

17TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF **THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

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



 **Hetés**

*Council of Europe
Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections
4th Session 2014-2015*

*Forum des sélections nationales
du Prix du paysage
du Conseil de l'Europe
4^e Session 2014-2015*

Proceedings / Actes

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Budapest, Hungary, 9-10 June 2016
Budapest, Hongrie, 9-10 juin 2016

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européenne du paysage, en coopération
avec le ministère de l'Agriculture de la Hongrie.

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Opening session
Session d'ouverture

Welcome speeches

Allocutions de bienvenue

Mr Alfonso Zardi

*Head of Department, Democratic Institutions and Governance,
Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe*

Mr Sándor Fazekas

Minister of Agriculture, Hungary

Mr János Fónagy

Minister of State, Ministry of National Development, Hungary

Mr Zsolt Füleky

Deputy State Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Hungary

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*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor,
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Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic

*Deputy Minister for Spatial Planning,
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro,
Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
Member of the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)
of the Council of Europe*

Mr Alfonso Zardi

Head of Department, Democratic Institutions and Governance, Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Mr Sándor Fazekas, Minister of Agriculture of Hungary,

Mr János Fónagy, Minister of State of National Development of Hungary,

Mr Zsolt Füleky, Deputy State Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office of Hungary,

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Representative of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Council of Europe is delighted that this 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, focusing on the "Forum of national selections for the 4th Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award", is being held in this magnificent city of Budapest.

On behalf of Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, I would like to thank the Government of Hungary, and in particular the Ministry of Agriculture, for its warm hospitality.

Our special thanks must go to your Landscape Department for the perfect collaboration with the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe in the organisation of this event, and also in the development of national landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

I would like to extend special congratulations to the winners of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe:

- ▶ the Mayors and inhabitants of the Villages of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalaszombatfa, in Hungary;
- ▶ the Mayors and inhabitants Villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta in Slovenia and to;
- ▶ the Representatives of the Greenways Methodology Association and of the Iron Curtain Trail Association.

The work achieved in the "Fabulous" Hetés landscape has become a symbol of peace and harmonious collaboration between Council of Europe member States, according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention. States Parties do indeed "encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level".

Thank you for your wonderful hospitality to the participants yesterday, on the occasion of the study visit.

I would also like to thank the National and Regional Representatives of Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey for the important achievements presented in this 4th Session of the Award, and to warmly congratulate their authors.

These two days will allow us to understand how each project is a perfect contribution to the aims of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention: they promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of the human environment.

Thank you for your attention.

Mr Sándor Fazekas

Minister of Agriculture, Hungary

Dear ladies and gentlemen!

It is a pleasure and honour to host this Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections in Budapest, where we will present the works of the candidates for the 4th Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

The richness of Hungary and Europe is inexhaustible and their diversity is shared: the preservation of their quality and the restoration of their deteriorated condition is a common task.

The European Landscape Convention, which aims to promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes, drew attention to our duty, both at the individual and the community level, to actively participate in the restoration of neglected and abandoned landscapes, and the preservation and sustainable use of natural materials and the built heritage.

Hungary deposited the instruments of ratification of the European Landscape Convention to the Treaty Office of the Council of Europe on 26 October 2007 (the Convention entered into force on 1st February 2008) with a view to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under the Convention.

Each landscape is a unique bearer of irreplaceable values. Even if the landscape is not particularly beautiful and even if it does not show its extraordinary appearance at first glance, it still fills our environment with its simplicity.

The state of the landscape, created as a result of the natural factors and the impact and interaction of human activity, largely determines our quality of life – both in villages and towns. In Hungary, the protection of the landscape is not governed by an autonomous law, but by sectoral legislation. The main source of the legal framework for landscape protection is the Nature Protection Act.

The goals of the European Landscape Convention are promoted in Hungary by the creation of a national landscape strategy, which is made with the co-operation of several sectors and ministries. The work is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture. According to our plans, the National Landscape Strategy will be adopted by the Government this year, following a wide-ranging public consultation.

In accordance with the spirit of the convention, the national landscape strategy is based on a threefold tool of defence management planning:

- ▶ social responsibility is central to the landscape strategy;
- ▶ local, national and international co-operation;
- ▶ cross-border protection, management and planning of landscapes.

Implementation of the convention which came into force in Hungary in 2008 is primarily the task of the Ministry of Agriculture. Inter-ministerial co-operation is ensured by the National Co-ordination Working Group on the European Landscape Convention.

The objectives and tasks are set out in the Work Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Annual work plans for the Work Programme have been prepared for the period 2013 to 2017. The Work Programme has identified certain important tasks:

- ▶ the creation of the aforementioned national landscape strategy;
- ▶ the development of uniform assessment criteria for domestic landscapes;
- ▶ a new landscape character-based classification of landscapes.

From the results of our review it is important to emphasise that, in June 2015, the National Assembly adopted the National Environmental Programme for 2015-2020. The programme describes which tasks were implemented by 2014 and defines the main directions of action.

Dear ladies and gentlemen!

As you say, do things instead of words! I would like to thank you for taking the tour of the “Keep Your Heritage, Our Heritage”.

In addition to the following presentations by the representatives of the ministries and the representatives of the projects, a poster exhibition will provide an excellent opportunity for exchanging experiences, which help us to appreciate practical results of these initiatives.

Dear ladies and gentlemen!

We all look forward to the Council of Europe’s solemn announcement of the outcome at the evening gala dinner.

I wish you an effective meeting until the awarding of prizes and acknowledgments!

Mr János Fónagy

Minister of State, Ministry for National Development

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

The achievement of the international goals of the “Earth Convention” at home requires a common, co-operative performance of our tasks. We can apply our ideas to the landscape in our architecture, in the development of settlements, villages and rural areas, as well as in the planning of larger towns and cities, but also through higher-level sectoral policies.

In Hungary, with the regulatory and framing power of spatial and settlement planning, it always promotes more efficient management and planning of landscapes; thus providing frames to help protect the development of values. Spatial planning at national and regional level harmonises the often contradictory ideas of a wide range of sectors at the highest level, resolving and anticipating possible territorial conflicts.

In order to protect and preserve the landscape, the conservation zones used in the design also allow for the preservation of landscape values, the protected areas, the built and the cultural heritage. The regulations are conducive to the development of competitive, but viable, local populations, within the landscape and the settlement environment. Our plans will be good if they give the opportunity to the Hungarian settlements that have a direct impact on preserving the nature of our roots surrounding our own identity, thus preserving a solid foundation for the challenge of globalisation.

These complex goals are served by the ideas of the Hungarian architectural policy as a whole. Our actions are aimed at involving the public, the organisations familiar with the local conditions and the local governments – and that they not only accept it, but also make it creative. This is served by our National Architecture Policy, adopted in 2015, after the long process: the aim is to serve the national interests and the Hungarian people, to create quality architecture.

We aim to achieve sustainability by protecting our natural and built values. We intend that, as a result, state and local government costs and the burden on bureaucracy will be reduced, as sometimes this has jeopardised implementation, and consequently worsened the administrative burden. The values of architectural culture must be accessible without social constraints and boundaries, and this must also become a common view of culture.

We need to understand the thinking behind the rules and make our dry, sometimes rigid, technical designs translate into social, collaborative, well-functioning, understandable formulas to preserve and enrich our natural and constructed values.

As Rector of the University of Technology and Economics in his opening lecture in 1937, Count Pál Teleki said about the landscape: “The landscape also shapes human life. It depends on the vitality of the inhabitant, the nature and the laws of his financial and economic life, but also his spirit and everywhere he is under the influence of the landscape: from the moods to the fundamentals of the life of faith... The uniqueness of the landscape has its beginning, its existence, its past. Sometimes a factor dominates the landscape”. Yes, dear ladies and gentlemen, the landscape is built up from the coexistence of tiny elements, and its protection and development is not possible without efforts from both the bottom and the top, in an integrated view. To deal with it is a diverse professional task. Our plans are finally embodied by the landscape and its visual perspective: the landscape finally becomes all of us. At the same time, remember, the landscape is shaped by us, a subordinate designer who eventually transforms the community.

Where is the beginning and end of this huge creative circle? We do not have to be able to answer this. The landscape is shaped by the people living in the landscape, and the man who knows the landscape forms the landscape: that is his responsibility. We see a collective, infinite process before us. From this, we can capture only tiny, passing moments, and yet, these moments are the tangible past, present and future for us.

We have been linked to each other in this great, complex and eternal cycle. In order to produce concrete results from ideas, it is necessary not only to involve public administrators but also civil society in planning and decision-making. Local society that can recognise and remember its lost landscape and settlement values, is capable of realising common plans.

These considerations are underlined in our National Architecture Policy which states that "Architecture directly defines the quality of our environment and thus the dignity of human existence. ...[It provides] a very important social cohesion. The architect creates space and spirit, so the natural and built environment is an integral part of national culture. Buildings, public spaces, public works, engineering works, settlements and the natural environment together form the cultural landscape that has a common national value. According to tradition, the three cornerstones of architecture are utility, durability and beauty. These are still valid concepts, even if modern approaches have given them new dimensions. ... the Carpathian Basin has given us nature: it is an important commitment to maintain and preserve the man-made values which are developed in the Basin. This is why landscape architecture is in the public interest."

Thank you for your kind attention.

Mr Zsolt Füleký

Deputy State Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Hungary

Dear ladies and gentlemen!

As early as the 20th century, Antal Antal wrote: " ... The landscape is, in the first place, different from nature, it has no dialectical nature, it is not opposed to society, it does not exclude the phenomena of human craft. The landscape includes the work of man, and man himself. The town is at the foot of the mountain, the remote villages, ruins and monasteries, which alter the contours of the mountains; and even nearby houses. The ethnical or artistic nature of these is even more influential than the purely natural phenomenon of the landscape."

Dear Audience!

If we think about it, these ideas are even more concisely made up of the landscape concept of the European Landscape Convention – its spirit expresses the delineation of the landscape and its unbroken linking power, in its boundlessness. The "perceptible landscape" means a bridge between man and nature, individuals and society, including nations. A retention and organising principle that is the frame of life for us.

We – architects, urbanists and landscape architects – are constantly and actively involved in the realisation of the goals of the European Landscape Convention in Hungary. This convention is about sustainability, and the achievement of sustainable development is a common, and far-reaching, European goal. Development and constructive activity, based on thoughtful, careful planning, means a future that is in harmony with the human environment and meets the needs of both the broader society and the world, and in particular the Council of Europe member States.

The candidate projects for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe have always been active and value-added, value-enhancing activities that mobilise all corners of the society. Their activities are mostly displayed on the municipal and small scale, their main purpose being to increase the responsiveness of society to the landscape. Involvement of society is a basic necessity for the protection and development of the landscape. Let us think about whether we can do anything that is effective and common, without planning for everyone, and what we can do for future generations. Participation based on the experience of generations is a way to get a far-reaching, broad-based attitude.

Without responsible engagement, sustainable planning cannot be imagined. Fortunately, I can say that in spite of the fact that the tasks of the landscape in our country are distributed amongst a number of ministries, thanks to the established inter-ministerial co-operation in the case of the Hungarian Landscape Award – from its announcement to the joint opinion – everyone participates in the decision-making process and in the implementation of the operational day-to-day tasks of the convention. Such joint co-operation is particularly suitable for sharing our experiences and then incorporating them into a wide-ranging sectoral undertaking on a professional basis.

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor,
Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway*

Our distinguished Hungarian hosts,

Dear colleagues and participants,

As Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention I warmly thank the Government of Hungary, the Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary and the Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – for organising this workshop.

At this Meeting we will have a presentation of the fourth session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, 2014-2015.

As you will see, all the projects submitted to the award are very good, and in different ways they have embraced the protection, management and planning of their landscape. They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's surroundings.

Yesterday our hosts invited us for a study visit in the Hetés micro-region on the border between Slovenia and Hungary. There we had the opportunity to meet the local inhabitants and visit some of the unique landscape assets of Hetés. We will have a presentation of the project in our Meeting, but to be there and see what they have achieved was impressive. We saw the great value in taking care of local traditions and how it strengthens solidarity and pride in their own identity and landscape.

Personally, the strongest impression was the poetic symbol of the "Bird without Borders" made out of the rusty barbed wire found in the woods that used to be part of the Iron Curtain and which now stands on the border in the Park of Friendship. They have been able to turn remnants of a grim past into a piece of art that gives hope.

Europe today needs to be inspired by this "Bird without Borders" and the co-operation in the Hetés is truly in the spirit of the European Landscape Convention.

I wish this Meeting great success.

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic

*Deputy Minister for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro,
Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Member of the Bureau
of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe*

Ladies and gentlemen, Dear colleagues,

"It is a pity indeed to travel and not get this essential sense of landscape values. You do not need a sixth sense for it. It is there if you just close your eyes and breathe softly through your nose; you will hear the whispered message, for all landscapes ask the same question in the same whisper. 'I am watching you – are you watching yourself in me?'"

Lawrence Durrell, *Spirit of Place*, novelist, poet, humourist, and travel writer best known for the *Alexandria Quartet* novels.

Landscape is more than just scenery: it is the interaction between people and place; the bedrock upon which our society is built. The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors". Our landscapes are important to us for many reasons. They are a shared resource for everyone, irrespective of ownership, ability or background. They provide a living history of our past, and an inspiration for our culture. They provide a wide range of social and health benefits and underpin economies.

Whether rural or urban, coastal or inland, degraded or well-preserved, our surroundings reflect our quality of life. It is not only areas of outstanding beauty which require our attention, but the rich variety of settings in which we live – many of which have been undergoing rapid change.

The Landscape Award of the Council of Europe recognises policy or measures which local and regional authorities or non-governmental organisations have adopted to protect, manage and plan their landscape, and have proved to be lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities. It celebrates projects which seek to protect, develop and improve those landscapes. Together they embody the spirit of our European Landscape Convention – the first international treaty of its kind – which recognises that sustainable environments are those which balance our economic, social, cultural and environmental needs. Successful landscapes support living, working communities in which we protect our natural heritage too.

It is a pleasure to bring together achievements in these two days of presentations. I hope they will inspire others and, to all nominees of the Landscape Award, past and present: I wish you every success.

Introduction

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Katalin Csillag

*Head of Unit of International Affairs, Cultural Heritage Department,
Prime Minister's Office,
Member of CDCPP, Hungary*

Mr Mihály Möcsényi

*Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Awardee Landscape Architect,
Former Rector of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry, Budapest, Hungary,
Former President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA),
Member of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

Presentation of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 4th Session

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

The European Landscape Convention is the first international treaty on sustainable development, based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture, to be exclusively concerned with the valorisation of landscapes.¹ Its purpose is to promote landscape protection, management and planning of European landscapes, and to organise international co-operation on landscape issues.

The convention is extremely wide in its scope: it applies to the parties' entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and marine areas, and deals with degraded landscapes as well as those that can be considered outstanding. In other words, it recognises the importance of all landscapes (and not just those of exceptional beauty) as having a crucial bearing on quality of life and as deserving attention in landscape policies. In particular, many rural and peri-urban areas in particular are undergoing drastic change and deserve greater care from authorities and the public.

The convention provides for a Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, which recognises policy or measures that local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations have adopted to protect, manage and plan their landscapes. The project must have proved to be lastingly effective as it can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

On 20 February 2008, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award. Every two years the Committee of Ministers makes the award, based on the proposal submitted by the committee of experts of the Council of Europe that is in charge of monitoring the implementation of the convention.

These significant achievements show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the features of the landscapes that surround us, and thus people's living conditions. They are part of the "Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe" which gathers the achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention on the occasion of the Sessions of the Landscape Award.²

1. www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

2. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance (See also the publication "The Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance", European Spatial Planning and Landscape series, 2016, No.103 – www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications).

The Landscape Award was launched in 2008 and four sessions of the award have to date been organised: in 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013 and 2014-2015. The fifth session (2016-2017) is under way: the Parties to the convention are invited to present an application to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe. This collection of outstanding best practices will certainly inspire and give rise to similar activities in other areas.

The Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

The Resolution CM/Res (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe states that the award's purpose is to reward exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of Parties to the convention.

Declaring itself convinced that the award is capable of heightening civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them, the Committee of Ministers decided to adopt the rules governing the Landscape Award and the criteria for awarding it. It also invited the Parties to translate the rules into their national languages, to promote them, and to encourage media coverage of the award, in order to raise public awareness of the importance of landscapes.³

Under these rules, the award is an honorary distinction which acknowledges a policy or measures implemented by local or regional authorities or their groupings, or particularly remarkable contributions by non-governmental organisations, for sustainable protection, management and/or planning of landscapes.⁴ It takes the form of a diploma and of a bronze or stone plaque. Special mentions may also be awarded. The award rewards a process of implementation of the convention at national or transnational levels, resulting in an effective, measurable achievement. It also

3. As a result, the Resolution, which was adopted in the Council of Europe's official languages (French and English), has already been translated into the following languages: Armenian, Croatian, Czech, Finnish, French, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Slovak and Swedish.

4. The following may be candidates for the award: local or regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a party to this convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, and which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other local and regional authorities; non-governmental organisations which have made particularly outstanding contributions to landscape protection, management or planning may also be candidates. Transfrontier local or regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned may be candidates, provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

helps make people more aware of the importance of landscapes for human development, consolidation of the European identity and the well-being of individuals, and society as a whole. Furthermore, it fosters public participation in the decision-making process concerning landscape policies.

The Award procedure

The procedure consists of three stages:

Submission of candidatures

Each Party may submit one candidature to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe. The candidature may be the result of a competition held by each Party taking into account the award criteria appended to the rules. The application file, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (French or English), must include: a presentation of the candidate project; the description of a completed project for the protection, management and/or planning of a landscape which has proved lastingly effective and can serve as an example. Mention must be made of the convention provision concerned. In principle the award is granted every two years. The files presenting candidatures must reach the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe no later than 31 December of the year proceeding the year of the award.

Consideration of candidatures

An international jury, set up as a subordinate body of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention,⁵ determines whether candidatures are admissible. The jury is composed of: one member of the committee of experts responsible for monitoring the convention, appointed by the committee concerned; one member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, appointed by the Congress; one representative of an international non-governmental organisation, appointed by the Secretary General on the proposal of the Grouping of INGOs enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe and three eminent specialists on landscape, appointed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The jury proposes the award winner from among the candidates admitted. The jury's proposals are adopted by an absolute majority in the first round of voting, and by a relative majority in the following round, based on the criteria set out in the appendix to the rules. In the event of equal votes, the president of the jury has the deciding vote. The reasons for the choice must be given. The jury may propose to award one or more special mentions. The committees of experts referred to in

5. <http://rm.coe.int/16802f80c6>

Article 10 of the convention⁶ examine the jury's proposals and forward these proposals concerning the award winner, and, wherever appropriate, special mentions, to the Committee of Ministers.

Granting and presentation of the award and the special mentions

In the light of the proposals by the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the convention, the Committee of Ministers grants the award and any special mentions. The award and the special mentions are presented by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe or his/her representative at a public ceremony.

The criteria for granting the award

The criteria for granting the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are as follows:

Sustainable territorial development

The completed projects submitted must give tangible form to the protection, management and/or planning of landscapes. This means that the projects must have been completed and open to the public for at least three years when the candidatures are submitted. They must also: be part of a sustainable development policy; be in harmony with the territorial organisation of the area concerned; demonstrate their environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic sustainability; counter or remedy any damage to landscape structures; help enhance and enrich the landscape and develop new qualities.

Exemplary value

The implementation of the policy or measures that have helped to improve the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned must set an example of good practice for others to follow.

Public participation

The policy or measures implemented with a view to the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned should involve the active participation of the public, local and regional authorities and other players, and should clearly reflect the landscape quality objectives. The public should be able to participate simultaneously in two ways: through dialogue and exchanges between members of society (public meetings, debates, procedures for participation and consultation in the field, for example); through procedures for public participation

6. On 30 January 2008, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to assign this task to the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), which has been renamed the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) by a decision of the Committee of Ministers.

and involvement in landscape policies implemented by national, regional or local authorities.

Awareness-raising

The convention provides that each party undertakes to increase awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them. An assessment will be made of action along these lines, taken as part of the project concerned.

The 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2014-2015)

On 16 January 2014, the Parties to the convention were invited to present, by 30 January 2015, the applications to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe, according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

Twelve projects were presented by the following states' parties to the European Landscape Convention to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain and Turkey.⁷

An international jury, set up as a subordinate body of the committee of experts referred to in Article 10 of the convention, was invited to examine the applications and to propose the award and possible special mentions. The Jury held a meeting in Strasbourg on 16-17 April 2015. It was composed of the following members: Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention; Mrs Maria José Festas, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention; Mr Phaedon Enotiades, Representative of the Steering Committee on Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP); Mr Mihály Möcsényi, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Awardee, Landscape Architect, Former Rector of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry, Budapest, Hungary, Former President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA); and Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, President of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe.

In order to avoid a possible conflict of interest, the representative of the CDCPP, Mr Phaedon Enotiades, did not take part in the analysis and decision related to the project presented by Cyprus. The same approach was taken by Mr Mihály Möcsényi in relation to the project presented by Hungary.

7. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award

The proposals of the jury were presented at the 4th Plenary Session of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) (Strasbourg, Palais de l'Europe, 1-3 June 2015), and then to the Committee of Ministers.⁸

On 14 October 2015, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided, in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, and on the recommendations of the jury and the committee of experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the convention, to:

a. confer the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 4th Session of the Award 2014-2015 to:

- ▶ *The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of the "Fabulous"* Hetés, the villages of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalasombatfa (Hungary), the villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovenia), Greenways Methodology Association and the Iron Curtain Trail Association.

b. confer identical special mentions for the 4th Session of the Landscape Award 2014-2015 of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention to the following achievements:

- ▶ *The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region*, Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) – Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians, Czech Republic;
- ▶ *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape*, Village of Liptovská Teplička, Slovak Republic;
- ▶ *The Sénia Territory Millennium Olive Tree Landscape*, Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain.

c. acknowledge and praise the great value of the other projects presented for the 4th Session of 2014-2015 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention, and to recommend making them well-known to the general public for their exemplary value, and as sources of inspiration:

- ▶ *The enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen*, Commission on the Environment of Brussels and its environs ASBL, Belgium;

- ▶ *The ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage*, Cultural Centre of Brač, Croatia;
- ▶ *Development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios Municipality*, Municipality of Agios Athanasios, Cyprus;
- ▶ *The "Bull by the horns": grazing in nature and landscape management*, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland, Finland;
- ▶ *The Agricultural Park of Paduli*, Open Urban Laboratory, Italy;
- ▶ *The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations*, Kuldīga Municipality, Latvia;
- ▶ *The New Dutch Waterline*, Board of the New Dutch Waterline, the Netherlands;
- ▶ *Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin*, Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association, Turkey.

The Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections

The goal of this Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections⁹ is to highlight significant achievements in the Organisation's member States.

These achievements are presented under three thematic headings which are not exclusive, as each combines, in different ways, the three keywords of the European Landscape Convention: landscape "protection", "management" and "planning":

Workshop 1: Landscape to be protected: actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape

- ▶ *The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region*, Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) – Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians, Czech Republic;

8. Document CDCPP(2015)16.

9. See the three previous Forums, organised on the occasion of the 11th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Carbonia, Sardinia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012), Sessions 1 and 2 (Council of Europe, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, No 98) and 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Wrocław, Poland, 11-12 June 2014), Session 3 (Council of Europe, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, No 101). <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>

- ▶ *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique historical landscape types*, Village of Liptovská Teplička, Slovak Republic;
- ▶ *The Sénia Territory Millennium Olive Tree Landscape*, Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain;
- ▶ *The ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage*, Cultural Centre of Brač, Croatia.

Workshop 2: Landscape to be managed: actions, from a perspective of sustainable development, to guide and harmonise changes

- ▶ *The “Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management*, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland, Finland;
- ▶ *The Agricultural Park of Paduli*, Open Urban Laboratory, Italy;
- ▶ *The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations*, Kuldīga Municipality, Latvia;
- ▶ *Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management in Camili Basin*, Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association, Turkey.

Workshop 3: Landscapes to be planned: strong forward-looking actions to enhance, restore or create landscapes

- ▶ *The New Dutch Waterline*, Board of the New Dutch Waterline, the Netherlands;
- ▶ *The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of ‘Fabulous’ Hetés*, Villages of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalasombatfa (Hungary), Villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovenia), Greenways Methodology Association, Iron Curtain Trail Association. Project presented by Hungary;
- ▶ *The development of the Historical Centre of Agios Athanasios*, Municipality of Agios Athanasios, Cyprus;
- ▶ *The enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen*, Commission of the Environment of Brussels and its environs, Belgium.

We welcome this 4th Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum, designed to raise awareness about these particularly important issues of the life and quality of life, and which may also serve as a source of inspiration to others.

Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/168066b250>

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GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
SEVENTEENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections*
4th Session 2014-2015

Budapest, Hungary
9-10 June 2016
Study visit: 8 June 2016



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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
Council of Europe Landscape Award
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Session 4
– 2014-2015 –

Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Executive Secretary of
the European Landscape Convention
Council of Europe



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1. Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States- Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

Statutes

- Promote Human rights Democracy Rule of law
- Seek Common solutions to the main problems facing European society



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2. European Landscape Convention

First international treaty on sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture.

Its purpose is to promote landscape protection, management and planning of European landscapes and to organise international co-operation.




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Parties to the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (38 ratifications).

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

Other Council of Europe Member States: Albania, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation.




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The Convention is extremely wide in its scope:

It applies to the parties' entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and marine areas, and deals with degraded landscapes as well as those that can be considered outstanding.

It recognises the importance of all landscapes, not just those of exceptional beauty, as having a crucial bearing on quality of life and as deserving attention in landscape policies.

Many rural and peri-urban areas in particular are undergoing drastic change and deserve greater care from the authorities and the public.




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Aims of the Convention:

To promote protection, management and planning of landscapes;

To organise international co-operation on landscape issues.




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3. Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention

Institutes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

Article 11 de la Convention européenne du paysage

Institue le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.




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Rules governing the Landscape Award: Resolution of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe CM/Res(2008)3

"Considering that the award is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development and that it promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people's living conditions;"

Règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe : Résolution du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe CM/Res(2008)3

« Estimant que le prix s'inscrit dans la lignée du travail accompli par le Conseil de l'Europe en faveur des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et du développement durable, et qu'il met en valeur la dimension territoriale des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, en reconnaissant l'importance des mesures prises pour améliorer les caractéristiques paysagères du cadre de vie des populations ; »




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Criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development
Criterion 2 – Exemplary value
Criterion 3 – Public participation
Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

Crîtères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Crîtère 1 – Développement territorial durable
Crîtère 2 – Exemplarité
Crîtère 3 – Participation du public
Crîtère 4 – Sensibilisation




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4. Sessions of the Landscape Award

Every two years the Committee of Ministers confers the Award, based on the proposal submitted by the committee of experts of the Council of Europe in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention. The Award was launched in 2008 and four sessions of the award were organised: in 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, and in 2014-2015.

The 5th session (2016-2017) is under way: the Parties to the Convention are invited to present an application to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe by 30 January 2017.




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5. 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2014-2015)

On 16 January 2014, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present, by 30 January 2015, the applications to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe, according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

Twelve projects were presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe by the following States' Parties to the European Landscape Convention: Belgium, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, The Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain and Turkey.

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award>



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Belgium / Belgique

The Enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen, Commission on the Environment of Brussels and its environs asbl /
La mise en valeur du site naturel et paysage de l'Hof ter Musschen
Commission de l'environnement de Bruxelles et environs asbl




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Cyprus / Chypre

The Development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios Municipality, Municipality of Agios Athanasios /
L'aménagement du centre historique d'Agios Athanasios
Municipalité d'Agios Athanasios




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Croatia / Croatie

The Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage, Cultural Centre of Brač /
L'Ecomusée de l'ermitage de Blaca
Centre culturel de Brač




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Czech Republic / République tchèque

The Service Tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region", Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) and Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians /
Le Sorbier domestique, l'arbre de la région de Slovácko
Commune de Tvarožná Lhota et ONG Echanges internationaux (INEX) et Service volontaire des Carpates blanches




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Finland / Finlande

The "Bull by the horns": grazing in nature and landscape management, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland /
Le « taureau par les cornes » : pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages Centre pour le développement économique, des transports et de l'environnement de Finlande centrale



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Hungary / Hongrie

The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of the "Fabulous" Hetés,
Villages of Bódeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szjártóháza and Zalaszombatta (Hungary), Villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovenia), the Greenways Methodology Association and the Iron Curtain Trail Association /
La coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés
Villages de Bódeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szjártóháza, Zalaszombatta (Hongrie), Villages de Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovénie), Association sur la méthodologie des voies vertes et Association de la Route du rideau de fer



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Italy / Italie

The Agricultural Park of Paduli, the Open Urban Laboratory /
Le Parc agricole de Paduli Laboratoire urbain ouvert, Italie



© Comune di Paduli, F. Di Biase - L. Di Biase - A. Di Biase

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Latvia / Lettonie

The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations, Kuldīga Municipality /
La ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta : préserver un paysage exceptionnel pour les générations futures, Commune de Kuldīga



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The Netherlands / Pays-Bas

The New Dutch Waterline, Board of the New Dutch Waterline /
La Nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise, Conseil de la Nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise



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Slovakia / République slovaque

Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique historical landscape types, Village of Liptovská Teplička /
Liptovská Teplička : la protection de formes de paysages historiques exceptionnels, Village de Liptovská Teplička



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Spain / Espagne

The Sénia Territory Millenary Olive Tree Landscape, the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad /
Le paysage d'oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia Communauté de communes de la Taula del Sénia, Espagne




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Turkey / Turquie

Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin, Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association /
La gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité du bassin de Camili, Association de protection et de développement de l'environnement de Camili



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6. International Jury

An international Jury set up as a subordinate body of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention, was invited to examine the applications and to propose the award and possible special mentions. The Jury held a meeting in Strasbourg on 16-17 April 2015. It was composed of the following members:

- Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
- Mrs Maria José Festas, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Chair of the Jury,
- Mr Phaedon Enliades, Representative of the Steering Committee on Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP),
- Mr Mihály Mocsényi, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Awardee Landscape Architect, Former Rector of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry, Budapest, Hungary, Former President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA),
- Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, President of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe.

*In order to avoid possible conflict of interest, the Representative of the CDCPP, Mr Phaedon Enliades did not take part in the analysis and decision related to the project presented by Cyprus.
The same attitude was taken by Mr Mihály Mocsényi in relation to the project presented by Hungary.*



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7. The proposals of the Jury were presented at the 4th Plenary Session of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) (Strasbourg, Palais de l'Europe, 1-3 June 2015), and then to the Committee of Ministers.

8. On 14 October 2015, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided, in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, and on the recommendations of the jury and the Committee of experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention, to:

a. attribute the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention to:

"The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of the 'Fabulous' Hetés", achieved by: the villages of Bódeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalaszombatfa (Hungary), the villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovenia), the Greenways Methodology Association and the Iron Curtain Trail Association – Project presented by Hungary.





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b. attribute identical special mentions to the following achievements:

- "The Service Tree, the tree of the Slovako Region", achieved by the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) and the Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians - Project presented by Czech Republic;
- "Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape", achieved by the Village of Liptovská Teplička - Project presented by Slovak Republic;
- "The Sénia Territory Millenary Olive Tree Landscape", achieved by the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad - Project presented by Spain.

c. acknowledge and praise the great value of the other projects and recommend making them well-known to the general public for their exemplary value, and as sources of inspiration:

- "The Enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen", Commission on the Environment of Brussels and its environs asbl - Project presented by Belgium;



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- "The Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage", achieved by the Cultural Centre of Brač - Project presented by Croatia;
- "Development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios Municipality", achieved by the Municipality of Agios Athanasios - Project presented by Cyprus;
- "The 'Bull by the horns': grazing in nature and landscape management", achieved by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland - Project presented by Finland;
- "The Agricultural Park of Paduli", achieved by the Open Urban Laboratory - Project presented by Italy;
- "The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations", achieved by the Kuldīga Municipality - Project presented by Latvia;
- "The New Dutch Waterline", achieved by the Board of the New Dutch Waterline - Project presented by the Netherlands;
- "Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin", achieved by the Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association - Project presented by Turkey.



