



COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



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**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**  
***CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

**6th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE**  
**ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***6<sup>e</sup> CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR***  
***LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

**PRESENTATION OF THE ACTIONS CARRIED OUT FOR**  
**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE**  
**CONVENTION AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL**  
**AND LOCAL LEVELS**

***PRÉSENTATION DES ACTIONS MENÉES EN FAVEUR DE***  
***LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE***  
***DU PAYSAGE AUX NIVEAUX NATIONAL, RÉGIONAL ET LOCAL***

**Interventions by non governmental organisations**  
***Interventions des organisations non gouvernementales***

*Document du Secrétariat Général*  
*Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire*  
*Document of the Secretariat General*  
*Cultural heritage, landscape and spatial planning Division*

The Conference was invited to take note of the written statements sent to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe by the non governmental organisations.

*La Conférence a été invitée à prendre connaissance des interventions écrites envoyées par les organisations non gouvernementales au Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe.*

**1. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**  
**1. ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES INTERNATIONALES**

**EUROPEAN FOUNDATION IL NIBBIO / FONDATION EUROPEENNE IL NIBBIO**  
**(FEIN)**

**Université d'été - VIII Edition 2011**  
**Qui sommes-nous**

*M. Giovanni BANA,*  
*Directeur de la Fondation Il Nibbio*

L'Université d'Eté naît d'une inspiration géniale de FEIN (Fondation Européenne Il Nibbio), et a été constituée par acte public du 8 avril 1988.

FEIN est une Fondation Européenne: ONG, auprès du Conseil de l'Europe, de l'UICN et a des rapports de collaboration étroits avec d'autres organisations européennes et internationales.

En ce qui concerne l'article 2 de ses statuts : « *afin de faire connaître les problèmes réels qui naissent de la dégradation de l'environnement naturel, ainsi que les moyens et/ou les remèdes indiqués pour son rétablissement* », elle a estimé de proposer au Conseil de l'Europe une plus grande mise en œuvre en Italie de la Convention Européenne du Paysage, approuvée à Florence en 2000 (devenue loi n° 14/06 de l'Etat italien) pour permettre une meilleure acquisition de ses principes généraux.

Voici, donc, l'idée de la constitution de l'Université d'Eté du Paysage, créée à Arosio (Côme) en 2004 et qui y a continué au cours des années 2005 et 2006, en se transférant dans la proche Erba en 2007, 2008, 2009, et encore, à Cesano Maderno - MB - Università Vita Salute San Raffaele pour sa VII<sup>ème</sup> édition dans les jours 25/26/27 août 2010, où se tiendra aussi la **VIII<sup>ème</sup> ed. dans les journées du 31 août et 1/2 septembre 2011.**

L'éditeur Bruylant de Bruxelles a été chargé de publier les actes de toutes les éditions et ainsi pour représenter une vision historique de l'évolution de cette approche positive de la Convention Européenne du Paysage.

Le thème de l'année 20101 est le suivant : « LES POUVOIRS LOCAUX ET LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE » - The European Landscape Convention and the role of local authorities - alors que nous indiquons les précédents ci-dessous :

**2004** : « LES ENTRETIENS D'AROSIO SUR LE PAYSAGE » : nous avons illustré, dans une vaste vue d'ensemble d'interventions et d'ateliers, ce qui peut être entendu par le terme Paysage qui, d'une fois à l'autre, prend les acceptions les plus diverses (juridiques, paysagères, architecturales, naturelles, écologiques, ...) conscients du fait que les populations qui résident dans un certain territoire représentent les héritiers de celui qui a créé, modelé et conservé préalablement ce territoire.

C'est avec un intérêt particulier que l'UDE peut se vanter de réaliser des stages universitaires et d'obtenir des bourses d'étude pour les jeunes étudiants de la dernière année d'université qui élaborent des projets sur le paysage (Université des études de l'Insubria, Ecole Polytechnique de Milan-Bovisa, Université Bocconi).

Il s'agit d'un projet ambitieux auquel le Président de la République a accordé, dès la première édition, *Son Haut Patronage*, tout comme le Conseil de l'Europe, la Région de Lombardie et

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d'autres organisations publiques et privées indiquées au bas du programme 2011 qui ont également accordé toujours leur plus grand soutien.

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### **Semaine européenne du paysage - Université d'été 2010- 7<sup>e</sup> ed.**

#### ***La Charte d'Erba Les entretiens d'Arosio sur le paysage 2004-2010***

L'Université d'Eté a :

- proposé des manifestations d'appui, pour soutenir et en faveur de la diffusion de la Convention Européenne du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – CEP
- effectué une activité d'information, d'approfondissement et d'application de cet instrument au travers de cours d'été s'adressant à tous ceux qui s'occupent de politiques culturelles/territoriales, ainsi qu'à toutes les populations concernées
- expérimenté des systèmes de participation et d'apprentissage mutuel afin d'arriver à un *aménagement partagé*
- participé avec les administrations locales et a consulté dans ce but les instituts universitaires et des personnalités diverses.

L'Université d'Eté souhaite :

- mettre à disposition l'expérience de 7 années d'activités
- participer sur le web à des manifestations analogues
- développer tout rapport d'information plus ample et complet sur la CEP
- encourager des initiatives pour une réalisation de la CEP à tous les niveaux organisationnels, publics et privés.

L'Université d'Eté se propose :

- d'élaborer des stratégies, des programmes, des lignes guide pour l'application de la CEP en collaboration avec les pouvoirs locaux
- de soutenir et de mettre en œuvre des recherches contribuant à améliorer la protection du paysage
- de participer avec les administrations locales aux matières spécifiques concernant le paysage
- d'élaborer des modèles opérationnels pour agir, comme système de formation sur le paysage.

L'Université d'Eté invite :

- le Conseil de l'Europe à organiser des conférences d'approfondissement sur le paysage
- les Gouvernements centraux à développer la matière du paysage avec la collaboration la plus ouverte et la plus loyale des citoyens au travers des institutions locales
- les Gouvernements locaux à faire participer dans leurs choix programmatiques les institutions avec la collaboration déterminante des gens qui vivent sur le territoire.

*fait à Cesano Maderno (Province de Monza Brianza)*

*auprès du siège de l'Université Vita-Salute San Raffaele*

*à l'occasion de la VII<sup>ème</sup> édition de l'Université d'Eté (25-26-27 août 2010)*

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**EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION /  
FONDATION EUROPEENNE DE LA SCIENCE (ESF)**

**Landscape in a Changing World - Bridging Divides, Integrating Disciplines, Serving Society**

*Marie SUCHANOVA  
European Science Foundation- ESF*

*Extract of 'Science Policy Briefing October 2002'*

**Foreword**

We all live not only in an environment, not only in a physical reality but also in our perception of it – in a landscape. Landscape includes the physical and the mental, the natural and the cultural. For our wellbeing both the environment and the landscape are equally important.

The major grand challenges facing our society are embedded in landscape: climate change, energy needs, health and safety, food security, urbanisation and migration. This Science Policy Briefing focuses on how research on landscape can inform responses to these grand challenges of our century. It aims to analyse the current position of landscape research in European culture and in European economic, environmental and spatial policy following guiding concepts for integrating landscape research, policy and practice. There is timeliness to this report because these challenges coincide with this new opportunity to create knowledge that cannot be created in other ways. It indicates that landscape research can now holistically address major issues in the social and physical transformation of land, space and environment, and in past, present and future, relevant for addressing the challenges.

Observing that landscape research is currently dispersed across many domains and its proponents are often divided by disciplinary barriers, the authors indicate the need to enhance integrative approaches between human, social and natural and physical sciences. The integrative nature of landscape research has been greatly strengthened in recent decades by landscape becoming a subject of disciplines as diverse as archaeology, cultural geography, ecology, environmental studies, historical studies, landscape architecture, planning, psychology and sociology. The report indicates that new structures are needed to achieve more integration through shared research programmes, and to identify a pathway towards fulfilling landscape's potential as a unifying concept for European research.

This Science Policy Briefing is the outcome of the ESF-COST Synergy Initiative *A European Network of Networks: 'New Perspectives on Landscapes'* set up by the ESF Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH) and the COST Domain Committee Individuals, Societies, Cultures and Health (ISCH) and developed in consultation with the ESF Standing Committee for Life, Earth and Environmental Sciences (LESC). The project integrated relevant COST Actions and ESF-funded activities, as well as national programmes and activities, spanning several scientific domains. The policy context for the project was set by, among other things, the adoption of the European Landscape Convention by the Council of Europe in 2000 as well as by the evolution of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union. In the period 2008-2009 the Steering Committee of the Synergy Initiative organised a series of workshops bringing together research communities working on landscape studies from different perspectives. Discussions at these events contributed to the development of this report.

