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[This document will be completed on receipt of contributions]

[Ce document sera complété à la réception des contributions]

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
10th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

**Statements from International Governmental and
Non Governmental Organisations,
participating in the Conference**

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

**Interventions des Organisations internationales gouvernementales
et non gouvernementales,
participant à la Conférence**

Council of Europe / *Conseil de l'Europe*
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
6-7 May/mai 2019



Summary

The Representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organisations are invited to send the written version of the address (2 min) they would like to deliver on the occasion of the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe of the Convention (maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int; susan.moller@coe.int).

Résumé

Les Représentants des organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales sont été invités à faire parvenir le texte écrit de l'intervention (2 min) qu'ils souhaiteraient faire à l'occasion de la 10^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage au Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention (maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int; susan.moller@coe.int).

The Conference is invited to:

- take note of the addresses presented by Representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organisations.

La Conférence est invitée :

- à prendre connaissance des interventions présentées par les représentants des organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales suivantes :

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS GOUVERNEMENTALES
ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES GOUVERNEMENTALES



INTERNATIONAL NON GOVERNEMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

ATELIER INTERNATIONAL POUR LE PAYSAGE

Mme Cristiane STORELLI-METZELTIN, Co-ordinatrice, Atelier international pour le paysage

PAYAGE PAYSAGE

La Convention européenne du paysage face aux *paysages humains* et son actualité

Il y a des paysages particuliers, qui apparaissent, qui se forment, qui bougent et se multiplient, qui se répandent. Il s'agit des paysages humains. Formés par des êtres humains, dans un lieu, dans un endroit, des êtres humains qui expriment, qui s'expriment et posent des questions. Il est question de populations et le (leur) lieu/place de référence. Des images illustratives actuelles.



La société civile manifeste



Des migrants à la dérive



Des manifestants joyeux dans une place symbolique



Des manifestants qui protestent

Ces images de *paysage humain*, qui deviennent toujours plus nombreuses, et se répètent désormais régulièrement, signifient une nouvelle expression de démocratie participative. Quest-ce qu'il y a dans les images montrant des *paysages humains* ? Tout d'abord elles crient, elles demandent, elles exigent, elles posent l'attention et proposent des sujets et des problèmes qui regardent tout le monde, toutes les populations au-delà de toute frontière : les droits (et son application), la paix, la migration, la mémoire, le respect du territoire, le climat, la participation, la justice, le bien-être.... Tout cela ne peut pas laisser indifférent.

Quel rapport à ce point peut-on trouver avec la Convention?

Faire paysage ne signifie pas par hasard écouter les citoyens, connaître l'histoire, respecter la mémoire, donner des suites, gérer le territoire (la ville, le lieu où vivre) selon l'article 1^e de la Convention européenne du paysage ? Faire paysage ne signifie pas aussi la *création* de paysages ? Et ça ne veut pas dire aussi de développer une politique culturelle qui reconnaît et applique les droits et vise à une société plus humaine ? Et tout ça n'est-il pas contenu dans le message qui vient de la Convention ?

Et alors, pourquoi ne pas essayer de donner quelques réponses, quelques indications... et inviter à l'action ? Qui porte vers un futur *paysage humain* où règnent l'accueil, la compréhension, la justice et le respect réciproque dans l'harmonie et l'équilibre?

*Le ponton des migrants peut se retrouver à la table de l'amitié
Le paysage du désespoir devient le paysage de la joie*



proposition d'une prochaine Conférence sur la Convention européenne du paysage
la CEP et les paysages humains

CIVILSCAPE

Mr Dirk GOTZMANN, Director, CIVILSCAPE

Mrs Inge GOTZMANN, President, CIVILSCAPE

EUROPAE ARCHAEOLOGIAE CONCILIUM / CONSEIL ARCHEOLOGIQUE EUROPEEN (EAC)

Mr Adrian OLIVIER, Professor, *Europae Archaeologiae Concilium*



The Mission of the EAC is to support the management of the archaeological heritage in Europe. Part of the function of the EAC is to assist its members and other bodies to work towards common goals and to act as a monitoring and advisory body on all issues relevant to the management of the archaeological heritage in Europe (particularly in relation to the European Union and the Council of Europe).

Archaeology is nothing if not placed within its wider landscape context and our interest in this area remains very high.

Place and place-making, smart cities and green urban design, the relationship between heritage and wellbeing, and the emphasis on public value and cultural heritage capital are all increasing in importance and the European Landscape Convention provides a vital lens through which we can collaborate on these trans-national issues.

The current EAA/EAC joint working group (with the European Association of Archaeologists) on agriculture and forestry provides members support and intelligence in this area. Of course we fully understand that landscape is much more than 'rural'!

The newly established working groups on *Significance* and *Public benefit* provide another way to explore the contribution that archaeology specifically, and heritage more generally contribute positively to the workings of the European Landscape Convention.

The EAC is also very interested in working closely with the Council of Europe to understand better how to operationalise public participation in the working of this (and other conventions) in order to reinforce the public and democratic values must which underpin our aspiration to socialise heritage.

The EAC's current strategy is set out in its Amersfoort Agenda (*Embedding archaeology in society*). This includes the key theme of encouraging public participation in heritage management and this in particular aligns the work of the EAC closely with the objectives of the European Landscape Convention.

We would be delighted to hear from EAC member states (and indeed from states yet to join the EAC) as to where we could focus specific effort on the interface between landscape and archaeological heritage management.

[appended: *ST21: Archaeological Heritage Management in Europe*]



ST21
EUROPEAN
CULTURAL HERITAGE
STRATEGY
FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN EUROPE

in less than 1000 words...

Archaeological heritage management...

Through the study of our past, archaeology can be a source of inspiration and reflection for the present and the future.

To ensure that archaeological heritage can be of value for today's society and for future generations, archaeological heritage managers are charged with identifying, interpreting, protecting, conserving and presenting archaeological heritage. This responsibility includes shaping heritage management policy and is increasingly focussed on fundamental questions - Why do we want to protect, study or preserve something? For whom are we doing this? Who should be involved in the process? Answering such key questions can only be done in collaboration with other stakeholders, such as local government, developers, academics and researchers, commercial parties and most importantly, with the public.

The Amersfoort Agenda

The '**Amersfoort Agenda**' on the future of archaeological heritage management in Europe was launched in 2015. It provides a strategic vision for archaeological heritage management with a focus on specific themes to give the Valletta Convention renewed impetus and to achieve a stronger connection with the Faro Convention.

The Agenda reflects the need to reshape ideas and practice according to the reality of European archaeology and society in the 21st century as illustrated by several symposia on archaeological heritage in Europe (see [EAC Occasional Papers](#)) organized by the [European Archaeological Council](#)

... in Europe

Since its ratification, the [European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage](#) (Council of Europe 1992) has had a significant impact on the way archaeology is organised in many European countries. Ratified by 46 countries the central aim of the 'Valletta Convention' is to ensure that archaeological heritage is protected as an instrument for scientific study and as a source of our collective memory. It encourages an integrated approach to archaeological heritage management and links archaeology to the spatial planning process with impacts to be funded by the developers. In most countries this has led to an increase in archaeological activity with fewer archaeological resources being lost without being recorded.

Another Convention that inspires and guides archaeological heritage management in Europe is the [Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society](#) (Council of Europe 2005). Conventionally known as the Faro Convention, it focuses on the relationships between heritage and communities and society as a whole. Addressing themes such as intercultural dialogue, democratic participation and sustainable development, it brings an additional focus to the questions of why and for whom we should protect archaeological heritage.

(EAC), a forum for discussions on these heritage management topics.

The 30 member Council is a network of national bodies responsible under law for the management of archaeological heritage across Europe. The main aim of this network is to support archaeological heritage management in Europe by promoting exchange of information and good practice, providing a forum

Listed monument Tara, Ireland
(© National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht)

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ST21



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**EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE SCHOOLS / CONSEIL
EUROPÉEN DES ÉCOLES D'ARCHITECTURE DU PAYSAGE (ECLAS)**

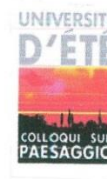
**EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF TOWN PLANNERS (ECTP) / CONSEIL EUROPEEN DES
URBANISTES (CEU)**

**EUROPEAN COUNCIL FOR THE VILLAGE AND SMALL TOWN / CONSEIL
EUROPÉEN POUR LE VILLAGE ET LA PETITE VILLE (ECOVAST)**

EUROPARC FEDERATION / FEDERATION EUROPARC

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

Mr Giovanni BANA, Presidente Fein, Fondazione Europea Il Nibbio



**10^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur
la Convention Européenne du Paysage**

Palais de l'Europe
Strasbourg, 6-7 mai 2019

La FEIN/Fondation Européenne IL NIBBIO – Italie soutien et organise parmi l'Université d'Eté de l'année 2004 l'implémentation de la Convention Européenne du Paysage/CEP avec la participation de environ 250 participants pour chaque année et la présence de l'Université des Etudes de Milano, celles de Como et de Bergamo en collaboration des Mairies locales de Arosio, Erba, Cesano Maderno, Monza Brianza et Bergamo, toujours sous l'Haute Patronage du Président de la République italienne.

La FEIN et l'Université d'Eté ont toujours eu la volonté de sauvegarder non seulement les traditions locales, mais aussi de protéger l'identité du paysage des grandes transformations qui investissent nos territoires et les lieux où nous habitons. Les transformations altèrent souvent irrémédiablement le grand patrimoine historique et environnemental de nos Pays.

Cette difficile situation peut être bien sauvegardée avec la *Convention du Paysage*. Les journées de l'Université d'Eté de chaque édition ont proposées le nouveau instrument dans sa rigueur scientifique et dans son efficacité opérationnelle. En ce sens nous avons présenté une étude approfondie sur les différentes réalités environnementales et du paysage régionales. L'Université d'Eté a toujours encouragé une vaste participation sociale aux processus de compréhension pour sauvegarder les paysages européennes.

