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**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE**

CEP-CDPATEP

**5th CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***5^e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

Council of Europe/*Conseil de l'Europe*
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
30-31 March/*mars* 2009

**PRESENTATION OF THE ACTIONS CARRIED OUT
BY INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND
NON-GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND
ORGANISATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION /**

***PRESENTATION DES ACTIONS MENEES PAR
DES INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
GOUVERNEMENTALES ET NON GOUVERNEMENTALES
EN FAVEUR DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

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

CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 11BiI.

The Conference is invited to take note of the presentations of the actions carried out by international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

La Conférence est invitée à prendre connaissance des actions menées par des institutions et organisations internationales et non gouvernementales en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

**I. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS /
ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES**

**MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF FOREST IN EUROPE
(MCPFE) / CONFERENCE MINISTERIELLE SUR LA PROTECTION DES
FORETS EN EUROPE (CMPFE)**

From: Mauro Agnoletti [mailto:mauro.agnoletti@unifi.it]

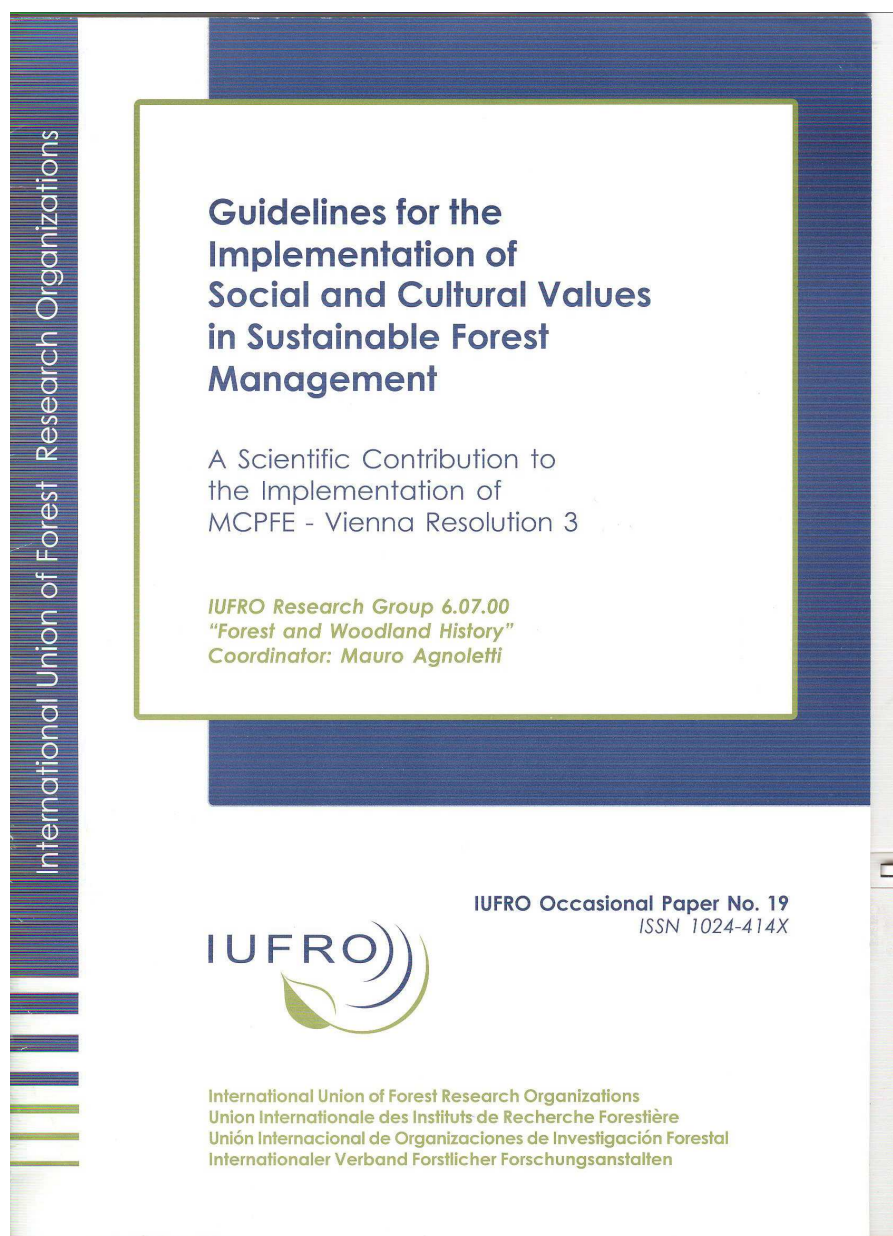
Sent: Tuesday 17 March 2009 10:03

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: Re: Mauro Agnoletti - FW: REMINDER RAPPEL 5th CONFERENCE ON THE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (Strasbourg, 30-31 March 2009)

Importance: High



II. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS / ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

I. INTERNATIONAL / INTERNATIONALES

CIVILSCAPE

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerhard Ermischer [<mailto:ermischer@spessartprojekt.de>]

Sent: Friday 6 March 2009 09:16

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: Re: COUNCIL OF EUROPE INVIT D 5TH CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN
LANDSCAPE CONVENTION STBG, 30-31 MARCH 2009

Gerhard Ermischer, CIVILSCAPE Secretary-General

The European Landscape Convention: a litmus test for the integration of the Civil Society into planning, managing and policy making for the citizens landscapes
The European Landscape Convention: a political project initiated by local and regional authorities¹

Reflecting growing social pressure, in recent years European local and regional authorities' interest in and commitment to landscape protection and enhancement have made significant progress. In response to these developments and as the body representing local and regional authorities at European level, in 1994 the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities started to prepare a draft international convention devoted exclusively to the landscape. In 1997, the Congress approved a first draft [see Resolution 53 (1997)], based on a preparatory document expressed in non-legal terms [see the Explanatory report / Resolution 53 - (doc. CG (4) 6)]. Following the organisation of a conference to consult central governments on the possible adoption of an international treaty entirely dedicated to landscape issues (Florence, 2-4 April), in 1998 the Congress approved a final draft Convention and recommended its adoption to the Committee of Ministers [see Recommendation 40 (1998) - the final draft is appended to the recommendation].

At the end of 1998, the Committee of Ministers requested an opinion on this document from the competent Council of Europe's intergovernmental committees – i.e. the *Cultural Heritage Committee* (CC-PAT) and the *Council of Europe's Committee on biological and landscape diversity* (CO-DBP). CC-PAT expressed a positive opinion on the draft drawn up by the Congress on 17 February 1999; CO-DBP did the same on 19 April. Given the favourable reaction by the above-mentioned committees, at the end of 1999 a restricted intergovernmental group was created by the Committee of Ministers and entrusted with the preparation of a final text. The group met three times (twice at the end 1999 and one at the beginning of 2000). Following the mandate by the Committee of Ministers, the group prepared a text based on the original draft Convention approved by the Congress in '98. On this basis and following official opinions by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly (of May 2000) and Congress (June 2000), the Committee of Ministers adopted the European Landscape Convention on 19 July 2000.

The Convention was opened for the signature of Council of Europe Member States on 20 October 2000 in Florence (Italy), at a ministerial Conference organised by the Italian

¹ The first 3 chapters were drafted by RECEP-ENELC and are endorsed by CIVILSCAPE

Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities and the Council of Europe Secretariat (Congress' Directorate), in co-operation with the Tuscany Region. After ten Council of Europe Member States had deposited the instruments of ratification, the Convention came into force on 1 March 2004. As of 1st March 2009, 30 States had ratified the Convention: Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom. Six States have signed but have not yet ratified the Convention, i.e.: Azerbaijan, Greece, Malta, Serbia, Sweden and Switzerland. Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco and Russia have neither signed nor ratified the Convention. The Convention has been either signed or ratified by 24 out of the 27 European Union Member States and it is in force in 21 of them. The large number of signatures to the Convention and the growing number of ratifications² are confirmation of the political importance national governments ascribe to this European treaty. This great interest is probably rooted in the convention's novel approach and its likely legal and political effects, both quantitative and qualitative, at local, regional, national and European levels.

The Convention is considered an international legal framework for a *political project* – conceived local and regional politicians - aimed at sharing and consolidating a new approach to landscape issues continent-wide. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all aspects of European landscape. It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. The Convention proposes legal and financial measures at the national and international levels, aimed at shaping "landscape policies" and promoting interaction between local and central authorities as well as transfrontier cooperation for landscape protection, management and planning.

As stated in the Explanatory memorandum related to Resolution 178 (2004) of the Congress on the contribution of local and regional authorities to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention³ «the Convention's entry into force will open the way to:

1. the democratisation of the landscape, by linking it to the local and regional communities directly concerned;
2. a new dimension for international public action to improve the quality of life of these communities throughout the organisation's member States.

Reflecting its origins, the Convention pays particular attention to local and regional authorities, by:

1. referring explicitly to the *subsidiarity* principle and the *European Charter of Local Self-Government* (Article 4);
2. committing the Contracting States to establishing procedures for local and regional authorities' participation in defining and implementing landscape policies (Article 5);
- c) requiring full local and regional authority involvement in identifying and assessing landscapes (Article 6).

² Data updated on 1st March 2009.

³ Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, Council of Europe, Strasbourg , 2004 - Doc. CG (11) 12 Part II

Taken together, these provisions provide local and regional authorities with a strong legal incentive to exercise their institutional landscape responsibilities».

With this in mind, the present report sets out to further clarify local and regional authorities' role in implementing the Convention. It describes their contribution to such implementation at national level and international level, notably within the *European Network of Local and regional authorities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention* (RECEP-ENELC).

Further to the creation of three separated (but co-ordinated) European networks for the implementation of the Convention – respectively gathering local and regional authorities (RECEP-ENELC), universities (UNISCAPE⁴) and civil society (CIVILSCAPE⁵) – in its final chapter, this report makes a number of proposals with a view to promoting the organisation of a multilevel, multidisciplinary co-operation system based on the intergovernmental monitoring structures active within the Council of Europe and the above-mentioned networks.