The Science Policy Briefing brings to the attention of the research community and society at large an opportunity to establish landscape research as an integrated research field both in terms of its

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interdisciplinary character and its potential to produce substantial social, economic and environmental benefits. In this sense it contributes to major aims of three ESF standing committees related to landscape research (Standing Committee for the Humanities, SCH; Standing Committee for Life, Earth and Environmental Sciences, LESC; and Standing Committee for Social Sciences, SCSS) as expressed in their policy documents.

Professor Marja Makarow, ESF Chief Executive  
Dr Ángeles Rodríguez-Peña, President of the COST  
Committee of Senior Officials  
Professor Milena Žic-Fuchs, SCH Chair  
Dr Marc Caball, COST DC ISCH Chair

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Committee members  
[www.esf.org](http://www.esf.org)  
[www.cost.eu](http://www.cost.eu)

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**EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY / SOCIETE EUROPEENNE DE  
L'HISTOIRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (ESEH)  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (IUFRO) /  
L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ORGANISATIONS  
DE LA RECHERCHE FORESTIERE**

**The Italian National Register of Historical Rural Landscape. A good practice of the  
European Landscape**

*Mr Mauro AGNOLETTI,  
Coordinator of the Working Group Landscape  
of the Ministry of Agriculture of Italy*

**Introduction**

One of the Council of Europe mission is promotion of the value of landscapes for the daily life of people by setting out the measures to protect, manage and plan landscape throughout Europe by way of the [European Landscape Convention](#). The Convention perceives landscapes as major component of sustainable development, based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between be followed in the European counties. The identification of traditional landscapes modified by man's activities through land cultivation showing the evidence of cultural identity of rural areas is one the core of the convention launched by the Council of Europe in the year 2000 in Florence. The project of the register has been financed by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture within the framework of the activities following *the introduction of landscape as a strategic objective* of the National Strategic Plan for Rural Development. As the follow-up, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture is committed to develop policies aiming to preserve and valorize the economic, environmental, social and cultural value of these landscapes, but will also develop their monitoring according to the indications required by the European Landscape Convention. The work has been carried out by 14 Universities, involving 74 researchers with the support of the international institutions and the patronage of the Council of Europe and the UNESCO. The research has identified 136 areas distributed in all the Italian regions including cultivated areas, pastures and woodlands. Concerning the relevance to the ELC, article 6.C.1 has got a first implementation, which states that each party undertakes:

- a.i - to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii - to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming
- iii - to take note of changes;
- b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

**Objectives, methods and findings**

Italy still boasts a rich heritage of rural landscapes built up over thousands of years; landscapes that, while continuing to evolve, still retain evident testimonies of their historical origin and maintain an active role in society and economy. These landscapes are indissolubly tied to traditional practices handed down from one generation of farmers, shepherds and woodsmen to the next, complex sets of ingenious and diversified techniques that have contributed in a fundamental way to the construction and conservation of our historical, cultural and natural heritage. These techniques were a means to continuously adapt to difficult environmental conditions to provide multiple goods and services, and thereby improving people's standard of living as well as giving rise to landscapes of great beauty. Landscape heritage and the related traditional knowledge are fundament resources that need to be safeguarded. The speed and

extension of the technological, cultural and economic changes that have taken place over the last few decades are threatening landscapes and the rural societies associated with them. Multiple pressures are constraining farmers innovation, this often leads to unsustainable practices, resource depletion, productivity decline, and excessive specialization, placing the preservation of landscapes as an economic, cultural and environmental resource in serious jeopardy. The result is not only an interruption in the transmission of the traditional knowledge required for local landscape maintenance, but also socioeconomic destabilization of rural areas and a loss of competitiveness of agriculture. This research intends to lay a foundation for the identification, conservation and dynamic management of historical landscape systems and traditional practices, in the face of economic and cultural globalization, climate changes, and inappropriate policies, favoring the creation of a national register of historical landscapes.

The research is meant as a testimony, not only of the importance of the Italian landscape as one of the most representative historical expression of the country's cultural identity, due to the prevalent role of rural civilization in its history, but also of the universal value of the Italian rural landscape in the cultural heritage of humanity; a value that seems to have been often forgotten today. Adaptation to different and difficult local conditions, as well as differences in economic and social structures, had diversified the Italian territory over the centuries. Except in a few limited areas in the country, the history of Italian agriculture had been one of continuous and laborious adaptation to a difficult natural environment, mostly made of mountains and high hills, originally covered with impenetrable forests and extensive marshes, to create favorable conditions for agriculture. The result was a landscape whose value has been recognized by Western culture at least since the sixteenth century. At the end of that century, Michel De Montaigne, going through the Garfagnana in Tuscany, observed in amazement that the land was cultivated and terraced from the foot of the mountains to their summit, appearing to him as a garden. Those who followed in his wake echoed his admiration, from Grand Tour travelers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries - who were impressed not just by Italy's monuments but also by its rural and forest landscape - down to present-day tourists.

Nowadays we are witnessing increasing interest in the subject at the European level, as stated by the European Landscape Convention<sup>1</sup>, signed in Florence in 2000, which addresses the deep changes in course in modern society. As Roberto Gambino explains, the need to preserve the identity and meaning of places expressed by the current "demand for landscape" reflects a deeper malaise that certainly has to do with globalization processes and their effects: on the one hand, homologation and modernization; on the other, imbalances and inequalities, that need to be addressed.<sup>2</sup> In this perspective, the introduction of landscape in the national rural policies reflects a change in the conception of the role of this resource, as well as that of rural territory in general. The role of landscape and its perception has indeed changed over time. Today it is no longer an elite aesthetic and cultural construct, isolated from its socioeconomic context; it has become, instead, an essential element in the definition of an adequate development model for the national rural context.

The prevalence of aesthetic considerations in past conceptions of landscape, as well as their more

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<sup>1</sup>The research has received the patronage of the Council of Europe for its contribution to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Article 6.C.1 of the convention requires identification and assesment, which states that each party undertakes:

- a.i - to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii - to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming
- iii - to take note of changes;
- b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

<sup>2</sup> Gambino R., *Ambiguità e fecondità del paesaggio*, in: Quaini M. (1994), ed., *Il Paesaggio fra attualità e finzione*, Cacucci, Bari,.



recent superimposition on the concept of “nature”, has led to an emphasis on deterioration caused by urban dynamics, or criteria for the assessment of landscape quality based on its ecological characteristics, reductively understood as its flora and fauna, or as a series of natural habitats. All this has pushed in the background both the strong human print on our country’s landscape and the fact that, while urban expansion certainly played a role in this, the transformation of the rural landscape was largely endogenous, something that few have remarked. While it is evident, as Emilio Sereni explained,<sup>3</sup> the agrarian landscape is “the form that man, in the course and for the ends of his agricultural productive activities, impresses on the natural landscape”, it is equally evident that not all agricultures produce good landscapes. Unfortunately, as is confirmed by the data presented in the chapter on vulnerability, ordinary conservation legislation based on protected area systems or landscape restrictions are ineffective as a means to preserve the rural landscape. It is this realization that persuaded all of the scholars who contributed to our catalogue of the need to draw it up, and that it is finally time for the issue to be addressed by agricultural policies. Conserving the quality of a rural landscape, which by its own nature is always evolving, can only be done by setting up a socioeconomic system capable of supporting and reproducing it; hence the decisive importance of strategies and actions undertaken in the framework of agricultural policies. The new guidelines for rural development policies associating them with local development are a major step forward in this direction. The objective is to make the most of all the resources of rural areas, emphasizing the local dimension, the new role of farmers, and the involvement of new actors in the social and geographical space designated today as “rural”.<sup>4</sup>

In Italian rural policies, the landscape dimension plays a paradigmatic role, as it corresponds to the transition from individual business projects to projects at territorial scale, for which a landscape-oriented approach is undoubtedly more suitable, because of the peculiar characteristics of our country, than an industrial or environmental one, even in a development perspective. Indeed, today the notion that conservation is an obstacle to development in any form has given way to the realization that conservation is the new face of innovation in contemporary society. An authentic innovation is one that adds to a store of values slowly accumulated over the ages. Conversely, there can be no authentic conservation without the production of new values. In this perspective, the restoration and promotion actions implemented in Italy by the recent National Rural Development Plan (2007-2013) have already introduced instruments by which the Italian regions can begin to modify the orientation of Rural Development Plans to address landscape issues, although at this initial stage the new landscape orientations of regional agricultural policies, especially in regions with vast and valuable landscape heritage, do not appear very effective.<sup>5</sup>

Our research is not meant as an exhaustive overview of Italy's landscape heritage. Rather, it intends to contribute to the development of a methodology for the identification and classification of landscapes of historical interest, and, at the same time, to provide a preliminary sample of the substance and state of the country’s landscape heritage. This will hopefully be a first step in the drawing up of a true comprehensive inventory of the Italian rural landscape, on the desirability of which there appears to be a wide consensus today among both scholars and agricultural policy makers. We decided not to focus on the strictly environmental features of Italian rural landscapes – climate, geomorphology, vegetation –, since these have been examined in depth in existing literature. We strove, instead, to take a more detailed look at the structure and organization of rural

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<sup>3</sup> Sereni E. (1961), *Storia del Paesaggio agrario italiano*, Laterza, Bari. A broad discussion of Sereni’s scientific legacy has been lacking so far. For different possible views, cf. Moreno D. , Raggio O. (1999): *Dalla storia del paesaggio agrario alla storia rurale. L’irrinunciabile eredità scientifica di Emilio Sereni*, Quaderni Storici, n.100, 89-104.

