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Clermont-Ferrand-Mende, France

PECSRL2018

European Landscapes for Quality of Life?

Paysages européens et
qualité de la vie ?

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28th session of the Permanent European Conference
for the Study of the Rural Landscape.
3-9 September 2018, Clermont-Ferrand and Mende, France

*28^e session de la conférence internationale PECSRL
3 -9 septembre 2018, Clermont-Ferrand-Mende*

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European Landscapes for Quality of Life?

The 28th session of the PECSRL biennial international conference – European landscapes and quality of life – will be held at two locations in 2018: Clermont-Ferrand and Mende. This general theme encompasses the interactions between the quality of landscapes, the quality of food and the quality of life - the importance of re enrooting “food to place” as an alternative to globalization and a way for bettering Public Health and quality of life in connection with landscapes.

It will be hosted by the research group “territoires”, an interdisciplinary unit that gathers geographers, economists, agronomists and social and politic scientists from 5 institutions (Agro Paris Tech, Clermont Auvergne University, INRA, IRSTEA, VetAgro Sup).

The conference brings together geographers, landscape architects, historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, ecologists, rural planners, landscape managers and other scholars interested in European landscapes. The conference offers a great opportunity to meet colleagues from all parts of Europe, to get informed about various aspects of European landscape research and to initiate new projects. In addition to paper sessions, poster presentations, workshops and plenary sessions, there will be one full day of field trips which will provide the PECSRL participants with a detailed knowledge of some rural landscapes in the Massif central area.

Paysages européens et qualité de le vie ?

La 28^e session de la conférence internationale PECSRL – Paysages européens et qualité de la vie – se tiendra dans deux lieux distincts en 2018, Clermont-Ferrand et Mende. Le thème général s'intéresse aux interactions entre la qualité des paysages, la qualité de l'alimentation et la qualité de la vie – l'importance de ré-enraciner la nourriture aux lieux de production, comme une alternative à la globalisation et un moyen d'améliorer la santé publique et la qualité de la vie, en lien avec le paysage. Elle est portée par l'UMR Territoires, une unité interdisciplinaire qui rassemble des géographes, des économistes, des agronomes et des chercheurs en sciences humaines et sociales relevant de 5 institutions (Agro Paris Tech, Université Clermont Auvergne, INRA, IRSTEA, VetAgro Sup).

La conférence rassemble des géographes, des paysagistes, des historiens, des ethnologues, des archéologues, écologues, aménageurs, gestionnaires du paysage et tous les autres universitaires intéressés par la thématique des paysages européens. La conférence offre une opportunité unique de rencontrer des collègues de toutes les régions d'Europe, de s'informer des divers aspects de la recherche actuelle sur les paysages européens et d'initier de nouveaux projets. En complément aux sessions, séminaires et séances plénières un jour plein sera dédié à des sorties de terrain qui fourniront aux participants la possibilité de mieux connaître le paysages ruraux du Massif central.

PECSRL Network

Permanent European Conference for the Study of the Rural Landscape (PECSRL)

The Permanent European Conference for the Study of the Rural Landscape (PECSRL) dates back to 1957 and constitutes an international network of landscape researchers and a platform for new initiatives, meetings and publications with a focus on the past, the present and the future of European landscapes, relating to landscape research, landscape policy and landscape management. The network meets every two years in different European countries for lectures, discussions, workshops and landscape excursions.

Homepage of PECSRL: <http://www.pecsrl.org/>

Le réseau PECSRL

La conférence permanente européenne pour l'étude des paysages ruraux (PECSRL) a été fondée en 1957 et constitue un réseau international de chercheurs en paysage et une plateforme pour de nouvelles initiatives, réunions et publications avec des focus sur le passé, le présent et le futur des paysages européens en lien avec les recherches en paysage, les politiques publiques et la gestion des paysages. Ce réseau se réunit tous les deux ans dans un pays différent chaque année, par des exposés, discussions, ateliers et excursions dans les paysages.

Page d'accueil du site PECSRL: <http://www.pecsrl.org/>

Conference Organizers

UMR Territoires

The research unit « Territoires », resulting from the melting of former research units CERAMAC and METAFORT, gathers around 100 members from 5 institutions (Agro Paris Tech, Clermont Auvergne University, INRA, IRSTEA, and VetAgro Sup).



It is an interdisciplinary research group combining social and biotechnical sciences. Its main shared premise is to consider that local territories harbour, a multiplicity of regional and local social configurations combined with individual and collective trajectories that drive toward a coexistence of models (both archetypes and projects) and strategies. This coexistence can be in certain conditions a strength for local territories to better adapt or resist to the consequences of the global changes that occur now.

The unit develop empirical studies as well as action – research: data analysis (qualitative and quantitative, GIS spatial analysis...); analysis of public policies and collective actions; modeling (conceptual and computer based); serious games and local participation.

The unit is involved in high education (master level and engineer curriculum) in cooperation with the IADT (Auvergne Institute for Territory Development). It belongs to 3 doctoral schools: Human and social sciences, Law and economy, Agriculture – Food – Biology – Environment – Health.

Director: Dominique Vollet (IRSTEA)

Deputy directors :

Hélène Mainet (UCA)
Nathalie Hostiou (INRA)
Christophe Poix (VetAgroSup)
Laurent Trognon (AgroParisTech)

Université de Perpignan

The first University of Perpignan was established in 1350 by King Peter IV of Aragon. Even then, it had a reputation as a multidisciplinary centre of learning – a reputation that has endured to this day. In 1979, the University of Perpignan became financially, administratively and educationally autonomous.



Involved in projects at local level, its influence also extends towards southern Catalonia and the rest of the world. Every year, some 9500 students follow courses in a broad range of areas including literature, languages, human and social sciences, law, economics, management, exact sciences, sport and tourism. In addition to its main campus, the University of Perpignan Via Domitia counts a number of 5 training and research sites (sport in Font Romeu, tourism in Mende, urban planning law in Narbonne and Marketing techniques in Carcassonne) all located in Southern France. And finally, the high quality of life that this southern city offers – sandwiched between the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean, only one hour from Barcelona – should be emphasized.

The UPVD is also involved in renewable energies: it runs a Master's degree in solar energy, with support from the DERBI competitiveness cluster and has a «Renewable energies» department, SUP'EnR school. The Catalan «Perpignan-Font Romeu» site has obtained both a Labex and an Equipex project, establishing it as a major international centre in solar power research.

Founded in 1994, the Mende site welcomes around 200 students from all over the world in its uniquely preserved and natural surroundings. Originally focused on Tourism and Tourism Management, the range of available courses has widened over the years from Tourism Management and Event Management, to Web / Multimedia and Local Administration.

This University has adopted the pragmatic approach of a centre for higher education and research that is focused first and foremost on helping its students gain a foothold on the job market. As they move about the campus, students will brush shoulders with company leaders, all professionals, experts and specialists from a wide range of socio-economic sectors.

The UPVD is also a committed university. Committed to the digital revolution and to providing its students with the very best of the technologies available: a whole department and building dedicated to digital technologies – Pl@tinium+ – has been created and continues to expand across the campus. It is also committed to an ecological and energy transition, and to incorporating the principles of sustainable development into all that it does through training workshops and action plans targeting waste and energy usage and optimizing the way in which building stock is used.

In cooperation with...



Partners



Conference Committees and Session Chairs

Scientific committee

Oliver Bender, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria
Karl Martin Born, University of Vechta, Allemagne
Pascal Chevalier, geographer, Université de Montpellier 3, JRU ART-DEV
Monique Commandré, Sciences and Technologies of Information and Communication, Centre de recherche sur les sociétés et environnements en Méditerranée (CRESEM)
Claire Delfosse, geographer, Université Louis Lumière Lyon 2, France
Baptiste Hautdidier, geographer, Irstea Bordeaux, France
Marie Houdart, geographer, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France
Guillaume Lacquement, geographer, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia, JRU ART-DEV
Pierre-Mathieu Le Bel, geographer, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France
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Laurent Rieutort, geographer, Université Clermont Auvergne, JRU Territoires, France
Fernando Ruiz Peré, geographer, University of Innsbruck, Austria
Marie Stenseke, University of Gothenbourg, Suède
Valentina Stoica, Geographer, University of Bucarest, Romania
Theano Terkenly, geographer, university of the Aegean, Greaceland
Mimi Urbanc, geographer, research center of the Slovenian Academy of science, Slovenia
Dominique Vollet, economist, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France

Organizing committee

Yves Michelin (head), geographer, VetAgro Sup, JRU Territoires, France
Laurent Bonnard, JRU Territoires, France
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Laurent Rieutort, Université Clermont Auvergne, JRU Territoires, France
Frédérique Van Celst, Université Clermont Auvergne, JRU Territoires, France
Dominique Vollet, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France

Session Chairs

S.1 – Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality “Planning and designing renewable energy landscapes in Europe”

M. Roth, Nürtingen-Geisling University of Applied Science (Germany)
S. Röhner, Nürtingen-Geisling University of Applied Science (Germany)
M. Frolova, Universidad de Granada (Spain)

S.2 – Engaging all Five Senses with the Landscape: Exploring Sensorial Tools for the Representation, Design, Planning, and Management of Rural Landscape

W. Kuang-Yu, Department of Landscape Architecture, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
C. Planchat, JRU Teritoires, France

S.3 – The Diversity of Outland Use in Past and Present. Indistinct Traces of Diverse Practices

P. Tomson, Estonian University of Life Sciences

S.4 – European landscape transition across Europe. The challenge of Central and Eastern Europe

B. Pedrolí, Wageningen University (Netherlands)

S.5 – Landscapes of tourism destinations: which quality of life?

T. S. Terkenli, Laboratory of Landscape Analysis and Planning, University of the Aegean

S.6 – Intangible Benefits of Agricultural Landscapes

P. Bezak, Slovak Academy of Sciences
W. Dramstad, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO)

S.9 – Mapping and Tools about Landscape Change

H. Baas, Cultural Heritage Agency Netherlands
E. Raap, Landschap Noord-Hollands

S.10 – Traditional Landscapes: Exploring the Connections between Landscape, Identity, Heritage, and Change

Z. Kučera, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Praha

A. Kruse, Institute for Research on European Agricultural Landscapes e.V. (EUCALAND)

H. Renes, Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University

C. Centeri, Szent István University, Nature Conservation and Landscape Ecology

S.11 – A European Identity for Food Sovereignty

P.-M. Le Bel, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France

S. Loudiyi, JRU Territoires, France

S.12 – Gaming as a mediation tool

S. Lardon, JRU Territoires, France

Y. Michelin, VetAgro Sup, JRU Territoires, France

H. Blasquiet, VetAgro Sup, JRU Territoires, France

COST – Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality

M. Roth, Nuertingen-Geislingen University, Germany

GT.1 – Individual Representations and Perceptions in Landscape Construction and Natural Issues Management

S. Dernas, INRA, JRU Territoires, France

GT.2 – Methodological Approach to Reporting Characterization and Management of Natural Resources and Landscapes

E. Polge, IRSTEA, JRU Territoires, France

GT.3 – Project and activity Feedbacks from the management of natural resources and landscapes (first part)

M. Houdart, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France

GT.4 – Project and activity Feedbacks from the management of natural resources and landscapes (second part)

M. Houdart, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France

GT.5 – Urban Landscapes and Interdependencies of Urban and Rural Landscapes

P.-M. le Bel, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France

High – Methodology and Conceptual Frameworks for Territorial Inclusive Development in Highlands

M. Houdart, Irstea, JRU Territoires, France

LRG – Landscape Justice and The Quality of Life

K. R. Olwig, University of Copenhagen

M. Roe, School of Architecture, Planning & Landscape Claremont Tower
4th Floor Newcastle University Newcastle upon Tyne

N2000 – Exploring Landscape Boundaries and Natura 2000

T. Van der Sluis, Wageningen Environmental Research (Alterra) (Netherlands)

PPT – Landscape under Transition

M. Cohen, UMR ENEC, Sorbonne University (France)

European Landscapes for Quality of Life?

The PESCR 2018 aims to progress discussion and learning within the community involved in landscapes and territorial development. The general theme of the 2018 conference encompasses the interactions between quality of landscapes, and quality of life, with a broad sense of this notion, including healthy environment, diversified and freely accessible, friendly social relationships, and good connections with cultural and heritage dimensions. The landscape occupies a key place because it is the visible result of human practices and activities inside a local area but it is also the vector of cultural and social values that contribute to create or reinforce a local identity. For all these reasons, PESCR 2018 is especially interested in exploring the following questions:

- What are the connections between quality of Life and quality of landscape? In which conditions they can reinforce each other for a better sustainability?
- What are the interests/limits of re-enrooting food to place as an alternative to the globalization? What are the conditions of the success? What are the main levels that can be used and what are the main locks to be removed.
- What are the economic consequences for firms and local development to re-enrooting food to place, thanks to links to landscape?
- How Health, quality of life and landscapes are connected? What are the main driving forces? In which situations is it possible to better local situations?
- How Energy Landscapes can contribute (or not) to better the quality of life?
- Are Landscape quality, food identity and quality of life always positively correlated? For what consequences? If not, what are the reasons of negative interactions and is it possible to change?

More widely, contributions from all domains of relations between landscapes and territorial development with a geographical, economic, social or historical background are welcome, including for instance localities and identities, ownership and control, landscapes for recreation and lifestyle, landscapes of food, tourism and gastronomy...

List of Topics

Open sessions

- S.1 – Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality
- S.2 – Engaging all Five Senses with the Landscape: Exploring Sensorial Tools for the Representation, Design, Planning and Management of Rural Landscape
- S.3 – The Diversity of Outland Use in Past and Present. Indistinct Traces of Divers Practices
- S.4 – European Landscape Transition across Europe. The Challenge of Central and Eastern Europe
- S.5 –Landscapes of Tourism Destinations: What Quality of Life?
- S.6 – Intangible Benefits of Agricultural Landscapes
- S.9 –Mapping and Tools about Landscape Change
- S.10 – Traditional Landscapes, Exploring the Connections between Landscape, Identity, Heritage and Change
- S.11 – A European Identity for Food Sovereignty?
- S.12 – Gaming as a Mediation Tool

- GT.1 – Individual Representations and Perceptions in Landscape Construction and Natural Issues Management
- GT.2 – Methodological Approach to Reporting Characterization and Management of Natural Resources and Landscapes
- GT.3 – Project and activity Feedbacks from the management of natural resources and landscapes (first part)
- GT.4 – Project and activity Feedbacks from the management of natural resources and landscapes (second part)
- GT.5 – Urban Landscapes and Interdependencies of Urban and Rural Landscape

Closed Sessions

- COST – Action TU1401 Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality: an introduction
- PPT – Landscape under Transition
- LRG – Landscape Justice and the Quality of Life
- N2000 – Exploring Landscape Boundaries and Natura 2000
- High – Methodology and Conceptual Frameworks for Territorial Inclusive Development in Highlands

Conference Format

In addition to paper sessions, poster presentations, workshops and general meetings, the conference includes one full day of field trips offering detailed knowledge of the rural landscapes in the host country, as well as an optional post-conference excursion. The conference offers a great opportunity for meeting colleagues from all parts of Europe, for getting informed about various aspects of European landscape research and for initiating new projects.

Programme – Overview and Details







	Monday 3 sept.	Tuesday 4 sept.	Wednesday	Thursday 6 sept.	Friday 7 sept.
8:30-9:30	Registration and welcome coffee	Keynote Speaker <i>Marc Antrap</i> <i>Karl Martin Born</i>	Field trip	Keynote Speaker <i>Kenneth Olwig</i> <i>Amphi</i>	Keynote Speaker <i>Charles-Henri Moulin</i> Lecture Theatre
9:30-10:00	Introduction – Official Presentations Largest Amphi	Largest Amphi		Celebration of the 60 years of the conference (Interview-video with Paul Claval) – Amphi	Coffee break
10:00-10:30	Unesco World Heritage – Largest Amphi	Coffee break		Coffee break	SESSIONS GT (4) – Room 102 GT (5) – Room 202 N2000 (4) – Room 201
10:30-12:30	Keynote Speakers: <i>Catherine Thomson</i> <i>Guy Di Meo</i> Largest Amphi	SESSIONS S5 (2) – Salle de pôle 1 S10 (3) – Small Amphi COST (3) – Largest Amphi GT (2) – Salle de pôle 2		SESSIONS S1 (3) – Room 101 S10 (4) – Room 102 S12 (3) – Annexe J. Jaurès N 2000 (1) – Room 201	
12:30-14:00	Lunch	Lunch		Lunch	CLOSING
14:00-16:00	SESSIONS S2 (1) – Working room 1 S5 (1) – Salle de pôle 1 S10 (1) – Small Amphitheater S11 (1) – Working room 2 COST (1) – Largest Amphitheater GT (1) – Salle de pôle 2	SESSIONS S1 (1) – Largest Amphi S3 (1) – Working room1 S6 (1) – Working room2 S12 (1) – Salle de pôle 1 GT (3) – Salle de pôle 2 PPT (1) – Small Amphi		SESSIONS S1 (4) – Room 101 S4 (1) – Room 102 S9 (2) – Room 103 S12 (4) – Annexe J. Jaurès High (1) – Room 202 N2000 (2) – Room 201	
16:00-16:30	Coffee break	Coffee break		Coffee break	
16:30-18:00	SESSIONS S2 (2) – Working room1 S10 (2) – Small Amphi S11 (2) – Working room 2 COST (2) – Largest Amphi	SESSIONS S1 (2) – Largest Amph S6 (2) – Working room2 S9 (1) – Working room 1 S12 (2) – Salle de pôle 1 PPT (2) – Small Amphi		SESSIONS S4 (2) – Room 102 S9 (3) – Room 103 High (2) – Room 202 LRG – Annexe J. Jaurès N2000 (3) – Room 201	
18:00-18:30					
18:30-19:00	Presentation of the books or guided visit of the ENSACF	• Presentation of the books or guided visit of the ENSACF • Advisory Board (Board Of National Representatives) • General Assembly of EUCALAND		General Assembly Of EUCALAND (102 – 1st Floor) 19 :00-20 :00 Touristic Visit of Mende 19 :30	
19:00-...	Cocktail and reception (City Hall of Clermont Ferrand)			Gala dinner – 20 :00	

PECSRL 2018 – European Landscapes for Quality of Life?

PECSRL 2018 – Monday 3 September 2018 – Clermont-Ferrand		Room
8:30-9:30	Registration and welcome coffee	
9:30-10:00	Introduction – Official presentations	Largest Amphitheater
10:00-10:30	Unesco World Heritage: presentation of the Chaîne des Puys Limagne Fault inscription process • Benjamin Van Vick de Vriest, volcanologist	
10:30-12:30	Keynote Speakers • Catherine Thomson • Guy Di Meo	
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-16:00	S2 (1) - Engaging all Five Senses with the Landscape: Exploring Sensorial Tools for the Representation, Design, Planning, and Management of Rural Landscape – Indoor Presentation <i>Chairs : K.Y. Wang and C. Planchat</i> • M. Piccolo • K.Y. Wang • M. Woestenburg • V. Comito • L. d'Emilio, / C. Planchat • A. Javelle	Working room1 – ground Floor
	S5 (1) - Landscapes of Tourism Destinations: What Quality of Life? <i>Chair : T.S. Terkenli</i> • A. Robert, S. Servain • N. Ajasse, C. Bringuet • T.S. Terkenli, M. Cisani, B. Castiglioni • L. Mazuel	Room Pôle 1
	S10 (1) - Traditional Landscapes: Exploring the Connections between Landscape, Identity, Heritage, and Change <i>Chairs : Z.Kučera, H..Renes, A..Kruse,,C.Centeri</i> • H. Renes • V. Ferrario • A. Santoro, M. Agnoletti, M. Venturi • S. Schmitz, L; Bruckmann	Small Amphitheater
	S11 (1) - A European Identity for Food Sovereignty? <i>Chairs: P.M. Le Bel and S. Loudiyi</i> • P.M. Le Bel • M. Houdart	Working room 2 – ground floor
	COST (1) - Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality <i>Chair: M. Roth</i> • S. Eiter, S.Schmitz • D. van der Horst, B. Frantal • A. Kruse, I. Karan • M. Frolova, C. Centeri • M. Buchecker, D. Stober	Largest Amphitheater
	GT (1) - Individual Representations and Perceptions in Landscape Construction and Natural Issues Management <i>Chair: S. Derrat</i> • G. Stokstad • L. Dalmas, J. Tsang King Sang, J.-F. Noël, T. Amiri • A. Butler, E. Angman, I; Sarlöv-Herlin, A. Ode Sang, A. Akerskog, I. Knez • S. Derrat, F. Johany • K.P. Schumacher	Room Pôle 2
16:00-16:30	Coffee break	
16:30-18:00	S2 (2) - Engaging all Five Senses with the Landscape: Exploring Sensorial Tools for the Representation, Design, Planning, and Management of Rural Landscape <i>Chairs: K.Y. Wang and C. Planchat</i> 16:30-17:30: Outdoor Session - Outdoor practices on landscape tools 17:30 18:00 : Conclusion (Indoor)	Working room1 ground floor
	S10 (2) - Traditional Landscapes: Exploring the Connections between Landscape, Identity, Heritage, and Change <i>Chairs : Z. Kučera, A. Kruse, H. Renes, C. Centeri</i> • Z. Kučera • É. Konkoly-Gyuró • G. Verbrugghe, V. Van Eetvelde, W. de Clercq • A. Rubczak	Small Amphitheater
	S11 (2)- A European Identity for Food Sovereignty? <i>Chairs: P.M. Le Bel and S. Loudiyi</i> • M. Buisson, G. Choplin • A.F. Tulla	Working room 2 – ground floor
	COST (2) - Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality <i>Chair: M. Roth</i>	Largest Amphitheater
18:00-19:00	Presentation of the books or guided visit of the ENSACF • Marc Antrop et Veerle Van Eetvelde , 2017, <i>Landscape Perspectives, The Holistic Nature of Landscape</i> , Springer • Teresa Pinto-Correia, Jorgen Primdahl and Bas Pedrolí, 2018, <i>European landscapes in Transition, implications for policy and practice</i> , Cambridge University Press	Coffee Break
20:00-....	Cocktail and reception (City Hall of Clermont Ferrand)	

Programme

PECSRL 2018 – Tuesday 4 September 2018 – Clermont-Ferrand		
		Room
8:30-10:00	Keynote Speakers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marc Antrop Karl Martin Born 	Largest Amphitheater
10:00-10:30	Coffee break	
10:30-12:30	S5 (2) - Landscapes of Tourism Destinations: What Quality of Life? <i>Chair: T.S. Terkenli</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Noussia B. Zoderer T.S. Terkenli, E. Sarantakou V. Van Eetvelde, F. Bernardo, S. Joly, I. Loupa-Ramos 	Room Pôle 1
	S10 (3) - Traditional Landscapes: Exploring the Connections between Landscape, Identity, Heritage, and Change <i>Chairs : Z. Kucera, A. Kruze, H. Renes, C. Centeri</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M. Purmer K. Albert A. Robert, S. Servain D. Salpina 	Small Amphitheater
	GT (2) - Methodological Approach to Reporting Characterization and Management of Natural Resources and Landscapes <i>Chair: E. Polge</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> J. Brandt M. Stenseke E. Gustavsson, T. Lennartsson, A. Westin, I. Knez G. Zini M. Dobrovodská, P. Kenderessy, B. Šatalová 	Room Pôle 2
	COST (3) - Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality - <i>Chair: M. Roth</i>	Largest Amphitheater
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-14:00	Celebration of the 60 years of the conference (Interview-video with Paul Claval)	
14:00-16:00	S1 (1) - Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality <i>Chair: M. Frolova</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R. Lavisio K. Benediktsson D. Miller, M. Roth, A. Kruse C. Centeri, M. Frolova, K. Benediktsson, D. Herrero-Luque, M. Hunziker, R. Kabai, G. Martinopoulos M. Frolova, V. Ferrario, D. Herrero-Luque 	Largest Amphitheater
	S3 - The Diversity of Outland Use in Past and Present. Indistinct Traces of Diverse Practices <i>Chairs: P. Tomson and Å. Vestbø-Franzén</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Å. Vestbø-Franzén P. Tomson, K. Sepp C. Tollin 	Working room1 – ground floor
	S6 (1)- Intangible Benefits of Agricultural Landscapes <i>Chairs: P. Bezak and W. Dramstad</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R. Lavisio J. De Waegemaeker 	Working room 2 – ground floor
	S12 (1) - Gaming as a mediation tool <i>Chairs: Y. Michelin, S. Lardon and H. Blasquet</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N. Ferrand P. Branduini S. Paradis K.Y. Wang 	Room Pôle 1
	GT (3) - Project and activity Feedbacks from the management of natural resources and landscapes (first part) <i>Chair: M. Houdart</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H. Mellqvist..... S. Kaminski E. Slåtmo, K. Nilsson, E. Turunen, R. Weber V. Helman 	Room Pôle 2
	PPT (1) - Landscape under Transition <i>Chair: M. Cohen</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Bruneau O. Leroy, E. Gresillon C. Planchat, A. Caron P. Moquay, C. Blondel V. Guichard, K. Basset, C. Darroux, C. Piai, O. Thiebaut 	Small Amphitheater
16:00-16:30	Coffee break	
16:30-18:30	S1 (2) - Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality <i>Chair: S. Röhner</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R. Pistoni S. Martinat T. Bevk M. Slamova A. Robert 	Largest Amphitheater
	S6 (2) - Intangible Benefits of Agricultural Landscapes <i>Chairs: P. Bezak and W. Dramstad</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P. Bezak D. Surova, M. Méndez, P. Hernández, C. Azeda, T. Pinto-Correia G. Stokstad, W. Dramstad & S. O. Krøgli Jørgen Primdahl, Lone S. Kristensen 	Working room2 – ground floor
	S9 (1) - Mapping and Tools about Landscape Change <i>Chairs: H. Baas and E. Raap</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V. Van Eetvelde W. Fjellstad D. Miller 	Working room1 – ground floor
	S12 (2) - Gaming as a mediation tool <i>Chairs: Y. Michelin, S. Lardon and H. Blasquet</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M. Amalric, N. Bécu C. Achour, S. Cournut, Y. Michelin C. Clément J. Ferrante, W. Daré, C. Cibien, J. Cerceau 	Room Pôle 1
	PPT (2) - Landscape under Transition <i>Chair: M. Cohen</i>	Small Amphitheater
18:30-19:00	Presentation of the book or guided visit of the building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joshua Zoenert and Timothy Waterman: <i>The Routledge Handbook of Landscape and Food</i> 	Médiathèque
18:30-19:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory Board (Board of National Representatives) General Assembly of EUCALAND 	Room Pôle 1 Room Pôle 2

PECSRL 2018 – Wednesday 5 September 2018 – Clermont-Ferrand to Mende		
	FieldTrips between Clermont-Ferrand and Mende:	
8:00-18:00 Here on the parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip 1: Local governance of landscape linked to agro-ecological transitions along the banksof the Allier River 	
7:45-19:00 Here on the parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip 2/5: Managing volcanic landscapes by grazing in a World Heritage context in the Chaîne des Puys – Limagne Fault (CDPLF) 	
8:00-19:00 Here on the parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip 3: Around the Puy Mary Mount : Slow tourism as a lever for local development in the Cantal Mountains 	
7:45-20:00 Here on the parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip 4: Aubrac Natural Regional Park, the power of a coherent basket of goods (cattle, cheese, knife, gastronomy, local heritage and landscape) 	
10:00-16:30 Clermont-Ferrand Train Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip 6: Trainscape, Travelling into the Massif Central landscapes and discover the associated products at the speed of a mountain train 	
7:45-19:30 Here on the parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip 7: Causses and Gorges du Tarn: heritage, quality products and local development 	
20:00-20:30	General Board Meeting	101 1st floor
20:00	Cocktail and reception (Mende)	

Programme

PECSRL 2018 – Thursday 6 September – Mende		
		Room
8:30-9:30	Keynote Speaker Kenneth Olwig	Lecture theatre 3rd floor
9:30-10:00	Celebration of the 60 years of the conference (Interview-video with Paul Claval)	Lecture theatre 3rd floor
10:00-10:30	Coffee break	Hall
10:30-12:30	S1 (3) - Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality <i>Chair: M. Roth</i> • A. Toth • E. Rh. Waage • S. Stevovic, J. Jovanovic, I. Stevovic • I. Karan, I. Kuvac, S. Peulic	101 1st floor
	S10 (4) - Traditional Landscapes: Exploring the Connections between Landscape, Identity, Heritage, and Change <i>Chairs: Z.Kučera, H..Renes, A..Kruse, C..Centeri</i> • E. Skowronek, T. Brzezińska-Wójcik, A. Stasiak, A. Tucki • A. Kruse, B. Paulowitz • I. Slámová, A. Kruse • I. Sarlöv Herlin • N. Aguirre	102 1st floor
	S12 (3) - Gaming as a mediation tool <i>Chairs: Y. Michelin, S. Lardon and H. Blasquiet</i> • N. Ferrand • C. Clément • C. Achour, S. Cournut • M. Amalric, E. Beck, N Bécu	Jean Jaurès annex
	N2000 (1) : Exploring Landscape Boundaries and Natura 2000 <i>Chair: T. Van Der Sluis</i> • R. Sordello • M. Škunca • T. van der Sluis	201 2nd floor
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-16:00	S1 (4) - Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality <i>Chair: M. Roth</i> • R. Hewitt • D.M. Bostenaru, R.L. Triboi • K. Boyle, P. Brereton • B. Frantal	101 1st floor
	S4 (1) - European landscape transition across Europe. The challenge of Central and Eastern Europe <i>Chair: B. Pedrolí</i> • I. Brkanić, L. Lončar, D. Stober • A. Printsman, T. Pikner, A. Ijäs • C. Centeri, K. Demény, A. Szaniszló, B. Balogh, G. Jakab • V. Stoica • R.M. Triboi	102 1st floor
	S9 - Mapping and Tools about Landscape Change <i>Chairs: H. Baas and E. Raap</i> • C. Porcq, L. Le Dû-Blayo • S. Eiter, W. Fjellstad • O. Brinkkemper	103 1st floor
	S12 (4) - Gaming as a mediation tool <i>Chairs: Y. Michelin, S. Lardon and H. Blasquiet</i> • W. Daré, H. Hassenforder, A. Dray	Jean-Jaurès Annex
	High (1) - Methodology and Conceptual Frameworks for Territorial Inclusive Development in Highlands • J.F. Tourrand, M. Houdart, S. Cournut • V. Paül, J.M. Trillo • L. Santos • C. Pachoud	202 2nd floor
	N2000 (2) - Exploring Landscape Boundaries and Natura 2000 <i>Chair: T. Van Der Sluis</i>	201 2nd floor
16:00-16:30	Coffee break	
16:30-18:30	S4 (2) - European landscape transition across Europe. The challenge of Central and Eastern Europe <i>Chair: B. Pedrolí</i> • H. Palang, A. Printsman, M. Häyrynen, H. Linkola, A. Zarina, M. Vološina • J. Lieskovsky, R. Pazúr, A. Prinschepov, D. Müller • Z. Rendenieks, M. Nita, V. Radeloff • J. Storie, M. Kulvik	102 1st floor
	S9 - Mapping and Tools about Landscape Change <i>Chairs: H. Baas and E. Raap</i> • E. Raap • S. Gobbi, M. Cantiani, D. Rocchini, P. Zatelli, C. tattoni, M. Ciolli, N. La Porta • A. Conijn, T. Meier, B. Mächtle	103 1st floor
	High (2) - Methodology and Conceptual Frameworks for Territorial Inclusive Development in Highlands <i>Chair: M. Houdart</i> • V. Stoica, A. Manteau, M. Vergehele, D. Zamfir • G. Duteurtre, Le Thi Thanh Huyen, M. Blanchard, J.-D. Cesario, S. Ives • J.F. Tourrand, M. Houdart, S. Cournut • O. Barrière	202 2nd floor
	LRG - Landscape Justice and the Quality of Life <i>Chairs: K.R. Olwig and M. Roe</i> • M. Vallejos • L.A. Watt • P. Moquay, K. Padiaditi • K.F. Olwig, K.R. Olwig, K. Grünenberg	Jean-Jaurès Annex
	N2000 (3) : Exploring Landscape Boundaries and Natura 2000 <i>Chair: T. Van Der Sluis</i>	201 2nd floor
19:30-20:00	Touristic Visit of Mende	
20:00	Gala dinner	

PECSRL 2018 – Friday 7 September 2018 – Mende		
		Room
9:00-9:45	Keynote Speaker Charles-Henri Moulin	Lecture Theatre
9:45-10:00	Coffee break	
10:00-12:00	GT (4) - Project and activity Feedbacks from the management of natural resources and landscapes (second part) <i>Chair: M. Houdart</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C. O'Neil • K. Potthoff, W. Dramstad • A. Paniza Cabrera, J. Menor Toribio • N. Ajasse, C. Bringuet 	101 1st floor
	GT (5) - Urban Landscapes and Interdependencies of Urban and Rural Landscapes <i>Chair: P.M. Le Bel</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A. Zarina, M. Vološina, I. Vinogradovs • S. Eiter, E. Veen • T. Waterman • D. Nápoles 	102 2nd floor
	N2000 (4) : Exploring Landscape Boundaries and Natura 2000 <i>Chair: T. Van Der Sluis</i>	201 2nd floor
12:00-13:00	CLOSING	
13:00-14:00	Lunch	

Programme – Sessions: Time & Location

S.1 – Renewable Energy And Landscape Quality “Planning And Designing Renewable Energy Landscapes In Europe”

Chair Marina Frolova

Time Tuesday, 4 September 2018 14:00-16:00

Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d’Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand,
85 rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Grand amphi)

- Centeri Csaba, Frolova Marina, Benediktsson Karl, Herrero-Luque Daniel, Hunziker Marcel, Kabai Robert, Martinopoulos Georgios: Impacts of renewable energy on landscape quality: a pan-European comparative perspective
- Benediktsson Karl: Assembling the energy landscape: imaginaries of technology and nature
- Laviscio Raffaella: What landscape knowledge for a compatible renewable energy design?
- Frolova Marina, Ferrario Viviana, Herrero-Luque Daniel: Adaptation to sustainable energy transition in Europe and its impact on landscape quality: comparative study (Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Spain)
- Miller David, Roth Michael, Kruse Alexandra: Transformations and adaptations of landscapes through to 2030

Chair Sina Roehner

Time Tuesday, 4 September 2018 16:30-18:30

Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d’Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Grand amphi)

- Pistoni Roberta: Renewable energy and sustainable planning and design. From technological choices to landscape project
- Bevk Tadej; Narratives of Renewable Energy Landscapes: The case of of Solar Power Plants
- Robert Amélie: Poplar Plantations: A source of Renewable Energy but Offering Controversial Landscapes
- Martinat Standa, Stober Dina, Dolacek-Alduk Zlata: Biogas Energy in Croatia and the Czech Republic: Some Notes on the Rural Energy Transition in Est-Central Europe
- Slámová Martina: Renewable Energy Installations in Slovakia Improving and Degrading Landscape Quality

Chair **Michael Roth**
Time Thursday, 6 September 2018, 10:30-12:30
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (101 – 1st floor)

- Toth Attila: Small Hydroelectric Power Plants vs. Landscape Quality in Slovakia
- Waage Edda R.h.: Living on the banks of river Þjórsá
- Svetlana Stevovic, Jovana Jovanovic, Ivan Stevovic: Artificial Intelligence Application as a Solution for Landscape Management Conflict Related to Large Dams
- Karan Isidora: Urban regeneration and possibilities of energy landscapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Chair **Michael Roth**
Times Thursday, 6 September 2018, 14:00-16:00
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (101- 1st floor)

- Richard Hewitt: Who owns the wind and the mountains? A critical reflection on large scale renewable energy deployment in Europe
- Bostenaru Dan Maria: Historical renewable energy landscapes
- Boyle Kenneth: A holistic examination of the development of wind energy infrastructure in a high nature value landscape in Ireland
- Frantal Bohumil: Landscape disruption or just money not enough? Factors affecting negative perceptions of wind turbines (a survey from the Czech Republic)

S.2 – Engaging All Five Senses With The Landscape: Exploring Sensorial Tools For The Representation, Design, Planning, And Management Of Rural Landscape (Indoor And Outdoor)

Chairs **Wang Kuang-Yu and Claire Planchat**
Time Monday, 3 September 2018 14:00-18:00
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Work room 1 – ground floor)

- Piccolo Michele: Soundscape and visual impairment: a walk through the Natural Park of Dolomiti Friulane'
- Wang Kuang-Yu: Enjoying food, savoring the character of the local landscape: The interpretation, representation, and communication of a landscape through the food and eating experience'
- Martin Woestenburger: Eatymologies of Heathlands'
- Viviana Comito: Edible Landscape : Exploring a new kind of food labeling'
- Luna d'Emilio, Claire Planchat: Involving community to built tomorrow's daily life landscapes in rural areas in transition: The Champlitte case'
- Aurélie Javelle: Sophrology device to reconnect to landscape'

S.3 – The Diversity Of Outland Use In Past And Present. Indistinct Traces Of Diverse Practices

Chairs Pille Tomson, Å. Vestbø-Franzén

Time Tuesday, 4 September 2018 14:00-16:00

Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Work room 1 – ground floor)

- Ådel Vestbø-Franzén: Traces of tilling. Slash and burn cultivation, the cadastral maps and the clearance cairns
- Pille Tomson, Kalev Sepp: The distribution of slash and burn lands in Livonia in 19th century

S.4 – European Landscape Transition Across Europe. The Challenge Of Central And Eastern Europe

Chair B. Pedrolí

Time Thursday, 6 September, 14:00-18:30

Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (102 – 1st floor)

- V. Stoica: Land abandonment and vulnerability of the rural landscape in Romania. Case study: Buzau County
- C. Centeri, K. Demény, A. Szaniszló, B. Balogh, G. Jakab: Landscape and land use change in a close-to-capital suburban area – an East-European Case
- A. Printsman, T. Pikner, A. Ijäs: Situated cultures of coastal accessibility: considering landscape commons
- I. Brkanić, L. Lončar, D. Stober: Pustara – a specific planned industrial settlement in the Croatian rural landscape
- R. M. Triboi: Urban pastoralism, an important large scale phenomenon in postsocialist era, as an environmental tool for maintaining biodiversity in the city green gaps
- H. Palang, A. Printsman, M. Häyrynen, H. Linkola, A. Zarina, M. Vološina: Landscape 100: How Finland, Latvia and Estonia used landscape in celebrating their Centenary anniversaries
- Z. Rendenieks, M. Nita, V. Radeloff: Transition, depopulation and abandonment – insights from historical satellite images on land use change in Latvia
- R. Pazúr, J. Lieskovský, A. Prischepov, D. Müller: Agricultural land-change in the period of post-socialism and EU-accession
- J. Storie, M. Kulvik: When peace and quiet is not enough: Place-shaping and the role of leaders in sustainability and quality of rural life

S.5 – Landscapes Of Tourism Destinations: Which Quality Of Life?

