



Strasbourg, 20 March 2007

T-FLOR (2007) 13 – Bil.

**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
– Florence Convention –**

**CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
– Convention de Florence –**

**CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON
“THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION”**

**CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR
« LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE »**

**STATEMENTS /
INTERVENTIONS**

Council of Europe, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
22-23 March 2007

Room 1 / Salle 1

*Document by the Secretariat General of the Spatial Planning and Landscape Division
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

**I – STATES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED THE CONVENTION /
ETATS AYANT RATIFIÉ LA CONVENTION**

ARMENIA / ARMENIE

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

CROATIA / CROATIE

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

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

From: Martina_Paskova@env.cz [mailto:Martina_Paskova@env.cz]

Sent: Tuesday 20 March 2007 21:02

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: small contribution to ELC meeting

"The European Landscape Convention"
Strasbourg, 22 – 23 March 2007

Future landscape evolution / development!?

Landscape planning approach?

Directive - regulation.....

..... voluntary - motivation ?

Link to an European legislation

Article 10 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

•Member States shall endeavour, where they consider it necessary, in their land-use planning and development policies and, in particular, with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, **to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.**

•Such features are those which, by virtue of their linear and continuous structure (such as rivers with their banks or the traditional systems for marking field boundaries) or their function as stepping stones (such as ponds or small woods), are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.

Tools.....?

landscape policies

•landscape planning

•public participation in the landscape evaluation, planning and management process (community planning)

•interdisciplinary educational curricula

•international (European) co-operation

•motivation on all decision-making levels

•mediation of landscape problems and challenges

Landscape planning

General principles

Landscape planning objectives in relation with nature conservation

Czech Implementation Strategy

European Union Landscape Politics?

- common landscape policy?
- directive?
- resolution?
- recommendation?
- guidelines?
- (interdisciplinary) working groups, networks?
- motivation schemes (awards, competitions etc.)?
- best practises dissemination?
- experience exchange support?

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

DENMARK / DANEMARK

FINLAND / FINLANDE

FRANCE

IRELAND / IRLANDE

ITALY / ITALIE

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

LUXEMBOURG

MOLDOVA

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

NORWAY / NORVEGE

POLAND / POLOGNE

PORTUGAL

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Maria José Festas [mailto:gabdg@dgotdu.pt]

Envoyé : Monday 19 March 2007 23:24

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : Statement

We congratulate and welcome the initiative of the Council of Europe in convening this Conference.

Portugal signed the European Convention in October 2000, in Florence, and ratified it in December 2004.

The regular convening of these Conferences is of the utmost importance for the implementation and management of the European Landscape Convention. Only by involving all the Member states in its management and implementation can the principles and objectives of the Convention become a reality in the field.

The workshops, although having a different nature, are important as well for the exchange of information and experiences between the Member states, researchers, experts and NGOs.

Since 1976, the "landscape" is mentioned in the Portuguese Constitution. Landscape enhancement is stated as one of the goals of spatial planning. Landscapes must be classified and protected with citizen's involvement and participation.

The Environmental Act (1987), the Forest Policy Act (1996) and the Cultural Heritage Act (2001), all approved by Parliament, also consider the need to take into account or protect landscape values.

The Spatial and Urban Planning Policy Act, approved by Parliament in 1998, states that the improvement of the population's living and working standards shall take into account the cultural, environmental and landscape values. It also states that all buildings must be integrated in the existing landscape and contribute to its enhancement and, as well, that man-made landscapes, characterized by its diversity, harmony and their supporting socio-cultural systems must be protected and enhanced.

The first strategic goal of the National Spatial Policy Programme, currently being discussed in Parliament, is "*To conserve and enhance biodiversity, resources and the natural, cultural and landscape heritage to use in a sustainable way, energy and geological resources and prevent or minimize hazards*".

Within this strategic goal one specific goal is "*To protect and enhance landscapes and cultural heritage*", as a basis of collective memory, contributing to territorial and cultural identity. Landscape diversity and quality are recognized as crucial territorial resources.

Two of its priority measures are:

- To prepare and implement a National Landscape Rehabilitation and Enhancement Programme, to be started in 2007, to implement the European Landscape Convention and to establish a National Landscape Policy, in coordination with the spatial planning policy, in order to promote and stimulate landscapes' quality, both in urban and in rural areas;
- To encourage municipalities to define, classify and manage landscape protected areas.

As a result of the current revision of Law 380/99, defining the Portuguese Territorial Management System, landscape shall be given wider and deeper consideration in the framework of spatial and land-use plans.

Besides the implementation of the Convention in the framework of the territorial management system, another priority is to integrate landscape policy in all sectorial policies with territorial impacts.

The basis for this work already exists, as a result of a study on the identification and characterization of Portuguese landscapes, carried-out between 1998 and 2000 by DGOTDU. Besides characterizing the Portuguese landscapes, this study identifies the major existing problems and gives general guidelines for the management of the landscape units it defines.

Landscapes can be and have been changed without any awareness of the consequences for the quality of life of human communities.

Implementing the European Landscape Convention, both at European and at national level, is a priority for us. We are willing to contribute to its implementation at European level, and are working towards it at national level, because the landscape is part of Europe's and each country's identity, while being at the same time a territorial resource to be used in a sustainable way.

To do this we have to be ready:

- to protect "outstanding" or exceptional landscapes, classified as a result of a set of elements and criteria to be defined by consensus with the different sectors, experts and population; after reaching that consensus, these landscapes have to be managed for protection.
- to manage, in a dynamic and sustainable way, all the ordinary landscapes, so that they can answer to the economic, social and cultural needs of the population.
- to rehabilitate simplified landscapes to give them complexity and character, and even more of the need to rehabilitate derelict landscapes.
- to seriously consider the need to plan, design and build "new landscapes", adapted to the 21 century. "New landscapes" that, while showing the changes and realities of this century, by its quality and character can become a new landscape heritage for future generations.

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

"THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA" / "L'EX-REPUBLIQUE YUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE"

TURKEY / TURQUIE

UKRAINE

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

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

From: Baxter, Mark (SLR) [mailto:Mark.Baxter@defra.gsi.gov.uk]

Sent: Friday 2 March 2007 10:26

To: landscape

Subject: UK Speech at the ELC Conference March 2007

The UK Government was delighted to ratify the European Landscape Convention on 21 November 2006. In carefully considering the terms of the Convention the UK considers that it is already compliant with its requirements. Nevertheless we aim to continue to improve performance and we are committed to looking for opportunities to do so as policy is reviewed internally. The UK Government, with its devolved administrations and appropriate agencies, in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, will work to an internal programme of implementation which we shall carefully monitor.

II - SIGNATORY STATES / ETATS SIGNATAIRES

AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

GREECE / GRECE

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

LATVIA / LETTONIE

MALTA / MALTE

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

From: Anja Delia [<mailto:Anja.Gollnest@mepa.org.mt>]

Sent: Friday 2 March 2007 14:00

To: landscape

Subject: Presentation for Strasbourg 22.-23.03.07

Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Model for Malta - Public Consultation Survey

Introduction

Malta has been in the process of preparing a revision of its strategic land-use plan – i.e. the Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands. A number of studies were compiled to support the planning policies which are being developed for this plan. One of them was the Landscape Assessment Study for the Maltese Islands. This study focused on the aesthetic qualities of the Islands and included landscape character assessment, landscape trends and issues as well as the outcome of a landscape sensitivity model.

This model proposes a five-level hierarchy of landscape sensitivities for the Maltese Islands. The scope of this exercise was to develop a framework which provides guidance for future strategic planning. The model is principally based on the Formal Aesthetic Model coupled with aspects of the Psychophysical model of assessing landscapes. It includes a range of natural and man-made parameters which influence landscape sensitivity. The results of the model resulted in the following map:

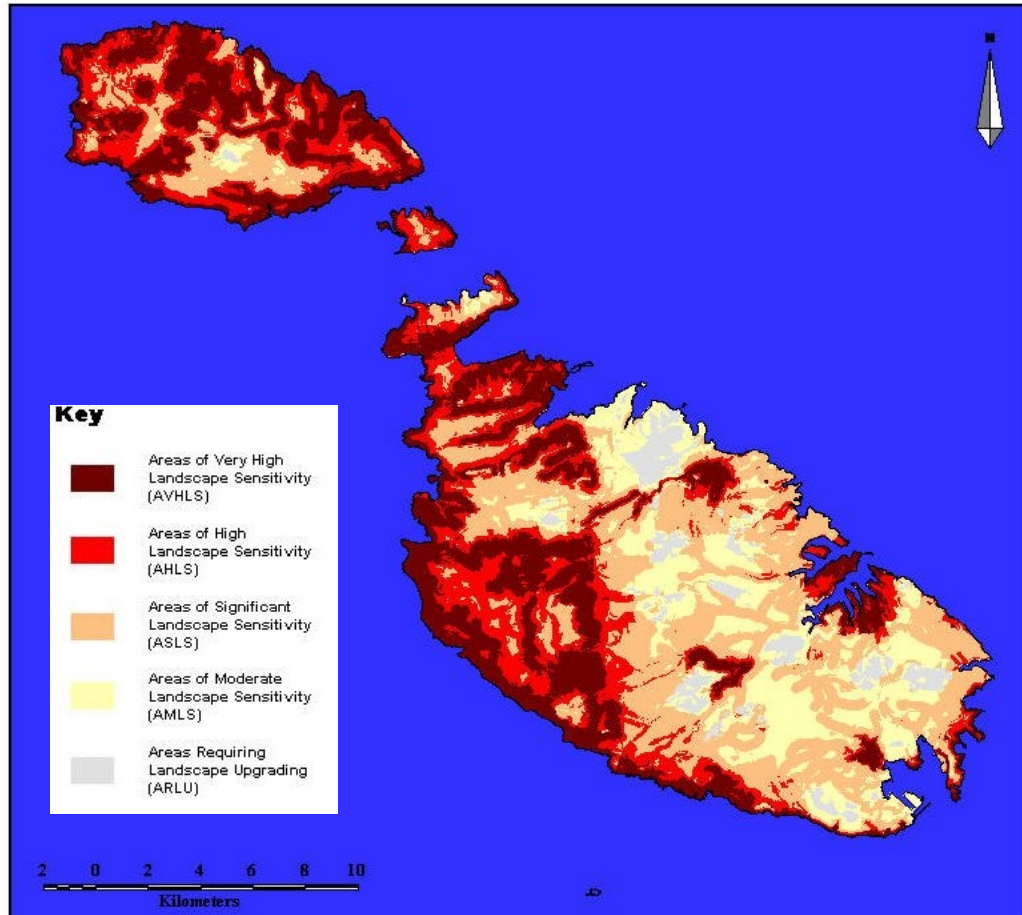


Figure 1: Landscape Sensitivity Map of the Maltese Islands

However, this study represents the opinion of a small group of people. Whatever the approach, the subjective element can never be completely eliminated from landscape assessment. Therefore, in order to validate or otherwise the method developed for Malta, the model was tested with the general public through a carefully formulated questionnaire which was designed to measure the degree of correlation between the landscape sensitivity assessment model and public perception of landscape sensitivity.

This survey also satisfies the provisions in the European Landscape Convention (which Malta has signed in October 2000) which require the signatory states to involve the local population in the identification and evaluation of local landscapes. These provisions also indicate the need of public involvement in landscape assessment as well as the development of policies related to landscape.