<sup>4</sup> Ploeg J.D. Van Der (2006): *Oltre la modernizzazione. Processi di sviluppo rurale in Europa*, Rubettino, Cosenza.

<sup>5</sup> See the analysis of the 2007-2013 Rural Development Problems as regards the attaining of the landscape objective at [www.reterurale.it](http://www.reterurale.it).

landscapes. Thus, we did not focus on ecological and naturalistic aspects, nor aesthetic ones, although these are also mentioned in the individual area descriptions. Rather, we adopted as our landmark Emilio Sereni's pioneering work (1961), which examined the "forms" impressed by man on the natural substrate, but left open the question of their characterization and conservation at the national scale. Our purpose was to carry forward Sereni's work by combining traditional historiographies of agriculture, forestry and, more in general, the landscape with approaches highlighting the material elements of landscape structure, as found in important studies by European scholars, especially English ones such as Oliver Rackham,<sup>6</sup> and also in some remarkable investigations conducted in Italy by work groups led by Diego Moreno on the agro pastoral sector and Pietro Piussi on forests.<sup>7</sup>

Our project's board of advisors gathered scholars with competences in the domains of history, geography, agrarian and forest science, and architecture. Coordinators were nominated for one or more regions, each of whom selected collaborators to conduct investigations at the local scale.<sup>8</sup> About 80 researchers from 14 universities thus contributed to the catalogue, as well as some professional studios and independent researchers. An international committee of experts was formed to assess the work.

One of the methodological problems we had to deal with in the initial stage of our research was the definition of its spatial and chronological scale. As regards the chronological scale, no limits were set. The origin of the landscapes under investigation were traced as far back as available sources allowed. As regards the spatial scale, we decided to analyze areas with extensions between 500 and 2000 ha, large enough, that is, to include management units such as the typical Italian sharecropping farm or the latifundium, and to encompass spatial relationships between land uses, in consideration of the importance of the spatial scale in UNESCO parameters for world heritage sites. In the area descriptions, we decided to indicate only the geographical coordinates of the center of each area, leaving the construction of a GIS database to a later stage. The main reason for this was the difficulty, which I will discuss further on, of accurately determining the geographical boundaries of areas with non-contiguous cultivated zones.

Each area was illustrated in a separate descriptive text. The information provided in the individual area descriptions was then summarized in the texts that appear in the present book. Although the area descriptions were based on a common template, due to the many different competences of the scholars involved in the research, there were differences in individual sections of each description. The collected information was hence homogenized to make the published descriptions of equal length and make sure they contained the same kind data, also to the purpose of making them more easily comparable. It is important to specify that the photographs in the present book are meant as an accompaniment to the text, but are not themselves the object of the catalogue. They are merely meant as a support to the descriptions, not having been taken with the highlighting of aesthetic parameters in mind. This reflects the general approach followed in this work, which is to highlight mostly the historical character of landscapes in connection with aspects such as aesthetic quality, typical products, tourism, and biodiversity.

For the reader to fully understand not only the situation "photographed" by the catalogue, but also the urgency of such an investigation, we would need to go over the evolution of the Italian rural landscape since the country's unification, not so much in terms of socioeconomic changes, but

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<sup>6</sup>Rackham, O., 1986, *The history of the countryside*, J.M.Dent & Sons Ltd., London.

<sup>7</sup>Moreno D., 1990, *Dal documento al terreno*, Il Mulino, Bologna; Piussi P., 1996, *Continuità e trasformazione del paesaggio forestale: problemi e metodi della storia ecologica dei boschi*. Istituto Internazionale di Storia Economica "F.Datini", *Atti della XXVII Settimana di Studi: L'uomo e la Foresta*, secc. XIII-XVIII, Prato 8-13 Maggio 1995, edited by S. Cavaciocchi, Collana *Atti delle settimane di studi ed altri convegni* n 27, Firenze.

<sup>8</sup> For the list of authors and coordinators, see the appendix at the end of this book.

rather as regards land use, which gives a measure of the dramatic changes that occurred in this period. It is undoubtedly a limited time frame, considering the remote historical origins of the Italian landscape. However, as environmental historians have shown, this is the period when the abundance and intensity of changes at the global level occurred with a speed that had no precedent in the history of human civilization, and Italy is no exception.<sup>9</sup> At least until the second postwar period, much of the country's rural landscape was still strongly influenced by traditional agro-silvo-pastoral models developed during the previous century, and sometimes going all the way back to the Etruscan period and Greek civilization. The following decades, however, witnessed deep transformations. Due to demographic growth and the expansion of agriculture into mountain areas, the rural landscape attained the peak of its development in the decades between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The resulting landscape was one of great complexity, enhanced by the stratification of the prints left by so many civilizations on the land, and the country's complex orography and climatic variability. In the second postwar period, however, we observe a gradual simplification and homogenization of the rural landscape that can be analyzed in terms of its effects on its two main components: woods and crops.<sup>10</sup>

The research has highlighted the existence of a vast heritage of agricultural, forest and pastoral landscapes, sometimes occupying extensive areas, but more often preserved in fragments scattered over the land, with persistences dating all the way back to the Greek and Roman period. They bear witness to centuries of strenuous labor to adapt to difficult environmental conditions. Local people terraced mountainsides, reclaimed extensive marshes, and introduced new animal and vegetable species. By their multiplicity of soil uses and sagacious exploitation of natural resources they produced an extraordinary diversity. Today all this has acquired strategic importance. Landscapes bring added value in the form of typical local products and rural tourism, biodiversity guaranteed by traditional agriculture, and preservation of the cultural identity of places and people's quality of life. The research has highlighted the different situations and qualities of the landscapes of the Italian regions with regard to their socio-economic dynamics and geographical diversity, as well as the multiple threats they are exposed to. Abandonment is the most important vulnerability factor. Half of the Italian agricultural surface was lost during the last century. Pastures now only cover a very small part of the country's surface. The effects of this process are comparable to those of the abandonment of agriculture following the fall of the Roman Empire and the rise of the barbaric dominations. This phenomenon is unfortunately still ongoing in many protected areas including a great number of historical landscapes, and is also severely undermining human-induced biodiversity, an essential feature of the Italian environment that distinguishes it from other areas in the world. Another important vulnerability factor is the industrialization of agriculture, which, being aimed at maximization of production and rationalization of cultivation systems, has strongly undercut landscape diversity. The expansion of urbanized areas is also a risk factor, against which the sustaining of agricultural activities is an irreplaceable defense. The persistence of still vital and productive historical landscapes proves that it is still possible not only to conserve them, but also to restore and design new ones to maintain the high quality of the Italian landscape.

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<sup>9</sup> McNeill J.R. (2002): *Qualcosa di nuovo sotto il sole*, Einaudi, Torino, 2002.

<sup>10</sup> Agnoletti M. (2010): *Paesaggio rurale. Strumenti per la pianificazione*, Edagricole-Gruppo 24 Ore, Milano.

**MEDITERRANEAN LANDSCAPES WORKSHOP /  
ATELIER DES PAYSAGES MÉDITERRANÉENS**

**Landscape as a participative process: research actions and social procedures  
to implement European Landscape Convention**

*Prof. Giorgio PIZZIOLLO and Prof. Rita MICARELLI  
Pescia, Tuscany*

Starting from the principles on which European Landscape Convention has been based we think that a new way can be found, to deal with the Landscape dynamics together with the social ones.

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

In this sense the Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes has been working since the year 2000 developing a lot of social landscape experimentations throughout **participative procedures** centred on different Italian contexts which are synthesized by the following four issues:

1. *Social perception of landscape and friendly learning in Life Environment* : (experiences in Tuscan territories, mountain communities , urban peripheries, rural settlements ) – (2000-2004);
2. *Landscaping actions* – especially in Rural Life- within an *European Project Research – RuralMed II – Thematic Line “Landscapes of Contemporary Rurality”*) – (2004-2006);
3. *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* – (2006-2008);
4. *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* – (2008-2009);□
5. *Constructive projects and suggestions* to support social reactions against damaging public works and expensive devastating infrastructures (An example of difference between *technical mobility* and *social accessibility*, Cordoba, 2010).