Chair Theano S. Terkenli
Time Monday, 3 September 2018, 14:00-16:00
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Salle de pôle 1)

- A. Robert [et al.]: Growth of nature tourism in the Loire valley: transforming the landscapes, promoting the local development?
- T. S. Terkenli, M. Cisan, B. Castiglioni: Tourism in terraced landscapes: scenarios and case studies analysis of assets and challenges
- L. Mazuel: Slow tourism as a new stake for sustainable development of territories and landscape preservation

Chair Theano S. Terkenli
Time Tuesday, 4 September 2018, 10:30-12:30
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Salle de pôle 1)

- A. Noussia: Change, resilience and quality of life: The case of tourism in a small island
- E. Sarantakou & T. S. Terkenli: Non-institutionalized forms of tourism accommodation and overtourism impacts on the landscape: the case of Santorini, Greece
- B. Zoderer: Integrating wilderness qualities into landscape monitoring
- V. Van Eetvelde [et al.] : How does tourism affect the landscape identity and quality of life? Towards a typology of touristic landscapes based on cases from Belgium and Portugal

S.6 – Intangible Benefits Of Agricultural Landscapes

Chair P. Bezak and W. Dramstad
Time Tuesday, 4 September, 14:00-18:30
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Work room 2 – ground floor)

- R. Lavisio: Cultural heritage in agricultural landscapes. A comparison between Milan and London experiences
- J. De Waegemaeker, E. Kerselaers, M. Van Acker, E. Rogge: The silver lining? On the potential of agricultural landscapes to contribute to climate adaptation in nearby urban conglomerations.
- D. Surova, M. Méndez, P. Hernández, C. Azeda, T. Pinto-Correia: The perceived benefits of small-scale agriculture in the Alentejo, Southern Portugal
- P. Bezak, M. Bezáková: Extensive agricultural land in Slovakia in socio-ecological context
- G. Stokstad, W. Dramstad & S. O. Krøgli: People's preferences for grain field landscapes in Norway

- J. Primdahl, L. S. Kristensen: The rural landscape as a development factor - Experiences from 20 Danish experimental landscape strategy making projects

S.9 – Mapping And Tools About Landscape Change

Chair H. Baas and E. Raap
Time Tuesday, 4 September, 16:30-18:30
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Work room 1 – ground floor)

- I. Loupa-Ramos, M. da Graça Saraiva, B. Fátima, P. Bianchi, V. Van Eetvelde: Capturing landscape changes: rephotography as a tool to get insights into underlying processes
- D. Miller, G. Schwarz, I. Aalders: Spatial and Temporal Landscape Change and Impacts of Rural Development Measures
- S. Krøgli, O. Puschmann, S. Eiter, W. Fjellstad: Monitoring change in visual landscape qualities

Chair H. Baas and E. Raap
Time Thursday, 6 September, 14:00-18:30
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (103 – 1st floor)

- C. Porcq, L. Le-Dû-Blayo: From traditional planning tools excluding landscape issues to local landscape planning in practice: co-construction with local partners in Brittany (France)
- S. Eiter, W. Fjellstad: Long-term monitoring of protected cultural heritage environments in Norway: Development of methods and first-time application
- O. Brinkkemper: The Dutch Landscape Atlas project
- E. Raap: The Historic Landscape Characterisation and its use in local spatial planning
- S. Gobbi, M. Cantiani, D. Rocchini, P. Zatelli, C. Tattoni, M. Ciolli, N. La Porta: Fine spatial scale modelling of Trentino past forest landscape (TRENTINOLAND)
- A. Conijn, T. Meier, B. Mächtle: Medieval flood prevention as starting point for contemporary debates on flooding

S.10 – Traditional Landscapes: Exploring The Connections Between Landscape, Identity, Heritage, And Change

Chair Z. Kučera, A. Kruse, H. Renes and C. Centeri
Time Monday, 3 September, 14:00-18:00
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Petit amphî)

- H. Renes: Traditional landscapes as challenges for the future
- V. Ferrario: How does an agricultural landscape become traditional? Coming back to landscape temporality

- A. Santoro, M. Agnoletti, M. Venturi: Rural Landscape and quality of life: the case of Italy
- S. Schmitz, L. Bruckmann: The management of cultural heritage landscapes as new challenge in Wallonia
- Z. Kučera: Changing connections between landscape, tradition and identity: the case of the Czech borderlands
- É. Konkoly-Gyuró: Perception of landscape and its changes in a French-German transboundary areas
- G. Verbrugghe, V. Van Eetvelde, W. De Clercq: Cultural identity in the historic settlement landscapes of Flanders
- A. Rubczak: Waterways as a factor in the transformation of the cultural landscape of the Vistula delta

Chair **Z. Kučera, A. Kruse, H. Renes and C. Centeri**
Time Tuesday, 4 September, 10:30-12:30
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
 85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Petit amphi)

- M. Purmer: The Geul valley: a traditional landscape in transition, from a farmers' Arcadia to a multifunctional landscape
- A. Robert, S. Servain: The national estate of Chambord (France): traditional landscapes or a political willingness to make re-emerge the past?
- K. Albert: Cultural, historical and vineyard landscape. Paradoxes?
- D. Salpina: How to manage agricultural landscape as a heritage category? Insights from three historic agricultural landscapes in Italy (Soave, Cinque Terre and Amalfi)

Chair **Z. Kučera, A. Kruse, H. Renes and C. Centeri**
Time Thursday, 6 September, 10:30-12:30
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
 48000 Mende (102 – 1st floor)

- H. Renes: Traditional Landscapes and Present Management
- E. Skowronek, T. Brzezińska-Wójcik, A. Stasiak, A. Tucki: The role of local products in preserving traditional farming landscapes in the context of developing peripheral regions – the Lubelskie voivodeship, Eastern Poland
- A. Kruse, B. Paulowitz: The Hollerroute – landscape awareness as a driving factor in regional development
- M. Slámová, A. Kruse: Strengthening the relationship between the farmer and the countryside. Challenges of the ERASMUS KA2+ project FEAL
- I. Sarlöv Herlin: Intangible benefits from grazing farm animals to landscape and quality of life
- N. Aguirre: Traditional communities, traditional landscapes? Afro-descendant landscapes in the Colombian Pacific Region

S.11 – A European Identity For Food Sovereignty

Chair	P.-M. Le Bel and S. Loudiyi
Time	Monday, 3 September, 14:00-18:00
Location	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand 85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand ((Work room 2 – ground floor)

- P.-M. Le Bel: Food sovereignty and green citizenship in the European context
- M. Houdart: Mechanisms of food transition carried by civil society: Insights from the local currency of Puy-de-Dôme, France
- M. Buisson: Rethinking food sovereignty in Europe
- A. F. Tulla: Could Social Farming be a strategy to support Food Sovereignty in Europe? Catalonia as an example?

S.12 – Gaming As A Mediation Tool

Chair	S. Lardon, Y. Michelin and H. Blasquiet
Time	Tuesday, 4 September, 14:00-18:30
Location	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand 85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Salle de pôle 1)

- N. Ferrand: Introductory conference
- H. Blasquiet-Revol, S. Cournut, M. Guillot, S. Lardon, M. Taverne: Presentation of a grid for characterizing games that will be experimented during the workshop
- S. Paradis, A. Sgard: Landscape and Didactic: Debating a diversity of mediation tools
- P. Branduini: Gaming as an intercultural mediator for heritage preservation
- R.-J. Chou, Kuang-Yu Wang: Playing a Board Game as a Way of Appreciating Local Landscape Values
- M. Amalric, N. Bécu: LittoSIM: an interactive territorial simulation to test alternative marine submersion risk prevention strategies
- J. Ferrante, C. Cibien, W. Daré, J. Cerceau: Energy transition and territorial trajectories: The game as a territorial capability approach
- C. Clément: « Terre en jeu »: a role-play to understand the social pressure in farmland access)
- C. Achour, S. Cournut, Y. Michelin: How to build a game that allows you to understand the interactions between livestock and territory? Example of Syceleterr

Chair	S. Lardon, Y. Michelin and H. Blasquiet
Time	Thursday, 6 September, 10:30-12:30
Location	UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch, 48000 Mende (Jean Jaurès annex)

- N. Ferrand, M. Aucante, B. Bonté, E. Hassenforder, G. Abrami, W. Aquae-Gaudi – Speech: Let's construct your own game: critics of “serious”
- Demonstration – speed gaming
 - ◊ Syeleterr: breeding system and territory (C. Achour and S. Cournut)
 - ◊ LittoSIM (M. Amalric, N. Bécu and E. Beck)
 - ◊ Terre en jeu (Camille Clément)
 - ◊ L'Eau en Têt (Nils Ferrand)

Chair **S. Lardon, Y. Michelin and H. Blasquiet**
Time Thursday, 6 September, 14:00-16:00
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (Jean Jaurès annex)

- W. Daré, E. Hassenforder, A. Dray – Speech: Observation guide and its importance for debriefing
 - Synthesis. Comparative analyses of the games (based on the morning interventions)
- Feedback from the participants
- Discussion about the valorization

COST – Renewable Energy And Landscape Quality

Chair **Michael Roth**
Time Monday, 3 September, 14:00-16:00, 16:30-18:30
Tuesday, 4 September, 10:30-12:30
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Grand amphi)

- S. Eiter and S. Schmitz: Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality: National Overviews
- M. Frolova and C. Centeri: Effects of hydro-, wind, solar, bio- and geothermal energies on landscape in Europe
- D. van der Horst and B. Frantal: Developing renewables in crowded landscapes: In search of international smart practice
- M. Buchecker and D. Stober: Developing a tool-box for effective renewable energy planning
- A. Kruse and I. Karan: Speaking a common language! Means to enable people to discuss on equal level

GT.1 – Individual Representations And Perceptions In Landscape Construction And Natural Issues Management

Chair **Sylvain Dernat**
Time Monday, 3 September, 14:00-16:00
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Salle de pôle 2)

- G. Stokstad: People's preferences for grain field landscapes in Norway
- L. Dalmas, J.-F. Noël, J. Tsang King Sang, T. Amiri: Landscape dynamics, quality of life and well-being indicators: an application to a territory located in the Loire Valley
- A. Butler, E. Ångman, I. Sarlöv Herlin, Å. Ode Sang, A. Åkerskog, Ig. Knez: Recreational foraging as a means for (re)creating relations to the landscape before and after a forest fire
- S. Darnat, F. Johany: Tick bite risk as a socio-spatial representation between health and landscapes
- K. P. Schumacher: Intensive agriculture and landscape quality: an oxymoron?

GT.2 – Methodological Approach To Reporting Characterization And Management Of Natural Resources And Landscapes

Chair Etienne Polge

Time Tuesday, 4 September, 10:30-12:30

Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Salle de pôle 2)

- J. Brandt: How to master sustainability in a traditional mountainous grazing system. 1000 years of experience from the Faeroe Islands.
- G. Zini: A quali-quantitative methodology for the sustainability integrated assessment of urban projects
- E. Gustavsson, T. Lennartsson, A. Westin, I. Knez, In. Eliasson: "The Flowering Mountain" - Marketing an 18th century landscape in a 21st century world
- M. Stenseke: 'Nature's contribution to people' from a landscape perspective
- M. Dobrovodská, P. Kenderessy, B. Šatalová: Soil moisture regime in traditional agricultural landscape characterized by presence of historical agrarian landforms (case study Liptovská Teplička, Slovakia)

GT.3 – Project And Activity Feedbacks From The Management Of Natural Resources And Landscapes (First Part)

Chair Marie Houdart

Time Tuesday, 4 September, 14:00-16:00

Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Salle de pôle 2)

- H. Mellqvist: The connoisseur method - A study on long-term participation in landscape planning
- V. Helman: Urban Fringes. looking towards nex city/countryside interfaces in order to set city boundaries for the foreseeable future and preserve peri-urban agriculture
- E. Slätmo, K. Nilsson, E. Turunen, R. Weber: Green infrastructure: a progressing spatial governing strategy in Europe
- S. Kaminski: The idea of sustainability as a landscape's intangible heritage

GT.4 – Project And Activity Feedbacks From The Management Of Natural Resources And Landscapes (Second Part)

Chair Marie Houdart
Time Friday, 7 September, 10:00-12:00
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (102- 1st floor)

- C. O'Neill: Dry Stone Constructions in Mountain Areas: An Ancient and Hithly Contemporary Technique
- K. Potthoff, W. Dramstad: Management of rented farmland in Norway
- A. Paniza Cabrera, J. Menor Toribio: The Dehesa in Andalusia (Spain): Perspectives for areas with high natural and cultural value
- N. Ajasse, C. Bringuet: Sport tourism: a local development factor? The case of "Raid in France" in Reunion: which quality of life at the destination landscapes, how and for whom?

GT.5 – Urban Landscapes And Interdependencies Of Urban And Rural Landscapes

Chair Pierre-Mathieu le Bel
Time Friday, 7 September, 10:00-12:00
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (202 - 2nd floor)

- A. Zarina, M. Vološina, I. Vinogradovs: Landscape quality objectives in urban planning: the case of Riga
- E. Veen, S. Eiter: Vegetables and Social Relations in Norway and the Netherlands: A Comparative Analysis of Urban Allotment Gardeners
- T. Waterman: Anarchism as Method in Landscape Planning
- D. Nápoles: New conceptual approaches for urban - rural scenarios

High – Methodology And Conceptual Frameworks For Territorial Heritage Agency

Chair Marie Houdart
Time Thursday, 6 September, 14:00-18:30
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (202 - 2nd floor)

- J.-F. Tourrand, M. Houdart, S. Cournut
- V. Paül, J. Manuel Trillo: The Emergence of a Mountain Tourism Destination: the Case of Trevinca-A Veiga (Galicia)

- L. Santos: People, Highlands and Protected Areas: The Portuguese Local Development Initiatives
- C. Pachoud: Effectiveness of the dispositives of territorial governance. The case of the artisanal Serrano cheese value chain in the Campos de Cima da Serra, Southern Brazil
- I.-V. Stoica, A. Munteanu, M. Verghele D. Zamfir: Local Development Initiatives in Piatra Craiului National Park (Romania)
- G. Duteurtre, Le Thi Thanh Huyen, M. Blanchard, J.-D. Cesaro, S. Ives: Building foresight scenarios to support sustainable livestock development in the North West Highlands of Vietnam
- O. Barrière : Pastoral Pact Causses-Aigoual-Cévennes: a negotiated right for the landscape

LRG – Landscape Justice And The Quality Of Life

Chairs	Kenneth R. Olwig, Maggie Roe
Time	Thursday, 6 September, 16:30-18:30
Location	UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch, 48000 Mende (Jean Jaurès annex)

- M. Vallejos: How Land Use Changes for Global Food Production Affect the Well Being of Local People and Landscapes? The Case of South American Chaco
- L.A. Watt: Can Food-Producing Landscapes Be Sustained in U.S. National Parks? Conflicts Between Wilderness and Sustainable Agriculture at Point Reyes National Seashore
- K. Pediaditi, P. Moquay: Bipolar landscape injustices: What happens when differing perceived injustices stem from the same causes, despite their differential and often contradictory expression within the same landscape, and how does this affect the quality of life?
- K. Fog Olwig, K. R. Olwig, K. Grüenberg: Embodied Biometric Bordered Worlds or Open, Lived and Liminal Landscapes?

N2000 – Exploring Landscape Boundaries And Natura 2000

Chair	Theo van der Sluis
Time	Thursday, 6 September, 10:30-12:30 / 14:00-16:00 / 16:30-18:30
Location	UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch, 48000 Mende (201 – 2nd floor)

- R. Sordello: The French green and blue infrastructure (Trame verte et bleue) and how boundary issues have been underlined?
- M. Škunca: The boundaries of governance: how Natura 2000 is integrated with policies like WFD and CAP in Croatia
- T. van der Sluis: Species and habitat conservation across landscape boundaries and international borders

Chair **Theo van der Sluis**
Time Friday, 7 September, 10:00-12:00
Location UPVD, Antenne de Mende, 16 Avenue Maréchal Foch,
48000 Mende (201 – 2nd floor)

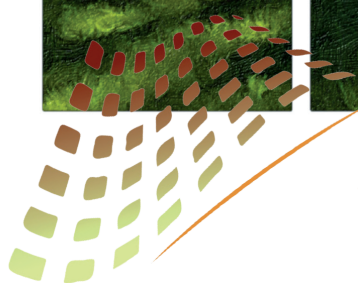
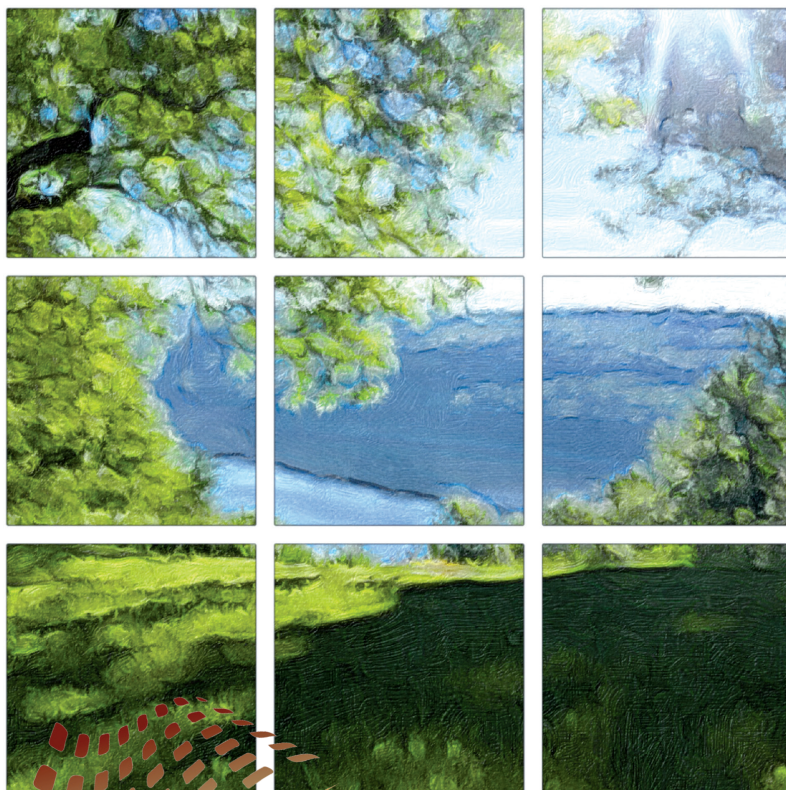
- Round Table Forum Discussion

PPT – Landscape Under Transition

Chair **C. Cohen**
Time Tuesday, 4 September, 14:00-18:30
Location Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Clermont-Ferrand
85 Rue du Dr Bousquet, 63100 Clermont-Ferrand (Petit amphi)

- C. Blondel, P. Moquay: Inhabited valleys: fostering transitions through landscape in the Eure department
- O. Leroy, E. Gresillon: Bringing landscape at home: burning firewood in the era of biomass and renewable energy
- C. Bruneau, V. Bouvier: Reversible town planning in Anjou
- K. Basset, C. Darroux, V. Guichard, C. Piai, O. Thiébaud: Landscape politics through singularities and territorial projects, case study: the Grand Site de France of Bibracte Mont-Beuvray in the Morvan Parc Naturel Régional (Burgundy)
- C. Planchat, A. Caron: The Ecological-cluster project of Perignat-sur-Allier, a mean to boost landscape and ecological transition dynamics in a peri-urban area

Keynotes



3-9 september 2018
Clermont-Ferrand-Mende, France

PECSRL2018

**European Landscapes
for Quality of Life?**

Keynote 1
Monday 3 sept., Clermont-Fd –10:30

Links Between Landscape And Health

Liens entre paysage et santé

Catharine Ward Thompson
Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Edinburgh

Biography

Catharine Ward Thompson directs OPENspace, the research centre for inclusive access to outdoor environments. She has led several multidisciplinary research collaborations investigating relationships between environment and health, including GreenHealth, which used innovative techniques to explore links between green space and stress mitigation in deprived urban populations, and Mobility, Mood and Place, focused on older people's quality of life.

Abstract

This presentation draws on recent research funded by the Scottish Government and UK Research Councils to explore the importance of access to green/blue space and human health. It considers issues of both quantity and quality of landscape in relation to different health outcomes, including physical activity, mental health, stress and anxiety, and quality of life.

Innovative research under the GreenHealth project for Scottish Government considered the relationship between green space in the residential neighbourhood and mental wellbeing or stress among deprived urban populations. It used innovative methods to test for stress via diurnal salivary cortisol patterns, indicative of Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal (HPA) axis functioning, as well as wider self-report surveys of residents' perceptions, attitudes and behaviour. (Ward Thompson et al., 2012; Roe et al., 2013; Ward Thompson et al., 2016).

Research under the Mobility, Mood and Place project focused on older people's wellbeing in relation to access to green/blue space – an important consideration in an ageing society. Exploratory work used mobile Electroencephalography (EEG) headsets with older participants as they walked around typical urban environments to record real-time neural responses to place, including the difference between busy built environments and urban green space. Working on a different approach to the timescale of relationships between environment and health we also considered the influence of

access to green space and mental health, including anxiety and cognitive decline, over the lifecourse of people aged 70 years or more. (Neale et al., 2017; Cherrie et al., 2018; Pearce et al., 2018).

The findings offer empirical evidence of relationships between landscape and health, both in the short term and over longer timespans in people's lives, with a particular emphasis on deprived urban populations (Braubach et al., 2017).

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- Cherrie, M., Shortt, N., Mitchell, R., Taylor, A., Redmond, P., Ward Thompson, C., Starr, J., Deary, I. and Pearce, J. 2018**. Green Space and cognitive ageing: a retrospective life course analysis in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936. *Social Science & Medicine* 196: 56-65.
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- Roe, J.J., Ward Thompson, C., Aspinall, P.A., Brewer, M.J., Duff, E.I., Miller, D., Mitchell, R., Clow, A. 2013**. Green Space and Stress: Evidence from Cortisol Measures in Deprived Urban Communities. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 10, 4086-4103.
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- Ward Thompson, C. Aspinall, P., Roe, J., Robertson, L. & Miller, D. 2016**. Mitigating stress and supporting health in deprived urban communities: the importance of green space and the social environment. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 13(4): 440.

Keynote 2

Monday 3 sept., Clermont-Fd –11:30

Landscape And Territory: An Interaction Producing Identities

Paysage et territoire: une interaction identitaire

Guy di Méo

*Professeur émérite de Géographie,
Université de Bordeaux-Montaigne, Laboratoire PASSAGE*

Biography

Guy Di Meo is a specialist of social and cultural geography who is especially interested in the spatial dimensions of social and cultural geography. For more than 30 years, he theorizes and publishes on territorial, landscape, and heritage questions, as well as on a practical point of view. He wrote fifteen books and around two hundred scientific articles.

Abstract

Landscape and territory are both enrooted in the materiality of the geographical space and its places. They are also mental constructions, social representations in which are inscribed collective and individual imaginaries. Even if a conceptual relationship exists between them, they also work as cross synecdoches. The landscape becomes the hologram, the geosymbol or the « mediance » of an area. Reciprocally, a territory shapes its landscapes by a threefold qualification of names, institutions and practices. The French etymology of « paysage » is clear. The Furetière dictionary (1690), the Littré dictionary (1971) or the 'Petit Larousse' (2018) describe the landscape as “the aspect of a country, the territory that extends to where the view can carry”; “the extent of a country that one sees as a single aspect from a rather high place, where all the objects previously scattered around are gathered at one glance”, “the extent of a country that presents a global view”.

For Brunet, « sign and signature of a society », landscape exists only when perceived by individuals. As a consequence, the landscape offers affordances, catchments, organised in open networks, from which the perception starts, or more precisely, the representation of a territorial imaginary.

The complex relationship that everyone has with the territories from his practices and own experience is defined as a stress that I name “territoriality”. The “territorialities”

are linked to the territories of the experiences and imaginaries by the mediation of landscape symbolisms. These “territorialities” are among the most robust contributors to the production of individual and collective identities.

The example of a Pyrenean valley will support this demonstration

Key References

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Thiesse A.-M., 1999, La création des identités nationales. Europe, XIX^e-XX^e siècles, Paris, Le Seuil.

Keynote 3

Tuesday 4 sept, Clermont-Fd – 8:30

**Does The Landscape Reflect /Contribute /
To The Quality Of Life S./ At The Local Scale?**

*Le paysage reflète-t-il / contribue-t-il à
la « qualité de vie » à l'échelle locale ?*

Marc Antrop

*Prof.em.dr., Department of Geography, research unit
Landscape Research, University of Ghent (Belgium)*

Biography

Prof.em.dr. Marc Antrop is geographer at the Department of Geography, research unit Landscape Research, University of Ghent (Belgium) and member of the National Committee of Geography (Academy of Sciences), Honorary Chairman of the Royal Committee for Protection of Monuments and Landscapes in Flanders and member of the Belgian Scientific Committee of ICOMOS-IFLA. In 2003 he received the Distinguished Scholarship Award of the International Association for Landscape Ecology (IALE) and was proclaimed in 2007 doctor honoris causa at the University of Tartu (Estonia). He is member of the Scientific Committee of the research-action programme PTT of the French Ministry of Environment.

His research focuses on landscapes and is holistic, integrating landscape typology and evaluation, landscape ecology, historical geography, landscape <https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9789402411812>

Abstract

The landscape can be seen as the tangible manifestation of the interaction between humans and their environment. As such, it also reflects the human image of the world, at least for a certain time and from a certain perspective. Does the landscape then also show the subjective assessment of the quality of life experienced by humans, and vice versa can the landscape contribute to the human well-being? It is an appealing idea. However, the landscape is a complex, holistic concept with multiple meanings, which are not shared by all. When we stick to its most commonly accepted definition given by the European Landscape Convention, the landscape is a dynamical phenomenon, thus always changing, and subjective to people's perception, preference and assessment and to social, economic and political trade-offs when it comes to its management and protection. Landscapes are the result of interacting forces between

the natural environment and cultural processes. Temporal change is a fundamental aspect of landscape and so are the processes and actions that make this transformation. Also, a somewhat hidden scale effect is important. The “area as perceived by people” is limited by the field of view of people moving around in geographical space, which certainly does not encompass ‘universal’ space. Landscapes change in geographical space as well, creating different territories, regions, ‘pays’, each with a proper character, defining their identity, which gives a basis for their ‘qualities’, and so values. This perceivable space is mainly at the local scale but is also subject to forces at higher scale levels, i.e. global ones.

Quality is also an ambiguous concept. In English, originally, a quality just means a “distinctive characteristic or particular property” of something, any “inherent” feature making the distinction with other similar things, from Latin *qualitas* and expressing essentially a qualitative meaning. It also gained the meaning of “a high standard” or a “degree of excellence”, thus referring to good and bad and expressing a degree of quantitative judgment and subject to the field of axiology. In that sense, it is used in “quality of life” expressing the level of enjoyment, comfort, and health in someone’s life. As such, quality should be assessed, even better, measured and used to evaluate decision making and management. Landscape quality refers to both meanings and when focusing on the first, qualitative meaning it relates to concepts as ‘intrinsic’, ‘inherent’ environmental values and when it refers to the second, quantitative meaning it relates to ‘instrumental’ values of the landscape, nowadays expressed as ‘landscape services’.

The multiple meanings of both concepts “landscape” and “quality” make it hard to define any simple causal relationships between them. The temporal and spatial context, e.g. the scale will give a determinant framework.

Landscapes vary from place to place and their local identity is often regarded as a quality, i.e. expressing specific values. These include the way the territory is organized and how the land is used. In other words, what kind of services the land can provide for the (local) community? In this sense, local products such as food, for example, contribute to the landscape character and identity. This is certainly obvious in rural and pastoral traditional landscapes. However, what about highly dynamical landscapes in fast transition as for example in urban, industrial and tourist landscapes? Certainly, new landscape services are introduced, but in what way do they contribute to the quality, i.e. to the quality of life? Or quality for whom? For the locals or the visiting outsiders? How do we define and apply operational criteria for “landscape qualities” and “quality of life” in environments so different as the countryside and the urban space with a vast, diffuse and fuzzy transition between them, full of uncertainty? What about the ‘ordinary’, ‘everyday’ landscapes, and the degraded and derelict ones, or the increasing number of ‘non-places’? Do they have no qualities although they are certainly not ‘functionless’?

Conservation of traditional landscapes seems an obvious solution, but practice shows it is utopic and can only be applied to small selected areas. This is well illustrated by the problems the UNESCO World Heritage faces regarding the listed cultural landscapes. “Organically evolved landscapes” is one of the categories of cultural land-

scapes recognised by UNESCO. They are defined as the result “from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features.” However, two subcategories are defined as well, illustrating the profound problem related to this category: (a) the relict (or fossil) landscape “in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form”, and (b) continuing landscapes “which retain an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress.” A landscape is created by people and communities, and when their way of life changes, so will the way of maintaining and preserving the landscape. Is it possible to conserve a landscape when the people and forces that created it are gone? The driving forces acting upon our way of life and the changing environment are generally known, but the way these different, interacting “mechanics” influence the changes at the local is not. I will illustrate this with some examples. It is certainly a complex, multi-scale and multi-dimensional process that deserves more attention both in research and policy.

“Quality of life” in this context is looking towards the future and actions concerning the landscape should be proactive aiming at changing and improving the current situation. This can be achieved only in a trans-disciplinary context involving local actors (the “insiders” and “users” of the landscape), the policymakers and the academic researchers. Trans-disciplinary landscape planning and management is a long and slow complex process demanding continuous adaptation and intensive guidance. Important is to agree on commonly set up long-term goals, clear objectives and road-maps and interactive scenario building.

The answer to the title question is obviously affirmative. However, the way to handle the problem is far from simple and demands much reflecting, study and concertation. A forum as the Permanent Conference for the Study of the Rural Landscapes offers a good foundation.

Key References

see <http://archive.ugent.be/person/801000215578>

Website: <http://www.geoweb.ugent.be/research-units/lsk>

Latest publication: Landscape Perspectives – The Holistic Nature of Landscape <https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9789402411812>

Keynote 4

Tuesday 4 sept., Clermont-Fd – 9:30

**Governance In Rural Landscapes :
A Multidimensional Approach**

*Gouvernance dans les paysages ruraux:
une approche multidimensionnelle*

Karl Martin Born

Professor, President PECSRL, University of Vechta, Geography

Biography

1995: PhD Geography, University of Göttingen: “The preservation of historical landscape elements in Germany and New England (USA). Landscape-related activities of administrations, historical societies, and landscape architects.”

2006: Habilitation, Free University of Berlin “The dynamic of property rights in East Germany. A contribution to the Geography of Law”

2014: Professorship at University of Vechta

Abstract

Participation and governance became in the last decades important elements of planning procedures which aimed to include the different perspectives and views on the relevant issues. In many national and European development schemes and programmes governance is an established prerequisite even before an application. In many cases these strategies and approaches are limited to social and economic fields and their stakeholders. Although governance-based decision processes are often reviewed as an add-on to traditional formal planning tools they offer significant potentials in integrating different perspectives and seem to be in touch with the European Landscape Convention.

The paper will reflect upon the multidimensional character of rural landscapes with their multiplicity of actors, fields, arenas, roles etc. Illustrating the specific actor and stakeholder constellations as well as natural, political and administrative boundaries a complex picture of decision taking in rural landscapes will be drawn. Taking the specific characteristic of rural landscapes into account the frequent use of governance as a new planning approach will be critically assessed as any structuralisation – not to say fragmentation – of interests in rural landscapes might not answer fundamental questions about the past and future of these landscapes.

Keynote 5

Thursday 6 sept., Mende – 8:30

Food for Thought: Landscape Justice, Access, Use and the Quality of Life

*Matière à réflexion: paysage, justice, accès,
Utilisation et qualité de vie*

Kenneth R. Olwig

*Professor Emeritus, The Department of Landscape Architecture,
SLU Alnarp, Sweden*

Biography

Kenneth Olwig is Professor Emeritus at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Alnarp. He has previously taught, among other places, at the Department of Geography, at NTNU, Trondheim Norway. He is the author and editor of a number of articles and books, including *Landscape Nature and the Body Politic* (2002). He is representing the Landscape Research Group at the conference and is currently editing, with Werner Krauss, a forthcoming special issue of *Landscape Research on Pastoral landscapes caught between abandonment, rewilding and agro-environmental management*, based on papers from the previous PECSRL conference. It includes an article by Yves Michelin and Christine Montoloy on: «Why public policies face difficulties in protecting mountain pastoral landscapes: Some lessons from the history of the volcanic landscape of the Chaîne des Puys / Limagne fault, France.»

Abstract:

Landscape justice, access, use and quality of life are closely related. It is, for example, common in many countries for people to have a right to access to open land and common lands for recreation or for the gathering and use of foods, such as berries, nuts, herbs and mushrooms. These foods, in turn, can be important ingredients in meals consumed at public festivals and private celebrations through which people reinforce their identification with their landscape as the place of a community, but also as a place with an identity to be shared with visitors from other places in Europe and beyond. For this reason these shared community landscapes are important to the quality of life that transcends the local, as called for by the Landscape Convention.

A problem, however, is that many people do not understand the nature of their legal right to access and use such open and common lands, and this means that they do not know how to exercise that right, or how to protect it. People, especially urban people, have been taught to perceive the landscape in terms of the bordered Euclidean space

of the map and the perspectival space of landscape scenery. This means that they tend to think of landscape in terms of the bounded uniform space of private or state property as defined and defended by written laws, and regard landscape as primarily a scene to be viewed at a distance. In most countries, however, there is, alongside formal property law promulgated top down by the state, an historically constituted legal tradition rooted in bottom up community practices, and customary use rights that often transcend property rights.

In England ancient customary rights are foundational to landscape access and use, even on much privately owned land, and to the establishment of local, regional and national public parks. Likewise, in many Scandinavian countries there is an open un-bordered right for all to access uncultivated land, and to gather and make use of wild berries, mushrooms etc. This is a right which, as in England, grew out of ancient customary access and use rights. The irony is that one of the few situations in which this right does not apply is when the land is set aside as a bounded “nature” or “wilderness” area that has effectively become the property of state authorities – even though the character and diversity of the land is often the product of sustainable collective, customary use by local communities. Here the landscape becomes something one is primarily intended to access visually by looking at the scenery from a distance. In the present day, as much landscape is being privatized, bordered and enclosed, or set-aside for rewilding with restricted access and dangerous fauna, people’s right to landscape is threatened. This arguably leads to an unjust reduction in landscape justice and the quality of life.

Keynote 6

Friday 7 sept., Mende – 9:00

A Prospective Study Of The Impacts Of Protection Strategies Of Livestock Farms Against Wolves Coming Back In Mountainous Areas (Massif Central, France)

Etude prospective sur l'impact des stratégies de protection des élevages en zones de montagne suite à la réintroduction des loups (Massif central, France)

Charles-Henri Moulin

Associate Professor, Montpellier SupAgro

Biography

Associate Professor in Animal Sciences at Montpellier SupAgro. Deputy-chief of the Joint Research Unit *Tropical and Mediterranean Livestock Systems* (CIRAD, INRA, Montpellier SupAgro) and co-animator of the Joint Technologic Unit *Pastoral livestock farms in Mediterranean territories* (INRA, Idele, Montpellier SupAgro). The analyse of Livestock Farming Systems, through on-farm and modelling methods, aims to support livestock farmers to design more resilient and productive systems for a sustainable development, in an agroecological perspective.

Abstract

The outstanding landscapes of many mountainous areas are the result of human practices and activities linked with livestock. Rewilding may provoke important evolves of practices and diminish the economic viability of farms. Landscape and life quality could be affected by those changes. The comeback of wolves in the south of Massif Central in France illustrates this issue. In a prospective study, we built several protection strategies of sheep farms, as advocated by French policy to prevent damages from wolves. The first strategy would consist to protect, with fences and dogs, all the groups of grazing animals, as the flocks are generally divided in several groups for grazing, without any changes in flock and paddocks management. In the second strategy, management adaptation would reduce the number of groups to protect. Finally, in the third strategy, the flock would stay in buildings all the year through. In a

first time, we evaluated the economic impacts of those strategies on the viability of livestock farming activities. There would be no economic viability when keeping the flocks into buildings, for meat and dairy sheep farms. When grazing groups are protected, 25 to 40 % of the dairy farms would be below the economic viability threshold. Then, we appraised the consequences of the strategies on the landscape and the multi-use of spaces, in a territory recognized to the UNESCO Humanity Patrimony for its cultural landscape of agropastoralism. In the first strategy, the systematic security of fenced paddocks on rangelands would affect the circulation of wildlife and the multi-use of these areas (hunting, outdoor activities). The multiplication of protection dogs, without the presence of a shepherd, would increase the risk of incidents with walkers, neighbours, hunters, as well as the impact on wildlife. In the second and the third strategy, the abandonment of the rangelands would reinforce the dynamics of the vegetation and the encroachment with shrubs and trees, leading to a trivialization of the landscapes, a loss of their patrimonial value and a loss of the biodiversity linked to the open environments. The attractiveness of the territory, for tourism and recreation, and the income it generates, would also be affected. In the third strategy, the landscape would be divided between wild areas and intensified cultivated grasslands for storing hay and silage to feed the flocks indoor. Those indoor farms would provide foods (lamb meat, cheese) which would not respect the current quality specifications based on grazing. Whatever the strategies, the rewilding, through the comeback of wolves, in the status of complete protection, would have large consequences on landscape and life quality.

Keynote 7

Tuesday 4 sept. Clermont-Fd –13:30

Thursday 6 sept., Mende – 9:30

Behind PECSRL, Paul Claval Interview

*À l'origine de la conférence permanente européenne
sur les études des paysages ruraux, entretien de Paul Claval*

Interviewer : Lydie Ménadier, geographer UJR Territoires,
consultant in Vous Etes D'Ici Agency

Paul Claval biography

Paul Claval, emerite French Geographer, was for long time professor at the University of Paris IV-Sorbonne. Prolific author on diverse topics from the 1960's, he is one of the first geographer to work on an epistemology of the Geography, more especially on the Cultural Géography. In this short movie, he kindly accepted to give us his perception of 60 years of PECSRL.

SCRIPT

• Thank you very much mister Claval for this interview. I will begin with a small remember. When I was a Phd student 10 years ago, I discovered the PECSRL. It's been a quite strong event for me as it was the first international conference I attended and it was also the first conference where I met you as you did the conclusion.