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8. The Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections

The goal of the Forum is to highlight the significant achievements presented by the Parties to the Convention.

They are presented under three thematic headings which are not exclusive as each combines, in different ways, the three keywords of the European Landscape Convention: landscape protection, management and planning:

Workshop 1: Landscape to be protected: actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape;

Workshop 2: Landscape to be managed: actions, from a perspective of sustainable development, to guide and harmonise changes;

Workshop 3: Landscapes to be planned: strong forward-looking actions to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

We welcome participants of the 4th Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum!



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9. Council of Europe Landscape Awards Alliance

The "Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe" gathers the achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention on the occasion of the Sessions of the Landscape Award.

They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the features of the landscapes that surround us and thus people's living conditions.

This collection of outstanding best practices will certainly inspire and give rise to similar activities in other areas.

See the Council of Europe website and publication:
<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance>
<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>

The Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2016, No.103





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Landscape Calendar

13-15 June 2016, Palais de l'Europe (Strasbourg) - Meeting of the Steering Committee on Culture, Cultural Heritage and Landscape

5-7 October 2016, Yerevan (Armenia) - 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on "National Landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention"

March 2017 - Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

October 2017 - 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on "Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level"





Presentation of the Hungarian national experience of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Mrs Krisztina Kincses

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Selecting the Hungarian candidate: the rules of the Hungarian competition

In Hungary there is a national-level competition to select the programme which will represent the State in the competition of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The rule of the Hungarian competition is consistent with Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. In 2012, the Hungarian Landscape Award was established and since then the participants have competed for the Hungarian Landscape Award.

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture¹⁰ regulates the general conditions for participation: who may be candidates for the award, who can be granted; the content of the call; the main rules; the prizes that may be awarded and their descriptions (certificates, plaque of the Hungarian Landscape Award); periodicity, time of the call; and the date of the award ceremony.

In Hungary, the ministries responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention open a national-level competition in order to select the national candidate for the European competition after the publication (call) of the European tender.

The content of the call for the Hungarian Landscape Award 2017 includes: general information, aims of the award; invitees for submission, who may be candidates; form and content requirements of submission; method of evaluation of submissions; general criteria for assessment; special aspects of the evaluation; recognitions for successful candidates; and other useful information.

The call and the application form are available (in the Hungarian language) at the following website: www.termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=sub_738

10. A Földművelésügyi Miniszter 9/2015. (V. 29.) FM Utasítása a Földművelésügyi Miniszter által kitűzhető díjakkal kapcsolatos Minisztériumi Feladatokról.

The Hungarian Landscape Award can be conferred on local authorities, municipal associations or social organisations which have realised outstanding projects in the field of landscape heritage preservation, development and related planning, management, education and awareness-raising. There is also the possibility for local and regional authorities and their groupings, and non-governmental organisations to jointly submit an application.

The biennial award is granted by the minister responsible for nature conservation, in agreement with the minister responsible for cultural heritage, in co-operation with the minister responsible for regional development and the minister responsible for spatial planning.

The applications are analysed and evaluated by members and the permanent experts of an inter-ministerial consultation board. The European Landscape Convention National Co-ordinating Working Group (ELCNCWG) co-ordinates the national implementation of the convention in Hungary. Its members are the delegates from co-operating ministries who help in the organisation of the competition. The time for decision-making is rather short. Figure 1 shows the strict schedule of Hungarian decision-making for the Hungarian Landscape Award of 2017.

Date	Task
February 2016	Call for tender by the Minister of Agriculture
30th June 2016	Deadline for submissions
July-August 2016	Qualification and evaluation by jury members
Mid-September 2016	Ranking of applications, proposal of the ELCNCWG for the Minister
October 2016	Decision of the Minister, in the light of the proposals of the jury
November 2016	Letters to the candidates (reviewing the applications)
November-December 2016	Preparation of the Hungarian application for the European competition (and preparation of the events related to the national-level competition)
30 January 2017	Deadline of submission of application for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe: Hungarian candidate is nominated for the award by the Ministry of Agriculture
February 2017	Announcement of results of the national-level competition (with an exhibition of the programmes and a workshop on landscape topics)
April 2017	Ceremony of the Hungarian Landscape Award 2017

Figure 1: Schedule of the Hungarian decision-making procedure for the Landscape Award of 2017

If necessary, the jury or its assigned members make an inspection visit to see the effective operation of the programmes. The applications are qualified and evaluated textually by the jury, following a predetermined standard form. The evaluation sheet is also available on the Hungarian website of the European Landscape Convention.

The applicants are notified of the text reviews of their applications by the jury. The analysis and the short presentation of the programme are published on the thematic website.

After the judgement is made, there are two parallel processes. The ELCNCWG organises an exhibition of the programmes (entitled: "For preserving our landscape heritage") in parallel with the Hungarian application for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The opening ceremony of the exhibition is an event to announce the results of the national level competition for the candidates. At the same event there is a workshop, with the participation of experts on landscape topics.

Only the winners are invited to the Earth Day Ceremony. On that occasion the Hungarian Landscape Award 2017 is granted by the Minister responsible for nature conservation.

The plaque of Hungarian Landscape Award is a 30 x 42 cm bronze plate decorated with a stylised Hungarian landscape and the logo of nature conservation. Applicants are entitled to display the certificate or plaque publicly in their headquarters or another suitable place. Programmes of the submissions will be presented on the convention's Hungarian language website. The year following the national competition, the ministries in charge of the implementation of the convention organise a mobile exhibition to showcase the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and the projects submitted to the national competition. The panels of the exhibition can be borrowed and exhibited at other venues, free of charge.

Aspects of the Hungarian jury's considerations

The programme of the competitions can be carried out on protected or unprotected (everyday) areas, in accordance with the spirit of the convention. According to the tenders of the national competition, only those projects which are at least partly completed (presenting concrete results) and open to the public for at least three years before the submission can be nominated for the Hungarian Landscape Award.

Criteria of the Hungarian Landscape Award

General conditions

Figure 2 shows the criteria of the documentation for application.

- ▶ The award can be conferred on Hungarian local authorities, municipal associations or social organisation NGOs.
- ▶ Joint common submissions are possible.
- ▶ Only those projects which are at least partly completed (presenting concrete results) and have been open to the public for at least three years before the application can be nominated for the Hungarian Landscape Award.
- ▶ The results should be documented and available to those who are concerned.
- ▶ The prize can be won only once per programme.
- ▶ Continuation of the programme after the application is advantageous.

Professional criteria

1st condition – Sustainable territorial development:

- ▶ harmony with the regional natural landscape conditions;
- ▶ harmony with the national, regional and local conservation programmes and local plans. The programme should have a clear purpose;
- ▶ demonstration of the environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic sustainability of the project;
- ▶ termination of processes damaging or endangering the structure and character of the landscape, to conserve its uniqueness;
- ▶ how did the programme enrich the landscape? Did it contribute to the formation of new landscape values?

2nd condition – Exemplary value:

- ▶ an example of good practice for others to follow.

3rd condition – Public participation:

- ▶ involvement of other organisations in the programme;
- ▶ involvement of the affected population in the programme.

4th condition – Awareness raising, education, training:

- ▶ the programme's contribution to raising public awareness of the landscape heritage.

5th condition – Complexity:

- ▶ does it take the complexity of the landscape into account?

Section of the application documentation	Optional/compulsory
Standard application form	Compulsory: fully completed. Paper and digital copy in .pdf and .docx format on CD-ROM or DVD.
Photo documentation	5-20 photos (300 dpi) are compulsory as part of the standard application form with title and author. Applicant should declare the rights to replicate the photos.
Map	A properly detailed map is a compulsory part of the standard application form.
Video of the programme	Optional.

Figure 2: Criteria of documentation of the application

Programmes and participation of the four sessions in Hungary

Hungary has organised a national competition for all four sessions. There were five Hungarian applications in Session 1 (2008-2009). In the second session the Hungarian competition was more well-known and popular, so the number of applications increased to 12. The programmes were very different, most of them very strong and valuable. Those organisations that had made previous applications can also take part in the competition, but the Hungarian award can be won only once for the same programme. After five years, if the programme was developed and the development in itself is worthy of recognition, it can win the award again. Only one organisation has taken part in the competition twice, and the number of participants dropped in the third session to just two applicants.

Experience of organisation

The ministries responsible for the implementation of the convention organised "information days" for NGOs and authorities, with the participation of former Hungarian winners, in order to increase awareness and make the competitions more widely-known to other target NGOs. These information days were unfortunately counter-productive to the number of participants. The winners of former sessions demonstrated such complex and effective programmes that small

municipalities and NGOs, without support or financing backgrounds, were frightened off.

In each session several local governments and municipal association applicants are lost as candidates because they fail to submit before the submission deadline. The preparation of the application overlaps with elections. Unfortunately the schedule of the Hungarian decision-making is very tight, with hardly any possibility to change the date of the submission deadline.

There is a very strict rule on usage of the content of application (e.g. photos) which made the organisation of an exhibition of the programmes difficult. In 2015, Hungary reviewed the text of the call, in order to clarify copyright and, in the meantime, tried to make the tender more transparent.

Conclusions

Although the Hungarian call became more understandable, Hungary should also make the application

form easier and more accessible for the next session. There is a need to find the solution to reach small municipalities, in order to have sufficient programmes to demonstrate good examples on the website, in the travelling exhibition entitled, For preserving our landscape heritage, and to ensure a programme worth nominating to the Council of Europe competition.

We hope that our national and the European-level high quality programmes of the competitions heighten civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, and also illustrate the importance of co-operation. We intend that the programmes provide good examples and encourage enthusiasm and motivation for people to act for the landscape.

We hope that more and more local governments and social organisations will manage programmes that help our social-cultural development and strengthen our awareness, by conserving or rehabilitating the natural and cultural heritage of the landscape.

Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/168066cb00>



Presentation of the Hungarian National Experience
of
the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention,

SEVENTEENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
Vigadó Concert Hall, Budapest, Hungary
9-10 June, 2016

Topics

1. Selecting the Hungarian candidate: The rules of the Hungarian competition
2. Aspects of the consideration of the Hungarian jury
3. Programs and participants of the 1-4 sessions in Hungary
4. Experience of organization
5. Conclusion



Selecting the Hungarian candidate: The rules of the Hungarian competition

- A national level competition to select the programme represent the country
 - Hungarian Landscape Award was established (2012)
 - Decree* of the Minister responsible for landscape protection regulates:
 - The general conditions for participation,
 - Who may be candidates for the award, who can be granted,
 - The content of the call,
 - Main rules and principles,
 - The prizes may be awarded and described (certificates, plaque of the Hungarian Landscape Award),
 - Periodicity and time of the call and
 - The date of the award ceremony.
- *The 9/2015. (X. 29.) regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture about the ministerial duties related to the prizes which may be awarded by the Ministry of Agriculture



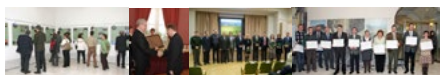
Selecting the Hungarian candidate: The rules of the Hungarian competition
Schedule of the Hungarian decision making for Landscape Award of 2017

Date	Task
February, 2016	Call for tender by the Ministry of Agriculture
30th June, 2016	Deadline of submission
July-August, 2016	Qualification and evaluation by the jury members
mid. September, 2016	Ranking the applications; proposals of the European Landscape Convention National Coordinating Working Group for the Minister
October, 2016	Decision of the Minister in light of the proposals of the jury
November, 2016	Letters to the candidates (reviews of the applications)
November - December, 2016	Preparing the Hungarian Application for the European competition (and preparing the events related to the national level competition)
30 January, 2017	Deadline of submission of the application for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe: Hungarian candidate is nominated for the award by the Ministry of Agriculture.
February, 2017	Announcement of results of the national level competition (with an exhibition of the programmes and a workshop on landscape topics)
April, 2017	Ceremony of the Hungarian Landscape Award 2017

Aspects of the consideration of the Hungarian jury
General conditions

- Award can be conferred onto Hungarian local governments, municipal associations or social organizations.
- There is possibility for a joint common submission.
- Only those projects can be nominated for the Hungarian Landscape Award which have got a part completed and are open to the public at least three years before the applications.
- The results should be documented and should be available to those who are concerned.
- The prize can be won only once for the same program.
- Continuation of the programme after the application is an advantage.

The call and the application form are available (in Hungarian language) here:
http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?page=sub_738



Aspects of consideration of the Hungarian jury
professional criteria

- 1st condition – Sustainable territorial development
- Harmony with the regional natural landscape conditions;
 - Harmony with the national, regional and local conservation programs, local plans. The program should have a clear purpose;
 - Demonstration of their environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic sustainability;
 - Termination of processes that are damaging, endangering the structure and character of the landscape, to conserve its uniqueness;
 - How did the program enrich the landscape? Did it contribute to the formation of new landscape values?



Aspects of consideration of the Hungarian jury
professional criteria

- 2nd condition – Exemplary value
- Is it a good example of good practice for others to follow?
- 3rd condition – Public participation
- Involving other organisations in the program;
 - Involving the affected population in the program.
- 4th condition – Awareness raising, education, training
- The program's contribution to raising public awareness of the landscape heritage.
- 5th condition – Complexity
- Does the programme take the complexity of the landscape into account?



Aspects of the consideration of the Hungarian jury
criteria of the documentation of application

Part of the documentation of application	optional/compulsory
Standard application form	Compulsory, fully completed. On paper and digital copy in PDF and .doc format on CD-ROM or DVD.
Video on the programme	Optional.
Photo documentation	5-20 photos (300 dpi) are compulsory as part of the standard application form with the title, scene and the author. Applicant should declare on the rights of consumption of the photos.
Map	Properly detailed map is a compulsory part of the standard application form.

Programs and participants of the 1-4 sessions in Hungary

Hungary organized national level competition for all four sessions.
Hungary nominated candidates for the European Landscape Award for all four sessions.

- **Implementation of the Complex Nature Conservation and Landscape Management Programme in the Zámoly Basin**
- **Maintaining landscape heritage of Bükkalja Region**
- **Complex landscape rehabilitation and development program in the Gerecse Mountains and the Altal Creek Valley**
- **Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hétes**



Programs and participants of the 1-4 sessions in Hungary

There were five Hungarian applications in Session 1 (2008-2009).

In the second session the number of **applications** increased to 12. The programmes were again very **different**, most of them very **strong and valuable**.

The Hungarian prize can be won only once for the same program. After 5 years, if the program was developed and the development in itself is worthy of recognition, it can win the prize again. **One organisation took place in the competition twice.**



Experience of organization in Hungary

Number of candidates:

Information days with the participation of former Hungarian winners: contra productive on the number of participation.

The winners of former sessions had shown so complex and effective programmes that „frightened away” small municipalities and small NGOs without support or financing backgrounds.

The Ministry of Agriculture has a **cooperation** with Herman Otto Institute. Herman Otto Institute **takes the exhibition to their events and to small municipalities** to encourage them for applying.

Usage of the content of application:

There are very **strict rules on usage of the content of application** (e.g. photos) which made the organisation of an exhibition of the programmes very difficult. **In 2015 Hungary reviewed the text of the call in order to clarify copyrights** meanwhile tried to make the tender more understandable.



Conclusion

Hungary would like to

- **make the application form easier and more understandable** for the next session.

- **reach more municipalities** in order to have enough programmes to introduce as good example at the website, in the travelling exhibition of "For preserving our landscape heritage" and to have programme which worth nominating to the European competition.



Conclusion

We hope that our national-level and the European level high quality programmes of the competitions **heighten civil society's awareness** of the value of landscapes and show the people the importance of cooperation also.

We hope that the programmes **provide good examples, gives enthusiasm and motivation for people to act for the landscape.**

We hope that more and more **local governments and social organisations** are going to **manage programs that help our social-cultural development** and strengthen our awareness, by **conserving or rehabilitating the natural and cultural heritage of the landscape.**



Thank you for your attention!
Merci pour votre attention!

Köszönöm megtisztelő figyelmüket!



Workshop 1 / Atelier 1

**Landscape to be protected:
actions to conserve and maintain
the significant or characteristic
features of a landscape**

**Des paysages protégés :
des actions de conservation
et de maintien
des aspects significatifs et
caractéristiques du paysage**

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Maria José Festas

*Chair of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe,
Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Portugal*

Mr Jean-François Seguin

*Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe,
Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, France*

The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Júlia Tóbková

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

Representatives of the Project

Mr Vít Hrdoušek

Project Manager, Representative of the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) – Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians, Czech Republic

Mr Vitak Jiří

Representative of the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota, Czech Republic

The project aimed to restore the cultural landscape of the Slovácko region, focusing on the cultivation, dissemination and promotion of traditional fruit trees, and in particular the service tree (*Sorbus domestica*), with the participation of local authorities and people of the region, often volunteers. It has revealed the importance of this species, which had almost fallen into oblivion, but which had economic importance in the past and was also an outstanding characteristic feature of the regional landscape. The project made it possible to co-ordinate the rescue of species of ancient fruit trees, particularly the service tree, by appealing to the participation of residents, local and regional authorities and other partners. Several achievements have been completed: a Service Tree Museum, educational trails and an arboretum were built; a gene pool was created from rare fruit trees and old fruit trees were treated.

Seedlings were obtained and grown, and then trees were planted within the network of the regional system of ecological stability (an essential part of a green infrastructure in the Czech Republic). More than 100 villages of the Slovácko Region – the traditional seat of the service tree – have subsequently followed this approach.

Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/168066b8e1>



**Service Tree
Tree of the Slovácko Region**



- Municipality of Tvarozná Lhota,
- INEX voluntary service Bílé Karpáty

• New Bearers of Service Tree Tradition
Tvarozná Lhota

Nomination of the Czech Republic on the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2018-2015



**Cultural Landscapes of Strážnicko Region
South Moravia**



Cultural Landscapes of Tvarozná Lhota



**Beautiful Service Tree
Tree of the Slovácko Region**



**Service Tree
Endangered**



**Service Tree
Cherished**



**Service Tree
Family Tree**

Lives up to 500
Years





Service Tree
Rewarding

Gives over 1 Ton of Fruit per Year



Service Tree
Cultivated



Service Tree
Fruit Variety



Service Tree
Fruit Products Variety



Service Tree
Educational Trail



Service Tree
Museum



Service Tree
Chalet, Natural Garden



Rare Fruit Varieties
In the Project





Rare fruit trees
Cultivated



Rare fruit trees
Renewed Orchards



Renovation of
Landscape Features

Biokoridors, Biocentres, Alleys, Orchards
(green marks on the map)



Service Tree
Markets, Tasting



Service Tree
Festivals, Seminars, Field Trips



Service Tree
New Bearers of Tradition



Service Tree
In Europe



**Service Tree
Tree of the Slovácko Region**

Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota
INEX voluntary service Blé Karpaty
Vit Hrdoušek; hrdousek.v@straznicko.cz
<http://www.tvarozna-lhota.cz>, www.treeforeurope.com

Looking forward to seeing you soon

Authors of photography:
Vit Hrdoušek, František Gajovský, Martin Vozka,
Lubomír Pihánský, Josef Durma, Martina Bílová,
Archive of the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota

*Romantics plant roses,
real human plant Service Trees*



Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique historical landscape types

Representatives of the Ministry

Mrs Lucia Vačoková

Senior Officer, Environment Agency, Slovak Republic

Mrs Eva Mihová

Senior Officer, Slovak Environment Agency, Slovak Republic

Representative of the Project

Mr Slavomir Kopac

Representative of the Liptovská Teplička Municipality, Slovak Republic

The project aims to preserve specific features of the village of Liptovská Teplička and its habitat and the character of the local landscape, which is a mountainous agricultural area, as part of a type of unique historical landscape in the Carpathian Mountains. In the first half of the 17th century, local people cleared the surrounding forest to build a system of narrow terraced fields, which today cover an area of 350 hectares around the village. There are also the unique historical parts of the settlement, with a set of preserved wooden farm buildings, barns, and a total of 419 potato cellars that still perform their original function. The municipality of the village has been developing a long-term effort to preserve the original character and functionality of the landscape. These activities bring benefits to the population in terms of the preservation of its cultural and historic values. The project promotes the maintenance of ecological balance, strengthens local identity and boosts the local economy through the promotion of sustainable tourism, respecting people and their surroundings.

Video: <http://bit.ly/2uVacij>

Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/16806658cf>



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE

REPUBLIKA SLOVENSKO
SLOVAK REPUBLIC ZA KRAJINOU



LANDSCAPE AWARD of the SLOVAK REPUBLIC



17th Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention,
9th June 2016, BUDAPEST




SLOVAKIA

NO PEOPLE NO LANDSCAPE




EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION in the SLOVAK REPUBLIC

<p>Timeline:</p> <p>Signature 30/05/2005 Ratification 09/08/2005 Entry into Force 01/12/2005</p>	<p>Key organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic ➢ Slovak Environment Agency
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activities for ELC implementation from the awareness raising point of view

- Brochures, leaflets
- Regional posters with ELC idea
- Conferences, Exhibitions
- Workshops, Study visits
- Landscape studies
- Landscape Award at the national level



LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

„Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic“ (next Award)

Medal of Honor for organization, which ideological, thematic and practical contribute to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at the national level

The aim of the Award is to honoured activities leading to high-quality and sustainable land management.

The award is a tool of motivation for continuous support of landscape management and its honour for exemplary efforts to achieve the of common goals in the implementation process of the European Landscape Convention.

Slovak Republic honoured the Award with aim to support of successful protection, management and planning activities in slovak landscape and with aim of nomination its laureate to „Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.“

www.cenazakralinu.sk

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic





LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

2010 - 1st LANDSCAPE AWARD of the SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Award Expert Guarantee

Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic

Award National Coordinator

Slovak Environment Agency

ROLES:

- to manage the call of Award
- to give consultations to potential candidates
- to evaluate the administrative criterias of applications
- to provide the possibility to complete the application if necessary
- to established an expert commission
- to organise and professionally covered the process of the Award
- to ensure and prepare the nomination to the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic



LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Eligibility of Award applicants

- local and regional municipalities
- associations of local and regional municipalities (micro-regional associations)
- cross-border associations of local and regional municipalities which together manage the landscape
- non-governmental organizations

Eligible projects

... are projects with the character of landscape policies and measures implementation, achieved the criteria of Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic ...

Way of proposal submission

Candidates to the Award:

- can submit the application of the projects directly, or
- can be submitted by another legal entity or individual body (written agreement have to be attached)

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic



LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The process of Award honour

Award CALL ➔ Press release – publish deadline for proposal submission
Consultation to the project applicants

PROPOSALS

Administrative control by ANC ➔ Administrative evaluation: eligibility of the submitted proposals
Complete the application if necessary



ANC publishes nominations to the Award

NOMINATIONS

Project presentation to the expert commission ➔ The expert commission consisting of experts in the landscape management, representatives of the government, local authorities and representatives of the non-profit sector
The expert commission may award a special mention to other nominees.

EVALUATION

The official Award Ceremony ➔ Official nomination of the Slovak Republic to the Award Council of Europe Country

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Award criteria

- Sustainable territorial development
- Exemplary value
- Public participation
- Awareness-raising
- Project sustainability
- Representativeness at European level

Expert commission (max. 9 members)

consists of:

- representatives of the ministry and ANC
- experts to the landscape management
- universities
- representative of last Award laureate




Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- effective traditional forms of land use and new progressive economical practices associated with positive changes in landscape structures
- implementation of eco-stabilizing, reclamation, revitalization measures
- restoration of monuments in the country (castles, monasteries, castles, technical monuments and historical landscape structures)
- protection of nature (maintenance, cleanliness)
- build up motion paths routes – nature trails, hiking trails, biking trails, paths for walking in the settlements, the thematic trails, parks, geoparks, archeoparks, museums in the nature
- build up of amenities routes, information systems, recreational and sightseeing places
- revitalisation (formation) of the landscape
- creation of zones for rest and relaxation, revitalisation and operationalization of municipalities, park creation, greening of the landscape, creating interesting public area
- maintaining and deepening the identity of man and landscape (genus loci)
- enhancement of the spiritual message
- valorisation of landscape phenomena in regional development

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

	Landscape Management	Landscape Transformation	Restoration	Motion paths	Spiritual link, human identity and landscape
Bratislava's regional protection association „Veľkoleňský ostrov – a return to traditional farming in the Danube wetlands“	○	○	○	○	○
EKOPOLIS Foundation „Project of continuous care of the land through EKOPOLIS Foundation grant program“	○	○	○	○	○
The village of Suchá nad Parnou „We are learning from each other“ and „Implementation of ecological network and integrated management of natural resources utilization“	○	○	○	○	○
Čiernohronska railway n. o. „Salvage, recovery and operation Čiernohronska Railway in the village of Čierny Balog“	○	○	○	○	○
Civilian incorporation TATRY „Landscape restoration program in the High Tatras region (2000 – 2012)“	○	○	○	○	○
Pezinok city „Vineyard nature trail“	○	○	○	○	○
The Village of Dravce „Rehabilitation and flood control measures“	○	○	○	○	○
The village of Horný Tisovník „Renovation of a historic memorial places“	○	○	○	○	○
The village of Liptovská Teplička „Protection of unique historical landscape structures.“	○	○	○	○	○
Civilian incorporation Priatelka brátenskej prírody „Revitalization of meander of Starý Hornádský river“	○	○	○	○	○
ProPolis s.o. „Conical Slaves – recreation and nature trail“	○	○	○	○	○
Civilian incorporation TRPŤYCH „Hidepark Nitra – revitalization of area for cultural activities“	○	○	○	○	○

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2010

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN 2010

Nominated projects (in alphabetical order)

Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable development
Veľkoleňský ostrov – return to traditional farming in the Danube wetlands

EKOPOLIS Foundation
The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live

Special mention for the 2nd Council of Europe Landscape Award 2011

The village of Suchá nad Parnou (nominated by ILE SAS Bratislava)
„Learning from each other“ and „Implementation of ecological network and integrated management of natural resources use“

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2012

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

PROJECTS NOMINATED FOR LANDSCAPE AWARD OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN 2012

The nominated projects in 2012 (in alphabetical order by nominees):

Čiernohronska railway n. o.
Salvage, Revival and Operation of the Forest Railway in the Landscape of Čierny Balog

NGO TATRY
Revitalisation landscape programme in the High Tatras region (2000 – 2012)

The village of Čierny Balog (nominated by Forests of the Slovak Republic, g. p.)
Forestry open-air museum candidate withdrew in September 2012

Pezinok city
Vineyard educational path

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2014

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic

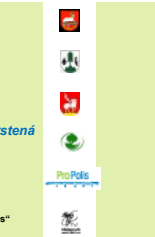
PROJECTS NOMINATED FOR LANDSCAPE AWARD OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN 2014

Nominated projects (in alphabetic order):

- The village of Dravce**
Revitalization and flood control measures
- The village of Horný Tisovnik**
Renovation of a historic memorial places
- The village of Liptovská Teplička***
The protection of the unique historical landscape
- Civilian incorporation Friends of nature of Trstená**
„Revitalization of the meander of Starý Hornád river“
- ProPolis n. o.**
„Circuit Sĺňava – recreational and educational trail“
- Civilian incorporation TRIPTYCH**
„Hidepark Nitra – revitalization of area for cultural activities“

* Special mention for the 4th Council of Europe Landscape Award 2015

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic



PROJECTS NOMINATED FOR LANDSCAPE AWARD OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN 2014

The village of Horný Tisovnik Renovation of a historic memorial places



- saving the typical unique Novohrad folk gravestones
- strengthening regional identity through the unique folk art
- making the area one hundred years of unused cemetery, information boards, 27 pieces of wooden replica grave plates, cleaned about 80 pieces of folk gravestone, central treatment area, a replica of the wooden gate of the village of Veľký Lom, print leaflets

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic



PROJECTS NOMINATED FOR LANDSCAPE AWARD OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN 2014

NGO Friends of trstenská nature Revitalization of meander of Starý Hornád river



- aiming to revitalize the meander of the Starý Hornád river, restoring the original character of the place where was cumulated biowaste and municipal waste
- revitalization 1000 meters shore of the dead river branch and 1 ha of water surface, clean space (30 area) from undesirable vegetation, planting 150 trees, sensitively fitted with small architecture – gazebos, benches, created the staging point, it created the staging point, it created the eko schoolroom in nature for primary school pupils
- involvement in the project: primary schools, regional association of villages Hornád, members of the Fisheries Association etc.

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic



LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Timeline of the Award 2016

Award Call publication	12 th April 2016
Completion acceptance of the proposal on the Award (Submission deadline)	30 th June 2016
Processing of proposals (applications) by Award National Coordinator	till 15 th July 2016
Publication of Award nominations	18 th – 31 st July 2016
Meeting of the expert commission	August 2016
The official Award ceremony	November 2016
Nomination to the Council of the Europe Landscape Award	January 2017

Landscape Award of the Slovak Republic



LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

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The Sénia Territory millennium olive tree landscape

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Carmen Caro

*Senior Officer, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention,
Institute of Historical Heritage, Spain*

Representatives of the Project

Mrs Maria Teresa Adell Pons

Responsible of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain

With the participation of:

Mr Rhamses Ripollés Puig

President of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain

Mr Jaume Antich Balada

Director of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain

The Sénia Territory has a population of 112 000 inhabitants and occupies 2 070 sq km. There are 27 villages (15 in Valencia, nine in Catalonia and three in Aragon) that share a common geography, history, language, culture and traditions. It is the region with the biggest concentration in the world of millenary olive trees.

During 2006 and 2007, the Mancomunidad Taula del Sénia (an association formed by city councils) and the Sénia Territory Association (50% social and economic sectors and 50% the city council association) were created and have since collaborated to promote the territory.

The inventory of millenary olive trees (trees with a girth exceeding 3.5 m measured at 1.3 m from the ground) was completed, including more than 4 800 units, spread out over 22 villages. Working together and, with the help of other administrations (European Union, Ministry, Autonomous Communities, etc.) and institutions (Santander Bank and Foundation), the villages are obtaining excellent results.

With the sponsorship of Santander Bank and the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, two olive trees were dated with the following results: tree number 1 878, called la Farga del Arión, in Ulldecona, was planted in year AD 314 (Emperor Constantin, AD 306-337), and tree number 117, called la Farga del Pou del Mas in La Jana was planted in year AD 833, during the times of Emir Abderramán II, AD 822-852).

The main objectives of the project were: to enhance the strategy for the olive trees and their olive production – the millenary oil, and also the other olive oils of traditional varieties establishing synergies with other sectors – for example, restaurants and tourism. The reality is that they have surpassed any previous expectation.

Some of the results are briefly described below:

Self-awareness of the owners, but also of the people of the territory

They are aware that a high quality olive oil commands a much better price and at the same time they enjoy a very particular heritage that they can pass on to their successors. Some olive trees that had been abandoned are now being farmed again.

Improvement of the production process: olives and oil

In general terms, more quantity than quality was hitherto produced. Now, with the advice of the best specialists during all the production process, harvesting and transportation of the olives, and also the preparation, storage and conservation of the oil, the quality of the oil has greatly improved.

Increase of certificated millenary oil production

In five years we have progressed from one to eight oil mills and from 750 to 12 500 0.5L bottles that are certificated by a renowned enterprise with official analysis and oil tasting. Four mills are Catalanian and four Valencian (six co-operatives and two private). An olive oil which is of golden green colour, with a fruity flavour and medium-high intensity, reminding us of recently-mown grass and tasting between hot and sweet, it has a soft bitterness and very low astringency.

