote life opportunities in specific landscape areas
- Pilot project in Natura 2000 area focussing on the connection between nature/heritage and economic development.









ZEL za KOPEL

“No, naša, to zbiranje nič, tudi ti danj’ nisi!”

Učiteljica in učenci iz OŠ Šiška, ki so se udeležili projekta ZEL za KOPEL. Na sliki so vidni učenci, ki se ukvarjajo s projektom. V ozadju je vidna zelena rastlina, ki je del projekta.

Projekt ZEL za KOPEL je namenjen izobraževanju učencev o okolju in naravnih virih. Učenci se učijo, kako ravnati z odpadki in kako varovati okolje. Projekt je del večjega programa, ki vključuje tudi druge šole in učence.

Projekt ZEL za KOPEL je financiran s strani Evropske unije in Ministrstva za okolje, prostor in energijo Republike Slovenije.





We are all part of our landscape and its development.

Vitalize your landscape!

Thank you for your attention.

An opportunity for the future

Mrs Margarita ORTEGA

Architect, Member of the Jury Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Former representative of Spain at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Spain

Some comments in order to summarise the main ideas emerging from the three Workshop presentations but from the presentations at the previous sessions as well. And for contributing to the final conclusions.

All of them concerning the social and economic dimension of the landscape but emphasising its potential for development, as the subtitle stated.

The comments are organised in these five groups as follows.

Effects and answers to the current and international crisis

- We suffer from common economic restrictions and common challenges to cope with them, as rural abandon, marginalisation in many territories, lack of activities or loss of market regulations;
- some areas appear even more vulnerable than others, especially remote rural areas;
- it requires common answers but it must be differentiated according to the “placed based approach”. Accordingly we need shared experiences and an effective dissemination of good practices;
- it is necessary to avoid the temptation of the simplification and the isolated answers. To avoid isolated policies is more important than ever (governance principle).

Favourable and solid common bases in the Council of Europe

- Especially in the European Landscape Convention and its Guidelines, that it provides an operative interpretation of social and economic dimension of the landscapes;
- the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe criterion recognising both dimensions, as it has been seen in the result of this second Award;

- these conceptual and legal bases, both theoretical and practical, established by the European Landscape Convention, and the interpretation of the guidelines must be materialised in order to reinforce their role and possibilities.

Multifunctional landscapes need to consider multi-functional territories

According to this principle, many participants stated that it would be necessary:

- to reinforce and go deeper into these issues;
- to take into account the complexity that this multifunctional condition implies. Especially: to be able to manage the complementarities between all the diverse dimensions of the landscape: cultural, ecological, environmental, social and economic. In synthesis, to develop the territorial dimension of the landscape in an overall and integrated way, applied to the entire territory; to avoid the loss of energy. Landscape policies and its measures protection, management and planning could provide an excellent contribution against the climate change; to identify and to manage the “environmental services” provided by landscapes; and to focus on a real and visible contribution of the landscape to the everyday life, from of point of view of both individual and social perspective.

Social and economic dimension of the landscape are crucial

These two conditions, and interrelated dimensions, are part of the comprehensive way that the landscape must be understood, especially in relation with the quality of the surroundings, where the population lives, as a precondition for individual and social well-being and for sustainable development, as well as a resource conducive to the economic activity.

To reinforce it, the recognition of landscape implies rights and responsibilities of all institutions and citizens of Europe towards their physical but also social and economic surroundings.

Nowadays it is crucial, even more with the crisis, for landscape protection, management and planning to provide more economic attraction, better conditions of life (friendly environment for living and business), and patterns for new activities and generating employment.

As the main topic of the session, many ideas were suggested:

- social and economic are different concepts – as it could be seen between the ecological and environmental ones. Research on this approach would be very useful;
- landscape emerges clearly as an important local resource. So landscape appears as a tool to discover and to reinforce the identity factors and the necessary sense of ownership. But also in order to create better conditions and opportunities for a more attractive environment for the quality of life in urban and rural areas and for business as well;
- in this sense, the expression of “creative landscape” was mentioned to generate new initiatives for the required measures of restoration, remedy, and to look for new patterns for the current activities and uses;
- it would be necessary to include landscape values as part of the economic and social values already identified;
- accordingly, it would be necessary to incorporate these differentiated economic and social values to the “landscape quality objectives” that the European Landscape Convention establishes.

An opportunity for the future

The favourable context, and their documents, as a result of the territorial development approach on the Council of Europe and the European Union must be used:

- landscape is part of the territorial potential or territorial capital in order to contribute to the sustainable territorial development. In this sense landscapes are included in the Council of Europe Guiding Principles of the CEMAT, and in the Territorial Agenda of the European Union. From this point of view, the landscape is an asset that could play a double role: as part of the territorial potentials in order to assess and to define the different territorial patterns. But also as a territorial priority, as an instrument for the managing and connecting ecological, landscape and cultural values of regions. Landscape would be important for the

intervention on the territory (diagnosis, restoration, remedy and give patterns for use). Operative recommendations must be useful in order to reinforce the role of the social and economic landscape dimension in the territorial strategies;

- the role of landscape as part of a new culture of the territory: this idea stated that “a territory well managed is an economic asset”;
- three levels are crucial for improving the social and economic dimension of landscape: local level and sectoral policies, especially agriculture, rural and urban policies. Operative recommendations for including this dimension are necessary;
- but also in the territorial cooperation, as a tool for improving territorial cohesion, incorporated to the social and economic cohesion in the Lisbon Treaty. Landscape would be part of the territorial projects, both in transnational and border areas according also with the objectives of the European Landscape Convention.

Politiques paysagères, politiques de réponse à la crise

M. Patrice COLLIGNON

Directeur de l'Association internationale Ruralité - Environnement - Développement (RED), Belgique

Il est difficile d'aborder le binôme paysage et économie sans évoquer le contexte difficile que traversent les Etats européens depuis plusieurs années. La crise pèse lourdement sur les Etats, les régions, les collectivités locales et les prochains mois ne laissent pas présager d'éclaircies dans ce contexte financier et sociétal extrêmement sévère. Les préoccupations paysagères ne peuvent faire abstraction de ces difficultés.

Au vu des contributions riches et variées de l'atelier consacré au thème « Economie et paysage », un message central me paraît être que les politiques paysagères ne sont pas des politiques de luxe mais qu'au contraire, elles sont bien des politiques qui contribuent à apporter des éléments de réponse à la crise. Dans ce contexte, la Convention européenne du paysage apparaît bien comme un document d'accompagnement pour les Etats et les régions. C'est une chose que nous devons affirmer, et réaffirmer, car les prochaines années verront des choix budgétaires particulièrement difficiles. Une approche transversale des différents exposés permet d'en structurer les arguments en trois parties.

Le paysage comme catalyseur de plus-values sociales

L'expérience montre que de nombreuses démarches de dynamique et de participation locales trouvent leur origine autour d'une interpellation portant sur le paysage. La question paysagère devient créatrice de mobilisation participative, mais aussi, du fait de sa dimension holistique, débouche souvent sur une vraie démarche prospective et stratégique sur le futur développement du territoire. Cette interrelation entre la mobilisation sociale autour de projets paysagers et l'émergence de projets de développement territorial fait du paysage un catalyseur des plus-values sociales.

Autre élément important : le paysage ne peut être appréhendé, par nature, qu'à travers des schémas intercommunaux. Or, en zones rurales notamment, l'intercommunalité est le passage obligé pour le maintien de services

à la population ou pour une dynamique économique structurée sur un territoire. Ce passage nécessaire par l'intercommunalité est évidemment un élément favorable pour de nouvelles dynamiques territoriales.

Plusieurs exemples, au cours de ces 10^e Ateliers du paysage, ont illustré le potentiel d'animation locale éveillé par l'attention portée au paysage. Pour ces nombreux espaces, le paysage peut être reconnu comme source d'innovations sociales, permettant d'engager un dialogue large avec les habitants, au-delà des acteurs habituellement engagés dans les politiques de développement. Dans ce sens, le paysage apparaît bien comme contributif aux objectifs de la prochaine programmation européenne 2014-2020, dans lesquels tant l'innovation que l'inclusion sociale sont des mots-clés essentiels.

Le paysage source de plus-values économiques

Source d'innovation sociale, le paysage est aussi source de plus-value économique, au bénéfice des acteurs locaux. La qualité du paysage dans lequel s'insère l'activité, est en effet souvent récupérée comme argument de vente connexe pour toute une série de produits exploitant l'image, voire une marque territoriale.

Le vin en est assurément un exemple, mais la plupart des productions agricoles de terroir valorise la qualité de leur paysage, ou son imaginaire, à travers leur promotion, leur étiquetage. Cette plus-value sur les produits territoriaux, si elle est importante et indiscutable, reste néanmoins difficile à chiffrer.

L'usage du paysage comme porteur d'une valeur d'accompagnement des produits du territoire, contribue à la justification des aides financières au maintien, à la gestion ou à la restauration des paysages.

Mais il est aussi possible de mettre en valeur de nombreuses chaînes d'interactions qui relient qualité paysagère aux activités économiques.

Paysage diversifié – biodiversité – insectes pollinisateurs – productions fruitières et de miel : voilà un exemple de lien indirect entre paysage de qualité et retombées économiques. Cette même approche peut être développée avec le secteur de la chasse, dont on sait qu'elle représente un chiffre d'affaires important et qu'elle apporte une dynamique locale forte dans de nombreux territoires.

On pourrait avoir un constat similaire entre l'émergence d'agriculture raisonnée ou biologique inscrites dans un courant d'intérêt paysager.

Le paysage, produit et secteur économique

Mais le paysage peut aussi devenir, sous certains aspects, un produit, un secteur économique.

En soi, le paysage est déjà un secteur économique. Nombreux sont les professionnels du paysage, nombreux sont les investissements en faveur du paysage. Il y a là des montants qu'il serait opportun de mieux évaluer et d'afficher davantage, que ce soit en termes d'emplois et ou de PIB. Et le paysage est parfois en lui-même un produit touristique, dont l'accès et l'agrément peuvent être soumis à péage, mais on sait que sur ce point, la captation de cette recette est assez difficile. Les exposés de cet Atelier ont suscité un large débat sur la valorisation du paysage en tant que bien public. C'est évidemment une question clé. Le projet politique de soutien à l'agriculture en faveur du paysage en Suisse en a été une bonne illustration.

Les aides aux agriculteurs en contrepartie d'actions en faveur du paysage traduisent d'une certaine manière la reconnaissance d'une valeur socio-économique de ce paysage. Mais la mise en œuvre de ces aides apparaît bien comme un défi, surtout si l'on recherche des modalités d'application à la fois simples, compréhensibles et cohérentes avec des objectifs paysagers définis.

A la mi-octobre 2011, la Commission européenne a fait connaître sa proposition de règlement de la PAC pour la période de programmation 2014-2020. On y trouve notamment un élément important et nouveau : l'affectation de 30 % du premier pilier de la PAC à des mesures de verdissement de cette politique. Cela représente environ 90 milliards d'euros qui seraient consacrés à trois mesures qui ont un impact fort sur le paysage rural : la diversification des cultures, le maintien des prairies permanentes et l'entretien de surfaces d'intérêt écologique, telles que des terres mises en jachère, des terrasses, des particularités topographiques, des bandes tampons et des surfaces boisées. Il y a là un enjeu fort à soutenir cette proposition initiale de la Commission au regard de son impact potentiel sur la qualité des paysages. Il s'agit de plus d'aides issues du premier pilier de la PAC, et à ce titre, utilisables sans cofinancement national, et donc entièrement consommées.

Une autre piste intéressante dans cette proposition communautaire figure dans le deuxième pilier, où il est question de soutiens à des études et des investissements liés à la restauration des paysages ruraux.

Il y a là un véritable gisement de moyens financiers en faveur du paysage : c'est aussi un défi lancé aux amis des paysages pour qu'ils s'investissent dans l'élaboration d'un cadre de mise en œuvre conjuguant efficacité et facilité d'application et de contrôle. La simplification de la démarche par rapport aux bénéficiaires finaux est en effet une difficulté majeure. Des mesures similaires sont déjà ouvertes aujourd'hui, mais elles sont insuffisamment activées par les agriculteurs à cause de leur complexité. Transformer des objectifs paysagers en des mesures facilement applicables, facilement mesurables et compréhensibles pour le public et les acteurs locaux : un vrai défi.

On perçoit bien qu'à travers les politiques nouvelles, il y a une écoute croissante de nos responsables politiques par rapport à la question paysagère, dans les Etats membres comme non membres de l'Union européenne. Mais ils rencontrent tous cette même difficulté de l'application sur le terrain. Une démarche territoriale participative est sans doute une voie à privilégier pour donner un cadre de référence à l'application de mesures paysagères.

Deux questions restées ouvertes

Deux questions n'ont pas trouvé de réponse affirmée dans les débats de cet Atelier sur la valorisation du paysage en tant que bien public.

La première est celle de l'équilibre à trouver entre la socialisation du coût d'une offre paysagère de qualité et la privatisation des profits qui en découle. Un paysage de qualité implique en général un investissement public, alors que les retombées économiques de son attractivité bénéficient pour l'essentiel aux acteurs privés. Où mettre le curseur ? C'est un véritable choix politique, propre à chaque gouvernement.

Dans une vision électoraliste ou dans un souci d'adéquation entre les politiques menées et les expressions citoyennes, il serait intéressant de connaître la priorité que donnent les citoyens à la qualité de leur paysage dans un contexte de crise aiguë. Le paysage est-il en période de crise une valeur refuge car intégrateur de réponses locales à la mondialisation ? Ou bien la

question paysagère devient-elle secondaire par rapport à des préoccupations autrement plus matérielles ?

La seconde question est celle de l'attribution d'une valeur économique chiffrée au paysage ou à ses composantes. Il y a certes une valeur reconnue, sociale et économique, aux éléments paysagers. Cela se traduit concrètement d'ailleurs lorsqu'il est question de réparation à des atteintes paysagères. Mais il y a une certaine réticence à quantifier cette valeur. Ce n'est évidemment pas la position des économistes qui se sont exprimés.

Il semble que deux positions se sont néanmoins dégagées des échanges. La première est une approbation pour une reconnaissance d'une valeur chiffrée du paysage lorsqu'il s'agit de procédure de réparation. La seconde est une position négative quant à la fixation de prix, de type barémique, pour des éléments paysagers qui les mettraient sur le marché en tant que biens : non à cette mise sur le marché qui ouvrirait in fine le droit à des permis de dégradation du paysage.

Trois parties structurent ce rapport : le paysage y est successivement évoqué comme catalyseur de plus-values sociales, comme source de plus-values économiques et en tant que produit économique. Une conclusion s'impose en écho aux éléments d'introduction : les politiques paysagères font bien partie du faisceau des politiques de réponse à la crise.

WORKSHOP 4 / ATELIER 4

Landscape governance, landscape as a common good and a collective interest

*La gouvernance du paysage, le paysage comme
bien commun et d'intérêt collectif*

Chairs

Alda NIKODEMUSA

*Head of Division, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of
Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia*

Nessa ROCHE

*Officer, Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section,
Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland*

Landscape governance

Mrs Alda NIKODEMUSA

Head of Division, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia

Landscape governance is being performed in a different way in various countries. As we all are aware, this process/measure obviously is not precisely prescribed by the European Landscape Convention. The Convention certainly should be implemented according to the national administrative procedures and legislation.

I have noticed that still some opinions exist that there is no particular need for the landscape planning and guidance for its management since landscapes develop ‘themselves’. At the same time it has been evidently proved by scientists, practitioners and quite often recognised also by the general public and citizens that not always occurring changes in the landscape are these that we would like to have taking place.

As it has been already underlined, landscapes are our common – European, national, regional, local and personal asset. In order to safeguard and sustainably plan this asset, I believe, the governance plays a key role. It is a measure in we can approach the goal that the desirable dimensions of the multifunctional landscapes – we are broadly and thoroughly discussing these two days – become fulfilled.

First of all I would like to thank you for inviting me to participate at this European Landscape Convention Meeting that is a kind of anniversary one and co-chair this particular session. I will use the opportunity to say a few words concerning some landscape considerations in my own country, Latvia, but certainly in a geographically wider context.

Generally speaking, out of all the various biodiversity levels, like species, habitats, genes and landscape diversity level, awareness so far on the landscape diversity aspects has been considered to a lesser extent. At the same time it should be recognised that in many cases it is precisely the landscape diversity that plays the most important role for other biodiversity components, especially – diversity of species.

Now, I believe, in Europe the time has ripened to turn towards conservation of landscape diversity not only by preservation of its cultural and historical dimension, highly aesthetic values, traditional landscapes but also to preserve our landscape diversity as a precondition and a basis for the maintenance of biological and environmental diversity.

In Latvia there have been a couple of efforts carried out to balance various aspects of landscape perception by applying landscape ecological planning. In two large protected nature areas – Northvidzeme Biosphere Reserve and Razna National Park – forming approximately 8% of the country's total terrestrial area, landscape ecological plans have recently been developed. The landscape ecological planning method ensured opportunity and encouraged co-ordination and the fine-tuning of various opinions on territorial development posed by different scientists, like landscape experts, biologists and also stakeholders. The experience gained demonstrated that it is possible to find common solutions for securing the landscape values. At the same time it also became clear that the biggest challenge still exists – how to integrate the outcomes of the landscape ecological planning into environmental and spatial planning policies of the country and also into European Union biodiversity policy that has to be observed by the European Union member States.

I do hope that the Evora Meeting and the current Workshop will cover not only various landscape assessment and planning aspects, which of course are very important, but will also contribute to the further integration of the landscape protection idea into environmental and spatial planning policies.

A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland

Mrs Nessa ROCHE

*Officer, Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section, Department
of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland*



A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland

STRATEGY ISSUES PAPER FOR CONSULTATION

Presentation to the ELC workshops, Evora, Portugal 21 10 2011

Dr Nessa Roche

Architectural Conservation Advisor
Co-ordinator, National Landscape Strategy

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Ireland

1

Political Context

- The Government of 2007-2011 promised to deliver a National Landscape Strategy
- Political recognition that sustainability is central to economic renewal: "The success of our economy is intimately related to how well we manage our environment." *Building Ireland's Smart Economy* [Government of Ireland 2008]
- Since elections this year the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht has taken responsibility for developing the Strategy



Policy Context

- Planning & Development Acts 2000-2010
- Draft Landscape and Landscape Assessment Guidelines for planning authorities issued in 2000 but never finalised
- National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020
- National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012
- Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015



Integration of landscape into Irish law and practice

European Landscape Convention Article 1

- Enshrined in Irish Law in the Planning and Development Amendment Act 2010
- Planning authorities (local government) are now required to set objectives for landscape in development plans in accordance with Government policy on landscape



What is the aim of the National Landscape Strategy?

The aim of the Strategy is the sustainable management of change affecting landscape

It is not the preservation or 'freezing' of the landscape at a particular point in its evolution



NLS: a framework to...