Methodology

The Questionnaire and the Interview

The survey was designed around a series of photographs which were shown to the respondents. The selected persons were asked to rate each photo according to a hierarchy. These scores were designed to directly correspond to the hierarchy of landscape sensitivities that emerge from the landscape sensitivity assessment model.

The exercise was based on good quality photographs of areas which are representative of the varied landscape characteristics found within the Maltese Islands. The distribution of areas depicted in the photos was designed in such a manner as to be located on points which are evenly distributed throughout the Maltese Islands and to reflect the different landscape values emerging from the landscape sensitivity assessment model. The photos were taken to cover medium to long distance views as the model was based on macro-element evaluation rather than the isolated features of the Maltese landscape. Vantage points were often selected for the photographic exercise. Care was taken to ensure that the images were obtained during clear weather conditions, in broad daylight, with the lens covering the same angle of view and with the viewpoints located at roughly similar distances from the main landmarks. Attention was also paid to avoid foreground clutter although this was not always entirely possible.

From a large number of photos a sample of 40 representative images was selected. This number was chosen to limit the interviewing period to around 20 minutes. The photos were sorted by geographical location (going from north to south) and numbered consecutively. Labels were intentionally avoided to reduce bias, since many people would judge the photos with the associations in mind that certain place names evoke, rather than assessing the inherent features of the image.

Participants of the survey were asked to evaluate the photos according to the scenic quality of the areas depicted. This was an intuitive assessment based on the perception of the individual participating in the questionnaire. The respondents were asked to assign a rating between 1 (least pleasant scenery) and 5 (most pleasant scenery) to each photo. The scores were designed to be directly correlated to the 5-level hierarchy emerging from the landscape sensitivity assessment model. Comments by respondents regarding reasons why certain scores were given, were also recorded by the interviewer.

Potential participants were initially contacted over the phone, and if they accepted to participate in the survey, they would be visited by the interviewer in a place of their choice (mostly at their homes).

The Participants

The survey was carried out with a sample of 300 participants. This number was deemed large enough to render the results statistically reliable. Furthermore, other studies in this field had used similar or even lower numbers for their samples. Initially, 300 people were chosen by random selection from the Electoral Register of Malta, which had been stratified by region, age and gender. Furthermore, another list of 600 people was drawn up by the same method, to be used as a reserve in case people on the initial list did not accept to participate, or when it was not possible to get in touch with them. Where it was not possible to get people from the original list to participate, they were replaced by people of the same gender, age group, and –

where possible – locality, in order to retain the representation of the sub-samples that had been calculated before.

Sampling

The method used to obtain the sample for this survey is proportionate stratified sampling. This type of sample includes sub-samples that are homogenous regarding a certain variable (e.g. age, gender, etc.), and whose size is based on their proportion in the population. For the purpose of this survey the sample was stratified by:

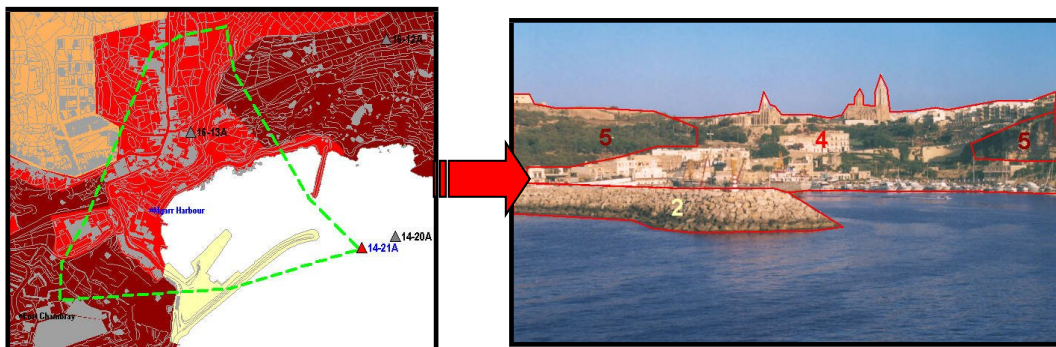
- Region (Urban area of mainland Malta, Rural area of Malta, and Island of Gozo)
- Age (Age groups 18-35, 36-55, and over 55)
- Gender.

It was assumed that all three parameters influence the way people perceive landscape, and these assumptions were subsequently confirmed by analysing the different sub-samples separately. The lists of the Electoral Register were initially sorted by the above-mentioned parameters (stratification). From the stratified lists, the proportion of each sub-group in relation to the whole population was established, the same proportion applied to the sample - thus the numbers needed for each sub-sample were obtained.

Mean Value of Areas Depicted on Photos

Since the landscape depicted on most of the photos does not have a uniform landscape value, the following method was used to obtain a mean Landscape Model value for each photo (unless the whole area shown on the image had the same value):

- The approximate area as seen on the photo was delineated on the map, with the model output layer underneath, the colours representing the 5 different landscape value levels (see Figure 2 below, image on the left);
- The areas covered by the different levels on the photo were delineated on the photo itself (image on the right), and then the percentage of each assigned sensitivity value to the land area projected on the image was calculated (sky and sea are excluded as they do not have a value in the model).



22% x Value 5	=	1.08
58% x Value 4	=	2.30
21% x Value 2	=	0.42
=	3.80 (Mean value of area depicted on photo)	

Figure 2: Example for Deriving Model Value for Photos from Map

Statistical Methods Used

The results obtained from the questionnaire had to be correlated with the scores emerging from the model. This was proposed to be undertaken by using the correlation analysis formula according to Pearson.

The correlation factor r according to this method ranges from -1 to 1 . Negative correlation factors indicate an inverse correlation, i.e. the larger one parameter, the smaller the other. A positive r factor indicates a positive correlation. The closer the result is to either of the extremes, the stronger the correlation between the two compared parameters. A correlation factor of 0 means that there is no correlation. In the case of this study, if it transpired that the degree of correlation was higher than 0.75 , then it could be inferred that the assumptions undertaken in the generation of the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Model were basically sound. Otherwise, the exercise had to serve as an indicator of which assumptions were not valid and the degree to which these assumptions were not valid.

Furthermore, the frequency distribution of the five possible answers was calculated for each photo and displayed graphically, for the whole sample as well as for each of the sub-sets. This facilitated recognising trends and sorting the photos according to the popularity of the area.

Analysis of Responses

During the interviews, the participants expressed a range of opinions, and certain patterns in people's perceptions were also observed. Those will be summarised in the following section, since they provide some insights on why people gave particular ratings. This is followed by a description of trends observed in the responses of the different sub-groups, while the various datasets were analyzed.

Observations during Interviews

Apart from the actual assessment of the 40 photographs presented during the questionnaire session, general observations by the interviewers were recorded and later discussed.

A general perception that emerged was that scenic beauty is often associated with cleanliness and tidiness – e.g. there are some high marks for the airport, Hal Far Industrial Estate and the

Freeport, to which people remarked that they “used to be much worse”. When people knew an area, they often judged what they *knew* rather than what they *saw* on the photo. Some respondents remarked that the areas looked different on the photos than in reality, possibly nicer – they sometimes pointed out that an eyesore was present just outside the field of view. This is one of the shortcomings of using photography in the questionnaire. On a photo, one can only capture a certain segment of an area. Outside of this segment, the landscape might look very different – this applies particularly to the Maltese landscape, as it is so heterogeneous. Under ideal conditions, the participants of the survey should have been taken on site all at once, so that they could get a 360° view of the areas. However, the practicality of this approach introduces constraints (e.g. logistical problems) which would overcome the advantages accrued by resorting to this particular approach.

Relatively smaller but prominent features in the Maltese landscape were not evaluated in the landscape sensitivity assessment model. However they appear on the photos and are taken into consideration by the person assessing the landscape through the photo. The same applies to clutter. Furthermore, many people knew the areas that were depicted, so they would recognise unsightly features even if those were located in the background of the photo.

In general, the more buildings there were in the photo, the lower the score that the area obtained. Respondents tended to give middle scores to areas they did not know. The landfills of Qortin and Maghtab were not always recognised, in which case they sometimes received much higher marks than the model was indicating. The judgement of some people was influenced by the consideration that a certain feature was necessary (e.g. Freeport, Power Station), which resulted in higher scores. Respondents living near the main landfill site or the Freeport tended to give these sites more negative scores than other people, since they are most affected by them.

Trends in Responses within Sub-Samples

The stratification of the sub-samples for region, age and gender was undertaken during the sampling phase, as highlighted in **Section 2**. Subsequently, for each of these sub-samples the mean values and frequency distribution curves of the responses were calculated and displayed graphically. The results reveal the following trends:

- **Regions:** Responses from the island of Gozo differed significantly from the ones from mainland Malta, while there was not much difference between the urban and the rural areas of Malta. Most areas received lower ratings from Gozitans than from Maltese, and the difference between the ratings was more pronounced for areas in Malta than for the ones in Gozo.
- **Age Groups:** Younger people tended to use the full scale of ratings more than older people (over 55 years of age), who were much more reluctant to give low ratings. The older generation often preferred places with some form of building in it (e.g. a church, a palace) to places with “only” greenery. Older people also tended to prefer very green areas to natural but rockier areas (e.g. cliffs, valleys). Therefore, they sometimes even gave the Dwejra Quarries high marks because of the green surroundings. Younger people (18-35) were more critical with all photos that had buildings or some form of clutter in them, but appreciated natural habitats much more than the older generation (e.g. garrigue in the valleys).

- Gender: A very clear pattern emerged - excluding very few areas, men gave lower ratings to the photos than women.

Quantitative Analysis

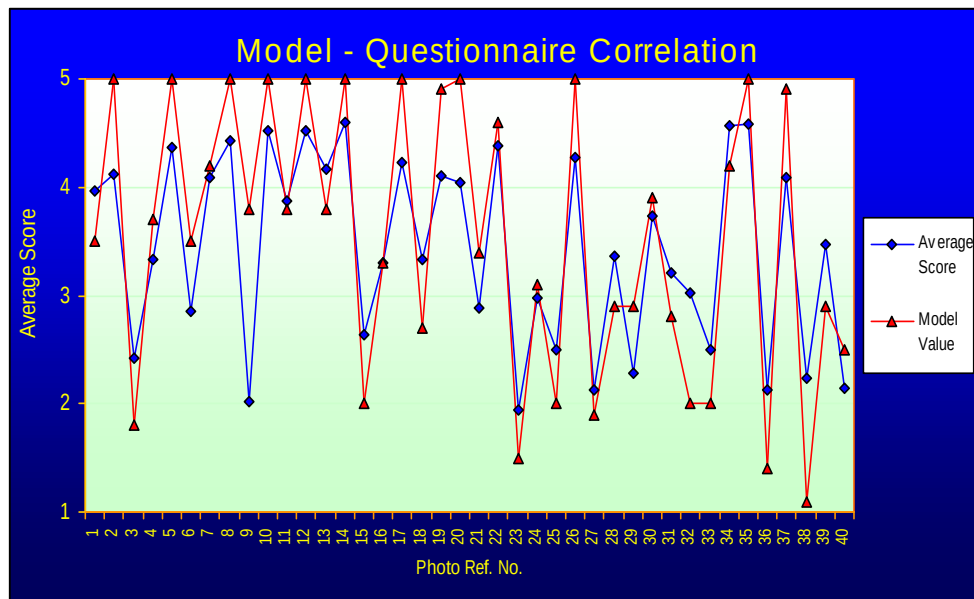


Figure 3: Correlation of Model Values and Average Scores of Survey

When comparing the mean values of the responses for each photo to the values assigned to them through the model, a pattern of close correspondence emerges for most of them (see graph below). On average, the mean scores deviate from the model values by 0.5 points, and only for one photo the deviation is more than 1 point. Applying the Pearson correlation formula as explained in **section 2.5**, the result is a correlation factor of 0.88, i.e. a very high positive correlation. This correlation factor also exceeds the target of 0.75 set initially, which proves the Landscape Model valid.