Increase of the production of traditional varieties of oil

Apart from the Farga variety, which accounts for 96% of the millenary olive trees, there are varieties such as Morruda and Sevillenca (which are D.O. Bajo Ebro-Montsià). In the area of Aragon almost all the trees are of the Empeltre variety. Other local varieties are Cuquello and Marfil. Apart from virgin oil extra quality, they also produce oils of only one variety, which are greatly valued in the market. Working in premium controlled cutting (*Aceite Via Augusta*), these oils have become a symbol of the Sénia Territory.

Collaboration agreements with the best restaurants of the area

As an exchange for using olive oil of the millenary olive trees of the Sénia Territory and Via Augusta oil, each restaurant has created new recipes using these oils, including them in the menu and two published books: Gastronomic Guide Millennium Olive Oil of the Sénia Territory and Via Augusta Oil, at the heart of the Sénia territory. We also had promotion stands in La Boquería and the Santa Caterina markets in Barcelona and the AVE station in Valencia.

Tourism with oil: museums, places of interest and walks in the millenary olive trees

Thanks to agreements with the owners, the mills and city halls, two natural museums of millenary olive trees have been created: Arion in Ulldecona (Tarragona) and Pou del Mas in la Jana (Castellón), in places with the largest concentration of olive trees. Also six areas with millenary olive trees have been adapted, either in public estates (Alcanar, Canet lo Roig and Vinaròs), or, if they were private, thanks to agreements (in La Sénia, Godall and La Foia de Ulldecona). Signs are provided in three languages and access is easy and free, except for the Arion museum where there are guided tours by the Ulldecona municipality. In addition, in Cervera (Castellón) and Santa Bàrbara (Tarragona) there are museums in historic oil mills. Some pedestrian/cycle routes have also been started that link museums and

places of interest and go along the traditional olive groves and their natural surroundings (stone walls, fauna and flora...) which shape a landscape known as "the sea of olive trees".

Itinerary exhibition of Millenary Olive Trees of the Sénia Territory

30 panels (200 x 80 cm) display 100 spectacular photographs of the best olive trees. They have been exhibited across the region and toured Tarragona, Valencia and Madrid: many other places have already asked for the exhibition.

Scientific conferences and presentations on millenary olive trees and their olives

Since 2011, an annual congress has taken place, with acclaimed specialists at national and international level. The conferences have also served as platforms for presenting that year's new harvest of millenary olive tree oils, and single variety olive oils from the region.

Networks of millenary olive trees

Apart from the aforementioned collaborators (owners, oil mills, restaurants, commerce, tourism) there is total partnership with the tourism offices and other local technicians, as well as with study and research centres, both locally and from other universities: there is a permanent forum on monumental olive trees accessible on the internet.

Studies and scientific works

Studies include: the Inventory of the olive trees of the Sénia Territory, completed and updated; the studies of the Fundació Alicia (Gastronomy of millenary olive trees oil and Cooking with the olive oil of the traditional varieties); the IRTA (a research institution of the Generalitat of Catalonia) study on the genotype of the millenary olive trees; as well as research on the quality of the oils of millenary olive trees and the oils of the traditional varieties and nature paths among the olive groves.

Recovery of the monumental olive trees in Vallibona

This is a project started thanks to a collaboration with the Banco Santander Foundation and an employment

office of Servef to recover olive trees and their surroundings, having been abandoned for many years but now recognised to be of high ecological value.

Promotion/dissemination

Some books have been published: Millenium olive trees, living monuments; *Olea europaea* "Farga" with an introduction by Federico Mayor Zaragoza; *Cooking with Traditional Varieties of Olive Oils from the Sénia Region* with an introduction by Ferrán Adrià. In addition to this, press clippings (ABC, El Mundo, El Periódico, La Vanguardia, El País, Ara, Levante, Desarrollo Rural, Descubrir, Geo, Olivarama, Mercaderes...); TV appearances (Tele5, Antena 3, TV-1, TV-2, TV-3, Canal 9, Aragón TV, Xarxa and other TV channels of the region) and videos (Oil and millennium olive trees, The natural millennium olive tree museums and others for the European awards).

Awards and recognition

Several awards and recognitions were given to the Sénia Territorio Millenium Olive Tree Landscape: AEMO Olivo Farga Arión Award (2006); Llorenç Torrado to producers Award (2011); 2 AEMO Awards (2011); Olivo Mater and Olive Culture Promotion; Honorary Diploma of the Mediterranean Diet Foundation (2012); China Innovation SIAL prize for the Acomont millenary olive oil (2012); AEMO Award to the Promotion of the Olive tree culture (2013); Hispania Nostra – Banco Santander Foundation Award to the conservation of our heritage (2013); Europa Nostra Award to Historical Landscape of the millenary olive trees of the Sénia Territory (2014); AEMO Award to the olive tree of the couples (de las parejas) (2014); AEMO Award to the olive tree of the four legs (2016); and, finally, Special Mention of the 4th Session (2014-2015) of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

Godfather, Ambassadors and others: Oriol Romeu, Juan Echanove, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, María Galiana, Pepa Fernández and Vicente del Bosque; twinned to the film "El Olivo", Director Icíar Bollain.

Websites and social networks

www.aceiteolivosmilenarios.com;

www.tauladelsenia.org

<https://twitter.com/olivomilenario>

Video: <http://bit.ly/2w2ijKg>

Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/168066b914>



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Landscape Award of the Council of Europe in Spain

Cultural Landscape National Plan (2006)



General objective

Preservation and conservation of Cultural Landscape

Specific objectives

- Identification and classification
- Social awareness and political recognition
- International, national and regional cooperation

What is cultural landscape

Cultural landscape is the result of the interaction during time of the people in its territory, whose expression is a territory perceived and valued for its cultural qualities, and the result of a process that supports the identity of a community

Landscape Award of the Council of Europe in Spain

Procedure

Collaboration between the Ministries of Culture and Environment

Call for proposals at national level via:
Autonomous communities
Social networks
Webs of both Ministries

Jury:

- Representatives of both Ministries
- Experts

Resolution

Decision: Spanish candidate
Candidate sent to the Council of Europe



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2009

"CRISTINA ENEA" GARDEN (CITY OF SAN SEBASTIÁN)



Designed during the XIXth Century by Pierre Duccase

Donated by the Duke of Mandas to the city in 1918

"CRISTINA ENEA" GARDEN



"CRISTINA ENEA". Global project

Ametzagaina Park

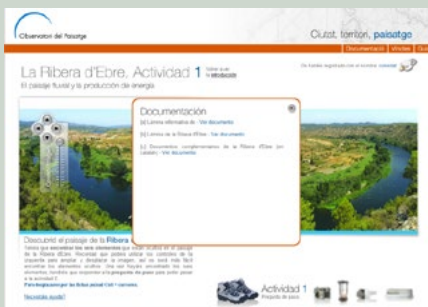


Larratxo Park



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, 2011

TOWN, TERRITORY AND LANDSCAPE. A LANDSCAPE AWARENESS PROJECT. CATALONIA



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, 2013

REVITALIZATION OF THE GERIA: A UNIQUE AND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE. LANZAROTE



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe CANDIDATES 2015

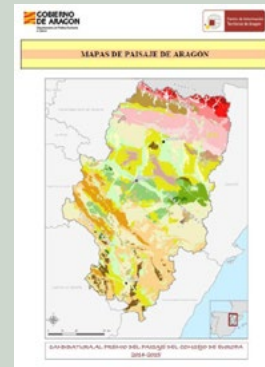
Green path among the olive trees of Jaén



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe CANDIDATES 2015

Landscape maps of Aragón

Objective: create a tool that permits to manage and tipify the different landscapes of Aragón. The project is divided into 16 chapters or technical documents accompanied by maps at 1:25.000, 1:50.000, y 1:100.000, scale and charts, with an annex of photographs with GIS identification.



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe CANDIDATES 2015

Landscape: living, understanding and transformation. Villena (Alicante)



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe CANDIDATES 2015

Actions for the conservation and increase of the chameleon population in the Málaga territory

Protected species with habitat in Málaga. Objective: to establishment the necessary synergies for the conservation of the species, the location of the habitats of interest and of the landscape.



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe CANDIDATES 2015

LANDSCAPE OF THE MILLENNARY OLIVE TREES OF THE SÉNIA TERRITORY
Spanish candidate



The ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Radoslav Bužančić

Head of the Conservation Department of Split, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Representative of the Project

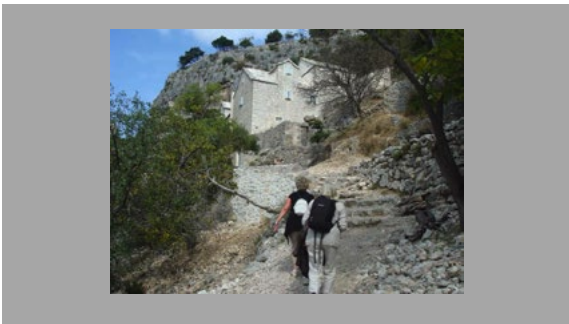
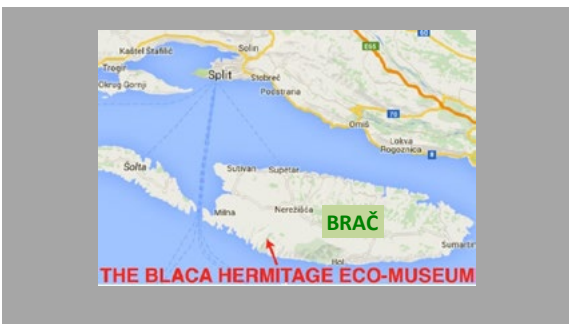
Mrs Jasna Damjanović

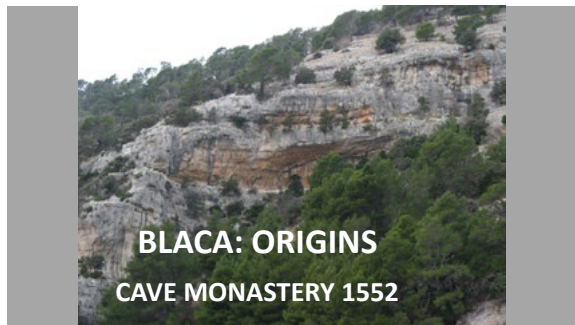
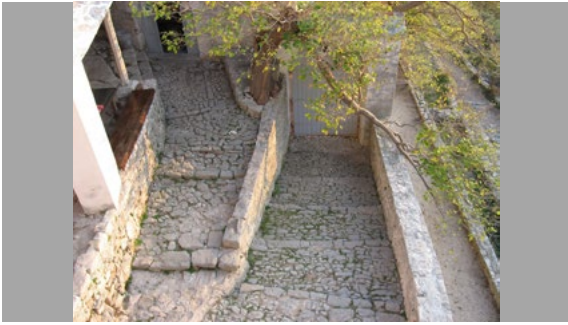
Responsible of the Cultural Center of Brač, Croatia

The project, which concerns the Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage and its surrounding landscape, aimed to enhance a former monastic complex. Now a contemporary museum, it captures the local identity and immerses visitors in the local history and culture, allowing them to enjoy a landscape of exceptional aesthetic value. The Hermitage was built in the 16th century next to the caves in the cliffs in the isolated canyon on the southern side of Brač Island. Its great natural, cultural and aesthetic values were recognised by the island's people, local authorities and national institutions, all of which contributed to its inclusion in the national Tentative List for subsequent inclusion on the UNESCO List of World Heritage.

The project serves as an outstanding example of sustainable heritage preservation in a region with the highest degree of landscape appreciation. Between 2007 and 2011 the complex was renovated and extensive interdisciplinary research has been carried out. The project is continuously improved upon with new curatorial programmes and restoration works.

Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/168066b915>





ST. JEROME
(c. 347 – 420 AD)

“Oppido mi carcer,
solitudo paradiso
est”

*“For me, a town is
prison, solitude is
heaven”*



BLACA:
FIRST BUILDINGS COMPLETED
1570



WATER SUPPLY

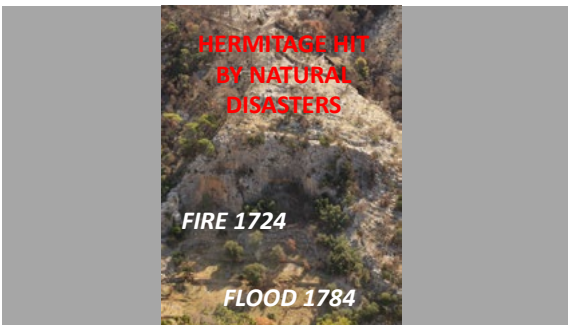


RENAISSANCE CHURCH,
LATE GOTHIC VAULT
1588 - 1614



LATE GOTHIC
BELFRY





**HERMITAGE HIT
BY NATURAL
DISASTERS**

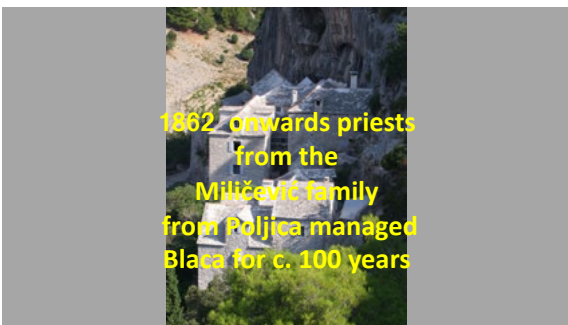
FIRE 1724

FLOOD 1784



19th CENTURY REVIVAL

A new business plan



**1862 onwards priests
from the
Miličević family
from Poljica managed
Blaca for c. 100 years**



**BLACA:
OUTLYING
SETTLEMENTS**



AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS,
INNOVATIONS

Winter garden

Pine resin for turpentine

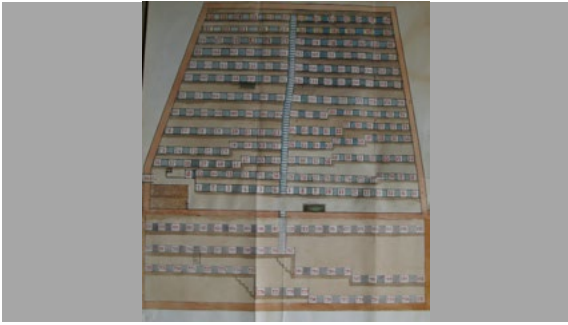
Pyrethrum as a natural insecticide

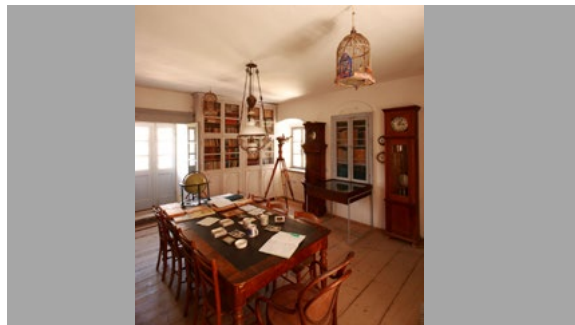


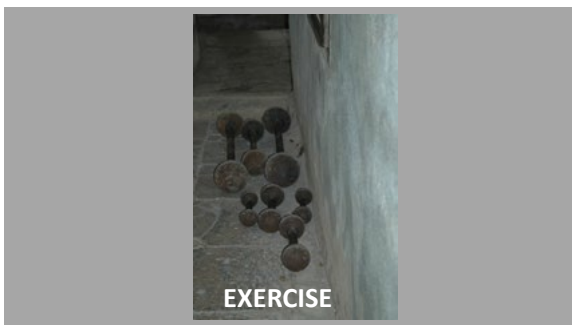
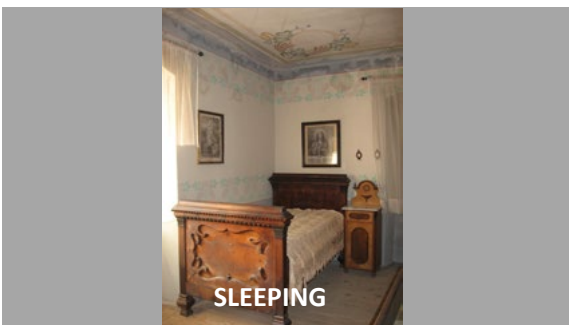
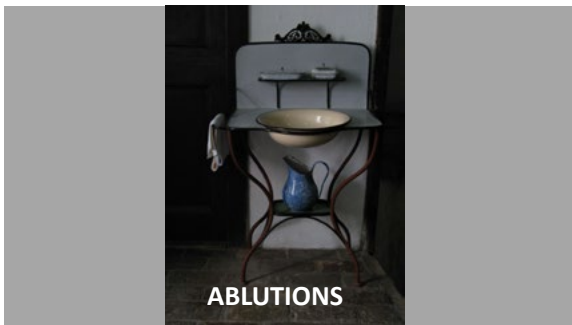
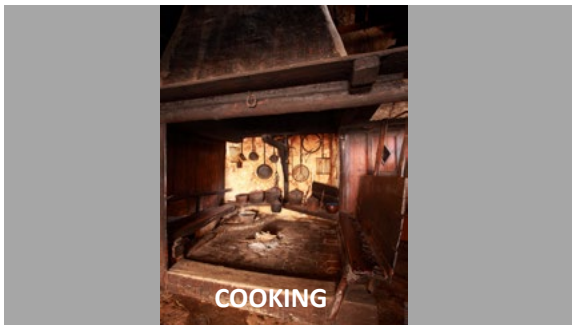
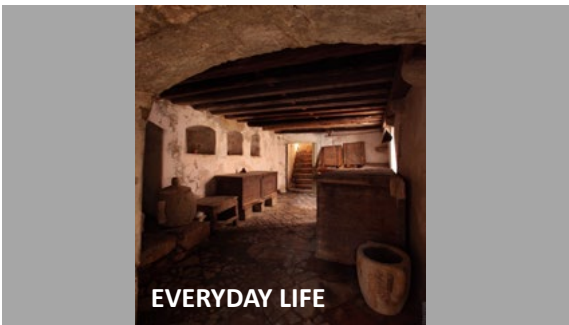


BEE-KEEPING

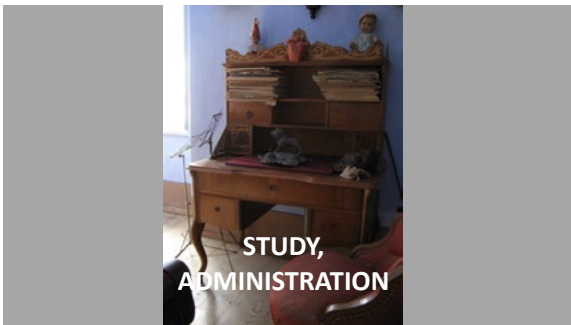














THANK YOU
for your kind attention

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*This lecture has been prepared
in collaboration with
Vivian Grisogono MA(Oxon)*

Workshop 2 / Atelier 2

**Landscape to be managed:
actions, from a perspective of
sustainable development, to
guide and harmonise changes**

**Des paysages gérés : des actions
visant, dans une perspective
de développement durable,
à entretenir le paysage afin
de guider et d'harmoniser
les transformations**

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon

*Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of
the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe,
Member of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

Mr Enrico Buergi

*Chair of the Jury of the 1st and 2nd Landscape Award of the Council of Europe,
Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Switzerland*

The “Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Tapio Heikkilä

*Senior Environmental Advisor, Department of the Natural Environment,
Ministry of the Environment, Finland*

Representative of the Project

Mrs Kaisa Raatikainen

Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland, Finland

The upkeep of a rural cultural landscape, and the biodiversity within it, often demands effort that is left quite invisible. The “Bull by the horns” was a project that supported landscape management actions and aimed to raise the profile of this work within the face of agricultural change. Its main aim was to promote the use of grazing animals in landscape and biodiversity management. This work was jointly organised and planned by regional authorities and advisory organisations, and local stakeholders (such as cattle farmers and landowners) who conducted the work collaboratively.

“Bull by the horns” started in June 2009 and lasted until September 2012. The project covered five administrative regions within Finland: Central Finland, Southern Savo, Pirkanmaa, Ostrobothnia and Central Ostrobothnia. Altogether the project area comprised nearly a fifth of the total area of Finland. Collaboration over the administrative borders offered several benefits: mutual co-operation, spreading of expertise, and also the unification of procedures became possible.

The need for this project was grounded in the prevailing ecological crisis facing agricultural areas. A significant amount of European biodiversity and cultural heritage is based on long-term, low-intensity agricultural practices. However, the modernisation of agriculture has resulted in large-scale changes in rural livelihoods and landscapes, and this has led to the wide-spread loss of semi-natural habitats and the endangerment of species. One example of this transformation is the abandonment of traditional rural biotopes, which are semi-natural meadows and pastures typical of high-nature-value farmlands. This change is troubling, as traditional rural biotopes are among the most biodiverse habitats of Europe. In Finland, over 99% of the total cover of traditional rural biotopes has disappeared during the last hundred years. As a result, traditional rural biotopes are the second most important habitat for threatened species in Finland.

Currently, the loss of agricultural biodiversity and overgrowth of open landscapes are two major challenges within rural areas. These issues are connected to each other, and grazing by cattle provides an answer to both problems. Low-intensity grazing is a good way to manage landscapes and biodiversity simultaneously, because grazing on semi-natural pasture promotes cultural heritage and species richness. It also diversifies the operational base of cattle farms. Grazing animals bring rural landscapes to life, thus providing important cultural ecosystem services for the general public, through aesthetics and recreation.

With the help of participating cattle farmers, the “Bull by the horns” project safeguarded and enhanced the diversity of rural landscapes. This was achieved through promoting cattle, sheep and horse grazing on a range of sites which benefited from such management actions. The basic idea was simple: to bring grazers back to abandoned pastures. In addition to grazing, other management activities were conducted in order to open up scenery that was overgrown due to management abandonment. This included clearance of bushes and selective tree logging. Management actions were funded through agri-environmental subsidies within the national rural development programme. The usage of these voluntary subsidies was made more efficient via the advisory services of the project. Furthermore, within available possibilities, additional funding from other sources was directed to cover management costs.

Promoting biodiversity, cultural heritage and aesthetic scenery within rural landscapes is laborious and expensive. For this reason, one of the project’s aims was to utilise existing agri-environmental subsidies efficiently, in order to compensate for management costs, and gain benefits for biodiversity. The subsidies are based on five-year site-specific contracts, and active farmers can apply for them. Although there are large cattle farms which have the grazers and are able to apply for the subsidy contracts, they often do not have the semi-natural pastures on which to graze. Traditional rural biotopes are, in turn, increasingly owned by people who have given up agriculture and therefore do not have the animals to graze the land and thus the sites become abandoned. Because these landowners are not farming anymore, they cannot apply for farming subsidies. During the “Bull by the horns” project, a major effort was made in order to connect these two groups of people: cattle farmers and landowners.

The initiative for including sites in the project usually came from locals in a bottom-up way. They shared with the project workers their knowledge of valuable abandoned pastures, which in turn started to generate management networks around the sites. A management network usually included the landowner or landowners of the site, and a cattle farmer who was

interested in renting the site for grazing and who could apply for the subsidies that were needed to fund the management actions. After this network of management stakeholders was formed, the project workers compiled a detailed management plan for the site. The plan was tailored to incorporate different stakeholder interests with ecological aspects, and it included a budget and financial plan. In this way, a shared target for site management was formed within a collaborative planning process. These site-specific plans were made by officials of the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre)¹¹ and ProAgria advisors together, which made it easier to integrate different points of view into the planning and the guidance given for practical management. Carefully compiled management plans and advice on funding opportunities gave the managers confidence to apply for fixed-term subsidy contracts. This brought continuity to site management, as the subsidy contracts continued even after the project itself had ended. It was also easier for managers to renew their contracts, thanks to the groundwork done by the project workers. A total of 131 subsidy applications were prepared within the project, some of which covered several pasture sites.

The sites included in the management planning were various. “Bull by the horns” was targeted at farms, traditional rural biotopes, conservation areas, Natura 2000-sites, village surroundings and landscapes which were all classified as valuable. Special attention was given to sites that were considered difficult in terms of management planning. These included abandoned pastures that held specific biodiversity value, such as threatened species, and sites where management reintroduction required a shared effort from multiple stakeholders. Sometimes planning and management were complicated because of land-use restrictions posed by conservation legislation or land-use zoning. In these cases, the involvement of ELY Centre officials proved invaluable, as they were familiar with the laws and statutes, and provided insight for the management planning process from a governance perspective. Furthermore, ProAgria advisors were able to incorporate a more entrepreneurial attitude into the management planning. For example, many cattle farmers were motivated to manage several pastures, and this was made possible by planning the management actions according to other farm-specific practices. Sometimes pasture sites were located quite far from the manager’s farm. Therefore management planning often took animal transportation and monitoring arrangements carefully into account.

During the project, local farmers and other society members were encouraged to participate and to take the responsibility for landscape management

11. www.ely-keskus.fi

actions relating to their own surroundings. Together, they developed skills of landscape stewardship. However, landscape management often needs to reach beyond the local scale. Grazing animals are not evenly distributed and are certainly not located near to potential pastures. In order to bring the pastures and grazers together, we utilised an internet-based service, "Pasture Bank", which was completely redesigned during the project, and remains functional today. In "Pasture Bank", cattle owners can announce their need for pastures, and landowners can announce their need for animals to graze their land.

I am very happy to state that "Bull by the horns" proved its need. The positive feedback from the project participants underlined that people living in rural areas do need guidance and practical help in the management of their landscapes and environment. Three topics emerged as especially useful and I will outline these briefly.

Firstly, project workers were able to provide advice on landscape management by phone and internet, without any fees, and this service was open to everyone. Over five hundred people received personal guidance in landscape management matters during the project's operational period. Many farmers who applied for the subsidies independently utilised this facility in order to clarify specific issues that troubled them.

Secondly, many farmers warmly welcomed all advice given, specifically on the non-productive investment subsidy for initial clearing and enclosing of valuable traditional rural biotopes. This new investment contract was intended to cover restoration costs, which tend to be especially high, but the measure was found to be overly bureaucratic. However, with the help of project advisors and planners, 32 abandoned traditional rural biotopes were restored and grazing was restarted through this measure. The project prompted nearly 40 % of all traditional rural biotope investment contracts at a national level during that period.

Thirdly, the advisory services that were provided for civic associations became greatly needed. In Finland, civic associations can apply for landscape management subsidies, but their members are rarely familiar with the bureaucracy involved in applying and receiving funding through agri-environmental schemes. Therefore the help that "Bull by the horns" project

workers were able to give to civic association representatives was deemed invaluable.

Indeed, "Bull by the horns" offered a possibility to raise the level of quality of advisory work, whether it considered landscape management actions or available funding sources, or both. In many cases, the communication between the project workers and participants did not end at the point when the management plan was finalised. On the contrary, help was given throughout the subsidy application process and also when the management actions started on the site.

In addition to single sites, management planning was also implemented at landscape level. This large-scale plan covered several sites within a planning region, and the people living in and travelling through the region profited from the results of co-ordinated management actions. Large-scale management plans were targeted to nine regions that still had beautiful scenery and active farming, but were threatened by landscape overgrowth, caused by agricultural land abandonment.

Finally, I wish to underline that the social context of landscape management is of crucial importance. Usually those landscape changes that are experienced as negative result from the detachment of people from their environment. If this broken link is not fixed, landscape management initiatives will not be successful. However, there are good opportunities for mutual understanding and co-operation. Because the landscape is shared, it is easy to start building networks of locals around its management, and this process enables collaboration and social learning which generates new knowledge.

The "Bull by the horns" encouraged this networking, but the project also provided the opportunity for managers and professionals to connect with each other. For example, project workers and volunteer farmers participated in a study trip to Sweden in summer 2011. During the visit, participants learned from the Swedish model of co-ordinating landscape management and they compared each other's agri-environment schemes. These and other experiences gained from the project were later utilised in the preparation of the Rural Development Programme for mainland Finland 2014-2020. In this way, the legacy of "Bull by the horns" lives both in the practices of landscape managers and the landscapes they manage today.

Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/168065c302>



European Landscape Award in Finland

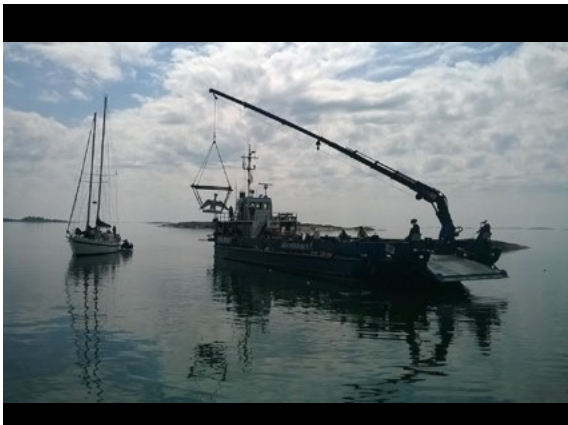
Budapest June 2016
Tapio Heikkilä

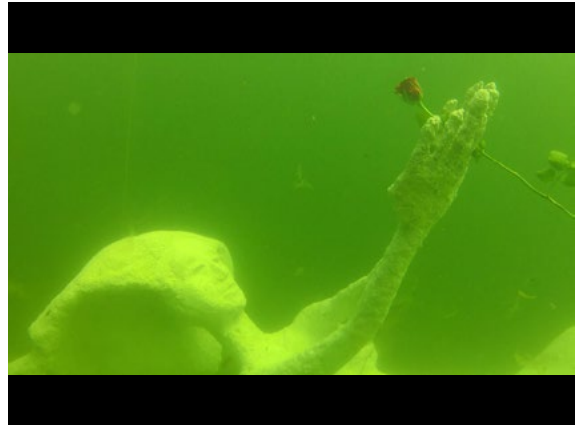
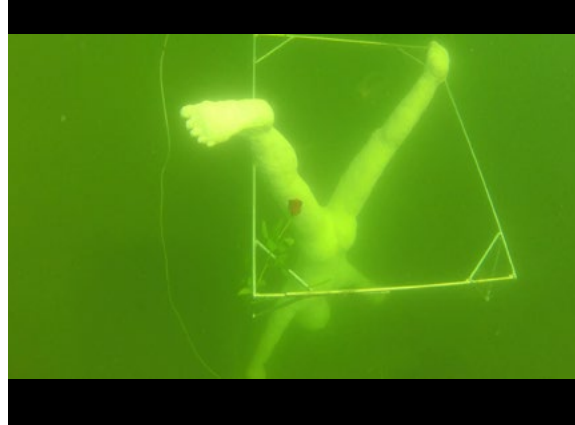
Article 10 – Landscape award of the CoE



Article 10 – Landscape award of the CoE

- In Finland: open competition *The Best Landscape Project of Finland* 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.
- Minister of the Environment declares the winner and awards honorary prizes at an open landscape symposium.
- 2014 winner was the *Bull by the Horns (Härkää sarvista): Grazing in nature and landscape management*. It was also the Finnish candidate for the European landscape award.