II. From the *design stage and establishment phase* to concrete implementation

As stated in the explanatory memorandum of Congress' Resolution 178 (2004), «in the beginning the proposal to produce the outline of an international treaty on the landscape was considered by an important number of States very difficult to fulfil. Fifteen years later, this lack of understanding seems to be behind us and it might perhaps be claimed that the dream is about to become reality. The Convention has finally offered the foundation for a general consensus on what constitutes a "landscape" and why the landscape is so important to European people. Probably as a consequence of their political objectives and its proximity to citizens' everyday needs, elected local and regional representatives, assisted by an outstanding team of experts, have managed to secure agreement on the landscape among all those concerned, while avoiding interminable doctrinal disputes about the definition of landscape and whether it is the domain of the architect, the biologist, the ecologist or the nature conservationist, or exclusively the province of archaeologists, historians, cultural heritage conservators or whatever. Today, as an international treaty, the Convention sets forth clear, binding, principles committing the Contracting States to adopt policies and measures aimed at promoting landscape quality throughout their entire national territory, with the involvement of the people concerned. That is why, the Convention is considered an international legal expression of a political project aimed at strengthening a new approach to landscape issues continent wide.

However, excessive enthusiasm is still not in order. The Convention's ratification vast majority of the Council of Europe's member States by no means set the final seal on governments' landscape activities. The work has just started and its completion is intimately bound up with the implementation of the political project of which the Convention is simply the authoritative legal expression. This project is undoubtedly an ambitious one, indeed some have even called it revolutionary. The terms are not unjustified, given that what is sought is a major shift in the relationship between public authorities, people and the character of the setting of their everyday life. For the project to succeed, Contracting States must ensure that,

⁴ UNISCAPE – *European Network of Universities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention* has been constituted in Florence on 19 January 2008 by almost fifty European universities. For further information please consult: www.uniscape.org.

⁵ CIVILSCAPE – *Non-governmental organisations for the European Landscape Convention* has been constituted in Amsterdam on 23 February 2008. For further information, please consult www.civilscape.org.

like a liquid flowing through a complex structure, the Convention's principles penetrate the very innermost workings of society. Without the co-operation of national, regional and local authorities, but also education institutions and NGOs, the liquid in question could remain in its exalted European container, where it could be put on display by a small number of particularly proud, inspired or zealous civil servants or university professors. Yet this liquid is no magic potion, but simply a form of sap which, if it is to bring life, must be allowed to flow and become a resource accessible to all. This sap must course through the veins of the civil, administrative and institutional structures of the States that make up our continent. Based on the *subsidiarity* principle, it must reach the very roots of our complex society and inspire those who still treat their natural surroundings exclusively as a means of satisfying their own material interests rather than as an essential source of environmental balance, public health, cultural identity, sustainable development».

In this respect, when formulating his conclusions on the occasion of the Landscape Research Group Seminar dedicated to the implementation of the Convention (Sheffield, 19-20 November 2007)⁶, Adrian Philips was right to note that «we are at a critical stage in the history of the Convention. The first stage, up to 2000, was about building up to the triumphal agreement at Florence: in effect, the design stage. Since then the second stage has involved a preoccupation with obtaining ratifications – you might call this the establishment phase. Now we are moving into the all-important implementation phase. And it is at this point that things can go wrong. There are two possible paths forward. In one, the ELC becomes increasingly important both at the national and international level. It is referred to more and more by governments. It actually influences the outcome of decisions on the ground. It is welcomed by communities throughout Europe and it really affects the lives of its citizens for the better. Along the other path, it founders in an atmosphere of frustration and indifference. We cannot get governments to take it seriously, we cannot engage properly with communities, landscape remains a second or third order issue in public policy, and we watch the landscapes of Europe deteriorate around us (...). We have to win the argument that landscape is a medium or context through which to guide development and change every bit as much as a resource to be protected, managed and created. If we can do that, then the builders of roads, power plants and new homes will see a full understanding of landscape as a way to get the right development outcome, not just as an obstacle to their ambitions. At the same time, we need to build alliances between landscape and areas that command high political and public attention, like health, education, biodiversity protection and coping with the effects of climate change and the switch over to a low carbon economy. We have to show how a better understanding of landscape will help achieve these broad societal goals».

II. Some urgent issues to face when implementing the Convention

The activities related to the monitoring of Convention at intergovernmental seem not sufficiently oriented to a number of key questions. Some give the impression to consider that the Convention is just a central government (or intergovernmental) administrative matter, to be discussed among ministerial experts. This attitude could hamper or slow down an urgent political discussion on a series of crucial issues as:

1. the impact of the European Union's policies on the landscape dimension continent-wide;
2. the division of public responsibilities with regard to landscape at national level;

⁶ For any information in this respect please consult www.landscaperesearch.org.

3. the support / supervision of local and regional authorities action in the implementation process and the integration of the landscape dimension in regional and town planning instruments.

These issues should be tackled more in depth by the responsible national and intergovernmental monitoring bodies.

The Convention does refer to the above mentioned issues, explicitly referring to the possible implementation in the EU territory, the division of responsibilities at national level and the role of local and regional authorities in the implementation process.

Concerning the European Union, Article 15 set forth that *after the entry into force of the Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite the European Community to accede to the Convention by a majority decision as provided in Article 20.d of the Council of Europe Statute, and by the unanimous vote of the States parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers.*

This provision proves to be particularly appropriate as it is recognised that the spending of the EU (870 billion euros during the period 2007-2013) can have a strong impact upon landscapes. However, – event though 24 out of the 27 EU Member States have either signed or ratified the Convention (and have thereby committed themselves to recognise landscapes in their national legislation and in all policies that have an impact on the landscape, including those policies which draw down powers and funding from the EU), European landscapes do not figure prominently in the formal purposes which drive EU policies or in the criteria by which environmental impacts are judged within the EU.

One could expect that the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers start considering the possibility to invite the European Community to accede to the Convention itself as provided in Article 14. In preparation for such an invitation, the bodies entrusted with the monitoring of the Convention at intergovernmental level should urgently develop a dialogue with relevant organs of the EU with a view to reaching a common understanding of how landscape considerations can be reflected in policies and in the criteria by which environmental impacts are judged.

Concerning the share of public responsibilities regarding landscape issues at national level and the role of local and regional authorities, Article 4 of the Convention set forth that *each Contracting State shall implement the Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity and taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government.*

Paragraph 23 of the Convention's Explanatory report set out that *landscape is the concern of all and lends itself to democratic treatment, particularly at local and regional level.* These provisions give a first, paradigmatic idea of the importance given by the Convention to local and regional authorities regarding its implementation. The importance of local and regional authorities, is confirmed in the Preamble, where is stated that the Convention is signed *having regard – inter alias - to the legal texts existing at international level in the field of regional planning, local self-government and transfrontier co-operation, in particular the European Charter of Local Self-government.*

Regarding *the European Charter of Local Self-government*, it should be noted that the vast majority of the States which have ratified the Convention are also contracting parties of the Charter.

The latter contains agreed definitions of the *self-government* and *subsidiarity* principles:

1. the first, defined as *the right and the ability of local authorities, within the limits of the law, to regulate and manage a substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population;*
2. the second indicating that *public responsibilities should be exercised, in preference, by those authorities which are closest to the citizen. Allocation of responsibility to another authority should weigh up the extent and nature of the task and requirements of efficiency and economy.*

With this in mind, after making reference in paragraph 27 to the extension of the scope of local authorities' official landscape action to cover the whole of national territory, paragraph 34 of the Explanatory report confirms that *on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity, responsibility for action relating to landscape lies with public authorities not only at national and international levels, but also at local and regional levels.*

The report also refers to the *necessity that local and regional authorities, and groupings of such authorities, are guaranteed formal involvement in the implementation process at national level.* It is subsequently stated that *where local and regional authorities have the necessary competence, protection, management and planning of landscapes will be more effective if responsibility for their implementation is entrusted to the authorities closest to the communities concerned.* In this respect, by making express reference to Article 4 of the Convention, the Explanatory report encourage the States to *set out in detail the tasks and measures for which each level – national, regional or local – is responsible and should lay down rules for inter-level co-ordination of such measures, in particular where town planning and regional planning instruments are concerned.*

The requirement to implement both the *self-government* and *subsidiarity* principles in the implementation process at national level, is based on two fundamental provisions of the Convention, referring in particular to:

- the landscape definition (Article 1 - *“Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors*);
- the scope of the Convention (Article 2 - *Subject to the provisions contained in Article 15, this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscape*).

In order to implement these provisions, contracting States can not rely just on the action of competent central administration bodies. The latter would not be able to take care (i.e. protect, manage and plan) the landscape dimension of the entire national territory. In the vast majority of the European States, these bodies lack the necessary human, technical and financial resources; and, above all, they could hardly succeed to formulate – in accordance with Article 6.D and 1.c - *landscape quality objectives* that are an expression of *people's aspirations with regard to the features of their surroundings.*

That is why, when implementing the Convention, Contracting States should never forget that it *lends itself to democratic treatment, particularly at local and regional level*. As affirmed by the Congress' politicians during the drafting of the Convention⁷, *landscape actions should no longer be merely a field of study or a limited area of action which is the prerogative of specialised central government bodies. Landscape should become a mainstream political subject, since it plays an important role in the well-being of Europe's citizens, for whom it is no longer acceptable that their surroundings are transformed by technical and economic changes regarding which they have no say*.

Local and regional elected representatives aware of the importance to preserve the quality of the landscape dimension of their communities – being recognised as a fundamental life dimension – could develop the political ambition to integrate that quality in their political objectives and programmes. In the framework of electoral processes, they could therefore be interested in asking the vote of their communities also on the basis of a *landscape quality commitment*, and, thanks to the (possible) achievement of such commitment, hope to be re-elected.

Considering the growing social demand regarding the quality of everyday landscapes, the establishment (or the consolidation) of such democratic *circles* at territorial level would help to improve the landscape dimension continent-wide. With this in mind, Contracting States should invest energies and resources in the organisation of awareness raising activities at local and regional level and, at the same time, encourage decentralised authorities to cooperate at national and European level.