Interpretation of Results

The results of the public consultation exercise confirm the choice of macro-elements for the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Model, which were deemed to have a significant influence on the scenic value of the Maltese landscape, as well as whether that influence was positive or negative:

- Landscapes with a varied topography and steeper slopes (average scores ranging from 4.0 to 4.6) scored higher than plains (averages between 2.4 and 4.2). Greener and less built-up areas were also rated highly, and they mainly coincide with the higher and steeper areas, since major developments are mostly located on level and lower ground.
- The proximity to the coast was affirmed to be a major factor contributing positively to landscape values, since open countryside near the coast achieved the highest average ratings. Furthermore, the sea being visible in the photo even raised the scores of urban and industrial areas.

- Valleys received mostly high and very high marks, especially when the vegetation was very green and lush (photos of valleys scored between 4.0 and 4.4 on average).
- Fortifications were also perceived to be of high or very high value; however they tend to be surrounded by other, more modern buildings, which detract from their value according to people's perception (photos of fortifications were rated between 3.3 and 4.2).
- Settlements, as in the model, were on average perceived to be of neutral value – the full range of marks was given, depending on whether people concentrated more on the church in the centre, or the usually modern buildings on the fringe of the settlement, or weighed both against each other.
- Industrial areas, quarries and landfill sites were judged to detract from the scenic value to a great extent. Their average scores ranged from 1.9 to 2.8. However, many of the participants commented that if the areas were rehabilitated (e.g. filling up of quarries and turning them back into agricultural land, or planting on the landfill mounds), their scenic value would increase.

The mean ratings from the public survey compare with the values from the model with a correlation factor of 0.88; i.e. there is a high correlation between them. If one also takes into account that many features visible on the photos (e.g. vegetation, rubble walls, churches, pylons) are not included in the model, this result can be judged even more positively. This implies that the parameters used to develop the model and the evaluation methods correspond to a great extent with public perceptions of the scenic value of the landscape. This exercise has therefore demonstrated that the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Model could be adopted as a springboard for further strategic policy development in the review of the Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

SWEDEN / SUEDE

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

III - OBSERVERS / OBSERVATEURS

1. MEMBER STATES / ETATS MEMBRES

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

GEORGIA / GEORGIE

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

ICELAND / ISLANDE

LIECHTENSTEIN

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

SERBIA / SERBIE

2. OBSERVER STATES / ETATS OBSERVATEURS

HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIEGE

3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS / ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (EEA) / AGENCE EUROPEENNE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (AEE)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION / ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE (UNESCO)

INSULA/UNESCO

3. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS / ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

3.1. INTERNATIONAL / INTERNATIONALES

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES (ICOMOS) / CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES (ICOMOS)

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS (EAA)/ ASSOCIATION EUROPEENNE DES ARCHÉOLOGUES (EAA)

-----Message d'origine-----

De : FAIRCLOUGH, Graham [mailto:Graham.Fairclough@english-heritage.org.uk]

Envoyé : Monday 19 March 2007 16:39

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : RE: RE : March 07 Conference – EAA

The European Association of Archaeologists is a membership-based society open to all archaeologists and related individuals or bodies. We are the only formal organisation of individual archaeologists operating at European level. Working from offices in Prague, we bring together archaeologists in heritage boards and government agencies, commercial organisations, Universities and Museums. Founded in 1993, it has since 1996 held observer status in the Council of Europe and works closely with the European Archaeological Council.

The Association's aims, summarised very broadly, include the promotion of archaeological research and information exchange, the management and interpretation of Europe's archaeological heritage and co-operation with other organisations with similar aims.

The Association publishes an annual journal and a more frequent on-line newsletter, and its members contribute to a great many other publications in many countries. Many working groups come under its aegis, covering topics such as the trade on antiquities, comparative studies of archaeological legislation in European countries, or the effect of modern agricultural change on the archaeological landscape. One of its primary activities, however, is its annual meeting and conference. This moves around Europe and since the first in Santiago de Compostella in 1995 it has been held across Europe, from Gothenburg to Ravenna and from Lisbon and Cork to Riga and St Petersburg. The 2007 conference will be in September in Zadar, Croatia.

The Association's membership numbers well over 1000, from 41 countries, mainly in Europe but also world-wide, including archaeologists from most European countries but also from the Americas, Africa, Australia and Asia. It is one of the Association's strengths, however, that this membership is not static. About 50% of the membership each year reflects the location of that year's meetings and thus over the years several thousands of archaeologists have aligned themselves with, and contributed to, the Association's aims. We are in this way creating very large and influential networks of archaeologists.

Landscape is a central concept to archaeological theory and practice, just as history and the material remains of the past and their understanding in the present day are essential aspects of landscape. There are always several sessions on landscape at every annual conference. These generally include Round Tables on the Convention and comparative discussions of how the heritage management of landscape is carried out in different countries. As a result, there are communities of archaeologists in most countries able to play a role in developing the inter-disciplinary understanding and management of landscape that is envisaged by the Convention.

The Association is fully supportive of the aims of the Landscape Convention, as it is of the Council's other heritage conventions. I am therefore very pleased on behalf of the membership to offer the support of the Association, at European or national level, for the Convention's implementation; we have members and associates in every country whose knowledge of landscape and expertise of landscape management can assist with implementation at national, regional and European level.

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

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Ingrid Sarlöv-Herlin [<mailto:Ingrid.Sarlov-Herlin@ltj.slu.se>]

Envoyé : Monday 5 March 2007 16:18

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : ECLAS presentation for conference

ECLAS and the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

By Richard STILES, Department of Landscape Architecture Vienna University of Technology, Austria and Ingrid SARLÖV HERLIN, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Landscape Planning, Horticulture and Agriculture , SLU, Sweden. (To be presented by Ingrid SARLÖV HERLIN).

Landscape architecture is the discipline concerned with the conservation and development of the landscape together with its associated meanings and values for the benefit of current and future generations, through landscape planning, design and management. The European Landscape Convention commits signatory states to provide: 'training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations' (Article 6), and calls on them to exchange information, research results and landscape specialists (Article 8). The interests of ECLAS, The European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools, and the Council of Europe clearly coincide very closely. Therefore ECLAS acknowledges very much the fact that the organisation is invited to play an active role in the Workshops on the implementation of the Convention which are organised by the Council of Europe. Here the current contributions of ECLAS to the implementation of the Convention will be presented:

ECLAS was set up to further cooperation between university landscape architecture programmes across Europe and to represent the discipline in a broader European context. The goals are to: 'foster and develop scholarship in landscape architecture throughout Europe by strengthening contacts and enriching the dialogue between members of Europe's landscape academic community, by representing the interests of this community within the wider European social and institutional context and by making the collective expertise of ECLAS available, where appropriate, in furthering the discussion of landscape architectural issues at the European level.'

The LE:NOTRE Project ('Landscape Education: New Opportunities for Teaching and Research in Europe') is a European Union funded Thematic Network in Landscape Architecture. Since the start of the project in October 2002 the number of member universities has increased from 72 to more than 100. A wide range of professional and other stakeholder organisations participate in the Network. One of the central goals of LE:NOTRE has been to make use of the funding to strengthen European cooperation by developing effective tools to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project outcomes. Central to this has been the creation of the project web site (www.le-notre.org), which has evolved into a powerful and richly interactive means of communicating and sharing information between all project members.

JoLA is a new peer-reviewed 'Journal of Landscape Architecture'. It appears biennially and was established by ECLAS with the help of the LE:NOTRE Project. The launch of the JoLA in 2006 coincided with a time of significant change in Europe and a burgeoning of intellectual confidence in Landscape Architecture. The rich and diverse cultural backgrounds of European Landscape Architecture require exposure to global contexts and vice versa. Although JoLA has a European base, its perspective is international and it seeks to draw in global perspectives, both in terms of submissions and readership.

The establishment of the European Urban Landscape Partnership through the LE:NOTRE Project is both a reaction to the request of the funding agency to involve public authorities in the work of Thematic Networks, and an initiative responding to the growing recognition of the importance of the urban landscape within various fields of European policy. The European Landscape Convention is the first treaty to put the landscape at the centre of European policy; it is also significant because it stresses the equal importance of urban and peri-urban landscapes with natural and rural ones. The European Union's Thematic Strategy for the Urban Environment also puts the focus of attention on the quality of the urban environment and makes specific reference to the importance of green space within urban areas. The European Urban Landscape Partnership intends to build on the many bilateral relationships that already exist between university landscape architecture departments and their local municipal authorities. The new European network of cities and universities aims to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in urban areas.

ECLAS has recently made significant contributions to European higher education policy through being part of the 'Tuning Project' via LE:NOTRE, and to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. In its January 2006 higher education policy document, 'From Bergen to London: The EU Contribution', the European Commission states: At higher education level, the preparation of sectoral EQFs (European Qualification Frameworks) has started by groups of academics working together in a Commission supported project called Tuning Educational Structures in Europe. The Tuning project develops reference points for common curricula on the basis of agreed competences and cycle level descriptors for a series of subject areas. In the present phase 2005-2006, it has expanded its scope from the 9 initial fields to 18 more subject areas, totalling 27 fields of study and work. Through the ECLAS's LE:NOTRE project, landscape architecture has become one of the core areas in the Tuning Project and thus one of the 27 fields of study referred to above. The annual ECLAS conference provides the main mechanism for this international exchange. Since 1991, when the first conference was held at Wageningen in the Netherlands, international conferences have been hosted in all corners of Europe, from Oslo to Ankara and from Berlin to Lisbon. The ECLAS Conference 2007 will be held in Belgrade; 2008 in Genoa, 2009 in Sheffield and 2010 in Istanbul.

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE (EFLA) / FONDATION EUROPÉENNE POUR L'ARCHITECTURE DU PAYSAGE (EFLA)

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

From: Gertjan Jobse [mailto:gertjanjobse@yahoo.co.uk]

Sent: Friday 9 March 2007 02:08

To: landscape

Subject: summary presentation EFLA

STATEMENT EFLA: the contribution of landscape architects for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

By Michael DOWNING (UK), Kine HALVORSEN THORÉN (Norway) and Gertjan JOBSE (the Netherlands). (To be presented by Gertjan JOBSE). Secretariat: efla.feap@skynet.be

1. Who we are: EFLA/IFLA

EFLA represents the landscape architect profession within the Council of Europe area. EFLA is the professional organization for landscape architecture in Europe; membership is open to national associations in countries which are members of the Council of Europe. EFLA has 18 member associations and 16 candidate associations and represents around 6000 landscape architects within the Council of Europe. From 1st January 2007 EFLA is the European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA).

2. What we do: our aims/partners

The Foundation's main aims are to promote the profession of landscape architecture at a European level, to represent the profession to the institutions of the European Union, the Council of Europe and to other pan European bodies

The other main aim is to provide an active framework for spreading information about landscape architecture both within and outside the profession, and particularly to ensure high and comparable standards of education and professional practice.