All of the participative procedures share a methodology based on 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 *intrinsic participative experience*,
- c. Every experience is 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.

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This idea has been already verified and fruitfully practiced in Europe. See the Article by F. Rossillon “Management of Valley Landscapes of the River Semois Contract “in Council of Europe, Proceedings of the Second meeting for the implementation of European Landscape Convention.

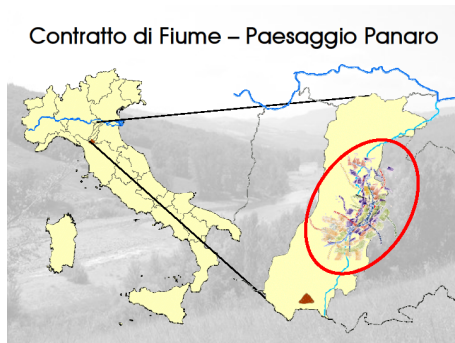
These *landscape participative processes* follow experimental criteria to reach a radical improvement both for Landscape and for People.

The Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes is still concretely practicing various local *pilot experiences* of *Landscape Participative Contracts* towards small River Valleys, Urban and Rural Territorial Contexts: Panaro River Landscape Contract, ( Modena province, 2009-2011) Terni Province Landscape Contracts (in course, 2011).

All of the experiences we have tested up to now have been successfully developed with enthusiastic and sympathetic participation by various diversified social groups. The last Panaro River Contract experience can be a significant methodological synthesis.

The experience of **Panaro River** has been presented and positively discussed in the *Colloque international Paysages de la vie quotidienne* (Perpignan - Girona 16 -18 mars 201) and described by the following text.

## A River Landscape Contract the study experiential case of Panaro River



This experience concerns a part of Panaro River- Valley and has been supported as an experimental project by **Emilia Region, Province of Modena, and three local River Municipalities (Vignola, Savignano, Spilamberto)**. The procedure and the final results of this activity have been developed throughout the years 2008-2010.



This project has been developed by an interdisciplinary staff along with local groups, associations, public bodies (politicians and technicians), schools, local Museums, and local entrepreneurs (tourism, culture, agriculture).

In the course of the research the initial project of a “Participative Park” –as previously defined by public authorities- turned out as a landscape research-action whose final result became a concrete proposal of Participative Landscape Contract

The procedure of this experimental project has been developed through the following steps:

**1. The initial approach: discovering the context through**

- An informal, whole survey on the part of the river environment with its cities, cultivations, graver pits, historic canals, abandoned areas, social frequenters and their activities, (horticulture, sport, fishing, archaeology)
- A wider view of the environmental connections along the Panaro River, from the Apennine to its confluence into the River Po) and on its surrounding hill areas and small towns.

*These two surveys revealed the exasperated an fragmented condition of the river context, its environmental values and its residual still vital potentialities.*

- Official meetings with public bodies and public managers *who manifested their contradictory perspectives and points of view*
- Informal exploratory contacts with people, technicians, social groups, entrepreneurs, farmers, local museums, local public libraries, schools, which manifested various motivations, ideas and proposals about their collaboration in the research.

*These contacts revealed different tensions and interests for the river, the environment, the quality of social condition, local economy and policies, all referred to their social conditions and their daily life environment.*



***The final achievement of this approach***

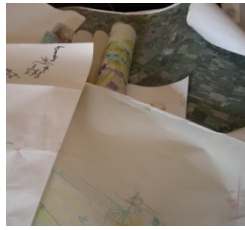
*All of these heterogeneous individual, social and environmental conditions, with their different characterizations, motivations and potentialities, flooded together and aggregated in a whole working group.*

*Through their reciprocal interaction the participative group merged, ready to start the next activities!.*

## **2. The friendly learning approach**

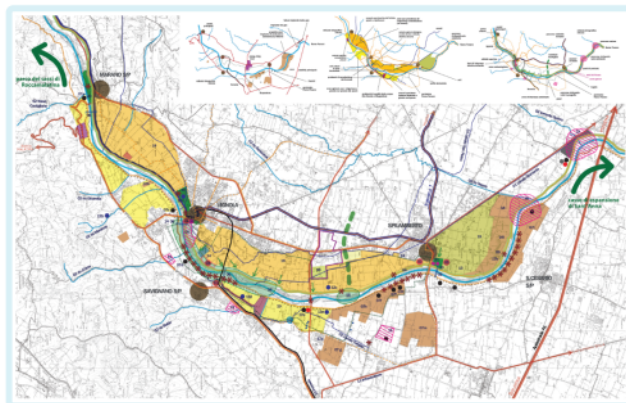
This approach has been developed among local groups, experts and staff, through informal meetings, survey promenades, discussions , just to create a *new friendly meeting context*.

A fluent, free interchange *among all participants* (staff and groups) brought to light different experiences, emotions, memories, desires, competences, projects, and specific pieces of information (scientific, technical, artistic) related to the river territory. All these



contributions -only apparently heterogeneous and not comparable- showed the complexity and the wholeness of this river environment, and expressed- at the same time- its natural features and its inter-relationships with the human presence all along history, up to the great contemporary contradictions.

*The final achievement of this second step led us toward thematic syntheses of Social Perception of the Life Environment*



## **3. The Self-reflection on the local River landscape, through**

– shared evaluations, constitution of a common stock of information, final aesthetic landscape evaluations;





This first stock of information has been connected in a sort of *landscape portrait*, predisposed to describe the river territory in contemporary terms, capturing its complex conditions : natural characters, historic transformations, recent and contemporary devastating threats, social reactions (affectivity, collaboration, creativity).



*The shared interpretation*

From the participative activities emerged a balanced evaluation on the schizophrenic condition of the river territory and of the human activities in the valley.

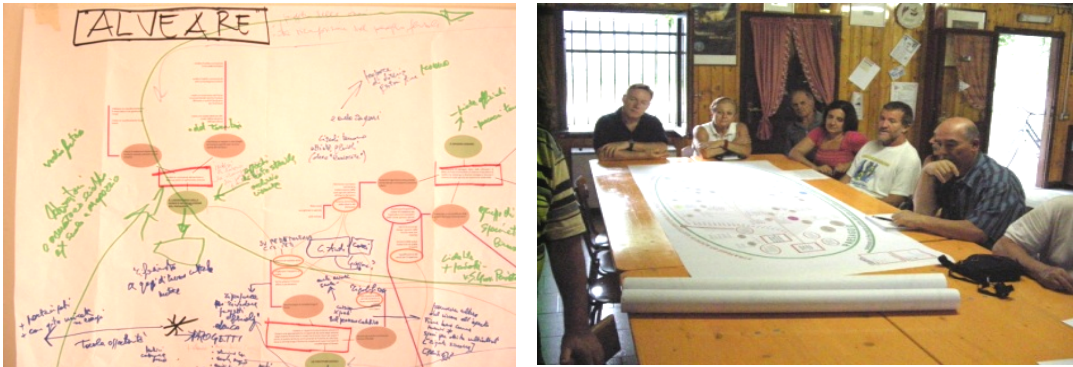
From the social self reflection rose a shared synthetic

interpretation: the river landscape appeared as a contradictory exasperated context tending to a schizophrenic condition as this depiction illustrated.



Nevertheless a novel re-composition of this lacerated situation could be practiced through new interweaved landscape actions which were developed in the next phase of participation, synthesized in this image.

#### 4. Social potentialities and landscaping actions



In this phase the group worked intensely on the questions which were just came to light.

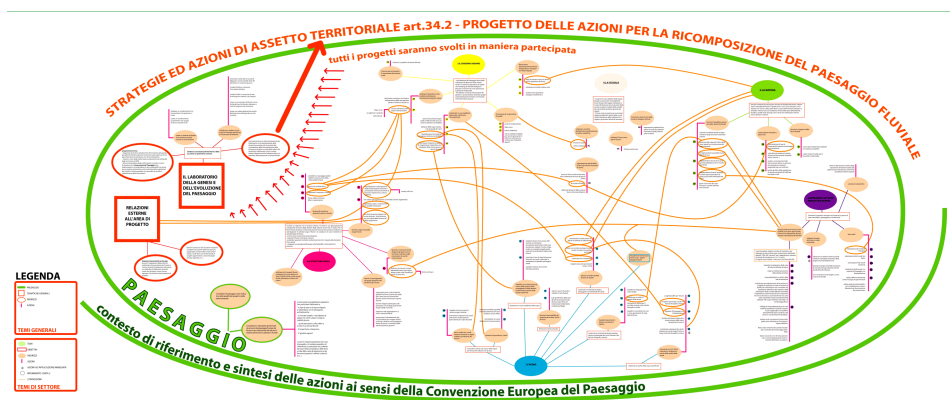
A constructive comparison led us to a progressive valuation of the multiple potentialities of the context (ecological, cultural, scientific, educational, economic).