In most European countries direct responsibility for everyday landscape matters already lies with regions and local authorities, in the latter case sometimes as a regionally delegated responsibility. Local and regional authorities committed in landscape policies and projects towards the protection, management and/or planning of the landscape dimension of their territories would make a substantial contribution to the implementation of Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention. These provisions explicitly undertake the Contracting States to establish procedures for the participation of local and regional authorities in:

1. the formulation of *landscape policies* and the integration of landscape into its regional and town planning policies;
2. the landscape identification and assessment procedures and the definition of *landscape quality objectives*.

Everything should be done in order to alert local and regional authorities to the importance of their role. Bearing in mind Article 4 of the Convention, the time has come for local and regional authorities to assume their responsibilities in accordance with the *subsidiarity* principle. In some cases, this is already a reality.

In a number of countries, the entry into force of the Convention has already prompted a growing number of local and regional authorities to strengthen their political and institutional commitment with regard to landscape. In some cases, this process already went through a gradual but substantial adaptation of their technical, administrative, legal and/or statutory framework. However, given the complexity of the task, it is important that local and regional authorities are effectively supported by central governments and European

⁷ Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, Council of Europe, Strasbourg - 1997 – Resolution 63 (1997), Doc. CG (4) 6. See also the Congress' documents related to Recommendation 40 (1998) and Resolution 178 (2004).

institutions, and encouraged to exchange information in a spirit of co-operation and to their mutual benefit.

III. Towards the setting up of an pan-European multilevel, multidisciplinary co-operation system dedicated to the Convention

In the explanatory memorandum of Resolution 178 of 2004, the Congress affirmed the conviction that «Drawing on the proposals of local and regional elected representatives in the Congress, the Council of Europe has secured acceptance for a path-breaking international treaty concerned with cultural heritage and sustainable development. As such it has made its mark in an area of great current importance and in doing so has reaffirmed its origins and its underlying identity and values. In order to send out a clear message to governments preparing to implement the European Landscape Convention, the Council must make it clear that from both environmental and cultural heritage standpoints monitoring the Convention is one of its priorities».

In this respect, the Congress expressed the opinion that «it would be regrettable if, after so much effort, the resources needed to implement the Convention were diverted to other initiatives that, while worthy of interest, might give governments the impression that the Council of Europe could not cope with its own success. Following its opening for signature, the underlying philosophy and conception of the Convention, not to mention its texture and structure, were soon put to the test in the face of widely varying attitudes towards how landscape in Europe was perceived and how it should be protected and enhanced. It is therefore gratifying to discover that the Convention has already started to have an impact on the activities of the national, regional and local authorities directly concerned. It has stimulated research and an interchange of information, modifications to certain regulations, new legislation, changes to existing practice, and the framing and implementation of original new policies and related measures. Equally, the provisions of the Convention will have to be interpreted in the light of the needs expressed at different national levels, particularly the regional and local and ones. This probably underlies national governments' requests to the Council of Europe, even before the Convention's entry into force, to establish arrangements and programmes to promote co-operation in this rapidly expanding field».

Having prepared the draft European Landscape Convention, through the Congress, local and regional authorities already expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Council of Europe expert committees set up to monitor its application. In this respect, through Resolution 178, they recommended the setting up of a *flexible, transversal, cross-disciplinary* monitoring system able to ensure that decisions can be rapidly translated into practical action by the territorial authorities concerned, in a spirit of institutional co-operation⁸.

Concerning the question of the proper functioning of the monitoring system, at the Sheffield Seminar it was observed that «a successful convention requires three things: a periodic Conference of the Parties; a fund; a dedicated secretariat. The ELC has none of these things. It is indeed seriously constrained by Article 10.1, which assigns responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the convention to existing committees of experts who report to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. This arrangement means that the level of

⁸ See Explanatory memorandum of Resolution 178 (2004) of the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities – par. 37-41.

political drive behind the convention and the high aspirations that it has engendered is very limited – one might cruelly liken this to a tanker driven by an outboard motor»⁹.

Considered that it is unlikely that States will decide to create (at least in the near future) a *Conference of Contracting Parties*, a *fund* and a *dedicated secretariat* (which remain anyway desirable achievements) a possible option forward could be the immediate building of a multilevel, cross-disciplinary co-operation system. Such system could make the monitoring process at international level more effective by using the existing resources. Its establishment would require the setting up of a permanent, official partnership between the competent Council of Europe's bodies and the European associations (of local and regional administrations, universities, civil society, professionals, etc.) created over last years with the aim to supporting the implementation of the Convention. This option recognises that implementation of the convention cannot be left to the Council of Europe (which any way could hardly involve in its work EU institutions and European countries which are not members, in the case they were invited to access to the Convention). It would just have the advantage to effectively complement the existing formal inter-governmental monitoring mechanisms.

As already highlighted, in parallel to these mechanisms, RECEP-ENELC, UNISCAPE and CIVILSCAPE and their respective Members (at present, almost 150 entities representing local and regional authorities, universities and civil society) are already committed in supporting the implementation of the Convention, in a co-ordinated manner¹⁰. In this framework, they co-operate on specific projects and initiatives, exchanging information on a permanent basis. In order to make this process more effective, they are ready to co-ordinate their work with the activities carried out by the competent authorities of the Council of Europe. This would contribute to the setting up of a pan-European multilevel, cross-disciplinary co-operation system which could represent a first step to make the *implementation phase* successful as the *design stage* and the *establishment phase*.

IV. The role of Civil Society: CIVILSCAPE

The first chapters of this paper are a quotation of the paper drafted by RECEP-ENECL, which are endorsed by CIVILSCAPE. They very clearly reflect the history and the core issues of the ELC, which was started as an initiative of local and regional governments. This is not surprising, given the fact that most work on the landscape and in the landscape are done on a local and regional level. The ELC is a wonderful instrument to foster the interests and need for management and care of our fragile and endangered European landscapes. To implement the convention and to bring it to life it will need a strong impact from the local and regional level - and most important from the people living in the landscape, using the landscape and caring for their landscapes. In this sense we are convinced, that in all the fields of policy making and management mentioned above as an important matter for local and regional authorities, they are as well a matter for Civil Society. Civil Society must be integrated informally as well as formally (where legally possible) in all these matters, just as local and regional authorities. Therefore the Civil Society was given a great importance within the ELC. Only if we can make landscape a matter for the citizens and create a landscape of citizens the ELC will be able to achieve its goals - which are of essential importance for the development of a democratic, successful and attractive Europe of the future.

⁹ Conclusions by Adrian Philips, see also footnote n. 5.

¹⁰ For further information on the co-ordination visit the following web portal:
www.eurolandscape.net

The European Landscape Convention puts a strong focus on the Civil Society to implement and further develop the ELC. Civil Society shall be integrated at all levels of decision making, planning and management of the landscape. Therefore the ELC is endorsed by many NGOs on all levels, from local and regional to national and European. A great number of NGOs have the landscape as a core issue of their commitment, many others have put a new focus on landscape in their established areas of interest, may they be cultural, ecological or scientific. Encouraged by RECEP-ENELC such NGOs have decided to found an umbrella organisation which shall serve as a network or networks to foster the needs of the landscape and especially to help implement the ELC. CIVILSCAPE as a network of NGOs working with the ELC was initiated in 2007 and formally founded in Florence in February 2008, where it also held its first annual meeting in November 2008.

Contrary to RECEP-ENELC CIVILSCAPE was initiated by NGOs from the Netherlands and Northern Europe. Therefore its membership, consisting of 35 NGOs so far, has a stronger membership in this part of Europe. We hope, that the strategic partnership between RECEP-ENELC, CIVILSCAPE and UNISCAPE will help to build all three networks on a equal level or representation of all areas of Europe. While RECEP-ENELC brings together the regional and local governments of the states of Europe, which have a direct legal and administrative impact on and responsibility for the landscape, CIVILSCAPE brings together the organisations of the Civil Society concerned with landscape and UNISCAPE the research institutes and scientists dealing with landscape. So, while each organisation covers its field of expertise, the three together cover the whole field of local government, Civil Society and research, feeding there expertise and experiences to the other umbrella networks. To stress this common approach and willingness to co-operate the three organisations have decided to have their offices together in the Villa Carregi in Florence.

As CIVILSCAPE is not only a network of networks, helping its members to exchange experiences, do common projects, strengthen Civil Society in all matters of landscape but it shall also serve as an instrument to bring landscape at the core or policy making on all levels, from local to European. Therefore CIVILSCAPE is already registered as a lobby organisation with the EU and has provided a statement on the actual evaluation process on the European Green Paper on Spatial Cohesion. CIVILSCAPE also applies for status as a participatory international NGO with the Council of Europe.

In the spirit of the ELC we believe, that Civil Society has to be heard at all levels concerned with landscape. It is important that Civil Society organisations themselves co-operate on all these levels, from local to European. The new umbrella organisations shall provide the necessary network to exchange information and experience and co-operate in all fields of managing and maintaining the landscape. The co-operation between the networks of local and regional governments, Civil Society and science will ensure a maximum of cohesion. We urge the Council of Europe to ensure, that Civil Society will have a strong position in implementing the ELC, not only on local and regional level, but also at the European level, especially the Council of Europe itself, which has committed itself to a strong dialogue with the Civil Society in the ELC.

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION IL NIBBIO / FONDAZIONE EUROPEENNE IL NIBBIO (FEIN)

From: fein@nibbio.org [mailto:fein@nibbio.org]

Sent: Tuesday 3 March 2009 13:08

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Subject: Vème conférence CEP

Vers l'Université d'Eté et la Convention Européenne du Paysage - CEP

Maître Giovanni Bana Président FEIN/UdE

L'Université d'Eté vient d'une heureuse idée élaborée depuis 1998 avec l'Architecte, Madame Christina Storelli, Consultante du Conseil de l'Europe et « mère » de la Convention Européenne du Paysage (CEP), et avec le soutien enthousiasmant de Madame Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons,. Une relation constante est donc née de cette rencontre avec le Conseil de l'Europe, dont la Fondation Européenne IL NIBBIO (FEIN) est une ONG (Organisation Non Gouvernementale) depuis 1999.

La FEIN a participé à la dernière partie des travaux de préparation et a été également présente à la souscription de la CEP, le 20 octobre 2000, à Florence (*c'est de là que la CEP est aussi connue comme la Convention de Florence*). Pendant les années qui ont suivi, j'ai essayé de mettre davantage en œuvre les éléments fondamentaux de la Convention pour en promouvoir une connaissance et une diffusion meilleure dans notre pays aussi. A partir donc de 2004, j'ai réalisé annuellement des cours de formation dans le cadre du Schéma Européen de l'Université d'Eté.