2. What is the main contribution from our profession to implement the ELC?

- Work with all kinds of landscapes mentioned in the convention: the everyday landscape, the rural landscapes and the "red list" landscapes.

- Think prospective about (the) future (of) landscapes, e.g. by using scenario methods.
- We focus on design as well as planning and management, so not only conservation.
- Assessment of landscape values. Our contribution is the 3 dimensional understanding of the landscape combined with peoples needs and the dimension of time.
- Public participation as an essential part of contemporary planning practice; to reach out to the public and actors in the field,.
- Show the need for good planning practice: set quality standards, focus on the process of planning and show best practices from the field.

3. What will EFLA / IFLA do

EFLA commits itself to active promotion of the European Landscape Convention, formulation of proposals for concrete action and contribute to the implementation of it.

*** We want to support countries that have not signed or ratified the convention**

We will bring practical information of useful experiences and good examples from other countries. What kind of work has been done to influence national governments?

We will support national associations in a few selected countries, as they are the most effective level. e.g. We are invited by the Icelandic landscape architect association to inform them about our work with the ELC.

Pass information to the members: information about the European Landscape Convention can be communicated using the EFLA homepage and newsletter.

Attending the Council of Europe conferences/working groups. We will at least send 2 representatives to the conferences (at this conference we are 3 representatives).

*** We want to get an overview of the status of implementation**

We need more knowledge from each EFLA country about the status of the implementation of the convention; questions could be: has anything happened to legislation, to professional practice, with public participation, within the education, with the assessment methods used, etc.

*** We need educated professionals**

How can we bring more information about the convention to the landscape architect education? How can the convention be used in the education of landscape architects?

One of the actions planned is contacting universities of 'target' countries regarding education on the ELC and inform/update/exchange information. An example of this is that the landscape architect education at University of Life Sciences at Aas in Norway describes that the study is in accordance with the ELC in the main goal.

We will help to communicating information about the European Landscape Convention to the professional and academic community, using journals to present best practices. An example of this is the recently published book "Fieldwork, landscape architecture Europe" that gives an overview of cross-cutting projects throughout Europe.

EFLA collaborates with the European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS) and with the European Landscape Architects Students Association (ELASA) on education, research and training. One idea might be to arrange a common student competition or a European Summer School?

*** We need to network and cooperate**

We do work closely with governmental bodies that develop directives and policies concerning the natural and man-made environment. An example of this is the EU monitoring group within EFLA. This group wants to set a standard for monitoring landscape in EU policy and lobby for policies affecting landscape.

EFLA is a member of the European Environment Bureau (EEB) and aims to work closely with other related pan-European professional bodies, such as the Architects Council of

Europe (ACE), the European Council of Town Planners (ECTP) and the European Council of Interior Architects (ECIA).

We want to cooperate in the NGO network that is going to be established. We need to influence people. We believe it is important to work with other actors such as NGOs and market parties. We need to work together to voice our opinion and to start a debate on issues affecting landscapes.

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION IL NIBBIO (FEIN) / FONDATION EUROPÉENNE IL NIBBIO (FEIN)

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

From: Giovanni Bana [<mailto:gb@studiobana.it>]

Sent: Monday 12 March 2007 20:09

To: landscape

Subject: Convention Européenne sur le Paysage - 22/3/07 (16h30 / 17h30)

See separate document / voir document séparé

LANDSCAPE EUROPE / PAYSAGE EUROPE (ALTERRA)

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

From: Pedroli, Bas [<mailto:Bas.Pedroli@wur.nl>]

Sent: Monday 5 March 2007 21:52

To: landscape

Cc: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: RE: Conference on The European Landscape Convention

LANDSCAPE EUROPE / PAYSAGE EUROPE (ALTERRA)

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

From: Pedroli, Bas [mailto:Bas.Pedroli@wur.nl]

Sent: Monday 12 March 2007 08:12

To: landscape

Subject: RE: Conference on The European Landscape Convention



Crisis in the European landscape

Europe is facing a serious crisis in its landscapes. Abandonment of remote areas leads to loss of identity, on the other hand urban encroachment is taking old landscapes by surprise. The common agricultural policy of the enlarged European Union will inevitably lead to disappearance of many small farmers in the newly accessed countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Nature reserves may be planned in the

areas left over, which may be good for the biodiversity, but also nature reserves require care, which is difficult to guarantee when no income from the land is available. In other areas, the land is gradually being transformed into large scale mono-cropping, leading to non-attractive production landscapes. The urban people – are not all European citizens gradually being transformed into people with an urban consciousness? – have increasing difficulties in identifying themselves with specific landscapes. Landscapes without people connected to them and committed to personally taking care for them, are no more living landscapes.

European Landscape, a major asset for civil society

The European Landscape Convention is an answer to overcome the controversy between the requirements of global economic development and local cultural values: every landscape is worth to be taken care of. Landscape is the mirror of our innermost selves, as it is said on the brochures of the European Landscape Convention. Every person has the right to get involved in his/her landscape. This means landscape is a public responsibility! But does this ask for landscape protection and reserves, or on the contrary for improved rural and landscape management?

For the European Landscape Convention landscape management means action with the perspective of sustainable management to ensure the regular upkeep of landscape and to guide and harmonise changes brought about by social, economic and environmental processes. Participation in landscape planning and management is a right and a responsibility for all.

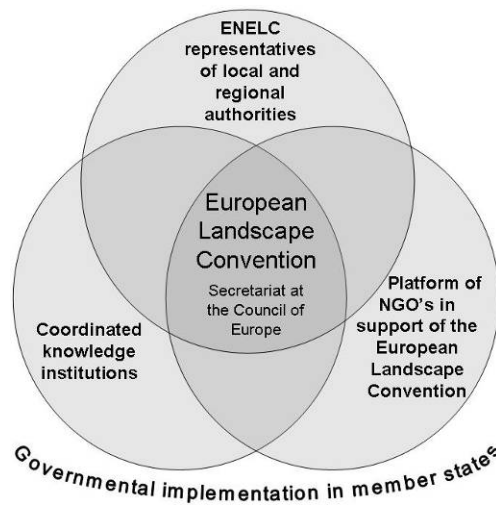


NGO's, key players in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

So, the European landscape is there for everybody. The beautiful and the neglected, the rural and the urban, the special and the every-day landscapes: they all contribute to Europe's identity, including the identity of its citizens. Only when people – individually but also collectively – are connected to their local environment, living landscapes with a sustainable future can develop. NGOs (non-governmental organisations) play a key role in this process.

Recently three organisations in support of the European Landscape Convention are being established:

- o the *European Network of Local and Regional Authorities for the Implementation of the Euro-*



pean Landscape Convention (ENELC),

- o a *Network of Knowledge Institutions*, and
- o a *Platform of NGO's*, thus complementing the official public interests with those of civil society.

Landscape NGO's meet in Girona 28 September 2006

To promote this work at European level, five representatives of the Dutch Manifesto Group (see text box) visited the 5th Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Girona (Catalunya, Spain). They invited the other NGO's present for a gathering on 28 September 2006, 14:30 in the Sala Petita of the Palau de Congressos. A short presentation stressed the need of this work and gave some examples of action in the Netherlands.

The Landscape Manifesto of NGO's in The Netherlands

On November 1st 2005, 33 Dutch NGO's active in the sphere of landscape signed a mutual agreement inspired by the European Landscape Convention: the Landscape Manifesto. With this Manifesto, the Dutch NGO's wish to express their support and show their commitment to work together in enhancing the quality of the Dutch landscape and the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

The Manifesto is the result of a growing concern among NGO's that radical changes in rural and suburban areas are apparent, strongly affecting the quality of the Dutch landscape. Changes like spatial scale enlargement in agriculture, stringent water management measures and new economic activities in the countryside (new infrastructure, new industrial areas, etc) have large impacts on the local and regional landscape. The participating NGO's would invest their efforts to take these changes in spatial planning as a challenge for achieving improved landscape quality.

International contact: Dutch Manifesto Group c/o Landschapsbeheer Nederland:
g.j.van.herwaarden@landschapsbeheer.nl www.landschapsmanifest.nl



- o exchange of experiences focussing on local projects (including excursions),
- o strategy development to influence national and EU-policies affecting landscape and to put landscape on the European Agenda,
- o stimulation of cross- and transnational projects on landscape management.

On the short term it will be needed to prepare a constitutional document for the Platform and organise a constituting meeting in 2007, possibly in Florence. At this meeting it can be discussed whether a Platform Office should be established.

Why a Platform of NGO's in the sphere of Landscape ?

There are two main reasons to establish a European Platform of NGO's in the sphere of landscape.

On a general level it is felt as a deficiency that there does not exist to



Towards a NGO Platform in support of the European Landscape Convention

Many NGO's from all over Europe have since expressed their interest and commitment to participate in the NGO-Platform, and contributed with ideas how to intensify the action.

Main focus would be:

- o transfer of knowledge concentrating on landscape management (actor participation, financing landscape management, quality objectives, assessment methods, etc.),

day a structure uniting the NGO's active in the sphere of landscape in

the various European countries. Many regional and national NGO's would feel more mutual support if they could fall back on their colleagues abroad across Europe.

But there is also a more particular reason. In the discussions on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention there is a need to complement the levels of a) the local and regional authorities (ENELC) and b) the knowledge institutions, with c) representatives of civil society.

Although NGO's have played a major role in the discussions around the development of the European Landscape Convention, their role

in the future could certainly win from more concerted action and exchange of ideas and experiences.

Initiative: Gerrit-Jan van Herwaarden (*Stichting Landschapsbeheer Nederland*) & Bas Pedroli (Alterra WUR / *PETRARCA*), on behalf of the Landscape Manifesto Group, The Netherlands.

NGO's involved thus far (February 2007):

- o Landscape Manifesto Group (33 Landscape NGO's, NL)
- o Heimatbund Thuringen e.V. (D)
- o Sand Glass Foundation (BG)
- o ECOVAST (int.)
- o Association Dévorateurs d'Espaces (F)
- o ECLAS (int.)
- o Centro Studi PAN (I)
- o Bund Heimat und Umwelt (D)
- o PETRARCA (int.)
- o International Landscape Association (CH)
- o Atelier dei Paesaggi Mediterranei (I)
- o Landscape Alliance Ireland (IE)
- o EFLA (int.)
- o and others



Assumptions for good functioning

Of course the establishment of an effective platform of NGO's requires that some basic boundary conditions be fulfilled. A preliminary set of such conditions can be defined as follows: the Platform should be

- o a learning organisation, open, independent and initiative-driven ('*Community of Practice*')
- o combining practise and research on various knowledge levels
- o recognisable by the public as representing the interests of civil society
- o effective, efficient and flexible in its organisation structure, using a minimum of administration
- o using as much as possible modern infrastructure (internet, existing websites, mailings of other organisations, administration at existing organisations).

A simple organisation structure should do

Since NGO's, especially regional and national ones, are generally dependent on donations, and usually have no specific statutory objectives on the European level, the organisation structure of the Platform should be kept as simple as possible. It might be sufficient to establish an Association with straightforward regulations and members gathering once a year. Members would pay a symbolical fee to confirm their commitment. They would elect representatives for specific functions each year.