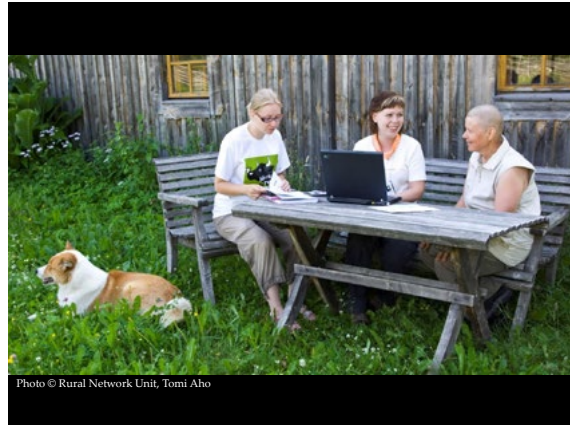
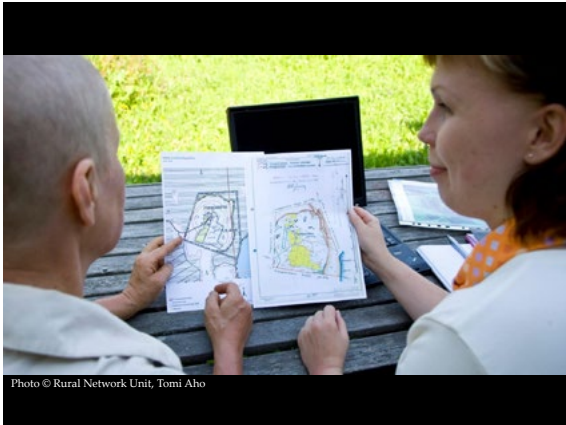
UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

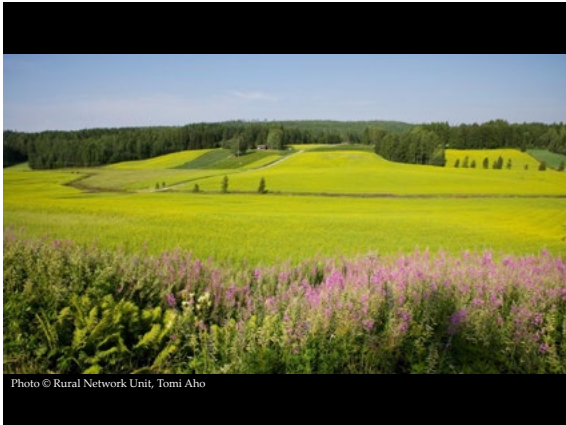
Bull by the Horns

Grazing in Nature and Landscape Management



Representative of the Project: Ms Kaisa J. Raatikainen
University of Jyväskylä, Finland
(formerly: Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland)



The agricultural park of Paduli

Representatives of the Ministry

Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia

*Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department,
Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy*

Mrs Marina Gentili

*Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department,
Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy*

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Representatives of the Project

Mr Giorgio Andrea Ruggeri

Open Urban Laboratory (LUA), Italy

Mr Mauro Lazzari

Open Urban Laboratory (LUA), Italy

In order to identify the Italian nomination for the award, the Italian Ministry of Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism launched a competition procedure. The documentation submitted by the candidates constitutes a valuable survey of the projects realised in our State. All of the projects show how strongly the communities feel the necessity to express local identities. Paduli Park, which has been chosen as the Italian nomination to the Council of Europe Landscape Award, was selected and unanimously considered the most deserving, thanks to the originality of the method, the completeness and the effectiveness of the actions taken during its realisation, and thanks to its full correspondence with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

For a sustainable development

The project focuses on sustainability as the founding principle of the activities started in 2003 by a group of citizens from San Cassiano. It consists of the restoration and protection of an abandoned area in a state of decay with ancient olive groves, located within the municipality of Bosco Belvedere. Strengthening identity and the sense of belonging have become the central focus and the shared keywords of all the activities realised with the aim of restoring the cultural heritage, by linking the culture of the places with the historically recognised natural features, as well as integrating rural components within urban areas.

To the main objective of the restoration of the olive groves, the project added further and well-defined sustainable goals:

- ▶ the recovery of the *caseddrha*, the typical small local farm: the intervention was an opportunity to experience a model of sustainable protection and the development of micro-agricultural architecture;
- ▶ the test of special fully sustainable accommodation points, resulting from a call for design and an international workshop on sustainable housing (“Nesting the Paduli area”);
- ▶ the search for a touristic attraction through varied cultural and artistic activities, both tangible and intangible (music, theatre, dance), to promote local knowledge and production methods: this was achieved via invitations to international competitions and by promoting all forms of local cultural expression, intended as knowledge heritage, to attract even the younger generations.

For exemplariness

More than the project itself, its implementation procedures and gradual enrichment make it a model to be emulated in other territories. During all phases, the communication strategy implemented was of utmost importance. The operational method of thematic

workshops contributed significantly to the exemplary nature of this project. The workshops involved qualified professionals, familiar with landscape issues, who were asked to participate actively in valuable interventions for the development of the whole project. Moreover, the laboratory model is of great interest, thanks to its ability to engage the community and the government simultaneously, with the creation of a network of relationships, both local and regional, for participation planning and agreement on the implemented choices.

In brief, the project value consists of invested energy and creative ideas to combine economic aspects with land management issues, and with the protection and enhancement of landscape values through a systematic participation process. Indeed a social action model which was assessed by the Region, has been realised, providing recognised good practice for the development of common and democratic processes which are essential for fostering a sustainable social and cultural landscape. The collective memory and the local identity are at the heart of all actions, as described in the European Landscape Convention, in order to guarantee the success of civil relationships within territory, landscape and democracy.

For public participation

Thanks to the activities carried out by the winning group, the Open Urban Laboratory (LUA), and the numerous co-ordinated initiatives intended to raise awareness of cultural and landscape values embedded in the context, a supportive relationship grew within the local population which could not be ignored by the authorities, for it succeeded in combining protection and socio-economic improvement in a neglected and abandoned territory.

Acceptance of this initiative has gradually intensified over the years and the population was fully involved in a series of activities to raise awareness of the historical-cultural values of the landscape. There grew a strong identification with the need for the olive trees to be protected. These trees are considered evidence of the socio-economic history of this area. The process of involvement and awareness has influenced the development strategies in the municipalities involved in the project. But the effects of public participation are not limited to this: in accordance with the Regional Law (no. 21/2008), an integrated programme of territorial regeneration has been prepared, a tool that effectively established a pact between the local community and the regional administration. Thanks to this pact, a technical committee was set up in each of the 10 local government technical departments that are co-ordinated by LUA. The Park was identified as the territorial area best suited for the implementation of regeneration interventions, on both the urban and territorial scale.

Ten renovation projects of city centres were prepared with a design for their infrastructural connections, and involving the Park area. The programme was then adopted as a priority policy by the participating municipalities and, as the Integrated Programme of Territorial Regeneration, "Terre Paduli" was first on the list of projects approved for funding in 2011.

To raise awareness

To raise the awareness of all local residents and encourage their direct involvement in the processes

of development and protection of the common good, the landscape was the main engine for the interventions, especially in the first phase of the project.

The adopted communication strategies have aroused passion and enthusiasm in the people involved, making them appreciate the local features which characterise their territory, and in particular Paduli Park.

Attention has been catalysed by adapting the language, the themes and the forms of communication to a specific target of people, always giving a specific character to each thematic workshop or event.

Video 1: <http://bit.ly/2uULgYb>

Video 2: <http://bit.ly/2uUHsGI>

Powerpoint presentation:

<https://rm.coe.int/16808f0006>

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT "PADULI PARK"

17th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections 4th Session 2014-2015


Budapest, Hungary
9-10 June 2016



Ministero delle attività culturali e del turismo
Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism
General Direction Archaeology Arts e Landscape

arch. Marina Gentili
Arch. Rocco Tramutola
arch. Giovanni Manieri Elia

RECOVERY OF THE TYPICAL SMALL LOCAL FARM



2

RECOVERY OF THE TYPICAL SMALL LOCAL FARM




3

"NESTING PADULI AREA"




4

"NESTING PADULI AREA"



5

"NESTING PADULI AREA"



6

THEMATIC WORKSHOPS



7

THEMATIC WORKSHOPS



8

THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

9

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION: LAMPS AND FOOD

10

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION: LAMPS AND FOOD

11

SLOW MOBILITY

12

PANELS AND SIGNALS OF THE PARK

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PARTECIPATORY PROCESS

14

PARTECIPATORY PROCESS

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STRETEGIC GUIDELINES OF REGIONAL LANDSKAPE PLANNING

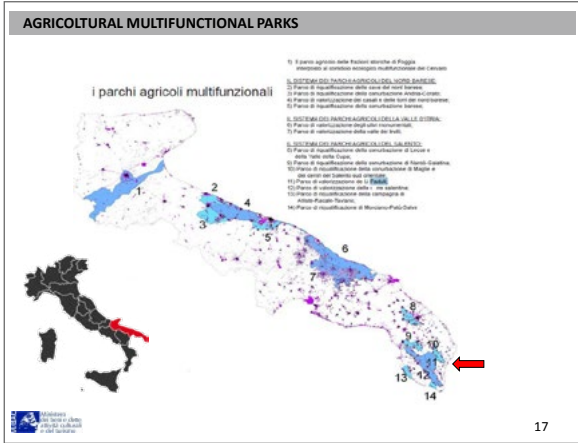
pptr
piano paesaggistico territoriale regionale

Lo scenario strategico 4

Linee guida 4.4
4.4.3
Linee guida per il patto città campagna:
riqualificazione delle periferie
e delle aree agricole periurbane

piano paesaggistico territoriale regionale
RISORSE PUGLIA - Assessorato all'Assetto del Territorio

16



The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Dace Granta

Senior Officer, Representative of Latvia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Regional Planning Division, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia

Representative of the Project

Mr Kaspars Rasa

Director of Kuldīga Development Agency, Kuldīga Municipality, Latvia

Landscape management, planning and development issues are being increasingly emphasised since the European Landscape Convention came into force in Latvia in 2007. Many municipalities recognise the value of their landscape and pay particular attention to its integration in the public space. However, due to lack of funds during the economic crisis that began in 2008, project development became limited.

Therefore the history of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe in Latvia is short and a special National Landscape Award has not yet been established. In spite of this, the selection of applicants for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is organised every two years, on a national scale.

In 2008 and 2010, no Latvian authorities or groups considered their activities suitable for this award; in 2012, two local municipalities participated in the national selection for the Landscape Award and, in 2014, four local municipalities took part in the national selection.

An Evaluation Commission to consider the project proposals was set up by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development. This Commission included representatives from the Nature Protection Department, Spatial Planning and the Environmental Protection Department, the Ministry of Culture, the State Inspection for Heritage Protection and NGOs (Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments and the Latvian Association of Landscape Architecture). All applications were evaluated on the basis of the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. Each criterion was evaluated from one to three points. In addition, each member of the Commission could allocate an extra point in recognition of the particular importance of a project.

The highest cumulative score was for the project by Kuldīga novads, "Kuldīga Town in Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations!" which won the honour to represent Latvia at European level in 2014.

Why did this project win? The answer is simple, because this project followed all the rules and met the criteria set by the Council of Europe: this is a unique project within natural and cultural values that have been systematically developed over many years, involving a wide range of target groups.

Kuldīga town

Kuldīga is a historical town in the western part of Latvia, the historical territory of Courland, with a population of 11 200, according to Central Statistical Bureau (total population of Kuldīga Municipality, including rural territories, is 23 900). Historically, the central part of Kuldīga began to develop in the 13th century and the planning elements from the 13th-19th centuries have been preserved. In the middle of the 13th century, Kuldīga became an important administrative, military and, later, trade centre of Courland. The growth of Kuldīga was facilitated by the important waterways of the river Venta, and old transit roads.

One of the most powerful expressions of charm of the old town of Kuldīga is the medieval centre near the river Alekšupīte which runs through the old town from the south, flowing between buildings, and reaching the river Venta, passing a mill pond (an example of technological development in the 19-20th century) and a waterfall. It is the only such urban planning ensemble from the 17-18th century that is preserved in the Baltic States.

The silhouette, panorama and urban landscape of the old town of Kuldīga cannot be perceived separately from the context of the natural surroundings of the site – the primeval valley of the river Venta (width 58 m), the rapid flow of the river and the widest waterfall (249 m) in Europe, developed in a dolomite riverbed of the river Venta. The impressive landscape of natural objects is harmoniously improved with the massive brick bridge, built in 1874.

The unique value of the landscape in Kuldīga is symbolised by the intersection of important natural and cultural highlights: the centre of Kuldīga town next to the river Venta is both a Natura 2000 and a UNESCO Tentative list site.

The project

The project shows how Kuldīga town has promoted and maintains the synthesis of Cultural Heritage and Natural Values for the future, by a series of complementary activities that were inaugurated in 2004.

Primary aim: to promote planning, protection and good management of Kuldīga town landscapes within the river Venta valley, to promote the safeguarding of Cultural Heritage and Nature Values for the future.

Secondary aims: to improve the river's ecological condition and natural landscape:

- ▶ to restore and highlight Kuldīga town's culture and natural landscape on the banks of the river Venta;
- ▶ to raise public awareness and promote the image of Kuldīga town within the Venta valley as an important heritage site.

Outcomes

Ecological effects: outcomes of the project are fully in line with sustainable development perspectives:

- ▶ improved water quality through the implementation of projects for a new sewage collection system and by limiting the overgrowth of water plants;
- ▶ cleaned spawning sites promoted the growth of the fish population and has thus improved the spawning success of lamprey and salmonid in upper stretches of the river.

Visual and culturally historical effects:

- ▶ improved visibility of the river valley and landscape of the widest waterfall in Europe (249 m) by limitation of overgrowth of water plants and a clean, developed infrastructure along the river banks;
- ▶ renewed and highlighted culturally historical landmarks – the old brick bridge, the town garden, the museum building and renovated streets in the old town of Kuldīga.

Social and educational effects:

- ▶ well-developed infrastructure for recreation and nature education activities, including a Blue Flag Beach on the river Venta, and a reconstructed town garden with an open-air cinema;
- ▶ the improvement of living conditions, achieved by connecting both sides of the river to a centralised sewage collection system and the reconstruction of the old brick bridge and adjacent streets;
- ▶ the inhabitants became activated and educated; awareness was generally raised. Citizens were involved in river clean-up activities; teachers were trained on how to use the river as a resource for outdoor environmental education; the river and its landscape were used in artistic activities; UNESCO city games and conferences were organised;

- ▶ new entertainment events for the citizens were developed – an open-air cinema and tourism season with an opening event called “Flying Fish in Kuldīga”.

Economic effect:

- ▶ improved economic value of the landscape – due to well-maintained environmental and cultural values, Kuldīga has become one of the “Top 10” tourist destinations in Latvia;
- ▶ additional economic gain is also assured by enlarged fish spawning;
- ▶ a well arranged transport infrastructure assists the development of entrepreneurship;
- ▶ the municipality supports various artistic initiatives and historical culture projects e.g., an international summer school of photography, artist residencies, exhibitions, financial contribution to restoration and the renovation of historical buildings in the town centre.

The project has increased public awareness and the importance of landscape is recognised not only as a part of daily life but also as a part of cultural heritage

which has been received from previous generations of different nations which have lived in and developed Kuldīga town. The project also had a significant impact on local citizens who were actively engaged from an early stage. They were involved with development of planning documents on different levels, practical involvement in the river clean-up activities, educational and other activities to maintain the landscape (including an initiative to install a video system to deter illegal fishing and safeguard migratory fish resources) and awareness-raising activities where citizens restored and renovated their historical buildings.

The future challenges include: management of the arranged riverside infrastructure; new projects for the development of recreational facilities; the on-going river Venta riverbed weed clearance; and maintenance of landscape values and riverside infrastructure, to ensure sustainable development of both the natural and urban environment.

Video: <http://bit.ly/2f524lh>

Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/168065f8dc>

Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

KULDĪGA TOWN IN VENTA VALLEY

PRESERVING HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE FOR THE NEXT GENERATIONS

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

Kuldīga is a historical town in the western part of Latvia, historical territory of Courland, with population of 11 200 (total population of Kuldīga Municipality including rural territories- 23 900)

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

OLD TOWN

The historical centre of Kuldīga had started developing already in the 13th century and it has preserved the planning elements from the 13th –19th century

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VENTA VALLEY

The river Venta forms up to 58 m deep valley in the vicinity of Kuldīga

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WATERFALL “VENTAS RUMBA”

Waterfall is a significant geologic-geomorphologic object in the valley of the river Venta. The height of it varies from 1,8 m to 2, 2 m. The width of the fall reaches 249 m.

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ANCIENT BRIDGE

Built in 1874 it is one of the longest brick bridges in Europe, constructed according to the standards of the 19th century

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ROOF LANDSCAPE

The buildings have tile roofs sometimes with downcast endings

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THE PROJECT

The presented project is the case how Kuldīga Town promotes and maintains synthesis of Cultural Heritage and Nature Values for future by a set of several complimentary activities implemented starting from 2004.

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

AIMS

Foster planning, protection and good management of Kuldīga town landscapes to promote safeguarding of cultural heritage and nature values for the next generations

- to improve ecological conditions and natural landscape of the river
- to restore and highlight Kuldīga town's culture and nature landscape on the banks of the river Venta
- to raise public awareness and promote the image of Kuldīga town within the Venta valley as an important heritage site

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Improved water quality

- the precondition to reduce pollution loads to the river is developed by implementing project for the new sewerage collection system
- Project Live Venta—the overgrowth with water plants is limited and ecological conditions of the river are significantly improved


Cleaned spawning sites thus promoting growth of fish population

- the lamprey and salmon spawning sites as well as general fish resting sites before crossing the waterfall are maintained thus improving also spawning success in upper stretches of the river

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS



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VISUAL AND CULTURE HISTORICAL EFFECTS

Improved visibility of the river valley and waterfall landscape

- the landscape value of the widest waterfall (249m) in Europe is enlarged by limitation of overgrowth with water plants in the river Venta
- cleaned river banks, developed trails and arranged view perspectives


Renewed and highlighted culture historical landmarks

- renovated trademark of the town – the old brick bridge over the river Venta
- renovated town garden – historical venue of public activities
- restoration of the pearl of wooden architecture – Kuldīga district museum
- a concept for renovation of the streets in the old town of Kuldīga has been elaborated and subsequent implementation of several street reconstruction projects has been finished

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VISUAL AND CULTURE HISTORICAL EFFECTS



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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS

Well developed infrastructure for recreation and nature education activities

- the river Venta territory development (Mārtiņšala);
- the Blue Flag Beach on the river Venta;
- reconstructed town garden with an open-air cinema has become an important recreation territory for the inhabitants


Improved living conditions

- both sides of the town separated by the river are connected to the centralized sewerage system
- reconstruction of the old brick vault bridge and connected streets and squares

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS



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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Activated and educated inhabitants

- River cleanup activities
- Training of teachers– river as a resource for environmental education
- Artistic events
- UNESCO city game, conferences etc.

Developed new entertainment events for the citizens

- Open-air cinema
- "Flying Fish in Kuldīga"

Economic value

- Increased number of tourists
- Well arranged infrastructure for development of entrepreneurship

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qll0OLw21HI>

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Kuldīga novads pašvaldība

Thank you for your attention!

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Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Erdogan Ertürk

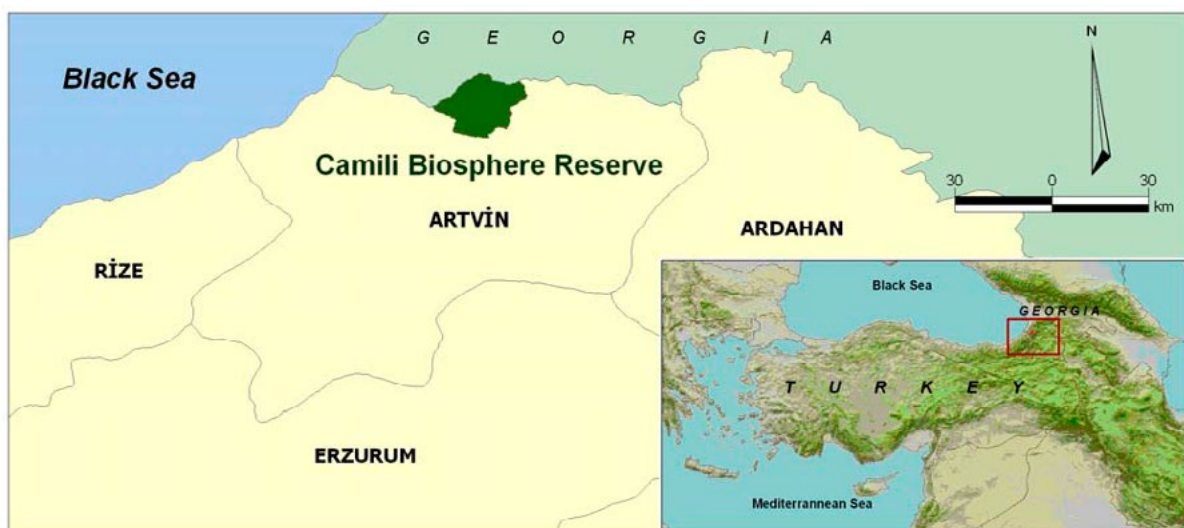
*Forest Engineer, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs,
General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Turkey*

Representative of the Project

Mr Orhan Yavuz

Camili Village, Borçka, Artvin Province, Turkey

Located within the municipal borders of Borçka District in the Province of Artvin, and declared the first biosphere reserve of Turkey, the Camili Basin is an ecological and cultural treasure which has been hidden in the Karçal Mountains for centuries. The basin, which stretches from green valleys to high alpine meadows, has not been greatly impacted by human activity. With large natural ecosystems, ancient forests and a humid climate, the Camili Basin has the characteristics of a temperate rain forest.



Natural and Cultural Values

The Camili Basin contains a wide variety of species and natural ecosystems linked across a considerable range of altitudes (350 m - 3500 m). The particular values for conservation objectives are the ancient forests and temperate rain mixed forests of Caucasian spruce (*Picea orientalis*), Oriental beech (*Fagus orientalis*), Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), Caucasian lime (*Tilia rubra ssp. caucasica*), alpine and subalpine ecosystems and aquatic communities. There are 990 floral species of which 23 are endemic.



Photo: S. Erayun



The Camili Basin hosts a near-intact diversity of fauna typical of the area. The particular conservation priorities are the genetically-pure Caucasian Honey Bee race, Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), Caucasian Black Grouse (*Tetrao mlokosiewiczzi*), Caucasian Viper (*Vipera kaznakovi*), Caucasian Salamander (*Mertensiella caucasica*), Big Spotted Trout (*Salmo trutta macrostigma*) and migratory raptors.

The Camili area has been governed at various times by the Byzantine Empire, the Seljuk Empire, Mongols, the Ottoman Empire, Russians and Georgians. Notable archaeological and historical features in the Camili Basin include the Kemer bridge at the entrance of Efeler village, the Iremite mosque in Maral village, the church in Uğur village, Tamara's bridge and two old prisons. Due to their isolation, the villagers have retained many local traditions, reflected in their

livelihoods, in the design of houses and farmsteads, and in the tools and materials they make and use.



Photo: H. Baykal

Traditional dances and folk music still survive in the area; the villagers have recently formed a Polyphonic Elders' Chorus, in order to preserve traditional songs for future generations.

The Camili Basin and the Project

The Camili Basin was one of the pilot regions of the Biological Diversity and Natural Resource Management Project, executed by the former Ministry of Environment and Forestry (later renamed the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs) between 2000-2008, in collaboration with the World Bank and with the support of the United Nations Global Environment Facility (GEF). Also known as the "GEF Project", the "Biological Diversity and Natural Resource Management Project" included many components from policy development to planning, and from implementation to monitoring at local and national levels. At national level, the project aimed to review and rationalise legislation on the preservation of biological diversity and the sustainable management of natural resources; to reform the current management planning process for conservation areas by adopting globally-accepted participative management planning processes; to improve organisational capacity; and to raise public awareness about biological diversity, and the use of natural resources.

The project aimed to create models that would implement effective and participative management of conservation areas and sustainable use of natural resources at area level, models that could also be adopted by other conservation areas. As part of this project, a participatory management plan was initiated in the region in 2003. This management plan was shared with interest groups and the residents of the villages in the basin at each step. Separate meetings were held with women in the region to ensure their participation. In each village, and in different neighbourhoods of the larger villages, information events were held about the conservation goals, vision and regional mapping of the management plan. These events were also used to collect the

views, recommendations and reactions of the local communities. Implementing the principles of governance, beekeeping, ecotourism, agriculture and livestock, committees were formed in compliance with the conservation goals of the plan. These committees included elected representatives from each village, in order to ensure the participatory implementation of the management plan. The management plan prepared in 2007 had a detailed programme and a vision that sought to strike a balance between the old and new, between global diversity and local development, and between respected traditions and inevitable change.



Photo: S. Eraydin

To achieve participatory management of biological diversity in the region and sustainable use of its natural resources, scientific studies were conducted and a series of events involving the local communities was held as part of the project. Beekeeping, honey production and ecotourism projects (hostels, guiding services) prepared by the people and civil society organisations of the region were selectively supported to encourage nature-friendly economic activities. Technical and financial support, provided by the small grants programme of the GEF Project, helped improve the number and quality of family hostels in the region. Family hostels consist of traditional wooden houses with local architectural elements.



Photo: F. Gumustekin

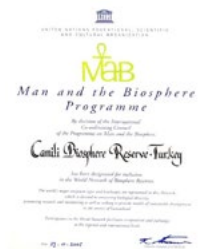
Traditional houses have been transformed into family hostels after minor restoration and repair. In addition to accommodation in clean rooms with great views,

these hostels provide their guests with a warm and hospitable family environment. Residents of the basin are well aware of the importance of nature and nature conservation. Family hostels serve their guests rich menus composed of local products. Most of the local food served in these hostels is either produced by the family itself or bought from neighbours, creating an economic flow benefiting everyone in the community. Traditional wooden houses are furnished to accommodate visitors to the basin. A survey conducted in the region showed that 99% of the visitors wanted to stay in traditional wooden houses. Reasons cited included warm environment, hospitality, getting to know traditional life and culture, clean rooms, and of course local food.

Beekeeping has been a staple of the local economy in the Camili Basin for centuries. Prior to research and development activities led by the Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA), beekeeping was practiced using traditional methods, and only for honey production. Following these research and development projects, it was found that bees in this region were Caucasian bees, one of the three important bee races in the world, with a high honey yield. In addition, studies showed that the genetic structure of the bees in this region has remained pure, as foreign bees have not been able to enter the area. The Caucasian bee species is important from a biological diversity perspective because it lives only in the Camili region in Turkey, and because it is genetically pure.

This unique feature of the Basin resulted in the GEF Project paying special attention to the issue, and a beekeeping committee was established within the Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association with representatives from each village, and bringing producers in the region together. In addition, many honey producers were supported via the small grants programme of the project.

Following collaborative work by the former Ministry of Environment and Forestry (later renamed the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs) and Turkish National Commission for UNESCO, a 27,152-hectare area of the Camili Basin was declared a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO, because of its biological diversity, natural resources, and cultural and historical treasures. Confirmed on 29 June 2005, it is included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, and is the first biosphere reserve of Turkey.



There is real potential to increase honey production within sustainable limits, and to use the Camili brand in the marketing of honey and other natural products. An important development in this regard was that in 2010 UNESCO patented and certified the organic honey and Caucasian queen bee products of the region. In addition, the name and logo of the Camili Biosphere Reserve were registered by the Turkish Patent Institute under the name of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, and the Ministry then transferred the rights for the use of this name and logo to producers in the basin. Production of queen bees has now become an important source of livelihood in the basin.

There are many nature-friendly economic activities that support sustainable development in the region, including the production of queen bees, organic honey and hazelnuts, hostel-keeping and providing guiding services: the number of such activities is on the rise. With the increase in the importance of these activities, ever more people who hail from the region

and reside elsewhere return to the basin, especially during the summer months. These activities constitute an important source of income for people residing year-round in the basin.

Camili Biosphere Reserve is also a tourist destination, both domestic and international, with its biological diversity and natural treasures, and the traditional way of life, hospitality and accommodation it provides visitors. With thousands of domestic and international visitors, Camili Biosphere Reserve is a rare and successful example of how to combine preservation of cultural values with biological diversity, and with a wide range of economic activities from hostel-keeping to guiding services, from queen bee production to honey production.

Designation of Camili Basin as a biosphere reserve contributed both to the preservation of the biological and cultural values of the Camili Basin at national and international level, and to the sustainable development of the region.

Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/16806658ce>

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WATER AFFAIRS of TURKEY
General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks

"BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN CAMILI BASIN"




Mr. Erdogan Ertürk
The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Turkey
E-Mail: erdoganerturk@yahoo.com

*17th Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of The European Landscape Convention
9-10 June 2016, Budapest/HUNGARY*

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT


The Project

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project which was funded by the *World Bank* and the *Global Environment Facility (GEF)* and executed by the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (GDNCNP) of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MFW) since 2000, was completed on October 2008.



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

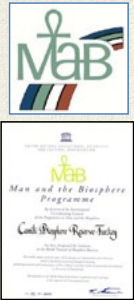
Location Map of The Camili Basin



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Camili Biosphere Reserve

Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Project resulted in declaring the Camili Basin as the "Biosphere Reserve Area" of Turkey and registered in the UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Network, as Turkey's first Biosphere Reserve on June 29th 2005 with an area of 25,152 ha.



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Outcomes of The Project

- Participatory Protected Area Management Plan
- Biodiversity Integrated Forest Management Plan
- Visitor Centers and Other Infrastructures
- Small Grants Projects for Local People and NGOs
- Awareness of Local people
- Training of School Children
- Capacity Building for Government Staff and NGOs
- Declaration of the Camili Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Objectives

To establish effective inter-sectoral participatory planning and sustainable management of Camili Basin.

To build capacity at the national level to facilitate replication of these activities at priority conservation sites.




BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Camili Basin

The Camili basin is an ecological and cultural treasure which is hidden in Karçal Mountains for centuries.

The basin, which from green valleys to high alpine meadows, has not been much impacted by human activities.

With large natural ecosystems, old growth forests and humid climate the Camili basin has a temperate rain forests characteristics.



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Ecosystems and Ecological Communities

- Old growth forests and temperate rain forests
- Extensive alpine and subalpine ecosystems
- Aquatic communities



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Fauna Species


- The genetically pure *Caucasian Honey Bee Race*
- Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*)
- Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)
- Caucasian Black Grouse (*Tetrao mlokostewiczi*)
- Caucasian Viper (*Vipera kaznakovi*)
- Caucasian Salamander (*Mertensiella caucasica*)
- Big Spotted Trout (*Salmo trutta macrostigma*)
- Migratory Raptors




BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Cultural Values

The Camili area has been governed at various times by the Byzantine Empire, the Seljuk Empire, Mongols, the Ottoman Empire, Russians and Georgians .



Notable archaeological and historical features in the Camili basin include the Kemer bridge, the Iremit mosque, the church, Tamara's bridge and two old prisons.

Traditional dances and old folk music culture still survive in the area; the villagers have recently formed a Polyphonic Elders' Chorus with a view to preserve traditional songs for future generations.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Protected Area Management Planning

A participatory Management Plan was initiated in the region in 2003. At each village and in different neighborhoods of the larger villages, information events were held about the conservation goals, vision and regional mapping of the management plan.

Implementing the principle of governance, beekeeping, ecotourism, and agriculture and livestock committees were formed, which were in compliance with the conservation goals of the plan.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT



The management plan prepared in 2007 had a detailed program and a vision seeking to strike a balance between the old and the new, between global diversity and local development, and between respected traditions and inevitable change.

The forest management plan which was prepared for the Camili basin in 2006, is the first plan in the country that includes also biodiversity conservation activities.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The project focused on building skills of Protected Area Management Authority (PAMA) staff, within the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.


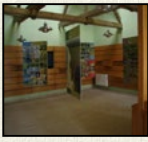

A management team composed of qualified and quantified was established in Camili basin.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Infrastructure and Information Facilities

Entrance building, bird watching tower and visitor center were constructed in the area to inform visitors and to aware stakeholders and school children in terms of biodiversity and natural resources.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Small Grants Program

Beekeeping, honey production and ecotourism (hostels, guiding services) projects prepared by the people and civil society organizations of the region were selectively supported by the project to encourage nature friendly economic activities.






BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Technical and financial support provided by the small grants program of the GEF Project helped improve the number and the quality of income generation activities in the region.

Local people and NGOs were trained about the project preparation and management.





BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Small Grant Program Projects	Number of the Supported Projects
Ecotourism	13
Education, Publicity and Capacity Building	2
Beekeeping and Honey Production, Marketing	23
Skilled Trade, Home Made Products and Conservation of Local Culture	5
Nature Friendly Animal Husbandry Practices	2
Agriculture Applications Supporting Biodiversity	2
Wise Uses of Water Resources	-
Total Number of Projects	49
Total Grants	280,000 USD

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT


During the project a beekeeping committee was established through collaboration **Environmental Protection and Development Association** with representatives from each village and bringing producers in the region together.



As the Caucasian bee species is genetically pure, this situation created an internal control and monitoring mechanism for protection and sustainable production of the Caucasian bee and the honey in the region.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Illegal cutting of trees and illegal grazing were most important threats in the region before the project.




With the support of the project, illegal cutting of trees that local people used for their firewood has gradually decreased in the region.

Consequently, the project has successfully managed to reduce previously environmental damages given to the biodiversity and natural resources of the basin.


BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Training and Awareness of Local People

The project supported extensive public awareness activities at the local level, including workshops, structured consultations, and regular interactions with villagers.



Outreach programs with local schools were developed and field visits facilitated for children and villagers to other natural sites in the country.



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

LESSONS LEARNED



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Establishment of an appropriate management structure and continuity of the staff are the basic principles for the successful protected area management.



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Conducting and implementation of the rapid ecological assessment should be encouraged during the preparation phase of the management plans.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Establishment of Small Grants Programs and similar financial mechanism for local people living in or around protected areas should be supported to ensure the development by conserving the nature and to diminish the unsustainable use of natural resources.



1.2
Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT


Participation and informing target groups on participatory approach are really essential elements for effective and successful planning and management although the process is very slow.



1.2
Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Experts who are responsible for preparing the protected area management plans should think about the issue more comprehensively at watershed base to effectively protect and manage biodiversity.



1.2
Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Thank you...

Workshop 3 / Atelier 3

**Landscapes to be planned:
strong forward-looking
actions to enhance, restore
or create landscapes**

**Des paysages à aménager :
des actions présentant
un caractère prospectif visant
la mise en valeur, la restauration
et la création de paysages**

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Jelena Hladnik

*Secretary, National Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Slovenia*

Mr Phaedon Enotiades

*Senior Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Cyprus,
Member of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of “Fabulous” Hetés

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Krisztina Kincses,

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Representative of the Project

Mrs Andrea Bedő

Representative of the Project Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of “Fabulous” Hetés, Hungary

Participants of the programme

In the Hetés region, Hungarian settlements have been co-operating since 2003 with settlements on the Slovenian side of the border. The co-operation of ten tiny settlements soon became wider, as follows:

Hungarian applicants	<p>Iron Curtain Trail Association Greenways Methodological Association Local government of Gáborjánháza Local government of Szijártóháza Local government of Zalasombatfa Local government of Bödeháza</p>
Hungarian partners	<p>Common Local Government of Rédics National Agricultural Advisory, Educational and Rural Development Institute (Budapest) Őrség National Park Directorate Balaton-felvidék National Park Directorate</p>
Slovenian partners	<p>Mura Region Hungarian Local-Government National Community (Muravidéki Magyar Önkormányzati Nemzeti Közösség - Pomurska madžarska samoupravna narodna skupnost) Local communities of Genterovci (Göntérháza) Local communities of Kamovci (Kámaháza) Local communities of Radmožanci (Radamos) Local communities of Žitkovci (Zsitkóc) Local communities of Mostje (Hídvég) Local communities of Banuta (Bánuta) Local authority of Dobronak Local authority of Lendava Bánffy Centre Goricko National Park Directorate</p>
The programme was financed by	<p>Local governments National Agricultural Advisory, Educational and Rural Development Institute (now: Herman Ottó Institute) European Union through South East Europe Transnational Co-operation Programme Local people by voluntary contribution</p>

Presentation of the programme

In 2004, citizens volunteered to restore the immediate environment of the border, and built the Road of Friendship linking the two adjacent countries, Slovenia and Hungary.

A memorial of the accession of Hungary and Slovakia to the European Union was erected between the villages Zsitkóc and Bödeháza. Every year, before New Year's Eve, representatives from the local governments, civil organisations and citizens celebrate belonging together along the border, at the memorial in the forest. As part of the co-operation, the settlements in the Hetés micro-region regularly submit a joint application to organise the Hetés Gastronomy Fair, which was held to great success for the 10th time this year.

In 2014, applicants organised restoration works by mobilising volunteers: the Park of Friendship was created exactly on the border territory of both countries. In the middle of the new green space, right on the border line, the statue of the "Bird without borders" was erected. This unique landscape feature of the micro-region was made from the rusty wire of the former Iron Curtain that was found in the surrounding forest. This new community place with its statue has now become the symbol of the landscape unity of Hetés.

In 2013 and 2014, a detailed survey of the unique landscape features of the Hetés region was carried out in two stages. The first stage comprised an expert

assessment with the participation of landscape architects and landscape geographers, based on a national standard.¹² In the second stage, the assessment materials were amended and finalised in co-operation with the local communities, relying on local knowledge. In total, 118 landscape values were surveyed and documented. Several “hidden” landscape features came to light. All these valuable landscape elements were recorded in registers, after joint site visits.

In the winter of 2014, in the second stage of surveying, meetings entitled Winter Evening Discussions were organised on ten occasions, in order to involve local people. At the meetings, the methodology of surveying unique landscape features and the importance of their preservation, and the greenway methodology, were introduced to local inhabitants.

The “Fabulous” Hetés Landscape Walks were launched for the locals and all interested parties. On these field walks not only were valuable landscape elements presented, but also community-building was promoted, and the connections between landscape and the local communities were deepened.

On the Hungarian side of the border, a proposal was drawn up for the integration of unique landscape elements with municipal planning documentation.

A greenway was established, linking the surveyed and valued landscape elements of Hetés. This path system was established for hikers and cyclists, and it facilitates the sustainable use of these landscape features for tourism.

A map showing both sides of the trans-boundary landscape of Hetés was compiled in the frame of the application programme. This map contains the routes of the greenway system connecting the unique landscape features of the area. The map was edited with the financial support of South East Europe transnational co-operation Programme in the frame of the EuroVelo 13 – Iron Curtain Trail (ICT) project. With co-operation of the ICT project, a publication was compiled and edited on the landscape heritage of Hetés, and its role in the sustainable development of the micro-region. This publication is for local people, to raise awareness of their natural and cultural historical landscape heritage of Hetés, and also for tourists, to encourage the sustainable development of Hetés. The preservation of unique landscape features is of key importance for

the increase in the area’s touristic appeal. Tourism, based on natural and cultural historic features, while preserving them, can secure the livelihood of locals for the long term.

The results of the programme are presented in many articles in journals and online. Since 2008, the villages of the Hetés micro-region have had their own independent website (hetesifalvak.hu), launched thanks to a local government initiative. In 2013, the Facebook page Fabulous Hetés (Mesés Hetés) was launched, and this community media facility seems to be an important resource for building the community. In December 2014, a new website of the region (hetesonline.hu) was launched, edited by the award applicants, in co-operation with Slovenian partners.

Conclusion: the exemplary value of the programme as a contribution to the implementation of European Landscape Convention

The programme has a protective approach. It aims to uncover landscape values of local and regional significance that define the character of the landscape, putting an end to the loss of values and preserving the characteristics of the landscape. Building a local community that is active and ready to act for their living environment, and the Hetés landscape, plays an outstandingly important role in the realisation of the aims.

One of the major values of this entry is the permanent active participation of local people, increasing the openness and awareness to the landscape on both sides of the border to a large part of the population, across all age groups. Its methodology (walks in the landscape) is novel and exemplary.

The most complex and significant outcome of the programme is the revitalisation of connection and natural co-operation among communities living on the two sides of a state border that was hermetically closed for decades and treats the Hetés landscape, previously divided by the border, as a single unit, thus eliminating barriers in minds and souls, in spite of the now-demolished physical borders. The result is the possibility to create common thinking and planning for the landscape, and for living.

Video: <http://bit.ly/2ufXQQ7>
Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/168066caff>

12. MSZ 20381:2009 *Természetvédelem. Egyedi tájértékek kataszterezése* (Nature conservation. Cadastre of unique landscape features).



**FÖLDMŰVELÉSÜGYI
MINISZTERIUM**
 Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of
 "Fabulous" Hetés


Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention,
 and
 Mrs Andrea BÉDŐ, Representative of the Project Borderless cooperation of local
 communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hetés

SEVENTEENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS
 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
 Vigadó Concert Hall, Budapest, Hungary
 9-12 June, 2019

Location of the programme
 Lieu du programme

A program helyszíne



Kraj
programa 

Participants of the programme
 Les participants au programme

A program résztvevői

Hungarian Applicants
 Les demandeurs hongrois
Hungarian partners
 Partenaires hongrois
Slovakian partners
 Partners slovenski

Iron Curtain Trail Association (Vasútvonalny Ót Egyesület):
 Local government of **Sárbogárd**:
 Local government of **Sárbogárd**:
 Local government of **Sárbogárd**:
 Local government of **Sárbogárd**:
Common Local Government of Németújvár:
 National Agricultural Advisory, Educational and Rural Development Institute (Budapest):
 Ópusztaszer National Park Directorate:
 Balaton-Sávudák National Park Directorate
 Mura Region Hungarian Local Government National Community (Muravidéki Magyar Önkormányzati Nemzeti Közösség - Pomurška maščbarska samoupravna narodna skupnost)
 Local communities of **Görsörségháza**:
 Local communities of **Kamereš** (Kamereš):
 Local communities of **Radenski** (Radenski):
 Local communities of **Žitki** (Žitki):
 Local communities of **Morje** (Morje):
 Local communities of **Banatski** (Banatski):
 Local authority of **Čakovci**:
 Local authority of **Lendava**:
 Barthy Center:
 Gorizia National Park Directorate:
 Local governments:
 National Agricultural Advisory, Educational and Rural Development Institute (now: Herman Ottó Institute):
 European Union through South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme;

Financed by
 A 400 fővel per

Udeleženci programa

2004: Road of Friendship, Memorial
 2004: Route de l'Amitié, Memorial

2004:
Barátság Út,
Emlékmű



2004: Park
prijateljstva,
Spomenik

2014: Friendship Park - restoration works by volunteers
 2014: Parc de l'Amitié - travaux de restauration par des bénévoles


2014: Barátság Park – helyreállítás önkéntesek munkájával



2014: Park prijateljstva - obnovitvena dela prostovoljcev

2013-14: detailed survey of the unique landscape features
 2013-14: enquête détaillée des caractéristiques du paysage uniques

2013-14:
egyedi tájértékek részletes felmérése



2013-14:
Podrobnejši pregled edinstvenih krajinskih značilnosti

2014: „Winter's Evening Discussions“
 2014: „Soirées de Discussions en hiver“


2014:
„Téleesti beszélgetések“



2014:
„Zimski večerni pogovori“

2014: „Fabulous Hetés“ Landscape Walks
 2014: „Fabuleuse Hetés“ Promenades dans le Paysage

2014:
„Mesés Hetés“ Tájézták



2014:
„Pravljicni Hetés“ sprehodi v pokrajini

Greenway was established
La Voie Verte a été créé

2014:
Zöldút
kialakítása



2014:
Zelena pot
je bila
ustanovljena




Conclusion: Exemplary value of the programme
Conclusion: la valeur exemplaire du programme

Következtetés:
a program
legnagyobb
értéke

- protective approach
- putting an end to the loss of values
- preserving the characteristics of the landscape
- building a local community
- realizing the significance of local human capacities - adapting to these
- permanent active participation of local people
- increasing the openness and awareness of a large part of the population to the landscape on both sides of the border, across all age groups
- methodology (walks in the landscape) is novel and exemplary
- revitalization of connections and mutual co-operation among communities
- elimination of barriers have in heads and souls
- creating the possibility of common thinking and planning of future for landscape and life
-
- approche protectrice
- mettre un terme à la perte des valeurs
- conservation des caractéristiques du paysage
- la construction d'une communauté locale
- la réalisation de l'importance des capacités humaines locales - Mise en évidence des capacités humaines
- participation active permanente des populations locales
- accroître la transparence et la sensibilisation d'une grande partie de la population dans le paysage des deux côtés de la frontière, dans tous les groupes d'âge
- méthodologie (promenades dans le paysage) nouvelle et exemplaire
- revitalisation de la connexion et de la coopération mutuelle entre les communautés
- élimination des barrières ont en tête et âmes
- créer la possibilité d'une réflexion commune et de la planification de la future du paysage et de la vie

Ugotovitve:
Največja
vrednost
programa je

Thank you for your attention!
Merci pour votre attention!
Köszönjük megtisztelő figyelmüket!
Hvala za vašo pozornost!



La mise en valeur du site naturel et paysage de l'Hof ter Musschen

Représentante du Ministère

M^{me} Isabelle Leroy

Haut fonctionnaire, Ministère de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Belgique

Représentant du Projet

M. Michel Moreels

Représentant de la Commission de l'environnement de Bruxelles et environs, ASBL, Belgique

Le projet de l'Hof ter Musschen a eu pour objet la préservation, la valorisation et l'animation d'un ancien paysage rural typique de l'est de Bruxelles. Situé en bordure du territoire régional, ce site de haute valeur biologique et paysagère se compose d'une ferme, de prairies humides, de roselières, de zones boisées, de friches, de vergers et d'un moulin. Partie d'une exploitation brabançonne du XVII^e siècle ayant cessé ses activités en 1979, il est bordé au sud par la rivière Woluwe et par un important boulevard conduisant à la ville. Menacé, tant par l'extension du Campus universitaire Saint-Luc que par l'urbanisation, le projet de l'Hof ter Musschen a fait l'objet d'un véritable combat de la part des citoyens pour sa sauvegarde et la protection de ses valeurs historiques et biologiques. Depuis 1990, la Commission de l'environnement de Bruxelles et environs ASBL, en partenariat avec des acteurs locaux et régionaux, veille à assurer une gestion durable du paysage en y organisant des journées d'études de niveau scientifique ainsi que des actions de sensibilisation : remise en état du fournil, fauches, taille de saules, apiculture, animations scolaires et visites guidées. Ces activités ont permis de faire revivre un paysage pour le faire évoluer favorablement.

Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/168066b8e0>



BRUXELLES DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN
SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES

Mise en valeur du site de l'Hof ter Musschen

Projet soumis par la Commission de l'Environnement de Bruxelles et Environs ASBL

Prix du Paysage en Belgique
Lauréat de la sélection 2015
Organisée par la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale

Isabelle Leroy

www.developpement-urbain.bruxelles
www.sprb.bruxelles.developpement-urbain




Le projet de l'Hof ter Musschen, vise à la préservation, la valorisation et l'animation d'un ancien paysage rural, typique de l'est d Bruxelles.

BRUXELLES DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN
SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES



La ferme des Moineaux « Hof ter Musschen » et ses abords constituent un site semi-naturel de 10 ha.

En bordure du territoire régional, ce site protégé en raison de sa haute valeur biologique comporte, le long de la rivière la Woluwe, un marais, des prés humides, des massifs boisés, une ferme brabantonne « en carré » (17^e) avec son fournil, un moulin à vent.

Bien que de dimension réduite, cet ensemble forme un remarquable vestige de ce qu'était autrefois le paysage rural de la région bruxelloise.

BRUXELLES DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN
SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES



Le site qui a connu une activité agricole traditionnelle jusque dans les années 1970 est aujourd'hui une co-propriété de l'UCI et de la commune de Woluwe-Saint-Lambert.

Le long d'un axe de pénétration important vers Bruxelles, le site de l'Hof ter Musschen est soumis à une pression urbaine et automobile considérable.

Jadis, les prairies s'étendaient sur plus de 50 ha. Les champs ont été grignotés par l'urbanisation et, dès le début des années 1970, par la construction des Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc et du campus universitaire de l'UCL en Woluwe.

BRUXELLES DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN
SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES



bruciel.brussels
patrimoine bruxellois

Bruxelles ancien vu du ciel
Non vue

BRUXELLES DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN
SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES

La sauvegarde de l'Hof ter Musschen, protégé tant pour ses valeurs historique que biologique a véritablement fait l'objet d'un combat citoyen.

Protégé depuis 1994, le site naturel et le fournil sont gérés et entretenus par les bénévoles de la **CEBE** en collaboration avec les propriétaires et divers acteurs privés et régionaux, afin de faire revivre et évoluer ce paysage et le transmettre aux générations futures.

L'association CEBE, veille à lui assurer une gestion durable en y organisant tant des journées d'études de niveau scientifique que des actions de sensibilisation: mise en état du fournil, fauchage, apiculture, animations scolaires.

BRUXELLES DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN
SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES

Le fournil, restauré en 2007, et le moulin à vent sont accessibles au public sur rendez-vous et forment un musée de plein-air dédié aux techniques traditionnelles de la fabrication du pain.



BRUXELLES DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN
SERVICE PUBLIC RÉGIONAL DE BRUXELLES

Les actions continues de la CEBE visent :

- à préserver les caractéristiques du paysage agricole et les quelques vestiges résiduels de cette activité ;
- à favoriser flore et faune locales en développant une gestion basée, au moins en partie sur l'activité passée (pâturage et fauche) ;
- à obtenir un statut de protection permettant de pérenniser le site sur le long terme (menace d'urbanisation) en impliquant propriétaires, autorités régionales et communales ;
- à préserver le fournil de la ferme comme élément paysager et le faire revivre en portant une activité de « cuisson de pains à l'ancienne » ;
- à informer le public au moyen de visites guidées, d'expositions, d'exposés, d'ouvrages, etc ;
- à intégrer une dimension sociale.

http://www.cebex.be/website/a_cebex/b_fournil/presentation.php?lng=fr

<http://www.woluwe1200.be/fr/cadre-de-vie/mon-environnement/espaces-verts/15-le-site-de-lhof-ter-musschen>

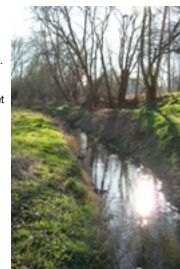


Activité de fauche, étude et préservation de la biodiversité

Lors de la prise en charge du site par la CEBE, l'asbl a, par des techniques de gestion comme la fauche et le pâturage, favorisé la recolonisation puis la conservation d'une flore et d'une faune typiques, riches et devenues extrêmement rares à l'échelle de la Région, voire peu courants à l'échelon national. Il ne s'agit donc pas d'un « arrêt sur image » mais bien de la lente évolution d'une ancienne exploitation vers un milieu naturel, en conservant et en mettant en valeur les vestiges de son passé agricole.



Le long de la vallée de la Woluwe, il s'inscrit en continuité avec les réseaux de maillage écologiques bleu et vert régionaux, et d'un réseau de promenades et découverte de la vallée. Le projet est situé à un endroit stratégique pour la Région, une entrée de ville, alors que la pression urbaine et automobile aux alentours est croissante.



Inventaire de la Faune et de la Flore

Le complexe marécageux a, été affecté en Zone verte de haute valeur biologique dans le Plan régional d'affectation du sol et désigné natura 2000. Des inventaires complets de la faune et de la flore ont été réalisés et de nombreuses collaborations naturalistes avec des spécialistes et associations, tant belges qu'étrangères, à des fins d'identification et de confirmation d'observations relatives à la biodiversité, ont été mises sur pied.



18 espèces de mammifères peuvent être considérées comme se reproduisant certainement ou plus que vraisemblablement sur le site de l'Hof ter Musschen et/ou dans ses environs immédiats : le lapin de garenne, le rat surmulot, la souris domestique, le rat des, le mulot sylvestre, le campagnol roussâtre, le campagnol terrestre, le campagnol agreste, l'écureuil roux, le lérot, le renard roux, le putois d'Europe, la belette d'Europe, l'hermine, le hérisson d'Europe, la taupe d'Europe, la musaraigne musette, le crossopse aquatique, la pipistrelle commune.

113 espèces d'oiseaux ont été répertoriées, ainsi que 3 sous-espèces. 40 y ont le statut de "nicheur certain" , 3 de "nicheur probable" , 12 de "présent" , 2 d' "estivant" , 17 d' "hivernant" , 15 de "migrateur" , 11 d' "occasionnel" , 14 de "survol" .

5 espèces de poissons (la bouvière, l'épinoche à trois épines, l'épinochette, le goujon et la perche fluviatile) s'y rencontrent en permanence, alors que l'anguille y est de passage. Deux autres espèces, elles aussi indigènes, le brochet et le gardon ne s'y trouvent qu'accidentellement et de façon non durable. Le constat est le même pour la carpe koi, seule espèce exotique de la Woluwe. Ces listes d'inventaires se complètent d'invertébrés, insectes, escargots.

L'Orchis de Fuchs et le Peuplier noir sont probablement les deux espèces les plus rares du site.

La belle orchidée rose dont les effectifs ont longtemps stagné à trois pieds comptabilise maintenant une bonne dizaine d'exemplaires. L'unique Peuplier noir vieillit inexorablement. La prairie humide est incontestablement la partie botaniquement la plus riche du site. La roselière limitée par les fauches est bordée d'une cariçaie très développée où dominent les *Carex acuta* et *acutiformis*.

De nombreuses fleurs tels le Lychnis fleur-de-coucou, la Reine des prés et la Scrofoulaire neuveuse enrichissent les prairies écologiquement et esthétiquement.

Les prairies à chevaux hébergent deux plantes tout à fait intéressantes : la Dame de onze heures, dont les pétales ne s'ouvrent qu'en fin de matinée et l'Odontites rouge, plante héli-parasite.



La mycoflore de l'Hof-Ter-Musschen se caractérise : Par la rareté relative d'espèces mycorhiziennes liés aux arbres forestiers, à ce jour (02/2007), les Amanites et Russules ne sont pas représentées.

Par la présence de plusieurs Hygrocybes, genre souvent praticole et nitrophobe . L'enrichissement du milieu en nitrates, phosphates, herbicides et autres résidus provenant de l'activité humaine leur est préjudiciable. Cette présence témoigne d'une certaine qualité biologique des prairies.

L'abondance sur les fagots et le callebotis, d'un Polypore blanc à odeur anisée très prononcée : Trametes suaveolens.





Restauration et animation du fournil

Le fournil a été restauré en 2007, par la CEBE avec le soutien de la Direction des Monuments et des Sites de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale.



Les activités éducatives de l'association favorisent les échanges intergénérationnelles, la transmission des savoirs, la cohésion sociale, l'appropriation du patrimoine par les communautés locales. Ateliers, visites guidées, publications permettent de mieux appréhender le site et son histoire.



- Partenaires**
- Service public régional de Bruxelles – Direction des monuments et des sites
 - Bruxelles-Environnement
 - Commune de Woluwe-Saint-Lambert
 - Université catholique de Louvain en Woluwe
 - Police fédérale à cheval
 - Ferme Hof ter Musschen
 - Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique
 - Association pour l'étude de la floristique
 - Société belge de malacologie
 - Particuliers

- Financement**
- Service public régional de Bruxelles – Direction des monuments et des sites
 - Bruxelles-Environnement
 - Commune de Woluwe-Saint-Lambert



The development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Phaedon Enotiades

Spatial Planning Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of the Interior, Cyprus

Representative of the Project

Mrs Marianna Christou

Municipal Officer, Agios Athanasios Municipality, Cyprus

Since 1997, the Municipality of Agios Athanasios has followed a policy of improving the area's town planning in order to better serve the expanding residential development, and to enhance the services provided to its citizens. The latest development was designed to regenerate and landscape the historic centre of Agios Athanasios and the town's central square. The area was redesigned to accommodate new infrastructure, cultural, sporting and commercial needs which have resulted from the transformation of a rural settlement to a suburb of the urban area of Limassol. Part of the strategy was the regeneration of the town's historic centre – an area that embraces its entire history but which had unfortunately previously suffered from various interventions not normally associated with sustainable development. To this end, buildings of exceptional vernacular architecture have now been listed and are protected. Interested owners were supported to carry out restoration work with financial incentives from national programmes, while the municipality redesigned and landscaped the space around the historic core, in order to create conditions for sustainable coexistence and development.

The project for the reconstruction and regeneration of the town's central square aimed to upgrade the central area of Agios Athanasios, and, more precisely, the area adjacent to the town hall. This part of the project was started in 2006 and included a series of measures for the improvement of citizen life. "Designing for today with yesterday in mind" was the motto which architects were requested to adopt. In an urban environment this could only be possible by responding to the forces exerted by the surrounding context, and the social and economic aspects. The aims of the project were to create areas for social interaction, to improve the road network by reducing the risks from vehicles passing in front of the main entrance of the town hall and to improve the life of citizens in general. Moreover, the creation of an easily accessible square and a safe play area was needed for both Agios Athanasios' citizens and visitors. Finally, the project included the landscaping of the site and the restoration of buildings surrounding the town hall, in order to enhance the traditional style. The project was co-financed by the Cyprus Ministry of the Interior and the municipality, at a total cost of about €6 000 000, and was completed in three phases.

The first phase, started in 2006, was completed in 2008; it involved the diversion of the main road from the front of the town hall to its rear and east side. It also included the construction of a sports activity area (tennis and basketball courts), numerous parking spaces and an open space for cultural events. The main objective of this phase was the construction of a new road that would run along the east side of the town hall, and the creation of new functions for the square, the municipality and the traditional centre of Agios Athanasios. The new main road was the result of an attempt to connect the Agios Athanasios settlement area with the central square and a secure road for motor vehicles, as the old main road was considered dangerous. The construction of the new main road eliminated the traffic from the front of the town hall and the space became a car-free zone. These actions created suitable conditions for the creation of a square, a valuable asset in the lives of the citizens and for the surrounding area. At the same time, these changes reinforced the relationship between the town hall and the traditional centre, as they allowed the transition from the micro scale of the traditional centre to the contemporary scale of the modern town hall.

The second phase was started in 2009 and completed in 2010, and included the construction of the new square which provides safe access to the town hall. Close to the periphery of the square, a kiosk was constructed and a small children's play area with a limited number of short stay parking spaces: surrounding areas were redesigned and landscaped. It is also important to mention that the surface of the public square was covered with traditional paving and local plant species were established. Special attention was given to the upgrading of the north side of the degraded traditional neighbourhood, in order to avoid elements that would be foreign to the architectural concept, style and historic character. Open spaces were landscaped in a way that protects, maintains and preserves the natural environment. The square is now used as a place of recreation and relaxation, for entertainment, social and cultural gatherings and outdoor activities. It also encourages the development of trade whilst reinforcing the identity and importance of the historic centre.

The third phase was started in 2013 and completed in 2014. This phase included the restoration of existing buildings in close proximity to the central square. The old buildings facing the square were renovated and now house a variety of facilities, such as the Municipal Public Library and study centre, a cafeteria/restaurant, a small shop and a youth centre. For the last 18 months, the youth centre has been used for migrants as a learning centre of Greek as a foreign language. It also accommodates computer classes. Both programmes are offered free of charge for third-country nationals – non-European Union citizens – on behalf of the immigrant integration programme of the Limassol urban

area local authorities, entitled "Limassol: One city, the whole world". Agios Athanasios Municipality has participated as a partner in this programme since 2014. The programme is addressed to migrants who live and work permanently in Cyprus and persons with refugee status, subsidiary protection or asylum seekers. Apart from the learning programmes, other activities that are included relate to social support and cultural exchange, and the interaction between immigrants and the local community. Attention is paid to the implementation of actions relating to the exchange of views, best practice and know-how, and the development of actions encouraging a sense of acceptance and understanding of citizens of all ages and origins.

An event to celebrate Europe Day was organised in May 2015 as an activity for the project "Limassol: One city, the whole world", in which all the schools of the area participated in the central square, promoting the message for diversity and against racism. It is also important to mention that all the restored buildings were used for the organisation of different workshops related to Europe Day. A similar event to celebrate Children's Day will be organised in June 2016. The implementation of such projects undoubtedly contributes to the development of a sustainable strategy providing fair access to services, offering equal opportunities to all citizens for learning, education and recreation in a positive environment, with both learning experiences and social contacts. In this respect, a long term goal to provide high quality urban space for civic interaction, integration, education and social contact has been fulfilled, while the special character of the particular area has been safeguarded.

Another important complementary project is the creation, establishment and operation of a Folklore Museum which exhibits the continuity of local history. A great effort was made to renovate and transform the old buildings in order to blend them with their environment, using traditional local materials to cover some of their external walls. This museum is housed in a restored historic building, just a few steps from the town hall square. The entire complex consists of several buildings and a courtyard. Besides the spacious premises available for exhibits, the building itself bears remarkable traditional elements, illustrating the way of life of a wealthy peasant family. The project was completed in 2015. Its operation contributes to regional development and the preservation of cultural heritage.

The above projects were designed and structured to improve the living standards of the citizens, the image of the city and to regenerate the town's historic core.

The completion of the three phases of the project has proved that a long-term goal has been fulfilled – to provide high quality urban space for civic interaction and social contact, while the special character of the particular area has been safeguarded. The new main

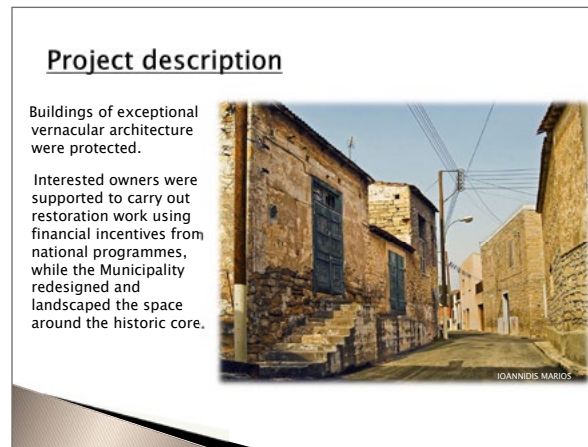
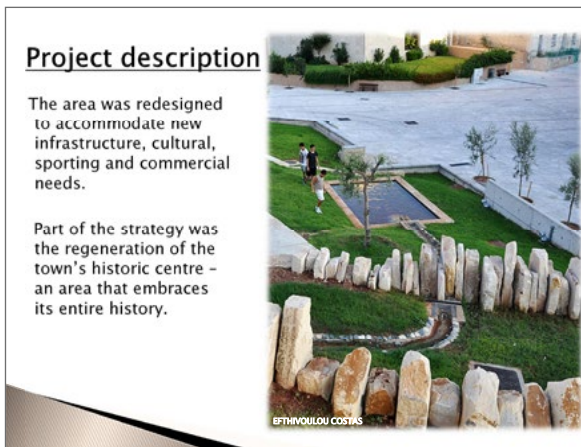
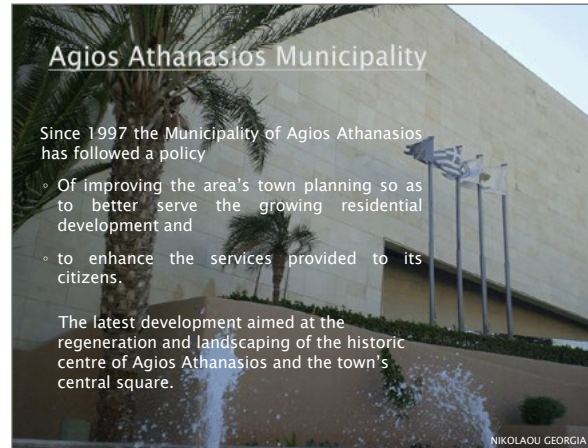
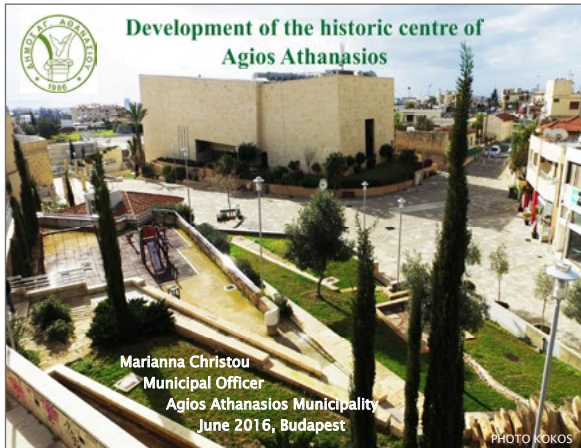
square of Agios Athanasios Municipality is a quiet, safe and pleasant place for the gathering of children, youth and the elderly. Furthermore, spaces emitting negative undertones have been transformed through landscaping, using traditional characteristic features such as stone paving, stone dressing, water ponds and planting of local species of trees, and they have improved the aesthetics of the whole area.