La mise en place de la Convention du Paysage encourage une vaste participation sociale aux processus de compréhension pour sauvegarder les paysages européennes: participation sociale qui implique, avant tout, la responsabilisation de chaque communauté, locales et régionales, et des institutions qui les gouvernent, dans la conservation et la valorisation du paysage, dans l'esprit général de la FEIN dans son Conseil d'Administration du 9 septembre 2003.

Avant de clôturer notre bref exposé écrit nous devons remercier le Conseil de l'Europe, Madame Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention Européenne du Paysage, Conseil de l'Europe, pour son soutien et sa présence dans toutes nos éditions avec les titres suivants:

2004: «Entretiens d'Arosio sur le Paysage»

2005: «Un tourisme éco durable»

-
- 2006: «Paysage, ruralité et patrimoine gastronomique et œnologique»
2007: «Le paysage rural dans les espaces périurbains»
2008: «La ville avance, la campagne recule: vers quelle ruralité?»
2009: «Les paysages de l'alimentation responsable de l'hospitalité, de la gastronomie et de l'œnologie»
2010: «Les jeunes et la Convention Européenne du Paysage à la veille du X anniversaire de la CEP»
2011: «La loi et le Paysage: les rapports avec les institutions»
2012: «Paysage et innovations: bien-être de la nature, économie du bien-être, bien-être de l'homme»
2013: «Paysage sur l'eau dans les différentes sections»
2014: «Vers EXPO 2015: la Ville en vert»
2015: «EXPO et le paysage» (*directement dans la grande exposition*)
2016: «Le rapport entre paysage et agriculture»
2017: «Economie circulaire et paysage»
2018: «Infrastructures vertes»
2019: «Projet du paysage transdisciplinaire» (*première partie*)

Enfin il faut rappeler que la FEIN a eu le privilège de recevoir le 12 avril 2011 une Mention spéciale (Premio del Paesaggio 2010-2011) et le 28 avril 2015 un *Encomio per l'azione svolta ai fini della valorizzazione del Paesaggio italiano* (Premio del Paesaggio 2014-2015) dans la session italienne.

La FEIN a, aussi, établi le Prix Européenne «Paesaggio Lombardia Ambiente» pour les années 2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014.

Maintenant la FEIN collabore avec Arketipos-I Maestri del Paesaggio pour sa XVI édition 2019 (6 septembre) à l'Université des Etudes de Bergamo.

Bergamo – Strasbourg, 6-7 mai 2019

FEIN



10th EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION – CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE

As part of the annual Università d'Etè, now in its 16th edition (6 September 2019), at the University of Bergamo as in previous years, it follows the FEIN information note, to present the program for the next 3 years, whose first STEP is the one listed in the decalogue below clarified.

Given that the landscape is a common good, which belongs to everyone and which requires participation from everyone and it is a collective wealth, because it can become an important engine of economic growth, but above all because it guarantees the well-being of those who live it. It is a meeting place, where the environment and men can co-exist in a better and more beautiful world. Thus, it is fundamental to propagate good principles and good practices that give rise to a shared landscape culture across all citizens, orders, professionals, cultural institutions, administrations. Ten points that anyone who believes in the landscape as a common good can make their own: in the daily actions of every citizen, in the work of professionals, in the political choices of administrations.

10 – Point Initiative for the Landscape

Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons - Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention / Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, introduces the work

1. Transdisciplinary Landscape Project - *STARTING POINT*
2. Study of and respect for the historical context - *culture of the place*
3. Participation - *community culture*
4. Green design - *natural capital*
5. Re-signification of places - *cultural capital*
6. Models of tenders and model of contracts for design / construction / maintenance - *legal culture*
7. Atmospheric, acoustic and luminous pollution - *culture of resource*
8. Economics of resource sustainability - *number culture*



9. Construction science – *technology culture*

10. Impact of the work on psycho-physical well-being – *POINT OF ARRIVAL*

Conclusion: Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Arketipos, in collaboration with a team of passionate experts, works to build a new future for the landscape by developing a method: ten points, detailed and precise, which indicate the "ideal" path to follow in order that beauty, enhancement and the preservation of the landscape returns to being the center of every project; a list of indications, to identify which professionalisms to involve, which data to examine, which attention to reserve and – finally – which quality results to pursue.

Bergamo/Strasburgo, 27 aprile 2019

Vittorio Rodeschini

Lawyer

Project Coordinator

Member of Arketipos

Maurizio Vegini

Landscaper

President of Arketipos

in collaboration with FEIN

EUROPEAN RAMBLERS ASSOCIATION / FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DE LA RANDONNÉE PÉDESTRE

Mr Armand DUCORNET, 2e Vice-président, European Ramblers Association / Fédération européenne de la randonnée pédestre

Re: 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

From: Boris Micic, president of the European Ramblers' Association (observer)

To: Mrs. Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons
Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention
Directorate of Democratic Participation
European Council

Date: 9 April 2019



ERA - EWV - FERP
European Ramblers' Association
Europäische Wandervereinigung
Fédération Européenne de la Randonnée Pédestre

Dear Mrs. Dejeant-Pons,

European Ramblers' Association (ERA; Europäische Wandervereinigung, Fédération Européenne de la Randonnée Pédestre) is the non-profit umbrella organisation which associates 63 national/regional walking or mountaineering organisation in 34 European countries. In our Constitution is stated, that ERA's objectives are (among others):

- protecting and further developing both rights and traditions with regard to crossing borders in European countries, and Europe's cultural heritage;
- seeking to preserve the right of access to all land, and to create this right where it has hitherto not been guaranteed; this aim is secondary to the protection of natural environment;
- furthering walking and mountain-climbing activities, concern for and care of the countryside, protecting nature and the environment;

ERA has the high interest in the nature protection and in the care of the landscape. Therefore, ERA approved the resolution „Access to nature – Open up Europe's Natural Environment!“ at its General Meeting in September 2016 in Hässleholm, Sweden.

The resolution was sent to the European Union's commissioners for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, for Agriculture and Rural Development, for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality as for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

We are very delighted to send you the resolution in English, French and German version for your knowledge. We would be pleased to support the European Landscape Convention by this document, approved on the European level.

The main structure of the resolution is:
- guidelines

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- description of problem
- description of rules
- claims/wishes from ERA to politics

We are ready to present this resolution for the audience at the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, held on the 6-7 May 2019 in Strasbourg.

We wishing you a successful conference.

Best regards,


Boris Micic
president

European Rambler's Association



ERA resolution
Access to nature
September 2016



Access to nature - ERA resolution:

Open up Europe's Natural Environment!

Free access to the open countryside for all citizens is a fundamental aim of the European Ramblers' Association (ERA). Therefore ERA promotes a Europe wide free and easy access to nature, further investment in the development of marked paths and the integration of walkers' interests in planning and legal regulations.

The outdoor experiences of walkers are affected by several factors such as:

- the protection of the natural and cultural heritage
- the rights of private and public landowners
- the interests of other users

Negative developments are disturbance by motorized activity, short-sighted planning, access fees and other unjustified limitations to access.

Experiencing the outdoor environment and the cultural landscape induces a greater awareness of nature and a better attitude towards environmental protection.

Walking in the open countryside is a simple, natural and climate friendly way of discovering nature and the cultural heritage of Europe. Therefore access to the countryside for walkers requires special attention and support.

Paths are essential parts of the infrastructure for easy access to nature and form the basis for walking in Europe. The economic effects resulting from this form of activity are substantial in rural development. Moreover, attractive paths have the effect of canalizing visitors to a sustainable use of the natural environment.

The avoidance of conflicts and negative effects requires integrated planning processes for outdoor infrastructure. Early coordination between landowners, outdoor-associations, forestry, conservation organizations and others mitigates such conflicts.

Free access to the natural environment is a benefit which demands proper and responsible behaviour in the natural environment. The ERA acknowledges the interests of landowners and stands for a respectful treatment of nature and Europe's cultural heritage.

Walking in Europe contributes to the greater understanding between the nations and nourishes European integration. Through direct contact with people from other cultures, prejudices can be mitigated and mutual respect encouraged.

In accordance with the aims and goals of the ERA, as stated in its constitution, the members meeting in Hässleholm/Sweden in September 2016 puts forward the following:

ERA resolution
Access to nature
September 2016

- 1. Access to nature must in principle be free of charge so that everyone can experience Europe's natural environment and its cultural heritage.**
- 2. Only transparent justifiable limitations of this right of access can be recognized and accepted.**
- 3. In planning and legal regulations in European countries, the interests of walkers must be taken into account and the regional and national organizations which are part of the ERA network must be involved.**
- 4. The contribution to sustainable development through walking must be recognized and supported through investment in the creation, maintenance and development of marked paths and care for the open countryside.**

The European Ramblers' Association (ERA) was founded in 1969, comprises 58 ramblers' organizations from 32 European states. ERA members represent more than hundred years of experience in organizing and creating conditions to facilitate walking (path marking, access, construction of huts, viewing towers, campsites etc.). These organisations have a total of over 3 million individual members.

Résolution de la FERP
Accès à la nature
Septembre 2016



Accès à la nature – Résolution de la FERP :

Ouvrir l'accès des espaces naturels de l'Europe !

Le libre accès, pour tous les citoyens, aux espaces naturels, est un objectif fondamental de la Fédération Européenne de Randonnée Pédestre (FERP). C'est pourquoi la FERP milite pour une l'Europe qui permette et facilite l'accès aux espaces naturels, qui investisse davantage dans le développement du balisage des itinéraires et des sentiers, et qui prenne en considération l'intérêt des randonneurs lors de l'élaboration des textes de réglementation.