Today we celebrate the 60 years of the conference and I'd like to talk with you about its origin, its evolution and the place it hold in your career. During the first conference in 1957 in Nancy, you were a young researcher.

Could you explain us the genesis of this conference ?

Yes, it's a bit difficult to answer to this question since in 1957 I was in Tunisia for my military duty. And I began to attend conferences of the European group on the study of the rural landscapes in the 80's in Stockholm, and later on I attended meetings in Estonia in Tallinn in 2002, later on in Lesvos and finally Lisbon. But I was a colleague of Xavier de Planhol for 25 years in the University of Paris-Sorbonne and I had opportunity to speak with him of the Nancy conference and of the original organization of the European conference on rural landscapes.

- What was the first ambition of the conference and the global context ?

It's the context which was essential at that time was an economic one and rural landscapes were studied mainly because of their role in agricultural production. The context was and utilitarian one and a social one.

Xavier de Planhol had prepared his doctoral dissertation on the rural life of a part of Anatolia. And Xavier de Planhol could observe at that time the birth of new system of open fields and at the beginning of the 1950's, a German researcher, Anneliese Krenzlin, has shown that the origin of openfields in Western Europe dated from the six or 7th century of our era. And it was absolutely new and it opened a new phasis in the study of rural landscape, a phasis in which historians began to play an increasing role. It means that during the 1950's, there were 2 groups which were interested essentially in the problems of field systems. Historians and geographers. It was in this context that Xavier de Planhol decided to organize the Nancy conference in 1975.

He was teaching at the University of Nancy since 1954. So it was convenient for him to organize the Conference in this city. It was also convenient because it was in Lorraine, a part of France where the openfield system has been generated in the 18th century. So it was interesting and for the generation of Xavier de Planhol, the main group of geographers was the german group. He has been very much interested by the study of Anneliese Krenzlin and his idea was to organize an international conference with 2 leaders: France and Germany.

- Which countries were mainly represented and do you think there are links between these countries and the political context at this period?

I think that the political context was not very important. One of the reasons was the flexibility of the system: it was not paid by a country, it was not financed by an international institution. It gave it a lot of flexibility.

The attendance was mainly a West European one: France, Germany, Britain, Belgium, The Netherlands and to a lesser degree, U.K. and Scandinavian countries. This was mainly because of the focus on agrarian systems which was a speciality field in these countries.

- At that time, the leader of the conference was Xavier de Planhol ?

I didn't attend the conference, but from the conversations I had, I think that the main leader was Xavier de Planhol. He had a great curiosity and I think that the success of the Conference was largely linked to the openness of his mind, to the way he was opened to new hypothesis, new way to tackle with the problems.

There were two others French conveners Etienne Juillard and Gilles Sautter. Both of them were professors at the University of Strasbourg. Both of them were specialists of field systems. The 3 of them were some of the most prominent specialists of the field in the 1950's.

- What about you at this time ?

At that time, I had two main interests in geography: the first one was the study of the development of a more modern form of economic geography; and the second one was the history of geographical thought.

It was in this second domain that the Conference mainly helped me. Yes, in the 1980's it began to be significant for me by its contribution on the study of landscape. At that time I was beginning to work on cultural geography and on landscapes.

- In 1957, this conference, was it perceived as an innovative conference regarding the topics ?

Yes, it was innovative in different ways. International relations relied mainly on reading papers and books, which is a time consuming process. It means that the diffusion of innovation was something which necessitated 3 or 4 years to have ideas diffused all over Europe.

The Nancy Conference was one of the first international conference on a thematic topic and it was important, especially for the geographers coming from small countries, in which it's difficult to meet many other specialists and for them it was an opportunity to confront the perspectives with that of all the european.

It is important to remind that until the 80's there were very few international program of cooperation in the field of research. They develop mainly in Europe since the action of the European Fondation for the development of science in Strasbourg in the 80's and later on they developed since the action of Bruxelles. But it was only in the 90's. It means that between the end of the 50's and the early 80's the international conferences were one of the major opportunities to meet between specialists of these problems.

- Today, the conference on rural landscape is an interdisciplinary conference. Was it already the case in 1957 ?

Yes, the Nancy conference was early an interdisciplinary conference. But much less than today. The study was mainly focused on the geography of the systems, the history and agronomic justification. It means that it was a meeting of geographers, historians and agronomists.

*There was at that time an interest for the development of an interdisciplinary studies in the field of rural studies. In France, for example, a new journal, *Etudes Rurales*, was launched in 1961 by Daniel Faucher, a geographer, and Georges Duby, a historian. But there were no landscape specialists as landscape architects.*

- The conference on rural landscape is today the only conference in the world about European rural landscapes.
60 years after its creation, do you think rural landscapes still exist?

This question is certainly a central one. Rural landscape don't exist in the same way than sixty years ago. In the fifties, the traditional division of land uses and economic activities between cities and the countryside and rural areas was still useful to present human settlements and human activities in Europe and in most of the World.

Sixty years later, the situation is quite different in European countries and increasingly, all over the World. The dichotomy between cities and the countryside has been replaced by a whole gamut of mixed land uses and landscapes. The "rural landscapes" that the European Conference covers today are those where green areas are mixed with housing, roads, parking, and normal agricultural areas.

In the traditional countryside, the dominant principle at work was an utilitarian one: it was necessary to produce food enough from fields, rough grazing or woods for the local populations.

Today 'rural' landscapes are shaped by a wider set of actors with a broader range of concerns. Utilitarian imperatives are still essential for those in charge of agricultural land. But two types of land use may be chosen. These utilitarian interests are also essential for those who develop housing, for second home, sport or touristic facilities. But these utilitarian imperatives have to be combined with two other sides: ecological imperatives, on one side, and aesthetic and symbolic ones, on the other.

What offers rural landscape conferences today is a forum for confronting the different perspectives specialists have to use in order to understand the dynamics of mixed "rural" landscapes of today.

One of the achievements of the European Conference on Rural Landscapes is to have changed sufficiently to allow the development of new perspectives on the nature, dynamics and prospects of rural landscapes.

It is because the rural landscape conferences have chosen to focus on emerging forms of "rural landscapes" rather than only on their traditional forms, that these meetings are so important.

I think that it was one of the reasons of the success of the conference.

- Do you keep strong memories of some field trips?

Yes, in Estonia, since it offered us the opportunity to look at the strong imprint of the Teutonic Knights order on regional organization of this country, the role for centuries of a landed gentry of Swedish and German origin and the presence, close to the Russian border, of traditional Rural communities. We were struck also by the way Estonian people tried to rub out completely the imprint of the Soviet period.

- Today, in this conference, there is a very friendly atmosphere. How do you explain this atmosphere?

I think it's linked to three facts: (i) the conference is long enough to allow people to get mutually acquainted.

The second reason for me is that the field trip is essential. And the third one is the two locations. One is a small one, in which we have time enough to walk, eat, speak with colleagues. I enjoyed very much these possibilities in the different meetings I attended.

- Which were the main scientific productions of the conference? Could you cite a book or a conference?

*For me, the book which sums up best the scientific production of the Conferences is the one which was published at the Göteborg and Mariestad Conference in 2014: *Unraveling the Logics of Landscape*.*

- What do you think about the current conference topic, the links between rural landscapes and quality of life?

The links between the quality of life and rural landscapes are a major issue in our society. They are much more complex than sixty years ago.

In the 50s, rural landscapes were still fundamentally agricultural ones. Today, there are a mix of commercial (and more or less extensive) commercial agriculture, leisure gardens or parks, many kind of sport facilities, touristic developments, second homes and so on. They are significant both for the population who inhabit them and for those who visit them, work in them but live elsewhere.

What is important is to know exactly the kind of mix which is the best suited for the different categories, depending on their income, mobility and dreams. The symbolic dimension of these landscapes is one of their important dimensions.

- In your opinion, what are the opportunities and threats the organizers of future conferences will have to take into account?

For me, the success of the Conferences on rural landscapes comes from the fact that they function as a fair, as a forum where new ideas and new themes are formulated. The main responsibility for organizers is thus to transform the event in a creative happening. The mix of conferences and field trip is one of the elements. The international and interdisciplinarity of the meeting plays also a very positive role.

- How could you encourage researchers to participate to the future conferences?

For me, researchers are mainly looking for inspiration in a few fields: they are glad to discover new perspectives to classify, to analyze and to model for rural landscapes, new methods to do it and new examples of researches in that field.

- With a wealth of experience behind you, what would you like to say to young researchers like me about rural landscapes?

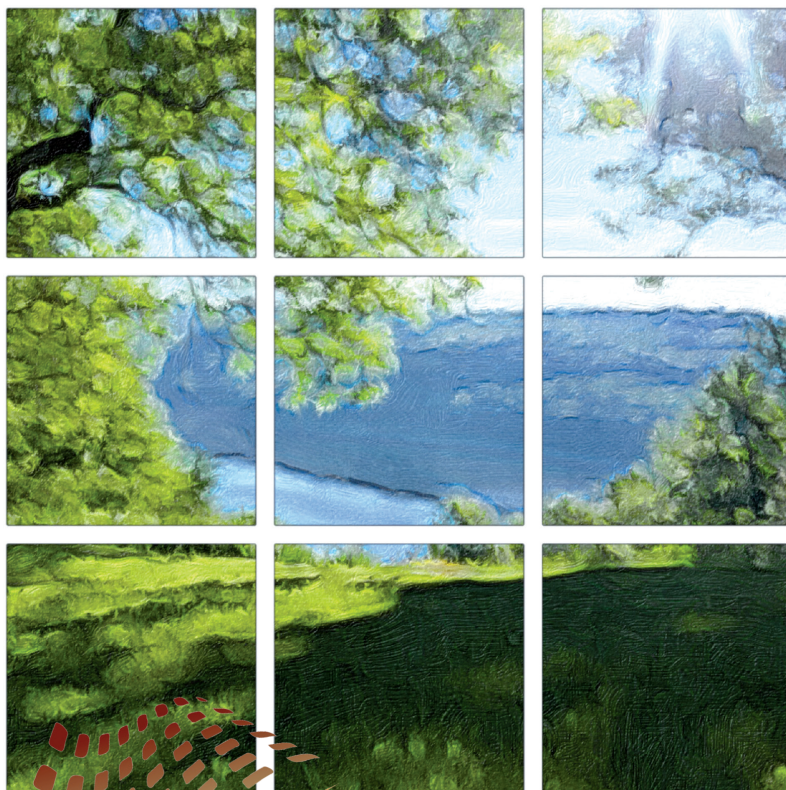
I would say: rural landscapes are complex realities; they evolve very quickly; their study offers fantastic opportunities to explore the interplay of the economic, ecological and symbolic logics which are at work in their transformation. It is out of the understanding of these dynamics that it would be possible to build better environments for us and for the new generations.

- That's a great and stimulating program for all of us. Thank you very much Mister Claval.

Monday 3 September

Clermont-Ferrand

Sessions



3-9 september 2018

Clermont-Ferrand-Mende, France

PECSRL2018

**European Landscapes
for Quality of Life?**



S.2 – Engaging all Five Senses with the Landscape: Exploring Sensorial tools for the Representation, Design, Planning and Management of Rural Landscape

*Mobiliser les cinq sens dans le paysage :
Explorer des outils sensoriels pour la représentation,
la conception, la planification et la gestion du paysage rural*

Chairs: W. Kuang-Yu and C. Planchat

1. Soundscape and Visual Impairment: a Walk Through the Natural Park of Dolomiti Friulane

Paysage sonore et déficience visuelle : une promenade à travers le parc naturel des Dolomiti Friulane

Author: *Michele Piccolo* (Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche, Geografiche e dell'Antichità, Università degli Studi di Padova)

The paper deals with the non-visual reading of landscape for blind and partially sighted people.

This is a part of a research project that is studying the history and the methodologies of geographic and landscape education for visually impaired people (PhD. in Historical, Geographical and Anthropological Studies - University of Padova).

The two main goals of the research here illustrated are: to test if sensory awareness of landscape might improve spatial skills and quality of life of the visually impaired; to understand how the perception of visually impaired people could inspire a holistic approach to the reading of landscape.

Special attention will be given to the role of soundscape, according to the guidelines of the “soundwalk” expressed by the composer Raymond Murray Schafer in the 1970s.

The first field testing will be held in the next July in the Natural Park of Dolomiti Friulane, in partnership with two instructors skilled in orientation and mobility.

The activity will involve a group of visually impaired people, engaged with a walk through the natural area.

First the participants will explore the environment autonomously; then, they will search sound, tactile and olfactory features of the environment.

Starting from a free experience, the walking group will be guided to a deeper reading of the soundscape, linking each piece of sensory information to its meaning.

A critical approach to the sound data will be adopted, trying to conceive the activity of listening as a tool for individual mobility but also for a better understanding of the complexity of space, both natural and urban.

After the outdoor activity, the participants will discuss the sense of the experience together and will create a tactile soundmap in order to retain the inputs perceived during the excursion.

The soundwalk and the soundmap will be examples of an alternative representation of landscape, hopefully useful also for the designing and managing of cultural opportunities for all.

2. Enjoying Food, Savoring The Character Of The Local Landscape: The Interpretation, Representation, And Communication Of A Landscape Through The Food And Eating Experience

Apprécier la nourriture, savourer le caractère du paysage local : l'interprétation, la représentation et la communication d'un paysage à travers les aliments et l'expérience culinaire

Author: *Kuang-Yu Wang* (Department of Landscape Architecture, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan)

Present-day rural developments are more and more connected to and driven by resources and contexts far beyond their locations. The geographic traits are no longer the major conditions for local developments so that production, consumption, and developments could be “de-located”, having no indication or relation to their locations. Taking food for example, the connections of people to food and landscape are weak in contemporary society. The experience of eating yields few clues about the landscape where the food and ingredients come from. The enjoyment of food and the experience of eating become independent from any indication of the landscape and locations.

How can food and eating be a bridge to connect people to a landscape? How can we create and promote this “bridging”? In response to these questions, a landscape project combined with landscape architecture master-level classes of the CYCU was active in 2017 in a coastal rural area of Yilan County, Taiwan. Motivated by concerns that a new tourist center will open in this area in 2018 and the landscape is expected to face significant changes, the project aimed to encourage the enrooting of food and the eating experience to the local landscape and to build links between consumption and the local produce and communities to establish an inclusive, sustainable development enrooted in the local landscape.

“Enjoying food, savoring the character of the local landscape” was the concept slogan of the project. The project called for a collaboration of local farmers, artisans, a chef, a photographer, a film director, small retail businesses, local residents, and a group of landscape architecture teachers and students. By creating a banquet and programing for a multi-sensorial eating experience, it connected the eating of food with the local landscape. The project started by exploring characteristic elements of the landscape



where the banquet was to take place. Through field recording, film making, identifying usable local products and contents, creating new recipes, menus, tableware, and designing the eating program, the characters of the landscape were transmitted through the gustatory, olfactory, visual, tactile, audio, and perceptual contents, which comprised a multi-sensorial eating experience and an interpretation, representation, and communication of the local landscape.

The project stressed that eating and enjoying food are multi-sensorial activities combining gustatory, olfactory, visual, tactile, audio, and perceptual contacts. The experience of eating can be independent and free from an indication of specific locations, but it also can have close connections to a location. With creative and proper arrangements, the character of a landscape (people, material, season, story, skill...) can be linked with consumers through food and the multi-sensorial experience of eating. The project opens up new possibilities of connecting food, people and landscape. It demonstrates that this linkage highlights the richness of food and the enjoyment of eating, from which to create added values that can be important assets for the enrooted, inclusive, sustainable development of the rural landscape.

3. Eatymologies Of Heathlands

Étymologies des landes

Author: *Martin Woestenburg*, Woestenburg Food & Landscape

How could food and taste be a bridge, linking people to a landscape? This is the focus of my PhD study on the history of food and landscape in Europe. In this study I want to look both at food through a landscape perspective and at landscape through a food perspective. For the food perspective, I am working on 'eatymologies' as a concept and method.

The concept 'Eatymologies' has been introduced by food historian Fabio Parasecoli to trace the development of food products, just like «etymology deals with the origin and development of words, tracing their diffusion through different places and cultures» (Parasecoli, 2008). Parasecoli distinguished the following eatymologies:

- Ingredients (typical, local - general, global)
- Techniques (artisanal, utensils - labour division, industries)
- Location/Place (roots, origin - geographical indication, country)
- Trade/Economy (exclusive products - ordinary products)
- Time (local seasons - 24/7)
- Media (facts, events, trends) (p2p - b2b)
- Administrative Regulations (polity - bureaucracy)

In the presentation, I want to show what the perspective of eatymologies tells us about the bridge between food and landscape. Is it possible to translate the eatymologies, designed to trace the development of food products, to tell us something about landscape as well? I will do this using two case studies:

- Restaurant Piloersemaaborg, Groningen, the Netherlands: Chef Dick Soek cooks locally, following seasons to design his menu from the available products

delivered by more than 30 suppliers. What does this way of working tell us about the surrounding landscape and the identity of both chef and landscape?

- Heathlands in the Netherlands: The heathlands in the Netherlands are now protected nature areas, separated from the surrounding agricultural land. What do the eatymologies tell us about the identity of heathlands in the Netherlands and their relation to surrounding land users and communities?

From these case studies, I want to draw conclusions about the use of the concept of ‘eatymologies’ as a way to look into the bridge between food and landscape.

4. Edible Landscapes: Exploring A New Kind Of Food Labeling

Le paysage comestible: proposition-provocation pour un nouveau type d'étiquetage alimentaire

Author: *Viviana Comito*, architect at latitude48° (Paris), teacher at the Écoles Nationales Supérieures de Clermont-Ferrand (ENSACF) / Paris La Villette (ENSAPLV) and École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et Paysage de Lille (ENSAPL)

What is the relationship between what we eat and the way our countryside looks? Taking a cue from Carolyn Steel's *Hungry City* and of studies on urban metabolism, in what ways can we consume and produce responsibly by visualizing our food print? Various recipes, ingredients, and ready-made dishes will be analyzed, and traced back to their landscapes of origin. How can we tie our daily choice of a snack into what happens far from our sight? Monoculture or mixed farming? Permaculture or dependence on pesticides? Agroforestry or hydroponics? Silvopasture or high-rise farming? Just how aware are we of what our countryside looks like if it is further and further away? Though urban farming may be part of the solution, the unwillingness to establish boundaries to urban sprawl—other than to fence in oases of Nature—leaves us with a mental image of an abstract countryside out of context.

We are subjected to misleading images of idealized landscapes and farms on the one hand, and paradigms of human domination on the other. Accordingly, the author seeks to determine how to raise average consumers' awareness of the impact of their choices. Just as applying an economic vision of flows and reserves has allowed us to evaluate our environmental footprints, she explores how to visually translate the origin of our lunchbox contents. If “eating has overtaken smoking as America's most injurious activity” (Steel, 2008), could food labeling serve a purpose analogous to that of cigarette packaging—to protect the health of our countrysides even more than our own? Thus the author's focus is visual provocation, questioning the missing link between our appetite and our intellect, avoiding guilt and anxiety, and renewing with the joy of eating as a way to discover the taste and texture of a landscape.



5. Involving Community To Built Tomorrow's Daily Life Landscapes In Rural Areas In Transition : The Champlitte Case

Impliquer la communauté pour construire les paysages quotidiens de demain dans les zones rurales en transition : l'exemple de Champlitte

Authors: Luna d'Emilio, Laboratoire LAURE, Réseau ERPS – Claire Planchat, UMR Territoires, Réseau ERPS

In France, municipalities subject to a territorial decline often be hampered by lack of skills and resource persons to revitalize their village. Intermediate organisations exist to accompany these municipalities in their project of requalification of housing and landscape, as for example the Regional Natural Parks. But if the municipality is not member of these organisations, it cannot benefit of any help or subsidy. This framework leads the project manager (landscape architect, urban planner) working for these abandoned municipalities, to profoundly review the meaning of his/her mission, as well as his/her tools.

Within the framework to update the urban development plan (Schéma d'aménagement urbain de caractère) of the village of Champlitte (Haute-Saône, France), we present how our team, as project manager, proposed a holistic approach facilitating inhabitants' contribution to rebuild their private and public spaces as landscape of their daily life in the long term. This action, currently undergoing, is associated with a research programme financed by the Caisse des dépôts et consignations, entitled «New ruralities and territorial transitions: new design for countryside».

The role of the designer (architect, urban planner, landscape architect) is historically perceived as a technical role. Participation, or even inhabitant expertise, requires working with other disciplinary and professional profiles. Inhabitants involvement is characterized by a listening of their expectations and needs, a sharing of their various visions of the landscape from yesterday, today and for tomorrow, as well as their capacity to drive the emerging of a local know-how, in order to built the landscape elements of everyday life (garden, urban furniture, lighting, colors, economic activities, etc.). From the perspective of perpetuating hybrid professional forms and seeking to create new economic models of land use and planning in areas under decline, it is important to question the scales and temporalities allowing this hybridization between technical expertise and inhabiting expertise.

Based on some participatory experiences carried out with the inhabitants of Champlitte, our communication presents first results concerning various processes of transitions of lived and perceived landscape representations which promote this hybridization. These experiments took place on several key-moments, and allowed the presence of the body (or bodies of inhabitants) in space (walks, actions of ephemeral transformation of public space in order to reactivate it, sound-postcards set into music), mobilization of words (film-debates, presentation of accompaniment devices from experts in architecture, environment and urban planning, and other intermediate organisations) and activation of imagination (games aimed at defining a collective scenario for Champlitte by 2030). These participatory and playful tools contribute in

part to these new forms of territorial engineering based on the mobilisation of a set of actors over a short period of time. In this case study, elected representatives and certain decision-makers were able to validate a whole programme of actions involving public spaces and everyday landscapes. The active role of inhabitants' allows to finance projects other than the official urban development program, to identify new stakeholders (as much on estate as on the economy, or associative projects), but also to reveal potential of the places and the society that lives these rural areas in transition.

6. Sophrology Device To Reconnect To Landscape

Un dispositif de sophrologie pour renouer avec le paysage

Author: *Aurélie Javelle*, Ingénieure de recherche en anthropologie de l'environnement et sophrologue RNCP UMR Innovation, Montpellier SupAgro

In a context of questioning dualism between man and nature carried by the naturalistic ontology, we explore tools to rewire links to the living, to reconstitute us. It is about reinventing links to non-humans, a category that is nevertheless fuzzy and covers many scales of life. A landscape carries these different scales. So the concept of landscape is considered here as an object of analysis that allows to explore new ways of being in the world in the context of the ontological turn. One can indeed consider the landscape on a continuum according to the terms of the mesology of A. Berque, from an «environment», that is to say a collection of objects according to a dual ontology, which translates an «objectification of the subjective»², to a «milieu» when you reconnect with it³. It is the change of posture towards this object that we are questioning here, and more particularly the means of recreating «trajection», that is to say a dynamic coupling of the being with its environment, always according to mesological terms.

For that, we make the hypothesis that sophrology makes it possible to go in this direction for two reasons. On the one hand, sophrology allows one (re)appropriation of body which is no longer objectified, but considered as a means of being in the world. On the other hand, the bodily approach is also a tool to live the phenomenological reduction of Husserl on which sophrology was built, and which makes it possible to rediscover the phenomena. Thanks to the possibility of distancing ourselves from the naturalistic ontology, we can rediscover what surrounds us, and create new ways of interacting with the environment. After a brief theoretical contextualization, we will start testing the hypothesis by a sophrology practice. We will individually explore our ways of living familiar landscapes in sensory terms. A discussion following the practice will allow to exchange around these experiences, putting them in perspective with intellectual approaches.



S.5 – Landscapes Of Tourism Destinations: Which Quality Of Life?

Paysages des destinations touristiques : quelle qualité de vie ?

Chair: T. S. Terkenli

1. The National Estate Of Chambord (France): Traditional Landscapes Or A Political Willingness To Make Re-Emerge The Past?

Le domaine national de Chambord (France): paysages traditionnels ou volonté politique de faire re-émerger le passé ?

Authors: *Amélie Robert*, Contract lecturer, University of Tours / Associate researcher, CITERES Research center. *Sylvie Servain*, Professor, INSA Centre Val de Loire, CITERES Research center

Chambord is first known for its castle dating from French Renaissance. But it is also a national estate of 5.400 ha, walled at the same period (1524). It is thus considered as a heritage, all the more since it was registered on the Unesco World Heritage list in 1981. In fact, the national estate of Chambord (NEC) is “worldwide considered to be a symbol of the French Renaissance” (<https://www.chambord.org/en/american-friends-chambord/>). But are its landscapes traditional ones? In particular, are they really inherited from Renaissance? We were interested in this field in the framework of a research program focused on this estate: our task was to identify the landscape dynamics and their anthropogenic factors (practices and politics). We founded our analysis on archives, literature, website and grey literature to know these factors and we mobilized engravings, maps and plans, aerial photograph to know the land use at different dates. The comparison in a GIS of the current land use with the older one we knew (17th century) reveals that the forest, main current land use, was much less vast in the past. The increase of its area results from a political willingness, a plantation program. Thus, the current landscape could be considered as traditional landscapes but dating from the 19th century, not from French Renaissance. At smaller scale, we can observe other marks of the past, which appear unchanged in the landscapes, concerning other land use: French formal gardens (18th century) and a

vineyard (at least 19th century). But these land uses knew in fact some changes during the history: they disappeared. Their current resurgence has to be linked to the willingness to increase tourism frequenting of this historical site. The question of traditional landscapes implies the one of the date of these landscapes. In the NEC, the landscapes are composed by a diversity of inherited land uses, dating from different periods. The willingness to preserve or make re-emerge the landscapes of a given period depends on current stakes: it is actually promoting tourism of nature, nature closeness being considered as a way to improve the quality of life.

2. Tourism In Terraced Landscapes: Scenarios And Case Studies Analysis Of Assets And Challenges

Le tourisme dans les paysages de terrasse : scénarios et études de cas des atouts et défis

Author: *Theano S. Terkenli*, Univertisy of the Aegean. *Margherita Cisani*, University of Padua. *Benedetta Castiglioni*, University of Padua

This article addresses the complex set of options and outcomes both for tourism and for terraced landscapes stemming from tourism development in such destinations, by focusing on the scenarios that develop from possible interrelationships between two compound variables: a) resource/asset uses and b) problem/challenge negotiation and resolution. Towards this goal, this study proposes a schematic model, based on a typology of these interrelationships between assets and problems in terraced landscape tourism, and proceeds to the formulation of a series of scenarios, aiming to outline the possible visions or alternatives in future tourism and landscape sustainable development. Two of the most likely scenarios, then, are applied to a cross-cultural analysis (Lesvos, Greece and Valtellina, Italy), employing in-depth interviews and SWOT analysis, in order to explore tourism assets, landscape resources, as well as problems and challenges facing these two destinations. The article closes with a discussion of these two scenario outcomes for the specific case studies, as storylines through which future change and sustainability may be envisaged and advocated in our two case study areas, as well as in other similar contexts.

3. Slow Tourism As A New Stake For Sustainable Development Of Territories And Landscape Preservation

Le Sow tourism en tant que nouvel enjeu pour le développement durable des territoires et la préservation du paysage

Author: *Luc Mazuel*, UMR Territoires, VetAgro Sup

Very early, the concept « slow » has been applied to tourism. In 1987, Jost Krippendorff publishes *The Holiday Maker: Understanding the Impact of Leisure and Travel*, in which



he introduces the concept of « credo for a new harmony ». He denounces the mass tourism, negative for territories, landscapes, communities and tourists themselves. However, it's only around the 10s that slow tourism becomes an object of study as much as concrete achievements, designed, promoted and sold as such. Conway et Timms (2009) describe as much slow travel as slow tourism and celebrate the local, by a slow and ecological transport allowing proximity from places and inhabitants. At the same time, french Babou and Callot (2009), give this definition : « a tourism with a slow rythm, guarantee of ressourcement of being, little emitter of CO2, synonymous with patience, serenity, in-depth discoveries, improvement of knowledge and cultural achievements”.

Fact, if there is an economic field able to experiment and build a real slow step, it's tourism. On the side of demand, holiday time is propitious to expect «something else», and first to escape the pressures of everyday life, specially acceleration, immediacy, destructive for yourself and relatives. On the side of the offer, it is a way to innovate, create, anticipate. If there is a space that could correspond to this aspiring of taking time, it is probably rural areas and middle mountain as a space without tourist resorts. This tourism of “rare goods” comes to confront mass and industrial tourism. It seems to be an asset for preservation and sustainable valorization for landscapes.

For exemple, in the mounts of Cantal, Massif Central, this type of tourism create economic activity for providers but also for many associated products and services suppliers (particularly farmers). It leads to demographic rejuvenation, to cultural innovation, to landscape mediation and protection.

S.10 – Traditional Landscapes: Exploring The Connections Between Landscape, Identity, Heritage And Change

Paysages traditionnels : explorer les liens entre paysage, identité, patrimoine et changement

Chairs: Z. Kučera, A. Kruse, H. Renes, C. Centeri

1. Traditional Landscapes As Challenges For The Future

Les paysages traditionnels comme défis d'avenir

Author: H. Renes, Utrecht University / Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

The concept of traditional landscapes is too often associated with a vision of a stable rural past that differed fundamentally from the dynamic present. However, most of the landscapes that are now described as traditional are the result of time- and place-specific developments and many are younger than is often thought.

Most traditional landscapes have a past too and are often the result of radical past changes, for example when low grain prices stimulated farmers to specialise in for example animal husbandry, wine or industrial crops. Many landscapes that are nowadays cherished and are seen as markers of local and regional identities, are the result of such processes of agrarian specialization that were in turn related to commercialization and globalisation.

These same processes are nowadays often threatening the same landscapes, when the specialisations are threatened by cheaper produce in other regions. When specialisations do survive, they are also subject to modernisation, which often means that they lose many characteristics and that part of the landscape diversity and biodiversity is lost. There are many examples: old orchards that are replaced by large-scale orchards of low fruit trees, reconstructions of wine terraces, the farming landscape of the Dutch fenlands is threatened by land subsidence etc.

On the other hand, there are also initiatives to protect these landscapes as heritage. For that a number of strategies exist. In some cases only individual relics are protected, as mnemonic devices for ways of life that have disappeared. The designation of more or less interrelated relics as ecomusées in fact belongs to the same category. In these cases, it is the façade that is preserved.

A very different approach aims at protection of the typical products and production processes behind these landscapes. This is the background of many schemes to protect specific regional products, for example by a number of European schemes to protect geographical indications and traditional specialties: the protected designation of origin (PDO), protected geographical indication (PGI), and traditional specialties guaranteed (TSG).

The challenge for the future is to keep these landscapes alive without losing their meaning for landscape diversity, heritage and regional identities.

2. How Does An Agricultural Landscape Become Traditional? Coming Back To Landscape Temporality

Comment un paysage agricole devient-il traditionnel ? Retour à la temporalité du paysage

Author: *Viviana Ferrario*, Professor of Geography Università IUAV di Venezia

In the last years, an interesting debate about the concept of traditional/historical landscape took place in Europe, sometimes with opposite positions (e.g. Antrop, 2005 vs. Renes, 2015a). It emerges that the concept of traditional/historical landscape seems as easy and useful to communicate, as difficult to defend in theory and to apply in practice.

This paper tries to bridge this gap, focusing on the process with which a landscape “becomes traditional» (Stenseke, 2015), unravelling it from the inside. Starting from two of such processes, in which the author herself has been involved (the author wrote the candidacy of the first “historical rural landscape” and inspired the candidacy of the first agricultural “traditional practice” admitted to the Italian National Register), this paper proposes to examine what seems still an open question. How does traditional/historical landscape relate to landscape temporalities - social and multiple (Ingold, 1993), but discordant (Bertrand, 2001)? What consequences on institutional, social and technical choices about what should be preserved? Attention will be drawn to the recently established Italian “National Register of historical rural landscapes and traditional agricultural practices”, and to the Italian debate on the subject, partly unknown abroad.

3. Rural Landscape and quality of life: the case of Italy

Paysage rural et qualité de vie : l'exemple de l'Italie

Authors: *M. Agnoletti, A. Santoro, M. Venturi*, Laboratory for Landscape and Cultural Heritage, School of Agriculture, University of Florence, Italy

The introduction of landscape in rural development policies can be considered a fundamental step in the attempt to move forward from strategies devoted to preserve landscape limiting economic activities, to strategies considering landscape as a re-

source for the development of rural economy. In Italy landscape was introduced in the agricultural policies with the National Strategic Plan of Rural Development 2007-13, a document defining strategies for the Regional Programs for Rural Development. In order to further promote the valorization and protection of rural landscapes the Ministry of Agriculture in 2012 has established an observatory of rural landscape. The observatory has the task to monitor landscape changes, develop a collaboration between landscape planning and rural development, define landscape quality objectives and manage the National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes and Traditional Agricultural Practices. The establishment of the observatory occurred after a decree of the President of the Republic allowing the Ministry of Agriculture to develop landscape policies in the framework of rural development, an important step recognizing the economic nature of rural landscape and its contribution to rural development. The National Register promotes an alternative to the system of parks and protected areas, mostly based on nature conservation, focusing on the dynamic conservation of agricultural landscapes representing examples of sustainable forms of agriculture and forestry that existed for some centuries in the same areas maintaining traditional agricultural practices. Thanks to the collaboration established with the Observatory, in 2014 the National Statistical Agency introduced the quality of rural landscapes in the national indicators of well-being of the population, including the conservation of historical landscapes among the indicators, recognizing the role that rural landscape plays for the quality of life of the population. The indicators developed for measuring the quality of rural landscapes consider abandonment and natural reforestation of previously cultivated areas as an indicator of degradation, reducing the quality of life, while other indicators consider the degree of conservation of the structure of the landscape mosaics as a measure of wellbeing.

4. The Management Of Cultural Heritage Landscapes As New Challenge In Wallonia

La gestion des paysages patrimoniaux culturels comme nouveau défi en Wallonie

Authors: *Serge Schmitz, Laurent Bruckmann, ULiege, Laplec*

How to manage cultural heritage landscapes shaped by decades of agricultural labor while farming is disappearing? How to keep it up notwithstanding new economic development? What are the assets of these landscapes from an economic point of view, especially in low tourism areas? This paper presents the results of the first case study of research on the management of cultural heritage landscapes across the Benelux. The meander of the Ourthe in Neupré-Esneux, at the edge of Liege, is currently the only “Grand Site Paysager” acknowledged in Wallonia. It is an incised valley covered by forests and pastures, and crossed by bike and walking paths. We looked at the management options. If literature has broadly scrutinized the determination of cultural heritage landscape, including in Wallonia, their management is still an important issue. What activities could/should they host? Which guidelines should be given? How

to handle the diversity of values and uses? If the answers to these questions depend mainly on the local and regional context, we argue that lessons could enhance both the quality of landscape and the wellbeing of the users elsewhere. Following Lahaye's suggestion to analyze conflict in protected areas from a triple point of view: the uses, the values attributed to the landscape and the development of these sites, our analysis is twofold: first, we gathered stakeholders' perceptions, including their opinions on the new classification and secondly, we analyzed their functions in the landscape and their uses of it. The neighbors of the site appreciate the acknowledgement of the quality of the landscape, for some it reinforces their sense of place. The new label attracts day trippers, their impact on the local economy is weak but annoyances could be strong depending of the groups. Nevertheless, the upkeep and restoration of the landscape is more problematic because of the costs and restriction of use.

5. Changing Connections Between Landscape, Tradition And Identity: The Case Of The Czech Borderlands

Modifier les liens entre paysage, tradition et identité : le cas des régions frontalières tchèques

Author: *Zdeněk Kučera*, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, The Research Centre for Historical and Cultural Geography, Prague

The discussion of connections between landscape and identity is often being driven by sentiment for the so-called traditional landscapes. Traditional landscapes are often believed to be rather slowly developing, showing unique examples of historical continuity of local landscape forms as well as practices. Especially on local and regional levels, traditional landscapes are often believed to represent authenticity of living and are imagined as being means of transmission of community identities and values from past, to presence and future. Sometimes overloaded with nostalgia for the times past, the idea of traditional landscape, of traditional practices and products bounded with it, contributes to the common sense of continuity and stability. However, violent transformations within landscape and society may disrupt this continuity. During the period following the end of World War II, Czech borderland witnessed almost total population exchange connected with significant cultural change. With the transfer of the Czech Germans the continuity of its settlement, cultivation and interpretation of local landscapes was broken. For those who left or were forced to leave the borderland became a lost land. Their immediate experience of homeland landscape was replaced by its imagination. For those who came or were forced to come borderland became a gained land. The new residents, who brought with them their own ways of living, customs, traditions and values, had to conform to living in a new environment as well as they have in many ways adapted the landscape that was new to them according to their needs. The minority of those who stayed or were forced to stay had to adapt to living in familiar environment under radically new conditions. Two major characteristics may be recognized that de-

fine the Czech borderland landscape (see also Glassheim 2016): absences of continuity in cultivation, identity and tradition; and ongoing attempts on revitalization of local landscapes and communities. Since the 1990s there has been gradual growth of popular interest in understanding the past transformations and present situation of borderland regions and landscapes in Czechia. Dynamic changes took place particularly in border mountain regions, where the new possibilities for the development of cross-border contacts opened up. The aim of these activities however is not to return the landscape its original character, but to develop a relationship with certain historical and intergenerational continuity to the inhabited environment. Traditional landscapes in the borderland are being (re)created, (re)presented, transformed, (re)interpreted and (re)invented to meet the needs, values, ideas and identities of their present inhabitants and visitors. The paper is organized into two main parts. First, the interconnections between the concepts of traditional landscape, landscape heritage and landscape change are discussed in general. Second, using the examples from the Czech borderland the following and related questions are discussed: What are the characteristics and meanings of traditional landscapes? What are the driving forces behind their recognition, (re)invention and preservation? Can change be accommodated within the idea of traditional landscapes?

6. Perception Of Landscape And Its Changes In A French-German Transboundary Areas

Perception du paysage et de ses changements dans les zones transfrontalières franco-allemandes

Author: *Éva Konkoly-Gyuró*, professor of landscape science, University of Sopron, Faculty of Forestry, Institute of Forest Management and Rural Development, Chair of Landscape Science and Rural Development

Landscape transformation of the last century can precisely detected by analysis of cartographic, photographic and written information sources. In addition, the social geographical oral history approach gives a new facet to the facts, allows seeing more behind the scene, and revealing the driving forces and the perception of local peoples. It can help identifying specific processes, attitudes driven by value systems, influencing landscape related decisions and management. Oral history is particularly important in transboundary areas, where the same geographic landscapes might show divergent transformation due to different cultural and political impact.

The presentation gives an overview of a French-German transboundary study area focusing on the perception of landscape character and its changes. The project, hosted by the University of Freiburg was carried out in the Upper-Rhine region from the Black Forest till the Vosges Mountains. A mirror situation of the specific landscape types (river plains, piedmonts, and mountains) on the both side of the Rhine, in France and Germany occur, thus the study area is particularly suitable for a comparison.