Such potentialities were recognized in their mutual relationship and referred to specific territorial river areas as a dynamic interactive network of landscape actions.

This interactive network assumed a specific configuration – spatial, temporal, programmatic and relational at the same time- to represent the collaborative conditions - cyclical, dynamic, and *operose*- as the ones of a *living creative Hive*.

In this *Hive* **thematic actions, program processes, public and social operators**, everyone with his activity, capability and helpfulness, suggestions and proposal, could be placed .

*In this way the dynamic network of activities, locations and interactions were mapped*



These interactions play the role of *process movers*, on which the River Environment could be reconstructed as a very dynamic evolutionary structure.

In this progressive trend new relationships rose among social participants, expert group, and public bodies.

In this way the *whole group changed its mind*, going beyond the reciprocal –some time exasperate- contrasts to play a new role in the complex management of their common life environment.

All of the participants became able to recognize themselves as equal active parts towards the river territory by dynamical interactions.

A new contemporary entity, sort of *Genius Loci* was coming to light, balancing itself among tensions, inspirations, project proposals in a wider perspective of *interactive concrete research*.

*The field of this interactive research needed a suitable representation on a specific geographic map where the process movers were linked to their fields of activity, placed on the territory and on the surrounding environment.*

##### **5. From the *creative hive* toward the territory Location and propagation of the network on the river-landscape valley, like a rhizome.**

- All the actions mentioned above have been concretely related to the significant or problematic places along the river territory, as we represented on the next territorial map. In this depiction natural conditions, and human activities form a double interweaving structure .

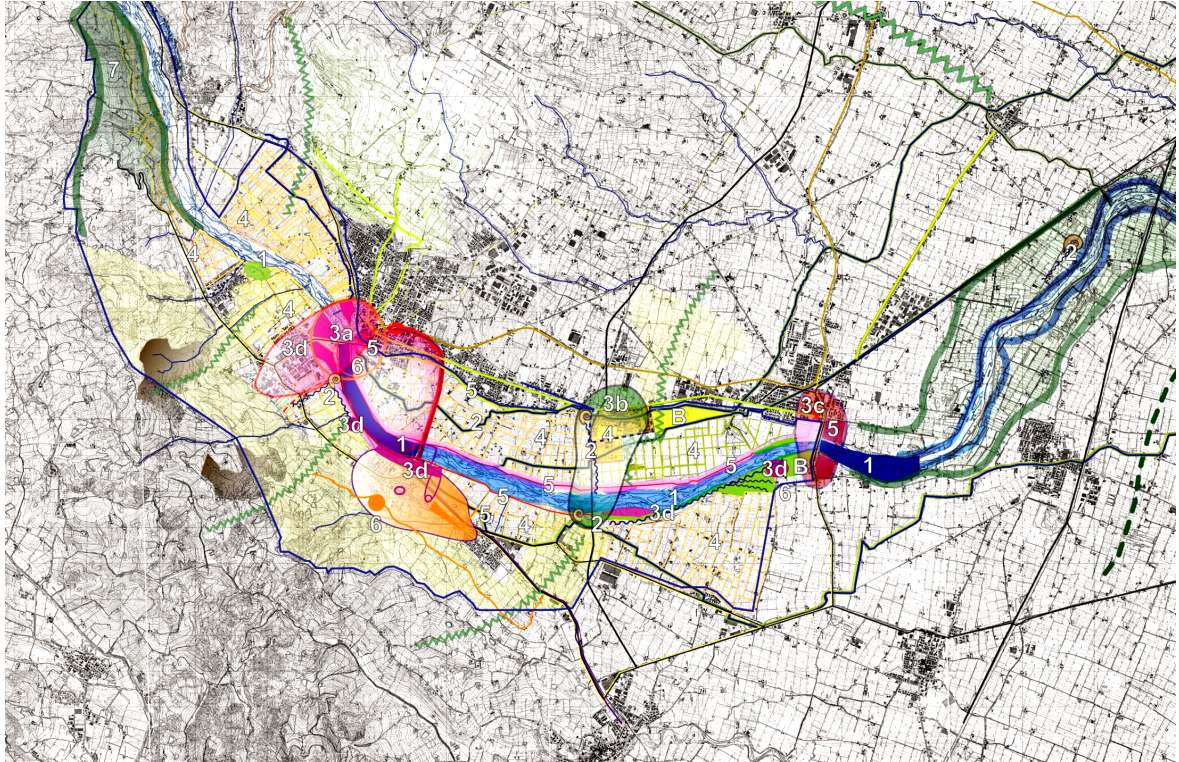
- From this interweaving a new *action/place context* came to light to constitute a new contemporary fluvial map where the landscape processes ramify and can be triggered.

The map of such *action/place contexts* shows the dynamic character of the whole project, where a wide range of landscaping actions and their multiple strategies are focused and located on the following different places.

*See the picture from the left to the right:*

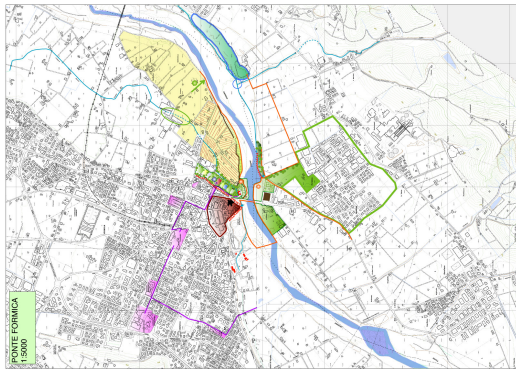
- The requalification of the river
- The reorganization of rural areas
- The new relationships between the urban peripheries, the river, by new public (green bridges and fringes)
- The eco-public services of phito-depuration
- The revaluation of the ancient medieval canals

- The activation of relationships between Schools and River
- The protection of the fluvial biodiversity and ecological networks
- Solidarity markets agriculture for organic foods
- Archaeological rediscovery itineraries



All of these landscaping actions have been conceived as the very *movers* of the Contract, able to work in a reciprocal continuous synergy and coherence.

Such a figurative depiction of the whole participative activity included a suitable graphic elaboration to facilitate both the acknowledgement and self-appreciation of *all of the* participants (technicians, experts, groups of citizens) who had taken part in the experience.

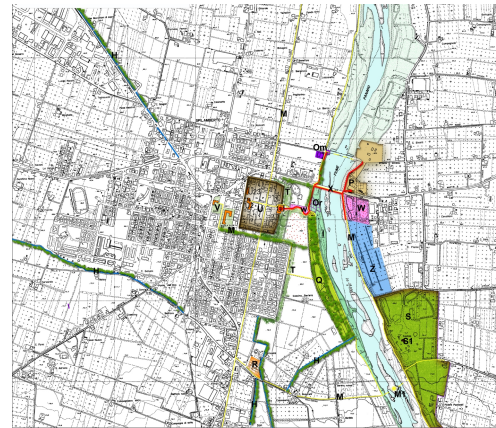


On this *non-conventional map* they could recognize the accomplishment of the whole common activity in terms of values, strategic choices, landscaping actions , going on to focus the Objectives of the Contract.

To make the Contract effective and concrete we needed some further elaborations, in order to refer the in becoming landscaping participative action-researches to specific procedures and defined places. Such elaborations have been developed in two ways: *thematic actions* and *project matrices*

The thematic actions referred to the crucial cross areas between towns and river have been specified and exemplified more in depth by specific *project matrices* dedicated to these areas

All of the thematic lines and project matrices have been discussed with participants to verify their feasibility and the opportunities of social management related to public works, urban planning and financial problematic. *The proposal of the Contract has been appreciated by the whole Group of participants as the only suitable means to assure the continuity of the participative learning research, which has been unanimously considered a fundamental achievement of the whole activity.*



The thematic actions constitute the *Core of the Contract* in terms of *Programmatic Governance*

Each thematic action is dedicated to defined activities (realizable, feasible or in course) practicable by different social or public bodies.

In this way all of the thematic lines (water management, ecological network, agriculture production, sustainable mobility, environmental rehabilitation of urban peripheries, encouragement of social and cultural activities) can be directly promoted or encouraged by the participants.

Social Groups, Municipalities, Public Managers, Schools, Museums, are equally engaged to guarantee the coherent development of the Contract and its sustainability.

All of these participants are going to constitute the Board which will become the Official Staff of The Contract .

*In this perspective we accomplished our final strategic step to guarantee the continuity of the process which we had been developed together: the Landscape River Contract .*

## **6. Final synthesis**

**The Contract is a new pact between society and river sites, an agreement between official Bodies (region, province, municipalities, local groups, technicians, public managers) for a new way to manage the natural-social common heritage in evolutionary terms.**

This Landscape River Contract is a complex devise, where public and social actions, project visions, temporal processes, territorial programs are mapped on the defined River Area (within the territorial ambit of the Contract). At the same time the Contract states the necessary agreements between different operators, public managers and social partners, financial budgets.