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Les manifestations précédentes se sont succédées en abordant, d'une fois sur l'autre, des thématiques différentes liées au Paysage et précisément :

- Pendant la *première édition de 2004*, les *Entretiens d'Arosio sur le Paysage* ont illustré, dans une vue d'ensemble lors des interventions et des ateliers, ce qui peut être entendu par le terme Paysage en prenant, d'une fois sur l'autre, les acceptions les plus disparates (juridiques, paysagères, architecturales, naturelles, écologiques...), avec l'approfondissement de thématiques très importantes et fortement senties ces derniers temps.
- Pendant la *deuxième édition de 2005*, intitulée *Un tourisme écodurable*, nous avons pu approfondir les connaissances sur les réalités de Bellagio et de la Forêt Domaniale des Corni di Canzo.
- Pendant la *troisième édition de 2006*, *Le paysage, ruralité et patrimoine gastronomique et œnologique*, les thèmes développés ont examiné les ressources rurales, gastronomiques et œnologiques, comme richesses pour la valorisation du paysage.
- Pendant la *quatrième édition de 2007*, *Le paysage rural dans les espaces péri-urbains*, nous avons privilégié les ateliers sur la filière du bien-être urbain qui intéresse les espaces verts autour des grandes villes, en proposant des solutions de conception pour en accentuer la recherche orientée à améliorer non seulement l'espace pour les techniques de culture, mais aussi pour accélérer toutes les actions les plus utiles sur le territoire.

- La cinquième édition de 2008, *La ville avance, la campagne recule : vers quelle ruralité ?* a été l'occasion de traiter de la diversité et des zones vertes qui offrent de nombreux bénéfices de caractère environnemental, auxquels s'ajoutent des éléments importants de caractère historique et culturel.

Les thématiques ont trouvé une ample correspondance dans les Communes de la Haute Brianza, une grande zone de 40 kilomètres au nord de Milan.

Les inscrits, qui participent chaque année aux cours de formation, s'élèvent à près de 130-150 personnes. Les actes sont publiés en langue française, avec des résumés en italien, par le prestigieux éditeur Bruylant de Bruxelles. Le V^{ème} volume aussi, qui se rapporte à la manifestation de 2008, sera prêt pendant les mois à venir.

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Le titre de la sixième édition de l'Université d'Été (26-27-28 août 2009) portera sur *Les paysages de l'alimentation responsable, de l'hospitalité et du patrimoine gastronomique et œnologique*, qui s'adapte fort bien au cadre du thème conducteur de l'EXPO 2015 et qui se rapporte au Protocole d'Entente que nous joignons. Les 23 Communes de la Haute Brianza et les autres Organismes signataires du Protocole approuveront le schéma de la *Semaine Européenne du Paysage (du 24 au 30 août 2009)* s'adressant à la promotion, sous un dénominateur commun unique, d'une série d'événements, expression du territoire, avec la participation directe des réalités locales (parcours culturels, manifestations de musées et sur le patrimoine gastronomique et œnologique, expositions sur les traditions locales ...).

LE TOUT POUR DÉMONTRER L'ESPRIT D'APPLICATION RÉEL DES FINALITÉS DE LA CEP QUE LA FEIN MET EN PRATIQUE DEPUIS LONGTEMPS EN ENCOURAGEANT LE DÉVELOPPEMENT D'INITIATIVES CONCRÈTES QUI SE RAPPORTENT AU TERRITOIRE.

La Fondation Européenne IL NIBBIO, conjointement à l'Université d'Été, demande, pour cette année aussi, une présence concrète du Conseil Régional sur un événement qui, d'une année à l'autre, devient le point de référence pour un SYSTÈME de proposition entre les Communes de la Haute Brianza avec un dialogue concret vers l'Europe et, surtout, avec la participation efficace de jeunes étudiants universitaires *QUI PRÉPARENT DES TRAVAUX DE RECHERCHE DIRECTEMENT SUR LE TERRITOIRE* et des écoles secondaires *QUI PARTICIPENT D'UNE FOIS À L'AUTRE AUX PROJETS D'ÉDUCATION QUI DÉVELOPPENT DES THÉMATIQUES INTÉRESSÉES PAR LES THÈMES RELATIFS AU PAYSAGE.*

Mars 2009

UdE 2009

CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 11BiI.

**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE OBSERVATORY OF ARCO LATINO /
OBSERVATOIRE EUROPEEN DU PAYSAGE DE L'ARC LATIN**

From: germinoagnese@libero.it [<mailto:germinoagnese@libero.it>]

Sent: Tuesday 3 March 2009 23:50

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: R: RE: Conférence sur la Convention du Paysage de mars 2009

Importance: High



Landscape European Observatory

The proposal to establish a Landscape European Observatory (LEO) of Arco Latino arises at the Arco Latino Commission's Land and Sustainable Development meeting in Barcelona, on 11 July 2005. There the Province of Salerno presented a framework for regional action for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention sponsored by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, signed in Florence in 2000.

The Observatory had been formally presented at the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Strasbourg on 27 May 2004, 3rd session (see Document CG (11) 12, draft resolution submitted by L. Becker (Hungary, L. Gilda), speech with specific reference to paragraphs 7 and 8a) of the resolution. The Observatory has oriented, since its conception, his energies to the many activities of planning and land management so to implement the principles of the European Landscape Convention (CEP) and in particular what mentioned in Article 6 of CEP inherent awareness raising, training and information by promoting the European Master of Landscape in the work of the Arco Latino Commission Territory and Sustainable Development.

The beneficial action of the Commission defined by the European perspective of sustainable development of the territory, was furthermore strengthened in the next meeting in Barcelona, 27 October 2006, an event in which they were defined and agreed by the Collaboration Agreement for the Landscape (ADC), the implementation of the organization, which aspires to a Euro-Mediterranean cooperation and synergy through the action of a broad and qualified partnership.

Later, during the meeting of Arco Latino Commission Natural Spaces held on February 15th 2007 at Vietri sul Mare, (SA) Italy, the Agreement for Cooperation between numerous public and private entities¹¹ as promoter of the Observatory has been definitively approved.

¹¹ Diputació de Barcelona –SP-, Diputación Provincial de Málaga –SP- Conseil Général de Gard –FR-, Conseil Général de L'Hérault –FR-, Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Lyon –FR-, Provincia di Alessandria –IT-, Provincia della Spezia –IT-, Provincia di Matera –IT-, FEDERPARCHI –IT-, LEGAMBIENTE –IT-, SITI Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriali per l'Innovazione –IT-, Coordinamento Nazionale delle Agende 21 locali, Centro Interdipartimentale Scienze Ambientali Univ. Salerno –IT-, Parco Nazionale del Cilento e Vallo di Diano –IT-, HISPA –IT-, IPOGEA –IT-, Assessorato al Mediterraneo - Regione Campania –IT-, Assessorato alle Politiche Ambientali - Provincia di Salerno –IT-, *sponsored by the National Ministry for Cultural Goods and Activities*, Ministry for Environment, Territory and Sea

As a result of agreements between the signers of the Agreement for Cooperation the Province of Salerno, leader of the initiative, approved a project for the establishment and organization of LEO, which defined the mission, the objectives, the actions, the legal form, the operational structure, the sitting, (formerly identified in the Agreement for Cooperation at Padula in the Certosa,(SA) Italy, the international and local actions and the related financial commitment.

The Landscape European Observatory of Arco Latino: structure and mission

On the occasion of the "European Heritage Days 2008", LEO of Arco Latino was constituted in the form of an Association following the articles 36 and following of the Italian Civil Code looking forward to the Italian model regulations of the European Group for Cooperation in which the association is based and will comply in accordance with Article 3 of the CEP. LEO of Arco Latino received the award of the silver medal of the Italian President and the patronage of the competent Italian Ministries and turned over formal request for approval to the Council of Europe. The operational scenario of Arco Latino is a clear propensity of LEO to the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, according to the principles of CEP, "recognizing that the quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource for which preservation, management and planning cooperation is needed". Territorial cooperation is implemented in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, as laid down by art. 5 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, aiming to carry out programs of cooperation on the initiative of the Member States, their regional and local authorities.

- The current operational structure of the Observatory is lean and focussed, guided by efficiency, with the collaboration of the following professional figures:
 - 1 technician with skills and experience on the landscape;
 - 1 officer of the secretariat for the general support, technical and administrative activities of the Observatory.
- 1.1** Managers and employees on the projects currently in charge of the LEO:
 - Master of European Landscape "protection, management and planning of the landscape" in cooperation with the Interdepartmental Center of Environmental Sciences of the University of Salerno;
- 2.1** - National Award for participation formation in political landscape and biodiversity in collaboration with the National Coordination of Local Agenda21 and Federparchi;
 - Dissemination of landscape policies through the publication of the periodical "Political Landscape" sponsored by CNR Italy;
- 3.1** - Laboratory Mallet for studies of hydrological hazards and earthquakes;
 - Remote sensing and analysis of environmental risks of the coastal landscape;
 - Implementation of the sit-gis landscape of Arco Latino, in cooperation with the Province of Barcelona <http://censespainsnaturals.arcolatino.org/>;
- 4.1** - Implementation of studies and research for valorisation of protected areas and sites recognized as world heritage and biosphere reserves of UNESCO;
 - LEO Website of Arco Latino.

CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 11BiL

A Scientific Committee brings together a network of qualified skills in the scenario of action of Arco Latino.

The Mission of LEO of Arco Latino makes explicit the main function of awareness, training and information, complies with the provisions of section 10 of the Guidelines for the implementation of the CEP Recommendations referred to CM / Rec (2008) 3 Committee of Ministers of the Member States of the Council of Europe (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on February 6 2008 to 1017 meeting of the Ministers Deputies) declined in the following actions:

- Describe the condition of the landscape of Arco Latino in a fixed period of time;
- The exchange of information on policies and experiences regarding the protection, management and planning of landscapes and level of participation in decisions at various levels of decision-making;
- Using, editing and processing of historical documents on landscapes for the understanding and interpretation of the levels of the evolutionary landscape (databases, files, text, photographs, etc.);
- Develop quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess the effectiveness of the policies of the landscape in accordance with the guidelines of Coe;
- Provide data and information that lead to an understanding of trends and forecast scenarios (forward-looking).
- Exchanges of information and experience between regions and the Arco Latino communities, including those already in place, based on a model and integration of political, social, ecological and cultural landscape.