La pratique de la randonnée est contrainte par un certain nombre de facteurs, tels que :

- la protection des patrimoines naturel et culturel
- les droits dont jouissent les propriétaires privés et publics
- l'intérêt d'autres usagers

A cela s'ajoutent les aspects négatifs de la nuisance des engins motorisés, la planification à court terme, l'accès payant et toute autre limitation injustifiée.

Vivre l'expérience du plein air et du patrimoine culturel nécessite une prise de conscience aiguë de la nature et un comportement adapté à l'égard de la protection de l'environnement.

Parcourir nos campagnes à pied est une façon naturelle de découvrir les paysages et le patrimoine de notre Europe, dans le respect de l'environnement. Il va sans dire que l'accès des randonneurs aux espaces naturels nécessite une attention particulière et des supports adaptés.

Les itinéraires représentent l'essentiel de l'infrastructure dont disposent les randonneurs pour accéder sans difficulté aux espaces naturels et constituent le fondement de la randonnée pédestre en Europe. Les retombées économiques de la pratique de la randonnée sont loin d'être négligeables, notamment pour le développement du milieu rural. Par ailleurs, les itinéraires renommés attirent et regroupent les randonneurs qui les découvrent dans une attitude responsable de préservation de l'environnement.

Afin d'éviter tout conflit et toute attitude négative, les infrastructures de plein air doivent être mises en œuvre dans le cadre de processus de planification concertés. Les rencontres, en amont, avec les propriétaires, les associations d'activités de plein air, les Eaux et Forêts, les parcs et autres conservatoires naturels permettent d'atténuer les conflits d'intérêt.

L'accès libre aux espaces naturels se mérite par une attitude appropriée et responsable vis à vis de l'environnement. La FERP reconnaît les intérêts des propriétaires et tient au respect de l'environnement et du patrimoine culturel de l'Europe.

Randonner en Europe, c'est contribuer à une plus grande compréhension entre les peuples et favoriser l'intégration européenne. Les contacts directs au sein des différentes cultures sont de nature à favoriser le respect entre les hommes et les femmes et à atténuer les différents préjugés.

Conformément aux objectifs de la FERP, et à ses statuts, les membres réunis à Hässleholm/Suède en Septembre 2016 déclarent ce qui suit:

Résolution de la FERP
Accès à la nature
Septembre 2016

- 1. L'accès aux espaces naturels est, par principe, gratuit de façon à permettre à tout un chacun de découvrir l'environnement naturel de l'espace européen et son patrimoine culturel.**
- 2. Les restrictions à ce droit d'accès ne peuvent être reconnues et acceptées qu'à la seule condition d'être transparentes et justifiées.**
- 3. Toute planification ou réglementation légale mise en œuvre par les pays européens doit tenir compte de l'intérêt des randonneurs. De plus, les organisations régionales et nationales, membres du réseau de la FERP, doivent y être associées.**
- 4. La contribution au développement durable de la randonnée pédestre doit être reconnue et soutenue par des investissements, par la création, l'entretien et le développement d'itinéraires balisés, par la protection et le respect de nos campagnes.**

La Fédération Européenne de la Randonnée Pédestre (FERP) a été fondée en 1969, elle compte 58 organisations membres réparties dans 32 états européens. Les membres de la FERP ont une expérience de plus de cent ans dans l'organisation et la création des conditions pour faciliter la randonnée (balisage des itinéraires, accès, construction de gîtes, d'observatoires, de terrains de camping etc.). Ces organisations totalisent plus de 3 millions d'adhérents individuels.

EWV-Resolution
Zugang zur Natur
September 2016



Zugang zur Natur – EWV-Resolution:

Die Natur in Europa öffnen!

Freier Zugang zu Natur und Landschaft für alle Einwohner ist ein grundlegendes Ziel der Europäischen Wandervereinigung e.V. (EWV). Deshalb fordert die EWV einen europaweiten einfachen und freien Zugang zur Natur, weitere Investitionen für die Entwicklung markierter Wanderwege und die Berücksichtigung von Wanderer-Interessen in der Planung und bei gesetzlichen Bestimmungen.

Das Draußen-Erlebnis von Wanderern wird durch mehrere Faktoren beeinflusst, wie z. B.:

- Schutz von natürlichem und kulturellem Erbe
- die Rechte von privaten und öffentlichen Grundeigentümern
- die Interessen von anderen Landnutzern

Negative Entwicklungen sind Störungen durch motorisierten Freizeitverkehr, kurzsichtige Raumplanung, Betretungsgebühren und andere nicht gerechtfertigte Einschränkungen des Betretungsrechts.

Das aktive Erleben von Natur- und Kulturlandschaft unterstützt ein stärkeres Naturbewusstsein und eine bessere Einstellung zum Umweltschutz.

Gehen in der Landschaft ist eine einfache, natürliche und klimafreundliche Art, um die Natur sowie das kulturelle Erbe Europas zu entdecken. Deshalb bedarf der Zugang zu Natur und Landschaft besonderer Aufmerksamkeit und Unterstützung.

Wanderwege sind ein grundlegender Bestandteil Infrastruktur für einen einfachen Zugang zur Natur und bilden die Basis für das Wandern in Europa. Die ökonomischen Effekte durch das Wandern sind substantiell für die Entwicklung ländlicher Räume. Zusätzlich haben attraktive Wanderwege eine besucherlenkende Wirkung im Sinne einer nachhaltigen Naturnutzung.

Die Vermeidung von Konflikten und negativen Auswirkungen setzt einen integrativen Planungsprozess für die Outdoor-Infrastruktur voraus. Eine frühzeitige Koordinierung zwischen Grundeigentümern, Natursportverbänden, Forst, Naturschutzorganisationen und anderen Betroffenen vereinfacht eine abgestimmte Planung.

Freies Betreten von Natur und Landschaft ist ein hohes Gut, das ein verantwortungsvolles und angemessenes Verhalten in der Natur erfordert. Die EWV erkennt die Interessen der Grundeigentümer an und steht für einen respektvollen Umgang mit dem natürlichen und kulturellen Erbe in Europa.

Wandern in Europa trägt zu einem besseren Verständnis zwischen den Nationen und nährt den europäischen Integrationsprozess. Durch den direkten Kontakt mit Menschen benachbarter Kulturen werden Vorurteile abgebaut und der gegenseitige Respekt wird gefördert.

Mit Bezug zu den Zielen und dem Satzungszweck der EWV, erhebt die Mitgliederversammlung in Hässleholm/Schweden am September 2016 folgende Forderungen:

EWV-Resolution
Zugang zur Natur
September 2016

1. **Der Zugang zu Natur und Landschaft muss grundsätzlich gebührenfrei sein, sodass jeder das natürliche und kulturelle Erbe Europas erleben kann.**
2. **Nur transparente und gerechtfertigte Einschränkungen dieses freien Betretungsrechts können verstanden und akzeptiert werden.**
3. **Bei Planungen und im Rahmen von gesetzlichen Regelungen müssen die Interessen der Wanderer berücksichtigt werden; die regionalen und nationalen Mitgliedsorganisationen der EWV sind in diese Prozesse einzubeziehen.**
4. **Der Beitrag zu einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung durch das Wandern muss anerkannt und unterstützt werden durch Investitionen in die Erstellung, Pflege und Entwicklung von markierten Wanderwegen und die Pflege der Landschaft.**

Die Europäische Wandervereinigung e.V. (EWV) wurde 1969 gegründet und repräsentiert 58 Wanderorganisationen in 32 europäischen Staaten. Die EWV-Mitgliedsorganisationen stehen für mehr als 100 Jahre Erfahrung in der Organisation und Gestaltung von Voraussetzungen für das Wandern (z.B. Wegemarkierung, Bau von Schutzhütten und Aussichtstürmen oder Zeltmöglichkeiten). Diese Organisationen vertreten zusammen mehr als 3 Millionen Mitglieder.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY / ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONALE D'ÉCOLOGIE DU PAYSAGE (IALE)**

*Mr Felix KIENAST, Former President of the International Association for Landscape Ecology
(IALE), Swiss Federal Institute of Forest Snow and Landscape Research*

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

M. Patrice COLLIGNON, Administrateur délégué, Ruralité-Environnement-Développement (RED)

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE / FONDATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ARCHITECTURE DU PAYSAGE (IFLA)

Mrs Ana LUENGO, Past President, IFLA EUROPE, European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects



UNLIMITED LANDSCAPES

In the last years the World has been subject to the greatest migration of all times, in which hundreds of millions of citizens have been displaced globally. Conflict and economic inequalities have grown presenting a challenge to nation states and especially to the European Union. We understand that landscape has a fundamental role in multi-culturality and that it will help put into practice common transnational policies reinforcing the relation between countries and establishing an equilibrium for sustainable development for all.

The undersigned, as representatives of the 34 National Associations of the European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, having considered the Resolution on *Unlimited Landscapes* at our General Assembly in Bucharest 2017, wish to contribute to the prevention and resolution of these concerns.

We therefore make the following statement:

WE BELIEVE,

that Landscapes are cumulative, peoples actions have woven a richness of events over centuries that inspire diverse social spatial identities;

that landscapes reflect our identity and are our living natural and cultural heritage. Landscape are a fundamental part of the quality of peoples lives;

that understanding the long histories of migration which lie at the heart of nation and state identities are now challenged in the context of globalisation;

that landscape is also an ecological continuum with no limits and is fundamental, for the planet's biodiversity and to sustain life;

that frontiers challenge cultural diversity, which does not lie in the addition of national identities but in their interrelationships and plurality;

that careful management will prevent environmental degradation and increase food security, which can help reduce conflicts and thus control migration;

that consideration of holistic landscape solutions deliver quality places which more than anything else will address the impacts of climate change;

WE URGE,

the Council of Europe, the European Union, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and all IFLA Europe Member States to give weight to landscape and the role of its design in their decision making; and use a holistic vision with ecological integrity, economic development, and social justice across political and other borders, thus:

Committing to moving from a national based identity to a European one established on diversity and plurality, avoiding social segregation. Landscape with its culture and history, is part of our sense of place, so the preservation of its characteristics is important and can prevent rootlessness, offering the opportunity of a shared sustainable future.