This new pact acknowledges also a new propositional alliance between society and environment. This new devise embodies many innovative features - cultural interdisciplinary, social and political management innovations- going beyond the classic methods and current procedures.

The proposal of this Contract has been officially implemented by the three Municipalities which supported its formation. By the 2010 year the Contract is going to be Ratified by The Public Bodies, local and Regional (Emilia Romagna Region, Modena Province, Municipalities of Vignola, Savignano, Spilamberto, ). In addition the Contract has been signed by the Municipality of S. Cesario). The Contract will be effective through the official ratification by all of the other participants involved: the Landscape Presidium Group (where its social original promoters merged), the Public Managers (water, social services, schools, local museums), local Entrepreneurs , local cultural and financial Foundations .

In concrete the Landscape River Contract means the assumption of New Procedures for a concrete Participative Governance of the River life environment. All of the signatories are equally engaged and responsible to assure the continuity of the whole process.

## **7. The Text of the Contract (in synthesis)**

### **1) General objective**

*Ecological re- habilitation of the concerned landscapes and urban territories*

### **2) Nature and feature**

*Integrated process instrument- Consensual agreement between structures and promoters who operate within its ambit*

### **3) Structure**

*Several kinds of Conventions aimed to the management and implementation of Landscaping Actions*

- 4) **Strategic choices and shared values**  
*Reciprocal acknowledgement of the basic criteria, principles and means to practice Landscaping Actions and - experiential Process Activities*
- 5) **Methodology for project activities**  
*Project Ateliers concretized through research-actions and implementation experiences of the European Landscape Convention*
- 6) **Territorial and landscape ambits**  
*They have been specifically bounded by the Graphic Representations, Programmatic Actions and Project Matrices rose by the participative process*
- 7) **Thematic Actions**
  - *the river , the hydro-eco-system*
  - *the technological cycle of waters*
  - *new relationship alimentation/territory*
  - *sustainable mobility and social use of the territory*
  - *quarry(gravel pit) procedures*
  - *ecological network (from Apennine Mountain to River Po Plain)*
  - *Permanent Landscape Atelier (active socio-scientific monitoring of the landscape, studies on its genesis and evolution)*
  - *promoting activities of fluvial/urban Areas*
- 8) **Management structures and Coordination**  
*The Contract becomes effective through*
  - *Institutional Coordination*
  - *Governance Bureau,*
  - *Council of Contract, where all of the signers are equally involved and responsible*
- 9) **Activation Norms for the first implementing step.**

\* \* \*

## 2. NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

### 2. ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES NATIONALES

#### ARBRES ET ROUTES / TREES AND ROADS

##### Les suites du rapport du Conseil de l'Europe

##### *"Infrastructures routières : les allées d'arbres dans le paysage"*

*préparé par Mme Chantal Pradines en qualité d'expert du Conseil de l'Europe*

*[CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 15F et 15E]*

*Mme Chantal PRADINES,  
Association 'Arbres et Routes'*

**Le Conseil de l'Europe, en permettant l'élaboration du rapport et sa publication, a joué un rôle déterminant :**

- renforcement de la visibilité de la thématique « allées » :

- ◆ l'existence d'un support documentaire consistant a permis d'organiser une large diffusion

Elle a touché une vingtaine de pays et des milieux très différents - route, environnement, paysage, culture, urbanisme, architecture, agriculture, géographie, éco-compensation, conduite, sécurité routière - reflet des facettes différentes du patrimoine des allées.

Les niveaux touchés sont également très divers, allant du simple citoyen et du milieu associatif aux ministres, en passant, selon les pays, par à peu près tous les échelons des administrations, les responsables politiques, les professionnels, les organismes de formation et de recherche, les organismes internationaux tels ICOMOS et AIPCR (Association Mondiale de la Route),

- ◆ l'existence d'un support documentaire accessible sur internet a suscité spontanément des demandes d'informations

Des présentations publiques ont été demandées dans des colloques en France, en Angleterre (Kew Gardens), en Allemagne, au Luxembourg - sans compter les Ateliers de la Convention européenne du paysage à Cordoue -, ainsi que dans une formation du ministère de la culture français.

- légitimation des défenseurs de ce patrimoine, régulièrement traités par ailleurs d'intégristes et de criminels (accusés d'empêcher l'amélioration de la sécurité routière)

Ceci a permis des publications inespérées sur le sujet, notamment dans une revue du ministère de l'Ecologie français et dans la revue Routes/Roads, revue de l'AIPCR - Association Mondiale de la Route, dont les membres sont notamment les ministères des transports au niveau mondial.



- première avancée concrète sur le terrain

Le Conseil scientifique régional du patrimoine naturel de Lorraine a émis un avis (2009-37) se référant au rapport et demandant la prise en compte de "mesures alternatives à l'abattage" pour la sécurité publique et la réalisation d'études d'impact avant tout abattage. Cet avis a obligé un gestionnaire à suspendre des abattages et à réfléchir à une gestion plus fine de ses alignements d'arbres.

encouragement des initiatives et des coopérations paneuropéennes

La rédaction du rapport avait permis d'amorcer le rapprochement de divers acteurs engagés pour le maintien du patrimoine des allées en Europe. Ce rapprochement s'est renforcé, avec une première rencontre en 2010.

Le Conseil de l'Europe continue à inspirer ces partenaires, puisqu'ils envisagent de créer un "itinéraire culturel des allées" comme support à cette coopération paneuropéenne qui pourrait toucher déjà 20 pays.

### **L'action transétatique du Conseil de l'Europe est en phase avec les besoins des défenseurs du patrimoine des allées**

- les meilleures pratiques des autres pays confortent les revendications des défenseurs du patrimoine, renouvellent les pistes de réflexion et d'action et donnent du poids

Aux Etats-Unis, où la problématique de la préservation des allées existe aussi, les acteurs engagés dans la préservation des routes historiques regardent avec espoir ce qui se fait en Europe.

En Europe, l'association tchèque ARNIKA s'est intéressée aux pratiques allemandes. Grâce à une mobilisation locale massive mais aussi au soutien de l'association allemande ROBINWOOD, elle a réussi à stopper un projet d'abattage de 9000 arbres.

Le rapport CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 15F, qui porte sur les "allées", intéresse aussi les gestionnaires de routes avec des arbres isolés, confrontés à des problèmes de préservation analogues, comme l'a montré le contact avec l'administration écossaise.

### **L'action des défenseurs du patrimoine des allées fait écho aux objectifs d'intégration citoyenne du Conseil de l'Europe**

- la citoyenneté européenne se retrouve au cœur de la préservation des allées

L'association polonaise DROGI DLA NATURY fédère des partenaires allemands et polonais dans un programme de plantations transfrontalières entre l'Allemagne et la Pologne intitulé "Alleen statt Grenzen" / "Aleje za granica" ("Des allées, mieux que des frontières").

### **Pourtant, la situation est de plus en plus alarmante**

- sur le terrain, la préservation des allées ne progresse pas

On continue à enregistrer chaque année des dizaines de milliers d'arbres abattus sans raison phytosanitaire ou sans compensation suffisante, des mutilations systématiques, et un déficit massif de plantation

- pire, on constate des reculs très graves dans tous les pays ou régions qui avaient une politique de préservation exemplaire il y a deux ans

Sous la pression des associations de victimes de la route notamment, de nouvelles réglementations sont élaborées, qui obligent à des abattages (là où les glissières de sécurité ne peuvent être implantées) ou qui rendent les plantations impossibles. Le travail de concertation entre gestionnaires des routes et administrations de l'environnement est cassé au profit de décisions unilatérales des gestionnaires routiers.

- la défense du patrimoine est d'autant plus difficile que la liberté d'expression est mise à mal par des institutions de haut rang

Les recommandations du rapport CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 15F ont été ouvertement censurées dans une grande revue internationale. La censure s'exerce également entre services routiers et services paysagers de certains ministères regroupant cette double compétence. Ces censures sont exercées au prétexte de la sécurité routière.

**Pour que la préservation des allées ne soit pas lettre morte, des engagements forts restent plus que jamais nécessaires**

- les partenaires européens ont décidé de proposer à la signature de personnalités un manifeste pour la préservation des allées

Cette démarche s'inspire d'une lettre ouverte publiée en 2009 dans la presse régionale française et signée par plus de 70 personnalités et professionnels reconnus. Elle s'appuiera, en matière de sécurité routière, sur l'article "*Infrastructures - Alignements d'arbres et sécurité routière*" (C.Pradines et F.Marmier, RGRA, n° 891, mars 2011) qui montre, à partir d'un échantillon de 43 départements français, qu'il n'y a pas de corrélation entre les données de risque des départements et la richesse de leur patrimoine arboré de bord de route.