- Recognise the importance of all landscapes
- Implement the European Landscape Convention in Ireland
- Promote sustainable development
- Enhance and protect the environment



High level objective 1

- To recognise landscapes in law

[S.4(c) Planning and Development Amendment Act 2010]



High level objective 2

- To increase public awareness about landscapes, including the links between the land's resources, the layout of the landscape and the physical, economic and psychological health of its people



High level objective 3

- To facilitate the development of:
 - a) Landscape Character Assessment within a National Landscape Framework
Which will provide objective and consistent descriptions of Ireland's landscapes within a standardised format
 - b) Landscape planning and landscape management guidance and facilitatory tools
For use with Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment, to improve land-use policies, and forward planning and development management practices
 - c) Methods to establish the current state of the landscape through baseline research

High level objective 4

- To develop effective methods of partnership and engagement in the development of the NLS
in order to obtain public ownership and agreement in the changes required to achieve the aims of this Strategy



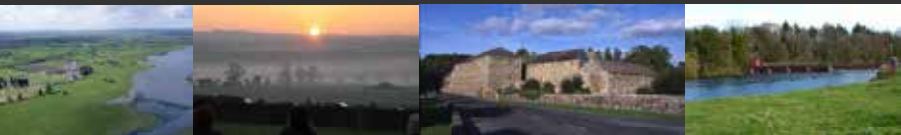
High level objective 5

- To accommodate landscape considerations in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social, health, education, tourism, economic and transport policies and all relevant sectors of public administration



High level objective 6

- To sign and/or ratify international conventions related to the protection and management of landscape



Specific objectives

- Action 1: Awareness-raising
 - *Empowerment of people at local level*
- Action 2: Training, education and research
 - *Empowerment of public authorities at local and regional level*
- Action 3: Identification and assessment
 - *Development of detailed survey data and management tools*
 - *Preparation of the National Landscape Framework for carrying out Landscape Character Assessment*
- Action 4: landscape quality objectives
 - *Provision of guidance on landscape management*

National Landscape Framework

- Will set a template to be used at a regional and local scale
- Will deal effectively with complex, interconnected elements of landscape
- Will provide for both broad and detailed view within a co-ordinating structure:
 - *Standard name and characteristic descriptors*
 - *Standardised criteria and guidance for regional and local authorities*
- Output will be a map of major 'character areas' and a narrative to explain each character area

Local landscape management

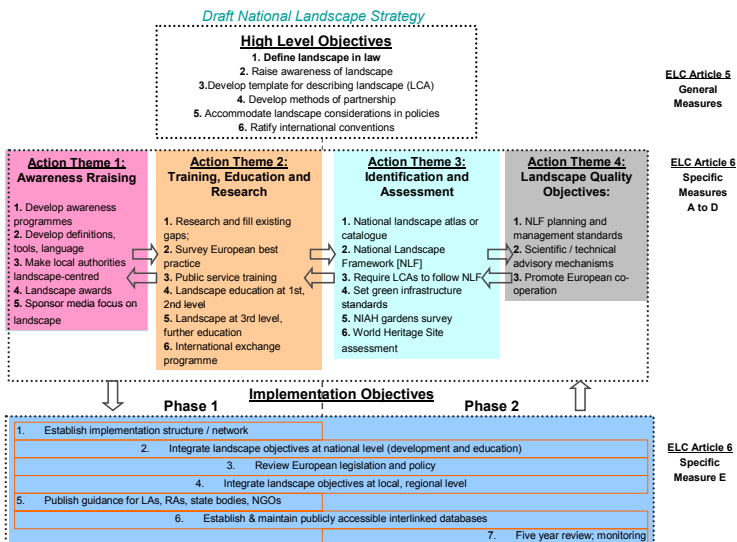
- Framework envisages a national standard and local implementation *e.g. assessment of quality made at local level*
- Local authorities will work with the public
 - Communities, stakeholders
- Virtuous landscape circle
 - Effective public participation
 - Local learning about local landscape
 - Greater local assessment skills relating to landscape
 - More sustainable landscape-related policy and development decisions
 - Benefits of local participation reinforced

Implementation objectives

- Creation of an inter-departmental structure / network as co-ordinating body, to oversee, monitor and report
- Integration of landscape objectives in plans, policies and programmes nationally
- Ensure objectives remain informed in context of European legislation and policy

Implementation objectives

- Integration of landscape objectives in local and regional plans, policies and programmes
- Provision of guidance to planning authorities and relevant organisations
- Provision of accessible and easily understandable survey and assessment data
- Five-yearly review



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La création du district agricole et culturel de Milan : rôle des décideurs, de la population et des experts

Mme Lionella SCAZZOSI

Professeur d'architecture du paysage, Université de Milan, Italie



La création du district agricole et culturel de Milan: rôle des décideurs, de la population et des experts.

Lionella Scazzosi

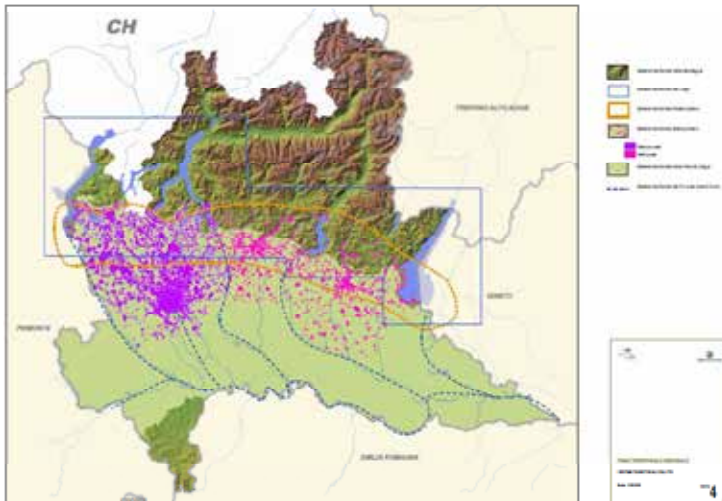
Evora, 20-21 octobre 2011

Sommaire

1. Le territoire agricole a été une ressource et un motif d'orgueil pour Milan
2. Les instruments institutionnels d'aménagement et de gestion du territoire
3. Le processus de participation in cours: expériences consolidés et récentes
4. Les défis
5. Vers une intégration des instruments de gestion du paysage



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Lombardie: les zones protégées

5



POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Le paysage agricole periurbain (sud Milan)

6



orthofoto 2000 - Regione Lombardia



POLITECNICO DI MILANO



Les construction et les champs

Productive



Oriolana in piazza Duomo, 1821



Le marcite da Chiaravalle, 1910

Récréative



Gita lungo il Naviglio, 1930



Mappa degli Astronomi di Brera (1810) Il tratteggio indica il territorio milanese caratterizzato da un'identità agricola, paesaggistica e culturale omogenea consolidata storicamente.



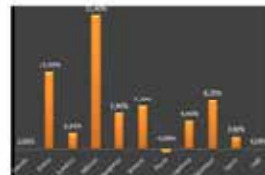
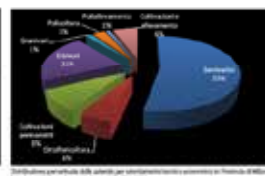
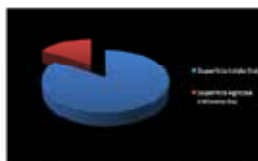
Il verziere fino al 1900

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Economie agricole actuelle

Surface totale de la Commune de Milan: 18.175 ha
 SAU 3.500 ha (Istat, 2000)
 128 entreprises agricoles (donné Commune MI, 2010)

- Elevages-cereales*
- Riz, maïs, blé*
- Lait*
- Viande*
- Horticulture/maraichage*



- ✓ Surfaces foncières compactes
- ✓ Une bonne partie du territoire est en location
- ✓ Entreprises familiares



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Plan du Paysage (autonome du Plan d'Urbanisme)
Les types de paysage

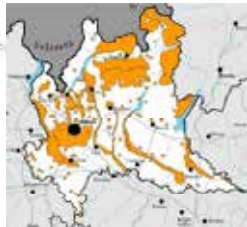


Atlas du territoire lombard (agricole)

Division du territoire par systèmes agricoles économiques, définition des zones agricoles périurbaines de plaine irriguée, à rente élevée et en zone désavantagées



Les « Parcs régionaux »



La politique agricole de la Region Lombardie

Le Plan Régionale du Développement Rural
(Politique Agricole Communautaire - PAC):

- attention pour les zones periurbaine
- soutien à la formation de districts agricoles (reseau d'agriculteurs)

2007-2009
PSR - Piano di Sviluppo Rurale

Definizione dei Poli Urbani (PU), definiti come "le aree nelle quali è prioritario ricercare nuove formule produttive e organizzative, tenendo conto delle necessità di riequilibrare territori nei quali l'attività agricola e l'ambiente sono compromessi dalla forte pressione competitiva di altre attività, tra le varie opportunità si può evidenziare la diversificazione, orientata a fornire servizi alla popolazione urbana".



Plan territorial d'urbanisme (PTCP)

Les zones agricoles sont mises en relation avec la qualité paysagère



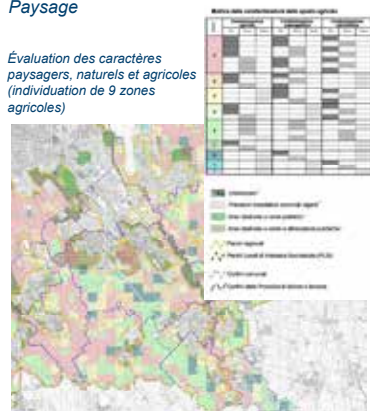
Etudes historiques et paysagers.

Lieux de la mémoire, matériels et immatériels. Les fermes historiques sont recensés



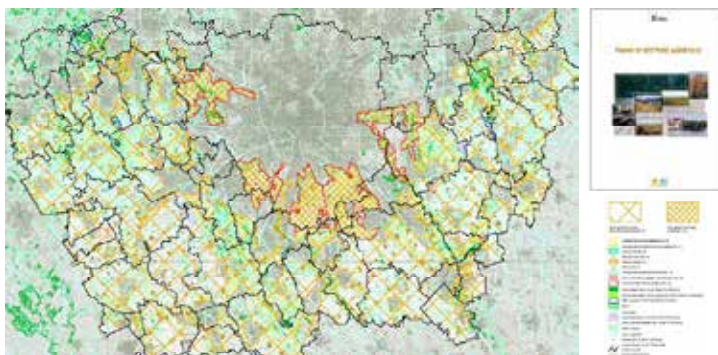
Mise à jour du PTCP selon la nouvelle loi régionale de gouvernance du territoire L.R.12 et le Code Nationale des Biens Culturels et du Paysage

Évaluation des caractères paysagers, naturels et agricoles (individuation de 9 zones agricoles)

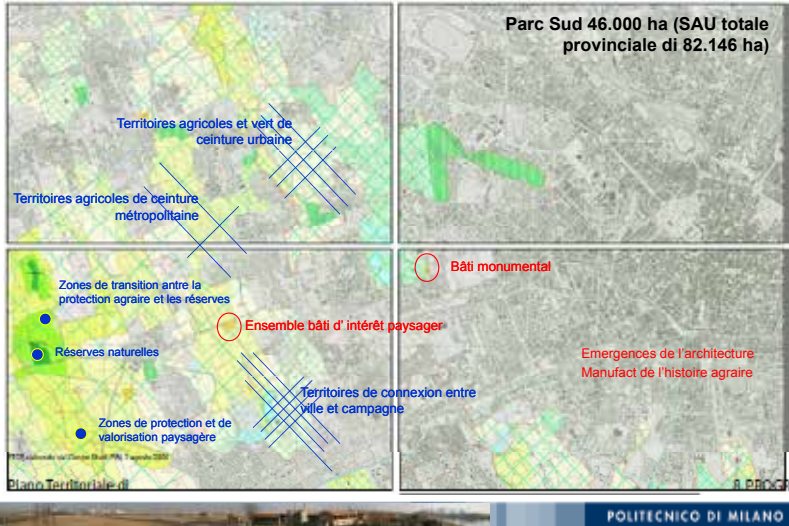


Le Parc agricole Sud Milan – PASM

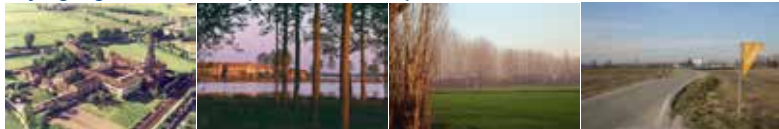
(64 Municipalités)



2007 PSA (Piano di Settore Agricolo – Parco Agricolo Sud Milano) salvaguardia e sviluppo del paesaggio agricolo e di attività ricettive di multifunzionalità dell'agricoltura a servizio del cittadino.



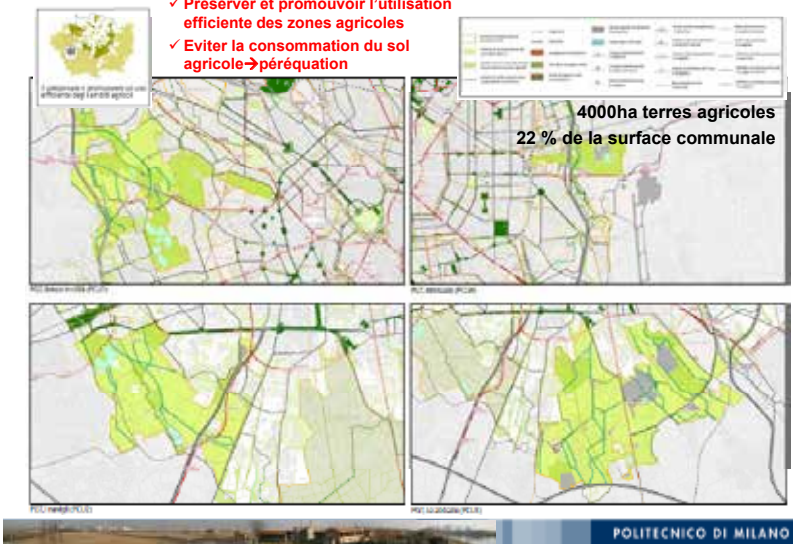
Paysage agricole et naturel, patrimoine historique, résidences et infrastructures



Mise en valeur des actions de diversification des agriculteurs

Actions de forestation et communication





Sommaire

1. Le territoire agricole a été une ressource et un motif d'orgueil pour Milan
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4. Les défis
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Expériences consolidées: les espaces verts

Les expériences "historiques" de construction participée:
Parco delle Cave ('90); Bosco in Città ('70-80)
✓ Il n'y a pas eu la présence des agriculteurs
✓ Ils étaient des territoires dégradés et abandonnés



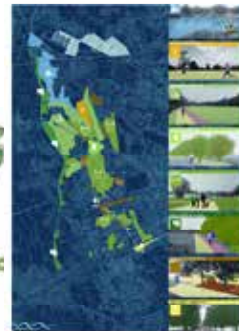
Le grand parc dessiné
(Parco Nord, années '90)
n'est plus une solution économiquement soutenable

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Les expériences récentes de « co-construction »

22

- ✓ Citadins + Agriculteurs
- ✓ A l'intérieur de la zone du PASM
- ✓ Organismes de gestion NON institutionnels
- ✓ Support technique par l'administration publique
- ✓ Support financier de fondations bancaires et bénévoles
- ✓ Associations (Slow food, Italia Nostra,...)



POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Le désir de campagne des citadins



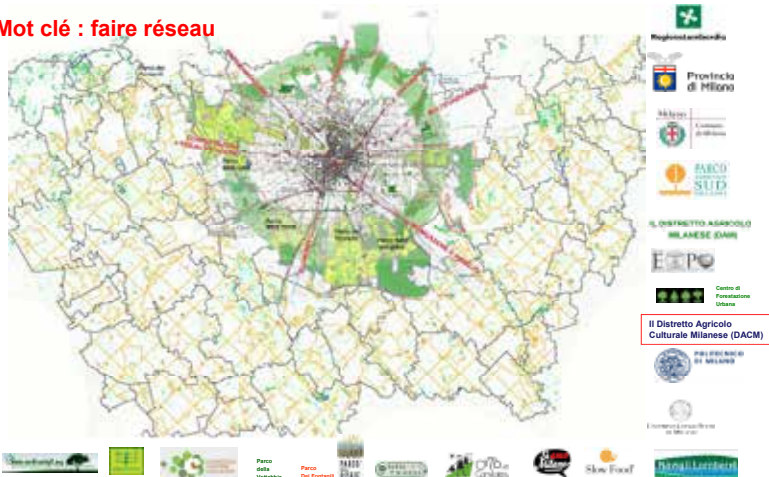
- Le cas: Cascina Cuccagna
- ✓ association de citadins
- ✓ 2,5 million € cueillis
- ✓ titre de “paysan urbain”
- ✓ centre de rencontre sociale



POLITECNICO DI MILANO

EXPO 2015 “Nurrirre le planete” est une accélération d'un processus

Mot clé : faire réseau



POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Le District agricole: consorce d'agriculteurs

- ✓ Un consorce de 33 entreprises agricoles de Milan
- ✓ Un instrument d'action des agriculteurs
- ✓ Une forme de participation qui peut traiter avec les institutions
- ✓ La reconnaissance des agriculteurs en tant que group visible compact porteur de la culture agricole et des capacités techniques

II DISTRETTO AGRICOLO MILANESE (D.A.M.)

Accreditato da Regione Lombardia (nov. 2010)
D.G.R. 10085/2009 "Disposizioni attuative per l'accreditamento dei distretti agricoli"



II DISTRETTO AGRICOLO MILANESE
D.A.M.

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Sommaire

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POLITECNICO DI MILANO

- ❑ Nouvelle vision du **rôle** de l'agriculture
 - ❑ Agriculture = *présidium* du territoire (soil fertile, ecologie)
 - ❑ Agriculture = valeur économique et culturel
 - ❑ Paysage agraire = service pour le citoyens

- ❑ Nouveaux **contrats de collaboration** (*Propriétaires foncières publiques*)
 - ❑ Les agriculteurs font la maintenance du bâti et du paysage

- ❑ Mise à **système** des ressources économiques, des différentes politiques sectorielles (agriculture, énergie, écologie, culture, tourisme, planification, ...) et des outils

- ❑ **Rencontre** entre les besoins et les point de vue des **agriculteurs** et des **citadins**

- ❑ **Participation publique**

Plusieurs instruments publics de planification et gestion, mais difficultés:

1. de passer du plans et des programmes à l'action
2. d'intégration verticale et horizontale des niveaux et secteurs administratifs
3. action administrative trop lié au cycles de la **politique**
4. peu de compréhension du **rôle économique de l'agriculture** en tant que **qualité des lieux (paysage)**
5. peu de prise en compte des nécessités des **agriculteurs** (foncier, contrats, espaces..) par techniciens, politiciens, citoyens
6. **demande générique /idéologique** de filière courte, produits, campagnes, etc. par les citoyens
7. **confusion** entre agriculture récréative (horticulture) et agriculture professionnelle par les techniciens et politiciens
8. **difficultés des agriculteurs** entre eux (collaboration) et vers les institutions
9. demandes de **subventions économiques** par les agriculteurs

Connaissance entre agriculteurs et citoyens

Agriculteurs

- Contrats de location à très court terme (1-2 ans): impossibilité d'adhérer aux mesures agri environnementales (minimum 5 ans)
- Rapport difficile avec la *Sovrintendenza* (architecte des bâtiments) et Parc Sud pour intervenir sur les bâtiments
- Nécessité d'intégration économique: offrir des services aux citoyens

Citadins

- Défense des espaces verts (arbres, places) et espaces agricoles (Ticinello, Risaie)
- Défense du patrimoine matériels: fermes (Linterno, Viboldone) de la destruction et reconstruction avec perte de la mémoire
- Associations pour consommer mieux, moins cher et plus reconnaissable (GAS, marchés étiques, forum)

Promoteurs immobiliers

- Intérêt à bâtir sur les terrains agricoles
- Difficulté de compatibilité des projet de récupération des fermes avec l'activité agricole (Ronco)
- Opposition des citoyens (*massa critica*) (Campazzo, Ronco)



Administrations territoriales

- Municipalité de Milan: vieux Plan d'Urbanisme "agriculture = vide urbain"... pré à remplir avec fonctions urbaines
- Province de Milan/Parc Agricole Sud Milan: changement secteurs de appartenance (agriculture, environnement, planification) (Metrobosco)
- Région Lombardie: politique de reforestation , action coordonné privé et publique

Propriétaires fonciers publics

Municipalité de Milan (Hôpital Majeur, Curie, Institut Golgi Redaelli)

- Carence des fonds pour entretenir le patrimoine immobilière
- Difficulté de communication parmi les Directions (compétence sur les fermes)
- Absence d'inventaire du patrimoine (bâtiments et champs)

Fondations et organismes bénévoles (banques, entreprises, etc.)