Funding needed for special actions

The organisation as such would not need substantial funding. But to allow for special actions like excursions, exchange of knowledge and information, development of an informative website, targeted funding will have to be secured. This should be organised by the NGO's committed to these actions. Potential donors are trusts, regional and national governments, and private sponsors. But also the European Commission could provide support, e.g. through the Culture Programme of the EU Education, Audiovisual & Cultural Executive Agency. It should be kept in mind that most probably 2008 will be denoted by EU institutions as the *European Year of Intercultural Dialogue*, and landscape could be a perfect vehicle for such dialogue.



Towards an action plan

The action plan should be the basis for concerted action. It will be filled in the coming months with actions proposed by NGO's involved, indicating their willingness to invest time and energy in these actions (and their funding). Part of these actions could also be concerted with specific actions defined by the Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, or with existing national and European actions. A first gross list of possible actions could look like:

- o develop a website to easily find all European NGO's active in the sphere of landscape, and their activities and newsletters
- o organise excursions to good examples of landscape practice
- o exchange experience with public-private landscape initiatives
- o organise international courses on practical landscape management
- o develop a web-based handbook on landscape management
- o organise cross-border happenings to draw attention to continuity of landscape
- o establish a speaker's corner for volunteers in landscape management
- o organise landscape exhibitions
- o study risks and opportunities of 'marketing' the landscape
- o define promising potentials of urban-rural relationships.

Time schedule and facilitation

On the Conference on the European Landscape Convention in Strasbourg 22-23 March 2007 this Platform will be launched, giving indications on its Action Plan.

The Netherlands government has secured funding for Alterra Wageningen UR (an independent landscape research institute) to facilitate knowledge exchange within the framework of the European Landscape Convention, in close cooperation with the Dutch Manifesto Group (see above). This can also be used to facilitate the preparation of the launching of the NGO Platform.

Call for partners throughout Europe

All European NGO's interested in this Platform are invited to express their interest (mail to BAS.PEDROLI@WUR.NL). They will be kept informed on the developments around this initiative, and eventually be invited for meetings where further actions will be decided upon.



photos: Bas Pedroli, Wanne Roetemeijer

“COUNTRYSIDE AND ENVIRONMENT GROUPING” / REGROUPEMENT « MONDE RURAL ET ENVIRONNEMENT »

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

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

From: Rita Micarelli [<mailto:rita.micarelli@libero.it>]

Sent: Monday 19 March 2007 13:57

To: landscape

Subject: intervention succincte

“IDENTITY CARD”

The Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes is a No Profit Association (ONLUS) formed by several Town Councils and Local Associations which pursues the creation of condition for social protection, promotion and evolution of Landscapes, Mediterranean in particular.

These conditions are realizable throughout various experimental activities like aesthetic, scientific and participative planning.

The Association is structured with a President, a Direction Group, a Scientific Committee, a Guarantor's International Committee.

The Atelier recognizes itself in the European Convention of Landscape and participated since long time in initiatives of promotion and implementation of European Convention.

The Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes carries out its activities at various levels:

- *Landscape experimentation* and Introductory Researches for *Landscaping Actions* (Territories of Pescia and Buggiano, Tuscany, IT)
- *Participations* with Lectures in a lot of International Scientific Meetings-Symposia (Soria-SP 2001, Antequera -SP 2003, Cosenza- IT, 2002, Castrovillari -IT 2004, International Institute for advanced Studies and Cybernetics - Germany- Baden Baden 2004- 2005, Bordeaux- FR, 2004 “Colloques de Bordeaux - De la Connaissance à l'Action Paysagère”, University of Catania,- IT, 2005)
- *Accreditation*, as expert ONG, in European Meetings to the Council of Europe: Strasbourg, 2001- 2004 – *Contributions in debates* ; Cork , 2005-*Lecture*.
- *Participation* in two European INTERREG Projects addressed to Western Mediterranean Areas. In Ruralmed Project the Atelier is Leader of a specific Thematic Line: “The landscapes of contemporary rural condition”
- *Collaborations* in many research activities with University of Firenze (Faculties of Agriculture and Architecture) , University of Genova (Faculty of Architecture)
- *Experimental researches* in several areas in Central Italy, appropriately presented in Conferences and Workshops
- *Collaboration in the formation of an European Network* in Ticino Canton (CH) for Landscaping Participated Experiences in agreement with the principles of European Convention of Landscape in connection with Calabrian, Sicilian, Sardinian groups .

The Atelier of Mediterranean Landscapes undertakes every *Landscaping Action-Research* promoting social awareness, protection, management and transformation of their own life environment, as indicated in European Convention of Landscape, highlighting the social dimension of Landscape (perception, friendly learning, creativity).

For further Information contact our Secretary's office .

ATELIER DEI PAESAGGI MEDITERRANEI

Presentazione

“CARTA DI IDENTITÀ”

L'Atelier dei Paesaggi Mediterranei è un'associazione ONLUS, tra Enti Locali ed Associazioni locali, che ha per fine la salvaguardia, la promozione e la creazione delle condizioni per l'evoluzione dei Paesaggi, in particolare quelli Mediterranei, tramite un'attività scientifica, sociale, progettuale ed estetica, di carattere sperimentale (Atelier).

L'associazione, divenuta ONLUS nel 2004, è strutturata in un Consiglio Direttivo di cinque membri, un Presidente, un Comitato Scientifico, un Comitato di Garanti (internazionale).

Nel portare avanti le sue finalità, l'Atelier si riconosce integralmente nella Convenzione Europea del Paesaggio (firma - Firenze 2000, ratificata dall'Italia il 9 gennaio 2006) e sta già partecipando da tempo alle attività di promozione e di messa in opera della Convenzione stessa

Questa sua partecipazione alle attività legate alla Convenzione si è sviluppata a diversi livelli:

- *Sperimentazioni paesistiche e Ricerche propedeutiche* all'Azione Paesaggistica presso il Comune di Pescia e il Comune di Buggiano.
- *Comunicazioni* presso sedi scientifiche nazionali ed internazionali sulle sperimentazioni svolte (Soria-SP,2001, Antequera (SP) 2003, Regione Calabria a Castrovillari,2004; e a Cosenza 2002; Germania- Baden Baden - International Institute for advanced Studies and Cybernetics , 2004 e 2005; Francia, Bordeaux “Colloques de Bordeaux - De la Connaissance à l'Action Paysagère” , 2004; Università di Catania, 2005)
- *Partecipazione* agli incontri presso il Consiglio d'Europa per l'attuazione della Convenzione stessa (Strasburgo- dal 2001 al 2004, Cork-2005). L'Atelier è stato accreditato e ammesso a tale partecipazione tra le Associazioni non Governative, presentando contributi e comunicazioni.
- *Partecipazione* a due Progetti INTERREG tra Paesi Mediterranei. All'interno del secondo progetto, ancora in corso, l'Atelier è Capofila di una Linea Tematica, denominata “I paesaggi della ruralità contemporanea”.
- *Collaborazione* nell'attività di ricerca con l'Università di Firenze (Agraria e Architettura), con l'Università di Genova (Architettura)
- *Attività di Ricerca Sperimentale* (Ricerca Azione) in molte aree della Toscana, della Liguria, dell'Umbria, sviluppate e presentate in numerosi Workshops.
- *Collaborazione* con la rete del Canton Ticino (CH) alla formazione di una Rete Europea delle Esperienze Paesistiche Partecipate nel quadro della Convenzione Europea, in contatto con esperienze della Calabria, della Sicilia, della Sardegna.

Nell'attività di *Ricerca- Azione* l'Atelier promuove la partecipazione delle popolazioni alla consapevolezza e costruzione del proprio Ambiente di vita , come indica anche la Convenzione Europea del Paesaggio, sviluppando la dimensione sociale del Paesaggio (percezione, apprendimento amichevole , creatività) .

Per informazioni, aggiornamenti e bibliografia, la Segreteria è a disposizione .

ATELIER DEI PAESAGGI MEDITERRANEI

“CHARTÉ D'IDENTITÉ”

L' **Atelier dei Paesaggi Mediterranei** est une Association ONLUS entre Institutions locales et Associations locales, qui a le fin de sauvegarde, de promotion et de création des conditions pour l'évolution des paysages, en particulier les Paysages Méditerranéens, par une activité scientifique, sociale, esthétique et de projet, de caractère expérimental.

L'association est structurée par un Conseil Directif de cinq membres, un Président, un Conseil scientifique, un Comité de Garants (international).

L' Atelier développe ses finalités en se reconnaissant intégralement dans la Convention Européenne du Paysage (signature Firenze- 2000, ratification par l' Italie - janvier 2006) et a déjà développé activités de promotion et mise en œuvre de la Convention .

Cette activité concerne plusieurs niveaux comme :

- Expérimentations paysagères et recherches propédeutiques d' Action Paysagère chez les Communes de Pescia et de Buggiano (Toscane)
- Communications chez plusieurs Sièges scientifiques internationaux sur les expérimentations déroulées : (Soria - SP, 2001, Antequera (SP) 2003, Regione Calabria a Castrovillari, 2004; et à Cosenza 2002; Germania- Baden Baden - International Institute for advanced Studies and Cybernetics , 2004 e 2005; Francia, Bordeaux "*Colloques de Bordeaux - De la Connaissance à l'Action Paysagère*" , 2004; Université de Catania, 2005)
- Participations aux rencontres chez les Conseil d' Europe pour l'implémentation et la mise en œuvre de la Convention (Strasbourg 2001-2004; Cork, 2005). L' Atelier a été accrédité à cette participation en qualité d' Association No Profit- Non Gouvernementale, ayant apporté contributions et communications
- Participation à deux projets INTERREG entre Pays de la Méditerranée. Dans le second, encore en cours, l'atelier est le Chef de file pour la Ligne thématique « Les Paysages de la Ruralité contemporaine »
- Collaboration avec l' Université de Firenze (faculté d' Agronomie et faculté d' Architecture), l' Université de Genova (faculté d' Architecture)
- Activités de Recherche Expérimentale (Recherche- Action) sur zones de la Toscane, Ligurie, Ombrie, présentées et discutées dans plusieurs Workshops et débats disciplinaires.
- Formation d'un Réseau Européen d'expériences paysagères participées, dans le cadre de la Convention Européenne, avec Réseau du Canton Ticino (CH) et en contact avec les expériences Ruralmed en cours en Calabre et Cerdagne.

Dans ses activités de *Recherche- Action* l' Atelier encourage les populations locales, leurs conscience et leurs créativité vers la construction participée de l'environnement de vie, et développe la dimension sociale du paysage (perception, apprentissage en amitié et projets créatifs)

Informations, mise à jour, références bibliographiques, chez notre Secrétariat.

Charte de Bellavista

Séminaire / Rencontre «Les paysages de la ruralité contemporaine»

Buggiano, **Villa Bellavista**, 20,21 septembre 2006

La communauté rurale locale, dans ses diverses formes, dans sa complexité, articulation et devenir , est reconnue comme sujet, à reconstruire et relancer, de ce qui est défini "ruralité contemporaine".

La ruralité contemporaine est reconnue comme «phénomène territorial complet», en même temps productif, social, paysagiste, participé, jusqu'à définir l'idée d'une

RURALITE PAYSAGERE RELATIONNELLE

Une ruralité qui trouve dans le paysage (comme il est entendu dans la Convention Européenne du Paysage) le moment de synthèse économique, culturelle, scientifique et territoriale de toutes les composantes de la complexité et le moment de prise de conscience esthétique et sociale de tels phénomènes.