The research had the explicit goal of detecting the landscape approaches, the attitudes and the value system of experts (landscape researcher, planner and landscape re-

levant decision makers) of different countries. The field survey and expert-interviews have been made between 2014-2016. The research questions were followings:

- How do local experts and stakeholders perceive the character and the changes of the landscape?
- What are the important elements and drivers for interviewees, what is considered as valued heritage and what are the conflicts, the threats in the landscape?
- How do people see the differences between the neighbouring countries and the transformations with regard to the ongoing processes?
- How do they make judgement on the changes; what is positive or negative for them; what are their future vision?

The comparison provides valuable information about specific approaches, routing in different culture. The different way of thinking is culturally determined and it is highly influenced by traditions, might result in different landscape character in the same geographical landscape. Without understanding the unique cultural character and the way of managing landscape in the neighbouring countries, it is difficult build bridges between them. The presentation aims at proving this concept by giving examples from two countries.

7. Cultural Identity In The Historic Settlement Landscapes Of Flanders

Identité culturelle dans les paysages historiques de Flandre

Authors: *G. Verbrugghe, V. Van Eetvelde, W. De Clercq*, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, Ghent University

During the high medieval period (10th-12th century), the lowlands of Flanders were the most urbanised region north of the Alps. Densely populated towns such as Ypres, Ghent and Bruges had a profound impact on the surrounding rural landscapes of the medieval county. The high number of citydwellers induced an increasing need for firewood, charcoal, lumber and construction materials. A further intensified exploitation of forest and wastelands coincided with the planning of villages and individual farms throughout the rural areas. Although this settlement pattern, together with those from the Roman and early medieval period, is believed to form the framework of actual settlement landscapes in highly urbanized Flanders, the pre-18th century patterns are not well-known and were not taken into account for the description of the 124 Flemish traditional landscapes. However, an increase in developer-funded and academic archaeological research conducted over the last decades in north-western Flanders, allows to considerably extend the dataset for early-historical rural habitation and activities. The combination of both this archaeological data and settlement classification based on 18th and 19th century maps therefore offers the opportunity to unravel the long and complex history of settlement organisation across Flanders. Furthermore, it allows to determine the age, period of origin and heritage value of different settlement landscapes.

The 'Little Flanders beyond Wales' project specifically studies the plantation and planning of settlements during the high medieval period in the medieval county of

Flanders, in order to determine whether or not the application of a settlement system can be interpreted as an expression of cultural identity. During the so called ‘Great Reclamation Period’ (1000-1250), Flemings were highly sought after settlers for the reclamation of wetlands and forests in Europe. A relatively well-documented community was in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, where King Henry I between 1107 and 1111 would have sent all Flemings living in England. Shortly after establishing the colony, Flemish lay elites immigrated directly from Flanders as locatores to plant new settlements which have striking similarities with settlements in their homeland. What impact these new immigrants had on the British settlement landscapes, whether these impacts are still perceptible today and which social and cultural processes were involved, is unknown. This research aims to verify the hypothesis that there has been a translocation of the Flemish planted rural settlement system to the British Isles following direct immigration from Flanders. Socioeconomic opportunism, ecological stress and demographic pressure following a wave of extension on marginal grounds along the margins of exploited lands in Flanders, caused this transfer of skills to areas equally hostile, both geographically and politically.

By combining multi-proxy geographical, archaeological and historic data with innovative landscape archaeological, remote-sensing and geophysical methods, a historical settlement characterisation for the territory of the medieval county of Flanders is created and compared to the settlement landscapes of South-Wales. This will permit understanding of commonalities and contrast in Flemish cultural impacts on rural settlement structures and related field systems from the place of origin to dispersal to the British Isles, thereby offering insights into how culturally distinctive land-use and planning traditions were an expression of cultural identity in the landscape and still contribute to the identity of modern-day peoples and landscapes.

8. Waterways As A Factor In The Transformation Of The Cultural Landscape Of The Vistula Delta

Les voies navigables comme facteur de transformation du paysage culturel du delta de la Vistule

Author: *Anna Rubczak*, Gdańsk University of Technology, Faculty, department: Architecture, Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning

The Vistula Delta is unique region in Europe, which is a phenomenon of hydraulic civilization and water domination. The agricultural landscape-Żuławy is a monument of hydrotechnics. The landscape has been developing in a harmonious way since 13th century, then the polderization processes began. In 1945 as a result of war activities and population exchange, its degradation and the disappearance of the spatial regional identity followed. Actually “Programme for the Żuławy region-to 2030. Complex for Flood Protection” is being implemented taking into consideration many technical of sustainable development aspects. Activeness of local community in interesting of the hydraulic civilization heritage protection, affects the modern cultural continuum.

Attempts to restore the region's identity, after many years of neglect are difficult and time-consuming. Even if natural beauty, rich cultural heritage is protected, currently there is no way to revive the character of the landscape which resembled a Dutch.

The chosen direction of revitalization and rebuilding spatial identity emphasize the restoration of the role of waterways. The main idea can be based on building regional connections and new spaces related to water. Spatial transformation also takes into account very important aspect of flood protection. Innovative in this part of Europe solutions in the field of construction in close connection with water are a direction of return to the harmony of landscape.

Research concerns the role of theory in implementation of spatial solutions connected with waterways (good practices, case studies-comparison between Poland and Netherland). Contextual analysis indicates that in the future a new settlement trend related to water will develop. The methodology of research by design and analysis of historic cartographic sources provide for future solutions in regional scale.



S.11 – A European Identity For Food Sovereignty?

Une identité européenne pour la souveraineté alimentaire ?

Chairs: P.-M. Le Bel et S. Loudiyi

1. Food Sovereignty And Green Citizenship In The European Context

Souveraineté alimentaire et écocitoyenneté dans le contexte européen

Author: *Pierre-Mathieu Le Bel*, Géographe – chercheur développement territorial, Irstea – UMR Territoires, Clermont-Ferrand

The literature on Food Sovereignty has a lot to share with that of eco or green citizenship. Both question the right of the individual as an economic agent as conceived of by liberal political philosophy. Nevertheless, few are the contributions that explicitly tackle both concepts. The political territorial limit imposed in the call to contribution of this special session here serves as an incitement to explore what the two notions have to offer to each other.

This communication first proposes to a political typology of ecocitizenship. Through this typology, the way in which the ecological question modulates the links between citizenship and the State is explored. Greencitizenship frames the rights and obligation of citizenship in another lens than the usual Nation State, attributing a central role to nature and the relationship of the citizen to nature. We will be interested in the way liberal theory, conservatism, cosmopolitanism and ecosocialism engage the links between citizenship, ecology and food in the global North, mostly urban condition.

Then we will briefly expose how Food sovereignty questions the Nation State. FS narratives are rooted in the necessity to engage a radical transformation of the food systems (Wittman and Desmarais 2010, Patel 2009). Food Sovereignty builds upon six main pillars (Schiavoni, 2016): Food for people, food provider's valuation, food systems localization, local control, knowledge and skill building, working with nature. As a social movement, its discourse presents itself as a radical criticism to the deadlocks of industrialized, globalized and commercial food and agricultural systems and calls for a profound transformation. The configuration of this globalized food system and capital accumulation dynamics associated with it are identified as sources of inequality, poverty and food insecurity.

Lastly, attempting to specifically engage the European context, we will look at specific European policies and initiatives and at some local food sovereignty movements

to evaluate the possibilities of interpretation opened by the interaction of the green citizenship and food sovereignty framework.

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2. Mechanisms Of Food Transition Carried By Civil Society: Insights From The Local Currency Of Puy-De-Dôme, France

Les mécanismes de transition alimentaire portés par la société civile : enseignements tirés de la monnaie locale du Puy-de-Dôme, France

Author: *Marie Houdart*, Irstea, UMR Territoires, Aubière

Our communication is part of the scientific and societal debates on the food transition that aims to reconnect agriculture and food on territories. In this context, the food issue may be seen as a lever for territorial issues. For instance, food is central in local currencies (LC), through production and distribution in a local network, with the aim of boosting local economy. Thus, the setting up of a local currency can reveal the ways civil society supports the food transition.

To inform this questioning, we take the example of a LC in Puy-de-Dôme (France). The analytical framework refers to the concept of territory, defined as a system composed of three dimensions: material, symbolic and organizational. In addition to the documentary data (accounting of meetings, project site, association statutes), the analysis employs the data of semi-structured interviews with stakeholders.

We first show what are the material resources created and the boundaries of the area of action that they define. We then highlight the values that constitute the symbolic dimension of the area of action: the alternative to capitalism, the participatory democracy, the ecology, etc. These values are expressed in the statutes of the association and in a charter, as well as through the projects and citizens movements supported by the association (e.g. citizen stores). Finally, we emphasize the

organizational dimension of resources created, especially individual and collective empowerment.

These results highlight the mechanisms of the food transition carried by civil society: by building new territory-networks, based on values and organizations of actors engaged in a pragmatic militancy. Therefore, we discuss the capacity of the civil society to allow the food transition by a dominant regime change, both by the replication of projects within the regime, the grow in scale of the project, and the translation of values into mainstream settings.

3. Rethinking Food Sovereignty In Europe

Repenser la souveraineté alimentaire en Europe

Authors: *Michel Buisson*, Independent Agricultural Economist. *Gérard Choplin*, Independent Analyst

This communication puts forward some input to the call's main question relating to 'a good understanding and a good implementation of food sovereignty (FS) in the European context.' It is based on what the food sovereignty movement has acquired in two areas: on the one hand, the two original dimensions of the concept, i.e. an alternative paradigm to triumphant liberalism, with the aim of building solidarity-based sovereignty among peoples and countries at global level; on the other hand, the progression of strategies and practices closely linked to the progressive development of the substance of food sovereignty, more particularly during the International Forum in Nyéléni in 2007. There needs to be an interplay between the founding substance and developments for food sovereignty to be conquered and be implemented at three levels: international, national/European and local. Food sovereignty in Europe is not conceivable without taking into account the need for other international trade rules allowing for other policies and practices. To begin envisaging food sovereignty one must envisage it in terms of solidarity at the international scale and that includes taking 'differentiated obligations' into consideration; these obligations are particularly significant in the case of Europe.

Implementing food sovereignty in Europe implies, among other things, creating spaces of local autonomy with new production and exchange practices. However, these practices will only have a limited scope without international and European rules based on food sovereignty. Europe has a specific responsibility as the first global importer and exporter of food. This ought to lead it to change its policy in the framework of the forthcoming reform of the CAP and, for instance, to stop imposing the current contents of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) on the ACP countries. The EU should also progressively set up cooperative trade relations with friendly States that would form the basis for the revision of the WTO agreements and put an end to the Doha Round for the sake of securing the future of smallholder farmers, the climate and the right to food.

Against this backdrop the communication will put forward political and legal contents, a strategy for food sovereignty, which is still a long way from being conquered and implemented. These proposals will cover the three, interconnected levels: international, European and national/local by building on from the contributions of the numerous recent initiatives and the meetings of ‘Nyéléni Europe’.

From the multitude of ideas and actions on food sovereignty, interlinkages will be made among several objectives and organisations for the conquest and the implementation of FS on the three levels. It is about crafting other food systems at the different territorial levels and breathing life into them to consolidate the position of food sovereignty in an economic system that is still made up of opposing forces.

The complexity of this conquest implies the creation of a large-scale social front, bringing together, among other things, a ‘scientific community’ of different networks as well as farm producers and consumer/citizens. These networks will not only have to analyse reality but also draw up proposals in terms of contents and strategy for ‘conquering food sovereignty’ in conjunction with social movements and institutions.

4. Could Social Farming Be A Strategy To Support Food Sovereignty In Europe? Catalonia As An Example?

L’agriculture sociale pourrait-elle devenir une stratégie pour soutenir la souveraineté alimentaire en Europe ? La Catalogne comme exemple ?

Author: *Antoni F. Tulla*, Dept of Geograhpy, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Food sovereignty (FS) has two meanings. Firstly, for regional development, the purpose is to obtain value-added products of proximity aimed at consumers who are aware of the importance of quality and proximity of food. Social Farming (SF) is an activity of local agriculture, which fits in this approach (Guirado et al., 2017). Secondly, multinationals seeks to preserve the strategic value of land ownership and the cheap production of food, as a speculative benefit or control of raw materials and food production.

Proximity agriculture (PA), the Slow Food movement, or Farm-to-table, are similar concepts of a relationship between a higher quality food and the agricultural development of a region. Local foods are those produced by farmers and ranchers in an immediate geographic and cultural environment, where they are also distributed and consumed (Halvell, 2002). PA aims to recover the activities of rural areas such as agriculture and its transformation, redistribute income within the food chain, reducing the benefits of intermediaries and increasing that of local farmers. The attitude of consumers, and their alliance with producers, is definitive for the consolidation of local production of agriculture. The main idea is that food is not a mere commodity but a good for the benefit of humanity (Martinez-Torres et al., 2010).

The SF is an emerging phenomenon, which takes place in rural and peri-urban areas of European countries (Di Iacovo and O’Connor, 2009). This activity brings new meanings to agricultural practice, beyond the productive aspect, giving it a social function

for groups at risk of social exclusion (RSE) (Tulla et al., 2017). Each country has adapted this phenomenon to welfare systems, to socio-health care models, to rural development programs and to social policies (Di Iacovo 2010; Tulla et al., 2014). A database of 161 entities (2017) has been created. The SWOT, SROI methodologies, on-line questionnaires and in-depth interviews have been applied in addition to the literature review. The scope of action of SF in Catalonia is mainly socio-labour insertion, through which opportunities are generated for the occupation of groups in RES (47% over 161 entities). Other initiatives on therapy or rehabilitation (4%) are directed to people with some type of addiction, or education and training (4%). Social gardens (43%) are driven by social movements, associations or the local administration with the aim of support families and individuals in situations of precariousness. The agrarian activity (77%) is orientated to the horticulture and the crops of vine, olive tree, and mushrooms, and the agro-food processing (8%) to the production of dairy products, jams or craft beer. There is also forestry work (8%) and the agricultural services sector (5%), such as marketing through short circuits. Ecological production criteria are applied in 61% of the registered experiences.

According to the legal regime of the entities we can find, firstly, the institutions of citizens' initiative that carry out their non-profit activity, such as foundations (14%) or associations (22%), and secondly, those with commercial orientation, as private companies (15%) and cooperatives (12%), within the TSS (Laville, 2015), with a clear social and welfare function. We also find projects driven by the Local Administration (37%) such as social gardens, with the dual objective of promoting social cohesion, the solidarity economy and resilient local development (Estela, 2015). The Special Employment Centers (43%) are companies, public or private, that ensure paid work for people with physical, intellectual or sensorial disability, guaranteeing their labor integration in a protected work environment. The Insertion Companies (12%) aim to achieve the socio-labor integration of people in RES. The garden for self-production of food (Social Services, 17%) and Agricultural cooperatives encourage self-employment of people in long-term unemployment (26%).

The SF appears as a practice of social innovation, related to assistance, collective action, cohesion and the active interaction of people at a particular, family and community level with local resources and with little interaction of the state. These characteristics define the Mediterranean welfare system where civil society (or TSS) occupies a very important place (Naldini, 2003). The SF, as an activity of the social and solidarity economy focuses on how to use local resources for a resilient economic development that meets social needs contributes to a greater individual and collective welfare and promotes economic, environmental, social and territorial sustainability (Walker and Salt, 2006).

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COST – Renewable Energy And Landscape Quality

Énergie renouvelable et qualité des paysages

Chair: M. Roth

During the four years' lifetime of COST Action TU1401 "Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality (RELY)" around 200 researchers from 37 countries have investigated the interrelationships between renewable energy production and landscape quality, and the role of public participation for the acceptance of renewable energy systems. The aim of the Action was to develop a better understanding of how landscape protection and management, and renewable energy deployment can be reconciled to contribute socio-environmentally to the sustainable transformation of energy systems. To consolidate and extend knowledge from a pan-European perspective a modular methodological framework was used. The Action has enhanced the science base for decision-making and developed guidelines for public participation in planning renewable energy systems. The potential of sustainable landscape development, with innovative land uses producing synergies for landscape quality and renewable energy, could be revealed.

The four Working Groups of the Action have focused on different aspects and questions of the topic and aims of the Action. During this session, the Chairs and Co-Chairs of the Working Groups will present the most important results of the work, which are also included in the final Action book "Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality" to be officially launched as part of the session.

1. Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality: An Introduction

Énergie renouvelable et qualité des paysages : une introduction

Author: *Michael Roth*, COST Action TU1401

2. Renewable Energy And Landscape Quality: National Overviews

Énergie renouvelable et qualité des paysages : aperçus nationaux

Authors: *Sebastian Eiter* and *Serge Schmitz*

3. Effects Of Hydro-, Wind, Solar, Bio- And Geothermal Energies On Landscape In Europe

Impact des énergies éolienne, solaire, bio et géothermiques sur le paysage en Europe

Authors: *Marina Frolova and Csaba Centeri*

4. Developing Renewables In Crowded Landscapes: In Search Of International Smart Practice

Développement d'énergies renouvelables dans des paysages habités : à la recherche de pratiques internationales intelligentes

Authors: *Dan van der Horst and Bohumil Frantal*

5. Developing A Tool-Box For Effective Renewable Energy Planning

Développement d'une boîte à outils pour la planification d'énergies renouvelables

Authors: *Matthias Buchecker and Dina Stober*

6. Speaking A Common Language! Means To Enable People To Discuss On Equal Level

Parler un langage commun! Des moyens pour aider les gens à discuter d'égal à égal

Authors: *Alexandra Kruse and Isidora Karan*

The session is to present the content and launch the book “Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality” (Roth et al. (eds.) 2018, by Jovis Publishers). It is closely related to the open session S1 with the same title, which will include further presentations on the topic by members of the COST Action and possibly other researchers.



GT.1 – Individual Representations And Perceptions In Landscape Construction And Natural Issues Management

Représentations individuelles et perceptions dans la construction des paysages et dans la gestion des enjeux naturels

Chair: S. Derrat

1. People's Preference For Grain Field Landscapes In Norway

Les préférences de la population pour les paysages cultivés en Norvège

Author: *Grete Stokstad*, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research

Due to natural conditions and agricultural policy, agricultural productions in Norway appear rather “regionalized”. This implies that in certain regions, the landscape is dominated by grain fields. These are also the areas where there has been a productivity increase. Side effects of the productivity increase are changes in farm structure, choice of crops and changes in technology (larger machinery). Common landscape changes have been an increase in field size by removal of landscape elements. These changes have had effects on e.g. species abundance and diversity, trends that are now well documented. What has been less well documented, however, is how people perceive these changes. Are these changes preferred “in their own right”?

The objectives of this study was to investigate how different types and amount of semi-natural areas and field sizes influence peoples preferences for these landscapes. Common goods linked to the agricultural landscape are among the official reasons for supporting agriculture. However, how this aim is emphasised by the authorities has changed over time. Currently, the emphasis of agricultural policy is on volume and efficiency, and less on public goods. Thus, in this study we also investigated to what extent people's view of the main objectives (common goods) of the agricultural landscape is in line with current agricultural policy.

Preference data is captured using a web based survey. Respondent rank manipulated photographs where the original photo is displayed together with five additional photos, where semi-natural elements are removed in a bit-wise manner.

The result shows that very few consider food production to be the only important objective of the Norwegian agricultural landscape. Rather, most people consider the

multifunctional role of the agricultural landscape as important. However, food production is listed as one of the main goals, and in most cases listed together with the objective to maintain biodiversity. Further, smaller field sizes and more semi-natural areas are preferred over larger field size and less semi-natural areas by a large majority of the respondents. From this we conclude that current Norwegian agricultural policy and public preferences for agricultural landscapes are not very well synchronized. An important question then is which is to change.

2. Landscape Dynamics, Quality Of Life And Well-Being Indicators: An Application To A Territory Located In The Loire Valley

Indicateurs de dynamiques paysagères, de qualité de vie et de bien-être : application à un territoire du Val de Loire

Authors: *Laurent Dalmas, Jessy Tsang King Sang, Jean-François Noël, Tristan Amiri, CEMOTEV, UVSQ*

Our proposal focuses on the development of well-being indicators taking account landscapes dynamics and also the quality of life. While it seems difficult to deny that well-being is largely based on socio-economic components and that landscape transformations constitute the consequence of economic activities (influencing the local GDP), these indicators are not to be solely expressed on monetary terms (like local GDPs, at least when they are available). Our aim is to integrate landscape- related considerations into building composite well-being indicators, considering how inhabitants also perceive their landscape's dynamics in terms of quality of life. Moreover, it would make it possible to evaluate the «territorial governance» and the degree of social acceptability of projects that affect the territory landscape. The first part of our presentation will focus on the relation between the notions of satisfaction and quality of life for economic agents. We will then discuss in a second part the various categories of existing well-being indicators in a non-exhaustive way, focusing on the possibility of building a «composite» indicator that takes into account the evolution of the landscape in the inhabitants well-being. In the last part, we will try to build an original «well-being indicator», inspired by the existing indicators, like the Happy Planet Index for instance. But we will also focus on the idea that the transmission of a culture based on both landscape and heritage would then be measured not only through objective aspects (evolution of elements which are part of the transmitted monumental heritage, with respect to its historical importance), but also through subjective aspects that could appear from interviews led on the concerned territory. Our case study concerns the eastern part of the Loire Valley region, which is inscribed on the World Heritage List, and more specifically an area near Orleans, including traditional landscapes and modern economic activities.

3. Recreational Foraging As A Means For (Re)Creating Relations To The Landscape Before And After A Forest Fire

La cueillette récréative comme moyen de (re) créer des relations avec le paysage avant et après un feu de forêt

Authors: Butler A., Ångman E., Sarlöv-Herlin I., Ode Sang Å., Åkerskog A. & Knez I., SLU

In this paper, we address the relevance of recreational foraging, such as picking berries and mushrooms, for developing connection to nature and what happens when the activity is interrupted by drastic landscape change. We use the site of the largest forest fire in modern Swedish history (Västmanland 2014) as a case for examining the relevance of foraging. In a previous study (Butler et al. 2018), a positive association was observed between the activity of picking berries and mushrooms with landscape-identity prior to the fire. The results suggest that the more participants enjoyed foraging, the stronger their attachment to the landscape as well as memories relating to and reasoning about the landscape. These relationships remained after the area was drastically altered by the forest fire, implying a significant role of foraging for keeping “alive” the positive feelings and memories of the forest landscape. In this study, through questionnaire results and semi-structured interviews, we go deeper into the relevance of the previous findings. We address why individuals forage and what foraging meant for individuals before the event and how they relate to it after. Our findings suggest that these connections are built on an interplay between place, activity and indigenous knowledge. Additionally, we found that while foraging is referred to as important for connection with the landscape, the gathering of produce is rarely the main focus of the activity.

“When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to the whole world”
John Muir.

4. Tick Bite Risk As A Socio-Spatial Representation Between Health And Landscapes. An Exploratory Study In The Chaîne Des Puys/Combrailles Area, France

Le risque de morsure de tiques comme représentation socio-spatiale entre santé et paysages. Une étude exploratoire dans la région de la Chaîne des Puys / Combrailles, France

Authors: Dernas Sylvain, Johany François, INRA – Territoires joint research unit, Clermont-Ferrand

The majority of vector-borne diseases in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere are due to mites, mainly ticks. According to Jongejans and Uilenberg (2005), Lyme borreliosis is currently the most common vector-borne disease throughout its range, which appears to be closely related to that of its vector, the tick. However, it

appears that knowledge of tick bite risk remains low in the population (Butler et al., 2016) although some results strongly suggest that social and spatial factors are important considerations in designing effective prevention campaigns (Aenishaenslin et al., 2015). The spatial dimension of the tick bite risk is therefore major. Nevertheless, the skill of spatial understanding of the risk in the population remains underestimated notably in its link with the perception of the risk landscapes.

As part of a multidisciplinary research project associating epidemiology and social sciences, we focused on the sociospatial representations (Dias & Ramadier, 2015) of the public concerning this tick bite risk. We wish validate the risk related to ticks as a social representation in the population and analyze in the structure of this representation, the elements that make sense to the public, especially in relation to the associated landscapes elements (forests, mountains, lakes...).

The data collection was done through short personal interviews of about 20 minutes mobilizing «free association» (Rodrigues et al., 2015), and mental maps coupled with textual analysis (Dernat et al., 2016). This technique is particularly suitable for the socio-spatial study of the risk. Indeed, the exploration of categorization processes related to representations of space is necessary to understand the relationship between an environment and social relations (Dias & Ramadier, 2017). More than a hundred people were surveyed during 2018 in several sites of the Massif Central through an epidemiological, geographical and social sampling.

This talk aims to present the results of this exploratory study. It will highlight the constitutive elements of the representation by showing their construction network articulating health and landscape elements. It will also show how landscape elements associated with representation need to be assessed with regard to prevention policies.

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5. Intensive Agriculture And Landscape Quality: An Oxymoron?

Agriculture intensive et qualité du paysage : un oxymore?

Author: *Kim Philip Schumacher*, University of Vechta

The presentation discusses whether a connection of landscape quality, food identity and quality of life is also given in landscapes in which a very intensive productivist food production is taking place.

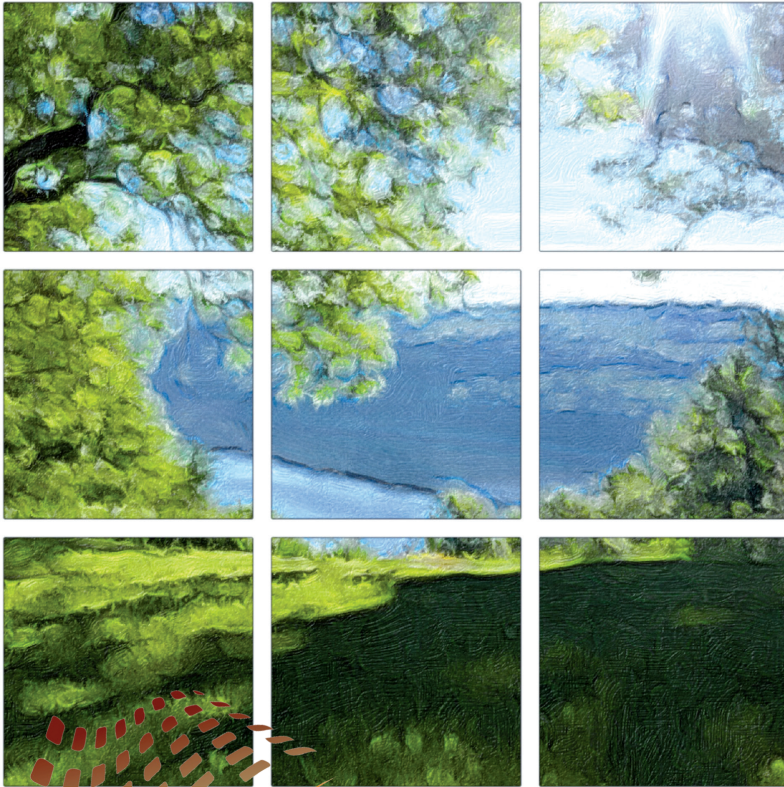
I will take the examples of two German landscapes, which have been enormously transformed for the production of food during the 20th century. Both areas represent landscapes of food, shaped by highly intensified and rationalized agricultural production. One example is the Oldenburger Münsterland in the northwest of Germany, the centre of live-stock farming (pigs and poultry) in Germany and the other the Kaisers-tuhl low-mountain range in the southwest of Germany. This region has been heavily transformed and re-terraced for an economic viable production of wine.

Even though both landscapes have (to different degrees) a diversified landscape structure, key differences are within the perception of the landscapes by locals and tourists due to landscape structure and even more important the kind of food that is produced and how it is produced. For example we see a diversified wine tourism but no such thing like a meat, milk and egg tourism. Therefore I want to argue that besides the physical landscape the images of a landscape, the image of agricultural production and people's perception of food production are also very important for judging the connection between landscape quality, food identity and quality of life.

Tuesday 4 September

Clermont-Ferrand

Sessions



3-9 september 2018
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PECSRL2018

**European Landscapes
for Quality of Life?**



S.1 – Renewable Energy And Landscape Quality

Énergie renouvelable et qualité du paysage

Chair: M. Frolova

1. Impacts Of Renewable Energy On Landscape Quality: A Pan-European Comparative Perspective

Impacts des énergies renouvelables sur la qualité du paysage : une perspective comparative paneuropéenne

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Renewable energy landscapes have become more widespread and thus more visible, attracting more attention around the turn of the 21st century in Europe. The assessment of the impact of renewable energy systems on landscape quality was not a priority at the beginning in many European countries, as economic advantages often over-

ride any other considerations. Development of policies for the protection of landscape quality in relation to renewable energy systems is therefore an important issue throughout Europe. We give a short overview of the renewable energy resources and the extent of their development in various European countries. This indicates their possible impacts on landscape quality. We list the possible direct and indirect impacts of different renewable energy systems (bio-, hydro-, wind, solar, geothermal and marine), ranging from technical characteristics to impacts on soil, water, air and living organisms. We provide some comparative analyses of the main renewable energy landscapes and from the main European regions where these reach a threshold that might affect people's perception towards their acceptability or denial, and where they might cause the largest landscape-related effects. A Pan-European assessment of the impacts of renewable energy on landscape quality can help planning an energy transition where energy is not the only issue, and people's perception is taken into account that means social, environmental, nature conservation, economical and other issues.

2. Assembling The Energy Landscape: Imaginaries Of Technology And Nature

Recomposer le paysage énergétique : imaginaires de la technologie et de la nature

Author: *Karl Benediktsson*, Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Iceland, Reykjavík

As originally suggested by Jasanoff and Kim (2009) in their analysis of nuclear energy policies, complex 'sociotechnical imaginaries' guide how nations choose technological paths to follow. When thinking of renewable energy and landscape, I suggest that we also need to look at particular 'socio-natural imaginaries' that may influence policies and practices. Combined with assemblage theory (DeLanda, 2006), these concepts may together provide a deeper understanding of the specifics of renewable energy development in different contexts. As material and expressive manifestations of diverse relations, assemblages are never fully stable, but subject to processes of territorialisation and/or deterritorialisation. The harnessing of high-temperature geothermal fields in Iceland provides an example. Through a pervasive growth narrative and somewhat uncritical techno-optimism, these resources have been promoted as not only a benign and environmentally friendly form of energy production, but also as a means of fixing carbon back into the Earth. Yet, this formative assemblage is open to deterritorialisation when faced with a prevailing socio-natural imaginary that centres on landscape values.

3. What Landscape Knowledge For A Compatible Renewable Energy Design?

Quelle connaissance paysagère pour une conception compatible avec les énergies renouvelables ?

Author: *Raffaella Laviscio*, Department of architecture, built environment and construction engineering, Politecnico di Milano

The need of a widespread landscape quality (European Landscape Convention, 2000), the important role played by renewable energy plants (in particular wind and photovoltaics) (GSE, 2018) and the conflicting relationship that they often establish with the landscape (Aebischer, 2018) has led, in Italy as abroad, to the establishment of laws, procedures and tools for a preliminary assessment of territorial transformations in relation to their landscape compatibility (Cutaia, 2016).

The awareness of the ineffectiveness of a purely prescriptive rule has led to a wide production, since some decades, of «guidelines» as a tool to accompany design activity with qualitative suggestions, stemming from a careful reading of the landscape in which the project is placed (Laviscio, 2018).

In the last twenty years, in Italy, guidelines have been disseminated, both nationally and regionally (Cinà, 2011; Vitale Brovarone, 2011), aimed at providing suggestions to promote a renewable energy landscape project, starting, first of all, from a fruitful comparison with the area of transformation.

The paper offers a review of the contents of these tools referring, in particular, on suggested methodologies for landscape knowledge: considered issues, suggested analyses, study scales, data and knowledge sources. It exemplifies the knowledge process required by the law and thematic guidelines also referring to a specific case study managed by the author, by underlining the research project that have led to the knowledge of the specific characteristics of the place (and the most effective ways for their representation and communication) and the design criteria that result from those characteristics. The comparison with some international practices makes it possible to reflect on ongoing critical issues (what knowledge are needed? Which sources are available? What skills?) and the potential of the process (a widespread quality of all places of live).

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4. Adaptation To Sustainable Energy Transition In Europe And Its Impact On Landscape Quality: Comparative Study (Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Spain)

Adaptation à une transition énergétique durable en Europe et son impact sur la qualité du paysage : étude comparative (République tchèque, Hongrie, Italie, Espagne)

Authors: *Marina Frolova*, Universidad de Granada. *Csaba Centeri*, Szent Istvan University. *Viviana Ferrario*, Università IUAV di Venezia. *Bohumil Frantal* and *Stanislav Martinat*, Institute of Geonics, Czech Academy of Sciences. *Daniel Herrero-Luque*, University of Burgos

In response to climate change, limited fossil fuels, and rising global energy demand, renewable energies (RE) have been rapidly developed throughout European Union (EU). While there are ambitious objectives to boost RE transition in EU, it is more and more evident that this it is going to happen in several direction in different European countries, and some countries even resist this process. RE's impacts on landscape quality is often presented as one of the main barrier which hinder the development of specific renewable energy resources.

The presentation will report initial findings from an on-going research project funded by Spain's Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Competitividad (CSO2017-86975-R). This 4-year research project investigates adaptation to sustainable energy transition in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy and Spain, and focuses on environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects of transformation of energy system in these countries. The research's approach and first results related to institutional contexts and acceptability of energy transition will be presented, complemented by analysis of the role of landscape as a driver (or barrier) for RE development and similarities/divergences in the nexus of landscape/RE projects in these four European countries. The research focuses on three specific renewable energy technologies (wind, solar PV and bio-energies) that have been significantly implemented in the studied countries in recent years and that are most likely to be further developing and spatially expanding in next years.

5. Transformations And Adaptations Of Landscapes Through To 2030

Transformations et adaptations des paysages à l'horizon 2030

Authors: *David Miller*, James Hutton Institute, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen, UK. *Michael Roth*, Nuertingen-Geislingen University, Schelmenwasen. *Alexandra Kruse*, insitu World Heritage consulting



The EU 2030 Energy Strategy has targets of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40 % compared to 1990 levels, and generating 27 % of energy consumption from renewable sources by 2030. This is in the context of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994) and its Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP 21, 2015). Achieving the targets will require the current trajectory of renewable energy (RE) development to continue (e.g. from 13.2 % gross energy consumption in the EU in 2011, 17.0 % in 2016, to a target of 20% in 2020 and 27% by 2030). However, different types of RE system are developing at different rates (e.g. wind energy up from 22.2 TWh in 2011 to 302.9 TWh in 2016; solar from 0.1 TWh to 110.8 TWh over the same period), in different places, with different baselines. By 2030 this may include decommissioning and replacing some types of RE systems, all with implications for the characteristics and quality of Europe's landscapes.

In some areas, adaptation of landscapes to RE systems is a return to a previous state, in others it is a pathway to systems new to an area. In the short or long term, both are phases in the evolution of landscapes which will continue in response to emerging pressures.

Planning and design of RE systems has scope for mixing technologies such as those designed to co-exist in the same fields or hillsides (e.g. wind power with biofuels or biomass), or other land uses (e.g. solar energy with agriculture or transport). As resistance to RE systems is often based on landscape related issues, transforming means of energy production will need broad societal support, thus significant input by politicians and planners, and effective strategies for public participation.

In this paper, a framework of visual concepts of landscape characteristics is used to discuss potential changes with respect to different RE systems required to achieve 2030 targets, the types of landscape transitions to expect, and prospects of achieving multiple policy objectives.

6. Renewable Energy And Sustainable Planning And Design. From Technological Choices To Landscape Project

Les installations d'énergie renouvelable en Slovaquie améliorant et dégradant la qualité du paysage

Author: Roberta Pistoni, Ecole nationale supérieure du paysage de Versailles

The ongoing energy transition needs to plan and design space according to objectives of renewable energy production and energetic sobriety. But is landscape a subject of concern? If yes: to what extent, for who, and at what point of decision-making process? Landscape is here considered as “cadre de vie” as perceived and conceived by the people and whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. The concept of landscape, which also refers to a planning and design category, could have a role in the transition processes, supporting decision-making and knowledge synthesis?

The research explores this question inquiring projects at regional scale implementing an «energy conscious planning designing» in the framework of the energy transition. The goal is to analyze how landscape and spatial territorial planning and design are taken into account and which renewable energy management strategies and synergies are developed. The skills and roles of landscape architects are also investigated.

An international comparison between France and the Netherlands nations that have political agendas moving towards renewable and carbon-free sources and with a long-lasting tradition in landscape architecture is believed to put in perspective the analysis, highlighting similarities and differences. The research inquires two French cases study (TEPOS) and a Dutch one (Energienutraal regio) through field visit, document analysis and semi-structured interviews with several stakeholders: local authorities, energy companies, landscape architects, farmers developing biogas project etc.

We make the hypothesis that landscape aspect facilitates the living-environment entry in the issues of energy transition otherwise, technically efficient projects may lack of spatial quality.

Drawing lessons and conclusions from the cases study, the research aims to promote strategies and project practice integrating the landscape component in energy transition project.

7. Narratives Of Renewable Energy Landscapes: The Case Of Solar Power Plants

Récits de paysages d'énergies renouvelables : le cas des centrales solaires

Author: *Tadej Bevk*, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture

Cultural landscape is a dynamic result of an ongoing process of human interventions in a given territory. It is a spatial manifestation of society's past and present needs, aspirations and values. The visual appearance of a cultural landscape is most often a consequence of a specific technology associated with land use(s) in a territory. Meanings and values society assigns to cultural landscape are not inherently in it but are socially constructed through time. As we learn to love the landscapes we live in, abrupt changes in them most often evoke some sort of place-protective actions, mostly in the form of opposition to the change. In the renewable energy debate, this is most evidently documented by studies on wind power developments. Landscape protection is often among key reasons for opposition. Other technology is less researched, but similarities can be found. Most of these studies however focus on negative aspects of RE developments. Taking into account the dynamics of landscapes – both material and perceptual, this submission will explore how RE can be considered a new land use in the complex palimpsest that is landscape. It will specifically explore the narratives of landscapes changed by solar power plants. By presenting evidence from on-site



sensory walks through such landscapes and focus groups, perceptions of renewable energy landscapes and new meanings they can acquire will be discussed.