- Disponibilité d'argent
- Une spécifique vision culturelle
- Financement pour des actions durables et économiquement soutenables



- 
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La culture comme ressource

- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Créativité
- ✓ Bien être
- ✓ Récréation
- ✓ Didactique
- ✓ Socialité
- ✓ Identité culturelle
- ✓ Cohésion sociale

- Agriculture et Culture strictement liés
- Réseau de collaboration (District agricole-culturel)
- Action agrégative des agriculteurs, des citoyens et des institutions (Commune, chef file; Fondation Cariplo met l'argent)

Système paysager agricole

- ✓ Ferme (bâtiment)
- ✓ Champs cultivés



Collections de:

meubles, vêtements, outils agricoles, espèces botaniques, etc.

dispersées chez les agriculteurs et pas valorisées

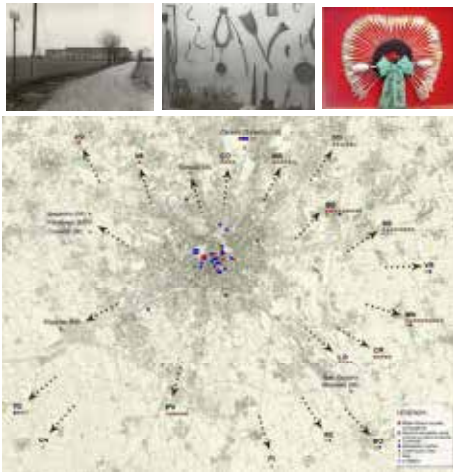


- Traditions
- Fêtes populaires
- Dialectes et proverbes
- Chantes e contes
- Créances populaires
- Théâtre, bals et musiques
- Cuisine traditionnelles
- Liturgie
- Lieux symboliques
-

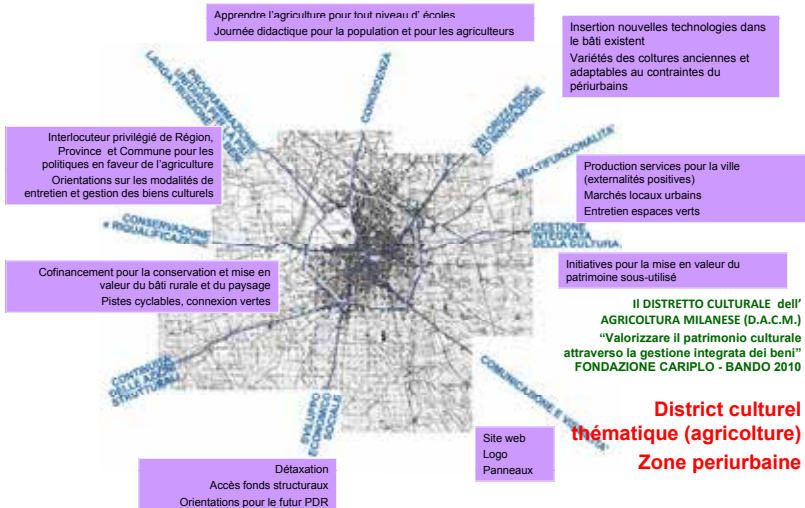


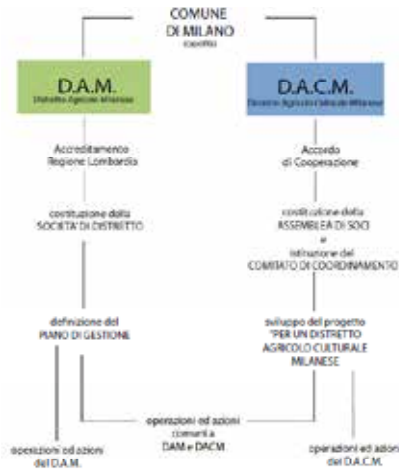
- Musées d'arts, d'histoire
- Musées de science
- Archives
- Bibliothèques
- Centre d'études
- Jardins botaniques
-

Capacité organisatrice,
Espaces,
Public
Experts

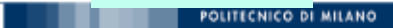
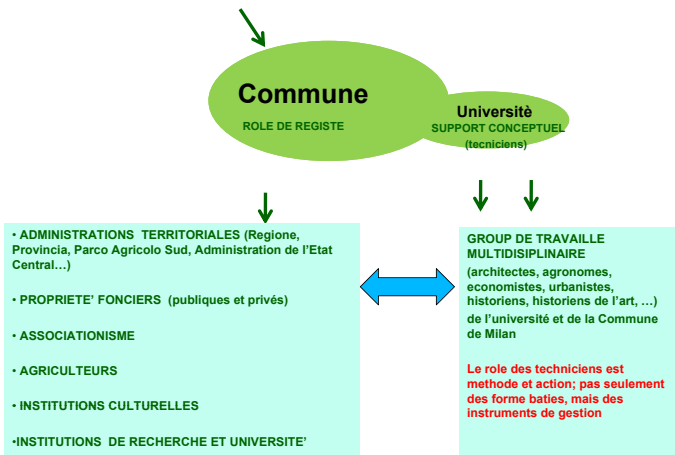


Un District culturel pour l'agriculture est une possibilité 36





LES ACTEURS : TABLES DE TRAVAILLES



Le territoire potentiel des “districts agricole-culturel de Milan” 39



Presentation of the European Landscape Convention to municipalities, national parks and local communities in Serbia

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC

*Landscape Arch, Senior Advisor for International Co-operation
Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning, Serbia*

Recent activities of a highly motivated and dynamic group of women working on National Government and University levels and landscape governance, sheds light on key factors for success in the promotion of the European Landscape Convention. Gathered together in a Working Group, they contribute to the fulfilment of their worthy role, dedicated to profession and with unique spirit and synergy, building bridges for the better future of the landscapes in Serbia, focusing on human rights, multi-cultural contexts and the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

Landscape in Serbia is a meeting ground between past, present and sustainable future as well as between natural and cultural influences. It has a social, physical and emotional presence and sets a context for people's lives. Future landscapes will continue to be influenced by changes in climate, agriculture, housing and development needs, and by progress towards a greener and more sustainable society. The European Landscape Convention provides a challenge to improve perception, understanding and care for all landscapes through improved collaboration and better public involvement, as well as through integration of policies and actions. Considering the aims of the European Landscape Convention and wishing to encourage its implementation, the Republic of Serbia recently ratified the Convention and started the promotion of its recommendations and objectives.

The Convention is used as a benchmark to initiate a process of profound change in landscape policies and also the opportunity to draw up legal, operational, administrative and technical landscape-related instruments.

Presentation workshops in Serbia are planned and focused on promoting the Convention in the next three months. The Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Culture, Media and Information Society are responsible for implementing landscape policies and for inter-ministerial co-ordination and collaboration with the other interested public. Therefore, the Ministry in charge for environment and planning issues started the presentation of the Convention in Serbia's municipalities, national parks and local communities, wishing to provide detailed information about the benefits of its implementation.

Awareness-raising and education (...*“Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”*. Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention) is the most important objective of the Convention promotion in Serbia, as a need to make civil society, private organisations and public authorities aware of the value of landscapes, their role and changes in them and describe their future responsibilities in implementing the Convention on different levels.

Background

Serbia became a Party to the European Landscape Convention on 21 September 2007 and ratified it on 28 June 2011. The Convention came into force on 28 September 2011. The Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Culture, Media and Information Society, jointly initiated the ratification and assuming the tasks of guidance and co-ordination of activities on promotion of the Convention, also initiating consultation between different levels, bodies and sectors (horizontal and vertical consultation).

At national/governmental level, a working group consisted of representatives from different sectors: NGO's, Universities, stakeholders and institutions, was established and needs to become officially announced through the Governmental Act. This working group will further be responsible for establishing procedures and holding regular meetings in order to define and agree strategies and prepare consultation bodies for the implementation of the Convention.

Wishing to assist in delivering the broad outcomes of the Convention in Serbia the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning started its promotion by developing a promotion plan and relevant landscape policies and tools to key stakeholders/audiences on regional and local level.

The general principles from the Recommendation on the guidelines for the implementation of the Convention CM/Rec (2008)³ are widely described for promoting awareness, especially in defining landscape strategies on each administrative level (local, regional, national) and in explanations that landscape dimension must be included in the preparation of all spatial management and sectoral policies.

Various forms of awareness-raising are planned to be used in promoting the Convention: delivering publications, hard copies of Convention, exhibitions, illustrated booklets, slide shows, presentations. These methods are proved efficient at local level, when talking about the Convention objectives, aims and benefits for Serbia, after ratification.

Television broadcasts, though still inadequate, are developed for local awareness-raising experiences (example: National TV RTS 2 had an informative programme on presenting the landscape of Bački Monoštor, that participated in the nomination for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. This short film presented the beauty of landscapes of this part of Serbia, showing many practical initiatives and good practice examples in recognising the value and importance of landscapes, concerning sustainability in planning and respecting human rights through improving the landscapes for people's living conditions).

Through other mass-media means, we plan to continue education and information on landscape issues and Convention itself.

The key actions for European Landscape Convention promotion in Serbia

Certain natural and cultural places and other protected sites have received particular attention in the European Landscape Convention promotion in Serbia, aiming to preserve their specific role, important historical meaning, and environmental, natural and other potential, for example: national parks, landscapes of outstanding beauty, cultural-historical landscapes, etc.

A presentation of the Convention at local level in Belgrade is planned as one of the most important events.

With the support of the City Secretariat for Environmental Protection, we are bravely organising a one day promotional workshop, where we plan to invite all respective ministries, universities, different sectors from local government institutions, international organisations, agencies for planning and development, chambers of landscape architects and engineers of Serbia, NGO's dedicated to environment and landscape planning, landscape high schools and other stakeholders.

This ceremony will be organised in the City Assembly of Belgrade, where many media representatives will be invited to follow up on the event.

Actions in European Landscape Convention promotion

Actions in European Landscape Convention promotion are aimed at:

- presenting basic information about the Convention through presentations from different sectors, views and interests of main institutions involved and through other communication channels;
- promoting the aims of the Convention and its influence in Serbia's planning, protection and management of landscapes in: communities, local and central government organisations, agencies, high schools and universities dealing with planning and spatial planning and management;
- engaging people through comprehensive and accessible awareness-raising, as well as through promotion of education and training in this field;
- contribution to strengthening of landscape protection, planning and management across the State. Promoting transfrontier co-operation as a strategic tool for strengthening implementation through learning from neighbours;
- promoting the inclusion of landscape aspects in sectoral policies (environment, tourism, agriculture, public works, culture, defence, interior, water management, etc.) with aim to encourage the landscape dimension to be taken into account in all public and private decisions;

- different sectors are officially questioned through Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning, to answer and suggest the model on how they think that landscape policy objectives could fit in their policies;
- the European Landscape Convention promotion also aims to highlight several Articles of the Convention, describing their objectives and positive outcomes:

Article 5 – General measures

All parties to the Convention commit to: recognise landscapes in law, establish and implement policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6, to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, other interested parties in implementing landscape policies, to integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies and into the cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other areas with direct or indirect impacts on landscape.

Article 6 – Specific measures

This article concerns awareness raising and education (among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscape, their role and changes to them).

Training and education for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning for professionals in the private, voluntary, NGO and public sector, school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

Identification and assessment and landscape quality objectives to be defined for landscapes identified and assessed after public consultation.

Implementation (put landscape policies into effect through introduction of instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape).

Article 11– Introducing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and its importance for the countries contribution in implementing Convention’s objectives.

The Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning has officially announced the Contest for the Landscape Award, wishing to involve a large number of examples from different municipalities. In 2011 Serbia presented an example of a sustainable village Bački Monoštor, despite the fact that by that time the Convention was still in the ratification process. With this example of good practice, we wanted to show our positive contribution.

Opportunities ahead

The Spatial Development Strategy of Serbia is aiming towards the protection of environment, multicultural heritage and protection of landscapes as one of the strategic priorities in 2009-2013.

Other important priorities are:

- the creation of the information base for planning, management protection and monitoring of landscape qualities, complying with European Union standards;
- the production of the Landscape Study, regarding landscapes of Serbia, as a basis for valuation, protection, planning and management of landscapes;
- the development and provision of measures for minimising the degradation of landscapes;
- the promotion, protection and management of valuable natural and cultural landscapes;
- the integration of landscape policies into different sectoral policies, plans and projects and an obligation for providing impact assessment studies on all works that may affect the landscape;
- the personal development of educational and awareness-raising programs for professionals and employed in relevant institutions and agencies;
- hoping that, by exploring the modalities for the implementation of the Convention in Serbia, we could use the benefit of presentations on local level to encourage a fresh understanding, build bridges and join together in developing new approaches for future implementation of the principles of the Convention.

Over recent years I have been fortunate to participate in several Meetings of the Workshops of the European Landscape Convention organised by the Council of Europe, with various country examples. As a result, my European landscape experience is becoming a diverse collection of images, memories and interpretations, a collage of Europe which I try to express and present with other colleagues of my working group to local governments, explaining all the benefits of international cooperation and hoping to create sustainable landscape future in Serbia.



National Park Djerdap



The back gate to Studenica Monastery

***Presentation of the European Landscape
Convention to Municipalities, National Parks
and local communities in Serbia***

Biljana Filipovic, National focal point for the ELC
Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Serbia



***Cultural landscape
Monastery Studenica***



***Natural landscape
N.Park Djerdap***



National Park Tara



Other protected landscapes...



➤ ***Serbia has ratified the European Landscape Convention on 27Th May 2011.***

➤ ***The Convention is used as a benchmark to initiate a process of profound change in landscape policies and also the opportunity to draw up legal, operational, administrative and technical landscape-related instruments***

Council of Europe support

- *Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT- PONS, visited Serbia in June 2011 and initiated the process of the presentation of the ELC to Municipalities, National Parks and local communities in Serbia.*
- *Presenting the importance of future implementation of the Convention, to the Public Enterprise ruling one of the largest National Park in Serbia-Djerdap, she created a positive atmosphere for further good governance regarding promotional activities in different parts of Serbia.*

Presentation on local level

- **Considering the aims of the ELC and wishing to encourage its implementation, a working group for the presentation of the ELC on National level was created after ratification of the Convention.**
- **The Convention is used as a benchmark to initiate a process of profound change in landscape policies and also the opportunity to draw up legal, operational, administrative and technical landscape-related instruments.**

Recent activities of a highly motivated and dynamic group of women working on National/Government/University level and landscape governance, sheds light on key factors for success in the promotion of the Convention.



Presentation workshops

- Presentation workshops in Serbia are planned and focused on promoting the European Landscape Convention in the next three months. The Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Culture, Media and Information Society are responsible for implementing landscape policies and for interministerial co-ordination and collaboration with the other interested public.
- The Ministry in charge for environment and planning issues started the presentation of the ELC in Serbia's Municipalities, National parks and local communities, wishing to provide detailed information about the benefits of the implementation of the Convention.

Awareness raising for the ELC promotion

- The general principles from the Recommendation on the guidelines for the implementation of the Convention CM/Rec (2008)3 are widely described for promoting awareness, especially in defining landscape strategies on each administrative level (local, regional).
- Various forms of awareness-raising are planned to be used in promoting the Convention: delivering publications, hard copies of ELC, exhibitions, illustrated booklets, slide shows, presentations. These methods are proved efficient at local level, when talking about the ELC objectives, aims and benefits for Serbia, after ratification

Example: role of education explaining "Value of nearby protected landscapes.."



Presentation workshops in Serbia...



Role of Media

- Television broadcasts are developed for local awareness raising experiences (example: National TV RTS 2 had an informative programme on presenting the landscape of Bački Monoštor, that participated in the nomination for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. This short film presented the beauty of landscapes of this part of Serbia, showing many practical initiatives and good practice examples in recognizing the value and importance of landscapes, concerning sustainability in planning and respecting human rights through improving the landscapes for people's living conditions).
- Through other mass-media means, we plan to continue education and information on landscape issues and Convention itself.
- TV Educational Program "Colors of life" is planned for November, with the objective to talk about ELC implementation, future plans and activities
-

Promotion in the nature protected cites, National Parks, cultural landscapes and the City of Belgrade

- Certain natural and cultural places and other protected sites have received particular attention in the ELC promotion in Serbia, aiming to preserve their specific role, important historical meaning, and environmental, natural I and other potential, for example: National parks, Landscapes of outstanding beauty, cultural-historical landscapes etc (Photos of Serbian National parks Photo 2, 3,4).
- Presentation of the ELC at local level in Belgrade is planned as one of the most important events.
- With the support of the City Secretariat for Environmental protection, we are organizing a one day promotional workshop, where we plan to invite all respective Ministries, Universities, different sectors from local government institutions, international organization, Agencies for planning and development, Chambers of landscape architects and engineers of Serbia, NGO's dedicated to environment and landscape planning, landscape high schools and other stakeholders.

Actions in ELC promotion are aimed at:

- Presenting basic information about the Convention through presentations from different sectors, views and interests of main Institutions involved and through other communications channels.
- Promoting the aims of the ELC and its influence in Serbia's planning, protection and management of landscapes in: communities, local and central Government organizations, Agencies, high schools and Universities dealing with planning and spatial planning and management.
- Engaging people through comprehensive and accessible awareness raising, as well as through, promotion of education & training in this field
- Contribution to strengthening of landscape protection, planning and management across the State.
- Promoting transfrontier cooperation as a strategic tool for strengthening implementation through leaning from neighbors,
- Promoting the inclusion of landscape aspects in sectoral policies (environment, tourism, agriculture, public works, culture, defense, interior, water management etc) with aim to encourage the landscape dimension to be taken into account in all public and private decisions.

Opportunities ahead

- The Spatial Development Strategy of Serbia is aiming the protection of environment, multi-cultural heritage and protection of landscapes as one of the strategic priorities in the following years (2009-2013)

Other important priorities are:

- Creation of the information base for planning, management protection and monitoring of landscape qualities, complying to EU standards
- Production of the Landscape Study of Serbian landscapes, as a basis for valuation, protection, planning and management of landscapes
- Development and providing of measures for minimizing the degradation of landscapes
- Promotion, protection and management of valuable natural and cultural landscapes
- Integration of landscape policies into different sectoral policies, plans and projects and an obligation for providing Impact Assessment Studies on all works that may affect the landscape
- Personal development of educational and awareness raising programs for professionals and employed in relevant institutions and Agencies



Hoping that, by exploring the modalities for the ELC implementation in Serbia, we could use the benefit of presentations on local level to encourage a fresh understanding, build bridges and join together in developing new approaches for future implementation of the ELC principles.

Landscape as a common good: governance and public debate in Sweden

Mr Jerker MOSTROM

Senior Adviser, Department for Sustainable Management, National Heritage Board, Sweden

Landscape as a common good, governance and public debates

- With examples from the Swedish implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Jerker MOSTRÖM, Swedish National Heritage Board

TENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
EVORA, PORTUGAL 20-21 OCTOBER 2011

Brief background

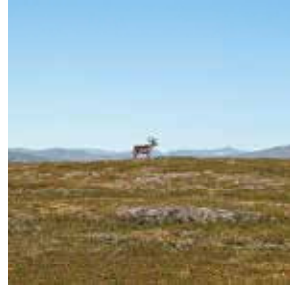
- Signed already in 2001 but after that it remained passive for several years
- Participated in European and Nordic co-operation regarding the ELC
- From 2006 the Swedish National Heritage Board was assigned by the government to make proposals for implementation of the ELC
- In January 2010, Sweden ratified the ELC, which entered into force as of 1 of May 2011



Preparatory work

Three main assignments to prepare ratification:

- A) 2006: In-depth assessment including proposals for implementation. Conclusions presented to the government in 2008.
- B) 2008: An additional assignment, concerning legal aspects of the ratification.
- C) 2010: New assignment, focus on formal structures and how to implement a cross-sectorial responsibility. Reported on 1 of March 2011.



2011-11-25

3

General strategy

- A “governance” approach - the implementation of the ELC needs to be based on commitment - not compulsion
- An inclusive process - our role as lead party, to raise awareness and to guide and inspire others to explore the Convention themselves
- Dialogue is key
- ELC - not because we have to but because we want to – *needs* before *law*



2011-11-25

4

So, what about needs? Some challenges

- Negotiations on the “everyday landscape”
- Climate change, energy policy and the landscape
- From participant to observer of the rural landscape
- Consumption patterns and ecological footprints in the landscape



2011-11-25

5

Negotiations on the “everyday landscape”

- “Governance” in un-protected, un-attended, yet highly appreciated spaces
- Many stakeholders with different agendas and claims on different scales
- The different positions of negotiation is unclear
- Has much to do with balancing common goods vs private interests
- Access to landscape is a big issue
- The “Right of Public Access” under debate



2011-11-25

6



2011-11-25

7

Climate change, energy policy and the landscape

- Spatial claims raised by the energy policy – bio energy, wind farms etc (30 TWh from wind power by 2020. Today 5 TWh)
- A challenge which calls for new planning approaches – “landscape approach”
- To ensure a more comprehensive assessment on landscape impact, the Swedish Government initiated a time-limited planning scheme.
- A new generation of planning documents, addressing landscape in a way that reflects the aspirations of the ELC.
- To conclude - a favourable wind for landscape!

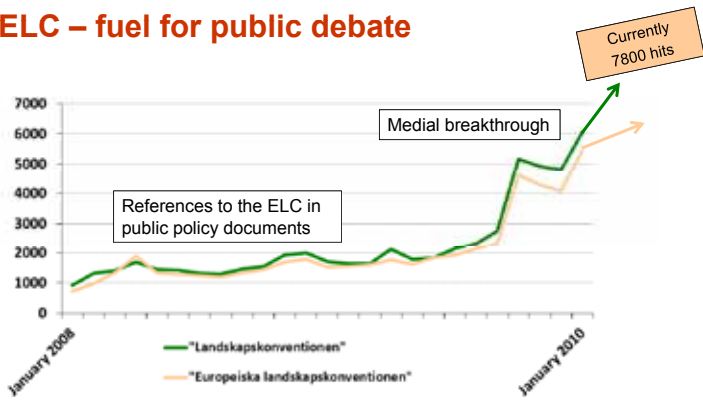


2011-11-25

8



ELC – fuel for public debate



(In 2006, a search for ELC returned some 200 hits)

ELC – fuel for public debate

- A debate going on in Sweden regarding the establishment of wind farms
- Opponents seek support from the ELC
- A debate regarding property rights, land ownership and collective interests
- Land owner associations fear the ELC to interfere on land ownership in favour of the opinions of the "general public"



2011-11-25

11

REKATT

LRF dömer ut svenskt förslag om markägande

The Swedish Farmers Association condemns proposal regarding land ownership (e.i proposal on the ELC)

“The Swedish National Heritage Board seems to believe that the landscape, where it is not state-governed, is owned by all, where everyone's desires regarding its usage should be taken into account more effectively than hitherto.