Ensuring cohesive planning and design which deals with dynamic landscape protection, management and planning programmes and takes the form of measures in which migrants and refugees will be involved in its planning and development processes.

Setting common goals so that States agree on a common management model, which recognise the diverse dimensions of landscape avoiding isolated answers so that a harmonious balance between social, economic and environmental needs is achieved.

Assisting states and communities on the implementation of transfrontier projects which integrate territories and encourage local and regional authorities to work together to draw up joint landscape-enhancement programmes.

Promoting landscape knowledge as it will be necessary to combat the degradation of development and design that is a likely outcome of landscapes under contemporary population and migration pressures. Our knowledge, skills and experience together with experts and stakeholders can bring together research, knowledge, practical experience in landscape planning and development to provide advice to Administrations, NGOs as well as other agents.

Following other international and European texts on the matter such as:

- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, United Nations Organization (1948).
- *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951).
- *The European Convention on Human Rights*, Council of Europe (1950).
- *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967).
- *European Charter of Local Self-Government*, Council of Europe (1985).
- *The European Social Charter*, Council of Europe (1996).
- *The European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe (2000).
- *Territorial Agenda 2020*, European Union (2011).
- *Environment Action Programme 2020*, European Union (2013).
- *Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes*, Council of Europe (2015).

IFLA EUROPE General Assembly, Bucharest, Romania, June 2017.



CLIMATE CHALLENGES

Since the second half of the 20th century variations in climate have accentuated. Nowadays the change in temperature and rainfall, the raising of the sea level, and the multiplication of incidents such as floods, droughts and fires, are impacting on biodiversity and people's way of life worldwide. In this time of continuing change and uncertainty, it is imperative that climate challenges are part of the design, planning and management of landscapes, which are a fundamental resource for the welfare of future generations. The landscape profession has the understanding and knowledge of environmental, social and economic needs to deliver landscape led solutions that can assist resolving these complex problems.

The undersigned, as representatives of the 34 National Associations of the European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, having considered the Resolution on *Climate Challenges* at our General Assembly in London, United Kingdom 2018, wish to contribute the understanding, awareness and resolution of these concerns.

We therefore make the following statement:

WE BELIEVE

*Landscape Architects
have the training, experience and expertise to play a key role in facing these global challenges*

*Landscape Architects
work closely with nature and innovative technologies to minimise climate change and its impact on landscape*

Recognising that climate change is now perceptible throughout Europe and that it will have repercussions on the environment at a quicker pace than previous climatic variations. It will transform biogeographical areas and with it biodiversity, thus accelerating desertification and provoking transformations in the ways we live and manage landscape.

Understanding that natural resources on which societies rely for their survival are also being continually eroded inducing the loss of biodiversity. The result of excessive exploitation further increases the destruction and fragmentation of natural habitats. This dual impact poses a major threat to ecosystems.

Conscious that landscape has become subject to an accumulative degradation of environmental values. Collateral effects such as urban heating, the abandonment of rural areas and flight to cities will impact on the life quality of human communities. Climate change will influence the destiny of the world in the 21st century, and is one of the biggest challenges of present and future generations. Through consistently measuring, quantifying and valuing outcomes and efforts landscape architecture can make a great contribution to the benefit of people, places & nature.

Aware that climate change has transcended scientific circles and is easily observed by all. It now is present in the public realm and a focus of debate throughout Europe. The scale of climate change is now evident, and the fragility of landscape has become obvious.

WE URGE

the Council of Europe, the European Union and all IFLA Europe Member States to promote a comprehensive landscape strategy in their decision making; developing a holistic vision regarding cultural, social, political, environmental, and economic balance beyond political frontiers, thus:

Evaluating the scale of climatic change and its potential impacts in order to develop methods to maintain the quality of life of populations affected by climatic disruptions, and to prevent future crises,

Integrating environmental parameters in decision making, giving them greater importance,

Promoting legislation to favour environmental and landscape protection as well as development, including more flexible financial tools and managerial systems,

Mobilising change in society, which will have to maintain and manage landscape with radically different ethical and material concepts,

Investigating new ways of living, drawing from both local, often nature based traditions, and innovative technologies for energy efficient landscapes and ecological integrity,

Ensuring the inclusion of detailed environmental considerations in the design and planning of landscapes, requiring professionals in the private and public sector to integrate climate challenges into their projects,

Developing strategies for adaptation and mitigation measures to minimize negative effects, by planning and designing the energy transition and organize land use to enhance carbon dioxide sequestration,

Increasing the efforts of government to limit climate change to become a priority in the political agenda.

Following other international and European texts on the matter such as:

- *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC, 1992).
- *Paris Agreement on Climate Change* (Paris, 2015).
- *The Århus Convention* (UN Economic Commission for Europe, 1998).
- *European Climate Change Programme* (EU ECCP, 2000).
- *European Union framework for climate and energy 2020 – 2030* (EU 2014).
- *Bern Convention, Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (CoE 1979).
- *The European Landscape Convention* (CoE, Florence, 2000).

IFLA EUROPE General Assembly, London, United Kingdom, September 2018.



LANDSCAPE DEMOCRACY

Landscape Democracy is a form of planning and design in which all citizens are meant to participate equally, either directly or through elected representatives in the proposal, development and establishment of the rules by which their landscape and open spaces are shaped.

The undersigned, as representatives of the 34 National Associations of the European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, having considered Landscape democracy at our general assembly in Oslo,

WE BELIEVE

landscape is integrative

It functions as a platform to get people together to consider the future of the places they want to live in

democracy is participative

It means involving people and including them as part of the decision making process

Understanding that landscape is a cultural construct, developed through an organic and cumulative process, forming part of a common heritage which is central to the development of life quality,

Conscious that Europe's citizens' present day situation is affected by climate change and globalization processes, which are contributing to social fragmentation, ecological imbalance and loss of cultural identity

Realizing there is an urgent need to shape our landscape for the benefit of all, preventing unsustainable exploitation, and forming a participative governance system, that will ensure appropriate responses to growing urbanisation, industrialisation and pollution.

WE URGE

the Council of Europe, the European Union and all IFLA Europe Member States to develop a holistic vision regarding cultural, social, political, environmental, and economic balance beyond political borders, while

Advocating cultural policies in order to enhance education, training and professional competences so as to raise awareness with regard to landscape heritage and perception,

Ensuring a democratic vision capable of reasserting collective interests, surpassing cultural differences, strengthening the links between people and their environment,

Establishing landscape policies and programs that will ensure plural and collective participation,

Developing landscapes with local communities so that environmental challenges are addressed, drawing from local conditions and technologies for energy efficient landscapes and ecological integrity,

Promoting financial tools and managerial systems that enable communities to protect and improve their landscapes,

Recognising that IFLA Europe has the professional expertise, creative approach and holistic vision essential for the delivery of resilient societal solutions.

Following other international and European texts on the matter such as:

- *The European Social Charter* (CoE, 1961)
- *The World Heritage Convention* (Paris, 1972), whose *Operative Guidelines* first expressed the notion of Cultural Landscapes
- *The Recommendation on participation by the people at large in cultural life and their contribution to it* (UNESCO, Nairobi, 1976), which enhances an ample vision of democratic participation
- *The Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development* (UNESCO, Stockholm, 1998), which recognises the importance of civil society within a democratic framework
- *The European Landscape Convention* (CoE, Florence, 2000)

IFLA EUROPE General Assembly, Oslo, Norway, October 2014.

THE EUROPEAN REGION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, ICOMOS IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes

WORLD RURAL LANDSCAPES

A worldwide initiative for global conservation and management of rural landscapes



INTRODUCTION AND ORGANIZATION

**International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes
ICOMOS/IFLA (ISCCL)**

Coordinator: Lionella Scazzosi

Politecnico di Milano – Lab. PaRID
(Research and International Documentation on Landscape)

April, 2013

Revised October 2013

WRL ORG 1



ICOMOS
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

1. BACKGROUND

Throughout many different areas of the World, rural landscapes are threatened by huge changes due to pressures of development and increased urban population, resulting in the abandonment of the land, intensive agricultural practices and the loss of traditional and local knowledge.

Paradoxically, urban inhabitants' interest in quality rural landscapes is also rising, as evidenced by increases in both tourism and recreational use of rural scenic areas and the demand for food products grown on these lands. It is interesting to observe how fascination for the rural landscape increases as it is being progressively destroyed. Although awareness of the importance of a quality rural landscape is growing among some sectors of the population, given the universal value of this landscape, it is essential to increase this awareness throughout all populations.

Fortunately, many initiatives to protect the various aspects of the rural landscape are being developed at both local and regional levels by different disciplines and interests to safeguard productive, sustainable, and quality rural landscapes. Nevertheless, despite the large number of individual initiatives, public-private collaboration is still scarce, greatly limiting the effectiveness of such initiatives. This, together with the seriousness of the situation, has created an urgent need to develop administrative initiatives that will ensure the conservation of rural landscapes, as well as the values they contribute to: quality of life and environment, food production, cultural heritage, safeguarding local and traditional knowledge, and sustainable development.