The most historic area of the municipality is now free from uncontrolled vehicle movement, safeguarding access to the centre, the town hall, the church and the folklore museum. The square, with its areas and public open spaces, has become the focal point of Agios Athanasios, creating a new urban landscape with elements from local traditions and flora. Moreover, the area is actively used on a daily basis for recreation and gatherings, and the municipality offers additional programmes to its citizens such as festivals, musicals and theatrical events.

Future planned projects include the development of cycle paths radiating from town hall square and leading to the seafront and the urban centre of Limassol, providing a safe route for cyclists. The aim is to offer citizens an extremely efficient mode of transportation which provides numerous benefits compared to motor vehicles, including the opportunity for physical exercise, an alternative to fossil fuel consumption, the reduction of air and noise pollution and the reduction of traffic congestion.

To conclude, on behalf of the Mayor of Agios Athanasios, the City Council and Citizens, I would like to warmly thank the Council of Europe for organising this special meeting for the European Landscape Convention. Moreover, we appreciate this opportunity to present the project of the regeneration of the historic centre of Agios Athanasios in order that we can make it known at an international level.

Powerpoint presentation:
<http://rm.coe.int/168065e4b7>



First phase of the project

Included the construction of:

- a sports activities area
- numerous parking spaces and
- an open space for cultural events



First phase of the project

- The main objective was the construction of a new road that would run along the east side of the Town Hall
- The new main road was a result of an attempt to connect the Agios Athanasios settlement area with the central square
- The construction of the new main road eliminated the traffic from the front of the Town Hall



First phase of the project



These actions created the suitable conditions for the creation of a square, a valuable asset in the lives of the citizens and the surrounding area

Second phase of the project

- Started in 2009 and was completed in 2010,
- Included the construction of the new square



Second phase of the project



- Close to the periphery of the square:
- a kiosk was constructed,
 - a small children's play area,
 - a limited number of short stay parking spaces and
 - surrounding areas were redesigned and landscaped

Second phase of the project

- The surface of the public square was covered with traditional paving stones and local plant species were used.
- Open spaces were landscaped in a way that protects, maintains and preserves the natural environment.



The square is now used as a place of recreation and relaxation, for entertainment, social and cultural gatherings and outdoor activities.

Second phase of the project



Third phase of the project

- Started in 2013 and was completed in 2014.
- Included the restoration of existing old buildings in close proximity to the central square.



Third phase of the project

- The old buildings were renovated and they now house a variety of uses such as the **Municipal Public Library** and a **study centre**, a **cafeteria/ restaurant**, a **small shop** and a **youth centre**.



Third phase of the project



- For the last 18 months the youth centre is used as a learning centre of Greek as a foreign language for migrants.
- It also accommodates computer classes.
- Both programmes are offered free of charge for third-countries nationals – non EU citizens.

Third phase of the project



An event to celebrate Europe Day was organised in May 2015 as an activity for the project "Limassol: One city, the whole world," in which all the schools of the area participated to promote the message against racism and for diversity.

Cultural Events



The restored buildings were used for the organisation of different workshops related to Europe Day.

Children's day Festival

A similar event to celebrate Children's day was organised on 4th of June.



Children's day Festival



The restored building of the cafeteria / restaurant was used for art and craft exhibition.

Children's day Festival



CHRISTOU MARIANNA



LEMESOS NEWSPAPER

The implementation of such projects undoubtedly contributes to the development of a sustainable strategy providing fair access to services and offering equal opportunities to all citizens

Third phase of the project – Folklore Museum



before

after

MASSOURAS SOCRATES

MIORESTOU MICHALIS

- A great effort was made to renovate and transform the old buildings
- The Folklore Museum is housed in a restored historic building.
- This project was completed in 2015.

Third phase of the project – Folklore Museum



The entire complex consists of several buildings and a courtyard.



CHRISTOU MARIANNA

The projects had been designed and structured having as a main goal the improvement of the living standard of the citizens, the improvement of the image of the city and the regeneration of the town's historic core.



LOURLOITZIATI MELPO

The completion of the three phases of the project had proved that a long-term goal has been fulfilled,

"to provide high quality urban space for civic interaction and social contact while the special character of the particular area has been safeguarded".



PHOTO KONIG

The new main square of Agios Athanasios Municipality is a quiet, safe and pleasant place for the gathering of children, youth and the elderly.
Furthermore, spaces emitting negative image have been exploited through landscaping.



LEMESOS NEWSPAPER

The most historic area of the Municipality has been exempt from uncontrolled vehicle movement.
The square became the focal point of Agios Athanasios, creating a new urban landscape with elements from local tradition and local flora.



The New Dutch Waterline

Representatives of the Ministry

Mrs Patricia Braaksma

Senior Advisor for Sustainability, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands

Mr Peter Ros

Project Manager Landscape, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands

Representative of the Project

Mrs Inge Van Heck

*Project Manager of the Dutch Waterline, Province of Gelderland, the Netherlands,
on behalf of*

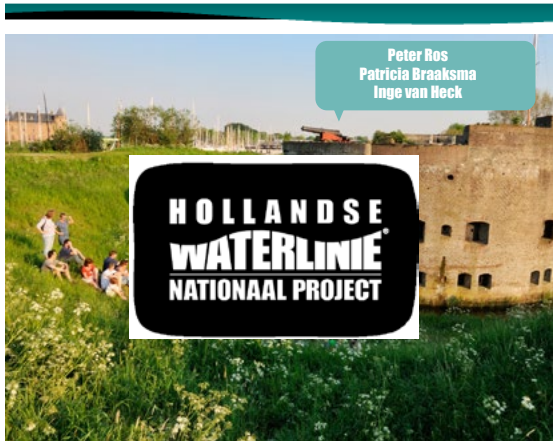
Mrs Josan Meijers

*Deputy of the Province of Gelderland, the Board
of National Project for the New Dutch Waterline, the Netherlands*

The New Dutch Waterline is a military line of defence designed in 1815 to protect the economic and financial heart of the Netherlands. The concept of inviting water into the land, using subtle engineering techniques, originates from the 12th century. During the Second World War the concept of a waterline as defence system proved to be useless and was abandoned. The redevelopment of this unique cultural landscape, consisting of 60 fortresses, five fortified towns and over 1 500 smaller buildings, all located in the central part of the country, was announced by the government as a national project in 1999. The New Dutch Waterline was chosen as the Netherlands' candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, because of its unique character and the complex spatial and administrative task required. In order to transform the New Dutch Waterline into an identifiable spatial entity, new functions – related to leisure, water management, agriculture, nature and commerce – were identified and developed.

Video: <http://bit.ly/2whAn2i>

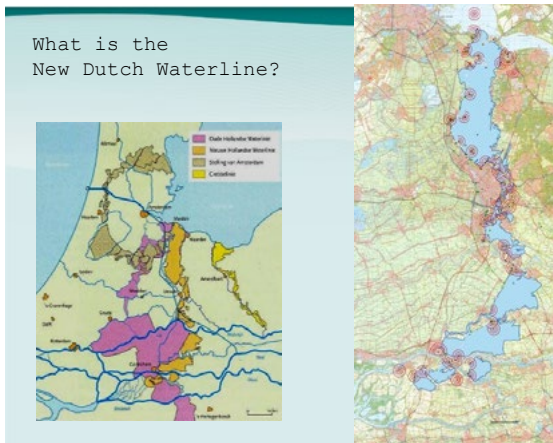
Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/168066b8df>



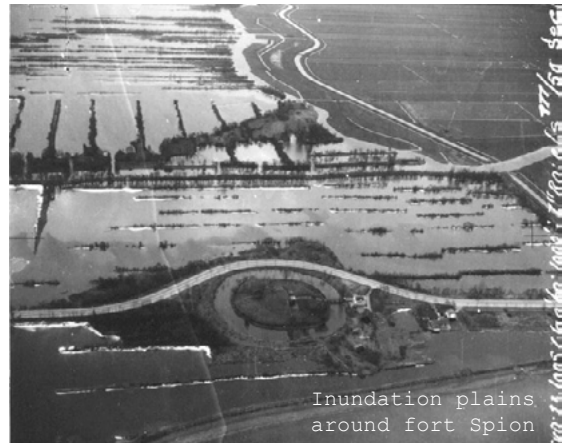
HOLLANDESE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT

Content

1. What is the New Dutch Waterline?
2. Present organisation: the trick of corporation
3. Best Practices of economic re-use
4. Example of implementing spatial policy



- Facts Defence Line**
- length: 85 kilometres
 - width: varies from 3 to 5 kilometres
 - 7 basins of inundation field
 - 2 castles
 - 5 fortified cities
 - 53 forts with "the Prohibited Areas"
 - bunkers, group shelters, sluices, canals
 - totally about 1000 elements (80% is still in good condition)
-



Fortresses at the 'weakest' places

Dry areas, rivers, canals, dikes, roads and sluices



But... the weakness of the defence system



Destruction and decline

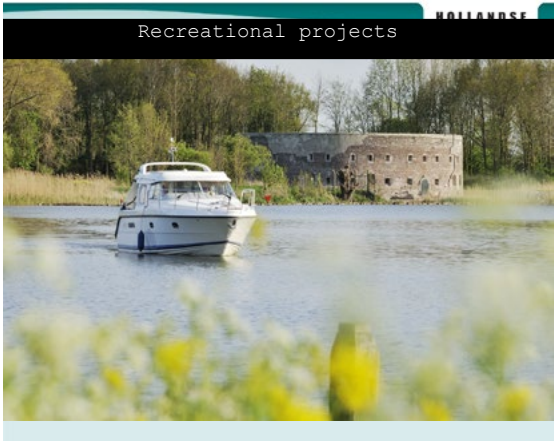
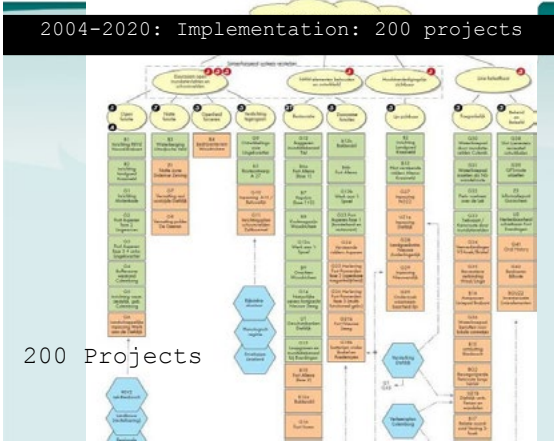


Impact of new towns and infrastructure



Rural context





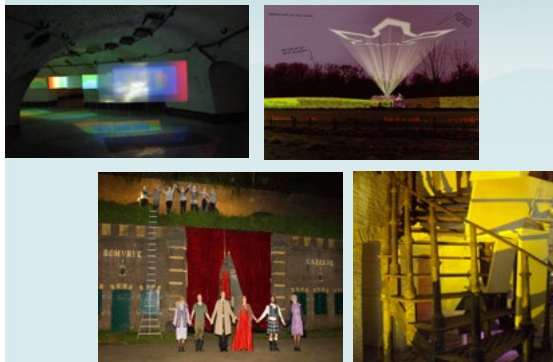
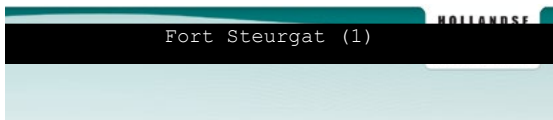


Fort Steurgat (1)



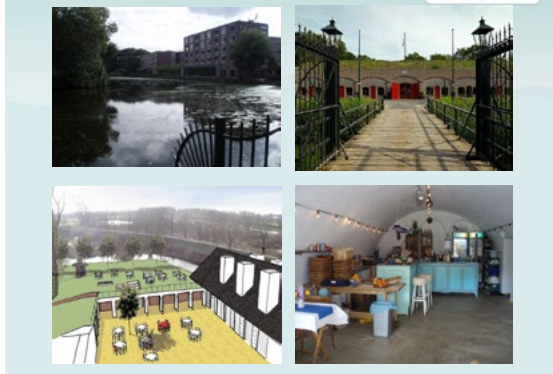
Living and working

HOLLANDE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT



Culture and art

HOLLANDE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT



(Wedding) party and conferences

HOLLANDE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT



Party's

HOLLANDE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT



Fort Voordorp



Fort De Klop: B & B and campingsite



HOLLANDE
WATERLINIE
NATIONAAL PROJECT



HOLLANDE
WATERLINIE
NATIONAAL PROJECT

Network for entrepreneurs

HOLLANDE
WATERLINIE
NATIONAAL PROJECT

- Starting making network in 2008
- Direct and indirect entrepreneurs
- 200 entrepreneurs in the network
- 1st april starting foundation for entrepreneurs
- Result is that they are developing new products...

Education

HOLLANDE
WATERLINIE
NATIONAAL PROJECT





Implementing spatial policy

Since 13-2-2014: Joint protection of the New Dutch Waterline in the future

'Treaty of Loevestein'

- 4 provinces
- 11 municipalities

Uniformity in rules (before 1-1-'17)

Treaty of Loevestein

- Planning instrument to protect the unique qualities
- Development should be possible
- Strict where necessary, flexible where possible
- Clear to citizens
- 6 uniform zoning plans

Preservation & development: how

Spatial policy of various government layers

State Provinces Municipalities

Concrete at local level (inundation fields)

Core qualities are made concrete

Past, present and future

- Image and description of ensembles
- Core qualities: historic and unambiguous
- Development perspective
- Design guidelines


Rules and zoning

Rules and zoning


- 6 uniform zoning plans (since dec. 2015)
- Zoning regulates customization of initiatives
- Careful handling of core values
- Review at the local level -> scaling up of 'heavier' interventions (provinces / national quality team)

HOLLANDESE

Example

- respect values, ensembles, context
- strict policy with regard to condensing



- contemporary economically sustainable
- focus on quality



HOLLANDESE

In practice

Sharing of knowledge

uniform
&
unambiguous

spatial planning

HOLLANDESE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT

Results until now

- 500.000 visitors a year
- 5 million euro revenue a year
- Landscape with high quality: good for investment climate !!
- Fortification systems are economy !!

HOLLANDESE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT

Future

Nomination Unesco World Heritage (2019)




HOLLANDESE WATERLINIE NATIONAAL PROJECT

You are welcome to visit the
New Dutch Waterline !!!

Closing session
Session de clôture

General conclusions
Conclusions générales

Mrs Maria José Festas

Chair of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

Before the formal start of the 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop, on the 8th of June, we had the pleasure of visiting the Hetés micro-region on the border between Slovenia and Hungary. The study visit, organised by our host, the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, had the co-operation of the local authorities of the communities and associations involved in the project presented by Hungary to the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. This study visit, shared between Hungary and Slovenia, allowed us to experience the reality and importance of the involvement and commitment of the local authorities and communities in this transborder co-operation project.

In this Meeting, the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Awards, all the twelve projects selected at national level as candidates to the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe were publicly presented and explained by those responsible for them.

The national process of selection was explained by the respective European Landscape Convention national delegate, showing the diversity of procedures that, while respecting the rules and criteria of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, allows each State to define their own procedures. This once again confirms the respect of subsidiarity that the European Landscape Convention's flexibility allows, which is one of the reasons for its success.

At the end of the first day of the Meeting, there was a special Ceremony of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, in which all authors of the projects were praised.¹³

According to the decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of 14 October 2015, with reference to Resolution of the Committee of Ministers CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, and on the recommendation of the International Jury and the committee of experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the convention:

- ▶ the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 4th Session of the Award 2014-2015 was attributed to The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of the "Fabulous" Hetés, the villages of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalasombatfa (Hungary), the villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovenia), Greenways Methodology Association and the Iron Curtain Trail Association, Project presented by Hungary;
- ▶ identical special mentions for the 4th Session of the Landscape Award 2014-2015 of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention were presented to the following projects:
 - The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region, Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX), Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians, presented by the Czech Republic;
 - Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape, Village of Liptovská Teplička, presented by the Slovak Republic;
 - The Sénia Territory millennium olive tree landscape, Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, presented by Spain.

13. See the programme of the Ceremony on the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe website: <http://rm.coe.int/16806555f5>

Returning to the Meeting, these conclusions will not focus specifically on the projects presented because, as mentioned above, they were all presented and discussed and details can be found on the European Landscape Convention website. Instead, it will present a short global analysis of this 4th Session of the Landscape Award.¹⁴

Most of the projects focused on what we might call protection or rehabilitation of landscape, mostly dealing with rural landscapes; some focused on what can be considered peri-urban landscapes and one is clearly an urban landscape, focused on public space.

Interestingly, all the projects had strong involvement from the local communities, in many cases resulting from local initiatives. A common feature was also a wish to make the most of the existing or potential assets (natural, cultural, social and economic) and to make the landscapes more sustainable in the future, even economically.

But at the same time, it seemed that the landscape itself was not the starting point or goal of many of the projects, but that it was an “afterthought” or an “added-value” discovered after the project started. Ultimately, however, all the projects had a role in raising or strengthening the awareness of the populations involved to landscape values and thus makes an important contribution to the future landscape management of those areas.

We need to consider this carefully, as we may risk allowing the convention to become a “protection” convention instead of being the basis for policies and strategies for landscapes as dynamic as the world is today. We must also avoid the convention becoming only dedicated to rural landscapes. It is true that most of our territory is still rural, but we cannot forget that the majority of the population lives in urban areas, and a good quality urban landscape is indispensable to a good quality of life. Thus, we need to prepare to create good new landscapes that will become new values to future generations.

Considering the experience of the award to date, and what we have heard these two days, both during the Workshops, I would like to present some proposals for the future:

- ▶ the first proposal is that the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention makes an assessment of the experience of the award. This would be an assessment of the follow-up of the projects presented and the lessons learned both at European and national level. Let us not forget that the award concerns projects that are considered “lastingly effective and can serve as an example” of “sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes”;
- ▶ the second proposal is to organise an exhibition at the Palais de l’Europe with all the projects presented during all the previous sessions. The idea is not only to raise awareness of the national delegates in relation to the award but more importantly to show all the institutions of the Council of Europe – the Ambassadors, representing the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the members of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities – the results and the added-value of the European Landscape Convention;
- ▶ a third proposal concerns the possibility of having the meeting of the Forum of National Awards with the candidate projects before the meeting of the jury.

As Chair of the Jury of this 4th session of the award, I would also like to express my gratitude and to mention the good work and all the help from the Members of the Jury and the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

In conclusion, I would like to offer my personal congratulations to all who were involved in the projects that were presented. The projects had great quality and excellently demonstrate the diversity of landscape interventions and solutions that the European Landscape Convention framework promotes and allows. As the decision of the Committee of Ministers mentions, they should also be acknowledged and praised, and made well-known to the general public for their exemplary value, and as sources of inspiration.

14. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/17th

M^{me} Maria José Festas

Présidente du Jury de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et Présidente honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Portugal

Le 8 juin, soit la veille de l'ouverture officielle de la 17^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, nous avons eu le plaisir de visiter la micro-région de Hetés, située à la frontière de la Slovénie et de la Hongrie. Cette journée organisée par notre hôte, le Ministère hongrois de l'agriculture, a bénéficié de la coopération des pouvoirs locaux des communes et associations engagées dans les projets présentés par la Hongrie à la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Cette visite d'étude de part et d'autre de la frontière entre la Hongrie et la Slovénie nous a permis de comprendre la réalité et l'importance de la participation et de l'implication des pouvoirs locaux et des communes locales dans ce projet de coopération transfrontalier.

Cette Réunion, Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, a été marquée par la présentation publique, par leurs responsables respectifs, des douze projets sélectionnés au niveau national, candidats au Prix du paysage de 4^e Session du Conseil de l'Europe.

Le processus national de sélection a été expliqué par le représentant national respectif de la Convention européenne du paysage, montrant la diversité des procédures qui, tout en respectant les règles et critères du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, permet à chaque Etat de définir ses propres procédures. Cela confirme une fois de plus le respect de la subsidiarité que la flexibilité de la Convention européenne du paysage permet, ce qui est une des raisons de son succès.

A l'issue de la première journée de la Réunion, une Cérémonie spéciale du Prix du paysage de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe s'est tenue, à l'occasion de laquelle tous les auteurs des projets ont été félicités¹⁵.

Conformément à la décision du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe du 14 octobre 2015, en accord avec la Résolution du CM/Rés(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, et selon les recommandations du Jury international et du Comité d'experts responsable du suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention :

- ▶ le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage pour la 4^e session du Prix 2014-2015, a été attribué à La coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés, villages de Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalasombatfa (Hongrie), villages de Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovénie), Association sur la méthodologie des voies vertes et Association de la Route du rideau de fer, Projet présenté par la Hongrie ;
- ▶ des mentions spéciales identiques du Prix du paysage pour la 4^e session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 2014-2015 de la Convention européenne du paysage ont été décernées aux réalisations suivantes :
 - Le Sorbier domestique, l'arbre de la région de Slovácko, Commune de Tvarožná Lhota et ONG Echanges internationaux (INEX) – Service volontaire des Carpates blanches, présenté par la République tchèque ;
 - Liptovská Teplička : la protection de types de paysages historiques exceptionnels, village de Liptovská Teplička, présenté par la République slovaque ;
 - Le paysage d'oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia, Communauté de communes de la Taula del Sénia, présenté par l'Espagne.

15. Voir programme de la Cérémonie sur le site de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe : <http://rm.coe.int/16806555f4>

Revenant à la Réunion, ces conclusions ne s'attachent pas aux projets présentés, pour la simple raison qu'ils ont tous fait l'objet d'une présentation ainsi qu'une discussion et que des éléments plus précis se trouvent sur le site de la Convention européenne du paysage. Au lieu de cela, elles proposent une brève analyse globale de cette 4^e Session du Prix du paysage¹⁶.

Dans leur majorité, les projets sont consacrés à ce qui pourrait relever de la protection ou de la revalorisation du paysage, principalement rural ; certains concernent ce que l'on pourrait appeler des paysages péri-urbains et un projet est clairement urbain, puisque centré sur l'espace public.

Il est intéressant de constater que tous les projets impliquent fortement les communautés locales, et résultent, pour la plupart, d'initiatives locales. Ils ont également en commun une volonté de rendre les infrastructures existantes ou potentielles (qu'elles soient naturelles, culturelles, sociales ou économiques) et les paysages plus durables à l'avenir, y compris d'un point de vue économique.

Parallèlement toutefois, il est apparu que le paysage en tant que tel n'était ni le point de départ ni le but de la plupart des projets, mais une « réflexion après coup », ou une valeur ajoutée découverte une fois le projet lancé. Au bout du compte cependant, tous les projets s'efforcent de sensibiliser les populations concernées, ou de les sensibiliser davantage encore, aux valeurs du paysage ; ce faisant, ils apportent une contribution importante à la gestion future du paysage dans ces régions.

Ce constat doit toutefois nous inviter à prendre garde que la convention ne devienne une convention pour la « protection » des paysages au lieu de servir de base à des politiques et stratégies pour les paysages comme dynamiques du monde actuel. Nous devons aussi veiller à ce que la convention ne soit pas réservée aux seuls paysages ruraux. Il est vrai qu'une grande partie de notre territoire reste rural, mais nous ne devons pas oublier que les populations vivent majoritairement dans des zones urbaines et que des paysages urbains de qualité sont indispensables à notre qualité de vie. Ainsi, nous devons préparer la création de nouveaux paysages de qualité qui deviendront de nouvelles valeurs des générations futures.

Sur la base de l'expérience actuelle du Prix et de ce qui a été entendu au cours de ces deux jours pendant les Ateliers, j'aimerais vous présenter trois propositions pour l'avenir :

- ▶ la première est que la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage fasse un bilan du Prix, afin d'évaluer le suivi donné aux projets présentés et aux leçons tirées au niveau européen et national. N'oublions pas que le Prix récompense des projets considérés comme « faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple » pour « la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durables des paysages » ;
- ▶ la deuxième proposition concerne l'organisation d'une exposition de tous les projets présentés lors des précédentes sessions au Palais de l'Europe. L'idée est de sensibiliser les délégations nationales au Prix, mais pas seulement, le but est surtout de montrer à toutes les institutions du Conseil de l'Europe – les Ambassadeurs, représentant le Comité des Ministres, l'Assemblée parlementaire et les membres du Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux – les résultats et la valeur ajoutée de la Convention européenne du paysage ;
- ▶ quant à la troisième proposition, elle concerne l'organisation éventuelle d'une réunion du Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage et des projets candidats avant la réunion du jury.

En tant que Présidente du Jury de cette 4^e Session du Prix du paysage, je voudrais également saluer la qualité du travail et de l'aide fournis par les Membres du Jury et le Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe.

Pour conclure, je souhaite remercier personnellement tous ceux qui ont participé aux projets que nous avons pu voir. Tous témoignent de grandes qualités et reflètent admirablement la diversité des interventions du paysage et des solutions que le cadre de la convention favorise et permet. Comme le mentionne la décision du Comité des Ministres, ils doivent aussi être reconnus, félicités et rendus bien connus du grand public pour leur valeur exemplaire et comme sources d'inspiration.

16. www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/17th

Closing speeches

Discours de clôture

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

*Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention,
Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, Council of Europe*

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway*

Mrs Viktória Pálóczi-Horváth

*Chef d'Unité pour l'Union européenne et les affaires internationales concernant l'éducation,
la culture et le sport, Département des affaires de l'Union européenne
et des organisations internationales, Ministère des capacités humaines, Hongrie*

Mr Zsolt V. Németh

Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, Council of Europe

Now that we have reached the end of this National Selection Forum for the Council of Europe Landscape Award, with the focus on the 4th Session 2014-2015, I would like to express, on behalf of the Council of Europe Secretariat and the participants, my sincere gratitude to the Government of Hungary, the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and its Landscape Department. Many thanks for your help in organising this event and your wonderful hospitality. The Award Ceremony on 9 June in the Vigadó Concert Hall was a fantastic experience that we shall never forget.

Our thanks go to Mr Sándor Fazekas, Minister of Agriculture, Mr János Fónagy, Minister of State, Ministry of National Development, and Mr Zsolt Füleky, Deputy State Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, for their opening speeches, and to Mr Zsolt V. Németh, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, for participating in this closing session.

We would also like to say a special thank you to Mrs Krisztina Kincses, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, and to all the officials at the Ministry of Agriculture who helped make this gathering a success.

We would like to thank Mrs Katalin Csillag, Head of Unit of International Affairs, Cultural Heritage Department, Prime Minister's Office, member of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, and also Mrs Viktória Pálóczi-Horváth, Head of Unit, European Union and International Affairs for Education, Culture and Sport, Department for European Union Affairs and International Organisations, Ministry of Human Capacities, for their involvement. It was much appreciated.

We were highly honoured to welcome Mr Mihály Mőcsényi, *Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Awardee*, Landscape Architect, former Rector of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry, Budapest, Hungary, former President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA).

Our thanks go to the Mayors of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalaszombatfa in Hungary, to the mayors of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje and Banuta in Slovenia, to the Greenways Methodology Association and the Iron Curtain Trail Association, and to the residents of the Hungarian and Slovenian villages for their superb welcome on 8 June, when participants had the chance to visit various sites and the project which won the Landscape Award in 2015: *Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hetés*. We greatly appreciated experiencing the traditions, dancing, music, culinary specialities and architecture, which really brought the landscape alive. We wish to extend our congratulations and to say a special thank you to Andrea Bedő, who represents the project.

We were also enchanted by the panoramic views from the Lendava watchtower, and wish to thank the mayor for his hospitality. Our thanks also go to the Herman Ottó Institute and to Mr Gabor Kiss and his colleagues for their hard work.

On behalf of the Council of Europe Secretariat, I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to the government representatives – members of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention – and the originators of the projects:

- ▶ Belgium: Mrs Isabelle Leroy, Senior Officer, Ministry of the Region of Brussels-Capital, Representative of the Ministry, and Mr Michel Moreels, Commission of the Environment for Brussels and its environs ASBL, Representative of the Project;
- ▶ Croatia: Mr Radoslav Bužančić, Head of the Conservation Department of Split, Ministry of Culture, Representative of the Ministry, and Mrs Jasna Damjanovic, Responsible of the Cultural Center of Brač, Representative of the Project;
- ▶ Cyprus: Mr Phaedon Enotiades, Spatial Planning Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of the Interior, Representative of the Ministry, and Mrs Marianna Christou, Municipal Officer, Agios Athanasios Municipality, Representative of the Project;
- ▶ Spain: Mrs Carmen Caro, Senior Officer, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Institute of Historical Heritage, Representative of the Ministry, and Mr Rhamses Ripollés Puig, President of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Mr Jaume Antich Balada, Director of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, and Mrs Maria Teresa Adell Pons, Responsible of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Representatives of the Project;

- ▶ Finland: Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Senior Environmental Advisor, Department of the Natural Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Representative of the Ministry, and Mrs Kaisa Raatikainen, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland, Representative of the Project;
- ▶ Italy: Mrs Maria Maddalena Alessandro, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Mrs Marina Gentili, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Mr Rocco Tramutola, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Representatives of the Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, and Mr Mauro Lazzari, Open Urban Laboratory, and Mr Giorgio Andrea Ruggeri, Open Urban Laboratory, Representatives of the Project;
- ▶ Latvia: Mrs Dace Granta Senior Officer, Representative of Latvia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Regional Planning Division, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Representative of the Ministry, and Mr Kaspars Rasa, Director of Kuldīga Development Agency, Kuldīga Municipality, Representative of the Project;
- ▶ The Netherlands: Mrs Patricia Braaksma, Senior Advisor for Sustainability, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mr Peter Ros, Project Manager Landscape, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Representatives of the Ministry, Mrs Josan Meijers, Deputy of the Province of Gelderland, the Board of National Project for the New Dutch Waterline and Mrs Inge Van Heck, Project Manager of the New Dutch Waterline, Province of Gelderland, Representatives of the Project;
- ▶ Slovak Republic: Mrs Lucia Vačoková, Senior Officer, Environment Agency, Mrs Eva Mihová, Senior Officer, Environment Agency, Representatives of the Ministry, and Mr Slavomir Kopac, Representative of the Liptovská Teplička Municipality and Representative of the Project;
- ▶ Slovenia: Mr Rok Tomsic, Secretary, Embassy of Slovenia in Hungary and Mrs Jelena Hladnik, Secretary, National Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Representatives of the Ministry;
- ▶ Czech Republic: Mrs Júlia Tóbková, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Representative of the Ministry, and Mr Vít Hrdoušek, Project Manager, Representative of the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) – Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians, and Mr Vitak Jifi, Representative of the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota, Representatives of the Project;
- ▶ Turkey: Mr Erdogan Ertürk, Forest Engineer, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Representative of the Ministry, and Mr Orhan Yavuz, Camili Village, Borcka, Artvin Province, Representative of the Project.

I also extend my thanks to:

- ▶ Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway, and to Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Deputy Minister for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and Member of the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe;
- ▶ the Members of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe: Mrs Maria José Festas, Chair of the Jury; Mr Phaedon Enotiades, Senior Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Cyprus; Mr Mihály Mócsényi, Honorary President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA); Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe;
- ▶ the Honorary Chairs of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: Mr Enrico Buergi (Switzerland) and Mr Jean-François Seguin (France). Many thanks also to Mr Yves Luginbühl, Expert of the Council of Europe for the European Landscape Convention, for his participation.