This proposal smells of Soviet policy and is unrivalled in modern Swedish politics”

Gravida:

2011-11-25

Mark, jordbruk, jordbrukspolitik, jord-

bruk, skog, planering, landskap

Markägande, ELC, ELC-förslaget

Markägande, ELC-förslaget

Markägande, ELC-förslaget

Markägande, ELC-förslaget

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Åkerö village community is protesting against the plan of the municipality (in 2006):

"The open landscape on the lakeside fields in Åkerö is highly appreciated among the local people and other users. For us, good arable land is equal to a sustainable environment. Our struggle to safeguard our habitat is, as we know it, in full compliance with the intentions of both the Environmental Code, the Planning and Building Act and the European Landscape Convention which is under progress of ratification in Sweden"



Wind power resistance is here to stay

"Links with climate denier and false arguments - wind power resistance has got a bad reputation but is here to stay.

A new convention, that Sweden has ratified, requires participation and consideration of landscape when planning for wind power. Will protests increase or decrease when participation will be greater?"

Challenges ahead

- The implementation of the ELC is a long-term process
- So how to sustain a long-term commitment and confidence in the Convention if instant solutions are expected?
- A successful implementation of the ELC needs to be fueled with an ongoing discussion regarding its aims and provisions
- Active communities in support of the Convention is crucial
- The vitality of the ELC is dependent on our ability to link it to other topical issues



The European Landscape Convention in Portugal. A case study at the local level in Torres Vedras

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Professor at the University of Evora, Portugal

Mr Carlos Manuel BERNARDES

Deputy Mayor of Torres Vedras, Portugal

Abstract

The first results from the studies that have been advancing simultaneously at a national, regional and local level begin to emerge a decade after the commitment undertaken by Portugal upon the signature of the European Landscape Convention and its transposition into the Portuguese regulatory framework.

Given the belief that the regional and local scales are particularly suitable for the implementation of the Convention, the aim of this talk is to report on the results of a study carried out by the University of Evora for the Municipality of Torres Vedras. The main purpose of this study was to classify a Local Protected Landscape that meets the principles of the Convention, ranging from the identification and characterisation phase to the definition of its management model.

The Municipality of Torres Vedras is approximately 40 km north of Lisbon and it is influenced by some of the dynamics of this metropolitan area. Despite this, what prevails is the rural character of the landscape, particularly in the interior of the municipality with some important land forms, diversified forest and crop mosaics, areas with a high landscape and biodiversity value, along with windmill farms and a motorway that crosses the 1,220 hectares of the area that is currently under classification.

It is important to consider, from the outset, that the study that provided the basis for the designation of this area as a Local Protected Landscape was based on a series of methodological guidelines that derived from an approach that had been previously defined at a national level. However, even though a brief overview of that approach may be discussed, the aim is to announce the main results of this study and inform on the expectations by the decision-makers and technicians who will be responsible for the management of the Landscape Protected Area of Serra do Socorro and Serra da Archeira, in the municipality of Torres Vedras.

In order to better understand the opinions and expectations of the different intervening actors in this process, we have asked two pertinent questions:

- To what extent are the principles of the Convention different from other conceptual and methodological contexts in the classification process of a local protected landscape?
- What are the essential aspects, foreseen by the Convention, that may facilitate the planning and management process of a local protected landscape?

Introduction

The European Landscape Convention has been progressively implemented in Portugal throughout the last decade. In 2000, Portugal became one of the first signatories with its postulates being transposed into national law in 2005. This was preceded by the publication of the Study on the Identification and Characterisation of Landscapes in Mainland Portugal (DGOTDU, 2004), which was also carried out in the Azores in 2005 (SRAM, 2005).

In addition to contributions that have helped define the national implementation strategy for the Convention, we highlight the recent publication of the book *“The Landscape in the revision of the Local Master Plans: Guidelines for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at the local level”* (DGOTDU, 2011), that presents a methodology to be followed not only in the scope of spatial management tools, but also in other studies at a local level where the landscape is considered to be an inclusive and participatory approach in the context

of qualification, valorisation, as well as the conservation of the natural and cultural values that it may comprise.

The Municipality of Torres Vedras, conscious that this methodology suited the inherent goals of the intent to designate a landscape protected area at a local level, commissioned a “Study aimed at creating the Protected Area of Socorro and Archeira Hills” which was conducted by the University of Evora in 2010. This study was innovative and pioneering at a national level as a methodology based on the principles European Landscape Convention. Thus, this protected area which is now in the final phase of classification will be differentiated from other protected areas at a local level in the country in terms of how its implementation and monitoring may continue, and if successful, it should be understood as an initiative that can support and inspire other similar initiatives. The intention of this article is to make known the essential aspects of the content and methodology that substantiated the designation and present the main guidelines to be taken into account in the future management of the protected area.

This study, understood as a landscape study within the framework of the European Landscape Convention, begins with a general approach on the protected area which had already been foreseen in the Municipal Master Plan (PDM). It also analyses how the study area is considered in the territorial management tools in force, that is, in the Regional Spatial Plan for the West and Tagus Valley Region (PROT-OVT) and the Municipal Master Plan of Torres Vedras (PDM-TV). This is followed by an analysis and diagnosis that includes the components: flora, vegetation, habitats, fauna and landscape. We identify and characterise the landscape units through the integration of these components, where we make reference to the current values as well as the degradation, risks and threats that are considered within the scope of the analysis of its multifunctionality in terms of current perspectives and future potential. As a result of this diagnosis, we point to some guidelines for the management of the future protected area and in some cases indicate the implementation of possible actions. This is followed by the general proposal regarding the protected area where we defend that it should be developed through the elaboration of a spatial management plan. We also draw attention to the importance

of an active involvement by governmental and private entities that should collaborate in the referred management.

In order to better understand the opinions and expectations of the different intervening actors in this process, we have asked decision-makers and technical staff two pertinent questions about their perspectives on the advantages of using the European Landscape Convention framework:

1. To what extent are the principles of the European Landscape Convention different from other conceptual and methodological contexts in the classification process of a local protected landscape?

Decision-makers: The principles proclaimed by the Convention represent a great opportunity to consider the landscape as a mirror of quality either in landscapes that demand conservation and management or in others that may be planned. It is also relevant to consider that change is a realistic dimension that we must work with. The participatory assessment of the Convention makes it extremely clear that we cannot forget that people should take part in the action.

Technical staff: Landscape is assumed as a common good even if it is an everyday or degraded landscape, which allows us to think about sustainable development in a more interesting perspective, looking for more integrated solutions.

2. What are the essential aspects foreseen by the Convention that may facilitate the planning and management process of a local protected landscape?

Decision makers: We feel it is important to propose the designation of this local protected area in the framework of the Convention because it is an innovative approach in Portugal, which stresses the way that we may promote the protected area either at regional, national or international levels. The possibility of integrating an international network with similar experiences as the one in Torres Vedras is also challenging given the opportunity to exchange with other similar projects.

Technical staff: The concept of landscape quality objectives and the definition of protection, management and planning measures give us a sense of confidence that different areas with a different character will be considered as a whole in a sustainable basis. We believe that this perspective will be more appealing to involve people and to make the

management plan of the local protected area a flexible tool in accordance with other local plans.



Geographic placement

The study area, with approximately 1,250 hectares, distinguishes itself from its surroundings in terms of landforms with its highest altitude being 394 m, which is also a dominant element of the landscape at a regional scale. It includes several panoramic views many of which coincide with the line height of where two windmill parks are located, which are elements with a strong presence in terms of visual impact. Motorway A8 has the same orientation but a lower level, which is another element with a strong impact on the landscape.

Geomorphologic diversity is represented in distinct forms of soil occupation and use and in the distribution of the habitats. Soil use corresponds to a varied mosaic which includes agricultural areas, heath lands, forest areas and unproductive areas. Settlement in the study area is relatively scarce and disperse. It is constituted of small housing units associated to farm and livestock production, or at times to small industrial units. However, outside of its perimeter there are a significant number of clusters, including a tourist resort development called “Campo Real” which includes a golf course.

On the other hand, the studied area already has some recreational and leisure activities namely hang-gliding, downhill biking, paragliding and other outdoor sports. A specific reference should be made to hunting since the entire area is covered by the Special Hunting System. We should also mention the important pilgrimage to the chapel of Our Lady of Socorro which in addition to being part of a striking prehistoric reference is also one of the most important natural belvederes in the western region.

From a historical and patrimonial standpoint, we must highlight the fortifications that prevented Napoleon’s troops from crossing into Lisbon during the French invasion of 1809. Besides the two existing defence

structures in the study area, there is a local memory and identity associated to these events that must be valued. Also noteworthy is the presence of a fossil trunk from *Araucaria* located in the proximities of Cadriceira, which is taken to be one of biggest trunks from this species.



Localisation of the study area in Torres Vedras/Portugal, on the Landscape Unit Groups (DGOTDU, 2004)

Legal framework: Protected areas at a local scope

According to Decree-Law Nr. 142/2008 of 24 July (the legal framework for nature conservation and biodiversity) a Local Protected Landscape is “*an area that contains landscapes that result from a harmonious human/nature interaction and that evinces great aesthetic, ecological and cultural value. ... The classification of a protected landscape aims to protect existing natural and cultural values, underlining the local identity, and the adoption of measures that are compatible with the objectives of its classification, namely:*

- a) Biodiversity conservation in the context of landscape valorisation;*
- b) The maintenance or recovery of landscape standards and underlying ecological processes by promoting the traditional practices of soil use, construction methods and social and cultural manifestations;*

c) Fostering initiatives that generate benefits for the local communities with products or the provision of services”.

Framework of the spatial management tools in force

In accordance with the strategic guidelines of the Regional Spatial Plan for the West and Tagus Valley Region (PROT-OVT) the landscape protected area of Socorro and Archeira Hills should consider three strategic areas: Tourism, New Ruralities and their integration in the Regional Structure for the Protection and Enhancement of the Environment.

The Municipal Master Plan of Torres Vedras (2007) foresees that the study area should ensure *“the protection of the environment and safeguard the cultural, historical and landscape heritage as values of enjoyment by the municipalities and as a basis for new economic activities”*, focusing on agro-forestry systems, agricultural areas, forestry areas and natural areas with landscape qualities.



Analysis and diagnosis biodiversity

According to published databases, we can see that of the plant species in the phytogeographic zone of the Centre-West Limestone only 21 are protected species in the European Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna. Besides these, there are three more species that appear on the list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Another three endemic species in Portugal were also referenced, although they are not protected in national or international statutes. It should also be noted that there are natural meadows with a high potential regarding the presence of Orchidaceae.

From all of the previously mentioned species, a total of eight were found during the fieldwork.

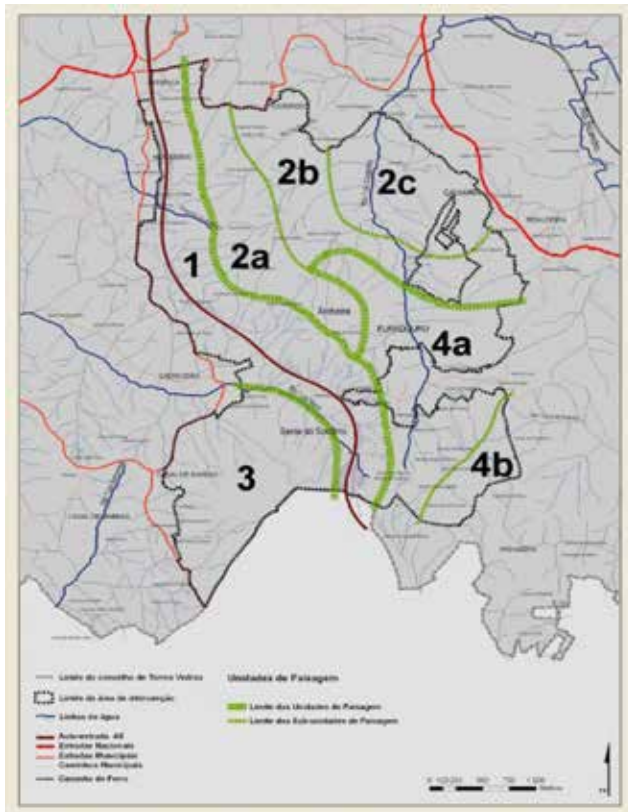
The study area presents a fairly degraded vegetation cover due to interventions related to agriculture and forestry. The most interesting spaces correspond to calcareous outcrops and other areas with a low level of interest for economic activities because of more or less evolved scrublands and woods. There is also interest in the more or less balanced vegetation that is on the water line and some semi-natural grasslands where some species with an ecological interest such as *Orchidaceae* often arise.

The assessment of the vegetation cover as it exists today was carried out in accordance with the criteria of floristic value, phytocenotic value, and an assessment of the habitats as stated in the European Directive. The main pressures on the habitats that are of interest for conservation come from fires and the elimination of existing plant structures. In the fieldwork carried out in the study area we observed and identified 68 species that belong to the animal groups of amphibians and reptiles, mammals, birds and butterflies.

The results obtained in the study area were below what had been expected regarding both the number and the type of species. On the one hand, the species found were mainly opportunistic species that are better prepared for the strong pressures exerted by human activity and the disappearance of habitats. On the other hand, the number of bird, mammal, amphibian, reptile and even butterfly species were inferior to those registered in areas where there are mosaic landscapes with agricultural and forestry areas.

Landscape

The landscape study was based on the identification and characterisation of landscape units, or areas with a coherence of their own that results from the combination of natural and/or cultural attributes and takes into consideration their distribution in space and evolution in time. The identification of the landscape units consisted of the analysis and combination of available information associated to the recognition of the field and the participation results of a group of local actors with whom we organised a workshop at this phase of the study.



Landscape Units: four identified landscape units, two of which are divided into subunits

- 1- Motorway surroundings*
- 2- Eastern slope of the northern sector of Socorro Hill*
- 2A- High slope*
- 2B- Hillside slope*
- 2C- Fertile soils of Caixaria*
- 3- Socorro Hill*
- 4- Archeira Hill and the surroundings of Furadouro*
- 4A- Valley of Ribeira do Castelão*
- 4B- South-Western slope of Archeira Hill*

In the study, each landscape unit and subunit is presented with a detailed characterisation, in reference to its character, degradation, and the pressures and threats that they are subject to as well as the current and potential multifunctionalities.

Proposal

In accordance with the results from the analysis and diagnosis, there are values that justify the classification of the Landscape Protected Area of Socorro and Archeira Hills. Even though we are not dealing with exceptional values when assessed individually, they do become relevant when considered as a whole.

As such, the purpose of this classification should not be of a mere conservationist nature, but rather be seen as an opportunity to promote the current heritage, manage the resources appropriately, and improve the landscape and spatial planning in accordance with the new functionalities within the perspective of sustainable development.

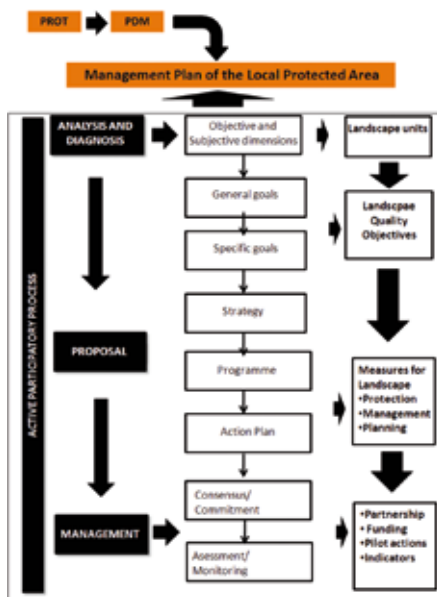
In relation to the definition of the main guidelines, which can also be designated as vision or ambition for the area over a given time horizon, and based on the strategic guidelines at a regional and local level and in accordance with the analysis and diagnosis results obtained in this study, we believe that the Landscape Protected Area of Socorro and Archeira Hills should be constituted as an area:

- demonstrative of a management that is compatible with human activities, the environment and the landscape;
- of reference for recreation and leisure for the Lisbon Metropolitan Area;
- with natural and cultural value that provide tourist attractions in the region and become more of an identity mark in the Municipality of Torres Vedras.

On the other hand, it is important to apply the concepts proclaimed by the European Landscape Convention, namely in reference to “landscapes that may be exceptional, everyday landscapes and degraded landscapes”. This concept is relevant in the context of the study area and may be innovative at a national level.

The proposed methodology for the elaboration of the Management Plan is presented in Fig. 3. It is fundamental that all of the phases be accompanied by an active participant that should be defined from a group of local actors. Thus, if we resume the main guidelines or the vision for the future landscape that resulted from the analysis and diagnosis, the general objectives that should be met are:

- define landscape quality objectives for the identified landscape units by resorting to public participation;
- protect the landscape to ensure the preservation of its character, qualities and values;
- manage the landscape to ensure the harmonisation of the changes resulting from social, economic and environmental processes;
- plan out the landscape in a forward-looking manner with the aim of valuing, recuperating or constructing new landscapes;
- promote education and raise awareness on landscape issues;
- promote necessary training in the adoption of management measures by proprietors, farmers, forest producers, hunters, tourism operators, etc.



Main phases for the elaboration of the Management Plan of the Protected Area

Based on the general objectives, the specific objectives should be further developed and the respective strategy should be delineated in a participatory manner. The definition of the landscape quality objectives takes place at this stage and corresponds to a deepening of the general and specific objectives in function of the landscape quality that is intended in accordance with the living standards that satisfy the necessities and expectations of the local population along with the technical and institutional demands. Part of the landscape study should include the participation and involvement of the local population which should be more significant.

The strategy should be understood as a system of co-ordinated actions and courses of action in order to achieve the objectives. Thus, its achievement presupposes the elaboration of a program that should be defined in the short, medium and long term and should also be integrated in the cartography of the plan itself. All in all, this strategy should be in accord with a long-term Strategic Reference Framework as defined by the Regional Spatial Plan and in accordance with the Municipal Master Plan.

After the strategy we will endeavour in the definition of an action program that allows us, depending on the cases, to reinforce the relationship of the identity between the population and the landscape as well as promote new functions and identities. These intentions should be represented in cartographic support, contain a future proposal, have a detailed description and eventually foresee other documents that interpret the different competences between the implied parts or the recommendations that may be established.

The establishment of commitments should be foreseen not necessarily through formal contracts but through the involvement and sharing of responsibilities between the different groups of actors involved in the process, as in the case of those elected, other institutional actors and the inhabitants. The landscape quality objectives defined in the proposal phase will have to be inserted in the priorities, objectives and actions defined by the political decision makers who will have to be in articulation with the priorities and actions of other institutional actors in different competence areas, and in particular, be understood and assumed by the local population. The success of the establishment of commitments and the sharing of responsibilities depends not only on the work carried out

at each level of the above referred decisions, but also result from a good interaction among them.

The technical resources also have to be foreseen such as: human resources, communication tools, and regulatory and financial means. Once these resources are identified and the means for the operation of the measures on spatial management are provided, we suggest regular field visits and the constitution of work groups that ensure the involvement of the highest possible number of people in an action plan, namely through the creation and dynamisation of networks, and through information sessions for the public regarding the established objectives.

Along with the operationalisation of the action plan is the monitoring of its implementation which is of particular importance in order to not only assess its impact throughout time, but also to identify possible adjustments that may be necessary for a better efficiency and integration of the various components that may be included.



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The European Landscape Convention in Portugal. A case study at the local level in Torres Vedras.

Rosário Oliveira, Alexandre Cancela d'Abreu, Carlos Manuel Bernardes



Main topics

1. Implementation of ELC in Portugal
2. The case of Serra do Socorro e Archeira Landscape Protected Area
 - 2.1 National, Regional and Local context
 - 2.2 Landscape study to support the designation
 - 2.2.1 Landscape units identification and characterization
 - 2.2.2 Landscape Quality Objectives
3. Decision makers and technical staff perspectives on the advantages of using the ELC framework.

1. The ELC implementation in Portugal

In 2004 the continental landscape character assessment has been published by DGOTDU.

In 2005 the CEP was transcribed into the national normative.

In 2005 the regional landscape character assessment has been published by the Regional Secretariat for the Environment and the Sea in Azores.

In 2008 DGOTDU started to define a national strategy for the implementation of the ELC in Portugal.

In 2009 DGOTDU set up the study for the ELC implementation at the local level through the spatial planning tools.

In 2010 the municipality of Torres Vedras has decided to go towards a designation of a local protected area based on ELC principles.

By early summer 2012 the Regional Secretariat for the Environment and the Sea will finish the regional strategy for the ELC implementation in Azores.