In addition to strengthening the role of landscape in the policies of the Intermediate Bodies (Province) with the introduction of specific items of expenditure in the budgets of the Provinces for the implementation of the aims of the Observatories and actions of awareness, training, information, planning and landscape management.

A complex framework of ambitious perspectives, but full of willingness, determination and national and international consensus. LEO of Arco Latino is open for participations by other administrations and institutions of Arco Latino to broaden its scope and exchange models, tools and best practices for understanding and interpretation of levels of evolution of the landscape as an essential component of identity and quality of life of Euro-Mediterranean communities.

www.osservatorioeuropeopaesaggio.eu
info@osservatorioeuropeopaesaggio.eu

Observatoire Européen du Paysage
Observatorio Europeo del Paisaje
di Arco Latino



Certosa di San Lorenzo Padula (SA) IT
sede OEP di Arco Latino

EUROPARC

From: Dan Bloomfield [mailto:dan.bloomfield@europarc-ai.org]

Sent: Tuesday 3 February 2009 12:54

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: Re: Mr Dan Bloomfield - FW: 5th conference on the ELC



EUROPARC
Atlantic Isles

Conservation Without Frontiers

Dan Bloomfield

EUROPARC Atlantic Isles held a seminar on the 26 and 27th January 2009 in London, entitled 'Beyond boundaries - protected landscapes, cities and the European Landscape Convention'. Forty people came together from government agencies, protected landscape management authorities and NGOs to focus on the role and function of protected landscapes around urban and growth areas, and how the ELC can help plan programmes of work. The seminar focused in particular on the Thames Gateway zone east of London, and how to connect new and existing communities with nearby protected landscapes.

Colleagues from Disputacio de Barcelona, RECEP-ENECLC and Uniscape were able to bring a broad perspective, drawing on examples from Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Barcelona.

From the point of view of the UK and the Republic of Ireland, the following conclusions were drawn:

- that there is a deep and broad need to **raise awareness** of the usefulness of the European Landscape Convention, **especially across government departments and agencies**
- that a medium to long-term programme of action was needed to ensure that the Convention becomes part of everyday debate within **land use planning**, from the local to the regional level
- that the community-led approach enshrined in the Convention was the correct one, but it requires **adequate resources and skill deployment**
- that expanding the role played by the Convention in the UK and the Republic of Ireland will require **further enhanced partnerships with projects and networks elsewhere in Europe**, and that to this end there is scope for an **INTERREG IVC bid** to further enhance ELC implementation, and that EUROPARC Atlantic Isles and other UK and Ireland-based partners are ready and willing to contribute to the development of such a bid
- that there was an identified need for an **ELC 'champion'** within the Atlantic Isles
- that the ELC should be the cornerstone of **new landscape policy and vision work** currently underway by EUROPARC Atlantic Isles

EUROPEAN NETWORK OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (RECEP) /RESEAU EUROPEEN DES POUVOIRS LOCAUX ET REGIONAUX POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE (ENELC)

From: RECEP-ENELC [mailto:info@recep-enelc.net]

Sent: Tuesday 17 March 2009 19:50

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice; DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: 'RECEP-ENELC'

Subject: R: contribution de RECEP-ENELC à la Conférence sur la CEP (Strasbourg, 30-31 mars 2009)

Importance: High

Florence, 17 March 2009

Ref.: RECEP/RP/DOC/2009 – 18 E

The *European Landscape Convention*: a litmus test for the exercise of local and regional authorities' public responsibilities at national and international level

Summary of the official document forwarded by RECEP-ENELC to the 5th Conference on the European Landscape Convention - Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 30-31 Mars 2009 (available on www.recep-enelc.net)

Text prepared as a contribution of RECEP-ENELC to the 5th Conference on the European Landscape Convention - Strasbourg, Council of Europe, on 30-31 Mars 2009. For any further information, please contact the following e-mail: info@recep-enelc.net

1. This text represents a summary of the official report forwarded by RECEP-ENELC to the 5th Conference on the European Landscape Convention - Strasbourg, Council of Europe, on 30-31 Mars 2009 [doc. RECEP/RP/DOC/2009 – 18 E – in order to receive a copy of this document please contact: info@recep-enelc.net]. The report is aimed at further clarifying the role of local and regional authorities in preparing and implementing the European Landscape Convention. With this in mind, it describes the drafting activities in the framework of the Council of Europe and the contribution of the above-mentioned authorities to the implementation process at national level and international level, notably within the *European Network of Local and regional authorities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention* (RECEP-ENELC).

Further to the creation of three separate, co-ordinated European networks for the implementation of the Convention – respectively gathering local and regional authorities (RECEP-ENELC), universities (UNISCAPE1) and civil society (CIVILSCAPE2) – the report also makes a number of proposals with a view to promoting the organisation of a multilevel, multidisciplinary co-operation system based on the intergovernmental monitoring structures active within the Council of Europe and the above-mentioned networks.

2. In November 1994 the Council of Europe's *Congress of Local and Regional Authorities* began preparing a draft international convention devoted exclusively to the landscape. In 1997, the Congress approved a first draft [see Resolution 53 (1997)]. Following the organisation of a conference to consult central governments on the possible adoption of an international treaty entirely dedicated to landscape issues (Florence, 2-4 April), in 1998 the Congress approved a final draft Convention and recommended its adoption to the Committee of Ministers [see Recommendation 40 (1998)].

In response to this recommendation, at the end of 1999 the Committee of Ministers created a group of governmental experts and asked it to draft a convention based on the text drawn up

by the Congress. Having regard to the text prepared by the expert group, the Committee of Ministers adopted the final text of the Convention in July 2000.

3. Concerning the share of public responsibilities regarding landscape issues at national level and the role of local and regional authorities, Article 4 of the Convention set forth that *each Contracting State shall implement the Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity and taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government.*

In a number of countries, the entry into force of the Convention has already prompted a growing number of local and regional authorities to strengthen their political and institutional commitment with regard to landscape. In some cases, this process already went through a gradual but substantial adaptation of their technical, administrative, legal and/or statutory framework. Some regions adopted specific laws in order to integrate the European Landscape Convention's principles in their domestic legal system and approved funding instruments with landscape purposes.

With this in mind, in May 2004, by its Resolution 1783, the Congress called on local and regional authorities of member States to launch a European network for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. In reply to the Congress' recommendation, following an initiative by a group of Mediterranean regions led by the Region of Campania (Italy), on 30 May 2006 twenty-two local and regional authorities constituted in Strasbourg the *European Network of Local and Regional Authorities*

1 UNISCAPE – *European Network of Universities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention* has been constituted in Florence – Italy on 19 January 2008 by almost fifty European universities. For further information please consult: www.uniscape.org.

2 CIVILSCAPE – *Non-governmental organisations for the European Landscape Convention* has been constituted in Amsterdam – The Netherlands on 23 February 2008. For further information, please consult www.civilscape.org.

3 See Appendix 2.

for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (RECEP-ENELC). This international body was officially constituted under the aegis of the Council of Europe's Congress, in the framework of the French Legislation (Alsatian / *Mosellain* Law).

4. RECEP-ENELC is a European non-governmental organisation composed of public authorities. Its main objective is to support local and regional authorities at the scientific, technical, political and administrative levels, in their activities aimed at implementing the principles of the Convention within their own territories. Further to its formal constitution, RECEP-ENELC was registered in Strasbourg at the Administrative Tribunal⁴. Almost fifty authorities from eight different European countries have joined RECEP-ENELC so far. Among them there are local or regional institutions from.: Austria (Land of Tyrol); Belgium (German Speaking Community; municipality of Lennik), France (Region of Provence/Alpes/Cote-d'Azur); Italy (Regions of Campania, Toscana, Emilia-Romagna, Piemonte; Provinces of Milan, Naples, Reggio Emilia, Ascoli Piceno, Rieti; municipality of Rome etc.), Spain (Provinces of Mallorca, Tenerife; Andalucia, Catalunya, Murcia, Valencia); Romania (County of Prahova, County of Alba - observer); Slovakia (Trnava Self-Governing Region); Sweden (Region of Västra Götaland). Other local and regional

authorities have sought to access RECEP-ENELC or have expressed an interest in its activities. As it happened for the Convention, RECEP-ENELC was begun by a number of Mediterranean regions. This is why Southern Europe is currently more represented in the network than other areas of the continent. With this in mind, one of the political objectives established by the network's statutory bodies is to promote the accession of local and regional authorities from Northern and Central-Eastern Europe. In this framework, in 2008 regional authorities from Sweden and Slovakia acceded to RECEP-ENELC. Following the political contacts established for this purpose, municipalities, provinces, counties and regions from the Netherlands, United-Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium and Czech Republic and other countries could join the network during the period 2009-2010.

5. In the framework of its programme of activities, RECEP-ENELC:

- a) promotes the development of the knowledge of the landscape concept established by the Convention and assists its members in its concrete implementation at territorial level, as well as in relevant discussions with central authorities;
- b) promotes and supports the organisation of national and international conferences and organises information meetings / training courses open to representatives of local and regional administrations;
- c) searches and starts programmes and projects financed by the European Union with regard to landscape issues and, if requested, takes an active part in them (as partner or associated partner);

4 Registration of 17 October 2006, official reference: *Registre des Associations* - volume 84, folio 243.

- d) promotes implementation projects of Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention at national level with the participation of central authorities and NGOs;
- e) assists interested local and regional administrations in the preparation of technical documents related to landscape identification and assessment, landscape quality objectives and the consequent decisions concerning landscape protection / management / planning.