The twelve projects featured, each one more exquisite than the last, took us on an extraordinary journey into the realms of diversity, dialogue, creativity and harmony.

A journey into diversity

The projects are extremely diverse in terms of their geography and the organisations behind them.

Geographical diversity

In the course of our journey, we discovered: *rural landscapes* – Brač Island (Croatia), the Slovácko region (Czech Republic), the regions of Central Finland, Southern Savo, Pirkanmaa, Ostrobothnia and Central Ostrobothnia (Finland), the landscape of Hetés (Hungary and Slovenia), the agricultural park of Paduli (Italy), the New Dutch Waterline (Netherlands), the village of Liptovská Teplička (Slovak Republic), the Sénia Territory (Spain), the Camili Basin (Turkey) –; *urban landscapes* – the towns of Agios Athanasios (Cyprus) and Kuldīga in the Venta valley (Latvia) –; *peri-urban landscapes* – the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen (Belgium) –; *mountain landscapes* – the village of Liptovská Teplička (Slovak Republic) –, *plains*...

Diversity in terms of the organisations behind the projects

Depending on the circumstances, the projects have been carried out by *local or regional authorities in association with NGOs*: the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) – Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians (Czech Republic), villages of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalaszombatfa (Hungary), villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje and Banuta (Slovenia) and the Greenways Methodology Association and the Iron Curtain Trail Association (Hungary); by *local or regional authorities*: the Municipality of Agios Athanasios (Cyprus), Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland (Finland), Kuldīga Municipality (Latvia), the village of Liptovská Teplička (Slovak Republic), Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain; or by *non-governmental organisations*: the Commission of the Environment for Brussels and its environs ASBL (Belgium), Cultural Centre of Brač (Croatia), Open Urban Laboratory (Italy); Board of the New Dutch Waterline (Netherlands) and Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association (Turkey).

A journey into dialogue

The projects show how landscape is shaped by dialogue between peoples and between landscape stakeholders.

Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of “Fabulous” Hetés (Hungary and Slovenia) shows how landscape can help heal old wounds and contribute to cross-border co-operation. The decision to award this project the prize sends a message of hope. It is an invitation to areas, towns and villages, previously riven by conflict, to overcome their divisions and differences. Landscape gives its inhabitants something to smile about and a stake in the future because, quite simply, it is the place where they live, and the centre of life itself. It becomes a meeting point for different communities, and the basis, rather than simply a pretext, for co-operation and living together in harmony. The “borderless bird”, fashioned by the artist Árvay László out of barbed wire of the former Iron Curtain and installed in the Friendship Park on the border, is thus a potent symbol.

All the projects show how landscape is shaped by dialogue between national, regional and local authorities, with local residents and NGOs. They are effectively experiments in governance. The *service tree – the tree of the Slovácko Region* (Czech Republic), the New Dutch Waterline (Netherlands) and the *“Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management* (Finland) are particularly impressive in terms of the number of players involved and the level of active support. Acknowledging that landscape is an inclusive process, it involves regional and local authorities, owners and local stakeholders. As noted in the *“Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management* (Finland), it is conducive to social management.

A journey into creativity

It is fair to say that all the projects are living proof of human intelligence and ingenuity when it comes to finding solutions to difficulties and overcoming problems. Their originators have drawn on in-depth knowledge of the area and its resources. Based on their assessments and discussions, they have come up with a diagnosis, on which they have then proceeded to act with determination, enthusiasm, passion and a remarkable ability to energise others.

For those who know where to look, and how to unlock its potential, the landscape contains natural, cultural and human treasures, as the following examples amply demonstrate: *Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of the “Fabulous” Hetés* (Hungary and Slovenia), *The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region* (Czech Republic), *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape* (Slovak

Republic), *The Sénia Territory millennium olive tree landscape* (Spain), *The Enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen* (Belgium), *The ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage* (Croatia), *Development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios Municipality* (Cyprus), *“Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management* (Finland), *The agricultural park of Paduli* (Italy), *The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations* (Latvia), *The New Dutch Waterline* (Netherlands), *Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin* (Turkey).

These treasures also have historic value, such as the thousand-year-old olive trees of Sénia, which are veritable living monuments.

A journey into harmony

The states which have signed the European Landscape Convention have declared themselves “concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a *balanced and harmonious relationship* between social needs, economic activity and the environment”. The cultural dimension is also very much to the fore. The projects that we have seen are entirely relevant from a sustainable development perspective, with due consideration being given to environmental, social, cultural and economic imperatives.

They show how it is possible, within the meaning of the European Landscape Convention, to: *protect* landscapes through actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity; to *manage* them through action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes; and, lastly, to *plan* landscapes through strong forward-looking action, to enhance, restore or “create” landscapes.

From an *environmental* standpoint, the landscape must first and foremost be healthy, neither polluted nor contaminated, both vibrant and biologically diverse. The fine example set by *The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations* (Latvia) showed us the importance of having clean streams and rivers, both for the sake of the health of local people, flora and fauna and for recreational purposes: once again, people are able to bathe in and enjoy the Venta, and marvel at the flying fish. The other projects related to the rural world likewise tie in with the notion of sustainable development and environmentally-friendly agriculture: *The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region* (Czech Republic), *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape* (Slovak Republic), *The Sénia Territory millennium olive tree landscape* (Spain), the *“Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management* (Finland), *The agricultural park of Paduli* (Italy), *Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin* (Turkey). The very important educational role played by *The enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen* (Belgium) deserves a special mention in this regard.

Landscape also needs to be rich in *culture*. Cultural heritage occupies a very special place in the landscape. The *ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage* project (Croatia) shows how this former monastic settlement is once again making its presence felt across the island and beyond. Ancestral knowledge is part of our culture. As Mihály Mőcsényi remarked, *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique historical landscape types* (Slovak Republic) is a “micro-miracle”. Human intervention across the local area creates landscape that is a work of art, causing it to come alive. The landscape can also be a source of inspiration for artistic endeavour as we saw in the wonderfully poetic film about *The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations* (Latvia).

The *social* dimension matters too. Landscape is a place for togetherness, as epitomised by the Hetés Friendship Park. It is where volunteers come together to promote sustainable development, as in the excellent project, *“Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management* (Finland). The schemes designed to enhance quality of life likewise foster enthusiasm and creativity. They bring about a positive change in thinking and perceptions, give a sense of pride to local communities and can even pave the way for innovation, as in the marvellous *Agricultural Park of Paduli* project in Italy. The landscape can be a place of celebration, as demonstrated by the projects, *The New Dutch Waterline* (Netherlands), *Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin* (Turkey), *The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region* (Czech Republic), *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape* (Slovak Republic). The landscape is also a place where people live, meet and gather in public, as demonstrated by *The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations* (Latvia) and *The development of the Historical Centre of Agios Athanasios* (Cyprus). We have seen vibrant towns, happy people, inhabitants enjoying their immediate environment, where they are eager to learn more about where they live and their heritage, both tangible and intangible.

The *economic* aspect is crucial: a landscape that is healthy and of a high quality, whether it is in an urban or rural setting, becomes attractive and productive as a result, with the capacity to create jobs. It will be observed that, thanks to the inventiveness of their originators, and thanks to efforts to preserve and enhance the local natural and cultural heritage, the following projects have brought about a genuine improvement in people's quality of life. In the agricultural sphere, *The service tree – the tree of the Slovácko Region* (Czech Republic) has been a major source of inspiration when it comes to protecting the gene pool diversity of traditional fruit trees. The various farming practices developed in the projects the *“Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management* (Finland), *The Sénia Territory millennium olive tree landscape* (Spain), *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape* (Slovak Republic), *The agricultural park of Paduli* (Italy), *Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin* (Turkey), are likewise remarkable in terms of the cultivation, beekeeping methods and techniques employed – for example, grazing, potato, olive oil, lamp oil and honey production. The projects have helped increase knowledge and awareness, and spread good practice.

The numerous visits and artistic events generated by the *New Dutch Waterline* project (Netherlands) likewise act as “pull” factors, generating positive spin-offs for the entire local area. The same is true of the projects *The ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage* (Croatia), *Development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios Municipality* (Cyprus), *“Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management* (Finland), *The Sénia Territory millennium olive tree landscape* (Spain), *Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique types of historical landscape* (Slovak Republic), *The agricultural park of Paduli* (Italy), *The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations* (Latvia), *Biodiversity and natural resources management in the Camili Basin* (Turkey), which are now a magnet for visitors and sustainable tourism that respects local communities and their landscape. The landscape effectively becomes a “garden” for people to enjoy and children to play in.

I would like to end by stressing the importance of the positive energy generated by all the projects featured. We are delighted that this 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, entitled “Council of Europe Landscape Award National Selection Forum – 4th Session 2014-2015” has helped focus attention on these twelve projects, which are now part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe (www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance).

Like the little Hetés heart that appears in the middle of the photograph on the Meeting programme, landscape lies at the nexus between human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage,
Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage, Conseil de l'Europe

Au terme de ce Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et consacré à la 4^e Session 2014-2015, je souhaiterais adresser, au nom du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe et des Participants, mes vifs remerciements au Gouvernement de la Hongrie, au Ministère de l'agriculture de la Hongrie et à son Département en charge du paysage. Merci beaucoup pour votre collaboration dans l'organisation de cet événement et votre magnifique hospitalité. La superbe Cérémonie du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, tenue le 9 juin dans le Hall de Concert Vigadó, restera pour nous un souvenir inoubliable.

Tous nos remerciements vont à M. Sándor Fazekas, Ministre de l'agriculture, M. János Fónagy, Ministre d'État du développement national, M. Zsolt Füleky, Secrétaire d'État adjoint au Bureau du Premier Ministre, pour leur discours d'ouverture, à M. Zsolt V. Németh, Ministre d'État de l'agriculture pour sa participation à cette session de clôture.

Tous nos remerciements vont également et tout spécialement à M^{me} Krisztina Kincses, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage auprès du Ministère de l'agriculture, ainsi qu'à l'ensemble des Responsables du Ministère de l'Agriculture, qui ont contribué au succès de cette rencontre.

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Nous avons été très honorés de la participation de M. Mihály Mócsényi, éminent Architecte paysagiste et *Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Awardee*, Recteur honoraire de l'Université d'horticulture et de l'industrie alimentaire, Budapest, Hongrie, Président honoraire de la Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes (IFLA).

Tous nos remerciements vont aux Maires des Villages de Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalasombatfa, en Hongrie, aux Maires des Villages de Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta, en Slovénie, à l'Association sur la méthodologie des voies vertes, à l'Association de la Route du rideau de fer, et aux habitants des villages hongrois et slovènes pour leur exceptionnel accueil, le 8 juin, à l'occasion de la visite des lieux de du lauréat du Prix du paysage 2015 : *La coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés*. Nous avons apprécié les traditions, les danses, la musique, les spécialités culinaires, l'architecture, un vrai paysage vivant. Nous les félicitons et nous remercions tout particulièrement M^{me} Andrea Bedő, Représentante de cette réalisation.

Nous avons également été émerveillés par le panorama exceptionnel depuis le Belvédère de Lendava, merci à son Maire pour son accueil. Merci à l'Institut Herman Ottó, à M. Gabor Kiss et à ses collaborateurs, pour sa contribution à ce succès.

Au nom du Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe, je remercie aussi bien vivement les Représentants des gouvernements – Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), et de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage – et les auteurs des projets :

- ▶ Belgique: M^{me} Isabelle Leroy, Haut fonctionnaire, Ministère de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Représentante du Ministère, et M. Michel Moreels, Représentant de la Commission de l'environnement de Bruxelles et environs, ASBL, Représentant du Projet;
- ▶ Croatie: M. Radoslav Bužančić, Chef du Département de conservation de Split, Ministère de la Culture, Représentant du Ministère, et M^{me} Jasna Damjanovic, Responsable du Centre Culturel de Brač, Représentante du Projet;
- ▶ Chypre: M. Phaedon Enotiades, Haut fonctionnaire en matière d'aménagement du territoire, Département de la planification urbaine et de l'habitat, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Représentant du Ministère, et M^{me} Marianna Christou, Agent municipal, Municipalité d'Agios Athanasios, Représentante du Projet;
- ▶ Espagne: M^{me} Carmen Caro, Haut fonctionnaire, Représentante nationale pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Institut du patrimoine historique, Représentante du Ministère, et M. Rhamses Ripollés Puig, Président de la Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, M. Jaume Antich Balada, Directeur de la Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, et M^{me} Maria Teresa Adell Pons, Responsable de la Communauté de communes de la Taula del Sénia, Représentants du Projet;

- ▶ Finlande : M. Tapio Heikkilä, Haut Conseiller à l'environnement, Département de l'environnement naturel, Ministère de l'environnement, Représentant du Ministère, et M^{me} Kaisa Raatikainen, Centre pour le développement économique, du transport et de l'environnement de la Finlande centrale, Représentante du Projet ;
- ▶ Italie : M^{me} Maria Maddalena Alessandro, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, M. Giovanni Manieri Elia, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, M^{me} Marina Gentili, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, M. Rocco Tramutola, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, Représentants du Ministère du patrimoine, des activités culturelles et du tourisme, et M. Mauro Lazzari, Laboratoire urbain ouvert, et M. Giorgio Andrea Ruggeri, Laboratoire urbain ouvert, Représentants du Projet ;
- ▶ Lettonie : M^{me} Dace Granta, Haut fonctionnaire, Représentante nationale de la Lettonie pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Division de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional, Représentante du Ministère, et M. Kaspars Rasa, Directeur de l'Agence de développement Kuldīga, Ville de Kuldīga, Représentant du Projet ;
- ▶ Pays-Bas : M^{me} Patricia Braaksma, Haut fonctionnaire pour la durabilité, Ministère des affaires économiques, M. Peter Ros, Gestionnaire de projet paysage, Ministère des affaires économiques, Représentants du Ministère, et M^{me} Josan Meijers, Adjointe à la Province de Gelderland, Bureau du Projet national de la nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise et M^{me} Inge Van Heck, Gestionnaire du Projet de la nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise, Province de Gelderland, Représentantes du Projet ;
- ▶ République Slovaque : M^{me} Lucia Vačoková, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence de l'environnement, M^{me} Eva Mihová, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence de l'environnement, Représentantes du Ministère, et M. Slavomir Kopac, Représentant de la municipalité de Liptovská Teplička, Représentant du Projet ;
- ▶ Slovénie : M. Rok Tomsic, Secrétaire de l'Ambassade de Slovénie en Hongrie et M^{me} Jelena Hladnik, Secrétaire, Responsable nationale de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement, Représentants du Ministère ;
- ▶ République tchèque : M^{me} Júlia Tóbková, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, Représentante du Ministère, et M. Vít Hrdoušek, Chef de projet, Représentant de la Commune de Tvarožná Lhota et ONG Echanges internationaux (INEX) – Service volontaire des Carpates blanches, et M. Vitak Jifi, Représentant de la Commune de Tvarožná Lhota, Représentants du Projet ;
- ▶ Turquie : M. Erdogan Ertürk, Ingénieur forestier, Direction générale de la conservation de la nature et des parcs nationaux, Ministère des affaires forestières et de l'eau, Représentant du Ministère, et M. Orhan Yavuz, Village de Camili, Borcka, Province d'Artvin, Représentant du Projet.

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- ▶ aux Membres du Jury de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe : M^{me} Maria José Festas, Présidente du Jury ; M. Phaedon Enotiades, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'habitat de Chypre ; M. Mihály Mőcsényi, Président honoraire de la Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes (IFLA) ; M^{me} Anne-Marie Chavanon, Présidente de la Commission Démocratie, cohésion sociale, enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OINGs du Conseil de l'Europe ;
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Les douze réalisations présentées, toutes plus belles et exceptionnelles les unes que les autres, nous ont fait réaliser un incroyable voyage à travers des paysages de la diversité, du dialogue, de la créativité et de l'harmonie.

Un voyage au pays de la diversité

Les réalisations font apparaître une grande diversité des territoires concernés et des auteurs de projets.

Diversité des territoires concernés. Nous avons pu découvrir : *des paysages ruraux* – l'île de Brač (Croatie), la région de Slovácko, (République tchèque), les régions de Finlande centrale, de Savonie du Sud, de Pirkanmaa, d'Ostrobotnie centrale et d'Ostrobotnie (Finlande), le paysage de Hetés (Hongrie et Slovaquie), le parc agricole de Paduli (Italie), la zone de la nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise (Pays-Bas), le village de Liptovská Teplička (République slovaque), le territoire de Sénia (Espagne), le bassin de Camili (Turquie) – ; *des paysages urbains* – la ville d'Agios Athanasios (Chypre), la ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta (Lettonie) – ; *des paysages péri-urbains* – le site naturel et paysage de l'Hof ter Musschen (Belgique) – ; *des paysages de montagne* – village de Liptovská Teplička (République slovaque) –, *de plaine*...

Diversité des auteurs des projets. Les projets ont selon le cas été menés à bien par : *des autorités locales ou régionales avec organisations non gouvernementales* : Commune de Tvarožná Lhota et ONG Echanges internationaux (INEX) – Service volontaire des Carpates blanches (République tchèque), Villages de Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalasombatfa (Hongrie), villages de Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovénie) et Association sur la méthodologie des voies vertes et Association de la Route du rideau de fer (Hongrie) ; *des autorités locales ou régionales* : municipalité d'Agios Athanasios (Chypre), Centre pour le développement économique, les transports et l'environnement de Finlande centrale (Finlande), municipalité de Kuldīga (Lettonie), village de Liptovská Teplička, (République slovaque), Communauté de communes de la Taula del Sénia (Espagne) ; ou encore, *des organisations non gouvernementales* : Commission de l'environnement de Bruxelles et environs ASBL (Belgique), Centre culturel de Brač (Croatie), Laboratoire urbain ouvert (Italie), Conseil de La nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise (Pays-Bas), Association de protection et de développement de l'environnement de Camili (Turquie).

Un voyage au pays du dialogue

Les réalisations montrent comment le paysage se construit par le dialogue entre les peuples et entre les acteurs du paysage.

La coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés (Hongrie et Slovaquie) montre comment le paysage aide à panser les plaies de l'histoire et favorise la coopération transfrontalière. Le Prix octroyé à cette réalisation est un signe, un message d'espoir. Il encourage les territoires, villes et villages divisés par des conflits à surpasser les séparations et conflits. Le paysage donne un sourire, un avenir à ses habitants parce qu'il est tout simplement leur lieu de vie, le lieu de la Vie. Il devient le point de rencontre de populations séparées, il constitue non plus le prétexte, mais le fondement même de la coopération et du « vivre ensemble ». *L'oiseau sans frontière*, réalisé par l'artiste Árvay László avec les fils de fer barbelés de l'ancien rideau de fer et installé dans le Parc de l'amitié, à la frontière, devient alors tout un symbole.

L'ensemble de réalisations montrent comment le paysage se construit par le dialogue entre les autorités nationales, régionales et locales, avec les habitants et les organisations non gouvernementales. Elles constituent des expériences de gouvernance. Les exemples *Le Sorbier domestique*, *l'arbre de la région de Slovácko* (République tchèque), *La nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise* (Pays-Bas) et *Le « taureau par les cornes » : pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages* (Finlande) notamment, sont impressionnants de par le nombre des acteurs impliqués et mobilisés. La prise en considération du paysage est inclusive, elle implique les autorités régionales et locales, les propriétaires et les acteurs du territoire. Elle favorise, comme l'a mentionné la réalisation *Le « taureau par les cornes » : pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages* (Finlande) une « gestion sociale » (*social management*).

Un voyage au pays de la créativité

Il est possible de constater que l'ensemble des réalisations sont la preuve même de l'intelligence et de l'ingéniosité humaine à trouver des réponses adaptées à des difficultés et à surmonter des problèmes. Leurs auteurs se sont fondés sur une connaissance approfondie du territoire et de ses ressources. Les analyses et réflexion auxquelles ils ont procédé les ont conduits à formuler un diagnostic et à agir. Ils ont alors fait preuve de volonté, d'enthousiasme, de passion et d'une capacité de mobilisation exemplaire.

Le paysage renferme des trésors – naturels, culturels et humains – pour qui sait les découvrir et en révéler la valeur. Les exemples qui suivent sont tout à fait parlants : *La coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés* (Hongrie et Slovaquie), *Le Sorbier domestique*, *l'arbre de la région de Slovácko* (République tchèque), *Liptovská Teplička : la protection de types de paysages historiques*

exceptionnels (République slovaque), *Le paysage d'oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia* (Espagne), *La mise en valeur du site naturel et paysage de l'Hof ter Musschen* (Belgique), *L'ecomusée de l'ermitage de Blaca* (Croatie), *L'aménagement du centre historique d'Agios Athanasios* (Chypre), *Le « taureau par les cornes » : pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages* (Finlande), *Le parc agricole de Paduli* (Italie), *La ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta : préserver un paysage exceptionnel pour les générations futures* (Lettonie), *La nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise* (Pays-Bas), *La gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité du bassin de Camili* (Turquie).

Ces trésors sont également historiques, comme les oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia, véritables monuments vivants, qui forcent le respect.

Un voyage au pays de l'harmonie

Les Etats signataires de la Convention européenne du paysage se sont montrés « soucieux de parvenir à un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement ». La dimension culturelle est également très présente. Les réalisations menées à bien s'inscrivent pleinement dans une perspective de développement durable considérant les impératifs environnementaux, sociaux, culturels et économiques.

Elles montrent comment il est possible, au sens de la Convention européenne du paysage, de : *protéger* des paysages par des actions de conservation et de maintien des aspects significatifs ou caractéristiques d'un paysage, justifiées par sa valeur patrimoniale émanant de sa configuration naturelle et/ou de l'intervention humaine ; de les *gérer* par des actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à l'entretenir afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations induites par les évolutions sociales, économiques et environnementales ; et encore, de les *aménager*, par des actions présentant un caractère prospectif particulièrement affirmé visant la mise en valeur, la restauration ou la « création » de paysages.

D'un point de vue *environnemental*, le paysage doit être tout d'abord sain, non pollué ni contaminé, vivant et riche de sa diversité biologique. Le bel exemple de *La ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta : préserver un paysage exceptionnel pour les générations futures* (Lettonie), nous a montré à quel point il est important d'assainir les cours d'eau, tant pour la santé des habitants et des espèces que pour l'agrément : il est à nouveau possible de se baigner et de profiter de la rivière, et les poissons volants sont redevenus source d'émerveillement. Les autres réalisations relatives au monde rural s'inscrivent dans la logique du développement durable et d'une agriculture soucieuse de l'écologie : *Le Sorbier domestique, l'arbre de la région de Slovácko* (République tchèque), *Liptovská Teplička : la protection de types de paysages historiques exceptionnels* (République slovaque), *Le paysage d'oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia* (Espagne), *Le « taureau par les cornes » : pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages* (Finlande), *Le parc agricole de Paduli* (Italie), *La gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité du bassin de Camili* (Turquie). Le rôle pédagogique extrêmement important de la réalisation *La mise en valeur du site naturel et paysage de l'Hof ter Musschen* (Belgique), mérite tout spécialement d'être souligné.

Le paysage doit également être riche d'un point de vue *culturel*. Le patrimoine culturel occupe une place toute spéciale dans le paysage. L'expérience de *L'ecomusée de l'ermitage de Blaca* (Croatie) montre comment cet ancien monastère rayonne à présent à nouveau sur l'ensemble de l'île et bien au-delà. Les savoir-faire ancestraux font également partie de la culture. Ainsi que M. Mihály Mócsényi l'a mentionné, *Liptovská Teplička : la protection de types de paysages historiques exceptionnels* (République slovaque) est un « micro-miracle ». L'œuvre de l'homme sur le territoire crée en effet un paysage-œuvre d'art, véritable tableau vivant. Le paysage est également source d'inspiration pour la création artistique comme nous l'a montré le film si poétique sur *La ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta : préserver un paysage exceptionnel pour les générations futures* (Lettonie).

La dimension *sociale* est importante. Le paysage est lieu du vivre-ensemble, comme le montre le Parc de l'amitié de Hetés. Il est le lieu d'une démarche volontaire commune en faveur du développement durable, comme le montre l'excellente réalisation *Le « taureau par les cornes » : pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages* (Finlande). Les actions menées en vue de valoriser le cadre de vie suscitent également enthousiasme et créativité. Elles opèrent à un changement positif des façons de penser et de voir, donnent de la fierté à leur population et permettent même d'innover comme le montre la belle réalisation *Le parc agricole de Paduli* (Italie). Le paysage est aussi festif, comme le montrent les réalisations de *La nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise* (Pays-Bas), *La gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité du bassin de Camili* (Turquie), *Le Sorbier domestique, l'arbre de la région de Slovácko* (République tchèque), *Liptovská Teplička : la protection de types de paysages historiques exceptionnels* (République slovaque). Le paysage est également lieu d'habitation, lieu de rencontre et espace public comme le montrent les réalisations *La ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta : préserver un paysage exceptionnel pour les générations futures* (Lettonie) et *L'aménagement du centre historique d'Agios Athanasios*

(Chypre). Nous avons vu des villes vivantes, des gens heureux, des habitants profitant de leur cadre de vie, aspirant également au savoir et à la connaissance de leur lieu de vie et de leur patrimoine, tangible et intangible.

Le volet *économique* est essentiel: un paysage est sain et de qualité, tant en milieu urbain qu'en milieu rural, devient de ce fait attractif, productif et source d'emplois. Il est possible de noter que, grâce à l'inventivité de leurs auteurs, grâce à la préservation et à la valorisation des éléments patrimoniaux naturels et culturels du territoire, les réalisations présentées ont procuré une réelle amélioration du cadre de la vie de leurs habitants. Dans le domaine de l'agriculture, la réalisation *Le Sorbier domestique, l'arbre de la région de Slovácko* (République tchèque) représente une importante source d'inspiration en faveur de la protection de la diversité du patrimoine génétique des arbres fruitiers traditionnels. Les pratiques agricoles développées avec les réalisations *Le « taureau par les cornes »: pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages* (Finlande), *Le paysage d'oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia* (Espagne), *Liptovská Teplička: la protection de types de paysages historiques exceptionnels* (République slovaque), *Le parc agricole de Paduli, Laboratoire urbain ouvert* (Italie), *La gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité du bassin de Camili* (Turquie), sont également remarquables quant aux méthodes et techniques de culture et d'apiculture – pâturage, production de pommes de terre, d'huile d'olive, d'huile de lampe, de miel... Elles contribuent à enrichir les connaissances et à diffuser des bonnes pratiques.

Les nombreux projets de visites et d'événements artistiques suscités par la réalisation *La nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise* (Pays-Bas), sont également facteurs d'attractivité du territoire et de bénéfices pour l'ensemble du territoire concerné. Il en est de même des réalisations *L'ecomusée de l'ermitage de Blaca* (Croatie), *L'aménagement du centre historique d'Agios Athanasios* (Chypre), *Le « taureau par les cornes »: pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages* (Finlande), *Le paysage d'oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia* (Espagne), *Liptovská Teplička: la protection de types de paysages historiques exceptionnels* (République slovaque), *Le parc agricole de Paduli* (Italie), *La ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta: préserver un paysage exceptionnel pour les générations futures* (Lettonie), *La gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité du bassin de Camili* (Turquie), qui attirent désormais les visiteurs et un tourisme durable, respectueux des habitants et de leur paysage. Le paysage devient « jardin », où il fait bon vivre, où les enfants jouent et où les habitants profitent de leur espace de vie.

Il est possible de conclure en soulignant l'importance de l'énergie positive qui émane de l'ensemble des réalisations présentées. Nous sommes heureux que cette 17^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, intitulée « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 4^e Session 2014-2015 », ait contribué à mettre en lumière ces douze réalisations, qui font désormais partie de l'Alliance du prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance).

Comme le petit cœur d'Hetés, qui figure au centre de la photo du programme de la Réunion, le paysage se trouve à la croisée des chemins, des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et de l'état de droit.

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor,
Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway*

Our distinguished Hungarian hosts,

Dear colleagues and participants,

So, now we are at the closure of this 17th Meeting, and I congratulate our hosts in the Hungarian Ministries and in the Hetés for these successful workshops and the study visit. You have shown us great hospitality. I would also like to thank the speakers, chairs and rapporteurs, and all who have participated, for their contributions. Maria José Festas has already reported on the workshops in an excellent way and I will try not to repeat her words or Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons'.

The workshops for the Landscape Award are especially interesting because they present projects which can serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has adopted the rules governing the Landscape Award and the Jury are given the task of following these rules. An important part is therefore ensuring the application forms are completed carefully and that the Jury assesses the projects on the basis of the established criteria, and not according to their own preferences or academic visions. I want to congratulate the Chair of the Jury, Maria José Festas, for having ensured that this was followed.

In this 4th Session of the Landscape Award, several of the projects include different strategies to deal with rural landscapes and the challenges of modern agriculture. One group of projects uses the landscape to see natural assets and cultural heritage as a whole, and to look at how to improve management in a sustainable manner, ensuring values for future generations.

Each State has to find its own way to meet the challenges because no two landscapes are alike, and yet we see that there are many common challenges across Europe. This shows the necessity and the value of a common platform in the European Landscape Convention, and the associated Workshops. The convention particularly emphasises the participation of all stakeholders and especially the local public, and we see that the bottom-up approach is one of the success factors in the projects that have been presented. The connection between people and their landscape is very important for ensuring the durability of projects and thus local involvement is a key factor for success.

I hope to meet you again at forthcoming Meetings. There are many important topics relating to the landscape that we have to pursue. Once again, I want to thank our excellent hosts and wish you all a pleasant trip home.

Mrs Viktória Pálóczi-Horváth

*Chef d'Unité pour l'Union européenne et les affaires internationales concernant l'éducation, la culture et le sport,
Département des affaires de l'Union européenne et des organisations internationales,
Ministère des capacités humaines, Hongrie*

Madame la Présidente,

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'État,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Chers Participants,

C'est un honneur et un grand plaisir d'être avec vous aujourd'hui et de prononcer ces quelques mots de clôture au nom du Ministère hongrois des Capacités humaines. Il s'agit d'un portefeuille important responsable de plusieurs domaines, allant de la santé aux affaires sociales, et de l'éducation et la culture jusqu'au sport. En tant que membre du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (CDCPP), je représente la « branche » de la culture, pour ainsi dire. Vous avez pu constater lors de la Réunion que la responsabilité concernant les questions liées au patrimoine, au paysage et à la culture sont partagées entre plusieurs ministères en Hongrie. Nous sommes donc trois ministères compétents à représenter la Hongrie au sein de ce comité directeur, ainsi que cela a été mentionné, et nous assurons la coopération entre les différents secteurs.

Je pense que notre triumvirat démontre parfaitement la complexité de ces questions et les différents aspects dont il faut tenir compte. Nous avons entendu lors de ces deux journées plusieurs définitions de la notion du paysage et de ses caractéristiques. L'ambition de la Convention européenne du paysage est une interprétation intégrée des valeurs naturelles et culturelles, qui incite la coopération entre différents secteurs dans le but du développement cohérent des régions et de la protection des valeurs qui sont les siennes. La Convention pour la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel de l'UNESCO définit le paysage culturel comme « œuvres conjuguées de l'être humain et de la nature », qui expriment une « longue et intime relation des peuples avec leur environnement ».

Le paysage est donc une catégorie complexe formée par l'organisation territoriale des données naturelles, environnementales et socio-culturelles. Je pense que l'enseignement de ces valeurs, le respect de la culture et du patrimoine est absolument primordial dans l'éducation des nouvelles générations et joue un rôle important dans le développement d'une identité et d'une citoyenneté européenne.