2.1 The case of Serra do Socorro e Archeira Landscape Protected Area. National context.



Landscape Character Assessment of Continental Portugal (2004)

**2.1 The case of Serra do Socorro e Archeira Landscape Protected Area.
Regional context in Western Region.**



Regional Landscape Units defined by the Regional Management Plan (2009)

**2. 1 The case of Serra do Socorro e Archeira Landscape Protected Area.
Main regional strategic orientations**

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

- The area should be part of the green belt where landscape and the fundamental natural resources should be protected and integrated in the regional environmental structure.
- Activities like recreation, leisure and tourism should be combined with natural, cultural and landscape values.
- The agriculture and forest should be developed in accordance with urban, nature conservation and landscape dynamics.

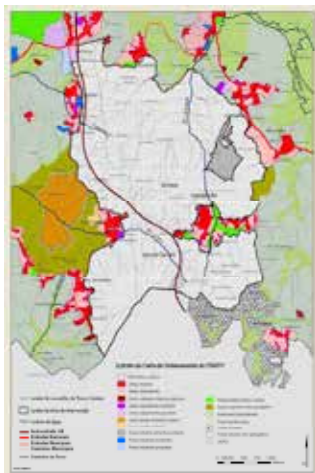


**2. 1 The case of Serra do Socorro e Archeira Landscape Protected Area.
Local context.**



The Municipality of Torres Vedras is approximately 40km northern Lisbon and it is influenced by some of the dynamics of Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

**2. 1 The case of Serra do Socorro e Archeira Landscape Protected Area.
Local context.**



MUNICIPAL MASTER PLAN

Protection of the environment, historical, cultural and landscape values to benefit local communities as a basis for innovative economical activities.

2.2 Landscape study to support the designation



LOCAL LANDSCAPE PROTECTED AREA

Landscape that results from a balanced interaction between human being and nature with high aesthetic, ecological and cultural value.

A Local Landscape Protected Area is designated by the Municipality who will be responsible for its management.

The process of designation has been conducted by the Municipality of Torres Vedras.

2.2 Local Landscape Protected Area of Serra do Socorro e Archeira.

Main features.

Area

Roughly 1220 hectares (red line)

Land use

Agriculture – 40%
Forest – 15 %
Abandoned – 53 %
Urban areas – 2%

Biodiversity

Mostly vegetation values

Heritage

Small fortifications from the time of Napoleonic invasion (early sc .XIX)
Old wind mills
Religious traditions

Population

Sparcey populated with small villages in the surroundings





What prevails is the rural landscape with a considerable diverse mosaic



High landscape value, along with windmills, tourism resorts and a motorway that crosses the area

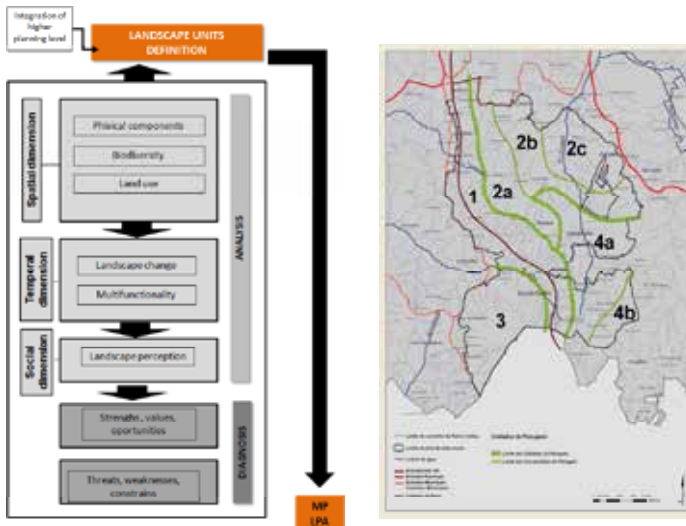
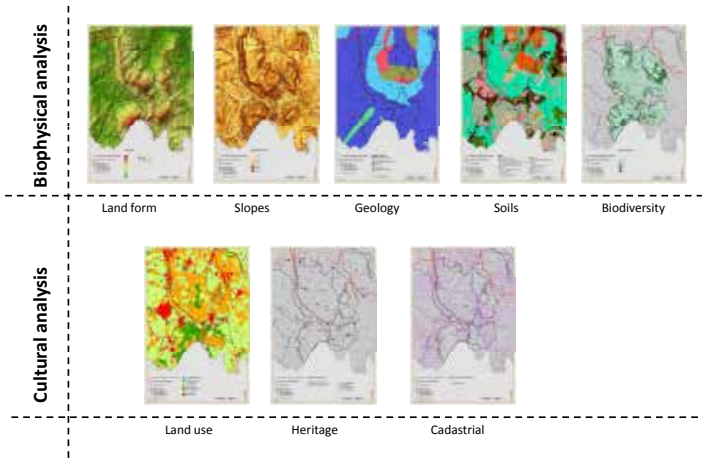


Despite all the values in presence this is more an everyday landscape, sometimes even degraded, than an outstanding one.



In a way , a landscape to be reinvented.

2.2.1 Landscape study to support the designation Landscape units definition



3. Decision makers and technical staff perspectives on the advantages of using the ELC framework.

In order to better understand the **opinions and expectations of the different intervening actors in this process**, we have asked two pertinent questions:

1. To what extent are the principals of ELC different from other conceptual and methodological contexts in the classification process of a local protected landscape?
2. What are the essential aspects, foreseen by the ELC, that may facilitate the planning and management process of a local protected landscape?

1. To what extent are the principals of ELC different from other conceptual and methodological contexts in the classification process of a local protected landscape?

Decision makers: *The principles proclaimed by ELC represent a great opportunity to consider landscape as a mirror of quality either in landscapes that demand conservation and management or in others that may be planned. It is also relevant to consider that change is a realistic dimension that we must work with. The participatory assessment of the CEP is so clear that it is not possible to forget people in taking part of the action.*

Technical staff: *Landscape is assumed as a common good even it is an everyday or degraded landscape, which allows to think sustainable development in a more interesting perspective, looking for more integrated solutions.*

2. What are the essential aspects, foreseen by the ELC, that may facilitate the planning and management process of a local protected landscape?

Decision makers : *We found important to propose the designation of this local protected area in the framework of the ELC because it is an innovative approach in Portugal, which stresses the way that we may promote the protected area either at regional, national or international levels. The possibility of integrated na international network with similar experiences as the one in Torres Vedras is also challenging for exchange.*

Technical staff: *The concept of landscape quality objectives and the definition of protection, management and planning measures give us a sense of confidence that different areas with different character will be considered as a whole in a sustainable basis. We believe that this perspective will be more appealing to involve people and to make the management plan of the local protected area a flexible tool in accordance with other local plans.*



Thank you.

Rosário Oliveira

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Une gestion intégrée paysagère des zones côtières : l'action pilote de la « Charte du détroit de Messine »

Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO

*Haut fonctionnaire, Ministère pour les biens et les activités
culturelles, Italie*

Photos de Saverio MAESTRALI





«La Charte du détroit de Messine ».

'Paysage 150. Regards sur le paysage italien entre la conservation, la transformation et le projet dans 150 ans d'histoire'

INTRODUCTION

Les membres du Congrès **'Paysage 150. Regards sur le paysage italien entre la conservation, la transformation et le projet dans 150 ans d'histoire'**, jugent bon de résumer le contenu des nombreuses interventions des trois jours de travail, avec une grande confrontation interdisciplinaire sur les questions qui affectent le paysage, dans un document final qui, qu'ils appellent **«Charte du détroit de Messine »**.



Ferrovie prima dell'Unità d'Italia











Landscape as a common good: the Mediterranean mountains and their contemporary governance

Mr Giorgio PIZZIOLLO

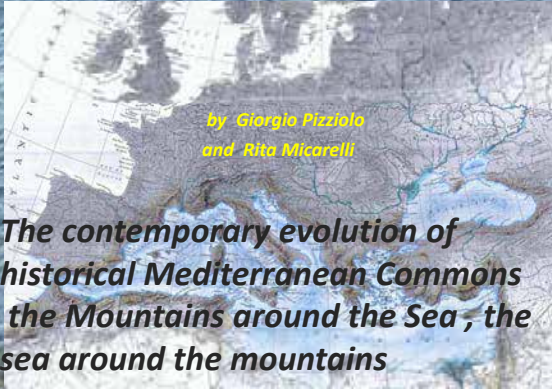
Professor at the University of Florence, Director of Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes, Italy

Mrs Rita MICARELLI

Professor at the University of Florence

**LANDSCAPE as a COMMON GOOD:
the MEDITERRANEAN MOUNTAINS
and the contemporary
GOVERNANCE of LANDSCAPES**

Evora
20-21 october2011



by *Giorgia Pizzolo
and Rita Micarelli*

***The contemporary evolution of
historical Mediterranean Commons
the Mountains around the Sea ; the
sea around the mountains***


The
Mediterranean
sea is a very a
water basin
among different
lands (Medi-
Terra) where
mountain chains,
waters, islands
and peninsulas
constitute an
integrated and
complex living
system.



From the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Apennines, to the Balkans and the north African *Atlantes*, till the Mediterranean Asia, the populations organized their cultures and their survival strategies based on these extraordinary but difficult life environments.

Here have been conceived the Commons as a *very life model* where it became possible to integrate the variability of climate and the scarcity of resources in a creative, like artistic way.

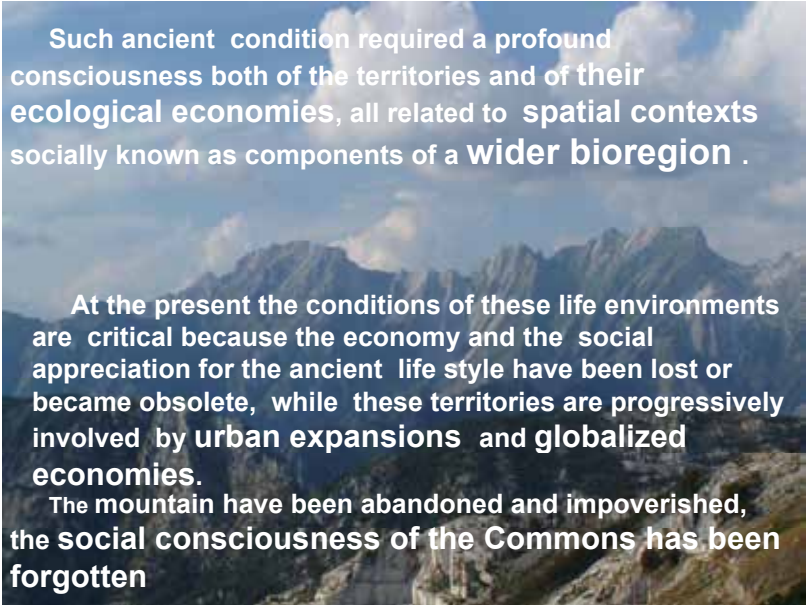
The Mediterranean territories and landscapes became as a sort of environmental colored mosaic (green *compascua* , yellow grains, dark green forests, silver olive trees, blue rivers) which could offer, together with their aesthetic quality, a suitable and decent quality of life for a variety of landscapes, continuously created and experienced by the members of the whole community .



All Mediterranean Mountain Chains have been traditionally used in a social, collective manner and homologously managed as very daily life environments as a *whole common good* continuously guaranteed by appropriate statutory norms of management .

A continuous and lasted experience of social life generated at the same time the *culture of Loci* and the specific rules for its maintenance , normally controlled by the **Local Common Good Statutes, written and respected by the entire community as very rigorous social constraints,**

The Statutes constituted both an ecological rule and a social governance managed by a local council, and a very eco-participative guarantor model of governance , like the one we would like to achieve again.



Such ancient condition required a profound consciousness both of the territories and of their ecological economies, all related to spatial contexts socially known as components of a **wider bioregion** .

At the present the conditions of these life environments are critical because the economy and the social appreciation for the ancient life style have been lost or became obsolete, while these territories are progressively involved by urban expansions and globalized economies.

The mountain have been abandoned and impoverished, the social consciousness of the Commons has been forgotten

but...a **significant step** toward **renewed perspectives** could be glimpsed by



innovative RESEARCHES-ACTIONS
oriented toward a **RE-ORGANIZATION** of
the **RELATIONSHIPS** between
communities and places through...

...the rediscovery of a new life style based on a wider contemporary interpretation of the Commons



This participative research –action opens innovative perspectives toward a governance of all contemporary landscapes which can be developable in two relational dimensions: spatial and informational



The **spatial dimension** of all these phenomena leads us toward a new vision of a wide territory, toward a *landscaping*, spatial, temporal and relational, *whole dimension* .

Territories , bioregions and relationships with their different conditions and their *new reference communities* can constitute the **LOCI of NEW LANDSCAPES** where a Living Geography can arise. In this Geography both the Commons and the Bioregions –the ELC “common life environments” – play a role of **CommonScapes**



The informational dimension

The researches of 2009 Nobel Prize for Economics Elinor Ostrom of a contemporary approach to the Commons could be helpful to practice landscaping actions as an ethical alternative challenge, as a sharp counterforce against the dominant driving forces.

In our researches we have considered the landscape as a sort of *relational launcher* able to play the challenge of rejoining the different dispersed broken terms (human, environmental, and cultural heritages) by **Landscape participative processes** which can bring us toward ***new Commonsapes***



In these **CommonScapes** , the very *Landscapes for the Commons*, are equally important both the common land configurations and the participative actions practiced by the commons communities', throughout **landscaping social perception and actions**.

In this way **new territories and new communities** can become the **Sustainable Loci of Contemporary Commons**



We have been concretely practicing some local **pilot experiences** of **Landscape Participative Contract** towards small **River Valleys** and **Rural Territorial Contexts**.

The research-action study cases- The Landscape Contracts



Many experiential activities, practiced on different Mediterranean Landscapes generated **new models of Participative Governance and Economies** both for the management of the **already existent Commons** and for **wider analogous territorial conditions** . :



Various kinds of new agreements for a new way to **manage the natural -social common heritage** -rural areas, mountains, countries, river environments, water, energy soils and urban contexts (public spaces , abandoned industrial places, etc.- **have been conceived and proposed in terms of "CommonScapes" as "Contracts"** .



Every CommonScape can express its specific **Contract** as a **Pact** which affects in the same way selected territories, populations, public bodies, institutions, entrepreneurs and associations, achievable by means of interconnected processes and experiences.



The study case of
Landscape Contract
 on **Panaro River** (2009-2011)

This experience has been developed on Panaro River - Landscape Valley – as a Participative Project promoted by **Emilia Region, Province of Modena**, and the three local **River Municipalities** (Vignola, Savignano, Spilamberto) and developed by an **interdisciplinary staff** with the **local groups, associations, public bodies** (politicians and technicians) **schools, local Museums and local entrepreneurs** (tourism, culture , agriculture)

This Contract intrinsically involves all of its signatories in an ‘open and continuous agreement’



THE PROGRAM of PANARO RIVER is REPRESENTED by a TERRITORIAL, ECONOMICAL LANDSCAPE DIAGRAM

The **Landscape Contract** concerns the **relationships Life Environment Economy/Human Culture**, as a new **contemporary Common** for which the program has been shaped as a new kind of **Common Statute**

The study case of Terni province

- Umbria Region, Central Italy-Province of Terni ,
- The procedure for new Landscape Contracts (2010)



The renaissance of a community

Groups of persons –related to these places for different reasons- experienced a **landscaping perception** of this context.

Various workshop activities have been practiced with in mind a **shared desire**: the research of new opportunities to develop participative actions on the life environment that they would like to consider a renewed **Common Worth**

These groups brought to light the *quintessence of their life environment, a still living Genius Loci, harbored into the Landscape-* throughout *the following activities :*



- The contribution in the feasts as cultural promoters and directly involved artisans.

- The promotion of contemporary communication technologies and by the revitalization of ancient rural abilities at risk of disappearing.

- The assumption of a concrete responsibility of their Common

- The promotion and the cultural propagation of relationships between agriculture and towns.

- The promotion of a new **Relational Market** where merchandises, culture and information are **equally put on the field** and valorized **beyond the mere economical exchanges, in terms of FREE ACCESSIBILITY** (A.Sen)



This **Relational Market** is a very **Keystone** to establish a **sustainable economy, like a whole solidarity structure**, able to consolidate the separated activities already in course or in project.



A wide range of reciprocal new interrelations **immaterial** (the relational network becomes an invisible structure) and **material** (the concrete reciprocal contacts among the persons in the territory) is in progress

In this way an unexpected landscape economy -within which the whole people are concretely involved to experience their proposals- can constitute a new Contemporary Territorial / informatics Common

In Conclusion...

In contemporary age the Governance of Public Goods is intrinsically referred to territory and to landscape, *both* considered as 'public goods' or, in a broadest sense, as Commons. But such a Governance is possible only at the condition that its implementation is **participative** .

The participation *must be developed in every phase of the landscaping process*, from the social consciousness -interpretation and evaluation, of the Commons to the creative wider proposals for their use, till new Democratic Pacts (Contracts) for their management.

Cultural landscapes of Las Medulas, Leon, Spain

Mr Almudena OREJAS

*Scientific Researcher, Spanish National Research Council,
Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation*

Mr Miguel LAGE

Director of Projects Las Medulas Foundation, Spain

The cultural landscape of Las Médulas

Almudena Orejas

Miguel Lage

GI Estructura Social y Territorio - Arqueología del Paisaje

Instituto de Historia

Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales del CSIC

Madrid, Spain

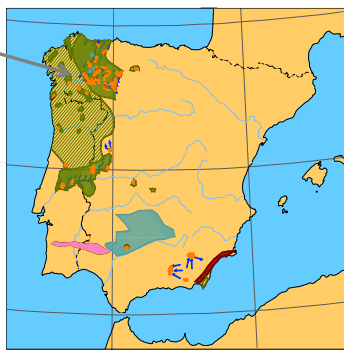
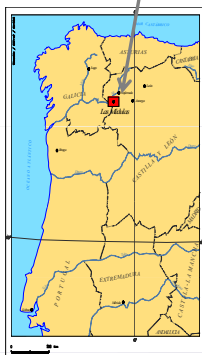
Fundación Las Médulas

Ponferrada (León), Spain



Geographical and geohistorical context

Las Médulas



PRINCIPALES ZONAS MINERAS DE LA PENÍNSULA IBERICA

-  Principales zonas auríferas
-  Yacimientos de Au en aluvión (secundarios)
-  Yacimientos de Au en roca (primarios)
-  Sitios mineros del Silurosté
-  Zona minera de Sierra Morena
-  Zona minera del Sureste

Mapa / 01-04 / 2010



'LANDSCAPE' AS A CONCEPT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION AND VALORIZATION





**LAS MÉDULAS: A MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPE
TOWARDS AND INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT MODEL**

The Alqueva and Aldeia da Luz Projects: a potential for development

Mr Carlos SILVA

*Representative of the Enterprise of Development and Infrastructure of
Alqueva, S.A., Portugal*

The Alqueva and Aldeia da Luz projects: A potential for development



Carlos Silva, 21/10/2011

Location and Area of Influence



About 10 000 km²
ALENTEJO
20 Municipalities



ALENTEJO

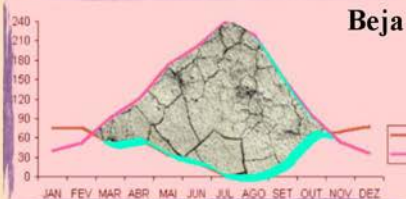
The Water

Rainfall Average

Portugal: 913 mm

Alentejo: 560 mm

Water Needs



Purposes

- Creation of a Strategic Water Reserve
- Guaranty of Water Supply
- New Agricultural Activities
- Production of Clean Energy
- Environmental Improvement
- Contribution for the Development of a Quality Tourism
- Creation of New Business Opportunities
- Improve The labour Market



ALQUEVA MAIN COMPONENTS

- Alqueva Dam and Power Plant
- Pedrógão Dam and Power Plant
- Primary Network
- Secondary Network



Alqueva Dam and Power Plant



Maximum height : 96 m

Coronment: 458 m



2 Reversible Sets x 130 MW

460 GW Hour/Year





Pedrógão Dam and Power Plant



Maximum Height: 43 m

Coronment: 448 m

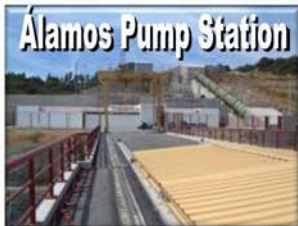
2 Sets X 5 MW





Multipurpose Alqueva Project

Primary Network



8 Pumps of 7 m³/s each one

Primary Network:

- ✓ 29 By Pass Dams
- ✓ 5 Small Power Plants
- ✓ 300 km of Channels
- ✓ 11 Pump Stations



Multipurpose Alqueva Project Secondary Network



Secondary Network:

- ✓ 27 Regularization dams
- ✓ 32 Secondary Pump Stations
- ✓ 1 317 Km of underground pipelines
- ✓ 3 126 hydrants

110 000 ha of irrigated land



Alqueva Reservoir

Length : 83 km

Surface : 250 km²

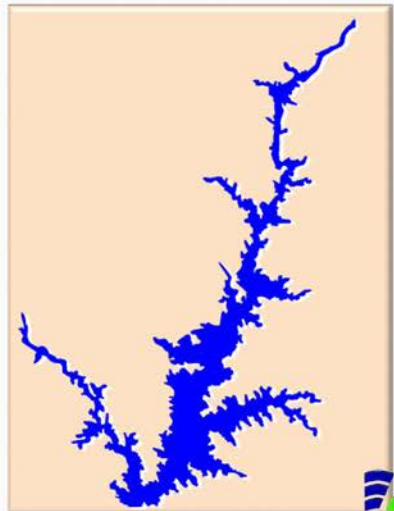
Shoreline: 1 160 km

Minimum Exploitation Level: 130 m

Maximum Exploitation Level: 152 m

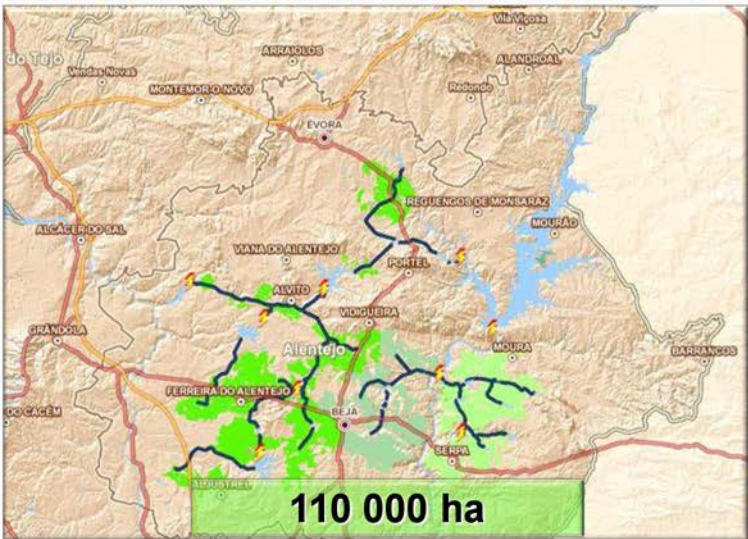
Full Capacity: 4 150 hm³

Useable Volume: 3 150 hm³





Multipurpose Alqueva Project GLOBAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM





Multipurpose Alqueva Project

TOURISM



EDIA'S PURPOSE

Improve the riparian villages

Collaboration in making territorial plans

Collaboration with private and official entities



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

Special Projects

Noudar Natural Park

Biological production

Nature Tourism

Centre of Environmental Interpretation



Multipurpose Alqueva Project Special Projects

Luz Museum



A place dedicated to the old and new Luz Village and interpretation of all Alqueva Process.