- surtout, les institutions doivent mettre tout en œuvre pour que les recommandations du rapport soient encore mieux valorisées, par tous les moyens et le plus officiellement possible.

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## ATELIER INTERNATIONAL POUR LE PAYSAGE BELLINZONA

### Un certain avancement

*Mrs Cristiana STORELLI,  
Coordinatrice, Atelier International pour le Paysage Bellinzona*

Pendant ces dernières 10 années j'ai voyagé dans le territoire, soit dans sa réalité, soit dans mon imaginaire et même en me mettant dans l'esprit des citoyens et des pouvoirs locaux. Et j'ai découvert un tas de choses. Avant tout que les populations, auxquelles à la fin s'adresse la Convention européenne du paysage, ont vraiment un sentiment d'appartenance au lieu où elles vivent (travaillent, passent la plupart de leur temps...). Et, une fois interrogés, les citoyens/nés savent donner des réponses, indépendamment de toute appartenance politique (de parti politique), ou de formation : ce qui en est du détachement des populations du *pouvoir* va disparaître lors des engagements personnels, soit individuels soit exprimés en groupes. Sollicitées, les populations contribuent largement à la mise en œuvre de la planification locale, elles posent de l'attention à son propre pays, à leur propre ville, à leur propre paysage. Sollicitées mais non forcés, elles savent participer, être acteur, et *actrice surtout*, de leur destin. Il a suffi, pour moi, d'éviter de mettre des distances inutiles, ou des obstacles représentés par exemple du langage trop technique, juridique ou à la présomption de la difficulté du sujet. A ce sujet la Convention est claire et elle ne pose absolument pas de problèmes ni quant à sa compréhension ni quant à son application. Il s'agit donc de trouver le langage le plus approprié et un rapport amical avec les populations et surtout les écouter.

Ce que je viens d'affirmer est une magnifique réalité : si en général on pouvait penser que ce Document (international !!!) est trop loin, inaccessible à la majorité, en effet il est un point de départ, un sujet, un objet aussi, à prendre sans craindre de ne pas comprendre son message.

Si j'expose cela, la raison est que je n'ai pas rêvé mais expérimenté l'envergure de la Convention à plusieurs reprises, dans des réalités territoriales différentes, par des moyens/stratégies différentes, en m'adressant à tout type de citoyen. En particulier j'ai insisté (c'est ma conviction profonde) que dans n'importe quel sujet la « dimension paysage » est toujours présente. À côté de cela, je rappelle toujours l'implication de la population, la connaissance approfondie de la complexité du territoire (de tout territoire), et de tenir en compte de l'évolution de la société et de la nature (l'histoire de l'humanité et les changements de la nature).

Je cite trois exemples où j'ai pu apporter mon expérience et constater des résultats : *l'Université d'été* avec ses 7 éditions, dans lesquelles on a largement diffusé la Convention européenne du paysage, les *cours d'ajournement pour des professionnels et des fonctionnaires publiques* (organisés par le Ministère de la culture de Pisa, avec la ville de S. Miniato et l'ARSPAT, association qui s'occupe de la récupération de l'environnement et du paysage), la préparation d'une *leçon/conférence de master* sur le titre « valeurs et conflits dans le paysage urbain contemporain » pour l'Université de Seville.

En conclusion, quelques remarques :

La Convention européenne du paysage est un document très utile à la condition de ne pas l'appesantir.

L'application des principaux articles (1.,2., 6.) ne comporte aucune difficulté et peut donner lieu à des résultats inespérés.

Les expériences sur place ont démontré que l'on peut rejoindre les populations concernées et impliquer les pouvoirs locaux : en même temps on assiste au détachement du pouvoir central.

La diffusion de la Convention européenne du paysage a donné lieu à des réseaux de personnes, d'associations et d'organisations diverses (ONG) qui se sont engagés pour la cause : il faut donc plaider en faveur d'une véritable et effective reconnaissance de leurs actions et les traiter au même degré que des représentants des gouvernements en les appuyant et les soutenant par divers moyens.

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## **La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage de l'information à l'application**

### **L'expérience de S. Miniato**

*Présentation de Christiana STORELLI*

*Atelier international pour le paysage de Bellinzona*



Bellinzona, avril 2011

### **L'EXPERIENCE DE S.MINIATO**

Cet évènement a eu lieu le mois de février dernier dans la ville de S. Miniato, qui a été prise comme lieu-laboratoire.

Les organisateurs :

Scuola Normale Superiore – Pisa  
La commune de S.Miniato  
Sovrintendenza et Université de Pisa  
Laboratoire du paysage – Pisa  
Les associations ASSFORM et ARSFA

Le titre :

Cours destiné aux professionnels et fonctionnaires publics

Le sujet :

Le développement de la ville :  
recherche d'un rapport fonctionnel entre le centre historique et le périurbain  
Exercice et tâche à développer sur place, dans la réalité territoriale, en collaboration avec la ville.

Le lieu :

S.Miniato, ville historique située entre Pisa et Florence, 30'000 habitants, sur le parcours de la *via francigena*.

Programme du cours :

Distribué sur deux semaines, en deux phases : la première destinée à l'information et à l'analyse, la deuxième à l'élaboration d'un projet.

Les participants :

Les rapporteurs, les étudiants inscrits au cours (étudiants en architecture, agronomie, jurisprudence),  
les experts, les représentants de la Commune (techniciens et administrateurs), la population locale, et des intéressés de la région.



## LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COURS

La première phase.

Elle comprenait des *informations* sur la lecture de paysage et la présentation de cas dans des divers pays et différentes situations (avec rappel à la Convention européenne du paysage). On est passé à la *visite accompagnée* par les représentants de la ville afin de lire, analyser et comprendre la réalité territoriale avec ses thématiques les plus aigues. L'exercice de questionner et obtenir des réponses a élargi la récolte de données très utiles pour avoir un *cadre* assez complet de la situation territoriale, paysagère mais aussi économique et culturelle.

CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 17BiL.

A la fin de cette première phase *une assemblée populaire* a été organisé : elle a eu un grand succès soit de participation du publique soit d'apports et sollicitations de la part de la population, qui s'attendait beaucoup de notre part.

Toutes les informations ont été recueillies par les représentants des étudiants (tout le monde était en même temps élève et rapporteur) et ont fourni un bon point de départ pour la phase de projet.

#### La deuxième phase.

Cette deuxième phase a été caractérisée par l'exposition d'une *méthode de connaître et percevoir le paysage*, le territoire que l'on veut aménager selon les messages de la Convention européenne du paysage et en se référant directement au cas en question et au thème objet du cours. Elle comprenait la *participation*, soit individuelle soit collective, dans toutes ses phases à commencer par l'information transparente et complète, la concertation, la présentation de propositions, l'exposition de besoins accompagné par la préoccupation d'être pris en conte. Toute information provenant de cet exercice devient part intégrante du programme base du projet, projet qui a plus de chances d'être vraiment *partagé*. Dans cette phase on a revisité la ville et ses alentours en faisant une révision et une récapitulation des travaux sortis de la première phase avant d'aborder le projet. En même temps on a intercalé des exposés sur des projets réalisés ou en cours de réalisation, en guise de confrontation. Dans tout le temps les participants ont pu (et voulu) se promener dans la ville pour mieux comprendre le problème *centre-périphérie* dans notre cas assez évident soit du point de vue territorial soit social.

#### **LES RESULTATS**

A la fin du cours les participants ont été invités par les associations locales pour une *dégustation* de leur propres produits, et cuisinés par eux. Ceci représente un premier grand succès : la population a apprécié notre démarche.

Pendant toute la durée du cours une *grande amitié* a pu s'établir, entre les participants, entre les participants et les représentants de la Commune et la population qui commençait à nous connaître et nous faire *confiance*.

Là-dessus les travaux ont pu trouver le juste élan et on a mis sur papier les propositions... discutées, partagées, corrigées, naturellement retenues utiles et convenables...

Il est dans les prévisions de donner des suites à la concrétisation du projet.



Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa  
Soprintendenza e Università di Pisa  
Laboratorio del Paesaggio  
Associazioni ARSPA e ASSFORM



**I CITTADINI SONO INVITATI  
ALL'ASSEMBLEA PUBBLICA**

In collaborazione con  
Comune di San Miniato



Con il patrocinio:



\* \* \*

**CANARY ISLAND LANDSCAPE OBSERVATORY /  
OBSERVATOIRE DU PAYSAGE DES ILES CANARIES**

**Manifest for the European Landscape Project**

*M. Juan Manuel PALERM SALAZAR,  
Director of the Observatorio del paisaje de Canarias*

*[Film available on the Website of the 6<sup>th</sup> Council of Europe Conference on the European  
Landscape Convention*

[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/reunionconf/6conference/cep-cdpatep\(2011\)1oj\\_en.asp?/](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/reunionconf/6conference/cep-cdpatep(2011)1oj_en.asp?/)



**Landscape as Interpretation. The Paradigm of the Gaze**

1.- Landscape is not nature. Rather it is a “gaze” on nature that eschews a superficial – and therefore empty, hollow – vision which clouds the true meaning of perception and ignores key (biological, emotional, ecosystemic) relationships. The concept of vision and perception is implicit in the term landscape and, in fact, the landscape has no meaning if there is no one to look at it, to contemplate it and, in short, to experience it, to live in it, over and above the flows, connections and interrelations of nature and its dimensions of conservation and protection.