Dans cet esprit, je tiens à féliciter le projet de la fabuleuse Hetés, lauréat du Prix du Conseil de l'Europe, ainsi que tous les projets présentés pendant ces deux journées. A mon avis, le projet hongrois réalisé dans une région ethnographique partagée entre deux pays est un bel exemple non seulement de coopération transfrontalière, mais aussi d'initiative et d'implication des communautés locales, de leur prise de responsabilité et d'une action menée en commun. Je suis convaincue que les réalisations soumises pour le Prix du paysage, tant au niveau national qu'au niveau européen, contribuent largement à la protection durable du patrimoine paysager et culturel de l'Europe. J'espère qu'ils seront encore nombreux les projets semblables à la voie verte de la fabuleuse Hetés, qui soient capables de sauvegarder les valeurs naturelles et culturelles d'un paysage dans leur unité.

Enfin, j'aimerais vous informer que les résultats de ce Forum seront présentés à la prochaine réunion du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), qui se tiendra la semaine prochaine à Strasbourg. Les informations seront donc toutes fraîches et nous serons fiers d'en rendre compte devant le Comité.

Pour conclure, Mesdames et Messieurs, je vous remercie de votre attention et vous souhaite bon retour dans vos pays et une belle soirée pour ceux qui restent à Budapest. Ne manquez pas de découvrir le patrimoine culturel qui s'offre à vos yeux même en sortant de ce bâtiment avec la vue du Danube, le palais royal et le quartier du château du côté de Buda.

Au revoir et à bientôt.

Mr Zsolt V. Németh

Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Dear ladies and gentlemen!

It is a great honour for Budapest to give space to this international event, the 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Twelve countries – Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Spain, Turkey – we have seen a great programme.

We hope that the projects presented here will reassure every participant of the significant role of regional and local authorities and non-governmental organisations wanting to participate in landscape and landscape identity. I believe that we can draw strength and ideas from these works for our governmental, municipal and civilian tasks.

The European Landscape Convention was signed by Hungary in 2005 and was ratified in 2008 by law. According to the convention, “landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.

Yet, I think, it is more than that. Allow me to relate our relationship with the landscape to the ideas of Ferenc Elekes: “There are many scenic landscapes in the world, from Niagara Falls to the glades of Gyergyó. But the scenic landscape that is the hardest to ignore is the one to which we are linked by our life struggles. Where we hope for ever, where we often deceive, but where we start again. Where we have the strength to restart everything. Where we were born”.¹⁷

Because the landscape we live in plays a key role in the well-being of individuals and society, protecting, managing and designing it is everyone’s right, and also imposes obligations on everyone. Kálmán Mikszáth said, “It is not a smart man who is lying in the shadows of the branch of a tree”. When we think about it, the landscape is a tree that is constantly changing and we have to pay attention. The main objective of the convention is to promote the protection, management and planning of the landscape and to contribute to European co-operation in the field of landscapes. Its purpose is to make us feel better in the landscape, in the “shadow” of the landscape. The papers presented in this Meeting are a great example of this work.

The applications show that the decision and action of both individuals and communities are reflected in the landscape around us, shape and shaped it. Landscape can therefore be seen as a territorial dimension of human rights and democracy.

I would like to congratulate the presenters of the Hungarian-Slovenian joint project, but more so for those without whom this co-operation could not have been established. I believe that the promise for success is that it has highlighted the cross-border nature of landscapes, the key role of local populations and the importance of intercultural co-operation.

I would like to thank the participants of this Meeting for achieving such good results in the field of sustainable development, with the help of their opportunities, and fulfilling our obligations. At the same time, I wish you a great deal of success in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Thank you for honouring us with your presence! I solemnly close the 17th Meeting of the Workshops!

17. Quoted from Mr Ferenc Elekes (b. 1935) Hungarian poet, novelist, journalist, essayist born and living in Transylvania.

Programme
English version

Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections 4th Session 2014-2015

The 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 4th Session 2014-2015”, was organised in Budapest (Vigadó Concert Hall, Vigadó tér 2, 1051 Hungary) on 9-10 June 2016, by the Council of Europe (Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention) in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

A study visit for the official delegates of the member States of the Council of Europe, speakers in the Programme, and other participants, was organised on 8 June 2016.

Introduction

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949 and whose headquarters are located in Strasbourg (France), **the Council of Europe** has 47 member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of the landscape. The convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two states have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis since 2002, the Meetings of **the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention** aim to present new concepts and achievements in favour of the implementation of the convention. They thus represent a genuine forum for sharing practices and ideas. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.

The following Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention have, to date, been organised:

- ▶ 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg (France): "Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape"
- ▶ 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg (France): "Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape"
- ▶ 16-17 June 2005, Cork (Ireland): "Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas"
- ▶ 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana (Slovenia): "Landscape and society"
- ▶ 28-29 September 2006, Gerona (Spain): "Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice"
- ▶ 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu (Romania): "Landscape and rural heritage"
- ▶ 24-25 April 2008, Piestany (Slovakia): "Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management"
- ▶ 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): "Landscape and driving forces"
- ▶ 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain): "Landscape and infrastructures for the society"
- ▶ 20-21 October 2011, Evora (Portugal): "Multifunctional landscape"
- ▶ 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy): "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 1 (2008-2009) and 2 (2010-2011)"
- ▶ 2-3 October 2012, Thessalonica (Greece): "Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning... Another way to see the territory involving civil society..."
- ▶ 2-3 October 2013, Cetinje (Montenegro): "Territories of the future: landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy"
- ▶ 11-12 June 2014, Wrocław (Poland): "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Session 3 (2012-2013)"
- ▶ 1-2 October 2014, Urgup (Turkey): "Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape"

- ▶ 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella (Andorra): "Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary"

[The proceedings of the meetings are published in the Council of Europe's "European Spatial Planning and Landscape" series and are available on the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention website: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications]

Organisers

The Council of Europe would like to thank the Government of Hungary for its co-operation and hospitality.

Objectives

The European Landscape Convention provides for a Landscape Award of the Council of Europe that recognises policies or measures which local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations have adopted to protect, manage and plan their landscapes, which have proven to be lastingly effective and which can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

On 20 February 2008, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award is given every two years by the Committee of Ministers, further to proposals from the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe in charge of monitoring the implementation of the convention.

The experiences of high value achieved in the Member States of the Organisation on the occasion of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – 2014-2015 – were presented in this Meeting. They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's surroundings.

The Ceremony of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe took place on this occasion.

Websites

- ▶ **European Landscape Convention**
 - www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
 - www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage
- ▶ **Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary**
 - www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-agriculture

Venue

The Meeting was held in Vigadó Concert Hall, Vigadó tér 2, 1051 Budapest
<http://vigado.hu/en/web/en>

Participants

The Meeting was aimed at government officials – Members of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and the

Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, representatives of other ministries, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the field of landscape and sustainable management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions.

Programme

The programme of the Meeting is on the Council of Europe website of the European Landscape Convention at the following address:

- ▶ www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
- ▶ www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/home under “Meetings” / “Workshops”

Photos of the Programme

Andrea Bedő, Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of “Fabulous” Hetés.

Organisers of the Meeting

Council of Europe – Democratic Governance European Landscape Convention

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Contact

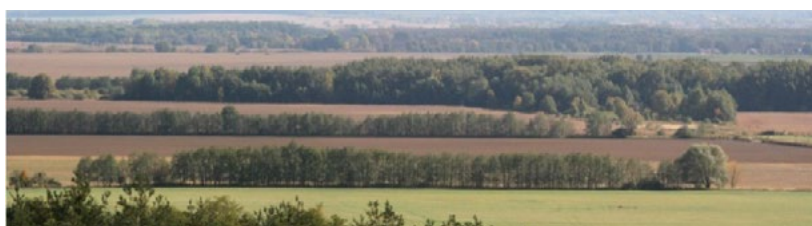
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Hungary – Ministry of Agriculture

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Study visit

The participants travelled by bus from Budapest to Bödeháza, located in the Hetés micro-region on the border of Slovenia and Hungary, crossing the territory that is supervised by Upper Balaton National Park Directorate.

In Bödeháza, the Hungarian candidates to the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe welcomed the participants. As part of a meeting with the local inhabitants, they visited a local exhibition in a traditional farm building called a *pajta*, and walked in the Friendship Park and visited some remains of the Iron Curtain.

A lunch allowed participants to taste traditional foods of Hetés, such as the *fumu*. Then, they visited several landscapes located along the Iron Curtain, with unique characteristics. The visit continued across the border to Slovenia. Participants travelled by bus to Lendava to visit the Vinarium look-out tower.

Meeting

Welcome speeches

Mr Alfonso Zardi, Head of Department, Democratic Institutions and Governance, Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Mr Sándor Fazekas, Minister of Agriculture, Hungary

Mr János Fónagy, Minister of State, Ministry of National Development, Hungary

Mr Zsolt Füleky, Deputy State Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Hungary

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Deputy Minister for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Member of the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Introduction

Chairs

Mrs Katalin Csillag, Head of Unit of International Affairs, Cultural Heritage Department, Prime Minister's Office, Member of CDCPP, Hungary

Mr Mihály Mócsényi, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Awardee, Landscape Architect, Former Rector of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry, Budapest, Hungary, Former President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), Member of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Presentation of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 4th Session

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Presentation of the Hungarian national experience of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Mrs Krisztina Kincses, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Discussion

With the participation of:

- ▶ Members of the CDCPP, Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of Ministries
- ▶ Representatives of local and regional authorities
- ▶ Representatives of international governmental organisations
- ▶ Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations
- ▶ National and international experts and general public

Workshop 1

Landscape to be protected: actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape

Chairs

Mrs Maria José Festas, Chair of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Mr Jean-François Seguin, Chair of the Jury of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Présentations

The service tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region

Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) – Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians, Czech Republic

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Júlia Tóbková, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

Representatives of the Project

Mr Vítak Jifi, Representative of the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota, Czech Republic

Mr Vít Hrdoušek, Project Manager, Representative of the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International Exchanges (INEX) – Voluntary Service of the White Carpathians, Czech Republic

Liptovská Teplička: protection of unique historical landscape types

Village of Liptovská Teplička, Slovak Republic

Representatives of the Ministry

Mrs Lucia Vačková, Senior Officer, Environment Agency, Slovak Republic

Mrs Eva Mihová, Senior Officer, Slovak Environment Agency, Slovak Republic

Representative of the Project

Mr Slavomir Kopac, Representative of the Liptovská Teplička Municipality, Slovak Republic

The Sénia Territory millennium olive tree landscape

Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Carmen Caro, Senior Officer, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Institute of Historical Heritage, Spain

Representatives of the Project

Mrs Maria Teresa Adell Pons, Responsible of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain

With the participation of:

Mr Rhamses Ripollés Puig, President of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain

Mr Jaume Antich Balada, Director of the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Spain

The ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage

Cultural Centre of Brač, Croatia

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Radoslav Bužančić, Head of the Conservation Department of Split, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Representative of the Project

Mrs Jasna Damjanović, Responsible of the Cultural Centre of Brač, Croatia (apologised)

Official reception

Workshop 2

Landscape to be managed: actions, from a perspective of sustainable development, to guide and harmonise changes

Chairs

Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe, Member of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Mr Enrico Buergi, Chair of the Jury of the 1st and 2nd Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Presentations

The “Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management

Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland, Finland

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Department of the Natural Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Representative of the Project

Mrs Kaisa Raatikainen, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland, Finland

The agricultural park of Paduli

Open Urban Laboratory, Italy

Representatives of the Ministry

Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Mrs Marina Gentili, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Mr Rocco Tramutola, Senior Officer, Landscape and Quality Management Department, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Italy

Representatives of the Project

Mr Giorgio Andrea Ruggeri, Open Urban Laboratory (LUA), Italy

Mr Mauro Lazzari, Open Urban Laboratory (LUA), Italy

The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations

Kuldīga Municipality, Latvia

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Dace Granta, Senior Officer, Representative of Latvia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Regional Planning Division, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia

Representative of the Project

Mr Kaspars Rasa, Director of Kuldīga Development Agency, Kuldīga Municipality, Latvia

Biodiversity and natural resources management in Camili Basin

Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association, Turkey

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Erdogan Ertürk, Forest Engineer, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Turkey

Representative of the Project

Mr Orhan Yavuz, Camili Village, Borcka, Artvin Province, Turkey

Workshop 3

Landscape to be planned: strong forward-looking actions, to enhance, restore or create landscapes

Chairs

Mrs Jelena Hladnik, Secretary, National Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Slovenia

Mr Phaedon Enotiades, Senior Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Member of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Presentations

The New Dutch Waterline

Board of the New Dutch Waterline, the Netherlands

Representatives of the Ministry

Mrs Patricia Braaksma, Senior Advisor for Sustainability, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands

Mr Peter Ros, Project Manager Landscape, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands

Representatives of the Project

Mrs Inge Van Heck, Project Manager of the Dutch Waterline, Province of Gelderland, the Netherlands

on behalf of Mrs Josan Meijers, Deputy of the Province of Gelderland, the Board of National Project for the New Dutch Waterline, the Netherlands

The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hetés

Villages of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalasombatfa (Hungary), Villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovenia), Greenways Methodology Association, Iron Curtain Trail Association. Project presented by Hungary

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Krisztina Kincses, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Representative of the Project

Mrs Andrea Bedő, Representative of the Project Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hetés, Hungary

The development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios

Municipality of Agios Athanasios, Cyprus

Representative of the Ministry

Mr Phaedon Enotiades, Spatial Planning Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of the Interior, Cyprus

Representative of the Project

Mrs Marianna Christou, Municipal Officer, Agios Athanasios Municipality, Cyprus

The enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen

Commission of the Environment of Brussels and its environs, Belgium

Representative of the Ministry

Mrs Isabelle Leroy, Senior Officer, Ministry of the Region of Brussels-Capital, Belgium

Representative of the Project

Mr Michel Moreels, Commission of the Environment of Brussels and its environs ASBL, Belgium

Ceremony of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Programme:

<https://rm.coe.int/16806555f5>

Closing Session

General conclusions

Mrs Maria José Festas, Chair of the Jury of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

Closing speeches

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape, Council of Europe

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway

Mrs Viktória Pálóczi-Horváth, Head of Unit for European Union and International Affairs for Education, Culture and Sport, Department for European Union Affairs and International Organisations, Ministry of Human Capacities, Hungary

Mr Zsolt V. Németh, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary



Programme
Version française

Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe 4^e Session 2014-2015

La 17^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur : « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 4^e Session 2014-2015 » s'est tenue à Budapest (Hall des concerts Vigadó, Vigadó tér 2, 1051 Hongrie) les 9-10 juin 2016, par le Conseil de l'Europe – Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique, Secrétariat de la Convention européenne du paysage – en coopération avec le Ministère de l'agriculture de la Hongrie, dans le cadre du Programme de travail de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

Une visite d'étude pour les délégués officiels des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, les intervenants figurant dans le Programme, et autres participants, a été organisée le 8 juin 2016.

Introduction

Organisation internationale intergouvernementale créée en 1949 et dont le siège est à Strasbourg (France), **le Conseil de l'Europe** comprend 47 États membres : Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Chypre, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, Estonie, Fédération de Russie, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Islande, Italie, Lettonie, « l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine », Liechtenstein, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Malte, République de Moldova, Monaco, Monténégro, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République slovaque, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Serbie, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse, Turquie et Ukraine. Ses principaux objectifs sont de promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et la prééminence du droit, ainsi que de rechercher des solutions communes aux grands problèmes de société de l'Europe.

La Convention européenne du paysage a été adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres de l'Organisation à Florence (Italie) le 20 octobre 2000, afin de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages européens et de favoriser la coopération internationale. Il s'agit du premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage. La convention s'applique à tout le territoire des Parties et porte sur les espaces naturels, ruraux, urbains et périurbains. Elle concerne donc de la même façon les paysages pouvant être considérés comme remarquables, que les paysages du quotidien et les paysages dégradés. À ce jour, 38 États membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont ratifié la convention : Andorre, Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Chypre, République tchèque, Danemark, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Lituanie, Luxembourg, République de Moldova, Monténégro, Pays-Bas, Norvège, Pologne, Portugal, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Serbie, République slovaque, Slovénie, Espagne, Suède, Suisse, « l'ex-République Yougoslave de Macédoine », Turquie, Ukraine et le Royaume-Uni. Deux États l'ont également signée : Islande et Malte.

Organisées périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Europe, **les Réunions des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage** ont pour objectif de présenter de nouveaux concepts et réalisations en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Elles représentent ainsi un véritable forum d'échange de pratiques et d'idées. Les expériences réalisées par l'Etat qui accueille la réunion sont spécialement présentées.

Les Réunions des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage suivantes ont été organisées :

- ▶ 23-24 mai 2002, Strasbourg (France): « Politiques du paysage: contribution au bien-être des citoyens européens et au développement durable (approches sociale, économique, culturelle et écologique); Identification, qualification du paysage et objectifs de qualité paysagère, en tirant parti des ressources culturelles et naturelles; Sensibilisation, éducation et formation; Instruments novateurs en vue de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement du paysage »
- ▶ 27-28 novembre 2003, Strasbourg (France): « L'intégration du paysage dans les politiques et programmes internationaux et les paysages transfrontaliers; Paysage et bien-être individuel et social; Paysage et aménagement du territoire »
- ▶ 16-17 juin 2005, Cork (Irlande): « Des paysages pour les villes, les banlieues et les espaces périurbains »
- ▶ 11-12 mai 2006, Ljubljana (Slovénie): « Paysage et société »
- ▶ 28-29 septembre 2006, Gironne (Espagne): « Les objectifs de qualité paysagère: de la théorie à la pratique »
- ▶ 20-21 septembre 2007, Sibiu (Roumanie): « Paysage et patrimoine rural »
- ▶ 24-25 avril 2008, Piestany (République slovaque): « Le paysage dans les politiques de planification et la gouvernance: vers un aménagement intégré du territoire »
- ▶ 8-9 octobre 2009, Malmö (Suède): « Paysage et forces déterminantes »
- ▶ 15-16 avril 2011, Cordoue (Espagne): « Paysage et infrastructures pour la société »
- ▶ 20-21 octobre 2011, Evora (Portugal): « Paysage multifonctionnel »
- ▶ 4-5 juin 2012, Carbonia, Sardaigne (Italie): « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 1 (2008-2009) et 2 (2010-2011) »
- ▶ 2-3 octobre 2012, Thessalonique (Grèce): « Vision pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale: le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire. ...Une autre manière de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile... »
- ▶ 2-3 octobre 2013, Cetinje (Monténégro): « Les territoires du futur : identification et qualification des paysages, un exercice de démocratie »

- ▶ 11-12 juin 2014, Wrocław (Pologne): « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 3 (2012-2013) »
- ▶ 1-2 octobre 2014, Urgup (Turquie): « Paysages durables et économie: de l'inestimable valeur naturelle et humaine du paysage »
- ▶ 1-2 octobre 2015, Andorre (Andorre la Vieille): « Paysage et coopération transfrontalière: le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière »

[Les actes des réunions sont publiés dans la Série du Conseil de l'Europe « Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage » et sont disponibles sur le site internet du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage: www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications]

Organisateurs

Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite remercier le Gouvernement de la Hongrie pour sa coopération et son hospitalité.

Objec“tifs

La Convention européenne du paysage prévoit l'attribution d'un Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe qui constitue une reconnaissance de la politique ou des mesures prises par des collectivités locales et régionales ou des organisations non gouvernementales en matière de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes.

Le 20 février 2008, le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a adopté la Résolution CM/Rés(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Le Prix est décerné tous les deux ans par le Comité des Ministres, sur proposition des comités d'experts compétents chargés du suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention.

Les expériences de grande valeur réalisées au sein des Etats membres de l'Organisation à l'occasion de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 2014-2015 – ont été présentées lors de la Réunion. Elles montrent qu'il est possible de promouvoir la dimension territoriale des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie en améliorant les caractéristiques paysagères du cadre de vie des populations.

La Cérémonie de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe s'est tenue à cette occasion.

Sites internet

- ▶ **Convention européenne du paysage**
 - www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage
 - www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
- ▶ **Ministère de l'agriculture de la Hongrie**
 - www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-agriculture

Lieu

La réunion s'est tenue au Hall de Concert Vigadó, Vigadó tér 2, 1051 Budapest
<http://vigado.hu/en/web/en>

Participants

La Réunion s'est adressée aux représentants des gouvernements – Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention

Organisateurs de la Réunion

Conseil de l'Europe – Gouvernance démocratique, Convention européenne du paysage

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Chef de Division, Secrétaire exécutive de
la Convention européenne du paysage,
Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine
et du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, DG II
F-67075, STRASBOURG Cedex, France
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européenne du paysage, représentants d'autres ministères, autorités locales et régionales, universitaires, professionnels et organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales travaillant dans le domaine du paysage et de la gestion durable, avec ses dimensions environnementale, culturelle, sociale et économique.

Programme

Le programme de la Réunion se trouve sur le site internet de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, à l'adresse :

- ▶ www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage
- ▶ www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/home sous « Réunions » / « Ateliers »

Photos du Programme

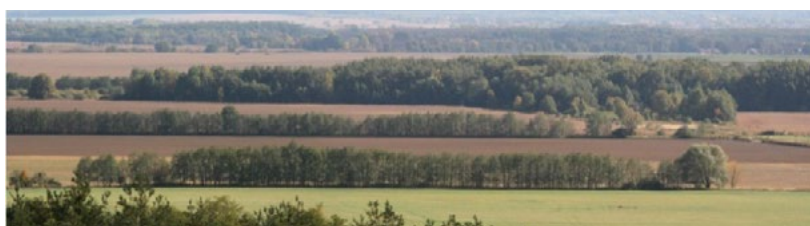
Andrea Bedő, Coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés.

Hongrie – Ministère de l'agriculture

M^{me} Krisztina Kincses
Représentante nationale pour la Convention
européenne du paysage
Ministère de l'agriculture
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Visite d'étude

Les participants se sont rendus en bus de Budapest à Bödeháza, située dans la micro-région de Hetés à la frontière de la Slovénie et de la Hongrie, traversant le territoire placé sous l'autorité de la Direction du Parc national du Haut Balaton.

Au Bödeháza, les candidats hongrois au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe ont accueilli les participants. Dans le cadre d'une réunion avec les habitants, ces derniers ont visité une exposition locale dans un corps de ferme traditionnel appelé *pajta*, le Parc de l'amitié et ont visité des vestiges du Rideau de fer.

Un déjeuner a permis aux participants de goûter la cuisine traditionnelle de Hetés, comme le *fumu*. Ils ont ensuite visité des paysages situés le long du Rideau de fer, aux caractéristiques uniques. La visite s'est poursuivie à travers la frontière de la Slovénie. Les participants se sont rendus en bus vers Lendava afin de visiter le belvédère du Vinarium.

Réunion

Allocutions de bienvenue

M. Alfonso Zardi, Chef du Service des Institutions et de la Gouvernance Démocratiques, Représentant du Secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Sándor Fazekas, Ministre de l'agriculture, Hongrie

M. János Fónagy, Ministre d'Etat, Ministère du développement national, Hongrie

M. Zsolt Füleky, Secrétaire d'Etat adjoint, Bureau du Premier Ministre, Hongrie

M^{me} Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Haut Conseiller, Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation, Norvège

M^{me} Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Vice-Ministre de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère du développement durable et du tourisme, Monténégro, Vice-Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Membre du Bureau du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

Introduction

Présidents

M^{me} Katalin Csillag, Chef d'Unité des Affaires internationales, Département du patrimoine culturel, Cabinet du Premier Ministre, Membre du CDCPP, Hongrie

M. Mihály Mócsényi, Architecte paysagiste, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Awardee, Recteur honoraire de l'Université d'horticulture et de l'industrie alimentaire, Budapest,

Hongrie, Président honoraire de la Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes (IFLA), Membre du Jury du 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Présentation du Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe – 4^e Session

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Conseil de l'Europe

Présentation de l'expérience nationale hongroise du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

M^{me} Krisztina Kincses, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture, Hongrie

Discussion

Avec la participation des :

- ▶ Membres du CDCPP, de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et représentants de ministères
- ▶ Représentants des autorités locales et régionales
- ▶ Représentants des organisations internationales gouvernementales
- ▶ Représentants des organisations non gouvernementales internationales et nationales
- ▶ Experts nationaux et internationaux et public général

Atelier 1

Des paysages protégés: des actions de conservation et de maintien des aspects significatifs et caractéristiques du paysage

Présidents

M^{me} Maria José Festas, Présidente du Jury de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et Présidente honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

M. Jean-François Seguin, Président du Jury de la 3^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et Président honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage

Présentations

Le Sorbier domestique, l'arbre de la région de Slovácko

Commune de Tvarožná Lhota et ONG Echanges internationaux (INEX) – Service volontaire des Carpates blanches, République tchèque

Représentante du Ministère

M^{me} Júlia Tóbková, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, République tchèque

Représentants du Projet

M. Vít Hrdoušek, Chef de projet, Représentant de la Commune de Tvarožná Lhota et ONG Echanges internationaux (INEX) – Service volontaire des Carpates blanches, République tchèque

M. Vitak Jifi, Représentant de la Commune de Tvarožná Lhota, République tchèque

Liptovská Teplička : la protection de formes de paysages historiques exceptionnels

Village de Liptovská Teplička, République slovaque

Représentantes du Ministère

M^{me} Lucia Vačoková, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence de l'environnement, République slovaque

M^{me} Eva Mihová, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence de l'environnement, République slovaque

Représentant du Projet

M. Slavomir Kopac, Représentant de la municipalité de Liptovská Teplička, République slovaque

Le paysage d'oliviers millénaires du territoire de Sénia

Communauté de communes de la Taula del Sénia, Espagne

Représentante du Ministère

M^{me} Carmen Caro, Haut fonctionnaire, Représentante nationale pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Institut du patrimoine historique, Espagne

Représentante du Projet

M^{me} Maria Teresa Adell Pons, Responsable de la Communauté de communes de la Taula del Sénia, Espagne

Avec la participation de :

M. Rhamses Ripollés Puig, Président de la Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Espagne

M. Jaume Antich Balada, Directeur de la Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad, Espagne

L'écomusée de l'ermitage de Blaca

Centre culturel de Brač, Croatie

Représentant du Ministère

M. Radoslav Bužančić, Chef du Département de conservation de Split, Ministère de la Culture, Croatie

Représentante du Projet

M^{me} Jasna Damjanović, Responsable du Centre Culturel de Brač, Croatie (excusée)

Réception officielle

Atelier 2

Des paysages gérés: des actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à entretenir le paysage afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations

Présidents

M^{me} Anne-Marie Chavanon, Présidente de la Commission Démocratie, cohésion sociale, enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OINGs du Conseil de l'Europe, Membre du Jury de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Enrico Buergi, Président du Jury des 1^e et 2^e Sessions du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et Président honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

Présentations

Le « taureau par les cornes » : pâturages naturels et gestion des paysages

Centre pour le développement économique, des transports et de l'environnement de Finlande centrale, Finlande

Représentant du Ministère

M. Tapio Heikkilä, Conseiller à l'environnement, Département de l'environnement naturel, Ministère de l'environnement, Finlande

Représentante du Projet

M^{me} Kaisa Raatikainen, Centre pour le développement économique, du transport et de l'environnement de la Finlande centrale, Finlande

Le parc agricole de Paduli

Laboratoire urbain ouvert, Italie

Représentants du Ministère

M. Giovanni Manieri Elia, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, Ministère du patrimoine, des activités culturelles et du tourisme, Italie

M^{me} Marina Gentili, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, Ministère du patrimoine, des activités culturelles et du tourisme, Italie

M. Rocco Tramutola, Haut fonctionnaire, Département du paysage et de la gestion qualitative, Ministère du patrimoine, des activités culturelles et du tourisme, Italie

Représentants du Projet

M. Giorgio Andrea Ruggeri, Laboratoire urbain ouvert (LUA), Italie

M. Mauro Lazzari, Laboratoire urbain ouvert (LUA), Italie

La ville de Kuldīga dans la vallée de la Venta : préserver un paysage exceptionnel pour les générations futures

Commune de Kuldīga, Lettonie

Représentante du Ministère

M^{me} Dace Granta, Haut fonctionnaire, Représentante nationale de la Lettonie pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Division de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional, Lettonie

Représentant du Projet

M. Kaspars Rasa, Directeur de l'Agence de développement Kuldīga, Ville de Kuldīga, Lettonie

La gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité du bassin de Camili

Association de protection et de développement de l'environnement de Camili, Turquie

Représentant du Ministère

M. Erdogan Ertürk, Ingénieur forestier, Direction générale de la conservation de la nature et des parcs nationaux, Ministère des affaires forestières et de l'eau, Turquie

Représentant du Projet

M. Orhan Yavuz, Village de Camili, Borcka, Province d'Artvin, Turquie

Atelier 3

Des paysages à aménager: des actions présentant un caractère prospectif visant la mise en valeur, la restauration et la création de paysages

Présidents

M^{me} Jelena Hladnik, Secrétaire, Chef de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau national, Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement, Slovénie

M. Phaedon Enotiades, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'habitat, Membre du Jury de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, Chypre

Présentations

La nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise

Conseil de la nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise, Pays-Bas

Représentants du Ministère

M^{me} Patricia Braaksma, Haut fonctionnaire pour la durabilité, Ministère des affaires économiques, Pays-Bas

M. Peter Ros, Gestionnaire de projet paysage, Ministère des affaires économiques, Pays-Bas

Représentantes du Projet

M^{me} Inge Van Heck, Gestionnaire du projet de la nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise, Province de Gelderland, Pays-Bas

au nom de M^{me} Josan Meijers, Adjointe à la Province de Gelderland, Bureau du Projet national de la nouvelle ligne de flottaison néerlandaise, Pays-Bas

La coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés

Villages de Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalasombatfa (Hongrie), Villages de Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovénie), Association sur la méthodologie des voies vertes et Association

de la Route du rideau de fer. Projet présenté par la Hongrie

Représentante du Ministère

M^{me} Krisztina Kincses, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture, Hongrie

Représentante du Projet

M^{me} Andrea Bedó, Représentante du Projet de coopération transfrontalière des collectivités locales au profit du patrimoine paysager de la « fabuleuse » Hetés, Hongrie

L'aménagement du centre historique d'Agios Athanasios

Municipalité d'Agios Athanasios, Chypre

Représentant du Ministère

M. Phaedon Enotiades, Haut fonctionnaire en aménagement du territoire, Département de la planification urbaine et de l'habitat, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Chypre

Représentante du Projet

M^{me} Marianna Christou, Agent municipal, municipalité d'Agios Athanasios Ville, Chypre

La mise en valeur du site naturel et paysage de l'Hof ter Musschen

Commission de l'environnement de Bruxelles et environs ASBL, Belgique

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Cérémonie de la 4^e Session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

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Session de clôture

Conclusions générales

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Discours de clôture

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Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States in Florence on 20 October of the same year, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation on these issues. Its signatory States declare their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. Landscape is recognised as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity. The Convention concerns outstanding landscapes as well as everyday or degraded territories.

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

Adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des Etats membres à Florence le 20 octobre de la même année, la Convention européenne du paysage a pour objet de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages, et d'organiser la coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Ses Etats signataires se déclarent soucieux de parvenir à un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement. Le paysage est reconnu comme composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité. La Convention concerne tant les paysages remarquables que les paysages du quotidien et les territoires dégradés.

www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage



www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

Le Conseil de l'Europe est la principale organisation de défense des droits de l'homme du continent. Il comprend 47 États membres, dont l'ensemble des membres de l'Union européenne. Tous les États membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont signé la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme, un traité visant à protéger les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et l'État de droit. La Cour européenne des droits de l'homme contrôle la mise en œuvre de la Convention dans les États membres.