Une ruralité donc qui en elle-même se pose comme terme de relations entre de multiples inputs et qui tend à ouvrir toujours de nouveaux liens relationnels entre des personnes, produits et organisations du territoire qui y convergent.

Cette ruralité est “organique” dans tous ses composants, et elle est “intégrée” avec les autres manifestations territoriales

Dans ce sens elle entre dans un rapport interactif et dialectique avec les phénomènes métropolitains et devient un élément essentiel pour aboutir à une nouvelle «vision évolutive» des dynamiques territoriales elles-mêmes, celle de la **BIOREGION** entendu comme “contexte vital” pour l’urbain et pour le territoire de référence, contexte à l’intérieur duquel la ruralité peut sans aucun doute jouer un rôle fondamental.

Pour consolider ces acquisitions et pour pouvoir les pratiquer la route est encore longue, mais possible. Cette Charte met en évidence, ce qui pourrait être les premiers objectifs de cette oeuvre de diffusion et d’expérimentation réalisatrice, dans la perspective de programmes et d’actions rurales de **VITALITE, SOIN PARTICIPE DES LIEUX, CREATIVITE CHORALE**

De la recherche Ruralmed ont émergé, en effet, plusieurs intéressantes orientations, théoriques et d’expérimentation .

- l’idée de “**marché relationnel**” (lieu d’échanges complexes de produits, idées ,expériences),
- l’idée de “**mobilité relationnelle**” (où entre en rapport non hiérarchique temps, espaces et rythmes des **cadres de vie**, différemment organisés entre eux),
- l’hypothèse de “**slow planning**”(une **planification évolutive, écologique et participée**),
- Le concept de “**paysage comme bien commun**”, d’un nouveau “**style de vie**” des **citadins/ruraux**
- et enfin l’idée des **processus de “conscience/attributions de valeur/envers des gestions directes et des choix créatifs”** dans la **choralité d’une Participation réellement active**”
- Ces idées, concepts et hypothèses ne doivent être considérés que comme les premières acquisitions de l’activité expérimentale qui doivent, pourtant, s’étendre et continuer, en de nombreuses autres hypothèses de travail ou d’expériences comparables, tout en gardant toujours bien présent à l’esprit les deux «références guides» qui ont orienté la recherche Ruralmed
- La **dimension sociale du paysage** selon les indications de la “Convention Européenne du Paysage “ et que «l’Atelier dei Paesaggi Mediterranei» a activé avec ses expérimentations.
- La procédure de la **recherche / action participée**, capable de s’auto évoluer à l’intérieur du processus cyclique et ouvert , «d’action/ réflexion/créativité/ ultérieure action...» qui peut être seulement de type «participatif actif», dans chaque phase, sans qu’il existe d’observateurs ou de projeteurs externes mais en posant tous les participants et tous les «savoirs» dans l’écoulement et le devenir du processus lui-même....vers justement la «créativité chorale», et la définition de règles de transparence et de régulation du processus, basées toutefois non sur des a priori mais qui émergent de l’expérience processuelle elle-même .

Ce difficile, fascinant parcours peut être réalisé seulement grâce à l’engagement de tous à développer les activités suivantes:

- Promotion, dans tous les sièges (Organismes publics, universités, associations,...) **des orientations contenues dans la Charte de Bellavista, afin de stimuler le débat et la réflexion.**
- Engagement de référer au niveau européen les résultats obtenus et ceux à promouvoir en particulier au **Conseil de l’Europe** (direction d’actualisation de la Convention européenne) et de **l’Union Européenne, de l’Etat et des Régions** pour que les orientations et les financements relatifs aux diverses mesures communautaires (PAC, Projets Pilotes, Projets de Recherche, Programmes Leaders...) puissent tenir compte de la **complexité de la ruralité post moderne** (et au-delà), comme cela ressort de la recherche «les paysages de la ruralité contemporaine»;

- Ouvrir des liaisons et connexions entre tous les opérateurs, en terme de «réseaux», c'est-à-dire, en terme de **Structures de Relation** (beaucoup plus profondes et plus interactives que le simple «réseau») comme cela s'est créé progressivement dans l'expérience toscano-ombrienno-émilienno de Ruralmed:

- a) coordination régionale et interrégionale, même au-delà des partenaires actuels
- b) coordination nationale, à commencer des partenaires de Ruralmed mais à étendre immédiatement à d'autres Ateliers et à toute réalité locale intéressée
- c) coordination méditerranéenne, non seulement européenne, en commençant par les partenaires Ruralmed
- d) coordination, et comparaison des recherches, en commençant par celles qui sont présentes à ce séminaire et intéressées par ce sujet
- e) coordination pour les politiques communautaires et pour la recherche de financements
- f) liaison avec des expériences d'avant garde ou en difficulté, en Méditerranée (par exemple jardins potagers urbains spontanés autogérés dans le quartier Born de Barcelone, réseau de producteurs éco-ruraux au Liban, maintenant détruit, (cf . l'activité de *Kamal Mouzawak*....)
- g) faire avancer la réflexion sur le rapport entre participation, instruments législatifs de planification et de recherche
- h) Présenter la **Charte De Bellavista** à Grenade, durant le séminaire conclusif de Ruralmed .

Afin d'établir une continuité de travail entre Ruralmed et les activités successives, **l'Atelier dei Paesaggi Mediterranei**, le **Laboratoire de recherche et projets territoriaux "Leprot"** du Département d'Urbanisme et Planification de la Faculté d'Architecture de Florence et le **Département d' Economie Agricola** de la Faculté Agricola de Florence, donne leur disponibilité à devenir siège provisoire des coordinations et de toute autre activité concernant la Ruralité Paysagiste Relationnelle, seulement jusqu'à la constitution **d'organisations structurées et reconnues, en même temps toujours plus participées**, pour la gestion de cette importante perspective

Giorgio Pizziolo et Rita Micarelli

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

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

From: M H Roe [<mailto:m.h.roe@newcastle.ac.uk>]

Sent: Monday 5 March 2007 16:11

To: landscape

Subject: Strasbourg - European Landscape Convention Conference March 2007

Statement for Conference of the Council of Europe on implementing the European Landscape Convention (ELC) Strasbourg 22-23 March 2007

Landscape Research Group (LRG) (www.landscaperesearch.org) is a registered UK charitable association, established in 1967 and run by a Board of Trustees. It is a voluntary non-profit organisation. With an international membership in 24 countries, LRG is an interdisciplinary group that aims to foster co-operation and the exchange of ideas, views and understandings. We do this by promoting communication between a wide variety of disciplines and professions through the publication of high quality research papers in *Landscape Research* a peer-review, international journal published five times a year (<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/carfax/01426397.html>); through a short news publication *Landscape Research Extra* (young@airphotointerpretation.com); and by organising a variety of activities and events which focus on areas of current interest in landscapes around the world. Landscape Research Group is concerned with all types and aspects of landscape, from wilderness to cities.

Landscape Research Group applauds the progress towards implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in particular the recent ratification of the UK (November 2006). The Group is committed to lend its support to the efforts of the Council of Europe to help realise the aims and objectives of the ELC.

Landscape Research Group wishes to encourage debate and influence policy thinking about the future of European landscapes. We believe it is important that organisations are enabled to come together in a multi-disciplinary context to express their views; in particular we are interested in:

- Bridging the gaps between nations, particularly languages used in order to ensure circulation of ideas and findings in research;
- Dispersal of papers *between* disciplines interested in the ELC;
- Closing the gap between researchers and practitioners (monitoring, reviewing, assessing achievements).

The Landscape Research Group plans to sponsor a series of conferences and workshops relating to the European Landscape Convention over the next few years. The first of these events will be an expert seminar to be held in September 2007 at Sheffield University, England. This seminar will aim to provide an overview of issues related to the ELC and its implementation to date plus examine case studies of implementation in selected countries. The experiences of Armenia, Eire, Malta, Norway and Slovakia are amongst those being considered, but we are pleased to hear from experts in other countries with useful contributions to make. In particular it is proposed to focus within workshops on the following issues:

- Interpretation of the Articles of the Convention,
- Strengths and weaknesses already evident in implementing the Convention;
- Monitoring arrangements, and
- Networking opportunities (e.g. Research)

We would like to emphasise that this is intended as an interdisciplinary event which aims to provide a forum for information exchange, discussion and debate on implementation in particular, following up on the debates during the Council of Europe Conference (March 2007). Support has already been forthcoming from a variety of government agencies and environmental organizations in the UK and we would like to ask for expressions of interest for those of you who would wish to attend this event. The event will be free of charge; we are able to pay travel and accommodation expenses for those expert speakers invited. We are also willing to provide formal invitations. Attendance will be limited to 50 people.

In order to help us confirm the final programme we would like to gain information from all countries about issues relating to implementation of the ELC. We need to learn about your problems and difficulties so that we can share information at the expert seminar. Further enquires and information should be sent as soon as possible to: Gareth Roberts, LRG gcs.roberts@gmail.com.

The Group is also open to the consideration of supporting academic research to help implement the Articles of the ELC (contact: admin@landscaperesearch.org) and we welcome submissions for publication in *Landscape Research* on issues related to this implementation. These may be full research papers, review papers or short communications relating to work in progress. We are always willing to discuss submission proposals for *Landscape Research* (contact m.h.roe@ncl.ac.uk) or news pieces for *Landscape Research Extra* (young@airphotointerpretation.com).

**Maggie Roe, Deputy Editor, *Landscape Research*
Board Member, Landscape Research Group (LRG)
On behalf of Landscape Research Group**

<u>Contact Information:</u>	Landscape Research Group PO Box 53 Horspath Oxford OX33 1WX Email: admin@landscaperesearch.org
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WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF) FONDS MONDIAL POUR LA NATURE (WWF)

PETRARCA

**WILDLIFE HABITAT FOUNDATION (WHF) / FONDATION POUR LA PROTECTION DES
HABITATS DE LA FAUNE SAUVAGE**

3.2. NATIONAL / NATIONALES

CENTRO STUDI PAN

LANDSCAPE ALLIANCE IRELAND

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

From: Terry O Regan [mailto:bhl@indigo.ie]

Sent: Monday 12 March 2007 11:58

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: T O'Regan presentation

'The Landscape Circle Template'

A European Landscape Action Campaign for Local Communities

Introduction

This paper is intended to provide a brief outline of a community-based landscape management template that I have developed for use in Ireland. I believe that it may be universally applicable throughout Europe.

I am inviting feedback from delegates to establish if the template has a role to play elsewhere. There may well be more effective templates already at work, or my template might productively hybridise with other templates. I have looked at some other templates and believe that the Landscape Circle may address a specific gap in the current landscape scenario.

My template is a step or two below Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), but should improve the value of community participation in the LCA process.

It has similarities with Local Area Action Plans and Village Design Statements – each has a useful role to play but the former lacks real local ownership, the latter currently appears to involve too high a level of expert input and is settlement-focussed.

The Parish Map movement¹ in the UK is very locally anchored but whilst it must send out a strong signal regarding the community's priorities it does not appear to function as an active engagement tool.

The impressive ECOVAST² 'Landscape Identification – A guide to good practice' would appear to be a 'light' version of a full LCA exercise, still requiring a significant degree of academic competence, invaluable for countries lacking the resources for the 'heavy' version of LCA and its 'lightness' is likely to attract more community involvement. As with LCA the Landscape Circle template should provide a useful grassroots data base for the ECOVAST template.