6. In accordance with its Statutes, RECEP-ENELC organs are the *General Assembly*, the *Executive Board*, the *Technical Co-ordination Board* and the *Scientific Committee*. At the first meeting of the General Assembly of RECEP-ENELC (20 March 2007), Mrs Gabriella Cundari, Minister for Town and Spatial planning of the Campania Region, was elected President of the network, for a period of four years. At the same time, Mr Joaquim Nadal i Farreras, Minister for Town and Spatial planning of the Catalonia Region (Spain), Mrs Giuliana Motti, Responsible political person for Culture and Landscape within the local Government of the Province of Reggio Emilia (Italy) and Mr Etienne Van Varenbergh, Councillor of the Lennik municipality (Belgium) were elected vice-Presidents for the same period. The Director of RECEP-ENELC is currently Mr Riccardo Priore, European officer. RECEP-ENELC's legal headquarters are based in Strasbourg. The permanent headquarters, including the head office, are situated in Florence, at the *Medicean Villa Careggi*. The Presidency – at this moment under the responsibility of the Campania Region - is currently established in Ercolano, near Naples, at *Villa Favorita*. Following a decision of the General Assembly, the Technical co-ordination Board and the Scientific Committee will be constituted during 2009.

7. On the occasion of its first meeting (20.03.07) the General Assembly, with reference to the period 2007-2009, established the following *programming guidelines*:

- a) Affirm the role of local and regional authorities in respect of landscape issues, reinforce the political character of the network and its capacity to promote the dialogue among public institutions at every level concerning landscape protection, management and planning

- b) Enhance the European dimension of the network, by involving local and regional authorities of different Council of Europe Member States.
- c) Promote the sharing of public responsibilities and institutional relationships regarding landscape issues, implementing Article 4 of the European Landscape Convention.
- d) Encourage the formulation of landscape policies and the integration of landscape issues in other policies at local and regional level, implementing Article 5 of the European Landscape Convention.
- e) Start pilot projects for the implementation of Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention within specific areas of the territory of the Members, with a view to protecting, managing and/or planning the landscapes concerned.
- f) Carry out initiatives aimed at making local and regional authorities more aware of the importance of landscape quality at the social and economic level and organise training activities regarding landscape issues.
- g) Taking into account the availability of the authorities of the Region concerned, examine the proposal aimed at constituting within the territory of Emilia-Romagna (Italy) a Centre for training political representatives and staff of local and regional authorities regarding landscape issues.
- h) Put forward suitable solutions regarding landscape planning and the way in which landscape issues can be usefully integrated in town and regional planning instruments at local and regional level (bearing in mind the European Union's European Spatial Development Perspective and the Goteborg and Lisbon Strategies).
- i) Identify specific working themes and do the necessary to be developed and followed-up by single RECEP-ENELC members, as project-leaders.
- j) Promote the exchange of good practices, among RECEP-ENELC Members and other local and regional authorities at the continental scale, concerning the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, also using the RECEP- ENELC web site.
- k) Focus on landscape problems related to specific areas or types of landscape (e.g. rural, coastal, peri-urban) in order to identify orientations, strategies and intervention modalities capable to provide suitable solutions to the problems encountered.
- l) Create the conditions for RECEP-ENELC to make public statements concerning specific behaviours of local and/or regional authorities:
 - a) which are aimed at promoting landscape quality and/or the implementation of the principles of the European Landscape Convention throughout their territory – in these cases, RECEP-ENELC could attribute official awards and recognitions;
 - b) which represent a violation of the Convention's principles or which, taking into consideration the relevant legal acts and local circumstances, can be considered a threat to the landscape quality in the area concerned.
- m) Study and formulate suggestions regarding the role of intermediary territorial authorities (counties, *departments*, *province*, *cabildos*, *consells* etc.) concerning landscape issues.
- n) Examine the financial agenda of the European Union for the period 2007-2013 in order to identify financing opportunities for the projects promoted by RECEP-ENELC Members aimed at promoting landscape quality as part of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.
- o) Promote working relationships and co-operation with the bodies which, within the Council of Europe, are responsible for the follow-up of the European Landscape Convention.

5 See Explanatory memorandum of Resolution 178 (2004) of the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities – par. 37-41.

p) Initiate relationships with extra-European local and regional communities / authorities with a reference to landscape issues and the European Convention.

8. Having prepared the draft European Landscape Convention, through the Congress, local and regional authorities already expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Council of Europe expert committees set up to monitor its application. In this respect, through Resolution 178, they recommended the setting up of a *flexible, transversal, cross-disciplinary* monitoring system able to ensure that decisions can be rapidly translated into practical action by the territorial authorities concerned, in a spirit of institutional co-operation 5. With this in mind, a possible option forward could be the immediate building of a multilevel, cross-disciplinary co-operation system. Such a system could make the monitoring process at international level more effective by using the existing resources. Its establishment would require the setting up of a permanent, official partnership between the competent Council of Europe bodies and the European associations (of local and regional administrations, universities, civil society, professionals, etc.) created over recent years with the aim of supporting the implementation of the Convention. This option recognises that implementation of the convention cannot be left to the Council of Europe (which could hardly involve in its work EU institutions and European countries which are not members, in case they were invited to accede to the Convention). It would just have the advantage of effectively complementing the existing formal inter-governmental monitoring mechanisms. In parallel to these mechanisms, RECEP-ENELC, UNISCAPE and CIVILSCAPE and their respective Members (at present, almost 150 entities representing local and regional authorities, universities and civil society) are already committed to supporting the implementation of the Convention, in a co-ordinated manner (www.eurolandscape.net). In this framework, they co-operate on specific projects and initiatives, exchanging information on a permanent basis. In order to make this process more effective, they are ready to co-ordinate their work with the activities carried out by the competent authorities of the Council of Europe. This would contribute to the setting up of a pan-European multilevel, cross-disciplinary co-operation system which could represent a first step to make the *implementation phase* as successful as the *design stage* and the *establishment phase*.

**MEDITERRANEAN LANDSCAPES WORKSHOP / ATELIER DES PAYSAGES
MÉDITERRANÉENS / ATELIER DEI PAESAGGI MEDITERRANEI**

-----Original Message-----

From: pizziolo@unifi.it [<mailto:pizziolo@unifi.it>]

Sent: Tuesday 3 March 2009 13:26

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: Doria Landi

Subject: text of short speech ATELIER MEDITERRANEAN LANDSCAPES

Importance: High

Pescia, Tuscany

***European Mediterranean Landscapes: from Landscaping Action towards “Landscape
Participative Contracts”***

Prof. Giorgio Pizziolo and prof. Rita Micarelli

European -Mediterranean Landscapes suffer the globalization's uniformity with a progressive loss of their original characters. In this way their complex historic *intertexture*-becomes a sort of *schizophrenic landscape fragmentation*, where different – often opposite - realities are forced to coexist .

This fragmentation of landscapes reflects many analogous fragmentations which expresses themselves both in social life and in relationships between people and life-environment. We think that it is no longer possible to deal with this phenomena by traditional –some time simplified- methods and rules. A new way can be found, beyond the classic hierarchical or individualistic ones.

All that can be carried out taking into consideration the relationships between local communities and their life environment by means of relational dynamics and eco-social approaches .

The European Convention of Landscape constitutes a fundamental theoretical and concrete reference for this perspective.

In this sense the Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes has been working since the year 2000 developing these principles by the following steps:

- 1 2000-2004 *Social perception of landscape and friendly learning in Life Environment* : (experiences in Tuscan territories, mountain communities , urban peripheries, rural settlements);
- 2 2004-2006 *Landscaping actions* - especially in Rural Life- within an European Project Research (RuralMed II - Thematic Line “ Landscapes of Contemporary Rurality”);
- 3 2006-2008 *The Participated Landscapes* : the relationships between communities and their Life Environments become a new consciousness and a new project based on *social environmental management and landscape guarantee*;
- 4 2008-2009 *A new Alliance* between, Civil society, Scientific Groups and Public Bodies towards their Landscapes (*common life environments*).

Such an Alliance is conceived as a new relational evolutionary configuration (a *relational field* within which economic, ecological, cultural landscaping experiences interact in a continuous dynamic process). In this way this new *Alliance* can be ratified as *LANDSCAPE PARTICIPATIVE CONTRACT*. This process develop itself following experimental criteria and only in this way it can represent a complete , radical improvement both for Landscape and for People

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This Landscape Contract can be described by the following specific characteristics

- a the process develops itself as a relational approach, which encourages and promotes the suitable conditions to constitute a very new *eco social subject*
- b the process is conceivable as a *social participative experience* and only in this way can achieve the status of Landscape Contract.
- c Every Contract must be referred to a specific territorial condition as a Valley, or River, or a chosen definite Landscape, according to their vital potentialities (Bioregions and so on)
- d In this way a lot of perspectives are open both to rebuilt unexpected territorial features and to constitute novel social communities, towards an ethic economy of contemporary holistic Landscapes

The Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes is concretely practicing some local *pilot experiences* of *Landscape Participative Contract* towards small River Valleys and Rural Territorial Contexts. The experiences we have tested up to now have been successfully developed with enthusiastic and sympathetic participation by various diversified social groups.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION RURALITY-ENVIRONMENT-
DEVELOPMENT (RED) / ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE RURALITE-
ENVIRONNEMENT-DEVELOPPEMENT**

From: patrice.collignon [mailto:rural2000@ruraleurope.org]

Sent: Monday 2 March 2009 17:23

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: Anne-Marie Chavanon

Subject: 5TH CONFERENCE ON EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION STBG, 30-31
MARCH 2009

Patrice Collignon

Directeur

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RED - Les liens entre urbanisme et paysage

Les outils légaux ou réglementaires qui encadrent l'implantation et la construction de nouveaux bâtiments ne prennent que partiellement en compte la dimension paysagère. Réciproquement, la préoccupation paysagère ne s'exprime pas toujours en termes de qualité architecturale et urbanistique. A un moment où la préservation du paysage et celle de l'identité du bâti local sont des préoccupations de plus en plus partagées, il convient de renforcer les liens entre les instruments politiques, stratégiques ou techniques ayant ces deux objectifs conjoints. C'est en se positionnant au niveau de la prise de décision du permis de bâtir que l'association internationale

Ruralité-Environnement-Développement, assisté au plan local de l'expertise scientifique de la Maison de l'Urbanisme Lorraine-Ardenne, a conduit cette recherche interrégionale qui a bénéficié du soutien de la Région wallonne (B).