8. Poplar Plantations: A Source Of Renewable Energy But Offering Controversial Landscapes

Plantations de peupliers : une source d'énergie renouvelable mais offrant des paysages controversés

Author: *Amélie Robert*, Contract lecturer, University of Tours / Associate researcher, CITERES Research center, Tours

Nowadays, there is a growing need for renewable energy, especially wood energy. France has an asset: its vast area of forest, all the more since it is well managed, since a long time. The forest plantations are an old task: in the 19th century, large areas of “unproductive lands” were planted especially with pines. Yet, some forest plantations are at the hearth of controversies, especially due to the landscapes they offer. They are poplar plantations, which I studied in a framework of a research program funded by the French Ministry of Agriculture and focused on these plantations in the Loire valley. In this paper, I will reveal the first results of this research, basing on literature, field surveys and, above all, some accounts of main actors. These ones were gathered mainly during the meetings of the project, in which take part actors of the poplar industry but also actors in favor of the protection of landscapes and nature. Poplars are mainly used for the production of lightweight packaging and plywood. But some by-products result from logging or production process and they are especially used as wood energy. Thus, in the Loire valley, poplars can be considered as an important local source of energy for collective or individual boiler rooms. But the poplar industry is faced with a wood shortage: the planted areas are not renewed and thus decrease. This fact can be explained by a conjunction of factors: decrease of public financial assistance, diseases affecting poplars, change of the owner profiles... But it has also to be linked to the controversies about the landscapes transformation resulting from these plantations, knowing that the stakes are higher in the part of the Loire valley registered on the Unesco World Heritage list. Some consider poplar plantations as forests, whereas they are crops for others, thinking that they are artificial and make landscapes unnatural, altering them. But the critics can also be conflicting: some could favor well managed poplar plantations, whereas others prefer plantation with a dense understory. The landscapes quality is subjective and finding a compromise is a difficult task: the solution could be in a best distribution of different kind of poplar plantations.

9. Biogas Energy In Croatia And The Czech Republic: Some Notes On The Rural Energy Transition In East- Central Europe

L'énergie par méthanisation en Croatie et en République tchèque : quelques remarques sur la transition énergétique rurale en Europe centrale et orientale

Authors: *Standa Martinat*, School of Geography and Planning, Cardiff University, Wales, Institute of Geonics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Department of Environmental Geography, Ostrava. *Dina Stober*, *Zlata Dolacek-Alduk*, Faculty of Civil Engineering Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek

Both Croatia and the Czech Republic are undergoing a transition towards a green economy in the period after their accession to the European Union. As the EU belongs to the world leaders in development of the renewable energies and both mentioned countries accessed the EU in different periods (Czech Republic in 2004, Croatia in 2013), renewable energy sectors has been developing in the last decade quite differently. However, several similarities could be found. Firstly, ambitious political agendas in both countries aimed to expand renewable energy production systems on their territories. Secondly, social and technological predispositions or environmental consequences connected to development of renewable energy sector were not taken into account. Thirdly, Croatia and the Czech Republic have gone through similar political and socio-economic transitions to the market economy during the last decades. On the other side, currently, Croatia covers almost 30 % of its energy consumption by renewable energies, while in the Czech Republic it is only around 15 %. While Croatia imports circa 50 % of energy, Czech Republic is on the contrary exporting around one fifth of its energy production. Surely, differences could be found in ways how individual renewable energy systems are developing in both countries.

In our paper, we are focusing on biogas energy as one particular renewable energy system that is being developed in both studied countries. Our endeavour is to compare trajectories of development of biogas energy, to study differences in their location, regional and local spatial planning regulations, and focus of operating biogas station (as for input materials and output products). Thus, aim of our paper is to analyse development of biogas sectors in Croatia and the Czech Republic in the last decade and also to present examples of biogas stations that are being considered as good practices.

10. Renewable Energy Installations In Slovakia Improving And Degrading Landscape Quality

Les installations d'énergie renouvelable en Slovaquie améliorant et dégradant la qualité du paysage

Author: *Slamova Martina*, Technical University in Zvolen

The use of renewable energy (RE) resources is one of the priorities of the energy policy in Slovakia but their potential is still underexploited. Hydroelectric energy is the most utilised RE resource due to its long tradition and naturally high potential in Slovakia. Large and medium-sized photovoltaic installations are not frequent and they



were established mainly between 2011 – 2013 in lowlands and intramountain basins. Biomass RE resources have been promoted since 2014. Wind energy has low potential in Slovakia and only three wind power plants were installed. No major expansion is expected also in geothermal energy usage up to 2020. Currently, it is used only for recreation or local heating. However, location of RE installations in the countryside and their design shall be properly implemented into territorial documentations avoiding the landscape quality degradation. Slovakia has several legal instruments and methodologies providing support for protection of visual quality of landscape types. Moreover, Slovakia adopted the European Landscape Convention (ELC) (Council of Europe 2000) and landscape management is equally addressed both to outstanding landscapes as well as to everyday landscapes. Following the principles of the ELC and a social demands a method on landscape character identification and assessment was developed. The method allows monitoring of visual quality changes in landscape types defined in national typologies and observation of objects or land uses causing visual impact. We brought 3 case studies in this work: a medium-sized photovoltaic power plant; an aquapark using geothermal energy and a medium-sized hydroelectric power plant representing the assessment of positive and negative influences of RE installations on quality of involved landscape types. Incentives improving the landscape quality and strengthening landscape character were proposed.



S.3 – The Diversity Of Outland Use In Past And Present Indistinct Traces Of Diverse Practices

*La diversité de l'utilisation des terres dans le passé et le présent.
Traces indistinctes de pratiques diverses*

Chairs: P. Tomson and Å. Vestbö-Franzén

1. Traces Of Tilling. Slash And Burn Cultivation And The Clearance Cairns

Traces de labour. Agriculture sur brûlis et tas d'épierrement

Author: Ådel Vestbö-Franzén, Jönköping County Museum

There are distinct and discrete traces of farming in the forests of the South Swedish Uplands. The most salient trace of farming are the clearance cairns that can be counted in hundred thousands in the woods that were planted during the beginning of the 20th century. Archaeological investigations and ¹⁴C-datings has proven that the majority of these cairns mirrors clearing of land during the period 1100–1750 AD. This is synchronous with the known period for the kaski slash and burn tradition in this part of the country.

In large scale cadastral maps from the 17th century and onwards notes on swidden cultivation can be found and field visits in these areas often results in the discovery of yet another area with clearance cairns. These areas are often inaccessible, far from the nearest farm and absolutely not suitable for traditional arable farming. In these areas we must discuss the possibility of clearing of land in connection with slash and burn farming. From historical sources we know that the same plot was burned ca each 30th year. The till that covers the South Swedish Uplands consists in large parts of stones and boulders and it seems fairly reasonable to assume that stones has been cleared little by little over the centuries.

Yet, not all notifications of slash and burn in large scale maps result in the discovery of clearance cairns. It is clear that different local traditions, tilling techniques and the composition of the till leads to different traces.

Some questions arises: how do we separate the clearance cairns from swidden cultivation from the ones that has their origin in traditional arable farming.

Are there indistinct traces on the ground that can be detected in the swidden cultivation areas without clearance cairns.

In the ongoing project soil analyses are carried out in order to investigate how swidden cultivation can be traced in the soil. How do charcoal from swidden cultivation differ from coal from forest fires?

2. The Distribution Of Slash And Burn Lands In Livonia In 19th Century

La répartition des surfaces en cultures sur brûlis en Livonie au XIX^e siècle

Author: *Pille Tomson*, Estonian University of Life Sciences

The 19th century was declining period of rotational slash and burn cultivation in all over Europe. In former Livonian governorate a special land category for rotational slash and burn cultivation, called *buschland* in local Baltic German dialect, was used. The Livonian land revision of 1881-1883 concluded, that the share of *buschlands* was lowest in Tartu and Viljandi district: for manors 2.1% and 2.3% of total land area and for all farmlands 10.0% and 8.6% respectively. The biggest portion of *buschlands* located in Wenden (Cēsis) district: 9.1% of landlords' land and 34.3% of farmlands. In the surroundings of capital Riga the *bushclands* were quite widespread, the 4.2% of manors lands and 21.4% of farmlands were occupied by *buschlands*.

At the last decade of 19th century the *buschlands* were considered more as land reserve. A number of fire cultivation cases from early 20th centuries could be found in ethnographic reports, where the slash and burn technology were used mainly for land clearing. The former *buschlands* are covered mainly by forests now, as the studies about southeast Estonia have demonstrated (Tomson et al. 2015). The present paper demonstrates that the land used for slash and burn cultivation have formed considerable portion in Livonia. The succession of the post-agricultural forest in former *bushlands* need more attention in both modern countries – in Southern Estonia and Northern Latvia.



S.5 – Landscapes of Tourism Destinations: Which Quality of Life?

Paysages des destinations touristiques: quelle qualité de vie?

Chair: T. S. Terkenli

1. Change, Resilience And Quality Of Life: The Case Of Tourism In A Small Island

Changement, résilience et qualité de vie: le cas du tourisme dans une petite île

Author: *Antonia Noussia*, London South Bank University

Based on resilience concepts, this paper will investigate how principles from tourism planning can be adapted and revised to understand and manage tourism development in a small island from the community perspective without compromising the residents' quality of life.

Studies of tourism in small islands highlight the unique characteristics of their environment leading to vulnerability and fragility of their landscape, economies and social structures. Ideas on sustainable development of islands address issues of carrying capacity, local politics and community involvement in an attempt to understand the management of resources. Recent studies on resilience may provide a more effective approach to community planning and development.

The island of Santorini is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Mediterranean with increasing numbers of tourists every year. The negative environmental and social impacts of tourism are visibly manifested in areas with high concentration of visitors. The village of Pyrgos, located on a hill in the centre of the island, experienced only small scale tourism until recently, and still retains its original spatial and social characteristics. However, rapidly increasing tourism has lately arrived in the village, and the first signs of disturbance are clearly demonstrated in the local community affecting their social structure and quality of life. Changes in spatial form and uses directly upset the social patterns and relationships of the community, leading to issues such as a shortage of rental properties for permanent residents or tensions among people with conflicting interests. However, the effects of the changes are perceived in different ways by the various stakeholders. Official tourism development

strategies in Santorini focus on infrastructure and tourism resources to increase the numbers of visitors without taking into account the social capacity of the area, to hold those numbers and the well-being and quality of life of its inhabitants.

The paper will discuss the complexity of identifying thresholds as various stakeholders have conflicting interests, and as the established thresholds are not acceptable from all. It also will question how effective a resilience assessment can be in defining the system's boundaries while safeguarding residents' quality of life.

2. Non-Institutionalized Forms Of Tourism Accommodation And Over-tourism Impacts On The Landscape: The Case Of Santorini, Greece

Les formes non institutionnalisées d'hébergement touristique et les impacts de la surexploitation touristique sur le paysage : le cas de Santorin, en Grèce

Author: *Theano S. Terkenli, E. Sarantakou*, University of the Aegean

This paper critically examines the ways in which overtourism exacerbates and escalates as a result of the proliferation of new, non-institutionalized forms of tourism accommodation and the ways in which these impinge on land uses, spatial planning and landscape management, using the case study of Santorini, Greece.

In Greece, the longstanding practice of policy favoring intensive exploitation of small-scale land ownership, for purposes of tourism and second residence development, has played a catalytic role in the dominant model of tourism development. This same driver also represents a hindrance in any effort towards tourism growth regulation and sustainable landscape stewardship. Such policies have led to the fragmentation of Greek territory and Greek tourism space, which has largely occurred on the margins of national regional plans (1975-1995). Furthermore, no progress has been made in terms of control or regulation of tourism land uses, since then, because such attempts have not incorporated and addressed the overwhelming problem of small-scale or residential scale construction, especially detrimental to the Greek landscape. While a new cycle of tourism growth since 2013 has been imparting new pressures and concerns as regards tourism land use planning and management, new forms of non-institutionalized tourism accommodation have been springing up in tourist destinations around the country, intensifying phenomena of overtourism and further impinging on spatial and landscape planning, use and management.

These new forms of non-institutionalized tourism accommodation mainly stem from the recent extensive inroads and dominance of new information and communication technologies in the global tourism industry, allowing for new types of the so-called sharing economy to flourish also in the tourism sector, combined—at least, in Greece—with the deregulation of tourism legislature. The overtake of the supply side in most Greek tourist destinations by these new forms of tourism accommodation (AirBnB, etc) has greatly contributed to a further deterioration of the Greek landscape, due to illegal, out-of-plan and haphazard tourism land uses and infrastructures. This paper describes, analyses and discusses such processes in the case of the island of Santorini



and the mechanisms through which these processes trigger grave occurrences and impacts of overtourism, with a focus on land use and landscape planning, use and management. The paper closes with a series of remarks and pointers towards future integrative and comprehensive approaches to concerted and sustainable tourism destination management, while safeguarding landscape stewardship, especially in light of newly-emerging opportunities and challenges in the global tourism industry.

3. Integrating Wilderness Qualities Into Landscape Monitoring

Intégrer les qualités de nature sauvage dans le suivi des paysages

Author: *Brenda Zoderer*, Department of Ecology, University of Innsbruck

Europe's landscapes are undergoing rapid changes. Especially rural landscapes are currently put under pressure of two polarised trends in landscape management – the agricultural intensification on one hand and the abandonment of less profitable land on the other hand. At the same time urban sprawl increases in many regions of Europe. Over the past years, a growing body of studies explored the social and ecological impacts deriving from these changes. Many of them particularly focused on consequences related to landscape aesthetics, cultural heritage or recreational values. Only sporadically touched was the concept of wilderness as a distinct quality of the landscape. While debates around a rewilding of Europe and the preservation of the last wild places gained momentum among nature conservationists, its significance for people and its role as a landscape quality remains rather unclear. To enable a more holistic approach for future investigations of landscape change, we present work that draws specific attention to the idea of wilderness as an inherently subjective concept.

In particular, we are interested in investigating public understanding of wilderness, and how this links to perceived attributes in the landscape that give people the notion of the wild. The work was carried out in the region of South Tyrol, Italy in the Central Alps. Within a multi-methodological setting, qualitative interviews were first carried out with different user groups of the Alpine landscape (i.e. farmers, local residents, and visitors) to account for the diversity of wilderness perspectives. In a second step, a representative survey (N=858) was conducted covering the same user groups, asking respondents about their 1) understanding of wilderness, 2) their attitudes towards wilderness, and 3) about their visual localisation of the wild using geo-referenced landscape pictures. Subsequently, a model is calculated to better understand the relative role of a set of influential factors (i.e. people's wilderness understanding, personal and cultural characteristics, and physical attributes of the landscape) on forming public perception of the landscape's visual wilderness quality.

First results show, that although public understanding of wilderness is highly diverse, three distinct wilderness perspectives were revealed. Especially for farmers, wilderness is understood as an inaccessible and impassable area that hasn't been changed by humans yet. Visitors in contrast, perceived wilderness as a large, remote area, where one can be alone and that serves as a habitat for native animals. Overall,

high mountain landscapes were perceived to have more wilderness qualities on average, followed by forest and water landscapes. This presentation will reflect on these results, and show how a comprehensive modelling procedure can be used to identify spatial indicators for the visual perception of wilderness qualities and how to integrate them into landscape monitoring applications.

4. How Does Tourism Affects The Landscape Identity And Quality Of Life? Towards A Typology Of Touristic Landscapes Based On Cases From Belgium And Portugal

Comment le tourisme affecte-t-il l'identité et la qualité de vie liés aux paysages ? Vers une typologie de paysages touristiques basée sur des cas en Belgique et au Portugal

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Among the other economic driving forces, tourism is considered as a process that changes landscapes and its characteristics for example by new urbanization forms and networks. Beside these morphological actions, touristic landscapes are perceived by the outsiders as attractive and different from their home landscape, but the local inhabitants perceive the same landscape as their home. Hence, tourism influences and is influenced by landscape identity in multiple ways. On one hand, it is built on the specific character of the landscape, but it is often a driver of landscape change. On the other hand, by favouring global flows of people, ideas and values between places, tourism influences the way local population interacts with their landscape, and thereby also landscape identity. The concept of landscape identity is understood a transactional model founded in the continuous interaction between people with their landscape in a process of identity building linked with well-being and quality of life. This paper grasps how tourism can operate in a changing landscape identity, explores how landscape identity is changing for local inhabitants and visitors, and how it can potentially contribute to a more sustainable model of tourism. A range of diverse case studies in Belgium (Westhoek, Ename, Hoge Kempen, Redu) and Portugal (Alfama, Nazaré, Tróia, Alqueva) was selected to define a generic typology according to how the interaction between people and landscape (action and perception) changed through tourism.

This typology is using the transactional model of landscape identity and makes it operational. To capture the local landscape identities and the interaction with tourism, surveys were carried out in each case study with inhabitants and visitors. The results are framed in the different dimensions of identity showing how the understanding of the types of processes of tourism on landscape can support more assertive (or pinpointed) decision-making towards more sustainable tourism activities.



S.6 – Intangible Benefits Of Agricultural Landscapes

Les bénéfices immatériels des paysages agricoles

Chairs: P. Bezak and W. Dramstad

1. Cultural Heritage In Agricultural Landscapes. A Comparison Between Milan And London Experiences

Patrimoine culturel dans les paysages agricoles. Une comparaison d'expériences à Milan et Londres

Author: *Raffaella Laviscio*, Department of architecture, built environment and construction engineering Politecnico di Milano

The awareness of the cultural value of the agrarian landscape (Laviscio 2014, Laviscio and Scazzosi 2015) has grown in recent years along with the changes agricultural landscapes have undergone due to the pressures of urban development.

Meanwhile citizens' interest in quality of agricultural landscapes is rising and requests increasingly not only a quality food production but multifunctional services, including cultural functions (Lohreberg, 2016).

The cultural functions of the agricultural landscape involve historical and contemporary values and pertains to the tangible elements of agricultural landscape, to their historical authenticity and their physical permanence in the time; but also to the intangible components, to the significance attributed by people to places, to techniques and skills that have enabled landscapes to be created. They reside substantially in the ability to maintain traditional landscapes, crop varieties and cultivation techniques, transmitting customs and traditions (Branduini, Laviscio, Scazzosi, 2016).

Agricultural heritage is more and more associated not just to outstanding landscapes, but also to daily landscapes. The view of a daily landscape as cultural heritage is determined by an increasing understanding of the intangible dimension and the dynamics of memory associated with objects and structures that helps to appropriate the identity of places by people.

Agricultural heritage is recognizable in large, extended landscapes, but also in fragmented, urban and peri-urban agrarian landscapes (Scazzosi, 2018).

The paper reflects on the cultural value of agricultural landscapes, attempting to categorize it also referring to the recent “Principles text on rural landscape as heritage” of ISCCL ICOMOS IFLA and comparing the experiences of two European metropolis, Milan and London. The analysis of the case studies aims to reflect on strategies, policies and tools necessary to the conservation and enhancement of agricultural heritage.

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2. The Silver Lining? On The Potential Of Agricultural Landscapes To Contribute To Climate Adaptation In Nearby Urban Conglomerations

Le côté positif ? Au sujet du potentiel des paysages agricoles à contribuer à l'adaptation climatique des agglomérations urbaines voisines

Author: *Jeroen De Waegemaeker*, Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research, University of Antwerp-Design Sciences. *Eva Kerselaers, Maarten Van Acker, Elke Rogge*

As sustainable urban design (re)discovers the rural hinterland, a new environmental challenge pops up; climate adaptation. Today's concepts and strategies for climate adaptation of urban areas mainly build upon the impact-alleviating capacities of open spaces that are located within the urban fabric; e.g. Green Blue Networks (Kazmierczak & Carter 2010) and Green Infrastructure (Foster et al. 2011). At the rural-urban fringe (RUF), however, the open spaces -and the local agricultural land uses in particular- are transforming rapidly. Thus the following research questions arise; How is the RUF linked with sustainable urban design and the challenge of (urban) climate adaptation in particular? And what is the potential of the RUF's agricultural land uses in alleviating climate impacts?

This research, part of a doctoral dissertation on climate adaptation through spatial planning, explores both research questions through Research by Design (RbD) in two

case studies (see figures 1 and 2). The first case study is the watershed of Vogelzang, situated in the south-western part of the Brussels' RUF. The RbD explores the climate-strategic importance of Vogelzang, both on a local scale as well as on a metropolitan scale. Moreover, the RbD envisions a fitted design for an alternative food network, currently in the pipeline. As such, the Research by Design highlights key issues to a sustainable development of the RUF, and the issue of climate adaptation at the RUF in particular. For example, the development of this rural-urban area will affect the vulnerability to future heat waves, fluvial floods, pluvial floods and droughts at Brussels' city center. The second case study is the municipalities of Lommel and Pelt, located in the north of Belgium and part of the Campine region. Here the RbD highlights how the agricultural valley of the Dommel river and the open space in between Lommel and Pelt can alleviate floods and droughts in the region.

Drawing upon both case studies, we propose to conceptualize the agricultural landscape of the rural-urban fringe as the proverbial 'silver lining'. There is little leeway to transform the morphology of urban areas, but the nearby rural-urban fringe has great potential to prepare the territory for a changing climate. Building on the paradigm of ecosystem services, this potential can be conceptualized as 'climate services' of the agricultural landscape to nearby urban areas. Therefore, we argue that spatial design for climate adaptation must not be limited to the urban conglomeration but needs to address the rural-urban fringe.

The underlying premise 'a rural-urban fringe that is at the disposal of urbanity' squares with other recent movements on sustainable spatial design. For instance, Urban Agriculture and Waste Urbanism employ the rural-urban fringe, respectively, to produce food for the city and to treat the city's waste. These movements conceptualize cities as economic powerhouses and employ the urban wealth to finance a sustainable redevelopment of the rural-urban fringe. Likewise, territorial interventions that climate-proof a rural-urban fringe could be paid by the nearby city since the latter benefits from the alleviation and the buffering of climate impacts. A first step in the set-up of such financial construction is the branding of a fringe's potential for climate adaptation of the greater region. In the case of the Brussels' RUF, for example, the strategic climate-importance of the south-western part of the RUF must be widely communicated amongst the Flemish and Brussels policy makers. On the other hand, we underline that peri-urban areas are not merely at the service of the urban areas, even if the latter pours money into the first. Traditionally spatial policies see the peri-urban fringe as a space to meet the needs of the ever-growing urban population (Scott et al. 2013; Qviström 2007). This urban-centric perspective hampers the development of the rural-urban fringe to their full potential, and subsequently, policy makers must conceive the rural-urban fringe as a multifunctional area with unique characteristics, assets and challenges (Ravetz et al. 2013; Qviström 2010). Likewise, we argue that spatial design for climate adaptation in rural-urban areas must be cautious. The spatial design can't be restricted to the establishment of rural-urban 'climate services' that benefit the nearby urban areas. The spatial design must also contribute to the establishment of qualitative and multifunctional spaces, including rural spaces, in their own right.

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3. A Disappearing Treasure. The Perceived Benefits Of Small-Scale Agriculture In The Alentejo, Southern Portugal

Un trésor qui disparaît. Les avantages perçus d'une agriculture à petite échelle dans l'Alentejo, au Sud du Portugal

Authors: *Diana Surová, María Rivera Méndez, Paola Andrea Hernández, Carla Azeda, Teresa Pinto-Correia*, Instituto de Ciências Agrárias e Ambientais Mediterrânicas (ICAAM)Universidade de Évora

Development goals are shifting from mere production performance to sustainable well-being and thus, increasing the importance of social and environmental dimensions. This renewed vision of prosperity needs to be based on broad and inclusive academic knowledge in order to effectively inform policy. Agriculture is an essential player in shaping rural landscapes and has a vigorous impact on the economic, social, cultural and environmental dynamics of territories. However, a holistic well-being perspective to different agricultural types has so far been overlooked in research. This paper joins results from three exploratory studies in the Alentejo region in Southern Portugal on small-scale diversified agriculture analysed from local stakeholders' perspective. Seventy-four respondents – including public authorities, researchers, rural inhabitants, small-scale and large-scale farmers – orally expressed their opinion about small-scale agriculture in the region.

According to the results obtained through content analysis of responses and frequency statistics, small-scale diversified agriculture provides numerous tangible and intangible benefits, especially to the community and the society as a whole. Most respondents think that small-scale agriculture increases landscape diversity, and supports re-

gional identity, social capital, local knowledge, food security and environmental quality. However, one of the studies reveals also challenges to the continuation of small-scale agriculture. The lack of means supporting small-scale farmers' livelihood, feelings of loneliness during arduous fieldwork, unfair prices for products and market instability were perceived as great restraints for this type of agriculture in rural territories.

This article supports studies that argue that the relations between landscape and human quality of life are multidimensional. To get a more realistic picture of these relations, adopting a holistic approach involving society, community, as well as individual perspectives becomes essential. Moreover, this paper stresses the importance of taking into account the identified perceptions when setting up agricultural development priorities and policy interventions at local and regional level.

4. Extensive Agricultural Land In Slovakia In Socio-Ecological Context

L'importance des terres agricoles en Slovaquie dans un contexte socio-écologique

Author: *Peter Bezak, Magdaléna Bezáková*, Institute of Landscape Ecology of Slovak Academy of Sciences

The main aim of our research was to identify areas with high and low potential to provide intangible benefits from agricultural landscape in Slovakia and attempt to link these areas to selected socio- economic indicators which can directly or indirectly reflect quality of life. From various such benefits we selected those based on the previous research focused on the assessment of ecosystem services (ES) in Slovakia by group of 18 national experts. They judged capacity of different Corine Land Cover (CLC) types to provide 14 individual ES within a geographical context of the Slovakia. Apart from provisioning services, the following services were ranked as three the most important: recreation, biodiversity and flood protection. Assessment of these ES across two classes of the CLC - meadows and pastures and complex cultivation patterns, was taken into account for our further investigation. Arable land was excluded due to its very low capacity to provide other than provisioning services comparing to other two CLC classes. Calculated an areal capacity index for the extensive agricultural land was overlaid by aggregated data on selected social indicators, e.g. the net migration rate, ageing index, average wages of employees, emissions of particulates, etc. Modelling was performed at spatial scale of NUTS4 (LAU1), which means 79 districts of Slovakia and reflected the socio-ecological data from 2015-2017.

Despite that distribution of the extensive agricultural areas is strongly pre-conditioned by abiotic conditions and influence of common national regulatory frameworks there are differences in landscapes due to their specific historical development of or socio-economic factors impacted on particular regions in the country. Therefore it is obvious that the agricultural landscape has a dissimilar potential to deliver non-provisioning services, but are they really contributing to human well-being? In general, results from the modelling show that benefits from the extensive agricultural areas are not reflected in increased quality of life, at least based on the selected socio-economic

indicators, rather an opposite trend has been recorded. Authors argue that the quality of life is much shaped by marginal role of farming as a source of income and way of lifestyle, which is mainly driven by the recent agricultural policy.

5. People's Preferences For Grain Field Landscapes In Norway

Les préférences individuelles pour les paysages de cultures céréalières en Norvège

Authors: *Grete Stokstad, Wenche Dramstad & Svein Olav Krøgli*, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research

Due to natural conditions and agricultural policy, agricultural productions in Norway appear rather “regionalized”. This implies that in certain regions, the landscape is dominated by grain fields. These are also the areas where there has been a productivity increase. Side effects of the productivity increase are changes in farm structure, choice of crops and changes in technology (larger machinery). Common landscape changes have been an increase in field size by removal of landscape elements. These changes have had effects on e.g. species abundance and diversity, trends that are now well documented. What has been less well documented, however, is how people perceive these changes. Are these changes preferred “in their own right”?

The objectives of this study was to investigate how different types and amount of semi-natural areas and field sizes influence peoples preferences for these landscapes. Common goods linked to the agricultural landscape are among the official reasons for supporting agriculture. However, how this aim is emphasised by the authorities has changed over time. Currently, the emphasis of agricultural policy is on volume and efficiency, and less on public goods. Thus, in this study we also investigated to what extent people's view of the main objectives (common goods) of the agricultural landscape is in line with current agricultural policy.

Preference data is captured using a web based survey. Respondent rank manipulated photographs where the original photo is displayed together with five additional photos, where semi-natural elements are removed in a bit-wise manner.

The result shows that very few consider food production to be the only important objective of the Norwegian agricultural landscape. Rather, most people consider the multifunctional role of the agricultural landscape as important. However, food production is listed as one of the main goals, and in most cases listed together with the objective to maintain biodiversity. Further, smaller field sizes and more semi-natural areas are preferred over larger field size and less semi-natural areas by a large majority of the respondents. From this we conclude that current Norwegian agricultural policy and public preferences for agricultural landscapes are not very well synchronized. An important question then is which is to change.



6. The Rural Landscape As A Development Factor. Experiences From 20 Danish Experimental Landscape Strategy Making Projects

Le paysage rural en tant que facteur de développement. Expériences tirées de 20 projets de stratégie de paysage expérimental danois

Authors: Jørgen Primdahl & Lone S. Kristensen, Landscape & Planning, IGN, University of Copenhagen

The rural landscape represents opportunities and constraints for socio-ecological development – and has always done so. The composition of soils, water, terrain and climate constitute the basic conditions for agriculture and forestry and has through history to a large extent determined the conditions for rural development. However, since World War II rural-urban relationships have changed dramatically and other functions associated with the rural landscape have gained currency including rural housing, lifestyle farming, tourism and outdoor recreation, water resource management and nature conservation. In addition developments in markets, technology and public policy have changed the conditions for agriculture. Seen together these changes have altered the preconditions for rural development and a way to rethink public policy and planning would be to see the landscape as a development factor; to investigate how collaborative goalsetting and new forms of landscape actions may (and may not) improve the overall conditions for rural development. Based on a literature review and action research experiences with 20 rural landscape planning projects we analyse and discuss how changes of the rural landscape and its management in different socio-ecological contexts may affect rural development in a wide sense including agriculture, residence, outdoor recreation, tourism, water resource management, nature and heritage conservation. Options and limitations of public policy and planning approaches to landscape governance are discussed and we close the paper by outlining arguments for a rural landscape strategy making approach to rural development.



S.9 – Mapping And Tools About Landscape Change

Cartographie et outils de suivi des changements paysagers

Chairs: H. Baas and E. Raap

1. Capturing Landscape Changes: Rephotography As A Tool To Get Insights Into Underlying Processes

Saisir les changements paysagers : la rephotographie comme outil de compréhension des processus sous-jacents

Authors: *Isabel Loupa Ramos*, IST/University of Lisbon. *Maria da Graça Saraiva*, CIAUD/FA, University of Lisbon. *Fátima Bernardo*, University of Évora. *Paulo Bianchi*, IST/University of Lisbon. *Veerle Van Eetvelde*, Ghent University, Department of Geography

Landscape changes are mainly analyzed from a spatial (vertical) perspective, by mapping landscape configuration and composition over time. Depending on the disciplines involved, this spatial perspective can be complemented by exploring the horizontal perspective and the individual perspectives (life stories), which can give also insights in the understanding of the processes of changes. The use multi-data landscape photography is showing potential to link both approaches by associating life stories to landscape changes within a storytelling or oral history procedure. In this context, this communication reports on an exploratory approach that aims to blend landscape change mapping with interviews using multi-data photographs as support for communication with members of local communities, and as trigger for storytelling. Methodologically this approach builds on the experience from Norway (NiBIO) using re-photographing old photos as a way of exposing and communicating past landscape changes to support future policymaking. In the case study of Chamusca (Portugal), a combined methodological approach is pursued to get insights into past drivers of landscape change. Firstly, historical data was surveyed, mainly old landscape photographs and historical land cover maps. Land cover classes presented in the photograph can be associated to the maps. Secondly, the old landscape photographs were re-photographed using new photograph technology. By using the pair

of photographs to interview local community members on the changes visible in the photographs, these can be associated to landscape transitions and their underlying processes. Storytelling is presented as a way of recollecting memories and capture drivers of past landscape change. By integrating the ‘perceptions of people’, the results show potential of re-centering people within the concept of landscape as put forward in the European Landscape Convention.

2. Spatial And Temporal Landscape Change And Impacts Of Rural Development Measures

Changements paysagers spatiaux et temporels et impacts des mesures de développement rural

Author: *David Miller*, James Hutton Institute

The EC Communique on the Future of Food and Farming (2017) sets out how the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) can lead a transition towards a more sustainable agriculture. It argues for bolstering environmental care and the role of farmers and foresters as key managers of ecosystems, habitats and landscapes, provision of landscape amenities, and creation of landscape features providing multiple functions. It reports that in the consultation in 2017 on modernising the CAP (c.300k submissions) 92% of non-farmer respondents and 64% of farmers believe that agriculture policy should deliver more benefits for the environment and climate, and the contribution of the CAP to these objectives should be strategic and measurable.

The EU ENVIEVAL project developed new methodological frameworks for evaluating environmental impacts of CAP Rural Development Programmes (RDP). The rural development Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has no impact indicator for landscape, so in a case study in Scotland, potential indicators were tested for their suitability for measuring spatial impacts of agri- environment and woodland RDP Measures on landscaper character at macro- and micro levels.

Using spatial multi-date farm level (2009, 2014) and regional data (2009, 2015, 2017), land parcels in which RDP measures were taken up were analysed to derive the spatial extent from which measures and change are visible, and temporal sequences. The contribution of the visibility of these measures was interpreted with respect to the character of the landscape using a set of visual concepts.

The paper presents how the use of ENVIEVAL Logic Models provides a coherent approach to the development of a new, practical impact indicator for RDP measures on landscapes, compared to counterfactuals. The analysis of multi-date data are reported showing the assessment of impacts through time and the identification of potential trends associated with RDP measures, and wider land use change, on landscapes.



3. Monitoring Change In Visual Landscape Qualities

Suivre les changements de qualité visuelle des paysages

Authors: *Svein Olav Krøgli, Oskar Puschmann, Sebastian Eiter & Wendy Fjellstad*, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO)

It is becoming increasingly popular to connect landscape photographs to maps. There is therefore a rapidly expanding data source that could provide information about important perceptual qualities of landscapes – qualities that are not captured in maps of land use or land cover. However, even when photographs are accurately geo-referenced it remains a challenge to extract useful information for landscape planning and management. Often photographs are biased towards the spectacular, or the particular interests or home town of the photographer. Photographs may be concentrated in population centres and along roads, not because these are the most visually attractive places but because that is where there are most people with a camera.

We aimed to develop a method for using systematic landscape photography in monitoring. We tested the method in a protected cultural heritage environment close to Oslo. Our aim was to develop a method that is repeatable, relatively person independent, provides a representative sample of the visual qualities present in a landscape and can capture future changes.

We tested two approaches: qualitative and quantitative. In the qualitative approach, five independent fieldworkers provided 30 photographs to document the area, freely choosing the location and direction of photographs. In the quantitative approach, the same fieldworkers visited 30 pre-defined photo locations, evenly distributed throughout the area. They took photos in north, east, south and west directions, and in one freely chosen direction.

We compared the content of the photographs with map data of the area, and analysed similarities and differences between the different methods and different fieldworkers. We made an exhaustive list of keywords describing the content in the photographs. This resulted in 59 keywords, including land use (e.g. arable field) and land cover (e.g. mixed forest), as well as more specific elements (e.g. flowers, fences, signposts, cars, people). We included a subjective assessment of whether the photograph was “nice”. We then assessed all of the photographs against these keywords.

Our presentation will focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the two methods and recommendations for use of repeat photography in monitoring.

S.10 – Traditional Landscapes: Exploring The Connections Between Landscape, Identity, Heritage And Change

Paysages traditionnels : explorer les liens entre paysage, identité, patrimoine et changement

Chairs: Z. Kučera, A. Kruse,
H. Renes, C. Centeri

1. The Geul Valley: A Traditional Landscape In Transition, From A Farmers' Arcadia To A Multifunctional Landscape

La vallée de la Geul : un paysage traditionnel en transition, de l'Arcadie agricole à un paysage multifonctionnel

Author: *Michel Purmer*, Natuurmonumenten (National Monuments Society)

The traditional rural landscape of the Geul river, south-Limburg, The Netherlands, was recognized for its natural, geological and Arcadian beauty early in the 20th century. Especially the 1911 book *Uit ons Krijtland* arose interest in the region with ecologists, geologists, nature preservation activists and tourists alike.

The nature conservationists took action early 20th century already when industrialization threatened the Geul valley. It was only after the Second World War however, that nature conservation societies like Natuurmonumenten (Natural Monuments Society) bought parts of the Geul valley in order to preserve the landscape as it was described in 1911. The Arcadian argument was strong: not only did Natuurmonumenten buy the flower-rich meadows, but also a castle, watermills and ancient farmsteads. All within the paradigm of the traditional landscape.

In the decades following the Second World War however, the surrounding landscape changed dramatically due to increased tourism, intensive farming, growing population and land reallocations etc. The contrast between the nature reserves and the surrounding parts of the valley grew. Now, early 21th century, more than 100 years after the Arcadian ideal of *Uit ons Krijtland*, new challenges arise: will nature management continue to strive to the preservation of the traditional landscape, or shall nature development like rewilding take place? Climate change is an important issue and the

sustainability of the management of the nature reserves is under discussion.

This presentation uses the Landscape Biography method not only to describe the history of the management of the nature reserves of Natuurmonumenten in the Geul Valley, but also to look to the role of the cultural and natural heritage of this landscape in the transitions to come.

2. The National Estate Of Chambord (France): Traditional Landscapes Or A Political Willingness To Make Re-Emerge The Past?

Le domaine national de Chambord (France): paysages traditionnels ou volonté politique de faire re-émerger le passé ?

Authors: *Amélie Robert*, University of Tours / Associate researcher, CITERES Research center. *Sylvie Servain*, INSA Centre Val de Loire, CITERES Research center

Chambord is first known for its castle dating from French Renaissance. But it is also a national estate of 5.400 ha, walled at the same period (1524). It is thus considered as a heritage, all the more since it was registered on the Unesco World Heritage list in 1981. In fact, the national estate of Chambord (NEC) is “worldwide considered to be a symbol of the French Renaissance”¹. But are its landscapes traditional ones? In particular, are they really inherited from Renaissance? We were interested in this field in the framework of a research program focused on this estate: our task was to identify the landscape dynamics and their anthropogenic factors (practices and politics). We founded our analysis on archives, literature, website and grey literature to know these factors and we mobilized engravings, maps and plans, aerial photograph to know the land use at different dates. The comparison in a GIS of the current land use with the older one we knew (17th century) reveals that the forest, main current land use, was much less vast in the past. The increase of its area results from a political willingness, a plantation program. Thus, the current landscape could be considered as traditional landscapes but dating from the 19th century, not from French Renaissance. At smaller scale, we can observe other marks of the past, which appear unchanged in the landscapes, concerning other land use: French formal gardens (18th century) and a vineyard (at least 19th century). But these land uses knew in fact some changes during the history: they disappeared. Their current resurgence has to be linked to the willingness to increase tourism frequenting of this historical site. The question of traditional landscapes implies the one of the date of these landscapes. In the NEC, the landscapes are composed by a diversity of inherited land uses, dating from different periods. The willingness to preserve or make re-emerge the landscapes of a given period depends on current stakes: it is actually promoting tourism of nature, nature closeness being considered as a way to improve the quality of life.