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Location



The old Village was located near Guadiana River in the County of Mourão with less than 400 inhabitants



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The Old Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The Old Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The Old Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The old Village and Alqueva Project



Since the beginning the inhabitants know that, one day, Alqueva lake will flood the Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The Options

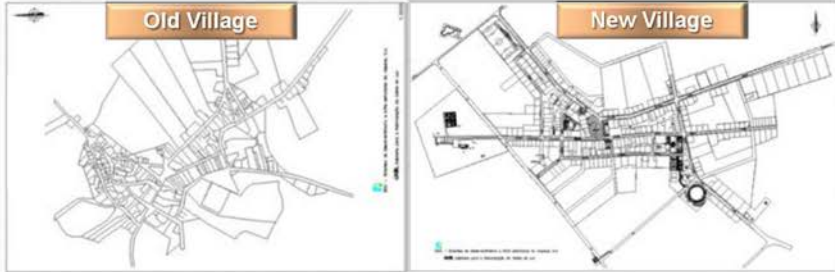
- 1 - Move to the headquarters of the municipality
- 2 - Build a new village
- 3 - Protect the old village with a levee system



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The solution



The solution chosen by the people was to build a new village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The negotiation

A house for a house

A tree for a tree

A farmland for a farmland

The areas of the houses were all increased

The areas of the farmlands were all increased

The inhabitants chose the finishing materials



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The negotiation

215 homes and 21 different typology of houses

16 social facilities

11 shops

Respect for the neighbourhood

The same street or square name

The same spatial logic



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Building the New Village



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The new Village



The traditional architectural elements were preserved



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The new Village



The streets and squares are larger



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The new Village



Were created sport and leisure equipments



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The new Village



The main square.



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The new Village



All projects of social infrastructures are copyright



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

The new Village



The village is served with potable water, piped gas, cable television and the fields are served by an irrigation network



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Dismantling the old village



The dismantling of the old village served environmental and safety purposes



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Dismantling the old village



The materials that could harm the water quality were removed



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Dismantling the old village



Also the cemetery was moved



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Dismantling the old village



The recycable materials were sent to recycling centers



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Dismantling the old village



The usable building materials were saved for new constructions



Multipurpose Alqueva Project

LUZ Village

Dismantling the old village

Throughout all the process the inhabitants had the support of:

- A team of psychologists
- A team of professional social workers
- A team of anthropologists

With special relevance in the preparation and moving of the cemetery



LUZ Village



Alqueva:

**An instrument for the
Multisectorial Development of
the south of Portugal**



La gouvernance du paysage, le paysage comme bien commun et d'intérêt collectif

M. Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN

Président honoraire du Conseil européen des urbanistes, France

L'intitulé de l'Atelier questionne la signification de mots précis qui me semble être un préalable au développement des applications formelles : bien commun, intérêt collectif ; pour quelle gouvernance ?

Arrêtons-nous un instant sur un concept moins souvent évoqué et qui nécessite de la prudence et de la précision dans son utilisation : le bien commun.

Un bien commun désigne le bien-être ou le bonheur collectif plus que l'intérêt. Il revêt encore une connotation morale à l'origine essentiellement religieuse. Il s'agit bien de l'ensemble des avantages ou des bénéfices en termes de qualité de vie dont peut profiter une communauté, une collectivité spécifique. Pour Saint Thomas d'Aquin, le *bonus communis* doit toujours l'emporter sur l'intérêt individuel et la référence chrétienne renvoie à la notion anglo-saxonne de *common land* ou à la notion latine des « communaux », terrains qui, avant les *enclosure* (enclôture) ou les privatisations, constituaient des terres qui appartenaient à la collectivité villageoise. Il ne faut donc pas le confondre avec l'intérêt général qui vise le plus grand nombre. Ce n'est qu'au XVIII^e siècle, à l'époque des lumières, que l'idée d'intérêt général a progressivement supplanté la notion morale et religieuse de bien commun attaché à une communauté, une collectivité spécifique. C'est à la même époque que le paysage agraire évolue fortement sous la pression des rendements.

En théorie économique, un bien commun est un bien accessible à tous, comme l'eau mais marqué par un caractère limité et par conséquent source de rivalités et de conflits. Il faut se rappeler que cela correspond au XVIII^e siècle à l'émergence du capitalisme bourgeois en Europe.

Pour la philosophe Myriam Revault d'Allonnes, le bien commun « constitue, dans une société, un lien indispensable entre des individus, comme la culture ou le langage. Le bien commun, par opposition au bien privé,

est un bien qui s'impose à tous, une valeur comprise par tous, à laquelle tous les membres d'une communauté peuvent se référer ».

Qualifier le paysage de bien commun nécessite donc de se poser la question des valeurs qui fondent ce commun. Cela nous parle d'éthique du paysage et renvoie à la notion d'accessibilité au sens large.

Ayant posé cela, essayons maintenant de cerner ce qu'implique l'intérêt collectif. Il nous faut admettre que deux conceptions de l'intérêt général s'opposent. L'une ne voit dans l'intérêt collectif que la somme des intérêts particuliers issue par l'essentiel de la recherche, par agents économiques, de finalités utilitaristes. L'autre conception, d'essence volontariste, voit dans l'intérêt général le dépassement des intérêts particuliers et dans cette perspective, l'expression de la volonté générale, ce qui confère à la représentation démocratique le rôle d'imposer à l'ensemble des individus les finalités qui vont au-delà de leurs intérêts particuliers. L'opposition entre ces deux conceptions, l'une utilitariste, l'autre volontariste, s'inscrit parfaitement dans notre actualité. Il s'agit en réalité de deux visions de la démocratie : « d'un côté, celle d'une démocratie de l'individu, qui tend à réduire l'espace public à la garantie de la coexistence entre les intérêts distincts, et parfois conflictuels, des diverses composantes de la société ; de l'autre, une conception plus proche de la tradition républicaine, qui fait appel à la capacité des individus à transcender leurs appartenances et leurs intérêts pour exercer la suprême liberté de former ensemble une société politique ».

Comme l'a rappelé Jerker Mostrom, si l'on veut que la gestion du paysage soit considérée en termes d'engagements et non d'obligations, alors il faut admettre que le paysage est politique et que c'est au champ politique de définir ce qui est d'intérêt collectif. Faut-il encore que le politique reprenne ses droits face à la vision utilitariste des marchés et surtout de ceux qui les animent. Il a évoqué les défis des changements climatiques comme vecteurs d'une prise de conscience des enjeux communs. Lionella Scazzosi nous a également montré à quel point la gouvernance du paysage reste une question politique ; il revient au politique, dans le cadre d'un projet d'agriculture périurbaine contesté, de susciter l'appropriation puis de définir ce qui est d'intérêt collectif.

Une fois les concepts interrogés, peut-on poser comme postulat que le regard que les populations posent sur le territoire change peu à peu le paysage ? Le paysage vu, vécu, représenté, images des lieux dans lesquels nous vivons, nous avons nos activités et nous nous déplaçons n'a de réalité que par la mise en mouvement de l'éveil de la conscience paysagère qui me semble être un préalable à la bonne gouvernance. Cela a été évoqué à plusieurs reprises notamment par Nessa Roche et Jerker Mostrom qui en fait même un préalable à la prise d'engagements en faveur du paysage. L'analyse paysagère conduit inmanquablement à privilégier les paysages considérés par les experts comme exceptionnels alors même que, bien que le caractère emblématique puisse être un repère identitaire fort, ce sont les paysages du quotidien qui sont les milieux de vie, de travail et de déplacement des citoyennes et des citoyens. C'est ce que rappelle la Convention européenne du paysage.

Mais alors se pose la question du comment faire émerger la conscience paysagère au quotidien. Cela nécessite, non seulement de l'écoute mais aussi d'être en mesure de susciter la libre parole, celle qui libère et celle qui aide à prendre conscience de son environnement, de son « entour » qui, une fois objectivé, devient « son » paysage. Dans ce but, la bonne gouvernance des paysages au quotidien, nous dit Jerker Mostrom, passe par l'information pour faire émerger l'implication du public. J'y rajouterai une étape supplémentaire que peut faire naître l'éveil sensible au paysage : l'appropriation qui intègre la diversité des approches culturelles facteurs d'intégration sociale.

Biljana Filipovic nous faisait judicieusement remarquer que l'émergence de la conscience paysagère débute dans les établissements scolaires, elle évoquait le développement personnel comme composante de cette prise de conscience. Il me semble que ce développement personnel nous incite à inscrire la dimension sensible voire l'esthétique comme une dimension centrale des relations entre sociétés et environnement.

Il s'agit d'un processus subtil, sensible qui suppose la participation active de tous les acteurs des territoires, nécessite une volonté politique forte et la mise en place d'une démocratie locale réelle et efficace permettant de dégager une entente collective. Une bonne gouvernance permet un nouveau regard sur le territoire grâce au préalable de l'éveil de la conscience du paysage. Alors, comme l'écrit l'écrivain français

Marcel Proust, dans « La recherche du temps perdu » : « Le seul véritable voyage n'est pas d'aller vers d'autres paysages, mais d'avoir d'autres yeux ».

CLOSING SESSION

SESSION DE CLOTURE

Maria Joao BOTELHO

*Deputy Director General, Directorate General for Spatial Planning
and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment
and Regional Planning of Portugal*

Luís PINHO LOPES

*Architect, Institute of Architectural Planning and Archeology,
Secretary of State of Culture, Portugal, CDPATEP Delegate*

General Conclusions : Evora Declaration on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maria Joao BOTELHO

Deputy Director General, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning of Portugal

The participants of the 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, that took place in Evora (Portugal), on 20 and 21 October 2011, voted and unanimously approved the “Conclusions and summary of general comments of the 10th workshops”, and decided to call them the “Evora Declaration on the European Landscape Convention”.

Conclusions and summary of general comments

The 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, took place in Evora, on 20 and 21 October 2011.

During two intensive workdays the 150 participants discussed different concepts, issues, case-studies and experiences related to the multifunctional landscape, considering four major headings:

- the cultural dimension of the landscape, for a new approach of the territory;
- the ecological and environmental dimension of the landscape, for harmonious territories;
- the social and economic dimension of the landscape, a potential for well-being and development;
- the landscape governance, a common good and a collective interest.

The conclusions intend to sum-up the main points of the presentations and case-studies and the result of the ensuing discussions.

The opening session had the participation of high level representatives of the following Portuguese and Council of Europe’s institutions and organisations: Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of Portugal, Municipality of Evora, University of Evora,

Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), the Greek Presidency of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe as well as the Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention.

The participants in the opening session stressed the importance given to the landscape by the institutions and organisations they represented. They also mentioned the interest of theme of the Workshop and its relationship with its venue, given the importance of Evora as a well-known World Heritage site, a city of knowledge with its University, and being the centre of a region, Alentejo, which has a specific landscape that is a very good example of a multifunctional landscape.

They also highlighted the important role of the European Landscape Convention with its focus on all landscapes – and not just, as it's more usual, focusing on the outstanding landscapes, the important issue of ensuring landscape quality even for the common landscapes and the integration of “landscape” in spatial development policy as a way to guarantee its adequate management.

It was mentioned also that the landscape is part of the collective memory and identity of a community and that landscape quality is linked to human rights.

From the other sessions the following key messages emerged:

- multifunctionality applied to the landscape is more than just the economic concept; the multifunctional landscape relates to the individual and social well-being;
- multifunctional landscapes are associated to complementarities and complexity;
- landscape multifunctionality should be extended to all territories;
- nowadays the landscape can no longer have a single use, but not all landscapes are multifunctional, although a single use doesn't mean “landscape simplification”;

- landscape multifunctionality has to be planned and adequately managed
 - it cannot be taken for granted, it needs commitments, has to consider society's demands, needs a new attitude and a new practice;
- Alentejo and “montado” are very good examples of multifunctional landscapes;
- besides the natural and cultural dimensions, there is an economic and social dimension linked to landscape and in this sense landscape is a resource and a potential for sustainable development;
- the landscape can be considered an economic asset, but at the same time it should be considered a “common good”, thus needing public intervention/regulation to avoid market distortion;
- landscape, democracy, social and territorial cohesion and citizens' participation are fundamental and related themes;
- the cooperation between different states is fundamental to the enhancement of the landscape, especially in cross-border territories;
- landscape has the capacity to establish an emotional relationship (positive or negative) between man and the natural and cultural resources; in this sense landscape can be a vital experience;
- the relationship of public and private stakeholders with the landscape and the territorial management systems is very important to ensure its quality;
- landscape reflects the changing processes of different economic and social models that humanity has experienced as a result of industrialisation, agriculture and urban policies, sectoral policies like tourism and public works (especially infrastructures' networks), energy, and so on;
- landscape change as a result of man-made processes is increasingly faster especially if compared with the natural processes; at the same time, the scale and type of change is also changing, increasingly consuming more resources and simplifying landscape complexity and character;
- landscape change should be adequately managed and planned to guarantee landscape quality and social well being; thus active citizens' participation is fundamental to take into consideration local needs and interests;

- both rural and urban landscapes are changing although in different ways, but the end result should always be quality landscapes and well being of the local communities;
- landscape policy cannot be considered a luxury, because it helps us to find ways to face the crisis, having the capacity to be the driver of social development initiatives, of mobilising society and of generating intercommunity and intergeneration partnerships;
- the economic sustainability of the landscape is directly related to the services it produces;
- technology is not “everything” – landscape has material and immaterial, tangible and intangible values; thus quantity but also quality criteria need to be taken into consideration in landscape issues;
- landscape is a resource that produces well being for man, as an economic and public good, by its biodiversity and as the support to human activities;
- landscape governance has to be comprehensive, inclusive, aimed at and sensitive to the quality of life of communities and people, whether man or woman, young or old;
- the European Landscape Convention is a good framework for landscape governance – it implements subsidiarity, defines principles and concepts, promotes citizens’ participation and the co-operation of different administrative levels, but doesn’t impose rules and methodologies;
- it’s essential to ensure that landscape diversity, coherent with local identities, is maintained, both at European, national, regional and local level, not as “museum landscapes” but as “living landscapes” even if it means “new quality landscapes” adequate to the 21st century,
- the carrying out of these 10th Workshops at the same time that the European Landscape Convention celebrated its 11th years of signature, together with the presentation of the 2nd session’s Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are a sign of the importance, but also vitality and driver role of the European Landscape Convention for landscape issues;
- the European Landscape Convention can provide an important contribution to the definition of sustainable development models in the different member states;

- it is essential to raise people’s awareness for the landscape so that they integrate a “landscape dream” both in their personal and collective aspirations;
- the “right to the landscape”, should be considered a human right of the XXI century.

Conclusions générales : Déclaration d'Evora sur la Convention européenne du paysage

Mme Maria Joao BOTELHO

Directrice générale adjointe, Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, Ministère de l'agriculture, de la mer, de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire du Portugal

Les participants à la 10^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, qui s'est tenue à Evora (Portugal) les 20 et 21 octobre 2011, ont voté et approuvé à l'unanimité les « Conclusions et le résumé des observations générales de la 10^e réunion des ateliers » qu'ils ont décidé de nommer « Déclaration d'Evora sur la Convention européenne du paysage ».

Conclusions et résumé des observations générales

La 10^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage s'est tenue à Evora les 20 et 21 octobre 2011.

Pendant deux jours d'intense travail, les 150 participants ont examiné les différentes notions, questions, études de cas et expériences relatives au paysage multifonctionnel, sous quatre grandes rubriques :

- La dimension culturelle du paysage, pour une nouvelle approche du territoire ;
- Les dimensions écologique et environnementale du paysage, pour une harmonie des territoires ;
- Les dimensions sociale et économique du paysage, un potentiel pour le bien-être et le développement ;
- La gouvernance du paysage, le paysage comme bien commun et d'intérêt collectif.

Les conclusions ont pour objet de résumer les principaux points des interventions et des études de cas et le résultat des discussions qui ont suivi.

Ont participé à la séance d'ouverture des représentants de haut niveau des institutions et organisations portugaises et du Conseil de l'Europe suivantes : Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain du Portugal, municipalité d'Evora, université d'Evora, Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe, Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe, Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe pour le patrimoine culturel et le paysage (CDPATEP), Présidence grecque de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT), Conférence des OING du Conseil de l'Europe et présidence de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage.

Les participants à la séance d'ouverture ont souligné l'importance accordée au paysage par les institutions et les organisations qu'ils représentaient. Ils ont aussi mentionné l'intérêt que présentait le thème de la réunion et son rapport avec le lieu de cette dernière compte tenu de l'importance d'Evora en tant que site connu inscrit sur la liste du patrimoine mondial, ville de savoir grâce à son université, au centre d'une région, l'Alentejo, dont le paysage particulier est la parfaite illustration de ce qu'est un paysage multifonctionnel.

Ils ont aussi insisté sur le rôle important de la Convention européenne du paysage qui met l'accent sur tous les paysages et pas simplement, comme cela est plus courant, sur les paysages exceptionnels, l'important étant de garantir la qualité des paysages même ordinaires et d'intégrer le « paysage » dans la politique d'aménagement du territoire pour en assurer la bonne gestion.

Il a aussi été indiqué que le paysage faisait partie de la mémoire collective et de l'identité d'une communauté et que sa qualité était liée aux droits de l'homme.