Context

Now that the European Landscape Convention (ELC) is in force in many countries, local communities urban and rural will turn to the convention for support, direction and encouragement.

The convention places great stress on consultation, but the citizen must believe that they have a role beyond mere consultation to play on a day to day basis, if the high quality European landscape envisaged by the Convention is to be achieved and sustained.

1 www.commonground.org.uk

2 European Council for Village and Small Town – www.ecovast.org

The definition of landscape quality objectives in the general provisions of the convention states that the objective for a specific landscape must be formulated on the basis of the “aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings”. The specific measures under article 6 stress the importance of raising awareness amongst the civil society.

Fred Aalen in the ‘Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape’³ wrote - “The involvement of local communities in the management of their landscapes, including the setting of long-term objectives and guidelines, is a relatively unexplored area but experimentation is underway in various European countries which may serve as a guide for Irish initiatives.”

‘The Landscape Circle’ is a template that might serve to bring the convention to the very heart of European civil society – the local community.

Landscape Foot-soldiers

The term campaign is mentioned in the subtitle of this paper and my paper is about a bloodless military-style campaign.

The difficulty with many a military campaign is that the decisions are all too often taken by the generals, the officers and the military experts, whilst the foot soldiers have no voice at the general's table - they are however left to do the dirty work. Many a war was lost because the foot-soldiers did not see themselves as part of the process. With the ELC, governments, administrators and experts risk inadvertently making the same mistake by excluding the local communities of Europe.

Communities are the landscape foot-soldiers. They must be equipped with the necessary landscape weapons and they must know how to use them?

‘The Landscape Circle’ provides Weapons and Training!

The ‘Landscape Circle’ is an integrated template designed to assist local communities to become proactively involved in caring for and shaping their landscape, through the process of identifying, assessing, valuing and managing the elements of their landscape, enabling them to proactively protect existing landscape quality and to intervene creatively in the processes of change and development at work in the local landscape.

Like a ‘Landscape Shamrock’, it combines three interlinked processes in a trinity of landscape actions involving a novel circle-based scoping approach, the LANSWOT analysis tool - a variation of the well-known SWOT⁴ (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis business management tool, coupled with a Landscape Image Observatory (inspired by the French Landscape Photographic Observatory)⁵.

Embedded in the ‘people’s landscape’, it ensures a ‘sense of place and belonging’ to one’s own area and articulates the importance of local distinctiveness in reinforcing key life values.

3 F H A Aalen, Kevin Whelan & Matthew Stout, (1997) ‘Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape’, Cork University Press, Cork

4 SWOT analysis approach is also proposed as common methodological approach in Landscape Europe publication ‘Learning from European Transfrontier Landscapes’ Wascher & Perez-Soba, (2004) <http://landscape-europe.net/whole3web%20II.pdf>

5 The Observatory was established in 1992 by the Landscape division of the French Ministry for the Environment, in recognition of a need to detect the qualitative changes which landscape undergoes with the passing of the years.

It is based on a series of photographs of indicator landscapes taken over time from exactly the same viewpoint, providing a time sequence record of landscape change.

It is equally applicable in the urban and rural landscape. It will function as a stand-alone study or may be incorporated in a general heritage training course covering the built and natural heritage as well as landscape where landscape plays a valuable integration role.

Critically it results in a document recording the outcome of the LANSWOT analysis, an illustrated Landscape Image Observatory and the identification of recommended actions and the actors involved – a Landscape Action Plan.

Scoping the Landscape Circle

Using a 1:50,000 map a landscape circle is selected for the study area, it may have a landscape of consistent character and distinctiveness or there may be a number of centres of intense landscape character and distinctiveness which will wax and wane from area to area. If the area is large and diverse, a range of interlaced landscapes may be involved spreading into neighbouring areas. Neighbouring communities undertaking independent studies will overlap each other's circles. Each circle can be given the identity of the settlement or place name closest to the centre of the circle.

Landscape circles should be small enough to be studied with the resources available, but must be large enough to encompass a range of landscape diversity. The study commences at the centre and works out in concentric bands and may be enlarged or reduced in response to the progress of the study. Initial research suggests a radius of at least 1 km and a typical radius of 2 - 3 kms. Rural landscapes of low complexity could have significantly higher radii.

The European Rural Heritage Observation Guide⁶

Study groups will need to research the landscape of their country and local area including the local, national and European legislation. A general understanding of the meaning of landscape can be provided to study groups by trained and experienced facilitators, but can also be gleaned from many publications. Each country will also have its own reference publications. In Ireland we are fortunate to have the likes of 'The Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape'.

The European Rural Heritage Observation Guide – CEMAT is recommended, being readily available and speaking clearly of reading the landscape in a very tangible, non-technical, vernacular and Europe-embracing manner.

The Landscape Image Observatory

"One picture is worth ten thousand words". The word-value of appropriate landscape images is beyond measure, images of the same landscape over time further multiplies the value and provides the best understanding of landscape, its evolution and the process of change. An Observatory serves as a tool to assist communities in understanding and communicating the concept of landscape quality and monitoring the process of change taking place in their landscape.

Study areas that enjoy distant panoramic views to landscape features located outside the study area may require an outer 'vista ring'. Viewpoints and camera positions must be carefully 'mapped' and described for future recording of the view on a programmed basis.

⁶ The European Rural Heritage Observation Guide was produced by the Council of Europe thanks to the work of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning (CEMAT). It was based on two Guides on rural heritage edited by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
(http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_co-operation/environment/cemat/paneuropean_co-operation/Guide_EN.pdf?L=E)

Information Gathering and Analysis

The identification of landscape elements will range over the built, natural and archaeological heritage as well as 'non-heritage' elements. It also adds its own important component – an understanding of the composition of the landscape and the interrelationship between existing built and natural heritage and present-day interventions by way of construction in the landscape or changed land use practices.

The LANSWOT Analysis

The LANSWOT analysis – landscape strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis as a landscape version of the well-known business tool is highly suited to analysing the diverse elements of our landscape in the context of their role in defining and deciding landscape quality. It lends itself to community use avoiding the complexity of deep scientific analysis, yet invites communities to adopt a structured, critical approach in their assessment of their landscape. Its structured approach also has the advantage of enabling communities in different locations to compare and contrast their conclusions.

Categorising Landscape Elements into the LANSWOT columns

Landscape Assessment involves classifying and ranking the elements in order of their importance. This is about 'understanding' the landscape. The reason why a landscape is distinctive may not always be immediately obvious. Elements will be important because of the extent by which they shape and define the landscape for better or worse. They will be very important where they add to or remove distinctiveness from the landscape.

A landscape strength adds to or enhances the quality of the landscape, a landscape weakness has the potential to be improved. A landscape opportunity involves a new situation with the potential to create a landscape strength, whilst a landscape threat is poised to damage or destroy existing landscape quality – removing existing strengths/weaknesses and not compensating with new strengths.

A keynote element identifies or characterises a landscape on its own and influences our perception of landscape even where it is not visible – it has a 'presence in the landscape'. It may be an iconic mountain or hill, an old or a new building, a church with spire or tower or even a chimney stack.

A landscape pattern relates to a recurring element in the landscape such as the type of field boundaries. A particular style of wall construction or an ensemble of buildings may define a landscape, or the design consistency of a particular artefact. A busy craftsperson may have influenced the building styles in an area and thereby defined the distinctive landscape character of an area.

Land use activities create their own patterns in the landscape; despite CAP Reform agriculture is still a major influence, with distinctive field patterns being associated with different crops and farm animal enterprises.

Threats might include the homogenising effect of replicated universal building designs, layouts and materials. A native or more commonly an introduced plant species may define the landscape.

The composition of the landscape may be a strength, two different landscapes could have a similar list of elements but one could be more satisfying or 'successful' than another because consciously or unconsciously it is more successfully composed or strategically arranged.

New interventions must to be assessed in relation to their wider impact on the composition of the greater landscape.

Landscape composition is often defined by the public face of the private realm – a fact not always easily acknowledged – for example a large private building (a mansion or industrial plant!) located on private property in a prominent location can influence the landscape character of a large tract of land.

The importance attached to landscape elements may have local, district, county, regional, national, European or international significance.

Actions and Actors in the Landscape

Having identified and assessed the elements that define the local landscape character *Landscape Management* involves identifying/recording the actors and the actions to be taken in response to the LANSWOT analysis, encouraging best practice, leading where possible to conserving elements or ensuring that change in the landscape maintains a 'continuity' of these elements within the landscape and in the character of the interventions in order to:

- Reinforce the Strengths
- Address the weaknesses
- Realise the opportunities
- Avert or mitigate the Threats

This stage is about 'owning' the landscape and participating actively rather than passively in the landscape management process in a manner appropriate to the scale involved. On the larger scale the activities of the major 'forces for change' in the greater landscape can give rise to profound widespread change across a large area - where the 'actors' may be remote from the landscape concerned and are likely to be 'faceless' government and company officials.

On a smaller scale the local immediate landscape can be dramatically changed by quite small interventions such as the demolition of a prominent building, the construction of a new prominent building, the felling of a few large trees, the clearing of a large shrub thicket, the planting of a small area of woodland/forestry. Here the 'actors' may be very local, even a neighbour.

The cumulative impact of many small actions can also significantly change the overall character and quality of a landscape.

Landscape impact mitigation actions would involve a balanced mix of landscape preservation, protection, planning, design, creation and restoration. Interventions in the landscape might be guided in such a fashion as to enrich and enhance the landscape whilst reducing or avoiding ill-considered developments which can take from or homogenise the character of the landscape.

The 'forces for landscape change' must be landscape-sensitized at an early stage - the landscape circle template provides communities with the foresight, understanding and confidence to engage in that process. Community activists must not alone identify the 'actors' but also the mechanisms and channels, legislative and otherwise available to the local citizen and community to influence the actors.

The concept of carrying out an audit on landscape interventions is useful. The 'balance sheet' for proposed change in the landscape may show a loss, gain or a neutral outcome.

The Landscape circle template is intended to result in a very healthy landscape balance sheet.

The Landscape Circle Outputs

Implementing and communicating the outcome of a Landscape Circle Study enables Landscape Management Actions to be undertaken in an informed and effective manner.

Actions might include questionnaires and exhibitions, booklets, video/dvds, web sites, creating landscape awareness via normal community social contacts, providing informal advice to prospective 'landscape actors', participating in the development/local area plan/village design statement processes, intervening in the planning application process, lobbying politicians

Landscape Circle Study Archives would be a most valuable outcome on a city, county or national basis – a historical and a dynamic landscape management resource. The outputs of the studies have a limited 'shelf life' (1 and 3 years?). Reviewing and updating on a regular basis (every 3 years?) would have an on-going active impact on landscape interventions and further enhance the value of the exercise.

Conclusion

A Landscape Circle Study becomes an important community 'line in the sand' of the local landscape.

Whilst the template is still being refined and improved, it has been well-received by community activists from West Cork. It will be tested with other Irish communities this year. We will have information on the template on our web site – landscape-forum-ireland.com, shortly.