3. Cultural, Historical And Vineyard Landscape. Paradoxes ? Case Study: Tokaj Wine Region, Hungary

Paysage culturel, historique de vignoble. Paradoxes ? Étude de cas : la région viticole de Tokaj, Hongrie

Author: *Krisztina Albert*, Cotutelle PhD student at Atelier European Social Science and Historiography Department (ELTE Faculty of Arts, Institute of History, Hungary) and at University of Paris 8 (LADYSS)

In 2002, Tokaj wine region was been declared as a historical landscape by the decree of the National Ministry of Human Capacities. The historical landscape is de fined in the Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage as an area under the preservation of Historical Monuments. It is defined as a topographically unifying partially built area resulting from the combined work of man and nature. Tokaj wine region is the only legally recongized historical landscape in Hungary. This protection aims to preserve the historic built and natural environment as well as the conservation of the traditional land use methods. The cultural values that the landscape may enhance should be utilized in a sustainable way. The signification of “historical” seems to be considered as an element which could reenforce the value creation and renewal capacity of the landscape. In this matter, the “historical” caracteriscite is a sort of rebound for “hope” in the future territorial planning and development. It may create a narrative that potentially transforms the territory. Based on the mentioned phenomenon, our hypothesis is that in territorial development by using the notion of the landscape, we turn to the past as an opportunity to create on the one hand a stronger place attachement among local population and on the other hand an identified heritage.

The region of our case study has been inscribed as a cultural landscape on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2002. Besides, the national government recognized the region as a territory of priority development in 2014 and a territory of priority touristic development in 2017. The area in question is marked by the large difference between social inequality and the image of the prestigious wine sector.

In this paper I intend to discuss the process of institutionalization of the notion of historical landscape. How was it recognized and what are historical landscape’s characteristics and functions? What is the relation between cultural landscape and historical landscape in the region? We would present the results by interview analysis and observations from the public authority.

4. How To Manage Agricultural Landscape As A Heritage Category? Insights From Three Historic Agricultural Landscapes In Italy (Soave, Cinque Terre And Amalfi)

Comment gérer le paysage agricole en tant que catégorie du patrimoine ? Perspectives d’après trois paysages agricoles historiques en Italie (Soave, Cinque Terre et Amalfi)

Author: *Dana Salpina PhD*, student in Analysis and Management of Cultural Heritage IMT School for Advanced Studies Lucca

Historic agricultural landscape is a complex heritage involving multitude of actors with often conflicting interests. In Italy, the protection of this heritage category is under jurisdiction of three institutional bodies at the State level – the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Activities and Tourism (MiBACT); the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MiPAAF); and the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (MATTM). Each of these public bodies has its own view and approaches regarding the protection of agricultural landscapes. Based on empirical approach linked to the concrete cases - Vine hills of Soave, Terraced landscapes of Cinque Terre, and Lemon orchards of the Amalfi coast - the research demonstrates how the multiplicity of public policies results in variety of governance and management practices. Thus, it analyses management of the historic agricultural landscapes focusing on the locally adapted governance models – Soave Consortium of producers, National Park of Cinque Terre and ‘dispersed governance’ in the case of Amalfi Coast. The research concludes comparing the main benefits and limits of the governance models.

S.12 – Gaming As A Mediation Tool

Le jeu comme outil de médiation

Chairs: Y. Michelin, S. Lardon and H. Blasquie

1. Introductory Conférence – Let's Construct Your Own Game: Critics Of "Serious"

Introduction – Construisons notre propre jeu: les critiques de «sérieux»

Author: *Nils Ferrand*, UMR / JRU Gestion Eau Acteurs Usages G-EAU IRS-TEA, Montpellier

The trend for « serious » games following decades of development of computer games tends to neglect the ancient practice and science related to games.

The social value, the decisional use and the transformative impact of games have been addressed for almost one century. It has generated since 1970 research, grounded in constructivism, on games for planning (e.g. Walrus, Feldt, 1972), and jointly a strengthened integration between modeling and simulation, exploiting the system dynamic approaches from Forrester and Meadows for interactive applications. The field of Companion Modeling (Etienne, 2010) held a post-normal approach based on a combination of participatory modeling and simulation using role playing-game (often computer supported) aiming at knowledge production and social transformation – with a specific process of self-building of a model –game by and for a stakeholders' group (D'Aquino & al, 2002). Within a project toward outscaling and « autonomization » of such processes, (Ferrand & al., 2009) designed the apparatus Wat-A-Game, « SELF-WAG » and « INI-WAG », letting actors designing alone their own simplified but integrated model of their hydrosocial situation, to support their management. The "freedom grain" (self capacity to shape the model with or without rules) was a major issue in this meta-design. More than 150 applications have been made for various contexts, validating a rapid self-modeling protocol (<3h), abstract but tuned to dialogue around complex integrative cases. However appropriation by "serious" stakeholders (elected bodies, managers, regulators) is still limited in Europe, whereas overseas (i.e. "south") expansion is much more significant.

After presenting this historical background, these research and recent results, we discuss two assumptions :

1. Letting actors build and explore together their own model and game is a “more serious” approach than imposing an exogenous apparatus which virtualizes action situations. The “serious” side is in the co-design and adoption of representations and social norms able to sustainably guide emerging practices.
2. Expectations from “serious” stakeholders call often for stereotypical responses, mobilizing quantitative models which are often calibrated – even if rather uncertain and mono-sectorial-, threats related to an open and symmetrical participation, and a limited time available for building and deliberating. Therefore one must combine the above principles with an institutional, procedural and technological envelop, which do not change the intrinsic properties, but modify the perceptions. It raises deontological questions on the intervention-research process.

2. A Grid To Characterize Game Design Choices

Une grille pour caractériser les choix de conception de jeu

Authors: *Hélène Blasquiet-Revol, Sylvie Cournut, Marion Guillot, Sylvie Lardon, Marie Taverne, UMR Territoires, Clermont-Ferrand*

Games are increasingly used to understand the territorial dynamics and help in action. A wide variety of games aimed at different target audiences and covered a wide range of topics exist. Based on an analysis of some games designed or implemented within the research unit “UMR Territoires”, we propose a grid characterizing game design choices structured around five questions. First, what are the purpose of using the game? Is it educational or experimental? Is it to help the action or to support it? The second question is about the design of the game. Which tools of play is used and on what information and knowledge is it based? The third question is related to the game mechanics: which game mechanics is used (rules, core play, methods of implementation)? The fourth question concerns the social interactions between players: what type and why these choices are intended and how they are favored? The fifth and last question touch on the feedbacks in game. How do participants measure their progress in the game? In what form? This characterization grid will be used during the session to discuss the presented games and to initiate a transversal thinking on the design of territorial and landscape games.

3. Landscape And Didactic: Debating A Diversity Of Mediation Tools

Paysage et didactique : une diversité d'outils de médiation en débat

Authors: *Sylvie Paradis, University of Geneva, Switzerland / UMR Territoires, France. Anne Sgard, University of Geneva, Switzerland*

An international Symposium was organized in October 25-27th 2017 in Geneva untitled: “Debating the Landscape: Didactical issues, learning processes, training”. This symposium was meant for students, teachers, lecturer- researchers, or landscape actors, involved in training and those interested in issues concerning landscape. It occurred at the end of a 3 years’ research program financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation (FNS): “Didactics of the landscape. Sharing of didactical experiences and perspectives on landscape controversies”. The symposium’s main objective was to bring together actors from various spheres that rarely intersect. It was a meeting place rich in exchanges and sharing, where a variety of tools, games and approaches were highlighted. Following this, a book is now in preparation, singular opportunity at the origin of our proposal. Its digital edition in particular, where will be presented a wide selection of these approaches and tools, sort of practical manual, will present their necessary ingredients to reproduce or inspire others. The aim of this presentation is to discover and exchange on these set of different games and mediation tools. They have been designed for a wide audience, sometimes school or university students, sometimes for future teachers in training, or the general public. Their authors are teachers and / or researchers (geographers, landscapers, etc.), others are local associations or practitioners, whether they are French, Italian, Belgian, Swiss or from elsewhere. From the mobile application to the educational sequence, through the book or the game case, the playful dimension is often present. The role play, the use of different intermediate objects, the decompartmentalization of knowledge and disciplines, show a large interest and richness that deserves our attention. We propose to compare them, to present an overview of this singular corpus and draw some lessons in connection with didactic objectives.

4. Gaming As An Intercultural Mediator For Heritage Preservation

Le jeu en tant que médiateur interculturel pour la préservation du patrimoine

Author: *Paola Branduini*, Politecnico di Milano, ABC Departement

The reflection starts from the application of different games tools (territorial games and role game) during the courses of Landscape as heritage at Politecnico of Milan. The aim was to share the different points of view about cultural heritage, his preservation and his enhancement, coming from very different cultural approaches (Indian, Chinese, Egyptian, South American, European...). This sharing phase is preparatory in order to develop a new sensitivity about landscape as heritage, remove prejudgments about the conservative approach (not only a museum!) and see with new eyes the historic and cultural values of landscape (student in architecture are used to deal mainly about new construction!). The tools applied were very useful to help observing the characters of places and read the past evolution of places (role game), to acquire a new respect and feeling in front of a built heritage and landscape (single game with cards), to find new solutions anchored to the existing places and finally to arise the discussion (territorial games).

The games revealed a high potential in the transmission of knowledge and were highly appreciated by the students. In the landscape conservation field, game helps to develop the civic engagement; it allows experiencing the processes of values construction through the debate; it integrates the work on emotions and sensitivity; it develops collective skills such as ability to communicate, collaborate, negotiate a project and leads people to collective action.

The contribution intend to present the results of the applied experiences and discuss the implementation of others game tools.

5. Playing A Board Game As A Way Of Appreciating Local Landscape Values

Un jeu de société comme moyen d'apprécier les valeurs du paysage local

Author: *Rung-Jiun Chou, Kuang-Yu Wang*, Department of Landscape Architecture, Chung Yuan Christian University

The management of landscape has changed from traditionally scenic green beautification or physical construction to an approach towards multiple, integrated meanings of dynamics, complex and perception, showing the importance of landscape management. Especially, rural landscape contains a close relationship among local people, environment, and culture. This encourages a locally enrooted method of landscape management, and playing board games has been regarded as an effective way of allowing people to appreciate and develop local landscape qualities. Therefore, this study shows a case in which a board game of cultural landscape for Zhuang-Wei in Yilan County, Taiwan, was created to help visitors have a deeper understanding of local cultural landscape values while they visit.

The design of the board game was based on five types of landscapes, including island (1), agricultural areas (11), coastal areas (8), temples (6), and schools (5), which constituted 31 locations in the board game. Especially, if any player stops at any temple, the player needs to draw lots to decide the next step. Also, if any player stops at any school, the player needs to conduct an activity that is a school's feature (e.g. rope skipping at Gongguan Elementary School). Overall, this case study intends to demonstrate the methods and techniques for conceiving and design a board game that can promote people to better take into account cultural landscape values into local projects or policies.

6. Littosim: An Interactive Territorial Simulation To Test Alternative Marine Submersion Risk Prevention Strategies

LittoSIM: une simulation territoriale interactive pour tester des stratégies alternatives de prévention du risque de submersion marine

Authors: *Amalric Marion*, CITERES, Tours. *Becu Nicolas*, LIENSs, La Rochelle

LittoSIM is a participatory simulation system dedicated to marine submersion risk prevention strategies. It was deployed vis-à-vis local politicians and municipal personnel under the so-called PAPI (Flood Prevention Actions Programme) of Île d'Oléron in 2016 and 2017 and will now be rolled out to other territories in metropolitan France. The system features a digital model of marine submersion, modelling of the prevention strategies (and the corresponding action programmes) and a role-play component allowing the participants to implement risk competence on a municipal and inter-municipal scale. LittoSIM allows participants to reflect on the effects of the types of territorial and coastal development (hard defence, soft defence, strategic withdrawal) on the vulnerability of dwellings, the attractiveness of the territory and the finances of the municipalities.

During the workshop, participants are divided into teams, each of which has to manage the risk in a given municipality, according to a prevention strategy that they will have to develop according to their local constraints and needs. The actions take place on a turn-by-turn basis (one turn equals a year) and are performed by means of touchscreen tablets. The submersion hazard can occur during any turn. When a submersion occurs, the participants use a horizontal screen to view its progress, in 15-minute stages. The extent of submersion will depend on the actions they will have taken. At the end of the simulation, all the actions performed are analysed to produce game trajectories illustrating the strategies followed. Strategies are justified and discussed in order to assess their effectiveness in terms of the vulnerability of property and people, financial cost and acceptability for residents and politicians.

During the conference, a discussion will be held at the end of the workshop on current applications, the results obtained in terms of knowledge acquisition and the change of perception of alternative prevention measures as well as on desirable upgrades to the game.

7. Energy Transition And Territorial Trajectories: The Game As A Territorial Capability Approach

Transition énergétique et trajectoires territoriales : le jeu comme approche des capacités territoriales

Authors: *Jérémy Ferrante, Williams Daré, Catherine Cibien, Juliette Cerceau,*
Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement

In France, the 2015 law on Energy Transition identifies agri-biomass valorization as a key lever for energy transition. On the basis of preliminary studies, stakeholders involved in the CAP-BIOTER project (co-funded by ADEME) elaborate a role-playing game, called ValDech, questioning the impacts of agri-biomass valorization on territorial trajectories in French Unesco Biosphere Reserves.

Involving local actors, the game aims to identify:

- the effects of increased agri-biomass valorization, culture of energy plants and new recovery systems on energy landscape, biodiversity and quality of life,
- waste-to-energy opportunities based on renewed synergies and governance between local actors.

Following the Companion Modelling approach, ValDech is an iterative tool co-constructed with local stakeholders. Indicators including landscape and quality of life, economic benefits and land agronomic potential constitute common objectives for the game session. Each player takes on a role and adapts his agri-biomass valorization strategies depending on other players' strategies and the evolution of the local context.

The benefits of the local implementation of this game is to cast new lights on “territorial capability”, i.e. the ability for local actors to seize and transform opportunities into collective actions in coherence with their environment. It can even contribute to enhance “territorial capability” by fostering proactivity among local actors.

The game will be transferred to biosphere reserves managers, with a facilitation guide explaining various ways to implement its dynamics.

8. « Terre En Jeu » : A Role-Play To Understand The Social Pressure In Farmland Access

« Terre en jeu » : un jeu de rôle pour comprendre la pression sociale pour l'accès aux terres agricoles

Author: *Camille Clément*, UMR Innovation 0951, Montpellier

Following an ANR project (JASMINN : Protection of peri-urban agricultural land in the Mediterranean: justice issues and land innovations) a role-play about access to land in areas under urban or touristic pressure has been created. He brings into play four farmers (one vegetable producer, one wine grower, one breeder and one cereal producer), four landowners, one Mayor of the municipality and one real estate developer. The game taking place in a fictive municipality who have not vote his urban plan. However, we do not know which parcels will become constructible in the end of the game. Each player must complete individual goals in four rounds of play of 7 minutes each. In general, farmers need to grow their surface and landowners need to develop their capital (financial or land). In the end of the game, the Mayor designates the building parcels. After that, he need to be reelected to fulfill his goals. To realize their goals, players must negotiate between them the sale or lease of parcels. The game propose three tenancy-contract: the long one who stabilize farmland use for the rest of the game, the short one i.e. a one-year contract, and the simple arrangement like lend or sublease.

In the debriefing, players and the facilitator discuss of players strategies then they take a step back to understand the local social pressure to access to farmland when there is land pressure (retention, speculation...). The discussion is often about the necessity of building a collective vision of the future of a territory (what agriculture, what landscape, what level of building area etc.).

This role-play has been tested in two configurations: initial formation in engineers' school in agronomy and territorial development in local authorities. In addition to the presentation of the game, this communication will return to experimentations of game made in initial formation and in local authorities. We will expose different impacts of "Terre en jeu" on territorial and landscape developments.

9. How To Build A Game That Allows You To Understand The Interactions Between Livestock And Territory? Example Of Syeleterr

Comment construire un jeu qui vous permet de comprendre les interactions entre l'élevage et le territoire? Exemple de Syeleterr

Authors: *Cécile Achour, Sylvie Cournut, Yves Michelin*, Université Clermont Auvergne, AgroParisTech, INRA, Irstea, VetAgro Sup, UMR Territoires, Aubière

Today, agriculture and particularly livestock farming has a strong connection with the question of territorial sustainability. Actually, there are various local stakes concerning the environment quality, the landscape quality, the rural heritage conservation linked to the breeders activities (cultural, knowledge, building). Moreover, in a broader context, those sustainability stakes are linked to the environment quality (GHG emission), the food safety as well as to rural vitality, especially concerning employment and the social aspect of territory. Finally, we must not forget the stakes related to the breeder and his life's quality. These stakes are all participating to the territory and the breeder's sustainability but they are difficult to apprehend because they're all linked. When one of them is threatened, drawback are touching the other stakes, what makes the research of solution a lot harder. It is important to figure out and transmit this complexity to the different actors, through multiple time lines and spatial scales. This understanding will bring exchange and comprehensive easiness. In order to answer this question the best we can, we chose to model the reality through a board game, which articulates three scales: the parcel which brings food to the stock, the farm built as a system drove by the breeder and the territory in its social, economic and environmental dimensions. The model through the game allows the players to take distance from reality and to make it simpler. Moreover, players will understand the breeder's job but also the conceptions of other player's and actors of the territory. In this communication, we will discuss the design of this game which has relied on a specific methodology, based on an iterative logic that feeds on the success and failures we have encountered. We will show how this construction was based on choices and representations that resulted in a compromise between complexity, playfulness and completeness of the system represented, while ensuring respect for the original objectives. The communication will formalize this process, allowing for sharing and debate by comparing it with other types of games and methodologies.



GT.2 – Methodological Approach To Reporting Characterization And Management Of Natural Resources And Landscapes

*Approche méthodologique de la caractérisation et de
la gestion relatives aux ressources naturelles et aux paysages*

Chair: E. Polge

1. How To Master Sustainability In A Traditional Mountainous Grazing System. 1000 Years Of Experience From The Faeroe Islands

*Comment maîtriser la durabilité d'un système de pâturage montagnard traditionnel.
1 000 ans d'expérience des îles Féroé*

Author: *Jesper Brandt*, Prof. Emeritus, Dept. of Science and Environment,
Roskilde University

Sustainability, e.g. as expressed in the Faeroes concept “skipan”, has been widely used as a central concept in European landscapes by the regulation of sustainable land use since medieval time.

Much sustainability-relevant wisdom has been accumulated in historical grazing-systems that should be included in the repertoire of knowledge to be mobilized in the endeavor to succeed a necessary transformation towards sustainable land use in the future. This is especially relevant since this historical wisdom was often based on a conscious holistic framework for a long-sighted optimal use of grazing potentials under shifting economic conditions, in practice

linking detailed contextualized accumulated knowledge on nature processes at landscape level with constant social conflict regulations at a local and regional level. Often it worked, but in some situations (e.g. with marked changes in social or economic conditions, or by changing climatic conditions) it did not.

Based on many years study of the landscape ecological and social conditions of the Faroese grazing system since the first Faeroese law, the Sheep Letter from 1298, I have tried to derive some lessons concerning possibilities and limitations in the use of historical knowledge on the Faeroese grazing systems both for the interpretation of their historical sustainability and the adaptation of the system to different local

chorological landscape conditions and its influence on the sustainability. But also to give lessons for a modern interpretation of general conditions for a future sustainable land use, both concerning the ecological functionality of the landscape and its use, as well as the social conditions necessary to ensure a holistic management of the land use system.

2. A Quali-Quantitative Methodology For The Sustainability Integrated Assessment Of Urban Projects

Une méthodologie quali-quantitative d'évaluation de la durabilité intégrée des projets urbains

Author: *Gabriele Zini*, IUAV University of Venice

In the context of sustainable densification of post-industrial European cities, regeneration of disused urban areas offer an important potential of surfaces to recapture. Every project can contribute to densify and revitalize existing built fabrics. The sustainability of an intervention, invests many disciplines and each project must be evaluated as a whole, starting from the context in which it is located and consequently from the relationships within the city. Although numerous initiatives of this kind can be observed, the integration of sustainability issues is in most cases partial or superficial. Frequently the consistency with the urban regulatory plan is not considered, together with the initial process of the proposals clustering.

This research proposes a quali - quantitative evaluation methodology of the projects that can take these two aspects into account first, and secondly, two sets of indicators that estimate the integrated sustainability of the project through many parameters, measurable and not measurable, divided into ten categories (Urban Planning, Architecture, Public Spaces, Social Planning, Transportation Planning, Economics, Environmental Sciences, Energy, Landscape).

These indicators are mainly taken from the main international urban quality assessment tools (BREEAM, LEED), with some Italian examples (ITACA, AUDIS) and few ones inserted by the author. Some assessment methods mentioned above come to certify the intervention with a mark. This research describes various methods of evaluation support, seen as a process in which the quality of the urban project is assessed.

3. “The Flowering Mountain”. Marketing An 18Th Century Landscape In A 21St Century World

« La montagne fleurie ». Commercialisation d'un paysage du XVIII^e siècle au XXI^e siècle

Authors: *Eva Gustavsson*, Department of Conservation, University of Gothenburg. *Tommy Lennartsson*, Swedish Biodiversity Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala. *Anna Westin*, Swedish Biodiversity Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala. *Igor Knez*, Department

of Social Work and Psychology, University of Gävle. *Ingegärd Eliasson*, Department of Conservation, University of Gothenburg

“Kinnekulle is a place among the most remarkable in the country...” These words begin Carl Linnaeus’ account of his visit in 1746 to this cambro-silurian hill on the agricultural plains of southwest Sweden. The rock layers’ calcareous contents together with small-scaled agriculture shaped a lush and species rich nature. For over 300 years, botanists have documented its special flora. The flowers of Kinnekulle even attract tourists. Agriculture on Kinnekulle today is as modern as the sometimes-thin soils, hilly topography and conservation measures allow. Therefore, the landscape is comparatively small-scaled and display a richness in historical and biological heritage. The entire hill is part of the Natura2000-network and of the Biosphere Reserve Lake Vänern Kinnekulle.

Linnaeus’ praise of Kinnekulle is often used in descriptions and marketing of “The Flowering Mountain”, suggesting unchanged landscape and flora since 1746. Knowing this to be untrue, these marketing phrases provoked some research questions: How has the flora actually changed and what does that tell us about 300 years of agricultural modernisation and nature protection? How aware are ordinary people of the 18th century descriptions?

Published and unpublished species lists from 18th century botanists provided unusual opportunity to study changes in plant species diversity. Comparisons with current inventories revealed the expected loss of both species and habitats. A questionnaire was sent out to a stratified, random sample of the inhabitants of the Biosphere Reserve about their favourite places and (inter alia) their knowledge about botany and history. The answers reveal that the historical accounts of the flora are not generally known. Kinnekulle is still a biodiversity hotspot in a 21st century, west European context. However, the lack of historical awareness points to the public’s underestimation of habitat and species loss, unconsciously reaffirmed by the marketing of “The Flowering Mountain”.

This is an account of two parallel projects financed by Harald and Gustaf Ekman’s Foundation for Conservation of Monuments and Environment, and the Swedish National Heritage Board respectively.

4. “Nature’s Contribution To People“ From A Landscape Perspective

« La contribution de la nature aux personnes » d’un point de vue paysager

Author: *Marie Stenseke*, University of Gothenburg

Humans have a manifold of ways of relating to the physical environment. This has been given significant interest from various perspectives, and especially so in the light of the sustainability challenges. The interdisciplinary work of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has taken on a conceptual evolution, going from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment classification of

'Ecosystem Services' to 'Nature's Contributions to People' (NCP). NCP are defined as all the contributions, both positive and negative, of living nature (diversity of organisms, ecosystems, and their associated ecological and evolutionary processes) to people's quality of life. Furthermore, the NCP framework stresses the importance of socio-cultural relations between people and nature, and places a major emphasis on the fact that the cultural context influences perceptions, experiences and values. As such, it shows conceptual linkages with the common understanding of 'landscape' in social science landscape research. The NCP framework is applied in the assessments in IPBES ongoing work program, including the one concerning Europe and Central Asia. Hence, it can be expected to be influential in future landscape management. The aim of this paper is to discuss how NCP links to 'landscape', and what implications the broadening from Ecosystem services to 'nature's contributions to people' might have for an integrated landscape management.

5. Soil Moisture Regime In Traditional Agricultural Landscape Characterized By Presence Of Historical Agrarian Landforms (Case Study Liptovská Teplička, Slovakia)

L'étude du régime hydrique des sols d'un paysage agricole traditionnel caractérisé par la présence de reliefs agricoles historiques. L'exemple du Liptovská Teplička, Slovaquie

Authors: *Marta Dobrovodská, Pavol Kenderessy, Barbora Šatalová*, Institute of Landscape Ecology, SAS

The knowledge of soil moisture pattern helps to improve the understanding of processes of water retention as well as the impact of presence of historical agrarian landforms on soil moisture regime. In order to assess such impacts, we have established an experiment consisting of set of 60 soil moisture sensors evenly distributed reflecting the variability in topography, land use and type of agrarian landforms. The experiment was conducted at the pilot area of Liptovská Teplička, which belongs to the best preserved traditional agricultural landscapes in Slovakia characterised by occurrence various types of agrarian landforms (mounds, heaps, terraces and their combinations). Each of the five monitoring sites was characterised by specific combination of landforms and landscape -ecological factors, which in turn was reflected by specific soil water content (SWC) variability patterns. The results also confirmed hypothesis that SWC variability tends to decrease with increasing soil depth. The higher standard deviation (SD) values describing temporal SWC stability at upper slope positions with high stone content also confirmed the fact that high stone content could increase soil infiltration. Despite the fact that agrarian landforms are created by accumulation of rocks material, thus the higher SD values would be expected, when comparing landforms and productive plots the results did not exhibit significant pattern. Thus the more suitable method for assessing the impact of agrarian landforms on SWC variability would be comparison SWC values at different topographical po-



sitions. It appears that in case the impact were not significant the upslope positions exhibit lower average SWC values in comparison with foot slope positions, which is similar to pattern at homogeneous slopes without the presence of any landforms. In contrast when effect is significant this pattern disappears. However, higher number of sampling points would be necessary in order to confirm such statements with better certainty.



GT.3 – Project And Activity Feedbacks From The Management Of Natural Resources And Landscapes

*Retours sur des projets ou des activités concernant
la gestion de ressources naturelles et de paysages*

Chair: M. Houdart

1. The Connoisseur Method – A Study On Long-Term Participation In Landscape Planning

*La « méthode connaisseur » – Une étude sur la participation sur le long terme dans
la planification paysagère*

Author: *Helena Mellqvist*, Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and
Management

This presentation presents and assesses a new method for planners to engage public participation in landscape planning and management. The method has a long-term perspective, and is based on the interests of local stakeholders.

Public participation has been recognized as a fundamental part of landscape planning and management. Through for example the European Landscape Convention's (ELC) inclusive definition of "landscape", landscape got a more democratic connotation where focus is put on people's perception of a landscape. This shift calls for more collaborative working methods requiring more and somewhat different skills from the professional planner than a traditional top-down system does. A successful collaboration process is a valuable tool for learning, both locally among the connoisseurs and amongst the municipal planners and managers.

The research presented is based on a 10-year study period, is context-bound and based on action- oriented working methods and approaches where citizens, planners and managers are involved in parallel. Academia, represented by researchers, was supplementing and assisting the municipal authorities and the local society in this collaborative planning approach. Methods and approaches related to awareness raising, embodied knowledge, and strengthen the citizens relationship to their everyday landscape. The case study presented, describe planning processes in peri-urban landscapes, at different scales with strong connections to nature reserves, changed patterns of land use, and with varying amounts of citizens directly related to the landscapes in ques-

tion. 'The connoisseur method' is proposed as a way to achieve better collaborative planning. It invites a new type of expert to influence landscape development: the connoisseur is an expert in experiencing the landscape from her particular perspective, and represents the local society. The method proposed is a mix of different participatory methods used for landscape analysis as a way for the professional planner/manager to understand how the local community understands and uses different landscape features.

2. Urban Fringes. Looking Towards New City/Countryside Interfaces In Order To Set City Boundaries For The Foreseeable Future And Preserve Peri-Urban Agriculture

Franges urbaines. Envisager de nouvelles interfaces ville / campagne pour définir et prévoir les limites urbaines et préserver l'agriculture périurbaine

Author: *Valérie Helman*, architect (Paris), teacher at Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris la Villette

The purpose of this study is to highlight ways to conceive agri-urban projects capable of protecting péri-urban agriculture, limiting urban sprawl and improving the living environment for suburban dwellers. This research is also a means to assemble and present a dozen recent agri-urban projects.

The first part of the research is based on site visits¹, interviews with people from the agricultural world and the analysis of various specialized articles. This gives us a picture of the current state of agri-urban territories in "Ile de France" and allows us to understand the reasons to protect péri-urban agriculture and also to see the difficulties which impede today the achievement of this goal.

Faced with these facts, the second part of the research asks the theoretical question how new fringe projects and how new relationships between cities and countrysides could allow urban boundaries to be set and hence preserve agriculture close to our city gates. The third part of the research illustrates the above theoretical ideas by analysing a dozen agri-urban projects² conceived after 2005 through urban planning tools like: plot boundaries, urban shapes, density, continuity of public spaces and green areas and functional planning.

The last part of the research questions the means to protect péri-urban agricultural land by way of a global urban strategy (including a political, legal, economic, social, ecological and symbolic viewpoint) in order to envisage a synergy of all the different tools (space and functional planning). The principles laid out in the last two parts are based on project analyses and interviews with the authors³.

Notes

1. Vernouillet (78), Cergy (95), Montesson (78) Triangle Vert (91). 6 entretiens ont été réalisés avec 4 agriculteurs et 2 associations.

2. Services techniques de la ville, Aménagement paysager du chemin des Champs, Rungis, 2013; Atelier Jam (chef de projet F. Lestelle), Latitude Nord, Eco-quartier Clause-Bois Bateau, SORGEM, Brétigny-sur-Orge, 2006 (chantier en cours) / Agence Folléa-Gautier, P. Madec, Tribu, Eco-quartier Montévrain, EPAMARNE, 2011 / TGT (chef de projet R. Doucet puis N. Ogerau), Eco-quartier Sycomore, EPAMARNE, Bussy-Saint-Georges, 2011 (chantier en cours); H. Boiteux Valentin, A. Cauchy, L. Han, G. Mauchamp, « Le triangle vert - le paysage modèle les villes d'aujourd'hui », Étude menée sous la dir. d'Y. Lion dans le cadre du DSA d'architecte-urbaniste de l'EAVT à Marne-la-Vallée, Conseil général de l'Essonne, 2009 / Obras (chef de projet Y. Okotnikoff), Etude de définition sur la «Composition Urbaine et Paysagère de Seine Aval», EPAMSA, 2009 ; V. Helman, «Voir la terre. Un parc agricole dans le sud de Tel Aviv-Jaffa», TPFE ENSAV sous la dir. de A. Rivkin et M. Darin, 2005 / M. Euverte, V. Helman, «Fieldwork», Projet Lauréat, European 10, Triel-sur-Seine, 2009 / M. Camps, V. Helman, «Imbriquer la ville et les champs», European 11, Savenay, 2011 / J. Deval , H. Giraudy, V. Helman, F. Ozuna, C. Stamm, C. Suarez, «Les structures paysagères de la métropole», Atelier de Cergy, Léon (Mexique), 2013 / J. Lamarins, «Polarités Nouvelles Ruralités», PFE ENSAN sous la dir. de P. Amphoux et V. Helman, 2014 / Aumond, Burie, Garcia, Mariot, Rosset, Saffré, «L'agriculture urbaine à Nantes : l'avenir est à Doulon!», Intensif d'analyse urbaine prospective sous la dir. de S. Guth, V. Helman, P. Marguc, 2015.
3. B. Folléa, F. Lestelle (Jam), R. Doucet (TGT).

3. Green Infrastructure: A Progressing Spatial Governing Strategy In Europe

Infrastructure verte : une stratégie de gouvernance spatiale en progression en Europe

Authors: *Elin Slätmo*, Senior researcher, Nordregio. PhD (Human geography), MSc. (Human geography), MSc. (Social Environmental Science). *Kjell Nilsson*, *Eeva Turunen* and *Ryan Weber*, Nordregio

Green infrastructure (GI) is a governing concept that has gained increased interest in research, policy and planning over the last decades. Since 2013 there is a strategy in place for GI on the EU level, and several strategic and applied GI-initiatives and GI-projects are ongoing in and between European countries. The central idea behind GI is the understanding of the physical non-built up environment as infrastructure, capable of delivering a wide variety of functions to societies. These functions include, for instance, to protect biodiversity, to adapt and mitigate climate change and contribute to enhanced health and quality of human lives.

In the EU GI-strategy it is stated that there is no need of a legislation on its own for implementation of GI, but instead existing legislation, policy instruments and funding mechanisms should be enough. The aim of this study is therefore to explore if and how the European strategy is enacted and implemented in the member states.

Through a combination of insights from previous research and results from a Eu-

European wide questionnaire about policy for green infrastructure the study enhances the knowledge of the context specific and generic policies, measures, challenges and opportunities with GI as a governing strategy for green areas in Europe.

4. The Idea Of Sustainability As A Landscape's Intangible Heritage

La notion de durabilité comme patrimoine immatériel du paysage

Author: *Sophie Kaminski*, Institut für Geobotanik, Leibniz Universität Hannover

In accordance to Ulrich Grober (2013), the idea of sustainability is a world heritage, which could help humankind to manage the big transformations expected in the next 50 years, e.g. climate change, run out of resources. Although the concept of sustainability appeared in forestry in the 18th century, in the whole landscape of this period (18th and 19th century) sustainable managing patterns can be observed, as well. Sites were not yet abandoned such it was a usual practice towards the end of Middle Ages, but it was tried to establish innovative landscape reforms: To give some examples, manufacturies should use local resources in an optimal way and better sowing techniques improved agriculture.

This presentation aims to present first results of a dissertation in landscape science. On the basis of ground investigations in southern Lower Saxony (Germany), archive, map and literature studies, former, medieval landscape structures (A) are compared to younger landscape structures (B). What leads to the difference between the two stadiums of landscape practice (factor X)? To what extent and in which ways improvements did take place? Are they an expression of sustainability and can these findings contribute to identity building as well to promote tourism in rural areas?

Using the example of Grünenplan, a 2500 habitants' town located between Hannover and Göttingen, it is shown that sustainable forestry and timber production in the 18th century facilitated the running of a mirror glass manufactory. This manufactory was crucial to establish social and economic life in this landscape until today.

PPT. 1 – Landscape Under Transition

Paysage en transition

Chair: Yves Luginbühl

1. “Inhabited Valleys”: Fostering Transitions Through Landscape In The Eure Department

« Vallées habitées » : favoriser les transitions à travers le paysage dans le département de l'Eure

Authors: *Cyril Blondel*, University of Luxembourg / Department of geography.
Patrick Moquay, ENSP / Larep

The many valleys of the Eure department (a rural area located West from the Paris region) have suffered industrial decline, as well as concentration of new settlements and agricultural development on the plateaus. This change of development pattern resulted in many abandoned places, and a commercial and demographic decline of the villages located inside the valleys. The “Inhabited valleys” initiative intends to give a new impulse in the way(s) the transition of these valleys and their villages is locally approached and conceived. Local institutions are invited to define a specific territorial development strategy, of which landscape should be the basis. The hypothesis is that landscape may constitute 1) an adequate entry to identify local potentials, 2) a useful – and even potentially powerful – tool to allow the people to enter the discussions on the desired transitions and initiate the debate on development strategies, and 3) a motivating target – defining the landscape that people want to live in, then mobilize the concerned actors to make this become real. Our role as researchers is to accompany and observe this program, which is implemented in three volunteer valleys.

2. Bringing Landscape At Home: Burning Firewood In The Era Of Biomass And Renewable Energy

Amener le paysage à la maison : brûler du bois de chauffage à l'ère de la biomasse et des énergies renouvelables

Authors: *Olivier Leroy*, *Etienne Gresillon*, LADYSS

Burning firewood is one of the oldest heating methods used by humans since the dawn of time. This process has forged specific relationships between humans and trees, shaping landscapes in ways that are still visible today.

In the era of «wood fuel» and biomass as well as global, European, and national injunctions to reduce our consumption of fossil fuels, in favor of renewable energy sources, is wood burning still relevant? Is it local? Can firewood bring societies closer to the forests, country groves or rural fields from which they evolved?

Based on a research conducted as part of a call for expressions of interest “Landscapes, Territories and Transitions,” in the Haute Vallée de Chevreuse PNR (Regional Nature Park), we offer various responses to these questions. The first part of our presentation will focus on the production volumes of wood and on the heat produced by logging at the national level. The second part will use local practices (173 questionnaires and 66 interviews) to explain how wood is distributed in the PNR. Does it come from local forests? Does it help residents to feel “rooted” in their landscapes? What landscaping practices does firewood produce?

3. Reversible Town Planning In Anjou

Urbanisme réversible en Anjou

Authors: *Chloé Bruneau*, Hamosphère coopération. *Vincent Bouvier*, Agrocampus Ouest

We suggest to experiment the reversibility of urban planning and the cooperation in the rural territories of the Mauges (Southwest of Anjou). The landscape of bocage of La Boissière-sur-Evre (former municipality now gathered to the new municipality of Montrevault-sur-Evre) strongly evolved to welcome new inhabitants and arable land is threatened by an increasingly pressing urbanization. To promote a virtuous transition, the co-operative of collective interest (SCIC) Hamosphère initiated a reflection with the inhabitants, the elected representatives and Agrocampus Ouest (School of the landscape of Angers) about the future of the municipality.

This work contributed to define projects as:

- Experiment reversible urban planning and regulatory innovation to protect arable grounds (Operation of Arrangement and Programming «Reversible» with a Zoning URj in the PLUi: Reversible Urbanizable Zone on Garden),
- Create a local cooperative of services,
- Test «Place making» to requalify the public place in a flexible way,
- Propose reversible adapted housing to allow the seniors to stay in the municipality (village passerelle) without sacrificing the vegetable gardens that surround the center-village.