On the other hand, international bodies such as UNESCO, FAO, ICOMOS (International Council for Monuments and Sites), the Council of Europe, IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects), and ITKI (International Traditional Knowledge Institute), are working hard in that regard and making urgent pleas for the quality of landscape. A recent one is the 2012 UNESCO *Florence Declaration on Landscape* which calls "upon intergovernmental agencies and secretariats, responsible UN programs and international conventions, together with non-governmental organizations concerned, to strengthen the global awareness on the need to safeguard and improve landscapes as an integral element of sustainable development processes; share information and make expertise available; and establish effective partnerships". IFLA is also working on the development of a Global Landscape Charter and several regional ones have already been approved.

In this context, many feel the need for a common discussion to outline shared principles, as well as to develop methodologies and ways of managing rural landscapes at various levels (international, national and local). Such approaches should not only incorporate the values that rural landscape represent, but also develop appropriate and efficient means of passing them to future generations. With this initiative, we want to go a step farther in realizing this.

2. THE WORLD RURAL LANDSCAPES INITIATIVE

The International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes ICOMOS-IFLA (ISCCL) has launched the *World Rural Landscapes* initiative, which conforms with the principles established in the UNESCO 2012 Florence Declaration.

This initiative aims to promote worldwide cooperation in the protection, understanding and management of rural landscapes through the creation of a place for international collaboration. This place is meant to allow different institutions and stakeholders to:

i) exchange experiences and knowledge and ii) to reinforce the important value of quality rural landscapes based on their local conditions and traditional knowledge and uses (with future projection through the application of new technologies).

2.1. Objectives

The objectives of the Initiative are as follows:

- Define a **concept of rural landscape**, valid for all cultures, in order to enable a common dialogue.
- Establish **general principles** about knowledge, conservation and management of these landscapes to ensure the safeguarding of its values.
- Provide a **place for international, public-private and interdisciplinary cooperation**, through the creation and administration of: a website, an online workplace and a collaborative network. This place is meant to encourage collaborative work on a common strategy and the exchange of ideas, knowledge and experiences.
- **Promote the collaboration** between associations and local stakeholders all over the world, and enhance the projection of their initiatives and knowledge towards other spheres of land and heritage planning and legislation.
- Act to **prevent the loss of traditional knowledge and local values**, and **reinforce their importance** by recognizing and disseminating them.
- **Promote research** on issues related to the conservation and management of rural landscapes and encourage the development of practical actions.
- **Disseminate the Initiative** via the Website and collaboration with international institutions.
- **Raise people's and stakeholders' awareness** of the importance of safeguarding rural landscapes and their values.

The Initiative is not to be imposed on or compete with other initiatives developed by many regions and localities, but to encourage them to share their knowledge and experience, in order to inspire similar projects in regions where rural landscape has not yet received adequate attention. It aims not to unify, but to strengthen the individual

values and characteristics of each place and promote them internationally in order to reinforce its preservation and enhancement. We want to establish collaborative bonds between cultures for the protection of their identity.

2.2. Contents

The contents of the Initiative are to be embodied in:

- A **General Document** that structures the initiative. It encompasses at least: a definition of rural landscape, the principles governing the initiative and operational and methodological guidelines.
- A series of **Appendices** to the General Document. These will include topics such as: an overview of the state of rural landscapes in the world, specific studies on topics or regions, and a glossary of key terms.
- A **Website** for collaboration and dissemination of the Initiative that will be associated with a web workspace, and a collaborative network.
- **Actions** focused on raising international interest in the Initiative, which will be promoted at different levels in order to:

Involve all stakeholders interested in the Initiative, such as: researchers and experts in related disciplines, public institutions that make decisions on the management of rural landscapes (at all levels, international, national and local), and NGOs.

Enhance scientific and institutional inter-sector linkages on methodological and operational issues.

Promote attention and action on rural landscapes during and after the development of the Document.

2.2.1. General Document

The Document is different in that it has an *evolving definition*. In other words, it can be: i) adjusted to incorporate new international guidelines on the issues or according to specific geographic or cultural areas, in order to define, develop, or update existing issues or add new ones; ii) referred to in various appendices, and iii) promoted by either public or private bodies (NGOs...). The Document is meant to be a reference framework that can engender more detailed documents, either while it is in progress or even after it is approved.

This document will at least include the following:

- **The concept of rural landscape.**

- **The initiative's principles:** Rural landscape as tangible and intangible cultural heritage; concepts such as integrity, authenticity, and tradition in rural landscapes; field of application; rural landscapes as resources; knowledge; continuity of historic and cultural character; endurance and changes (criteria); principles for a policy on rural landscapes; and key points to define a policy on rural landscapes.
- **Methodological and operational guidelines** to be applied to the projects and documents developed within the Initiative regarding: issues for the comprehension and study of rural landscapes; cataloguing criteria and methods; conservation, management and evolution of rural landscapes; rural landscapes and land planning; rural landscapes and agriculture policies; rural landscapes and conservation of nature; rural landscapes and food; awareness-raising, training, and updating; rural landscapes as heritage resources to showcase and demonstrate historical management techniques; etc.

The Document shall abide by ICOMOS' cultural protocols, such as the Venice Charter (for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites), the Florence Charter (of Historic Gardens), the Washington Charter (for the Conservation of Historic Towns), and the Nara Document (on Authenticity). The Document will complement those, which already exist, that solely or partly deal with issues related to cultural heritage at both international (UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention, 2003 Convention on Intangible Heritage and 2012 Florence Declaration on Landscape), and regional levels (2000 European Landscape Convention, 2009 Faro Convention, 1985 Amsterdam Charter and IFLA 2012 Latin American Landscape Charter). In no way, will the Document either conflict or compete with any of the existing international guidelines and principles.

As usual, the Document will take the name of the city in which the final Convention that approves it was held

2.2.2. Appendices

The General Document's Appendices will be developed as the initiative progresses, even if the General Document has not yet been approved. In accord with the evolving character of the Document, neither the number of Appendices nor the themes to be developed will be defined or limited. The issues to be addressed in the Appendices will be organized as follows:

- **A summary report that** describes the common features, differences and problems linked to the management of rural landscapes at an international level. It will contain:

A report / white paper on Rural Landscapes: information and comparison of rural landscapes in the various regions of the world, such as general information on characteristics, vulnerabilities, threats, strengths, policies, economic and social problems, and methods of management.

An Atlas of Rural Landscapes, including descriptions, primary classification, general mapping, etc.

- **Documents on specific regions or themes**, conforming with the principles and guidelines defined in the General Document.
- **A glossary:** definition of common terminology for researchers and institutional users. Might be created on the basis of international documents and existing glossaries.

2.2.3. Website

The Website is the main vehicle for the promotion and dissemination of the Initiative and brings together, for example: a place for collaboration of the ICOMOS/IFLA Rural Landscape Working Group, the online library and the Collaborative Network. People, stakeholders, associations, and others interested in the Initiative can follow its progress and get involved through the Website. It is structured as follows:

- Home
- About us:
 - ISCCL
 - Partners
 - Supporters
- About the Initiative
- The Document
- Actions
- Related links and sources
- News and events
- Working Place
- Collaborative Network

3. TO WHOM?

The Document is addressed to many different stakeholders: researchers and experts from related disciplines, scientific institutions, political decision-makers, public institutions and administrative bodies, economic stakeholders (especially farmers), and rural populations (especially associations). It first addresses researchers and experts who should in turn involve the other stakeholders.

All geographic and cultural regions – at all levels – are involved. Both regions that have already launched projects aimed at rural landscapes and those that have not yet done so, will greatly benefit from this initiative.

The ISCCL decision to promote the Document has already been more positively welcomed among researchers, institutions, administration and NGOs than was initially expected.

4. THE PROCESS

The process is open to changes and will be in constant evolution. A number of key actions are needed:

- Establish a **Secretariat** to organise and coordinate the initiative.
- **Introduce the Initiative** (ISCCL member's short report at 2012 ISCCL Meeting in China) and check and share the general work plan and structure of the Document.
- **Establish a contact network**: international institutions (ICOMOS, IFLA, UNESCO, FAO, Human Heritage, ITKI, Council of Europe.), universities, research centres, foundations and other national, regional and local administrative bodies.
- **Create and organise a working group** made up of experts to develop the General Document.
- **Discuss a more precise definition of the focus of the Initiative**: "rural landscapes" and its principles.
- **Establish a model format** to be used for any document developed within the Initiative.
- **Begin the expansion of the General Document.**
- **Start the expansion of the Atlas of rural landscapes as an Appendix to the General Document.**
- **Ask ISCCL regional representatives to develop a preliminary study of their regions**, addressing the following issues: identification of different rural regions and landscapes (at the most convenient scale), identification of common characteristics and problems of each one, analysis of the opportunities and threats, study of the ongoing projects and initiatives, and identification of potential partners. This should result in a first draft of a general report (characteristics, problems and perspectives) on rural landscapes by either Region (Europe, North America, South America, Asia...), sub-region areas or countries
- Analyse these reports in order to **organise and prioritize the themes to be developed in the Appendices.**
- **Collect existing definitions and glossaries** on landscapes from the scientific and technical communities or institutional bodies. For example: Landscape Lexicon, CEMAT, Council of Europe, and Eucaland research. ISCCL members will send these to the Secretariat, which will collect and disseminate them).
- **Seek sponsorship**: suggest contacts with supporters and define the strategy to involve them.

- Create a contact network of researchers from inside and from outside the ISCCL (researchers, scientific international institutions such as research centres, cultural institutions, researcher's networks...).
- Provide scientific support to the Organizational Unit that will handle the ISCCL International Meeting for the approval of the General Document (2015?).
- Organise events for the dissemination of the Initiative and encourage the participation of institutions, researchers, stakeholders, associations, etc.
- Create and manage the Website.
- Create, coordinate and maintain the Collaborative Network.