Déroulement du projet

La recherche conclue en 2008 s'est appuyée sur un double volet :

- □ des échanges territoriaux entre la Wallonie, le Luxembourg et un « Pays » du sud de la France, l'Uzège, de manière à approcher cette question à travers des cadres concrets. Ces journées ont permis de confronter les bases réglementaires aux réalités de plusieurs villages de Wallonie et du G.D. de Luxembourg, d'une part, et des collectivités porteuses du Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale (SCOT) Uzège-Pont du Gard de l'autre.
- □ un séminaire de réflexion interrégional tenu à Namur (B). L'objectif général en était d'approcher le lien entre urbanisme et paysage à travers une présentation parallèle des instruments réglementaires et législatifs existants en France et Wallonie et de proposer, sur base d'expériences menées dans ces territoires, des recommandations aptes à faciliter pour les acteurs locaux l'intégration de la dimension paysagère dans leurs pratiques urbanistiques et de gestion du sol. Ces travaux ont fait l'objet d'une traduction en 16 recommandations, soumises à leur tour à la réflexion d'experts de la « Grande Région » (B-L-F-D) au printemps 2008. Nous avons retenu ici une dizaine de ces propositions dépassant les considérations régionales.

Recommandations

La démarche paysagère globale

- 1.** Le paysage, considéré comme un espace de gestion et de production, devrait être une des bases des politiques d'urbanisme et d'aménagement du territoire. Les aménagements paysagers proposés doivent apporter une plus value non seulement esthétique mais aussi opérationnelle.
- 2.** La démarche paysagère devrait s'adosser à un projet global de développement, dans lequel le paysage est un élément conceptuel de base, plutôt qu'à un projet uniquement paysager.
- 3.** La réflexion sur la dimension paysagère et son animation est à confier à une structure pérenne à dimension territoriale cohérente, a priori intercommunale, afin d'assurer sa continuité d'action. La gestion de ce programme paysager serait ensuite déclinée au plan communal. Ce travail d'animation et de programme paysager devrait être financé au moins en partie par les communes du territoire concerné. Pour ce qui est de l'échelle territoriale, la référence agro-géographique, si elle peut paraître scientifiquement cohérente, n'est néanmoins pas toujours en phase avec les réalités sociales et économiques qui fondent également une logique territoriale pertinente.
- 4.** La consultation doit être réellement participative et non pas uniquement réglementaire. Au niveau pratique, différentes échelles de consultation doivent être prévues. Si la mise sur pied d'un groupe de travail restreint s'avère essentielle pour une consultation optimale, certaines consultations plus larges permettent de sensibiliser et d'impliquer un plus grand nombre de personnes et d'avoir un retour plus large.
- 5.** Le projet territorial paysager devrait inclure une obligation de suivi et de révision, ce qui implique notamment la mise en oeuvre d'indicateurs de suivi qui permettent d'évaluer la mise en oeuvre du projet de territoire dans son volet paysager.

Les outils

Il est suggéré de :

- 6.** renforcer la formation et la sensibilisation à destination des fonctionnaires, des auteurs de projets et de la population, avec la mise à disposition d'une base de données de success stories./..
- 7.** favoriser l'implication des acteurs et d'un public plus large à travers une consultation appuyée sur différents scénarios de projets, de modélisation en 3 D, de maquettes,... ce qui devrait permettre au plus grand nombre de participer au débat
- 8.** veiller à une intégration des aspects paysagers dans les outils de planification et réglementaires existants afin de favoriser une intégration réglementaire rapide. /..
- 9.** développer une jurisprudence favorable à une utilisation économe des sols et à une prise en compte du paysage, pour permettre aux décideurs politiques de développer une argumentation plus sûre et réduire les risques judiciaires /..

10. adopter un choix d'indicateurs compréhensibles et adossés à des actions concrètes permettant un suivi à la fois scientifique et citoyen dans un cadre financier adapté. Systématiser les inventaires photographiques animés selon un rythme et une densité en lien avec les enjeux paysagers des différents sites.

Des actions exploratoires à mener

Outre la conduite d'initiatives pilotes à mener sur un territoire intercommunal (parc naturel,..) pour y mettre en étroite cohérence un plan de développement territorial et un programme paysager, d'autres actions exploratoires sont suggérées, comme :

- de préciser sur base d'une échelle et d'acteurs territoriaux donnés une procédure standard d'adoption d'orientations paysagères (consultation, programmation, transversalité,..) et d'évaluation (choix d'indicateurs,..);
- de tenir, en lien avec la mise en oeuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage et la Recommandation du Comité des Ministres du 6 février 2008, une rencontre internationale sur l'appropriation des enjeux et des outils paysagers par les acteurs locaux.

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RED -

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UNISCAPE

From: bas pedroli [mailto:bas.pedroli@uniscape.org]

Sent: mercredi 4 mars 2009 23:34

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Cc: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: Re: I: COUNCIL OF EUROPE INVIT B Bis 5TH CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION STBG, 30-31 MARCH 2009

Bas Pedroli

UNISCAPE is the European Network of Universities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. It was created in Florence in January 2008 as a result of the joint initiative of 23 European Universities. Founding members of UNISCAPE are 44 universities from Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and France. Recently additional universities in several countries (Slovak Republic, Belgium, Italy, France, Portugal) have registered as members.

The aim of UNISCAPE is to support and reinforce scientific interdisciplinary co-operation among European universities regarding landscape issues, especially in the areas of research and education. UNISCAPE promotes the principles and the objectives of the Florence Convention (the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, 2000).

Concerning research activities, UNISCAPE promotes study and experimentation activities relating to landscapes, their evolution and transformations. UNISCAPE encourages and assists its members to provide each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through exchange of experience and the results of research projects; to promote the exchange of landscape specialists, in particular for training and information purposes; to exchange information on all matters covered by the European Landscape Convention requirements.

UNISCAPE cooperates with the other Networks already active for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: RECEP-ENELC the Network of Local and Regional Authorities (www.recep-enelc.net) and CIVILSCAPE NGOs for the European Landscape Convention (www.civilscape.org), as well as with the competent Council of Europe's bodies. UNISCAPE took the initiative to continue the ATLAS project. ATLAS established a database with a good overview of the current educational provision in the area of landscape, land use and sustainability impact assessment at different educational levels throughout Europe.

Currently the database which includes over 3000 courses is being updated (www.ATLASEU.org). On the initiative of UNISCAPE an active coordination of European landscape MSc programmes is being promoted. This educational program will be focused on interdisciplinary education in landscape protection, management and planning at postgraduate level in European Universities.

Many other initiatives are currently being undertaken or supported by UNISCAPE. For more information please visit the official site of the organisation www.uniscape.org. UNISCAPE's legal and operational Headquarters are located in Florence - Villa medicea di Careggi. Currently the network office is located at Centre Landscape, Wageningen University (The Netherlands). Director of the Network is Dr Bas Pedroli of Wageningen University. Any university engaged in interdisciplinary landscape research committed to the European Landscape Convention is welcome to join UNISCAPE. According to the Statute, art. 2,

candidate members can apply for membership by sending a request for this purpose signed by a legal representative of a department (university). The request should be addressed to the President of UNISCAPE Professor Carlo Magnani, Rector IUAV University of Venice. The annual financial contribution for UNISCAPE membership is € 1000.

UNISCAPE is currently composed of 51 Members, i.e.:

1. Universidad Internacional de Andalucía (Spain) Founder Member
2. Universitat autonoma de Barcelona (Spain) Founder Member
3. Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de Barcelona - ETSAB, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya - UPC (Spain) Founder Member
4. Università degli studi di Bari (Italy) Founder Member
5. Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna (Italy) Founder Member
6. Università degli studi di Camerino (Italy) Founder Member
8. Università degli Studi "Gabriele D'Annunzio" Chieti Pescara (Italy) Founder Member
9. Università degli Studi di Ferrara (Italy) Founder Member
10. Università degli studi di Firenze (Italy) Founder Member
11. Università degli studi di Genova (Italy) Founder Member
12. Universitat de Girona (Spain) Founder Member
13. Universidad de Granada (Spain) Founder Member
14. Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain) Founder Member
15. Intercommunale d'Enseignement Supérieur d'Architecture (IESA) – Institut Supérieur d'Architecture Intercommunal (ISAI) – Liège, Mons, Bruxelles (Belgium) Founder Member
16. Universidad Lusitana Lisboa (Portugal) Founder Member
17. Universidad Moderna (Portugal) Member
18. Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura - Universidad de Málaga (Spain) Founder Member
19. Università degli Studi di Milano (Italy) Founder Member
20. Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca (Italy) Founder Member
21. Politecnico di Milano (Italy) Founder Member
22. Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione – IULM (Italy) Founder Member
23. Università degli Studi di Napoli "Parthenope" - Dipartimento di Scienze per l'Ambiente (Italy) Founder Member
24. Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli (Italy) Founder Member
25. Polo delle Scienze e delle Tecnologie dell'Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II (Italy) Founder Member
26. Università degli Studi Suor Orsola Benincasa – Napoli (Italy) Founder Member
27. Univerza V Novi Gorici (Slovenia) Founder Member
28. Università degli Studi di Padova (Italy) Founder Member
29. Università degli studi di Palermo (Italy) Founder Member
30. Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Paris La Villette (France) Founder Member
31. Universidade do Porto (Portugal) Founder Member
32. Università degli Studi di Pavia (Italy) Founder Member
33. Università degli Studi di Reggio Calabria "Mediterranea" (Italy) Founder Member
34. Università di Roma Tre (Italy) Founder Member
35. Università degli Studi di Lecce Salento (Italy) Founder Member
36. Universidad de Sevilla (Spain) Founder Member
37. Università degli Studi di Torino (Italy) Founder Member
38. Politecnico di Torino (Italy) Founder Member

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39. Università degli Studi di Trento (Italy) Member
40. Università degli Studi di Udine (Italy) Founder Member
41. Università degli Studi di Urbino (Italy) Founder Member
42. Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia (Italy) Founder Member
43. Università IUAV di Venezia (Italy) Founder Member
44. Università degli Studi della Tuscia Viterbo - Facoltà di Agraria e Dipartimento di tecnologie, ingegneria e scienze dell'ambiente e delle foreste (Italy) Founder Member
45. University of Wageningen - Landscape Centre of the Environmental Sciences Group (The Netherlands) Founder Member
46. Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale A. Avogadro, Venezia (Italy) Observer
47. Université de Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne (France) Member
48. University of Ghent (Belgium) Member
49. Universidade do Algarve, Faro (Portugal) Member
50. Comenius University Bratislava (Slovak Republic) Member
51. Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona (Italy) Member

2. NATIONAL / NATIONALES

ATELIER INTERNATIONAL POUR LE PAYSAGE BELLINZONA

From: Cristiana Storelli [mailto:cristorelli@hotmail.com]

Sent: Friday 20 February 2009 15:20

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Subject: RE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE INVIT B Bis 5TH CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION STBG, 30-31 MARCH 2009

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La réalisation de la Convention européenne du paysage

La collaboration entre l'Université d'été (Ude) et l'Atelier international pour le paysage de Bellinzona (AIPP) a permis l'information, la transmission, l'application en se référant directement à la CEP, dans une syntonie parfaite avec la FEIN (Fondation européenne Il Nibbio), ONG auprès du Conseil de l'Europe.