Acting on and in the landscape means positing a (perceptive, sensorial and existential) interpretation of nature and translating it into forms. Acting on and in the landscape is to create an affectation in nature, to manipulate it for the perception or the habitat, whether to protect, zone or manage it,

2.- Landscape ought to be seen in the light of sustainable – and as such ecological –development as well as urbanness and biological conservation. Landscape is made up of living and, by extension, changing entities such as vegetation or atmospheric and climatic agencies. For this reason, landscape is the representation of (natural or artificial) forms in the making and in continuous mutation. Time and mutation are part and parcel of the landscape project, which, as a consequence, envisages growth, seasonal change, deterioration and maintenance as built-in qualities.

3.- It is imperative to advocate the idea that enjoying a quality landscape is a new basic human right. Landscape is a Resource which can be qualified by adjectives such as Natural, Tourist, Economic, Social, Cultural, etc. with the subsequent potential for transformation, exploitation and management. And it is here, precisely in this potentiality, where the capacity for a strategy of action based on a necessary interpretation of the landscape lies.

### **Towards a New Dimension of the Public. Public Sphere-Public Space and LANDSCAPE**

4.- Landscape is one of a community's primary elements of identity. The landscape represents at one and the same time a community's vision of the past, the present and the future. This vision may be passive and routine or anticipatory, the voice of a project. In this way the community adopts its own stance as a passive or active actor with respect to the landscape, a quality which in any case changes constantly given its very physiology. It is the very identity of a community that is captured in this expressive form more than any other. The search for a principle of identity is the basic motive that best informs the concept of the landscape. For this reason, we sustain that in Europe the question of landscape ought to be adopted not only as a right – duty of society, but also as a true and personal priority.

5.- Landscape must be predicated on the need to define the Free Public Space. When it comes to defining a space as public, associating the Public with ownership belonging to the State is a misunderstanding, given that it questions the very openness and accessibility to everybody that is accepted as its primary quality.

Believing that it has to be subject to the jurisdiction of state institutions is tantamount to affirming that the public space does not in effect belong to the public, but to a political order that has assigned itself the function of controlling it and imposing its meaning on it.

6.- The free public space defines a landscape that can not be patrimonialised as “an entity” nor even as a “place” given that it is not an object nor a fragment of territory with fixed limits and signs that define and demarcate it.

It is not a place where something might happen at any given moment, given that this place only occurs inasmuch as this “something” happens and only at the very moment of its happening. This place is not a place, nor indeed a non-place either, put a taking place. A pure happening.

### **The Territory as an open multidisciplinary “SYSTEM”**

7.- LANDSCAPE can not nor should not be mistaken for TERRITORY or ENVIRONMENT, nor can the same operative instruments be applied to each term:

- The territory represents the physical space in which different systems of ecosystems intervene, interact and interrelate.
- The environment is commonly understood as a system of physical, chemical and biological conditions in which a collectivity of animal and vegetable organisms organises its life.
- The landscape takes into consideration the relationships of interrelation, independence and temporal evolution of a system of ecosystems. The territory is in fact covered by mosaics of landscapes.

8.- A responsible management of the territory and its zoning had to be implemented, understanding this as the process of formulation, articulation and deployment of a set of strategies aimed at valorising each landscape, thus enabling the increase in the quality of life in contemporary landscapes to be matched by greater individual and social wellbeing of the people who live in the territory.



9.- It is essential to understand the distinction between the city and the Urban Landscape. The city is a place but the urban landscape is a radical form of social space, a scenario and a product of the collective in the process of defining itself, a deterritorialised territory in which, instead of goals, there are diagrammatic relationships, objects, loops and nodes subject to a state of permanent stimulation. This urban landscape is not the result of a specific morphology predisposed by the designer, but an articulation of sentient qualities that come from practical operations and temporal schematisations, procured by citizens and their slippages, stagnations and momentary captures. A continually renewed and self-managed dialectic of gazes and exposures in which the Architect must accept and submit to each dimension.

**The “INTANGIBLE” as a factor to value and consider in the understanding of and action in and on the Landscape**

10.- We require “maps of emotions” that speak up for the urgency of a cartographic imagination which extends its authority beyond maps that guide or conserve the geographical memory, based on the “strategic function of survival” so characteristic of our hegemonic cultural systems.

We strongly recommend "dignifying" citizens' subjective, existential, symbolic and, in short, non-utilitarian relationships with their environs. Who knows whether the importance of such relationships lies precisely in the fact that through them we generate our feelings of place in accordance with our own thoughts, memories and emotions. And not only visual, but also olfactory, auditory... After all, the landscape does not exist except as a condition of our cultural mediations in each different case, which are therefore unique and non-transferable, but also dynamic and in constant transformation, just like landscape itself.

**LANDSCAPE as critical construct, as INNOVATION and as cultural dimension**

11.- The concept of landscape questions the idea of space, offering a new physical and conceptual dimension of landscape itself, and therefore requires new urban planning, technological, architectural and legal tools which are able to renegotiate the idea of space and time, as well as place and site; and, in the process, to eschew any code that would suppose a straitjacket in terms of concepts, actions, obligations or participations and at once to revise the conceptions of representation of reality, the paradigm of our turbulent times.

12.- Landscape should underscore its cultural dimension in the construction of collective identity, enabling the cohabitation of the diversity of cultures and beliefs shared by contemporary society. Art, by means of its drive to imitate and represent, has shown us how to look at and to value scenes of nature, contributing decisively to the configuration of Landscape through painting, poetry, gardening, etc.

13.- Landscape is a processual form. The forms of landscape are fused in movement, in the perception of movement. The factors of time and movement are consubstantial in the understanding and conception of the landscape. A landscape is also changing because it is experienced from within and it is literally moulded by the movement of the user, as happens in many works of contemporary art. We move within the landscape, but the very landscape itself is shifting, changing, growing and modifying. The architecture of the landscape is subject to temporality.

**The LANDSCAPE PROJECT as MECHANISM between Technology and Process of Creation. The Condition of PLACE.**

14.- The landscape entails the need for the project as a coherent action, a permanent process, a symbiotic condition in the joint responsibility with the landscape. The landscape is the only multi-scale dimension that establishes a vital contact between project and contemporaneity. No landscape can exist without a project, whether from an action as bond or conservation, or whether it gives rise to management or maintenance interventions, or even to explicit innovative interventions of valorisation or requalification.

15.- The landscape project is effective in responding in real time to a question of increasingly quicker and more changing transformation of the habitat, because it is interested not only in the construction of objects, but also in the relationship between them, the relationship between systems of elements which are even heterogeneous among themselves, which constitute a semantic unit when placed in sequence.

16.- The practice of the Project, in particular, is truly confused with the practice of Planning or with city planning. The most common mistake lies in posing or orienting the project and planning as actions in the same “range” at different scales: detailed and “large scale”, respectively. The project addresses complex systems and “forms” of the territory with a constant work of decomposition and re-aggregation of elements with differing social, economic and cultural qualities with the goal of reaffirming, maintaining or establishing from scratch the “characters” in certain contexts that remain strategic, in which the quality we call landscape is exploited. In constant interaction between social agreement (participation) and planning, the project participates in the process of transformation of the territory as a necessary response. This should not be produced according to a casual dependence from the general to the particular, but by absorbing and reinstating critical and creative energy.

17.- Transversality of knowledge as opposed to Multidisciplinarity is a premise of the landscape project. This process should be materialised both on a “horizontal” level (for instance, associating diverse branches of knowledge not necessarily related with the science of the territory, such as economics anthropology, agronomy, ecology, geography, sociology, semiotic aesthetics) but also on a “vertical” structural level (establishing relations with the sciences which, while interested in the territory, do so from other points of view, using different scales of work and referring to goals which are not necessarily coincidental, such as planning, engineering or architecture), in any case renouncing any determinist procedure from the general to the particular.

18.- Landscape is not only a discipline but also requires specific input from the project. The concepts that even today refer to the beauty of the landscape in undefined, balanced, educated, cultivated, pleasurable, harmonious terms, must be reconsidered on the basis of new paradigms and tactics of the landscape project of ecology and of the environment. Therefore, we wish to restore spaces to time, to give time to space, to look for spaces of relationship and a relationship between spaces rather than finished spaces in which to celebrate archaic or modern rituals.

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