Les messages ci-après se sont dégagés des autres séances :

- la multifonctionnalité appliquée au paysage va au-delà du simple concept économique, le paysage multifonctionnel renvoie à l'individu et au bien-être social ;
- les paysages multifonctionnels sont complémentaires et complexes ;
- la multifonctionnalité des paysages devrait être étendue à tous les territoires ;

- de nos jours, le paysage ne peut plus avoir un seul usage mais tous les paysages ne sont pas multifonctionnels même s'il ne faut pas voir dans un usage unique une « simplification du paysage » ;
- la multifonctionnalité du paysage doit être planifiée et bien gérée : elle ne saurait être tenue pour acquise, elle appelle des engagements, doit tenir compte des exigences de la société, appelle une attitude et des pratiques nouvelles ;
- l'Alentejo et le « montado » sont d'excellents exemples de paysages multifonctionnels ;
- outre les dimensions naturelle et culturelle, le paysage présente une dimension sociale et économique et est, dans ce sens, une ressource et un atout pour le développement durable ;
- si le paysage peut être considéré comme un atout économique, il devrait aussi être considéré comme un « bien commun » nécessitant une intervention et une réglementation des pouvoirs publics pour éviter les distorsions du marché ;
- le paysage, la démocratie, la cohésion sociale et territoriale et la participation des citoyens sont des thèmes fondamentaux et connexes ;
- la coopération entre les différents Etats est fondamentale pour la valorisation du paysage, en particulier dans les territoires transfrontaliers ;
- le paysage peut être à l'origine d'une relation affective (positive ou négative) entre l'homme et les ressources naturelles et culturelles ; en ce sens, il peut être une expérience vitale ;
- les rapports que les acteurs publics et privés ont avec le paysage et les systèmes de gestion du territoire sont très importants pour garantir la qualité du paysage ;
- le paysage est le reflet de l'évolution des différents modèles économiques et sociaux que l'homme a connus sous l'effet de l'industrialisation, des politiques agricoles et urbaines, des politiques sectorielles comme celles relatives au tourisme et aux travaux publics (en particulier les réseaux d'infrastructures), à l'énergie, etc. ;
- l'évolution anthropique du paysage est de plus en plus rapide, en particulier si on la compare aux processus naturels ; parallèlement, l'ampleur et le type des changements évoluent aussi dans le sens

d'une consommation accrue des ressources et d'une simplification de la complexité et du caractère des paysages ;

- l'évolution du paysage devrait être gérée comme il convient et planifiée pour assurer la qualité de ce dernier et le bien-être social ; la participation active des citoyens est donc fondamentale pour tenir compte des besoins et des intérêts locaux ;
- les paysages ruraux et urbains changent même si leur évolution est différente ; le but devrait toujours être la qualité des paysages et le bien-être des communautés locales ;
- la politique du paysage ne saurait être considérée comme un luxe, car elle nous aide à trouver des moyens de faire face à la crise, pouvant servir de moteur à des initiatives de développement social, mobiliser la société et créer des partenariats entre communautés et entre générations ;
- la durabilité économique du paysage est directement liée aux services que ce dernier offre ;
- la technologie n'est pas « tout » – le paysage présente un intérêt matériel et immatériel, tangible et intangible ; il convient donc de tenir compte de critères quantitatifs et qualitatifs ;
- le paysage est une ressource qui favorise le bien-être de l'homme, en tant que bien économique et public, de par sa biodiversité et en tant que support des activités humaines ;
- la gouvernance du paysage doit être globale, inclusive, favoriser la qualité de vie des communautés et des hommes et des femmes, personnes âgées ou jeunes ;
- la Convention européenne du paysage est un bon cadre pour la gouvernance du paysage – elle favorise la subsidiarité, définit des principes et des concepts, encourage la participation des citoyens et la coopération des différents niveaux administratifs sans imposer de règles ni de méthodologies ;
- il est essentiel de garantir la diversité du paysage, conformément aux identités locales, tant aux niveaux européens, national, régional que local, et de ne pas transformer les paysages en « paysages de musée » mais en « paysages vivants » même si cela se traduit par de « nouvelles qualités de paysage » adaptées au XXI^e siècle ;

- l'organisation de cette 10^e Réunion des ateliers parallèlement à la Célébration du 11^e anniversaire de la Convention européenne du paysage et à la présentation du 2^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe sont importantes et impriment un nouvel élan à la Convention européenne du paysage en renforçant son rôle moteur ;
- la Convention européenne du paysage peut largement contribuer à la définition de modèles de développement durable dans les différents Etats membres ;
- il est essentiel de sensibiliser les populations au paysage de manière à ce qu'elles intègrent un « rêve de paysage », tant au niveau personnel que collectif ;
- le « droit au paysage » devrait être considéré comme un droit de l'homme du XXI^e siècle.

Closing speeches *Discours de clôture*

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

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

Mrs Maria José FESTAS

*Senior Officer, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban
Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional
Planning, Portugal, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for
the European Landscape Convention*

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

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

Je voudrais remercier très chaleureusement la Direction pour l'aménagement du territoire et du Développement urbain du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Mer, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire du Portugal et tout particulièrement : M. le Directeur Général Vitor Campos, Mme la Directrice Maria João Bothelho, Mme Maria José Festas, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Mme Maria da Graça Almeida, Chef de la Division de la Communication et l'ensemble de leurs collaborateurs, pour leur chaleureuse hospitalité et leur collaboration pour l'organisation de cette réunion.

Je remercie également l'ensemble des intervenants et des participants pour leur contribution de grande valeur.

Quelques brèves conclusions à retenir de cet événement.

Il convient de prendre conscience de la valeur de l'espace et des valeurs que les territoires recèlent. L'espace est limité, il doit être géré avec parcimonie ; les valeurs qu'il renferme – tant naturelles que culturelles –, qui se conjuguent en créant un paysage, sont immenses.

La Convention européenne du paysage, traité international engageant les Etats qui l'ont signée et ratifiée, représente une convention de la nouvelle génération, qui n'a pas pour objet d'interdire ou d'autoriser mais qui définit des concepts, énonce des principes mais qui surtout, propose une méthode de travail et introduit le paysage dans les politiques publiques.

Cette méthode de travail est orientée vers un mieux-être des individus et des sociétés. Elle propose de penser à de multiples échelles et à long terme, de refuser la fatalité et de procéder à des choix responsables quant au cadre de vie. Elle a aussi pour ambition de combiner ou plutôt de réconcilier la productivité, la fonctionnalité, l'esthétique et l'attractivité, l'objectif n'étant pas de stopper le développement mais de proposer un meilleur développement. Cette « approche paysagère » devrait conduire à un nouvel art de l'aménagement du territoire.

Je souhaiterais terminer en rappelant la phrase prononcée par le Maire de Carbonia, « Nous sommes notre paysage, l'homme est modelé par le paysage ».

Mrs Maria José FESTAS

Senior Officer, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning, Portugal, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention

I would like to thank the participants for their active participation and fruitful discussions during this Meeting. I hope that the conclusions will be presented to the Council of Europe Steering Committee responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and that future activities will consider the right to landscape as a human right of the XXI century.



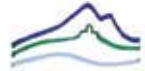
Ministério da Agricultura,
Mar, Ambiente e
Ordenamento do Território

DGOTDU

Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território
e Desenvolvimento Urbano



CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DE PAYSAGE



EMPRESA DE
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E INFRA-ESTRUTURAS
DO ALQUEVA, S.A.



– PROGRAMME –

*Tenth Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops
for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

**Council of Europe European
Landscape Convention
Multifunctional Landscapes**

*Largo das Portas de Moura | Evora
Evora, Portugal, 20-21 October 2011*

*University of Evora, Auditório do Colégio Mateus d'Aranda
Rua do Raimundo, Evora
Study visit, 22 October 2011*



*Document prepared by the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial
Planning, Division of the Council of Europe*

The 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention is organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division, Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage – in cooperation with the Government of Portugal – Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning and with the support of the University and the Municipality of Evora and of the Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infra-estruturas do Alqueva, S.A.

Introduction

International intergovernmental organisation created in 1949 and whose headquarters are in Strasbourg (France), the Council of Europe has 47 member States. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today. The Organisation is active in promoting sustainable development in line with the Recommendation Rec (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on the Guiding Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent. These seek to protect populations' quality of life, respecting and valorising the resources of the territories.

The European Landscape Convention was thus adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000 with the aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

To date, 35 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic,

Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Four States have signed but not ratified it: Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta and Switzerland.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis since 2002, the Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention take a detailed look at the implementation of the Convention. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the State hosting the Meeting. A genuine forum for sharing practice and ideas, the Meetings are also an opportunity to present new concepts and achievements in connection with the Convention. The proceedings are published in the Council of Europe’s “*European Spatial Planning and Landscape*” series and are available on the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website. The following Meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention have been held so far:

- 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg (France): “*Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape*”;
- 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg (France): “*Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape*”;
- 16-17 June 2005, Cork (Ireland): “*Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas*”;
- 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana (Slovenia): “*Landscape and society*”;
- 28-29 September 2006, Gerona (Spain): “*Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice*”;
- 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu (Romania): “*Landscape and rural heritage*”;
- 24-25 April 2008, Piestany (Slovakia): “*Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management*”;
- 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): “*Landscape and driving forces*”;

- 15-16 April 2011, Cordoba (Spain): “*Landscape and infrastructures for the society*”.

Organisers

The Council of Europe wishes to thank for their cooperation the Government of Portugal – Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning, the University and the Municipality of Evora and the EDIA – Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infra-estruturas do Alqueva. The Council of Europe also thanks the Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape of Switzerland for its support.

The aim of the Meeting of the Workshops

The European Landscape Convention states that the advances in production techniques in agriculture, forestry, industry and mining, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and more generally the global economic changes, have in many cases led to degradation, debasement or transformation of landscapes.

The landscape is however, as the Convention mentions, an essential factor for the quality of life of people. It has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity, particularly to tourism.

Each citizen should contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape and it is the responsibility of the public authorities to define the general framework in which this quality can be secured. It appears essential in this context to take into account the “multifunctional value” of the landscapes.

Websites

- *Council of Europe – European Landscape Convention*: www.coe.int/europeanlandscapeconvention
- *Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning of Portugal*: www.dgotdu.pt

Venue

The Meeting will be held in Evora at the University of Evora: *Auditório do Colégio Mateus d'Aranda, Rua do Raimundo, 7004-516 Evora* (see map at http://www.uevora.pt/a_ue/localizacao)

Participants

The Meeting is addressed to government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, governmental and non-governmental organisations working on landscape and sustainable spatial development. The number of participants is limited to 100.

Working languages

The working languages are English and French.

Organisers

Council of Europe Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division (DGIV)

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Thursday 20 October 2011

WELCOME SPEECHES

Mr José Ernesto D'OLIVEIRA, Mayor of Evora, Portugal

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention and of the CEMAT

Mr Vitor CAMPOS, General Director of Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning, Portugal

Mr Manuel CANCELA DE ABREU, Deputy Rector of the University of Evora, Portugal

Mr João RAMOS, Member of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Mr Mikko HARO, Head of Department, Cultural Environment Protection, Finland, Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP)

Mr Evangelos GOUTANIS, Representative of the Greek Presidency of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece

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

Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Senior Officer, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning, Portugal, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention

OPENING PRESENTATION

'Multifunctional landscapes'

Mr Yves LUGINBÜHL, Professor at the University of Paris, France



Evora

– Workshop 1 –
***The cultural dimension of the landscape,
for a new approach of the territory***

Chairs: **Mr Adem BILGIN**, Director of Landscape Protection Division, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Turkey, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Aurora CARAPINHA, Regional Director of Culture, Secretary of State of Culture, Portugal

PRESENTATIONS

Landscape as collective memory

Mrs Teresa ANDRESEN, Professor at the University of Porto, Portugal, Former Chair of the European Federation of Landscape Architects (EFLA)

The cultural and economic values of the landscape: towards a new culture for the territory

Mr Luigi FUSCO GIRARD, Professor at the University of Naples, Italy

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and national representatives of ministries*
- *Local and regional representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of the NGO's and training institutions*
- *National and international experts*

Moderators: **Mrs Gislaine DEVILLERS**, First Officer, Department of Heritage, General Directorate of Spatial planning, Housing and Heritage and of Energy, Public Service of Wallonia, Belgium

Mr Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Director of the Center for Landscape and Territory of Andalucía, Spain

Identity and plasticity in the reshaping processes of urban landscape

Mr Paulo NETO, University of Evora, Department of Economics and CEFAGE-UE, for the Municipality of Evora, Portugal

Outstanding landscapes in the Mediterranean

Mrs Natasa BRATINA JURKOVIC, Director for landscape planning and landscape architecture of Allinea plus, Member of the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, Slovenia

Teaching for multifunctional landscape management

Mrs Ingrid SARLÖV HERLIN, Professor of Landscape Planning, Department of Landscape Architecture, Alnarp, Sweden, Member of the European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS)

Multifunctional landscape visions: recent research implications for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maggie ROE, Representative of the Landscape Research Group (LRG), United Kingdom

Rapporteurs: **Ms Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN**, Senior Advisor, Department of Regional Planning, Ministry of the Environment, Norway

Mr Pere SALA, Co-ordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain



Alqueva

– Workshop 2 –
*The ecological and environmental dimensions of
the landscape, for harmonious territories*

Presidents: **Mrs Margarida CANCELADA ABREU**, President, Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects, Portugal

Mr Eduardo CRESPO DE NOGUEIRA Y GREER, Senior Adviser, General Directorate for Sustainable Rural Development, Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs, Spain

PRESENTATIONS

Landscape diversity: a potential for balanced, harmonious territorial development

Mr Vyacheslav OLESCHENKO, Member of the Academy of Science, Ukraine

The landscape dimension of spatial plans

Mr Phaedon ENOTIADES, Planning Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing of the Ministry of Interior, Cyprus

Impact on the landscape of the restoration of the biological diversity

Mr Jacques STEIN, First Officer for Research, Public Service of Wallonia, Belgium

Illustration of multifunctionality of landscapes in Finland

M. Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and national representatives of ministries*
- *Local and regional representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of the NGO's and training institutions*
- *National and international experts*

Moderators: **Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC**, Deputy Minister of Sustainable development and Tourism, Montenegro

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Azerbaijan

Mr Faig SADIGOV, Environmental Specialist of the Project management team of the Ministry of Economic Development, Azerbaijan

Management of a protected area: the Natural Park of Serras de Aire e Candeeiros

Mrs Ana Isabel MOURISCO ALVES, Expert, Natural Park of Serras de Aire e Candeeiros, Portugal

The Carbonia Project: the “Landscape Machine”

Mr Giuseppe CASTI, Mayor of Carbonia

Mrs Alessandra FASSIO and **Ms Alessandra PIVETTI**, Senior Officials,
Service of Contemporary Architecture and Art, Ministry of Culture and
Cultural Activities, Italy

Rapporteurs: **Mrs Anita BERGENSTRÄHLE-LIND**, Deputy Head
of Department for Sustainable Management, National Heritage Board,
Member of CDPATEP, Sweden

Mr Gabor KISS, Senior Councilor, National Representative for the
European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Rural development, Hungary

CEREMONY OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Presentation of the Award by the Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe



*University of Evora, Sala de Actos,
Auditório do Colégio Espírito Santo
Largo dos Colegiais 2, Evora*

CEREMONY OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE - 2011

*Presentation of the Award by the representative
of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe*

Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2011

The Joint Committee of the Municipality of Carbonia, Italy
“The Carbonia project : the landscape machine”

Special Mentions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2011

Ekopolis Foundation, Slovakia

“The grant programmes for local communities to shape their
surroundings into a place where they are happy to live”

Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia,
Spain

“The project of education and awareness raising : city, territory,
landscape”

Durham Heritage Coast Partnership, United Kingdom

“The Durham heritage coast”

Official reception

Colégio do Espírito Santo, University of Evora, Largo dos Colegiais

Friday 21 October 2011



Malagueira, Evora

– Workshop 3 –
***The social and economic dimensions
of the landscape, a potential for well-being
and development***

Presidents: **Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Head of Office of Landscape and Publicity, Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, France, Deputy Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

PRESENTATIONS

Landscape in peripheric rural regions: can a non-acknowledged asset be a potential for development?

Mrs Maria Teresa PINTO CORREIA, Associate Professor at the Department of Landscape and Biophysic Planning at the University of Evora, Coordinator of the Research Group on Mediterranean Ecosystems and Landscapes (ICAM), Portugal

Landscape economy

Mr Tiziano TEMPESTA, Professor of Spatial planning and Environment at the University of Padova, Italy

Landscape and agriculture: direct payments for delivery of landscape projects

Mr Andreas STALDER, Senior Adviser, Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication, Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape, Switzerland, Former Deputy Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP)

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and national representatives of ministries*
- *Local and regional representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of the NGO's and training institutions*
- *National and international experts*

Moderators: **Mrs Julia TOBIKOVA**, National representative to the European Landscape Convention, Department of Landscape Protection, Ministry of Environment, Czech Republic

Mr Graham FAIRCLOUGH, Head of Landscape Characterisation, English Heritage, United Kingdom, Member of the European Association of Archaeologists (EEA)

Landscape and regional spatial planning

Mrs Fatima BACHAREL, Director of Spatial Planning, Regional Coordination and Development Commission of Alentejo, Portugal

Recovering rural landscape: a challenge for Europe

Mr Enrico BUERGI, Landscape Architect, Switzerland, Chair of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2009-2011, Former Chair of the European Landscape Convention

The landscape ecology perspective on natural and cultural landscapes

Mrs Gloria PUNGETTI, Research Director, Cambridge Centre for Landscape and People, United Kingdom

The experience of San Miniato, Italy

Mrs Cristiana STORELLI, Architect, Ateliers international de Bellinzona, Switzerland

An opportunity for the future

Mrs Margarita ORTEGA, Architect, Member of the jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Former representative of Spain at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Spain

The ‘Vital landscape’ Project

Mrs Urska KRANJC and **Mrs Ana CERK**, Landscape Architects, Luz, Slovenia

Rapporteurs: **Mrs Margarita ORTEGA**, Architect, Member of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Former representative of Spain at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Spain

Mr Patrice COLLIGNON, Director of the International Association Rurality-Environment-Development (RED), Belgium



Monsaraz

– Workshop 4 –
***Landscape governance, landscape
as a common good and a collective interest***

Presidents: **Mrs Alda NIKODEMUSA**, Head of Division, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia

Mrs Nessa ROCHE, Officer, Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland

PRESENTATIONS

**Creating the agriculture and cultural district of Milan:
role of decision-makers, population and experts**

Mrs Lionella SCAZZOSI, Professor of landscape architecture, University of Milano, Italy

Presentation of the European Landscape Convention to Municipalities, National Parks and local communities in Serbia

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC, Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Serbia

Landscape as a common good: governance and public debate in Sweden

Mr Jerker MOSTROM, Senior Adviser, Department for Sustainable Management, National Heritage Board, Sweden

DISCUSSION *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and national representatives of ministries*
- *Local and regional representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of the NGO's and training institutions*
- *National and international experts*

Moderators: **Mrs Jelena HLADNIK**, Senior Official, Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Mr Afredas JOMANTAS, Head of the Division of International Affairs, Department of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture, Lithuania, President of the Monitoring Group of Heritage of the States of the Region of the Baltic Sea

Local Landscape Protected Area of “Socorro e Archeira”, Torres Vedras

Mrs Rosario OLIVEIRA, Professor in Spatial Planning and Landscape Management, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

A integrated landscape management of coastal zones

Mrs Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO, Senior Official, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and activities, Italy

Landscape as a common good: the Mediterranean mountains and their contemporary governance

Mrs Rita MICARELLI, Professor at the University of Florence

Mr Giorgio PIZZIOLLO, Professor at the University of Florence, Director of *Atelier* of Mediterranean Landscapes, Italy

Landscape governance in protection of historical towns. Experience gained in Moscow Oblast

Mr Konstantin ANANITCHEV, Expert, Oblast of Moscow, Russian Federation

Cultural landscapes of Las Medulas, Leon, Spain

Mrs Almudena OREJAS, Landscape Archeologist Institute of History, Center of Human and Social Sciences, Madrid, Spain

Mr Miguel LAGE, Director of Projects Las Medulas Foundation, Spain
The Alqueva and Aldeia da Luz Projects: a potential For Development

Mr Carlos SILVA, Representative of the Enterprise of Development and Infrastructure of Alqueva, S.A., Portugal

Rapporteurs: **Ms Daniela SANDRONI**, Director of landscape quality and preservation, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and activities, Italy

Mr Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLOIRIN, Honorary President of the European Council of Town Planners (ECTP), France

CLOSING SESSION

Presidents: **Mrs Maria Joao BOTELHO**, Deputy Director General, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning of Portugal

Mr Luís PINHO LOPES, Architect, Institute of Architectural Planning and Archeology, Secretary of State of Culture, Portugal, CDPATEP Delegate

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOPS

Mrs Maria Joao BOTELHO, Deputy Director General, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning of Portugal

CLOSING SPEECHES

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

Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Senior Officer, Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development, Ministry for Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning of Portugal, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention

Saturday 22 October 2011

Study visit of Evora and of Monsaraz and Aldeia Da Luz (Alqueva Area)



Monsaraz



Ministério da Agricultura,
Mar, Ambiente e
Ordenamento do Território

DGOTDU

Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território
e Desenvolvimento Urbano



CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE



EMPRESA DE
DESENVOLVIMENTO
E INFRA-ESTRUTURAS
DO ALQUEVA, S.A.