L'activité effectuée a été soutenue par l'expérience d'autres organisations, en particulier « *l'Atelier dei paesaggi mediterranei* » et de *l'Union des avocats européens*(UAE) et elle a intéressé des instituts universitaires tels que l'Université dell'*insubria (Como/Varese)*, les *Universités de Florence* et de *Lyon et le Polytechnique de Milan*.

Cette collaboration a produit une activité qui non seulement a approfondi le contenu de la CEP en développant des nombreux thèmes, mais aussi a rejoint les pouvoirs locaux, les organisations territoriales destinés à réaliser les messages du document du Conseil de l'Europe. On veut signaler par cela l'importance de trouver un système de *travailler avec* les diverses organisations qui sont présentes sur place et opèrent sur le territoire, en échangeant les expériences, en proposant des recherches, en promouvant des activités sur place, le tout en se référant à la vie quotidienne et ses divers sujets. Nous avons commencé par là à créer un pont entre les recherches et les études et la phase de réalisation de la CEP.

Nous avons ainsi organisé les « COLLOQUES D'AROSIO SUR LE PAYSAGE » qui ont reçu de l'importance internationale, dans lesquels on ne fait pas seulement école, on organise des laboratoires où les élèves et les professeurs échangent volontiers leur rôle.

L'Université d'été s'est renforcée parce que son Comité scientifique est désormais soutenu par un Comité d'organisation qui fait œuvre de consultation auprès des pouvoirs locaux, en particulier ceux qui font partie de la Brianza (dans la Région de la Lombardie) avec lesquels on travaille très étroitement. La manifestation de cette année, la VI édition, a pour sujet : « les paysages de l'alimentation responsable, de l'hospitalité et de l'éno-gastronomie ». Elle a pour but de proposer une contribution de la Brianza à l'EXPO qui se tiendra en 2015 à Milan. A cette occasion l'Ude remet des *crédits de formation* à l'Ordre des Avocats de Como, et à l'Université de l'Insubria. L'Ude enfin a l'intention de développer ce type d'offre en ajoutant des cours de Master.

De sa part "*l'Atelier internazionale per il paesaggio*", a participé à des nombreuses manifestations qui ont touché de façon directe le paysage. Ainsi ont été développés des thèmes tels que : *Quel futur pour les paysages fortifiés ?*, *La ville se met à table*, *La planification et droits humains*, *Paysages et biodiversité*.

Nous avons l'intention de continuer dans cette voie et développer le réseau de connaissances et d'expériences utiles à la mise en oeuvre de la CEP. De même de nous proposer en partenaire pour l'organisation de laboratoires afin de pouvoir travailler sur la réalité du quotidien.

Bellinzona/Milano février 2009
Storelli

pour Ude et AIPP Christiana

* * *

ASSOCIATION VILLES DU VIN / ASSOCIATION OF WINE TOWNS

Giampaolo Pioli, membre du Conseil National de l'Association Villes du Vin, maire de Suvereto (Livorno)

Mr/ Mme le President,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Il est bien connu que le paysage viticole représente un élément particulièrement important – par sa “préciosité”, par sa beauté, par sa valeur de symbole d’une qualité de l’alimentation et de la vie, par sa valeur économique – du paysage européen.

Il est autant connu que, ainsi que l’agriculture en général, sa consistance et sa qualité sont aujourd’hui remises en question, d’un côté par les politiques d’étalement urbain des dernières trente ans et, de l’autre côté, par l’industrialisation et la mécanisation des cultures.

C’est à cause de cela que l’Association Nazionale des Villes du Vin Italiennes (qui compte actuellement 600 territoires viticoles – Communes, Provinces, Routes du Vin –) depuis douze ans a développé un programme d’études afin de fournir à ses associés les instruments politiques et juridiques pour affronter la grande question de la protection et la mise en valeur des terroirs viticoles.

Je remercie donc – au nom de cette grande association de communautés italiennes - le Conseil d’Europe et l’organisation de cette Conférence de l’occasion qu’on nous offre d’illustrer rapidement ce que nous considérons une contribution non secondaire à la mise en œuvre concrète de la Convention Européenne du Paysage.

En 1997 l’Association avait publié un premier document – appelé “ Plan d’aménagement des Villes du Vin” - qui, en partant du principe que la conservation et la valorisation du paysage viticole – je dirais mieux ‘des paysages viticoles’, compte tenu de leur extraordinaire variété d’une région à l’autre – sont des éléments décisifs de développement économique des territoires ruraux. Par l’attraction qu’ils produisent sur les touristes et les visiteurs et parce qu’ils représentent, en Europe, “un facteur de compétitivité unique, qui ne peut être reproduit par la concurrence”, comme Mr Agnoletti a bien souligné lors de la réunion des Ateliers du Conseil d’Europe en Roumanie, en septembre 2007. Nous disons souvent que lorsque un américain ou un japonais ouvre une bonne bouteille française ou italienne, il ne se limite pas à goûter un bon produit, mais il évoque en même temps une histoire, une culture, un rêve, un paysage, justement. Voilà que le “paysage”, dans l’acception complète que la Convention Européenne donne à ce terme, devient “valeur ajoutée” du produit.

Mais la défense et la valorisation de ce patrimoine ont besoin de règles. C’est pour ça que notre travail s’adresse notamment aux communes, titulaires des pouvoirs d’aménagement de l’espace et des politiques d’urbanisme.

Le premier objectif, que nous nous sommes donnés, est celui de fixer le principe que l’espace rurale et viticole doit être l’objet des plans locaux d’urbanisme ainsi que l’espace urbain. L’agriculture et la viticulture modernes, qui demandent des grandes étendues de sol libre, sans obstacles, et cherchent à simplifier la “maille fine”, le “tissu” de nos paysages traditionnels, avec dégâts irrécupérables pour la biodiversité, ne garantissent pas par elle même la conservation des paysages typiques. Il faut donc donner et se donner des règles.

Règles strictes de constructibilité en zone viticole.

Règles d’insertion paysagère des bâtiments agricoles autorisés.

Règles pour le changement de destination de bâtiments agricoles inutilisés mais présentant un intérêt architectural et paysager.

Règles de zonage qui permettent de délimiter précisément les territoires constituant un enjeu essentiel pour la valorisation du paysage et les protéger des incursions de l'urbanisation, de même que de moduler le degré de protection.

Etc.

Mais il faut aussi des règles qui interdisent d'effacer les éléments qui constituent le "tissu" paysager et garantissent la biodiversité: les terrasses, le réseau des canalisations et des fossés, les vieux puits, l'alternance de vignes, oliviers, rangées d'arbres à fruits, terrains céréaliers, etc.

Et il faut encore des règles d'implantation capables de résister aux phénomènes d'érosion, accentués dernièrement par les changements climatiques.

Il y a un autre principe auquel il faut réserver une attention particulière: ce genre de règles, puisqu'elles vont toucher d'une certaine manière la rentabilité immédiate des entreprises agricole, supposent le maximum de consensus de la part des acteurs locaux: les propriétaires, les entreprises, les organisations professionnelles d'abord, consensus sans lequel ces normes sont condamnées à ne pas être observées. Ou bien elles vont engendrer un état de conflit permanent et absolument décourageant. Et le consensus est tout à fait possible: car il s'agit là de cette "valeur ajoutée" du paysage qui, pour ainsi dire, "rentre dans la bouteille" et dont je parlais tout à l'heure. Les entreprises viticoles peuvent comprendre que conserver et valoriser un beau paysage augmente la valeur du vin qu'ils produisent. Somme toute, il convient d'avoir un paysage beau et bien conservé. Et finalement le consensus de la collectivité, qui est très important pour que le paysage soit vécu par l'ensemble des habitants en tant que patrimoine collectif et élément décisif de leur identité commune.

Tout ce travail, qui tient compte de l'esprit profond de la Convention Européenne, va amener, dans quelques mois, à la publication du nouveau "Plan d'Aménagement des Villes du Vin" qui sera présenté dans toute l'Italie et distribué à toutes les communes. Il s'agit d'une véritable trousse à outils pour maires et responsables de plans d'urbanisme. Car c'est par le moyen des plans d'aménagement du territoire, ainsi finalisés à la sauvegarde du paysage, que mairies et acteurs locaux pourront renforcer l'identité, assurer la promotion, développer le patrimoine économique, naturel et culturel des terroirs viticoles.

Autour de cette activité nous avons aussi organisé des événements qui ont pour but d'attirer encore plus l'attention sur ces thèmes, comme le Prix pour le meilleur Plan d'Aménagement des Villes du Vin.

Nous souhaitons ainsi donner une contribution concrète, pratique, à la mise en oeuvre de la Convention Européenne. Et nous demanderons au Conseil d'Europe, aux responsables des différents bureaux qui travaillent à l'application de la Convention, de nous aider pour que ce travail ait la visibilité qu'il mérite.

Merci.

Giampaolo Pioli

Membro della Giunta Esecutiva dell'Associazione Nazionale Città delVino
Sindaco di Suvereto (Livorno)

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