Scientific support to ISCCL Working Group:

- Preparation of reports on issues.
- Collection, classification and internal (and/or external) dissemination of partial work reports developed within the ISCCL.
- Provide support for preparation of the Appendices to the General Document.
- Provide English and French translations of intermediate and final documents and work outputs.
- Create and maintain an online library containing all documents and projects within the Initiative, as well as other sources of knowledge useful for its development.

Organizational support for a synergy between ISCCL and external Supporters:

- Guide and coordinate the Supporters' and the ISCCL's actions and cultural contribution activities.
- Guide, inform and culturally support activities that promoters develop autonomously.
- Coordinate the supporters' network (internal and external dissemination of information).
- Find funding for the Initiative

The **Rural Landscapes Working Group** is made up of: ISCCL members who are interested in the initiative, ICOMOS ISC representatives, non-ISCCL members who have been invited by ISCCL, ISCCL members as consultants for the relations with the international institutions (past presidents of ISCCL), the Head of General Coordination and Regional Heads of Work Groups. The tasks of the Working Group are to:

- Develop, present and secure approval of the General Document.

Help to obtain:

- Visibility at local, national and international levels, when hosting meetings and conventions.
- Contacts with both other international organizations and national public administrative bodies in other countries.
- International contacts with universities and experts within them.
- Grants for developing local scientific competencies in this field.

6. SCHEDULE

The Initiative was officially approved by the ISCCL during its General Assembly in Paris from 27 Nov-2 December 2011. It was presented to the scientific community by Emilio Sereni at the International Conference on the "History of the Italian Agricultural Landscape, Fifty Years Later", held in Reggio Emilia, Italy on 10-12 November 2011.

It has also been presented recently at other events and international forums (China, Florence, Montpellier and New Jersey) where it was positively received.

We propose the following schedule of actions:

- Creation of the Secretariat: December 2011
- Establishment of the working space: 2012
- Creation of the Website: March 2013
- Preliminary reports from regions: 2014
- Search for sponsors: 2013-2015
- Creation of the Collaborative Network: 2013-2015
- General Document: First draft: October 2013
Presentation of the final document: 2015
- Solicit appendices: 2013...

7. FUNDING

Italy will host the Expo 2015 "Feed the Planet: Energy for Life" in Milan. In this context, a number of institutions, scientific bodies and associations from Milan and Lombardy have expressed their interest in:

- Providing funding and organizational support to the ISCCL for the entire process of preparation and approval of the Document.
- Hosting the 2014 ICOMOS-ISCCL Meeting in Milan and contributing to its organization.
- Hosting the 2015 ISCCL Convention in Milan and contributing to its organization (to verify with the timetable of the ICOMOS-ISCCL Working Group)

ICOMOS-IFLA PRINCIPLES CONCERNING RURAL LANDSCAPES AS HERITAGE

Final draft for distribution to the ICOMOS membership in view of submission to
the 19th ICOMOS General Assembly

PREAMBLE

Rural landscapes are a vital component of the heritage of humanity. They are also one of the most common types of continuing cultural landscapes. There is a great diversity of rural landscapes around the world that represent cultures and cultural traditions. They provide multiple economic and social benefits, multi-functionality, cultural support and ecosystem services for human societies. This document encourages deep reflection and offers guidance on the ethics, culture, environmental, and sustainable transformation of rural landscape systems, at all scales, and from international to local administrative levels.

Acknowledging the global importance of culturally-based food production and use of renewable natural resources, and the issues and threats challenging such activities within contemporary cultural, environmental, economic, social, and legal contexts;

Considering The United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), the United Nations *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992), the UNESCO *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity* (2001), the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People* (2007), the *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2011), and the United Nations 2015 *Sustainable Development Goals* (in particular but not limited to Sub-Goal 11.4¹), which state that all human beings have the right to adequate, healthy, and secure sources of food and water;

Considering international documents such as the *Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites* (1964), the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972); the ICOMOS-IFLA *Florence Charter on Historic Gardens* (1981), the ICOMOS *Washington Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas* (1987), the ICOMOS *Nara Document on Authenticity* (1994), the UNESCO *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage* (2003), the ICOMOS *Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas* (2005), the UNESCO *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape* (2011), the ICOMOS *Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values* (2014), the UNESCO *Florence Declaration on the Links Between Biological and Cultural Diversity* (2014), and the UNESCO Policy to integrate a sustainable development perspective within the processes of the World Heritage Convention (2015) which relate to the heritage and cultural values of landscapes;

Considering regional and national documents related to rural landscapes, including the *European Landscape Convention* (2000), the *European Rural Heritage Observation Guide* (CEMAT, 2003), the Council of Europe's *Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society* (2005), the *Tokyo Declaration on the Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes in the Conservation of Biological and Cultural Diversity* (2005), the *Santiago de Cuba Declaration on Cultural Landscape in the Caribbean* (2005), the *Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI)* (2012), the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)* (1999-2013), the *IFLA Asia Pacific Region Landscape Charter* (2015);

Considering the UNESCO World Heritage Centre *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (2015), which, from 1992, primarily designate rural landscapes as 'Continuing Cultural Landscapes';

Considering the ICOMOS-IFLA *ISCCL Milano Declaration on Rural Landscapes* (2014) concerning rural landscapes as heritage;

¹ "Strengthen the efforts for the protection and safeguarding of the world's natural and cultural heritage" (United Nations Agenda 2030).

Considering the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recognition of Category V Protected Landscapes and Seascapes in their management system, the IUCN efforts of sustaining pastoral nomadism (*World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism*, 2008), the joint ICOMOS-IUCN initiative “*Connecting Practice - nature and culture*” and the importance of people interacting with their environment in ways that sustain bio-cultural diversity (including agrobiodiversity, as well as cultural and spiritual values);

Considering the FAO *Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems* (GIAHS) programme that aims to identify and safeguard remarkable land-use systems and landscapes with heritage value and rich in globally significant agricultural biological diversity and knowledge systems;

Considering other documents solely related to aspects of rural landscapes, such as the *Charter of Baeza on Agrarian Heritage* (2012), the *Recommendations of the World Heritage Thematic Expert Meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes*, Tokaj, Hungary (2001) and recommendations of many other thematic expert meetings on rural cultural landscapes as heritage;

ICOMOS and IFLA

Commit to expand their cooperative actions by adopting the dissemination and use of the following principles in order to promote the understanding, effective protection, sustainable transformation, and transmission and appreciation of rural landscape heritage as part of human societies and cultures and a crucial resource across the world.

The principles presented in this document seek to address loss and adverse changes to rural landscapes and their associated communities through the recognition, safeguarding, and promotion of their heritage values. Its goal is to promote an appropriate balance between economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects.

1 PRINCIPLES

A Definitions

Rural Landscape: For the purpose of this document, rural landscapes are terrestrial and aquatic areas co-produced by human-nature interaction used for the production of food and other renewable natural resources, via agriculture, animal husbandry and pastoralism, fishing and aquaculture, forestry, wild food gathering, hunting, and extraction of other resources, such as salt. Rural landscapes are multifunctional resources. At the same time, all rural areas have cultural meanings attributed to them by people and communities: all rural areas are landscapes.

Rural landscapes are dynamic, living systems encompassing places produced and managed through traditional methods, techniques, accumulated knowledge, and cultural practices, as well as those places where traditional approaches to production have been changed. Rural landscape systems encompass rural elements and functional, productive, spatial, visual, symbolic, environmental relationships among them and with a wider context.

Rural landscapes encompass both well-managed and degraded or abandoned areas that can be reused or reclaimed. They can be huge rural spaces, peri-urban areas as well as small spaces within built-up areas. Rural landscapes encompass land surfaces, subsurface soils and resources, the airspace above, and water bodies.

Rural landscape as heritage: Refers to the tangible and intangible heritage of rural areas. Rural landscape as heritage encompasses physical attributes – the productive land itself, morphology, water, infrastructure, vegetation, settlements, rural buildings and centers, vernacular architecture, transport, and trade networks, etc. – as well as wider physical, cultural, and environmental linkages and settings. Rural landscape as heritage also includes associated cultural knowledge, traditions, practices, expressions of local human communities’ identity and belonging, and the cultural values and meanings attributed to those landscapes by past and contemporary people and communities. Rural landscapes as heritage encompass technical, scientific, and practical knowledge, related to human-nature relationships.

Rural landscapes as heritage are expressions of social structures and functional organizations, realizing, using and transforming them, in the past and in the present. Rural landscape as heritage encompasses cultural, spiritual, and natural attributes that contribute to the continuation of biocultural diversity.

All rural areas can be read as heritage, both outstanding and ordinary, traditional and recently transformed by modernization activities: heritage can be present in different types and degrees and related to many historic periods, as a palimpsest.

B Importance

Rural landscapes have been shaped over millennia and represent significant parts of the earth's human and environmental history, ways of living, and heritage. Many areas of the world are vital sources of food, renewable natural resources, associated world view and wellbeing for local and indigenous communities, as well as for visitors and tourists. Landscapes used for the production and/or harvesting of plant and animal species, including edible resources, demonstrate the entangled connections between humans and other species across broad areas. The diversity of agricultural, forest, animal husbandry, fishery and aquaculture, wild-resource, and other resource practices is essential for the future adaptation and resilience of global human life.

The heritage values of rural landscapes are recognised in some heritage inventories, such as the UNESCO World Heritage List as '*continuing cultural landscapes*'. The values may be recognised in regional, national, and local heritage inventories and protected area regimes. Identification of rural landscapes values at any level aims to provide awareness of rural landscapes' tangible and intangible characters and values, and is the first and necessary step to promote the sustainable conservation of such areas and transmission of their associated knowledge and cultural meanings to future generations.