4. Landscape Politics Through Singularities And Territorial Projects, Case Study: The Grand Site De France Of Bibracte Mont-Beuvray In The Morvan Parc Naturel Régional (Burgundy)

La politique du paysage à travers ses singularités et ses projets territoriaux, étude de cas : le Grand Site de France de Bibracte Mont-Beuvray dans le Parc Naturel Régional du Morvan (Bourgogne)

Authors: *Karine Basset*, Institut d'urbanisme de Grenoble / LARHRA / labex ITEM. *Caroline Darroux*, labex ITEM. *Vincent Guichard*, Bibracte EPCC. *Chiara Piai*, University of Savoie-Mont Blanc, labex ITEM. *Olivier Thiébaut*, Parc naturel régional du Morvan

Since 2013, the territory of the Grand Site de France (GSF) of Bibracte Mont-Beuvray has been the subject of an action-research project which, in support of the implementation of the commitments made by the leaders of the GSF towards the ministry in charge of landscape policy, is interested in the modalities and effects of the labelling process, in tension between the liberal injunction of standing out and the concern of the leaders of the GSF to locally build a territorial project with a «holistic» aim based on the transversal stake of the landscape, with the implementation of an adapted governance. This research is conducted by a multidisciplinary team of researchers in the humanities and social sciences within the consortium (labex) Innovation et Territoires de Montagne (ITEM). While the current trend is towards the singularity market, research conducted by ITEM suggests that the politicization of medium mountain territories through singularity is a self-sustainable and coherent alternative with resilience on a global scale, regenerating the institutional capacities for «bottom-up» policy implementation. Our contribution will mainly consist in specifying the conditions of this politicization from below, in view of the experience lived with the actors of the territory of the Grand Site.

5. The Ecological-Cluster Project Of Perignat-Sur-Allier, A Mean To Boost Landscape And Ecological Transition Dynamics In A Peri-Urban Area

Le projet Cluster écologique de Perignat-sur-Allier, un moyen de dynamiser la dynamique de transition paysagère et écologique dans une zone périurbaine

Authors: *Claire Planchat*, UMR Territoires / AgroParisTech / Vous Etes D'Ici. *Armelle Caron*, UMR Territoires / AgroParisTech

The French green network (Trame Verte et Bleue) passed in law 7 years ago, is one of the main policy tools for boosting ecological transition dynamics at the local level to favor biodiversity conservation. Green corridors must be identified by local governments in their land use plans and their effective management must be negotiated with the private or public land owners or users. Furthermore according to the ecological territorial solidarity required to reach the biodiversity conservation targets, the implementation of the green network could enforce inter-communal positive coope-

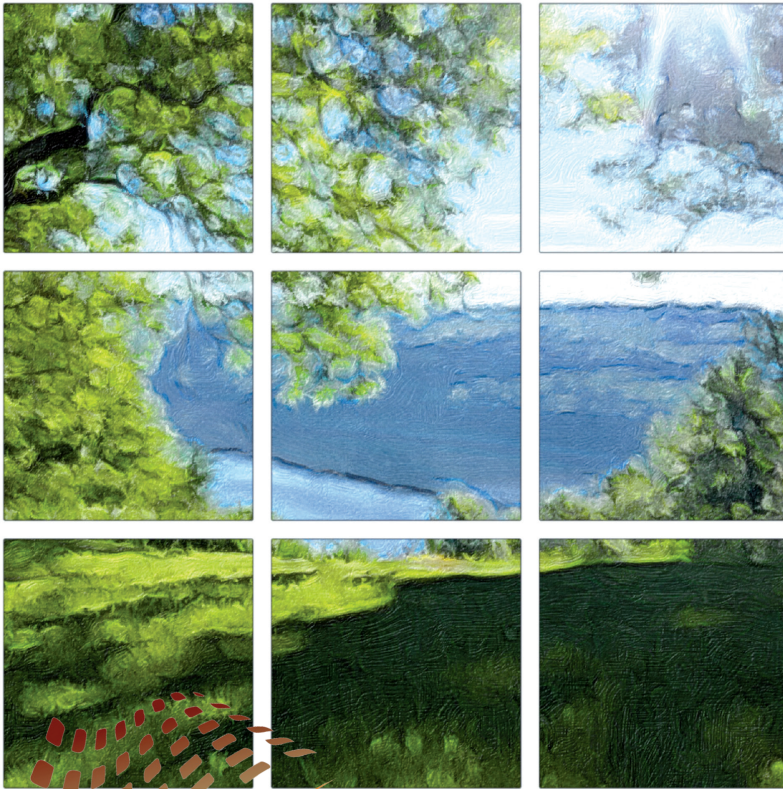
ration. This challenge is particularly crucial in peri-urban areas where landscape and biodiversity conservation contribute to the quality of life, a crucial element of their attractiveness and development.

The objectives of our communication is to present the results of a research action implemented with the support of the French ministry of ecological transition and social solidarity and the community of Pérignat sur Allier - located in the peri-urban area of Clermont-Ferrand close to the regional nature park of the Livradois-Forez. Different actions have been taking in order to assist the integration of the project of creation of an ecological cluster -based on the ecological restoration of quarries located in the Allier river- in larger ecological transition dynamics. The experimentation that have been implemented were based on the use of landscape components at different spatial and territorial scales. They were designed to favor the involvement of the local stakeholders according to an ecological democracy perspective.

Thursday 6 September

Mende

Sessions



3-9 september 2018
Clermont-Ferrand-Mende, France

PECSRL2018

**European Landscapes
for Quality of Life?**



S.1 – Renewable Energy And Landscape Quality

Énergie renouvelable et qualité du paysage

Chair: M. Roth

1. Small Hydroelectric Power Plants Vs. Landscape Quality In Slovakia

Petites centrales hydroélectriques et qualité du paysage en Slovaquie

Author: *Attila Tóth*, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra

Utilisation of water kinetics looks back on a long tradition in Slovakia. Historical wooden water mills have become important features of Slovak national cultural heritage and significant landmarks in exceptional riverine landscapes. Today, hydroelectricity is the most utilised renewable energy system in Slovakia covering almost 70 per cent of the total electricity production from renewable energy systems. This is mainly covered by large-scale hydroelectric power plants, such as in Gabčíkovo on the Danube, which is the largest one in Slovakia in terms of electricity generation. In recent years, there has also been a boom and rapid growth of small hydroelectric power plants on rivers across Slovakia. Their implementation caused a massive wave of resistance and criticism from environmentalists, fishing unions, local governments, as well as the general public. This communication aims to look at different case studies of small hydroelectric power plants across Slovakia, while analysing objective shortages and negative impacts of their implementation, as well as perceived problems, fears and reasons for opposing attitudes of different stakeholder groups.

2. Living On The Banks Of River Þjórsá

Vivre sur les rives de la rivière Þjórsá

Author: *Edda R.H. Waage*, University of Iceland

In Iceland a Master Plan for Nature Protection and Energy utilization was initiated in 1999, with the intent to reconcile competing interests of utilization and protection

of natural resources on a national scale. The Þjórsá-Tungnaá river system is the main source of energy for a series of six hydro-power plants that were built in the highlands from 1969 to 2014. Three more power plants have now been proposed within the framework of the Master Plan, that are intended to make full use of the energy of the river Þjórsá, this time in the inhabited lowland areas. Local people have met these proposals with great resistance. The paper aims to understand the reasons for this resistance, focusing on one of the three proposed power plants. It is based on qualitative interviews with local people and other documentations of their perspectives. The results reveal that on one hand the local inhabitant see the power plant as a threat to their quality of life, as they fear it may harm the human-nature relations that are embedded in the landscape and their experience of the landscape. On the other hand the resistance can be explained by the locals' concern about the intended utilization of the energy produced.

3. Artificial Intelligence Application As A Solution For Landscape Management Conflict Related To Large Dams

Le recours à l'intelligence artificielle comme solution de gestion de conflits paysagers liés à de grands barrages

Authors: *Svetlana Stevovic*, PhD, Faculty for management, Igalo, Herceg Novi. *Jovana Jovanovic*, PhD, Faculty for management, Igalo, Herceg Novi, . *Ivan Stevovic*, MSc, Faculty for management, Igalo, Herceg Novi

This paper presents methodological approach to defining an optimal hydro development concept which mathematically considers technical, economical, landscape management and other environmental and socio political inputs, at the same time. The proposed model gives the answer to the question what is optimal dam height that will not affect the landscape and environment? When and how to incorporate non technical, but important impacts in the decision making process when selecting an optimal heights of large dams and pertaining technical parameters? It also answers the question as to what are the input variables. How to quantify impact on landscape, the environmental impacts or historical-political factors? The fuzzy logic and expert systems are applied on a dam height definition case study which has existed as a problem for more than 60 years on a Drina river dam project, at the borders of three countries: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. Urban Regeneration and Possibilities of Energy Landscapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Réhabilitation urbaine et paysages énergétiques potentiels en Bosnie-Herzégovine

Authors : *Isidora Karan*, University of Banjaluka, Center of Spatial Research. *Igor Kuvac*, University of Banjaluka. *Slobodan Peulic*, University of Banjaluka



Multilayer structure of energy landscapes is became important element of place identity while in the same time place identity is exposed to different derivatives of the process of globalization. Besides utilitarian functions energy systems and facilities have emotional function and are part of people's attachment to the certain place; thus, are part of cultural landscape. With the urbanization, new trends and lifestyles, old energy system are becoming obsolete, are disappearing or are being transformed in other type of facilities changing the cultural patterns and recognisable landscape characteristics. In order to face the protection of energy systems and landscapes, a method of urban regeneration is proposed having in mind its specific attentiveness to identity of place. This paper explores possibilities of urban regeneration of energy systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, region that faces sides and delayed impacts of actual global trends, experimenting with its own models of urban development. It is also a region where the close and specific emotional relation to the natural features makes an important element of place identity. The analysis focus on few specific energy facilities: small hydro power plants. Those are recognized as places where different historical and emotional references and layer of urban accumulation meet and places that after losing (partially or completely) their primary functions remain not sufficiently integrated into the landscape and actual urban flows. The analysis points the multitude of universal natural, historical and cultural values as well as numerous potentials of these valuable landscapes, which can become the subject of processes of urban regeneration contributing to their sustainable protection.

5. Who Owns The Wind And The Mountains? A Critical Reflection On Large Scale Renewable Energy Deployment In Europe

A qui appartiennent le vent et les montagnes ? Une réflexion critique sur le déploiement de l'énergie renouvelable à grande échelle en Europe

Authors: Richard J. Hewitt, Carla Barlagne, Verónica Hernández Jiménez, David Miller, James Hutton Institute, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen, UK. Maria Nijnik, Observatorio para una Cultural del Territorio

The past 25 years have seen an enormous increase in the global deployment of renewable energy (RE). Initially seen as a marginal technology with only minimal practical application, renewables have evolved to become an indispensable mainstream energy source in a growing number of countries. Given that in 2015 RE still provided only a fifth of total final energy consumption globally, this trend is set to continue, especially in the context of the climate crisis, which demands increasingly urgent action to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. Unfortunately, the rush for renewables has carried with it a tendency to drown out critical voices that have argued for a different approach to this necessary expansion of clean energy. Our recent research in several European countries has exposed us to these critical voices, which, in the interests of furthering constructive discussion, we discuss in detail in this communication. Key concerns raised by stakeholders include “saturation” by large scale developments, particularly wind farms, and es-

pecially in and around areas of high landscape value, a widespread perception is that benefits of RE development do not accrue fairly to communities who bear their impacts, and accusations that RE developments either bypass usual planning procedures or do not take into account views of local people. In general, RE has been, and continues to be, deployed in a highly centralised and non-consultative manner, reflecting earlier traditions of “carbon democracy”, commodification of energy, and the dynamics of power between governments and big energy actors.

Here we argue that to successfully tackle the climate problem in a socially just way, this paternalistic “planning for the people” approach to RE deployment needs to be replaced by a citizen-driven clean energy transition, in which natural renewable resources are viewed, as with water, as basic rights accruing to communities in each locality.

6. Historical Renewable Energy Landscapes

Paysages historiques d'énergie renouvelable

Authors: *Maria Bostenaru Dan, Roxane Laria Triboi*, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism

This paper will present the historical Rudăriei watermill landscape in Eftimie Murgu village in the Romanian Banat region, a listed monument (12 mills are listed as national importance monument) area of the country. There are 22 preserved watermills, making it the largest complex in South East Europe. The complex dates back to 1772 (8 mills), and in 1910 there were 51 mills. Since hydropower is important in Romania, where one third of the area is covered by mountains, these watermills replace the so well known wind mills in other areas of Europe, the wind mills Don Quijote fighter with. The Romantics of the landscape compare however. For the wind mills the landscape in Brugge will be chosen and compared to that of those in the Netherlands. In Brugge, Belgium, the wind mills are in a park while in Leiden they were included in the urban tissue. The windmills of Brugge date from 1765 till 1970 (the area was from 1487). Apart of these Nordic windmills, Romanitic historical windmills characterize also other areas in Europe, for example Greek islands, such as Rhodes. Also water mills can be found in other areas, well known being known those of Esslingen am Neckar in Germany, included in the city tour since they are embedded in a city tissue.

7. A Holistic Examination Of The Development Of Wind Energy Infrastructure In A High Nature Value Landscape In Ireland

Une évaluation holistique du développement des infrastructures d'énergie éolienne dans un paysage à haute valeur naturelle en Irlande

Authors : *Ken Boyle*, Dublin Institute of Technology. *Pat Brereton*, Dublin City University



As part of the COST TU1401 RELY action a training school for early stage researchers and postgraduate students was hosted by the Dublin Institute of Technology and Dublin City University. Within the context of a high nature value, rural Irish landscape, Co Wicklow, two broad themes were addressed 1, the communication and perception of renewable energy in the landscape from the perspective of experts and the general public and 2, the use of visual impact assessment/landscape character assessment techniques to assess renewable energy impact on landscape and to describe landscape character. The overall objective of the summer school was to develop consensus building skills among the participants.

A key challenge in addressing issues of acceptance of renewable energy infrastructure in rural landscape is the variety of expectation to be addressed and the broad range of perspectives that come to negotiations. On the one side are professionals, energy providers, state and semi-state employees with assets of regulatory, qualitative and semi-qualitative methodologies, but who are sometimes seen to be ranged against the lay person and in some cases the planning process. The process may also be seen as one where the outsider is challenging the sense and quality of place of the insider. In another analysis an imbalance of power is being applied, with the weight of authority in the form of renewable energy policies, planning guidelines and developer resources pitched against the limited resources of rural communities.

A holistic approach was adopted to examine the capacity of landscape to accommodate change and to develop an understanding of how communities engage in the debate on renewable energy in Irish landscape. The presentation reviews and analyses the Community Group Meeting which addressed the development of wind farms in Wicklow and gave participants an 'in' to how a community accepted renewable energy infrastructure in the landscape. In addition we 'overview' the environmental communication strategies used in the training school, assessing their utility in a real world context.

8. Landscape Disruption Or Just Money Not Enough? Factors Affecting Negative Perceptions Of Wind Turbines (A Survey From The Czech Republic)

Perturbation paysagère ou c'est l'argent qui ne suffit pas ? Facteurs influençant les perceptions négatives des éoliennes (enquête réalisée en République tchèque)

Author: *Bohumil Frantal*, Institute of Geonics, Czech Academy of Sciences, Palacky University in Olomouc

This paper provides new empirical evidence on the hypothesis that the perception of landscape disruption by wind turbines is a substantially subjective and relative matter. It is based on a survey involving nearly five hundred residents living in six different locations with operational wind turbines in the Czech Republic. Geographical

and socioeconomic factors and sociodemographic characteristics that affect local community perceptions of landscape disruption are explored using correlations and a regression analysis model. The results suggest that the expressed perception of landscape disruption is not determined by the number of existing wind turbines, the proximity of residences to them and their visibility from the home but is significantly affected by the perception of the economic favourability of projects (benefits to local communities), perception of other negative impacts of wind turbines (particularly the noise annoyance) and the socio-cultural background of people (particularly the level of education).



S.4 – European Landscape Transition Across Europe. The Challenge Of Central And Eastern Europe

*Transition paysagère en Europe
Le défi de l'Europe centrale et orientale*

Chair: B. Pedrolì

1. Land Abandonment And Vulnerability Of The Rural Landscape In Romania. Case Study: Buzau County

L'abandon des terres et la vulnérabilité du paysage rural en Roumanie. Étude de cas du Comté de Buzau

Authors: *Ilinca-Valentina Stoica, Daniela Zamfir, Cristian Tălângă*, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography and CICADIT, Bucharest. *Luminița-Costina Săftoiu*, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography, Bucharest

During the communist period, the rural areas were over-exploited on the benefit of urban ones, with massive emigration of population to towns. After the fall of the communism, occurred a process of restitution of the land property from state to the previous private owners (before 1949). But as a result of communist policy, many areas were already affected by a process of demographic aging and depopulation, which was accentuated in time, combined with international emigration, especially after joining the European Union (2007). In these villages, the share of young and adult population diminished, so gradually, big plots of land remained unexploited and abandoned.

The methodology is focused on identification, at the country level, of these remote, fragile villages, comparing the data of the last two censuses (2002 and 2011). Then, the focus will be on a case study, from Buzau County, where the evolution of the landscape of some villages during the last 70 years will be analyzed (based on cartographic representations, statistical data and field observations). Lately, this area entered in a circle of degradation, facing many challenges, which led to vulnerabilities, like an entirely depopulated village, subsistence agriculture, uncultivated areas, degradation of built heritage, etc. In this regard, there will be identified the causes which led to land use changes and abandonment and the possible scenarios of evolution. What will happen to these places in

the future? Some of these villages present local resources which are not being valorized. Among them, maybe the most important is a natural reserve (geological and botanical) named "The Mud Volcanoes", one of the most visited places in Romania. In contrast, some successful samples from other parts of the country will be shown, where villages with similar resources were revitalized. Additionally, national policies will be analyzed and also the attitude of local authorities and population will be investigated.

2. Landscape And Land Use Change In A Close-To-Capital Suburban Area – An East-European Case

Changements paysagers et d'occupation des sols dans une zone suburbaine proche d'une capitale - un exemple Est-Européen

Authors: Csaba Centeri, Krisztina Demény, Albert Szaniszló, Brigitta Balogh, Gergely Jakab, Szent István University

Areas close to Budapest in Hungary suffer a heavy load of anthropogenic affects as people tend to move out of the city center of the capital and tend to move from the countryside close to Budapest where wages are much better than in the countryside, especially east of Budapest.

Changes are tremendous alongside the highways (easy access to the capital, the workspace) and alongside the biggest river (close to nature and relaxation) and close to any other green and/or nature protection areas.

Monitoring such changes are relatively easy due to the available maps and remotely sensed data from 1770s until today. As today, there are even available on-line sources that show us already the changes, no need to make huge efforts on digitalization of maps. Statistical data on the growing population and related infrastructure is also a good indicator of growing pressure. Change in land use, decrease of arable fields and green areas, furthermore the sign of severe land degradation might also indicate bigger pressure from people.

As people like moving to places where natural areas are available, closer, in situ analyses of such spaces also provides good possibility for indication of human-nature interactions (more illegal walking, cycling, motorbiking and horse riding tracks, illegal trash piles, illegal forestry, grazing in and close to protected linear natural areas like treelines along creek, lack of buffer zone etc.).

We give a thorough overview of these impacts in the Gödöllő Hillside area that is close to Budapest, highway No. 3. is going through the city and also, through the landscape protection district (bad planning example).

3. Situated Cultures of Coastal Accessibility: Considering Landscape Commons

Contextes culturels pour l'accessibilité aux rivages côtiers : prendre en compte les biens communs paysagers



Authors: *Anu Printsmann, Tarmo Pikner*, Centre for Landscape and Culture, School of Humanities, Tallinn University, Tallinn. *Asko Ijäs*, Regional Council of Satakunta

This paper takes a comparative approach to Estonian and Finnish coast. Despite being neighbouring countries on the rim of the Baltic Sea, the accessibility to the seashore differs significantly. In Finland, majority of land is privately owned making it difficult to grant access in promoting tourism or recreational use even in its most sustainable forms. In Estonia, most of the coastal area belongs to the state being partly the result of land nationalisation and restricted development in border zones by soviets but currently accessibility can be limited by private land owners through semi-elitist enclosures. Finland and Estonia also differ in respect to the rights and responsibilities to plan their future activities in the coastal sea. In Finland, coastal sea is mainly governed by regional authorities, when in Estonia the coastal waters are owned and managed by the state. The difference in administration affects the way how both local people and local municipalities are able to use the coast and the sea. We will discuss these contested rights together with wider societal changes affecting leisure cultures, rush for summer-homes and cultural valuations of coastal areas. In this presentation we hope to trace the origin of the current land-use, ownership and planning creating these diverse situated cultures and follow its consequences on landscape commons and freedom to roam (everyman's right) that applies in both countries. The participatory approach is used for bringing together different concerns and modes of knowledge about situated cultures of coastal accessibility and landscape commons. The study combines qualitative and quantitative approaches, based on SustainBaltic Interreg-project dealing with integrated coastal zone management

4. Pustara – A Specific Planned Industrial Settlement In The Croatian Rural Landscape

Pustara – Un règlement industriel spécifique concernant le paysage rural croate

Author: *Ivana Brkanić, Lucija Lončar, Dina Stober*, Josip Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Civil Engineering Osijek

The existing socio-economic trend of farmland abandonment currently present in European rural landscape also occurs in the territory of the Republic of Croatia. This phenomenon is highly pronounced in the Slavonia and Baranja lowland region located in the eastern part of the country, especially in a network of settlements called pustara settlements. After an analysis of planning documents and field research, the architectural and spatial characteristics of these settlements were determined. The main objective of this paper is to show the pustara settlements in relation to the traditional Slavonia and Baranja lowland villages in order to highlight the particularities that characterize these settlements. The research has shown that the pustara settlement differs from the traditional village in a few characteristics. In comparison to

longitudinal villages organized along the main traffic route, pustara settlements are planned mostly in the orthogonal street line and interconnected by a narrow-gauge railway. They contain a central administrative part and clearly visible areas intended for housing, public and social facilities (school, health center, cinema, social center, park or playground) and zones for agriculture, livestock breeding and/or industrial production. Infrastructure, facilities, and functions that they used to have were more advanced than those in some surrounding towns. These significant physical elements in the rural landscape have great architectural, industrial, historical and cultural values. In pustara settlements, agriculture, livestock breeding and different kinds of light industry were primary work activities. Changes in economic opportunities, transition to market capitalism, the privatization process as well as the changes in the political system have led to a reduction in aforementioned activities. This resulted in the emigration of the inhabitants with consequence in aging and population decline and in some cases the total abandonment of these settlements. This paper seeks to point to the potential and importance of these settlements in terms of heritage, in order to encourage their protection and reuse. If no protective measures are taken, these settlements will completely vanish.

5. Urban Pastoralism, An Important Large Scale Phenomenon In Postsocialist Era, As An Environmental Tool For Maintaining Biodiversity In The City Green Gaps

Le pastoralisme urbain, un phénomène important à grande échelle dans l'ère post-socialiste, en tant qu'outil environnemental de maintien de la biodiversité dans les espaces verts de la ville

Author: *Roxana Maria Triboi*, urban planner, PhD student on urban pastoralism, University of Architecture and Urbanism «Ion Mincu», Bucharest

The importance of this pattern of subsistence, marginalized all over the world due to the competition with dominant and rapidly evolving functions like agriculture, industry or urbanisation it little vulgarised. Perceived as a retrograde form of agriculture because of low productivity together with harsh conditions and constraints of practicing it, its ecological, economical and social benefits are gaining more attention. The high capacity of adaptation to a difficult and changing environment is a relevant feature of resilience that should favour its emphasis.

Pastoralism represents a meaningful legacy of our geographical area, a defining feature of Romanian identity, determined by its seniority, large scale and the substantial participation in sustaining local economy, food systems and maintenance of large green spaces unsuitable for other uses.

Political conditions that generated «de-collectivisation», informal food systems and dispersed urbanization in post-socialist era, together with the availability of practitioners with know-how have actually, created a favourable context for installation and expansion of this practice in urban gaps of waste land of Bucharest.



The phenomenon can be observed also in neighbouring countries in the Balkans. The ecosystem services brought by urban pastoralism are multiple but little recognized by residents and authorities due to the general negative perception of its development near the residential areas.

There is little capacity of local stakeholders of anticipation or consideration of this kind of spontaneous or temporary phenomenon that with proper management could become important tool of sustainable urban planning.

Thousands of hectares of abandoned agricultural land issue from the disintegration of ancient communist state farm organized by the old regime in order to ensure food-supply in the immediate vicinity of Bucharest are exploited by herds of few hundred until three thousands sheep and goats managed in a traditional way, ignoring and being ignored by the high standard new implantations of urbanity in the periphery. Considered as supplies for urbanisation by local authorities, the potential of this green space of becoming in addition to biodiversity reservoirs, also platforms for leisure, cultural and gastronomic activities is ignored.

The ecological corridors generated by the short distance transhumance of the herds (bed rivers, valley...) and their maintenance in urban planning documents as elements of a blue-green grid could reconsider the pastoralism as a tool for a sustainable management of the city and its territory.

6. Landscape 100: How Finland, Latvia And Estonia Used Landscape In Celebrating Their Centenary Anniversaries

Paysage 100 : Comment la Finlande, la Lettonie et l'Estonie ont utilisé le paysage pour célébrer le centenaire de leur indépendance

Authors: Hannes Palang, Anu Printsman, Maunu Häyrynen, Hannu Linkola, Anita Zarina, Margarita Vološina, Tallinn University

The years 2017 and 2018 mark the 100 year anniversaries of independence for many countries that emerged in the aftermath of WWI. So Finland proclaimed its independence on 6 December 1917, Estonia 24 February 1918 and Latvia 18 November 2018. The starting lines were similar, the trajectories differ, but 100 years later all three countries are together members of the EU. The anniversaries are widely celebrated, and landscape plays a certain part of these celebrations. For example, Latvia launched two projects, landscape treasures and landscape then and now. Estonia tried to organise public space, make central squares of small towns “paradable”. Finland launched TV series showing drone footage from different parts of the country. All countries organised photo competitions, collected stories and memories. All these are identity-related.

In this presentation we will try to analyse the role of landscapes in these celebrations and draw some general conclusions. How much controversy they aroused (e.g. Finnish flag on Sami mountains?), how much of it was just for show, how well the European Landscape Convention was applied (e.g. how much public was consulted in

creating good public space), how sustainable these projects are. Are they just listing things for conservation or try to actually transform the space.

7. Transition, Depopulation And Abandonment – Insights From Historical Satellite Images On Land Use Change In Latvia

Transition, dépeuplement et abandon – observations à partir d'images satellites anciennes du changement d'occupation des sols en Lettonie

Authors: *Zigmars Rendenieks, Mihai D. Nita, Volker Radeloff*, University of Latvia

Wide-scale social and political shifts took place in the Eastern Europe during the second half of the 20th century. The collapse of the Soviet Union and following transition to market economies influenced land cover and land use change and forests in particular. Transboundary approach allowed us to study local differences in forest cover change the North-Eastern Europe. The aim of this study was to analyze changes in forest cover from 1967 to 2015 along the Latvian-Russian border. We studied Latvian-Russian border area (22,209 km²) with comparable biophysical and societal conditions. This study was based on a unique data source - declassified Corona spy satellite images from 1967, which were complemented with Landsat images from 1989 and 2015. We used Structure-from-Motion photogrammetry to ortho-rectify scanned-film Corona images. Object Based Image Analysis and expert classification was used in forest cover mapping and Morphological Spatial Pattern Analysis was the basis for comparing forest pattern changes in six focal cells in Latvia and Russia. Results show that from 1967 to 2015 forest cover increased by 41.8% and overall core area increased by 32%. This change was very different on both sides of the border – 28.5% in Latvia and 47.5% in Russia (Pskov district). We suggest that considerable differences on both sides of the border are explained by significant depopulation of already sparsely populated Russian region and decrease in government subsidies for farming during the 1990s. In Latvia, with similar rates of depopulation and biophysical conditions but with more support and market opportunities available, afforestation rate was lower. Detailed analysis of forest patterns in focal cells indicated the de-fragmentation of forest cover – forest core area increased and proportions of islet and bridge area decreased. Detected changes have serious management implications for sustainable and multifunctional use of these areas. However, solutions for this challenge require either larger monetary input to support normative land use or transformation of these areas to forest as primary mode of land use.

8. Agricultural Land-Change In The Period Of Post-Socialism And EU Accession

Changements de l'utilisation des terres agricoles durant la période post-socialiste et d'adhésion à l'UE



Authors: *Juraj Lieskovský, L. Lieskovský, A. Prischchepov, D. Muller*, Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences

We analyzed the patterns and factors determining agricultural land abandonment and recultivation for Slovakia from 1986 to 2010 based on 30-m Landsat imagery and socioeconomic and biophysical location variables. We focused on two time periods, the transition from state-command to the open- market economy (1986 to 2004) and after the accession to the European Union (2004 to 2010). Abandonment was the dominant agricultural land-cover change process that occurred on 10.9% of 1985 agricultural land during the first period and 5.5% of 2000 agricultural land during the second period. Recultivation rates were same in both periods: comprised 1.8% of agricultural land. Abandoned agricultural lands were primarily located in the plains. However, comparing the initial shares of plains and mountains, the agricultural land abandonment was twice as high in the mountainous landscapes. Both, the abandonment and recultivation revealed the significance of terrain, climate and marginality in the agricultural land-change patterns. Specifically, we found the likelihood of agricultural land abandonment increased with the distance to capital (eastward direction), favourability of climatic conditions, proximities of legacies of agricultural land change, the marginality of the agricultural plot (closer distance to forest edge) and increased steepness. In case of recultivation influenced the earlier mentioned factors the occurrences in opposite way, except the eastward gradient (similarly with the abandonment, the recultivation was more common towards the east of Slovakia). Further, upon the probabilistic model, we also allocate where the agricultural land abandonment and recultivation will likely occur in the future (2060). We found that preserving current conditions, the widespread abandonment of the agricultural land in the mountains will persist in the future. Combining remote sensing information with state-of-the art modelling approaches was found to be useful for revealing the pattern and increasing the awareness of the agricultural land-use changes triggered mostly by the dynamics in the social systems.

9. When Peace And Quiet Is Not Enough: Place-Shaping And The Role Of Leaders In Sustainability And Quality Of Rural Life

Quand la paix et la tranquillité ne suffisent pas : mise en forme et rôle des dirigeants dans la durabilité et la qualité de la vie rurale

Authors: *Joanna Storie, Mart Kulvik*, Estonian University Life Sciences

Estonian and Latvian rural inhabitants enjoy many factors enhancing quality of life, like the peaceful countryside, fresh food, relaxing rural chores and a place of creative inspiration. However, they are insufficient to overcome structural obstacles hampering rural livelihoods, such as restricted market access, insufficient income from production and employment fitting rural timeframes and seasonality. Inhabitants feel unheard, as resources are restricted or too bureaucratic to access. Sustainable rural

futures require conditions where inhabitants feel listened too and responsive to their needs.

Horlings argues place-shaping practices of re-appreciation, re-grounding and re-positioning have transformative power to achieve sustainable change in communities. Re-appreciation of local landscapes creates memories with symbolic meaning helping inhabitants to strengthen their sense of place identity and re-grounding their appreciation into a specific local context as well as supporting re-positioning in economic and political contexts.

These processes require inspirational leaders to facilitate change and maintain a forward momentum to the place-shaping processes. Leaders need to create networks of opportunities, linking inhabitants to the outside world and resources. Leaders are important for taking inhabitants experiences and re-positioning them, making them useful for the future, and creating new experiences or new opportunities further feed re-appreciation of place and enhancing quality of life.

Data from interviews, questionnaires and observations has been collected from inhabitants of Obinitsa in Estonia and Kaldabruņa in Latvia. The role of leaders in the re-appreciation, re-grounding and re-positioning of place-shaping processes and how this feeds into the sustainability of the quality of life was analysed. The research suggested well networked leaders drew in resources and ideas to re-position landscape-based activities towards a sustainable future.



S.9 – Mapping And Tools About Landscape Change

Cartographie et outils de suivi des changements paysagers

Chairs: B. Henk and E. Raap

1. From Traditional Planning Tools Excluding Landscape Issues To Local Landscape Planning In Practice: Co-Construction With Local Partners In Brittany (France)

Des outils de planification traditionnels ne prenant pas en compte les enjeux paysagers vers une réelle planification paysagère locale : co-construction avec des partenaires locaux en Bretagne (France)

Authors: *Charlotte Porcq, Laurence Le Dû-Blayo*, Université de Rennes, CNRS, ESO (Espaces et Sociétés) - UMR 6590

Although landscape is central to natural protected areas or urban heritage areas, ordinary landscapes are rarely taken into account in territorial planning documents. Indeed, landscape quality objectives are included in the general framework documents and in the planning intentions, but the diagnostic report does not really include the impacts and evaluation of land use dynamics on landscapes. Moreover, in general, the last part of the operational planning document is mainly a simple zoning in two dimensions (2D), that is to say a typology of land use, in which landscape perspectives, perceptions and values are not taken into account.

In France, urban planning documents (PLU-PLUI: plan d'occupation des sols inter-communal), drawn up by local authorities to regulate future development, are classic cartographic documents, driven by a strict application of land law and property rights, guaranteed by planning lawyers and surveyors. They set up a spatial distribution of functions according to the available land reserves: here a residential district, there a commercial zone, elsewhere a surface devoted to agriculture, or, further, an area shaped for environmental protection, in a compensatory measure mindset. However, the issue of the forms given to these functions, and by extension to the whole territory, is hardly approached, as there is no real landscape vision, and quality of life is never mandatory. Especially when it comes to the landscape perceived, the operational plan-

ning document does not have specific tools taking into account the three dimensions (3D), and even less other sensitive dimensions (soundscapes...). The representation of visibility from several points of view and the impact of planning on viewshed analysis are still rare in the PLU.

The transition from planning at the municipality scale (PLU) to inter-municipal planning (SCoT, PLUI), combined with the legislative context since the 1990s ("Landscape" law of 1993, "Solidarity and Urban Renewal" law of 2000, "European landscape convention" of 2000, "Alur" law of 2004) involves the partners in a more global and qualitative approach of territories. In other words, it seems that the actors of urban development are more and more concerned with the creation of real territorial projects, through the realization of a single document for a group of municipalities. Beyond consultation and participatory processes, the question of tools becomes central: how to integrate landscape perception and qualitative values into regulatory documents? How to include landscape perspectives and volumes in two-dimensional maps? How to change the zoning typology and their nomenclatures in the PLU-I to integrate landscapes values? How to measure the landscape impacts of land use changes in a broader temporal perspective than the short term?

The current experiences in four case studies in Brittany, will enable us to build up a synthesis of the constraints (difficult collaboration between actors, stakeholders landscape representations and sensibility, tools complexity or inadequation ...) but also of the innovating perspectives which exist to account for the landscapes in new urban planning documents (GIS, mental or narrative maps, landscape observatory databases, participative initiatives...).

2. Long-Term Monitoring Of Protected Cultural Heritage Environments In Norway: Development Of Methods And First-Time Application

Surveillance à long terme de l'environnement d'éléments de patrimoine culturel protégé en Norvège : développement de méthodes et application pour la première fois

Authors: *Sebastian Eiter, Wendy Fjellstad, Oskar Puschmann & Svein Olav Krøgli*, Department of Landscape Monitoring, NIBIO – Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, Ås

Since 2005, Norway has had a political goal to minimize the annual loss of cultural heritage sites and environments due to removal, destruction or decay. The rate of loss should be less than 0.5% by 2020. On behalf of the Norwegian Directorate of Cultural Heritage we have developed methods for data collection and management to monitor cultural heritage environments. The complementary set of methods include interpretation of aerial photographs, qualitative and quantitative initial and repeat landscape photography, analysis of public statistical data, field registration of cultural heritage objects, field control of aerial photo generated map data, and stakeholder participation. In 2015, we applied these methods for the first time to the historical clustered farm settlement of Havrå at Osterfjorden in Hordaland County, West-Norway. In



1998, Havrå became the first cultural heritage environment to be protected in Norway. The size of the area is about 2 km², and the reference year for the desired status of protection is c.1950. All types of data collected indicate challenges in terms of maintaining or reconstructing the desired status of different parts of the area with its tangible and intangible landscape elements and values. Interpretation of aerial photographs shows that farmland and other open areas have turned into forest, which has more than tripled in size between 1951 and 2013. Built-up area has increased to a similar degree, but is much smaller in total. Repeat landscape photography illustrates changes observed from aerial photos, and shows both good maintenance and unfavorable change in the built-up environments. Field survey included 75 buildings, 56 of which were still usable; however, only 42 in good shape. An interview survey among owners of the 8 farm units represented on the site revealed a complicated history of land management during the last four to six decades, a broad spectrum of opinions on management of tangible and intangible landscape values and a rather low degree of mutual communication. The methods are documented in a handbook and can be applied as a toolbox, where different methods can be assigned different degrees of importance dependent on local situations, e.g. depending on the character of the area in focus. Monitoring intervals can also be defined with respect to the situation of the individual areas.

3. The Dutch Landscape Atlas Project

Le projet d'Atlas du paysage hollandais

Author: *Otto Brinkkemper*, Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands, Amersfoort

At the Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE), a project has been designed to create web-based map information on the Dutch cultural landscape (Landscape Atlas). After three years of progress, we have created five thematic maps, each consisting of various map layers. These maps are centered around specific themes. There are three more thematic maps planned for publication this year.

The existing maps deal with the themes city formation, defense works, green heritage, water and agrarian landscapes. In production are thematic maps on energy, infrastructure and religion. Each thematic map consists of map layers that can interactively be handled by the visitor of the website for the Landscape Atlas. Visitors are first guided to a textual website that provides information on each thematic map, and so-called background documents that describe the datasets used for each individual map layer. Each map layer consists of clickable elements. After clicking on an element, an information screen is opened with attributes of the element concerned, like name and age, often with a photo and a link to a specialized website for more information. Links to the individual thematic maps are collected on the URL www.landschapinnl.nl/bronnen-en-kaarten (sources and maps). In the presentation, examples of various thematic maps will be shown. All map elements are downloadable for free from the Dutch Geo-Register for use in an own GIS-environment.

The Landscape Atlas is designed to assist in the process of spatial planning and development in the Netherlands. By providing knowledge on the development of the landscape in the past, we aim to generate the notion that the past is given a future in the on-going process of landscape development in the Netherlands. An English version of the Landscape Atlas is not (yet) foreseen, but the RCE is currently also working on a thesaurus of cultural heritage, which is multi-lingual. This will help to understand the legends of the thematic maps for a foreign public.