– PROGRAMME –

*Dixième réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers
pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention Européenne du Paysage*

**Conseil de l'Europe
Convention Européenne du Paysage
Paysages multifonctionnels**

*Largo das Portas de Moura | Evora
Evora, Portugal, 20-21 octobre 2011*

*Université d'Evora, Auditorium du Colégio Mateus d'Aranda,
Rua do Raimundo, Evora
Visite d'étude, 22 octobre 2011*



*Document préparé par la Division du patrimoine culturel,
du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire du Conseil de l'Europe*

La 10^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage est organisée par le Conseil de l'Europe – Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire – en coopération avec le Gouvernement du Portugal – Direction générale pour l'aménagement du territoire et le développement urbain du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Mer, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire et le soutien de l'Université et de la Municipalité d'Evora et de l'Entreprise de développement et des infrastructures de Alqueva, S.A.

Introduction

Organisation internationale intergouvernementale créée en 1949, le Conseil de l'Europe a son siège à Strasbourg, en France, et comprend 47 Etats membres. Ses principaux objectifs sont de promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et la prééminence du droit ainsi que de rechercher des solutions communes aux grands problèmes de société de l'Europe. L'Organisation agit en faveur d'un développement territorial durable conforme à la Recommandation Rec. (2002) 1 du Comité des Ministres aux Etats membres sur les Principes directeurs pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen. Il s'agit de favoriser la qualité de vie des populations en respectant et valorisant les ressources du territoire. La Convention européenne du paysage a été adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres de l'Organisation à Florence le 20 octobre 2000 afin de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages européens et de favoriser la coopération européenne. Il s'agit du premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage européen. La Convention s'applique à tout le territoire des Parties et porte sur les espaces naturels, ruraux, urbains et périurbains. Elle concerne donc de la même façon les paysages pouvant être considérés comme remarquables, que les paysages du quotidien et les paysages dégradés.

A ce jour, 35 Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont ratifié la Convention : Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Belgique, Bulgarie, Croatie, Chypre, République tchèque, Danemark, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monténégro, Pays-Bas,

Norvège, Pologne, Portugal, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Serbie, République slovaque, Slovénie, Suède, Espagne, « l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine », Turquie, Ukraine et le Royaume-Uni. Quatre Etats l'ont également signée, mais pas encore ratifiée : Andorre, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Malte et Suisse.

Organisées périodiquement depuis 2002 par le Conseil de l'Europe, les réunions des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage ont pour objectif de faire un point précis sur l'application de la Convention. Les expériences réalisées par l'Etat qui accueille la réunion sont tout spécialement présentées. Véritable forum d'échange de pratiques et d'idées, ces réunions permettent de présenter de nouveaux concepts et réalisations en application de la Convention. Les actes de ces ateliers sont publiés dans la Série du Conseil de l'Europe « Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage » et sont disponibles sur le site du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage. Les réunions des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage suivante ont été organisées depuis 2002 :

- 23-24 mai 2002, Strasbourg (France) : « *Politiques du paysage : contribution au bien-être des citoyens européens et au développement durable (approches sociales, économique, culturelle et écologique) ; Identification, qualification du paysage et objectifs de qualité paysagère, en tirant parti des ressources culturelles et naturelles ; Sensibilisation, éducation et formation ; Instruments novateurs en vue de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement du paysage* » ;
- 27 et 28 novembre 2003, Strasbourg (France) : « *L'intégration du paysage dans les politiques et programmes internationaux et les paysages transfrontaliers ; Paysage et bien-être individuel et social ; Paysage et aménagement du territoire* » ;
- 16-17 juin 2005, Cork (Irlande) : « *Des paysages pour les villes, les banlieues et les espaces périurbains* » ;
- 11 et 12 mai 2006, Slovénie (Ljubljana) : « *Paysage et société* » ;
- 28-29 septembre 2006, Gironne (Espagne) : « *Les objectifs de qualité paysagère, de la théorie à la pratique* » ;
- 20-21 septembre 2007, Sibiu (Roumanie) : « *Paysage et patrimoine rural* » ;

- 24-25 avril 2008, Piestany (République slovaque) : « *Le paysage dans les politiques de planification et la gouvernance : vers un aménagement intégré du territoire* » ;
- 8-9 octobre 2009, Malmö (Suède) : « *Paysage et forces déterminantes* » ;
- 15-16 avril 2011, Cordoue (Espagne) : « *Paysage et infrastructures pour la société* ».

Organisateurs

Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite remercier pour leur coopération le Gouvernement du Portugal – Direction générale pour l'aménagement du territoire et le développement urbain du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Mer, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire, l'Université et la Ville d'Evora et EDIA - Entreprise de développement et des infrastructures de Alqueva, S.A.

Le Conseil de l'Europe remercie également pour son soutien l'Office fédéral de l'environnement, des forêts et du paysage de la Suisse.

L'objet de la réunion des Ateliers

La Convention européenne du paysage indique que les évolutions des techniques de production agricole, sylvicole, industrielle et minière, ainsi que les pratiques en matière d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme, de transport, de réseaux, de tourisme et de loisirs, et plus généralement les changements économiques mondiaux, ont très fréquemment conduit à une dégradation et à une banalisation des paysages.

Le paysage est cependant, précise la Convention, un élément essentiel de la vie et de la qualité de vie des êtres humains ; il participe de manière importante à l'intérêt général, sur les plans culturel, écologique, environnemental et social, et constitue une ressource favorable à l'activité économique, avec le tourisme notamment.

Chaque citoyen doit contribuer à préserver la qualité du paysage et les pouvoirs publics ont la responsabilité de définir le cadre général permettant d'assurer cette qualité. Il apparaît essentiel dans ce contexte, de prendre en compte la « valeur multifonctionnelle » des paysages.

Sites internet

– *Conseil de l'Europe – Convention européenne du paysage* : www.coe.int/conventioneuropennedupaysage

– *Direction générale pour l'aménagement du territoire et le développement urbain du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement du territoire et du Développement régional du Portugal* : www.dgotdu.pt

Lieu

La réunion se tiendra à Evora à l'Université d'Evora, Auditorium du Colégio Mateus d'Aranda, Rua do Raimundo, 7004-516 Evora (voir la carte: http://www.uevora.pt/a_ue/localizacao).

Participants

La réunion des Ateliers s'adresse aux représentants des gouvernements, des autorités locales et régionales, aux universitaires, professionnels et organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales travaillant dans le domaine du paysage et de l'aménagement durable du territoire. Le nombre de participants est limité à 100.

Langues de travail

Les langues de travail sont le français et l'anglais.

Organisateurs

Conseil de l'Europe Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire (DGIV)

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS

Secrétaire de la Convention européenne du paysage et de la CEMAT, Chef de la Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire

DG IV

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Direction de l'Aménagement du territoire et du Développement urbain, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Mer, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire

Mme Maria José FESTAS

Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

Haut fonctionnaire, Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain

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Campo Grande 50, P - 1749 014 LISBOA

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Fax: + 351 21 782 50 03

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Contact:

Mme Maria DA GRAÇA ALMEIDA

Chef de la Division de la Communication
Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain

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Jeudi 20 October 2011

ALLOCUTIONS DE BIENVENUE

M. José Ernesto D'OLIVEIRA, Maire d'Evora, Portugal

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Représentante du Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention Européenne du paysage et de la CEMAT

M. Vitor CAMPOS, Directeur général de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Mer, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire, Portugal

M. Manuel CANCELA DE ABREU, Vice-Recteur de l'Université d'Evora, Portugal

M. João RAMOS, Membre de la Commission de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et des questions territoriales de l'Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Mikko HARO, Chef de département, Protection de l'environnement culturel, Finlande, Président du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe pour le patrimoine culturel et le paysage (CDPATEP)

M. Evangelos GOUTANIS, Représentant de la Présidence grecque de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe des Ministres responsables de l'aménagement du territoire (CEMAT), Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Energie et du Changement Climatique, Grèce

Mme Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Présidente de la Commission démocratie, société civile et enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OING du Conseil de l'Europe

Mme Maria José FESTAS, Haut fonctionnaire, Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Mer, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire du Portugal, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage

EXPOSÉ INTRODUCTIF

‘Paysage multifonctionnel’

M. Yves LUGINBÜHL, Professeur à l’Université de Paris, France



Evora

– Atelier 1 –

La dimension culturelle du paysage, pour une nouvelle approche du territoire

Présidents : M. Adem BILGIN, Directeur de la division de la protection du paysage, Expert de l’environnement et des forêts, Ministère de l’environnement et des forêts, Turquie, Vice-Président de la Convention européenne du paysage

Mme Aurora CARAPINHA, Directrice générale de la Culture, Secrétaire d’Etat à la Culture, Portugal

PRESENTATIONS

Le paysage en tant que mémoire collective

Mme Teresa ANDRESEN, Professeur à l'Université de Porto, Portugal, ancienne Présidente de la Fondation européenne des paysagistes (EFLA)

La valeur culturelle et économique du paysage : vers une nouvelle culture pour le secteur

M. Luigi FUSCO GIRARD, Professeur à l'Université de Naples, Italie

DISCUSSION avec la participation de :

- *Membres de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants nationaux des ministères*
- *Représentants des autorités locales et régionales*
- *Représentants d'universités, instituts de formation et organisations non gouvernementales*
- *Experts nationaux et internationaux*

Modérateurs : **Mme Gislaïne DEVILLERS**, Première Attachée, Département du patrimoine, Direction générale opérationnelle de l'aménagement du territoire, du logement et du patrimoine et de l'énergie, Service public de Wallonie, Belgique

M. Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Directeur du Centre du paysage et du territoire de l'Andalousie, Espagne

L'identité et la plasticité dans le processus de réorganisation des processus de paysages urbains

M. Paulo NETO, Université d'Evora, Département d'économie et CEFAGE-UE pour la Municipalité d'Evora, Portugal

Les paysages exceptionnels de la Méditerranée

Mme Natasa BRATINA JURKOVIC, Directeur pour la planification paysagère, Allinea plus, Membre de l'Association slovène des paysagistes, Slovénie

Enseigner la gestion multifonctionnelle du paysage

Mme Ingrid SARLÖV HERLIN, Professeur d'aménagement paysager, Département d'architecture du paysage, Alnarp, Suède, Membre du Conseil européen des écoles d'architecture du paysage (ECLAS)

Visions des paysages multifonctionnels: recherches récentes ayant des implications pour la Convention européenne du paysage

Mme Maggie ROE, Représentante du Groupe de recherche sur le paysage (LRG), Royaume-Uni

Rapporteurs : **Mme Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN**, Haut Conseiller, Département de l'aménagement régional, Ministère de l'Environnement, Norvège

M. Pere SALA, Coordinateur de l'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne, Espagne



Alqueva

– Atelier 2 –

Les dimensions écologique et environnementale du paysage, pour une harmonie des territoires

Présidents : **Mme Margarida CANCELA DE ABREU**, Présidente de l'Association des Architectes paysagistes portugais, Portugal

M. Eduardo CRESPO DE NOGUEIRA Y GREER, Haut conseiller, Direction générale pour le développement rural durable, Ministère pour l'environnement et les affaires rurales et marines, Espagne

PRESENTATIONS

La diversité des paysages : un potentiel pour un développement territorial équilibré et harmonieux

M. Vyacheslav OLESCHENKO, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences, Ukraine

La dimension du paysage de l'aménagement du territoire

M. Phaedon ENOTIADES, Urbaniste en Chef, Département de l'Urbanisme et du Logement du Ministère de l'Intérieur, Chypre

L'impact sur le paysage de la restauration de la diversité biologique

M. Jacques STEIN, Premier Attaché chargé de recherche, Service public de Wallonie, Belgique

Illustration de paysages multifonctionnels de Finlande

M. Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Haut Conseiller, Ministère de l'environnement, Finlande

DISCUSSION avec la participation de :

- *Membres de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants nationaux des ministères*
- *Représentants des autorités locales et régionales*
- *Représentants d'ONG et instituts de formation*
- *Experts nationaux et internationaux*

Modérateurs : **Mme Sanja LJESKOVIC**, Vice-Ministre du développement durable et du tourisme, Monténégro

M. Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Haut Conseiller, Ministère de l'environnement, Finlande

La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en Azerbaïdjan

M. Faig SADIGOV, Spécialiste environnemental du Groupe de gestion du Projet, Ministère du développement économique, Azerbaïdjan

La gestion d'une zone protégée : le Parc naturel de Aire e Candeeiros

Mme Ana Isabel MOURISCO ALVES, Experte, Parc naturel de Serras de Aire e Candeeiros, Portugal

Le Projet Carbonia : « La Machine Paysage »

M. Giuseppe CASTI, Maire de Carbonia

Mme Alessandra FASSIO et **Mme Alessandra PIVETTI**, Haut fonctionnaires, Service de l'architecture et de l'art contemporain, Ministère des biens et de activités culturelles, Italie

Rapporteurs : **Mme Anita BERGENSTRÅHLE-LIND**, Directrice adjointe du Département de la gestion durable, Direction nationale du patrimoine, Membre du CDPATEP, Suède

M. Gabor KISS, Haut Conseiller, Représentant national pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère du développement rural, Hongrie

CÉRÉMONIE DE REMISE DU PRIX DU PAYSAGE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

**Présentation du Prix par la Représentante du
Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe**



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**CEREMONIE DE LA 2^e SESSION
DU PRIX DU PAYSAGE
DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE - 2011**

*Présentation du Prix par le représentant
du Secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe*

Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2011

Conseil Municipal de la Commune de Carbonia, Italie
«Le Projet Carbonia : la machine paysage»

**Mentions spéciales du Prix du paysage
du Conseil de l'Europe 2011**

Fondation Ekopolis, Slovaquie
«Les Programmes de subvention en faveur des communautés
locales désireuses de requalifier leur paysage urbain et rural
en un cadre de vie agréable»

Generalitat of Catalonia et Observatoire du paysage de la
Catalogne, Espagne

«Le Projet pour éduquer et sensibiliser au paysage : ville,
territoire et paysage»

Partenariat pour le patrimoine côtier de Durham, Royaume-Uni
«Le patrimoine côtier de Durham»

Dîner officiel

Colégio do Espírito Santo, University of Evora, Largo dos Colegiais

Vendredi 21 octobre 2011



Malagueira | Evora

– Atelier 3 –

*Les dimensions sociale et économique du paysage,
un potentiel pour le bien-être et le développement*

Présidents : **Mme Ruzan ALAVERDYAN**, Vice-ministre du développement urbain, Arménie

M. Jean-François SEGUIN, Chef du Bureau des Paysages et de la Publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, de l'énergie et du développement durable, France, Vice-Président du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe pour le patrimoine culturel et le paysage (CDPATEP), Ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage

PRESENTATIONS

Le paysage dans les régions rurales périphériques : une valeur non reconnue peut-elle devenir un potentiel pour le développement ?

Mme Maria Teresa PINTO CORREIA, Professeur associée au Département du paysage et de l'aménagement biophysique de l'Université d'Evora, Coordinatrice du Groupe de recherche sur les écosystèmes méditerranéens et les paysages (ICAM), Portugal

L'économie du paysage

M. Tiziano TEMPESTA, Professeur d'aménagement du territoire et d'environnement à l'Université de Padoue, Italie

Paysage et agriculture : des paiements directs pour des prestations paysagères

M. Andreas STALDER, Haut conseiller, Département fédéral de l'environnement, des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication, Office fédéral de l'environnement, des forêts et du paysage, Suisse, Ancien Vice-Président du Comité directeur du Conseil de l'Europe pour le patrimoine culturel et le paysage (CDPATEP)

DISCUSSION avec la participation de :

- *Membres de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants nationaux des ministères*
- *Représentants des autorités locales et régionales*
- *Représentants d'universités, instituts de formation et organisations non gouvernementales*
- *Experts nationaux et internationaux*

Modérateurs : **Mme Julia TOBIKOVA**, Haut fonctionnaire, Point focal national pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, République Tchèque

M. Graham FAIRCLOUGH, Chef de la caractérisation des paysages, *English Heritage*, Royaume-Uni, Membre de l'Association européenne d'archéologues (AEA)

Paysages et aménagement du territoire régional

Mme Fatima BACHAREL, Directrice de l'aménagement du territoire, de la Coordination régionale et de la Commission du Développement d'Alentejo, Portugal

Rétablir les paysages ruraux : un défi pour l'Europe

M. Enrico BUERGI, Architecte Paysagiste, Suisse, Président du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2009-2011, ancien Président de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

La perspective de l'écologie du paysage sur les paysages naturel et culturel

Mme Gloria PUNGETTI, Directeur de recherche, Centre de Cambridge pour le paysage et les personnes, Royaume-Uni

L'expérience de San Miniato, Italie

Mme Cristiana STORELLI, Architecte, Atelier international de Bellinzona, Suisse

Une opportunité pour le future

Mme Margarita ORTEGA, Architecte, Membre du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Ancienne représentante de l'Espagne auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT, Espagne

Le Projet 'Vital landscape'

Mme Urska KRANJC et Mme Ana CERK, Paysagistes, Luz, Slovénie

Rapporteurs : **Mme Margarita ORTEGA**, Architecte, Membre du Jury du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Ancienne représentante pour l'Espagne auprès du Comité des hauts fonctionnaires de la CEMAT, Espagne

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– Atelier 4 –

La gouvernance du paysage, le paysage comme bien commun et d'intérêt collectif

Présidents : **Mme Alda NIKODEMUSA**, Chef de Division, Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional, Lettonie

Mme Nessa ROCHE, Conseillère Principale, Section des politiques du patrimoine bâti et de l'architecture, Département des arts, du patrimoine et de *Gaeltacht*, Irlande

PRESENTATIONS

**La création du district agricole et culturel de Milan :
rôle des décideurs, de la population et des experts**

Mme Lionella SCAZZOSI, Professeur d'architecture du paysage, Université de Milan, Italie

Présentation de la Convention européenne du paysage aux municipalités, parcs nationaux et communautés locales en Serbie

Mme Biljana FILIPOVIC, Haut fonctionnaire pour la coopération européenne, Ministère de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire, Serbie

Le paysage comme bien public : gouvernance et débats publics en Suède

M. Jerker MOSTROM, Haut Conseiller, Département de la gestion durable, Direction nationale du patrimoine, Suède

DISCUSSION avec la participation de :

- *Membres de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants nationaux des ministères*
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L'espace protégé local de « Socorro e Archeira », Torres Vedras

Mme Rosario OLIVEIRA, Professeur en aménagement du territoire et en gestion de paysage, Université Nova de Lisbonne, Portugal

Une gestion intégrée paysagère des zones côtières

Mme Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO, Haut fonctionnaire, Bureau de la qualité et préservation du paysage, Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles de l'Italie

Le paysage comme bien commun : les montagnes méditerranéennes et leur gouvernance contemporaine

Mme Rita MICARELLI, Professeur à l'Université de Florence et
M. Giorgio PIZZIOLLO, Professeur à l'Université de Florence, Directeur de l'Atelier du paysage méditerranéen, Italie

La gouvernance paysagère dans la protection des villes historiques. L'expérience acquise dans l'Oblast de Moscou

M. Konstantin, ANANITCHEV, Expert, Oblast de Moscou, Fédération de Russie

Paysages culturels de Las Medulas, Leon, Espagne

Mme Almudena OREJAS, Institut d'histoire, Centre des Sciences humaines et sociales, Madrid, Espagne

M. Miguel LAGE, Directeur de Projets de la Fondation Las Medulas, Espagne

Les Projets d'Alqueva et d'Aldeia da Luz : un potentiel pour le développement

M. Carlos SILVA, Représentant de l'Entreprise de développement et des infrastructures de Alqueva S.A., Portugal

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Samedi 22 octobre 2011

Visite d'étude d'évora et de Monsaraz et Aldeia da Luz (Zone d'Alqueva).



Monsaraz

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Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States in Florence on 20 October of the same year, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation on these issues. Its signatory States declare their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. Landscape is recognised as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity. The Convention concerns outstanding landscapes as well as everyday or degraded territories.

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

Adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres à Florence le 20 octobre de la même année, la Convention européenne du paysage a pour objet de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages, et d'organiser la coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Ses Etats signataires se déclarent soucieux de parvenir à un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement. Le paysage est reconnu comme composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité. La Convention concerne tant les paysages remarquables que les paysages du quotidien et les territoires dégradés.

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

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It includes 47 member states, 28 of which are members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

Le Conseil de l'Europe est la principale organisation de défense des droits de l'homme du continent. Sur ses 47 Etats membres, 28 sont aussi membres de l'Union européenne. Tous les Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont signé la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme, un traité visant à protéger les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et l'Etat de droit. La Cour européenne des droits de l'homme contrôle la mise en œuvre de la Convention dans les Etats membres.

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