C Threats

Increasing human populations and climate change make rural landscapes vulnerable to risks of loss and/or abandonment or radical change. The threats to rural landscapes reflect three inter-related types of change:

- 1 Demographic and cultural (population growth in urban areas and depopulation in rural areas, urban expansion, intensive infrastructure works, development pressures, loss of traditional practices, techniques, local knowledge, and cultures);
- 2 Structural (globalization, change and growth of trade and relations, economic growth or decline, intensification of agricultural practices and techniques, change of land and loss of native pastures and of domesticated species diversity);
- 3 Environmental (climate change, pollution and environmental degradation including non-sustainable resource mining, impacts on soil, vegetation, and air quality, and loss of biodiversity and agro-biodiversity).

D Challenges

Heritage should play a significant role in the recognition, protection and promotion of rural landscapes and biocultural diversity due to the significant values it represents. Heritage can contribute to sustaining and increasing the adaptation and resilience of rural landscapes by supporting rural and urban inhabitants, local communities, governments, industries, and corporations as integral aspect to managing the dynamic nature, threats, risks, strengths, and potentialities of such areas. Conservation of the integrity and authenticity of the heritage should focus on assuring the standard and quality of living of local populations working and living in rural landscapes. As all heritage, rural heritage is an economic resource: its use should be appropriate and should provide vital support to its long-term sustainability.

E Benefits

Rural landscapes are critical resources for the future of human society and the world environment: they provide food and raw materials as well as a sense of identity; they represent economic, spatial, environmental, social, cultural, spiritual, health, scientific, technical and, in some areas, recreational factors. In addition to food and raw materials, rural landscapes contribute to land conservation (nature, environment, soil, hydrographic networks) and the transmission of rural cultures (techniques, knowledge of environment, cultural traditions, etc.) to future generations. Rural landscapes often provide distinct economic and tourism benefits when closely associated with the communication and enhancement of their heritage values.

Over the past decades, environmental and cultural heritage have been the subject of increasing international, interdisciplinary, and transdisciplinary research. Communities as knowledge-holders or local initiatives and collaboration among stakeholders, rural and urban inhabitants, and professionals have contributed to conservation, awareness, and enhancement of rural landscapes as a valuable shared resource. Many international, national, and local public administrations have supported this idea through their legislation and policies.

F Sustainability of rural landscapes

Many rural systems have proven to be sustainable and resilient over time. Various aspects of these systems can inform future management of rural activities and support conservation and improvement of biocultural diversity and peoples' rights to adequate quantities and good quality of food and raw materials.

As landscapes undergo continuous, irreversible, and inevitable processes of transformation, rural landscape policies should focus on managing acceptable and appropriate changes over time, dealing with conserving, respecting, and enhancing heritage values.

2 ACTION CRITERIA

Specific measures are: understand, protect, sustainably manage the transformation, communicate and transmit landscapes and their heritage values.

A Understand rural landscapes and their heritage values

- 1 **Recognise that all rural landscapes have heritage values**, whether assessed to be of outstanding or ordinary values, and that such heritage values will vary with scale and character (shapes, materials, uses and functions, time periods, changes).
- 2 **Document the heritage values of rural landscapes** as a basis of effective planning, decision-making, and management. Inventories, catalogues, atlases and maps provide basic knowledge of rural landscapes to spatial planning, environmental and heritage protection and management tools, landscape design and monitoring.
- 3 **Develop base-line knowledge of the physical and cultural characteristics of rural landscapes**: the status of the rural landscape today; its historical transformations and expressions of tangible and intangible heritage; historic, inherited, and contemporary socio-cultural perceptions of the landscape; past and present links (spatial, cultural, social, productive, and functional) between all elements (natural and human-made, material and immaterial) of rural landscape systems; and the stakeholders involved in both their past and present. Inventorying and cataloguing aim to describe rural landscapes in the current state but also to identify changes over time.

- 4 **Inventory and catalogue rural landscapes at all scales** (world, regional, national, local). These tools should integrate local, traditional and scientific knowledge and use systematic methods that are readily achievable and suitable for use by both specialists and non-specialists in all countries in order to collect and compare rural landscapes internationally and locally. In order to achieve an effective database, inventorying and cataloguing activities should consider complexity, costs of human resources, timing of data collection and organisation, and involve both experts and local inhabitants.
- 5 **Develop knowledge to enable comparison of rural landscapes at all levels** (world, regional, national, local), monitoring historical changes to rural landscapes and support shared learning and collaboration from local to global scales and among all public and private stakeholders.
- 6 **Recognize local populations as knowledge-holders** who in many cases help to shape and maintain the landscape and should be involved to the building of collective knowledge.
- 7 **Promote extensive and ongoing cooperation among public institutions, non-governmental organizations, and universities** for research, information sharing, technical assistance, and coordination of a wide variety of knowledge building activities at all administrative levels.

B Protect rural landscapes and their heritage values

- 1 **Review and implement legal and policy frameworks** to ensure biocultural sustainability and resilience in use and transformation of rural landscapes with respect to global, national, local threats, risks and opportunities.
- 2 **Implement policies** via laws, rules, economic strategies, governance solutions, information sharing, and cultural support. The complex character of rural landscapes necessitates development of both specific and cross-sectoral policies that consider broad cultural, social, economic, and environmental factors.
- 3 **Define strategies and actions of dynamic conservation, repair, innovation, adaptive transformation, maintenance, and long term management.** These should seek to balance global and local approaches, and ensure the involvement and cooperation of all stakeholders and communities in their effective design and daily management.
- 4 **Consider that rural landscape heritage values are economic, social, environmental, cultural, spiritual and spatial** and that awareness of the values of each rural landscape enables the management of appropriate and effective future transformations.
- 5 **Prepare effective policies** based on informed local and other knowledge of the landscapes, their strengths and weaknesses, as well as potential threats and opportunities. Define objectives and tools. Programme actions with regard to long, medium, and short-term management goals.
- 6 **Define monitoring strategies** to review the effectivity of implemented policies and reassess short, medium and long term goals, related to the monitoring results.
- 7 **Consider that effective policy implementation** is dependent on an informed and engaged public, on their support for required strategies and involvement on actions. It is essential to complement all other actions. Public administrations should support proactive and bottom-up initiatives.

C Sustainably manage rural landscapes and their heritage values

- 1 **Consider bio-cultural rights within food and natural resource production.** Implement planned management approaches that acknowledge the dynamic, living nature of landscapes and respect human and non-human species living within them. Respect, value, and support the diversities of cultures and various peoples' approaches to nature.
- 2 **Recognize key stakeholders of rural landscapes, including rural inhabitants,** and the local, indigenous, and migrant communities with connections and attachments to places, their role in shaping and maintaining the landscape, as well as their knowledge of natural and environmental conditions, past and present events, local cultures and traditions, and scientific and technical solutions trialed and implemented over the centuries. Acknowledge that the good standard and quality of living for rural inhabitants enables strengthening of rural activities, rural landscapes, and transmission and continuity of rural practices and cultures.
- 3 **Consider the connections between cultural, natural, economic, and social aspects** across large and small landscapes, in the development of sustainable management strategies for rural landscapes as heritage resource.
- 4 **Consider the interconnections between rural and urban landscapes.** Rural landscapes are a resource for urban inhabitants' quality of life (recreation, food quality and quantity, firewood, water and clean air quality, food gardening, etc.) in all metropolitan areas of the world. Urban areas can provide economic opportunities for rural landscape products and integrated other activities as recreation, education, agritourism, demanded by citizens (multifunctionality). Cooperation between rural, peri-urban, and urban inhabitants should be actively encouraged and practiced, both in sharing knowledge of rural landscapes' heritage and the responsibilities for their management.
- 5 **Find a balance** between long-term sustainable (economic, social, cultural, environmental) resource use and heritage conservation, and the short-term needs of rural workers' quality of living, which is a prerequisite for the continuation of activities that generate and sustain rural landscapes. Quality of living consists of both income and social appreciation, provision of public services including education, recognition of culture rights, etc. This requires finding appropriate ways and solutions in which living heritage values can be recognized so that change and adaptation are to be compatible with the conservation, use, and communication of heritage values, as well as with the economic enhancement of rural landscape heritage.
- 6 **Support the equitable governance of rural landscapes,** including and encouraging the active engagement of local populations, stakeholders, and rural and urban inhabitants, in both the knowledge of, and responsibilities for, the management and monitoring of rural landscape as heritage. Because many rural landscapes are a mosaic of private, corporate, and government ownership, collaborative working relationships are necessary.

D Communicate and transmit the heritage and values of rural landscapes

- 1 **Communicate awareness** of the heritage values of rural landscapes through collaborative participatory actions, such as shared learning, education, capacity building, heritage interpretation and research activities. Develop participatory plans and practices that involve civil society, private organizations, public authorities, and amongst both urban and rural inhabitants.
- 2 **Increase awareness** of the means and methods for transmission of traditional and technical knowledge and practices and develop case studies to do so and disseminate best practices.

- 3 **Support shared learning, training, and research** using diverse tools, approaches and cultural practices, including cultural mapping, information-sharing, education, and on-site training involving stakeholders, such as local communities, heritage specialists, professionals of various disciplines, schools and universities, and the media.

NOTE: The document is promoted by *ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (World Rural Landscapes Initiative www.worldrurallandscapes.org)*

INTERNATIONAL TERRACED LANDSCAPES ALLIANCE / LE RÉSEAU DES PAYSAGES EN TERRASSES (ITLA)

Mrs Lucija AŽMAN MOMIRSKI, President of Scientific Committee, International Terraced Landscapes Alliance

The International Terraced Landscapes Alliance hosted its fourth World Congress, entitled Re-Enchanting Terraces, in March 2019 in the Canary Islands, Madeira, the Azores and Cape Verde.