I would greatly appreciate feedback from delegates and others, if it is applicable elsewhere it could form the basis for networking and information-exchange between communities, further heightening landscape awareness.■

Footnotes

www.commonground.org.uk

European Council for Village and Small Town – www.ecovast.org

F H A Aalen, Kevin Whelan & Matthew Stout, (1997) 'Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape', Cork University Press, Cork

SWOT analysis approach is also proposed as common methodological approach in Landscape Europe publication 'Learning from European Transfrontier Landscapes' Wascher & Perez-Soba, (2004) <http://landscape-europe.net/whole3web%20II.pdf>

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(http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_co-operation/environment/cemat/paneuropean_co-operation/Guide_EN.pdf?L=E)

RÉSEAU DES GRANDS SITES DE FRANCE / RÉSEAU DES GRANDS SITES DE FRANCE

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

From: lucienchabason [mailto:lucienchabason@wanadoo.fr]

Sent: Thursday 15 March 2007 09:22

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: CEP/Anne Vourch/intervention 22 mars/Etats généraux du paysage-France

La mobilisation de la société civile pour l'organisation des « Etats généraux du Paysage » - «GreetingLine»

Anne Vourc'h, directrice du Réseau des Grands Sites de France
annevourch@grandsitedefrance.com

Le 8 février 2007 se sont déroulés à Paris les « Etats généraux du Paysage », regroupant près de 500 personnes représentant plus de 200 organismes d'horizons divers, soudés par leur volonté d'alerter l'opinion sur les mutations non maîtrisées et brutales des paysages et surtout par le souhait de faire connaître leurs propositions pour améliorer la prise en compte des paysages dans les décisions.

L'intitulé de cette grande réunion les « Etats généraux » n'est bien sûr pas anodin dans le contexte français ! Il fait référence aux « Etats généraux » convoqués par le Roi Louis XVI en 1789, assemblée au cours de laquelle se sont exprimées les doléances et souhaits du peuple qui marque le déclenchement de la Révolution française.

Disons tout de suite que les Etats généraux du Paysage n'ont pas eu de conséquence aussi brutales qu'en 1789, même si les participants venant des différentes régions françaises ont appelé à des changements radicaux dans nos façons de considérer le territoire et son aménagement !

Mais cette manifestation a été une occasion majeure de faire remonter les préoccupations des acteurs des territoires, les aspirations et les propositions des citoyens et organismes sensibles à la question du paysage.

Il faut noter que ces « Etats Généraux » n'ont pas été menés dans un esprit de revendications adressées à un Etat et à des pouvoirs publics sommés de régler tous les problèmes. Ils ont au contraire été guidés par un esprit de responsabilisation, chacun étant appelé à agir à son niveau pour contribuer, dans son action quotidienne, à contribuer à la mise en place d'une politique paysagère garante du bien commun à léguer aux générations futures.

Cette manifestation, la plus importante organisée sur ce thème depuis longtemps en France, a été le résultat d'une forte mobilisation.

Lancée par la société civile au moment où la ratification par la France de la Convention européenne du Paysage⁷ était en cours, elle est une étape dans un processus qui devrait trouver d'autres développements dans les années à venir.

L'organisation de la mobilisation

L'élément déclencheur : la publication du « Livre Blanc pour les paysages » en 2004

L'origine de cette mobilisation se situe en octobre 2004 avec la publication d'un Livre Blanc « La fin des paysages ? », édité par la Fédération des Sociétés aménagement foncier et d'établissement rural (FNSAFER), organisme technique du secteur agricole, chargé d'organiser la mise à disposition des terres pour les agriculteurs, de participer à l'aménagement du territoire et de protéger l'environnement. Ce texte exprimait une inquiétude très forte face à la consommation considérable et accélérée des terres agricoles

La publication de cet ouvrage ⁸ a rejoint des préoccupations déjà très vives des Conservatoires d'espaces naturels, organismes gestionnaires d'espaces naturels acquis à des fins de protection de la biodiversité. Des contacts noués entre la Fédération nationale des Conservatoires d'espaces naturels et la FNSAFER est née l'idée, sur la base du Livre Blanc, de proposer aux principaux organismes intervenant dans le domaine du paysage et de la gestion des espaces naturels de se réunir afin de confronter leurs analyses et envisager un travail en commun.

Une quarantaine d'organismes ont immédiatement répondu favorablement à cette proposition et ont participé à trois réunions d'échange, signe que cette préoccupation et ce cri d'alarme était bien reçu et partagé par un nombre important d'organismes.

2005 - Mars 2006, du livre Blanc à la signature du Manifeste pour les paysages

Très vite est née l'idée de lancer un « Manifeste pour les paysages » texte court, percutant, texte d'alerte et de mobilisation ⁹. Ce petit texte, que chacun (organisme national, régional ou local, de tous horizons, ainsi que particuliers) était appelé à signer, se concluait par un appel à se retrouver début 2007 à Paris pour des « Etats généraux du Paysage ».

La large diffusion de ce texte a été assurée par chaque participant à ces réunions et un site internet dédié a été créé. Outre l'appui de particuliers, les signatures de 150 organismes ou d'associations ont été recueillies, dont une part prépondérante de têtes de réseaux et d'organismes nationaux ; ce texte a donc été discuté et approuvé par les conseils d'administration et instances dirigeantes de très nombreux organismes.

Le Manifeste a rassemblé une gamme large d'acteurs : les collectivités locales, les milieux agricoles et de la forêt, les architectes, urbaniste et paysagistes, les associations de protection du patrimoine culturel, les associations écologiques, les réseaux des gestionnaires d'espaces protégés, les établissements de formation, etc.

Le 15 mars 2006 a été organisée une cérémonie officielle de signature de ce document, qui a eu lieu, symboliquement, à l'Assemblée nationale (le parlement). Ce manifeste a été rendu public et présenté à la presse à cette occasion.

Mars 2006 – 8 Février 2007, la préparation des Etats Généraux du Paysage

⁷ La France a ratifié la Convention européenne du paysage le 13 octobre 2005. La Convention est entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} juillet 2006 et a été publiée par décret du 20 décembre 2006.

⁸ La fin des paysages ? Livre blanc pour une gestion ménagère de nos espaces ruraux, Fédération nationale des SAFER, octobre 2004, 47 pages. Consultable sur www.safer.fr

⁹ Le Manifeste pour les Paysages et la liste des signataires est consultable sur www.etatsgenerauxdupaysage.org, rubrique « Contribuer au Manifeste » / le Manifeste / les signataires/

A la suite du succès emporté par le Manifeste, le noyau des deux « chefs de file » (la FNSAFER et la Fédération des Conservatoires d'espaces naturels), s'est enrichi d'un collectif d'une dizaine d'organismes regroupés pour piloter l'organisation des Etats Généraux. Il faut noter que ce collectif s'est constitué de façon spontanée, sans existence juridique, ce qui ne l'a pas empêché de mener à bien ce projet, avec l'appui technique d'une association spécialisée dans l'organisation d'événements ¹⁰. L'ensemble de ce processus a été rendu possible par le soutien en nature ou financier des organismes impliqués, ainsi que par l'appui financier de l'Etat.

Ces huit mois de préparation ont été une période intense d'échange, de débats, de propositions particulièrement enrichissants.

Quatre groupes de travail ont été constitués, chacun chargé d'un thème : « Créer des paysages contemporains de qualité », « Coordonner les interventions des acteurs du paysage », « Protéger, gérer, valoriser le patrimoine paysager », « Etre plus économes de nos ressources ». Ouverts à tous les organismes signataires du Manifeste, ces groupes de travail ont associé une vingtaine de personnes par groupe, généralement les têtes de réseaux nationaux. Afin d'enrichir la réflexion et d'exprimer les attentes de terrain, plusieurs organismes ont mené des enquêtes auprès de leurs membres locaux. Chaque groupe était coordonné par un volontaire qui a assuré l'animation des réunions de travail (5 pour chaque thème environ), rassemblé les contributions de tous, rédigé les textes de synthèse, etc.

Ces textes d'analyse et de propositions préparés par chaque groupe de travail ont été présentés le 8 février, portés à la connaissance des 500 participants, amendés le cas échéant, puis présentés en séance plénière des Etats Généraux ¹¹.

L'apport de la Convention européenne du paysage

Le processus de mobilisation a démarré en 2004 sans lien véritable avec la Convention européenne du Paysage. De nombreux participants ne connaissaient pas la Convention et ne l'ont découverte qu'en cours de route.

Cette initiative a été portée par la société civile, c'est-à-dire des associations et des organismes au contact avec les réalités de terrain, décidés à réagir face à une évolution négative des paysages, soumis aux effets de l'accélération technologique, de l'individualisation des comportements, de l'étalement urbain et du gaspillage des terres agricoles.

C'est courant 2006, durant les réunions de préparation des Etats généraux du Paysage, alors que la France venait de ratifier la Convention européenne du Paysage, que tous les participants se sont réellement appropriés le texte de la Convention. Ils ont de ce fait pris conscience que leurs préoccupations étaient partagées par un grand nombre de personnes, au-

¹⁰ Le collectif est composé ainsi : FNSAFER ; Fédération des Conservatoires d'espaces naturels ; Fédération Française du paysage ; Fédération des Parcs naturels régionaux ; Fédération nationale des Conseils en architecture, urbanisme et environnement ; Réseau des Grands Sites de France ; Rivages de France ; Fédération nationale des associations de sauvegarde des sites et ensembles monumentaux ; Société pour la protection du patrimoine et de l'esthétique de la France ; Maisons paysannes de France ; Mairie-conseils Caisse des dépôts et consignations.

¹¹ Les documents et propositions formulées à l'occasion des EGP ainsi que leur programme sont consultables sur www.etatsgenerauxdupaysage.org

delà de nos frontières et que leurs travaux contribuaient à mettre en œuvre les engagements nouveaux pris par la France en signant la Convention. Il faut souligner que tous les participants se sont très facilement retrouvés dans les préoccupations portées par la Convention, la vision ouverte et tournée vers l'avenir qu'elle exprime, le souci de concertation et de partage qui la sous-tend.

Le texte de la convention a permis de structurer la réflexion (ce n'est donc pas un hasard si les 4 thèmes de travail autour desquels ont été préparés les Etats généraux sont en concordance complète avec les orientations de la Convention !). Elle a également apporté une légitimité forte à cette initiative, confortée par l'intervention d'un représentant du Conseil de l'Europe en ouverture des Etats Généraux.

A ce stade, quel bilan en tirer ?

Dores et déjà, l'ensemble des documents issus des Etats Généraux du Paysage sont en cours de diffusion auprès de toutes les autorités du pays, ainsi qu'auprès des candidats aux élections présidentielles, en espérant que l'attention à la question des paysages sera renforcée dans les années à venir aux plus hauts sommets de l'Etat.

Parmi les points forts, on retiendra que ce processus a permis à de nombreux organismes qui n'ont pas l'habitude de travailler ensemble de se rencontrer et de se connaître, favorisant le décroisement entre les organisations du secteur de l'écologie et celles de la défense du patrimoine, entre les professionnels et experts du paysage et les milieux agricoles, les associations protestataires et les organismes de gestion, les autorités locales et les organismes de formation, etc... Celui-ci a été conduit dans un esprit constructif et a abouti sans heurts majeurs, alors que les sujets de divergence sont actuellement assez vifs, par exemple sur la question des éoliennes, promues par les associations environnementales et combattues par les associations de défense des paysages. C'est, nous l'espérons, un acquis positif pour l'avenir de cette mobilisation en faveur des paysages qu'il faut continuer à animer, développer, faire vivre, pour que s'améliorent de façon concrète et profonde nos politiques, nos façons d'intervenir sur le territoire, nos savoir-faire, à tous les niveaux de responsabilité, tant publics que privés.

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