The Congress was a major step forward for ITLA in terms of content, commitments and governance. The results of the Congress will be presented in The La Gomera Declaration, which is the third ITLA document after The Honghe Declaration adopted in PR China in 2010 and The ITLA Manifesto agreed upon in Italy in 2016.

The main objective of ITLA is to act in favour of nature and people who still live in terraced landscapes. ITLA is elaborating proposals for action and has established joint initiatives and diverse networks with regard to the thematic priorities of the congress: LIVING / WISDOM-Knowing / LABOUR-Working / LEARNING. Terraced landscapes are highly complex systems, places of well-being, places of continuous settlement, where new forms of living and inhabiting terraces develop (LIVING).

In terraced landscapes one must think and act with knowledge, experience and understanding on different levels, using a combination of past wisdom and modern technologies to such an extent that it becomes a progressive process of enchantment of terraced landscapes (WISDOM-Knowing). There is a variety of traditional and new construction and water management methods, adapted to the natural and cultural conditions confronting climate change, the available materials (stone and earth) and the technological development.

The farmers work for their livelihoods and for all citizens, demanding equal opportunities and the recognition of their work (LABOUR-Working). Generating knowledge and innovation in terraced areas means involving actors and actions, skills, values and preferences, promoting the voices of different participants, bringing in the attitudes, activities and interests of people in terraced landscapes (LEARNING). The experiences and explorations from within, from participatory fieldwork, offer a variety of conceptual approaches to understand and explain the situation of terraced landscapes. New narratives move away from colonial, external views, towards the internal, de-colonized minds. In this way, future activities and the 5th World Congress, either in the Philippines, Indonesia, Bhutan or Ethiopia, will also involve all participants of the congress in 2022 to interact and communicate personally with farmers and other actors, to get closer to their knowledge and to explore their visions of the future.



LANDSCAPE RESEARCH GROUP / GROUPE DE RECHERCHE SUR LE PAYSAGE (LRG)

Mrs Laurence LE DU-BLAYO, Community development co-ordinator, Representative of the Landscape Research Group



www.landscaperesearch.org (new website !)

Laurence Le Dû-Blayo
Community development co-ordinator
Laurence.ledu@univ-rennes2.fr

About us

The Landscape Research Group (LRG) is a UK registered charity with an international membership and remit. We are an independent organization founded in 1967 to promote education and research in landscape and any related subject, thus promoting the Landscape convention priorities.

The LRG is committed to creating, maintaining and enhancing network ties and linkages among people interested in **landscape research across boundaries**:

- Between nation states or cultures
- Between academia and the various forms of landscape-related practice
- Between different landscape-related disciplines, different approaches to landscapes and different perspectives on landscape

The LRG strategy

- 1) Identify and champion **priorities for landscape research**;
- 2) Directly **support and disseminate research** relating to LRG's current priorities and the Group's broader purpose – chiefly by means of the international journal *Landscape Research*;
- 3) Enable **researchers to work across boundaries** of discipline, sector, nation and culture;
- 4) Enable landscape **researchers to engage more effectively** with others in the public, private and civil sectors. This should be for the purposes of helping to frame and communicate research and of making use of the results of research for the public benefit;
- 5) Provide **support to persons in the early stages of their career**, so that they can develop their capacity and their work as people who undertake, shape and use landscape research for the public benefit. The nature of this support should be clearly aligned with LRG's purpose and LRG's other strategic objectives;

- 6) Provide LRG members with better and more attractive opportunities to get **involved** – helping to deliver the Group’s activities and benefitting more fully and directly from them;
- 7) Establish and support **active networks** of people who explicitly share LRG’s purpose. These networks should exist to promote collaboration and communication in relation to that shared purpose. They will meet under the auspices of LRG;

Our 4 Strategic research priorities :

- **landscape justice**
- **rapid environmental change**
 - **landscape governance**
 - **critical landscape thinking**

Landscape justice is an essential component of the Landscape Convention and Council of Europe priorities. Landownership and access to the land are two main issues that concern landscape justice all over the world, including in Europe with massive changes in rural landownership and the aggregation of excessively large landholdings turned to export. We consider this question to be crucial to promote rights to landscape according to the European Landscape Convention.

LRG support research on landscape justice, including with **LRG’s Funded Projects**. Some of these projects will be presented at the LRG research show case the 17th and 18th of May 2019 in Lancaster (UK). For example:

[Disappearance and enclosure of rural public ways in Spain:](#)

[Impact on the right to landscape](#)

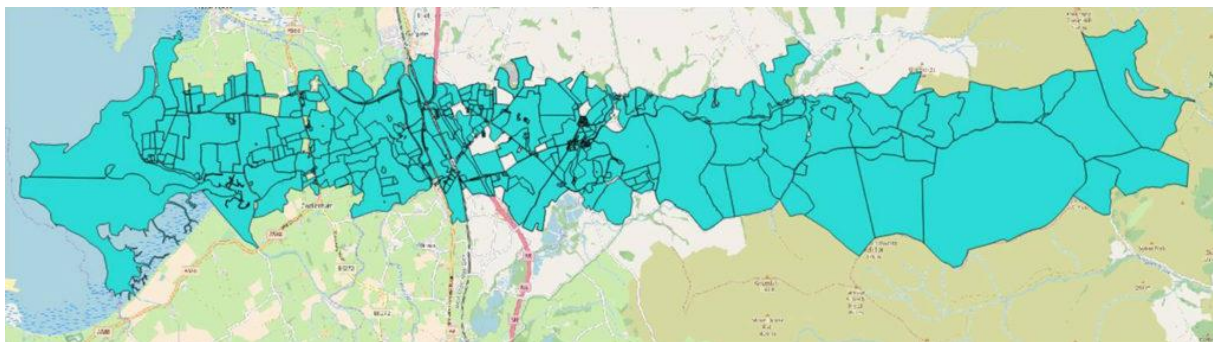
Applicant: Michela Ghislanzoni

The loss of public rights of way in Spain is a well-known problem, and several associations, such as the PICP (an NGO for the defence of public pathways), actively advocate for their protection.

Nevertheless, the consequences of losing access to such an important common heritage are not well defined. The aim of this project is to gather information about its impact on the ‘right to landscape’, in order to better coordinate activism, improve dissemination and to raise the issue before the relevant administrative bodies.



'Landed: Cadastral Maps'
Applicant: John Angus, Storey



In the UK about 70% of the land is owned by 0.7% of the population. Unequal ownership of land provides owners with social and economic power. In the recent increase of economic inequality, landownership is a prime example, but is little discussed, and information on landownership in England is hard to obtain.

This project aims to highlight the issue of landownership and its effects on people's lives.

The overall project plan is to produce an artists' cadastral map that reveals current and historical landownership of a rural area of Lancashire, showing change over time. LRG's grant is being put towards the research or information collection (pilot) stage for what may become a larger project. It is also being supported by a grant from Arts Council England.

Beyond the peace lines...
Exploring the impacts of landscape boundaries social inclusion in Belfast
Applicant: Dr Ian Mell

Belfast is a complex and diverse city. Its urban form has been manipulated over time to house both beautiful landscapes and spaces of community exclusion. The role of parks have been discussed less

frequently, yet have been shown to make significant positive impacts on health, well-being and community cohesion.

The project aims to examine whether the historical physical boundaries associated with sectarian segregation in Belfast remain influential in how people engage with and value the city's landscape. In addition, the project will explore how ethno-cultural norms have led to the creation of invisible borders between and within communities, and how the changing development landscape of the city is addressing existing division.



Read more : <https://landscaperesearch.org/funded-projects>



Landscape Research Group

Laurence Le Du-Blayo
Community development coord.
Laurence.ledu@univ-rennes2.fr

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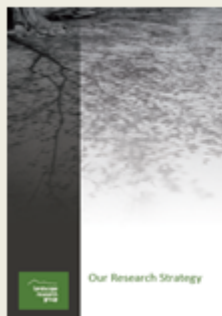


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<http://www.landscaperesearch.org/>
Visit our new website !!

We have identified four strategic research priorities (2014):

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- **rapid environmental change**
- **landscape governance**
- **critical landscape thinking.**

Landscape justice is an essential component of the Landscape Convention and Council of Europe priorities. Landownership and access to the land are two main issues that concern landscape justice all over the world, including in Europe with massive changes in rural landownership and the aggregation of excessively large landholdings turned to export.

We consider this question to be crucial to promote rights to landscape according to the landscape convention.

LRG support research on landscape justice, including with LRG's Funded Projects. Some of these projects will be presented at the LRG research show case.

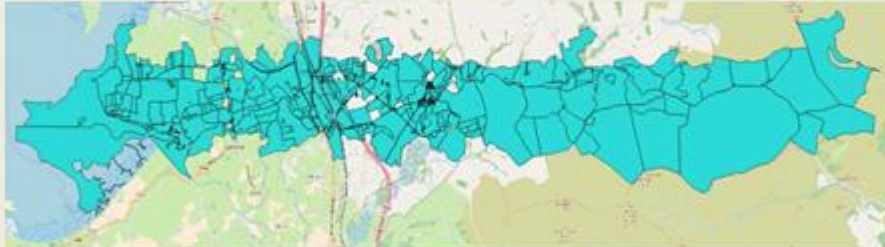
Landscape Justice: Borders & Boundaries

17th May - 18th May 2019

Lancaster

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This project aims to highlight the issue of landownership and its effects on people's lives.

Disappearance and enclosure of rural public ways in Spain: Impact on the right to landscape

Applicant: Michela Ghislanzoni



The loss of public rights of way in Spain is a well-known problem. The aim of this project is to gather information about its impact on the 'right to landscape', in order to better coordinate activism, improve dissemination and to raise the issue before the relevant administrative bodies.

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