4. The Historic Landscape Characterisation And Its Use In Local Spatial Planning

La caractérisation historique du paysage et son utilisation dans la planification spatiale locale

Author: *Edwin Raap*, project manager at Landschap Noord-Holland

In 2017 the Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE) published an important layer in the Dutch Landscape Atlas (<https://landschapinnederland.nl/panorama-landschap>). It contains the Historic Landscape Characterisation -or HLC -of the Netherlands. The main purpose of the HLC was to provide planners, administrators and heritage professionals with short, uniform descriptions of 78 distinguished regions. They are characterisations which describe landscape developments of the specific region without valuing them. All regions, urban, modern, rural or ancient receive the same attention. This is in accordance with the European Landscape Convention (ELC). The HLC has its roots in the British Historic Characterisation and Landscape Character Assessment, but has a national (Dutch) accent and approach.

The regions' limits are either determined by historic landscape boundaries and sometimes by practical backgrounds such as Highways. The texts are online PDF-files, that open through a click on the map. They are maximally 6 pages long and are illustrated by 3 pictures and cover the whole of the country.

In an ideal situation, at the start of each new initiative for spatial development, planners start by using the text in order to visualize a historic background of the region involved at the highest level. When the plans get more detailed, or the area under development is of a smaller scale than a region, more detailed characterisations may be needed, e.g. sub-regional, carried out by provinces or local communities. The HLC could form a framework. In practice, the HLC is not used in this way yet. Therefore, the RCE provided a subsidy to carry out a national project in which the HLC is used for compiling local landscape characterisations or biographies for 4 municipalities. Edwin Raap (Landschap Noord-Holland) is the project manager of this.

In the presentation the creation of the HLC is presented and the possibilities of the HLC for spatial planning in the current project are discussed. Does the changing legal framework in the Netherlands - in 2021 a new national planning act will come into force - provide new changes or doesn't it make a difference?

5. Fine Spatial Scale Modelling Of Trentino Past Forest Landscape (TRENTINOLAND)

Modélisation spatiale à une échelle fine du paysage forestier passé du Trentin

Authors: *Stefano Gobbi, Maria Giulia Cantiani, Paolo Zatelli, Clara Tattoni, Marco Ciolli, Nicola La Porta*, Università degli Studi di Trento, Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile, Ambientale e Meccanica, Trento, Italy. *Duccio Rocchini*, Università degli Studi di Trento, Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile, Ambientale e Meccanica, Trento, Italy, Fondazione Edmund Mach, San Michele all'Adige (TN)

Trentino is an Italian Alpine region (about 6200 Km²) with a forest coverage exceeding 60% of its whole surface. In the past, forest landscape has changed dramatically, especially in periods of forest over-exploitation.

Previous studies in some Trentino sub-regions (Val di Fassa, Paneveggio) have identified these changes and the current trend of forest growth at the expenses of open areas, such as pastures and grasslands, due to the abandonment of rural areas. This phenomenon leads to the reduction of the habitats of some endangered species and profoundly affects the ecological features of mountain ecosystems. To be able to monitor and to take future actions about this trend it is fundamental to know in detail the historical situation of the progressive changes on the land use that occurred over Trentino.

The work aims to comprehensively reconstruct the forest cover of whole Trentino at high resolution (5m x 5m pixels) using a series of maps spanning a long period, consisting in historical maps, aerial images, remote sensed information and historical archives. Historical maps include “Atlas Tyrolensis” (dated 1770), “Theresianischer Kataster” (dated 1859) and Italian Kingdom Forest Map (IKFM) of 1936. The aerial imagery dataset includes aerial images taken in 1954, which have been orthorectified during this research, and orthophotos available for years 1973, 1994, 2000, 2006, 2010 and 2016. Remote sensed information includes Landsat and recent Lidar data, while historical archives consist mostly in Forest Management Plans available since around 1950.

The datasets were archived, processed and analyzed using the Free and Open Source GIS GRASS and QGIS. Part of the dataset was digitized manually (historical maps), while supervised classification was carried out on aerial and remote sensed imagery to detect the forest coverage. Quantifying forest change in the timespan of our dataset can be used to perform further analysis on ecosystem services, such as protection from soil erosion, and on modification of biome diversity and to create future change scenarios. We present the current state of this research highlighting achieved results and future challenges.

6. Medieval Flood Prevention As Starting Point For Contemporary Debates On Flooding

La prévention des inondations médiévales comme point de départ des débats contemporains sur les inondations

Authors: *Arjan Conijn*, Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg. Prof. *Dr. Thomas Meier*, Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg Centre for Environment (HCE). *Dr. Bertil Mächtle*, Geographisches Institut, Ruprechts-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg Centre for Environment (HCE)

Flooding is a contemporary problem, an environmental problem that has changed river landscapes repeatedly. Naturally and by the work of many generations trying to develop a flood-resistant place to live and to grow their crops. This historical interplay between humans and their natural surroundings is the main focus of the interdisciplinary project 'Land Unter', which is funded by the German Fritz-Thyssen foundation.

Project 'Land Unter' develops a regional history of floods and flood prevention measures on the upper Rhine between Strasbourg (FRA) and Mannheim (GER), eventually reflecting these landscape dynamics and changing landscape values with contemporary policies on flood prevention in Western Europe. The contemporary approach of renaturalisation of riverbeds displays an unthought-of contrast with the efforts of medieval dike builders and 19th-century engineers and their strategies to create a dry and safe living environment. Increased understanding of historical flood prevention encourages contemporary landscape developers to acknowledge the immense dynamics of river landscapes and the ever-changing demands of humans, while being aware of the long-term effects their solutions will have on both human and natural aspects of the landscape.

In order to understand the landscape dynamics related to flooding, an interdisciplinary approach, based on historical sources and geoarchaeological data is used. In addition to these familiar landscape research tools, a landscape biographic method is applied in order to understand the historical mentalities of adaptation that are underlying these changes in the landscape. Project 'Land Unter' combines historical maps containing fieldnames – which often provide a value judgement of the field - with various discourses on flood prevention, derived from the landscape biographic study. The 'subjective' fieldnames when related to the historical mentalities, connect the perception of landscape with the actual landscape. Through a GIS mapping sequence, the effects of centuries of shifting mentalities and natural dynamics of the river landscape in the upper Rhine valley are unraveled.

S.10 – Traditional Landscapes: Exploring The Connections Between Landscape, Identity, Heritage And Change

Paysages traditionnels : explorer les liens entre paysage, identité, patrimoine et changement

Chairs: Z. Kučera, A. Kruse,
H. Renes, C. Centeri

1. Traditional Landscapes And Present Management

Paysages traditionnels et gestion actuelle

Author: H. Renes, Utrecht University, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

The concept of traditional landscapes is too often associated with a vision of a stable rural past that differed fundamentally from the dynamic present. However, most of the landscapes that are now described as traditional are the result of time- and place-specific developments and many are younger than is often thought.

Most traditional landscapes have a past too and are often the result of radical past changes, for example when low grain prices stimulated farmers to specialise in for example animal husbandry, wine or industrial crops. Many landscapes that are nowadays cherished and are seen as markers of local and regional identities, are the result of such processes of agrarian specialization that were in turn related to commercialization and globalisation.

These same processes are nowadays often threatening the same landscapes, when the specialisations are threatened by cheaper produce in other regions. When specialisations do survive, they are also subject to modernisation, which often means that they lose many characteristics and that part of the landscape diversity and biodiversity is lost. There are many examples: old orchards that are replaced by large-scale orchards of low fruit trees, reconstructions of wine terraces, the farming landscape of the Dutch fenlands is threatened by land subsidence etc.

On the other hand, there are also initiatives to protect these landscapes as heritage. For that a number of strategies exist. In some cases only individual relics are protected, as mnemonic devices for ways of life that have disappeared. The designation of more or less interrelated relics as ecomusées in fact belongs to the same category. In these cases, it is the façade that is preserved.

A very different approach aims at protection of the typical products and production processes behind these landscapes. This is the background of many schemes to protect specific regional products, for example by a number of European schemes to protect geographical indications and traditional specialties: the protected designation of origin (PDO), protected geographical indication (PGI), and traditional specialties guaranteed (TSG).

The challenge for the future is to keep these landscapes alive without losing their meaning for landscape diversity, heritage and regional identities.

2. The Role Of Local Products In Preserving Traditional Farming Landscapes In The Context Of Developing Peripheral Regions – The Lubelskie Voivodeship, Eastern Poland

Le rôle des produits locaux dans le maintien des paysages agricoles traditionnels dans le contexte du développement de régions périphériques - Voïvodie de Lublin, Pologne de l'Est

Authors: Ewa Skowronek, Teresa Brzezińska-Wójcik, Andrzej Tucki, Faculty of Earth Sciences and Spatial Management, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, al. Krasnicka, Lublin, Poland. Andrzej Stasiak, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, University of Lodz

The research problem naturally fits in the vein of studies into traditional farming landscapes, however, it also overlaps with issues connected with territorial marketing (building an image of a region, creating product brands) and the development of tourism (in particular food tourism). Traditional farming landscapes are typical for numerous regions where farming practices have changed relatively little over long periods of time, often centuries. Key determinants of such of such landscapes include: 1) the prevalence of small farming fields; 2) extensive farming methods; 3) gearing the production towards subsistence or local markets; 4) maintaining traditional crops and farming methods. Culinary heritage is one of the consequences stemming from traditional farming. Numerous papers point out that supporting and promoting this heritage is presently of great importance for peripheral regions with huge tourism potential both economy-wise and image-wise. The region under study is widely believed to have considerable tourism potential.

The lubelskie voivodeship covers a very diverse and visually attractive region between the Vistula and the eastern border of the country. Its area comprises three natural regions whose diversity of geology, hydrology, and flora is reflected in the landscape diversity.

The main goal of this paper is to specify connections between the traditional landscape of the lubelskie voivodeship and means of utilising its resources and products, and furthermore its connections with development opportunities. The main aim is supported by detailed aims: 1) verifying efficiency of activities undertaken for the sake of building recognisability of the lubelskie voivodeship; 2) analysing the image

of Lubelszczyzna among other inhabitants of the country; 3) assessment of recognisability in Poland of food products and traditional dishes originating in the voivodeship; 4) pointing to activities within the scope of tourism development promotion in order to maintain the traditional landscape of the region.

Traditional farming landscape of the voivodeship and methods of its utilising foster development opportunities for this peripheral region. Local products are perceived to be strongly bound with the heritage of the region. They are believed to be healthy and tradition-based owing to the clean environment and centuries-old recipes. Production methods support opinions concerning attractiveness of the area, also for tourism purposes. Region-promoting campaigns proved helpful for consolidating positive attitudes towards the region. A great majority of respondents had visited the lubelskie voivodeship, and tourism was their main visit goal. The lubelskie voivodeship proves to be recognisable among inhabitants of Poland, and so are its locally made food products. It also seems interesting that inhabitants of other voivodeships are familiar with traditional dishes connected with the heritage of the region.

Traditional farming landscape and its resources is one of major opportunities for the voivodeship's development.

3. The Hollerroute – Landscape Awareness As A Driving Factor In Regional Development

La Holler route - la prise de conscience paysagère comme facteur clé du développement régional

Authors: *Alexandra Kruse*, insitu World Heritage consulting, Buc, France.
Bernd Paulowitz, Ministry of Culture and Media/ Department for Heritage Preservation / World Heritage Coordinator, Hamburg

The Holler Landscapes are a European testimony of a marsh and dyke landscape through land reclamation starting in the High Middle Ages. This Dutch originating Cope cultivation were found in many places in Europe, but spread particularly in Germany and Poland. All these landscapes had, and for most of their part, still have in common that they were shaped by Dutch water engineers - on demand from and brought in by local leaders – and are therefore called Holler colonies. The tangible heritage result was often linked to the import of many Dutch society features, making them a unique document to the intangible heritage as well.

Today, the remainders of these landscapes give an important testimony to the European economic and social history that was shaped mainly during the great clearances in the High Middle ages. Of course, not all landscapes and associated traditions have survived in a form that gives us an easy access, several of these landscapes have been completely transformed by later land reclamation processes (Renes, Piastra 2012: 24) or abandonment. The examples that still bear the vivid impression of the land transformation are therefore not only a unique but as well rare testimony of tangible and intangible heritage of European history.

One of these landscapes, the Altes Land at the southern shores of the Elbe River close to Hamburg, bears still many tangible features and as well strong expressions of the land use and popular traditions going back to the “colonists”. The strong links that still exist to the century old way of live finds its manifestation in a citizen’s initiative that wants to raise awareness on this unique European heritage and to motivate the local producers, mainly fruit farmers, to see this unique heritage not as a limitation but as a chance for sustainable development. The association (movement) uses the nomination for recognition as World Heritage as a tool to work for a common future of the region. Particularly for the farmers, the necessary protection status would mean some limitations and obligations, for example keeping the historic ditches intact. On the other hand, it may be the main motor to safeguard the land, its society and economy in a sustainable way. The future of the region as a high quality agricultural production region and as a tourist destination, considering that tourism is the second largest income point of the region, are strong arguments here. In the last 15 years, the association’s members organised many awareness-raising campaigns, including national and international symposia and exhibitions. Although not without difficulties and continuous discussions, the group succeeded in getting farmers, municipalities, tourist organisations and the general public behind their common goal. And, much more important, the association has become a focal point for local development and protection planning in general. They were the driving force and competence centre in developing the Altländer Charta, a guiding principle (Leitbild), which sets guidelines on how to live and interact with the heritage in the region. In the same direction, a building guide (Baufibel), focusing on the protection of the built heritage was published and helps to conserve and sustain the heritage. Finally, a regional development concept, developed in a participatory process, was established.

These processes that help to sustain the historic character while allowing a sustainable economic development are accompanied by tourism and awareness building measures. One of the being the he Hollerroute, a cycling path included in the European cultural routes program. The route shall inform vividly about the history and on the same time link different Holler colonies in different countries – speaking a European language.

4. Strengthening The Relationship Between The Farmer And The Countryside. Challenges Of The Erasmus Ka2+ Project FEAL

Renforcer la relation entre l'agriculteur et la campagne. Les défis du projet ERASMUS KA2+ 'FEAL'

Authors: *Martina Slámová*, Zvolen Technical University, Department of Landscape Planning and Design. *Alexandra Kruse*, Institute for Research on European Agricultural Landscapes e.V. (EUCALAND)

The FEAL project: Multifunctional Farming for the sustainability of European agricultural landscapes (EALs) focuses on the vocational training of small, family and young farmers. The FEAL questionnaire survey underlined the importance of the bottom-up

approach towards landscape protection. Finding new functions within existing structures and providing them with an adequate maintenance by vital self-sufficient farms practicing diverse activities in the countryside might be a or the sustainable concept for future farming. Nevertheless, non-governmental organisations providing information transfer from state bodies, stakeholders, and experts to farmers have an undisputable role in all participant's countries. Experts confirmed in the survey that transferring the knowledge on landscape values into a farms business strategy is very important. Some agricultural landscape structures are resilient throughout very different periods and economic systems and these systems rise from historical land uses and contribute to the values of many EALs. Furthermore, these landscape characteristics can drive the farmer to choose the (new) type of farming activities. According to Eurostat data almost three quarters of very small farms in the EU are subsistent. Project's findings confirmed that small-sized and young farmers struggle everyday with the economic, social or legal obstacles. That's why new, sustainable economic concepts are needed.

Another important output of the project is the implementation of an e-Atlas of EALs, which might be the first step towards a European classification and will also serve as part of the e-learning platform. The e-Atlas is based on the systematic approach of existing classifications of European landscapes (e.g. Meeus et al. 1990). National types are proposed to be consolidated within the database of the European types of agricultural landscapes (currently 44 were defined) that was developed by EU-CALAND (Pungetti & Kruse, Eds., 2010). Complementary information about land cover at a regional scale is provided in the Corine Land Cover Map (44 categories). Awareness on landscape values for farmers and stakeholders, as well as inspirational ideas how to improve the quality of the landscape shall be disseminated and become a part of local or regional product trademarks, last but not least allowing them to be embedded into the tourist information system. Thus, farms shall become hotspots in the network of touristic routes.

The presentation will present first findings from the FEAL project and how the e-learning materials shall enable young and family farmers in the rural European countryside to continue their farming and landscape maintenance activity but also earn their living.

5. Intangible Benefits From Grazing Farm Animals To Landscape And Quality Of Life

Les bénéfices immatériels du pâturage des animaux d'élevage pour le paysage et la qualité de vie

Author: *Ingrid Sarlöv Herlin*, Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Management, SLU, Alnarp

The “open landscape” is often used as an argument for domestic agriculture, although not very clear what “open” implies. Animal husbandry today faces pressures of declining trust, and animal keeping in modern agriculture has a negative image in media,

with focus on industrial animal productions, and as major scapegoat for green grass emissions. However, animal production can have many different facets. Farm animals have been a common part of people's everyday life and landscape for millennia, and livestock have been integral parts of the daily life. Animal husbandry, pastoral systems and transhumance have shaped the diverse character of landscapes in Europe and on other continents. Providing the essence for agriculture, the contribution of farm animals to the material and immaterial heritage of most cultures (not only pastoralism) has been strong, and grazing farm animals have been depicted in innumerable artworks. Today, when the majority of the population is urban; this strong connection is disappearing and the distance to farm animals is increasing physically and mentally. This is due to an increased specialisation of animal production, with fewer and bigger herds, mainly kept indoors. The public hence gets few opportunities to meet naturally behaving and healthy animals in the landscape. Here the role of extensive grazing for intangible landscape benefits is highlighted with an inter-disciplinary perspective, looking beyond its role for food and biodiversity. Intangible benefits of grazing; i.e. social and aesthetic values; educational values, recreation and health, history, accessibility and tourism are reviewed through an interdisciplinary perspective, covering theories such as Biophilia and Topophilia, notions related to sense of place, landscape identity, memory, the tacit knowledge of pastoral practices, and benefits of human-animal interactions. Such a holistic overview can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of grazing as an agricultural practice.

6. Traditional Communities, Traditional Landscapes? Afro-Descendant Landscapes In The Colombian Pacific Region

Communautés traditionnelles, paysages traditionnels ? Des paysages d'origine africaine dans la région du Pacifique colombien

Author: C. Nancy Aguirre, Research Affiliate, University of Texas at Austin (USA); Consultant, Rural Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

This work addresses gender dimensions of agricultural landscapes, in collective lands titled to Afro- descendant communities in the Pacific region of Colombia, South America, and examines socio- economic and political signifiers affecting land use decisions, rights, and responsibilities. Historical and current information on environmental, socioeconomic and settlement processes provided a comprehensive portrait at one collective land title named "El Cedro". The remote sensing process (a mainstream method for identifying land use and land cover change) helped exploring the spatial setting of this traditional landscape, and to reflect on the opportunities and constraints of the steps undertaken during this procedure under the lenses of researching their gendered dimensions. Statistical analyses on both census data (secondary data) and survey sample data (fieldwork data) allowed to establish a set of three groups of gendered land uses, namely, women-akin, men-akin, and gender-blind uses. Exploratory



statistics, pairwise correlations, and binary and multinomial logit regression models helped to reassert the latter gendered categories' assertions. A concluding narrative perspective hopes to bond, with another perspective, previous theoretical, spatial and quantitative outcomes, under the lenses of the practical experience of fieldwork, which also by way of participatory observation and semi-unstructured interviews brought to the researcher (me) valuable insights and information besides the previous outcomes. The found rearrangement of settlement spaces and production systems provides practical indications that women's role on this traditional landscape is well beyond the establishment of small gardens and orchards, or the collection of fuel wood to provide for their families. In contrast, inside this collective title, women's decisions/strategies have also restructured settlement patterns, and thus, landscape dynamics of larger areas at heterogeneous spatial and temporal scales.



High – Methodology And Conceptual Frameworks For Territorial Inclusive Development In Highlands

*Méthodologie et cadres conceptuels pour un développement
territorial inclusif dans les Highlands*

Chair: M. Houdart

1. The Emergence Of A Mountain Tourism Destination: The Case Of Trevinca-A Veiga (Galicia)

L'émergence d'une destination de tourisme de montagne: le cas de Trevinca-A Veiga (Galice)

Authors: *J.M. Trillo* and *V. Paül*, University of Santiago de Compostela

Over the last few years, an emerging body of literature regarding the 'invention of the mountain' notion has emerged — i.e. the mountain as a social, political and cultural construction rather than a mere physical geographical materiality. Our presentation applies this literature to the development of a tourism destination, trying to understand when a particular place begins to attract tourists to the point of being considered an up-and-coming destination, and how it makes use of the 'mountain' landscape category. The case of Trevinca-A Veiga (Galicia) as a mountain destination is analysed. Following a constructivist approach, in-depth interviewing is privileged in order to scrutinise how the 'invention' has taken place.

The presentation shows how the mountain has been used as a differentiating attribute for the studied emerging tourism destination. Several scholars have suggested that mountains provide a 'niche' for the tourism industry. However, this presentation evidences this claim must not be seen as an a priori conception; the mountain per se is not ready to be visited and marketed. To the contrary, in order to become a tourism destination, it must first be adopted, activated and developed. The research concludes by providing a number of recommendations to develop a new destination in a low-density, remote and mountainous area.

2. People, Highlands and Protected Areas: The Portuguese Local Development Initiatives

Population, highlands et aires protégées: les initiatives portugaises de développement local

Authors: *L. F. Santos*, Polytechnic Institute of Tomar. *L. Oossterbeek*, *L. Anastacio*, *L. Caron*

The delicate balance between human occupation and conservation policy is a concurrent conflict of historical, economic and cultural nature. Inflexible legislation applied on conservation areas, which were previously accessible to cultural and economic practices creates dualistic feelings between environmental conscience and social rights.

Societal reasoning is a clear-cut understanding that the implementation of conservation policy brings loss, while this is a comfortable situation for conservationists, it raises retaliation in the form of illicit practices.

Despite stumbling endeavours through the years, UNESCO launched a new paradigm for nature conservation in the new forms of Reserves, as for example Biosphere reserves (MaB) and Geoparks, achieving the three interconnected functions: conservation, development and logistic support, outpacing traditionally confined conservation zones, through the implementation of sustainable development fostered by local dwellers and enterprises with highly innovative and participative governance systems. The involvement of local communities in the management will re-establish dialogue for conflict resolution, integrating cultural, biological and geological diversity along policies based on research and monitoring. This may be a solution for the long-term divorce between communities and nature conservation, thus there is no recipe for success and each case is singular.

The main concept is that “people make territories” whereas, territories just shape people. Building on this the Highlands project aims to counteract the loss of population trend, further aggravated in the last two decades, using examples of success and implementing them in less successful regions.

As a first step towards the final goal, the Portuguese partners present 3 case studies which will surely share many common characteristics with other regions worldwide. The option to choose associations and not private initiatives is due to the fact that these associations involve a larger number of initiatives enabling any area of research to share knowledge with us. Despite the apparent success, these associations have had many unsuccessful cases, which will grant the necessary structural knowledge for better results.

Besides initiatives, every partner will have some referential research area, the IPT will endeavour their research efforts in areas such as Integrated landscape management, remote communities problems and solutions, people’s response to protected area implementation, historical dynamic occupation of highlands and tourism in all its facets.



3. Effectiveness Of The Dispositives Of Territorial Governance. The Case Of The Artisanal Serrano Cheese Value Chain In The Campos De Cima Da Serra, Southern Brazil

Efficacité des dispositifs de gouvernance territoriale. Le cas de la chaîne de valeur artisanale du fromage Serrano dans le Campos de Cima da Serra, au sud du Brésil

Author: *C. Pachoud*, Institut für Geographie/Universität Innsbruck, Austria, and UR Green/Cirad

The dominant model of globalized and production-oriented agriculture often leads to the exclusion of rural mountain areas and to the marginalization of their traditional food value chains, of which cheese is particularly interesting. Territorial governance, defined as a dynamic process of coordination between local actors, is of growing interest in a territorial development perspective to allow construction of endogenous projects. Dispositives of territorial governance ensure the organization of the discussion and the coordination between the various actors concerned. This analysis has been conducted in the artisanal Serrano cheese value chain in southern Brazil. It is an informal chain; the cheese sales have become illegal as a result of new consumer preferences for young instead of matured cheese, and national hygiene standards incompatible with small-scale and artisanal production. The aim of this article is to compare the functioning and the effectiveness of the dispositives implemented in the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, where the territory of the Campos de Cima da Serra is located, in order to better understand the processes of territorial governance. In the results, we observe first that two different strategies are implemented. In Santa Catarina, there is a strong coordination between all municipalities; whereas in Rio Grande do Sul, municipalities are acting independently, leading to less effective dispositives. Extension services are in both states the central actor of the collective action and bind the different actors together. Also, the need of participation of other local actors, and not only of the value chain, is essential to integrate the different activities of the territory (i.e. tourism, other artisanal goods, etc.) and lead common and integrated projects of territorial development

4. Local Development Initiatives In Piatra Craiului National Park (Romania)

Les initiatives de développement local dans le parc national de Piatra Craiului (Roumanie)

Authors: *I.-V. Stoica*, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography and CICA-DIT. *A. Munteanu*, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography, Bucharest. *M. Verghele*, Piatra Craiului National Park Administration, Zărnești, Brașov County. *D. Zamfir*, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography and CICA-DIT

Piatra Craiului National Park (PNPC) is geographically located in the central part of Romania, in the Southern Carpathians Mountains. Ever since 1938, on the territory of PNPC, a natural reserve was initially established, and since 1990 the area has become a national park, its administration being constituted in 1999. The park overlaps part of Zarnesti town, Moeciu (the villages Magura and Pestera), Bran, Rucar and Dambovicioara communes. The population of the park and of its immediate vicinity is over 30,000 people. The landscape is spectacular, with a main limestone ridge (over 25 km long with over 2000m heights) with numerous vertical walls, valleys, canions, caves, but also with traditional villages where a number of customs and traditions have been preserved, which has led to the transformation of this area into a major tourist attraction in Romania. Tourism is an important activity in the villages situated in the analyzed area, with several pensions being built, plus mountain chalets. As a result, biodiversity is under continuous human pressure, which has become more and more pronounced in recent times. Traditional livestock (with numerous herds of sheep and cattle), traditional products, forestry related activities etc. play an important role in the local economy. Park administration interacts with local communities for: the rational use natural resources, the encouragement and promotion of local values through the development of sustainable activities etc. The PNPC specific landscape is generally well preserved, however, it is possible to identify some areas where it has been altered through anthropogenic activities such as chaotic construction, uncontrolled household waste disposal, decommissioned quarry etc. The purpose of this paper is to analyze local development initiatives to highlight the innovative capacity of the local population and to identify the challenges arising from the restrictions imposed by the protected area status. In this regard, a series of interviews with key stakeholders, local population and park management will be conducted, on the basis of which the main directions of local development will be identified.

5. Building Foresight Scenarios To Support Sustainable Livestock Development In The North West Highlands Of Vietnam

Construire des scénarios de prospective pour soutenir le développement durable de l'élevage dans les hautes terres du nord-ouest du Vietnam

Authors: *G. Duteurtre*, Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD). *Le Thi Thanh Huyen*, National Institute of Animal Science (NIAS). *M. Blanchard*, CIRAD, posted in Vietnam. *J.-D. Cesaro*, CIRAD, posted in Senegal. *S. Ives*, Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIAR)

Livestock is an important component of Integrated Rural Development in the North-West Highlands of Vietnam. However, standardized modes of production that develop rapidly in the lowlands are facing major constraints in the highlands, because of the specific socio-economic and ecological environment. In this context, a group of Vietnamese, French and Australian researchers have developed a method to support



sustainable livestock strategies in this region. This method is based on building foresight scenarios to share research results with local stakeholders, and to transform them into strategic orientations. Our method considers three levels of partial scenarios to be developed: farm, value-chain and at landscape. Research results conducted at those 3 scales are shared with local stakeholders in participatory workshops. They allow to draw contrasted scenarios and to assess their impacts on sustainable development. The application of this method on the pig sector in one district of the Son La province underlines the impact of globalization on local farming dynamics. The setting up of commercial networks in this region providing improved hybrid maize seeds, industrial animal feed, and “super-lean” piglets leads to the development of maize monoculture and intensive pig fattening. These new activities generate family income, but with high social and environmental costs: they lead to the rapid “decoupling” of crop and livestock activities, to soil degradation, as well as to a growing farmers’ dependence on commercial firms in terms of credit, techniques and prices. The foresight scenarios suggest some other development pathways based on agro-forestry, better manure management, and diversification of pig activities towards specific quality pork value chains. We plan to further develop this foresight approach to another district in the neighboring province of Dien Bien involved in beef-cattle production. In this context, we plan to discuss in particular the role of natural pastures that seem to be important for beef cattle farming, despite the fact that they are not formally recognized in the local land tenure regulation.

6. Pastoral Pact Causses-Aigoual-Cévennes: A Negotiated Right For The Landscape

Le Pacte Pastoral Causses-Aigoual-Cévennes : un droit négocié pour le paysage

Author: *O. Barrière*, IRD

In this participatory research experiment, the landscape is seen as a formalization of a territorial project around the maintenance of pastoralism.

A territory project around the landscape/ In this case, we are face to a bottom-up approach shared by all the actors of the territory (farmers, breeders and associations of breeders), institutions (‘Entente Causses-Cévennes’, National Parc, Safer, Chamber of Agriculture, ...), local politicians. A whole community of communes (local politicians and civil society) takes the project in charge in order to participate to the maintenance and the development of pastoralism for territorial reasons: social (identity), economic (livestock, tourism ...), ecological (opening environments), and landscaping.

A negotiated right to shape the landscape / The project goes through the co-construction of a right between all territorial actors, participants and other stakeholders. It lies on the adoption by the community of communes of a pastoral pact (vote, deliberation), i.e a territorial legal regulation (prescriptive regulatory territorial act). In this pact, there is a long preamble that defines values and principles; it is connected natio-

nal and international law but is also made of legal innovations: pastoral servitude, integration of pastoral zoning in urban planning documents, priority to pastoral activity in the transfer of properties; some public policy guidelines on the maintenance and development of pastoralism.

A «Commun», the pastoral landscape, on a heritage territory (common heritage) / formalization of a common (territory, identity, issues, ...) by the pastoral pact and a participatory democracy associated with a representative democracy.



LRG – Landscape Justice And The Quality Of Life: Experiences From Europe And The European Beyond

*La justice du paysage et la qualité de vie
Expériences de l'Europe et de l'Europe au-delà*

Chair: Kenneth R. Olwig
Co-Chair: Maggie Roe

1. How Land Use Changes For Global Food Production Affect The Well Being Of Local People And Landscapes? The Case Of South American Chaco

Comment les changements d'usage découlant de la globalisation de la production affectent le bien-être des populations locales et les paysages ? Le cas du Chaco Sud Américain

Author: *María Vallejos*, Professor at the University of Buenos Aires

The expansion of the agricultural frontier intensifies the occurrence of socio-environmental conflicts in the South American Chaco ecoregion. The deepening of the agro-export model by extra-regional actors in recent years is causing the direct expulsion of numerous rural families and affecting their forms of life and culture. Land use changes over territories historically inhabited by peasant and indigenous people have direct consequences on the ecosystem degradation and are intensifying socio-environmental conflicts. The general problem addressed in this work is the inequitable distribution of the benefits and damages generated by land use changes in rural landscapes, and the consequent deterioration of the quality of life for the more vulnerable territorial actors against changes. The objectives are: (a) characterize the socio-environmental conflicts caused by land use and tenure in the Argentinean Dry Chaco at the regional scale; (b) understand the spatial and temporal relationship between land grabbing and land cover changes in high-conflict landscapes at a local scale for the last 40 years; and (c) study how deforestation and forest degradation at the landscape level affect the wellbeing of the most vulnerable territorial actors to land use changes. This information would be useful for a better territorial planning and conflicts resolution towards more just and sustainable relationships between people and landscapes in complex territories.

2. Can Food-Producing Landscapes Be Sustained In U.S. National Parks? Conflicts Between Wilderness And Sustainable Agriculture At Point Reyes National Seashore

Les paysages issus de la production agricole peuvent-ils être durables dans les parcs nationaux américains ? Conflits entre Wilderness et agriculture durable à Point Reyes National Seashore

Author: *Laura Alice Watt*, Ph.D., Professor, Dept. of Geography, Environment, and Planning Graduate Coordinator, Cultural Resources Management Program, Sonoma State University

In January 2016 a trio of environmental groups filed a lawsuit against the National Park Service at Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS), in northern California. The plaintiffs—Resource Renewal Institute, the Center for Biological Diversity (CBD), and Western Watersheds Project—demanded that the environmental impacts of grazing across this long-time dairy and beef ranching landscape be studied before any permits can be renewed. In July 2017, this suit was settled, requiring a new public planning process to be commenced, with court-mandated plan alternatives to be considered, including reduction or completely elimination of ranching from the Seashore. This paper argues that this legal effort is a continuation of a steady drumbeat of pressure from various environmental organizations to eliminate the ranches at Point Reyes for decades, part of a long pattern of downplaying, ignoring, and sometimes actively pushing the working landscape to the margins in this park where founding legislation intentionally accommodated agriculture. Further, the pre-determination of plan alternatives by the settlement agreement lays bare the overtly political nature of the Seashore's public planning process, which has previously been idealized as impartial and scientific in nature. Despite the ranches' formal designation as a cultural landscape worthy of recognition as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places, their long-term viability is threatened by a form of environmentalism that rejects any economic use of the land.

3. Bipolar Landscape Injustices: "What Happens When Differing Perceived Injustices Stem From The Same Causes, Despite Their Differential And Often Contradictory Expression Within The Same Landscape, And How Does This Affect The Quality Of Life?"

Injustices paysagères bipolaires : que se passe-t-il quand des injustices perçues différemment proviennent des mêmes causes, en dépit de leur expression différente et souvent contradictoire à l'intérieur d'un même paysage, et comment cela affecte-t-il la qualité de la vie ?

Authors: *Dr Kalliopi Padiaditi*, Strategic Environmental Planner, with the University of Toulon. Former Greek Environment Minister Advisor responsible for the ratification of the Landscape Convention into Greek law and landscape



Regional policy guidelines including the Revision of the Greek EIA directive.
Prof Patrick Moquay, Directeur du Larep, Délégué scientifique de l'ENSP,
 École nationale supérieure de paysage de Versailles

Causes of injustice in particular contexts are multiple, intertwined, complex and vary according to temporal and geographical scales. In 2017 research, using participatory methods such as in depth interviews, school children visioning exercises and stakeholder workshops, was conducted in the Sitia UNESCO geopark of East Crete, Greece. The case study area is very contradictory as it is one of the most remote and undeveloped places in Greece with a large percentage of its surface characterized as “protected area”. Nevertheless it is also the subject of proposals of arguably the largest tourism golf resorts and wind farms currently being proposed in the eastern Mediterranean. The investigation focused on identifying the key causes of the perceived landscape injustices as in doing so attempt to make recommendations to overcome them. A common pattern was identified, that in all cases of foreign (non-local) interference has led to the initiation of a range of processes which have or could result in reduced land ownership and access to resources by the local communities. Ultimately this is leading to the reduction of the quality of life of the local communities regardless whether the motivation for this was that of nature or heritage conservation or that of development projects. The results of the research highlight an unjust distribution of harms and benefits, procedural recognition and capability issues which in this case played a pivotal role in the polarization of the local community even though they are common injustices to both those pro and against the proposed development projects in the area.

4. Embodied Biometric Bordered Worlds Or Open, Lived And Liminal Landscapes?

Mondes biométriques bordés et incarnés ou paysages ouverts, vécus et transitionnels

Authors: *Karen Fog Olwig*, Professor, Department of Anthropology, The University of Copenhagen. *Kenneth R. Olwig*, Professor Emeritus, The Department of Landscape Architecture, SLU Alnarp. *Kristina Grönenberg*, Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, The University of Copenhagen

The 18th century spatial mapping of the organic biological bodies of animals, plants and people as having boundary skins enclosing equally embodied internal organs and nucleated cells went hand in hand with an imagining and enclosure of the land as bordered national territories within which are nested likewise enclosed regional landscapes and the cell like bodies of its people. The early imaging of the nation state thus envisioned the nation as a natural organic territorial body with its organic body of people legally unified within its borders and living in nuclear family units that combine legal marital and biological parent-child relations. This parallel construction of territory, people and family units as legal-organic bodies has taken new form

today through the use of biometric technologies to secure the nation's mapped borders against the uncontrolled penetration of foreign peoples. From a historical and cross-cultural perspective, however, landscape cannot be defined from without and above by cartographic boundaries. Rather it emerges through the lives and livelihoods of interacting bodies of people, animals, and plants moving through and interpenetrating the landscape, thereby giving shape to the cultural, biological and culinary diversity that today enriches the landscape and is key to the quality of many lives.



N2000 – Exploring Landscape Boundaries And Natura 2000

Explorer les limites du paysage et Natura 2000

Chair: T. Van der Sluis

1. The French Green And Blue Infrastructure (Trame Verte Et Bleue) And How Boundary Issues Have Been Underlined?

L'infrastructure verte et bleue française (Trame verte et bleue) et comment les frontières ont-elles été soulignées?

Author: *Romain Sordello*, UMS Patrinat

The French ministry of environment launched in 2007 “Trame verte et bleue” (TVB), a public policy to reduce habitat loss and fragmentation with the aim to identify, protect and restore an ecological network in France. The TVB is composed of ‘green’ and ‘blue’ habitats and consists of core areas (natural zones) interconnected by corridors, for different habitat types (wooded habitats, wetlands, etcetera). The public policy is implemented at three spatial scales (national, regional, local) both top-down and bottom-up. At the national level a strategic framework document (containing guidelines) was adopted defining the objectives, with four standards for national and ecological coherence. For example, broad ecological continuities have been designated at the national scale for different habitats, which have to be incorporated at the regional level. At the regional level the State and Regional councils jointly map the network (atlas) and develop actions to preserve and restore the network. Once the regional network is designed and agreed upon, regional data of core areas and corridors are centralized and standardized into the national database which is freely accessible online. This has been the basis for a national TVB map, using generalization methods to homogenize the networks across regional boundaries. See more at <http://www.trameverteetbleue.fr>.

In this process, cooperation with neighboring regions or countries is essential to identify common issues (alignment of actions, map boundaries). In this presentation the focus will be on the critical issue of transboundary cooperation, landscape continuity and practical consequences for conservation planning, with reference to Natura2000, with practical examples for the Pyrenees and Alsace (correct?).

2. The Boundaries Of Governance: How Natura 2000 Is Integrated With Policies Like Wfd And Cap In Croatia

Author: *Marina Škunca*, Geonatura (Croatia)

3. Species And Habitat Conservation Across Landscape Boundaries And International Borders

Conservation des espèces et des habitats à travers les frontières paysagères et entre les pays

Author: *Theo van der Sluis*, Project Leader Biogeographical Process - WEnR, Wageningen

Species and Habitats need infrastructure. Habitats are per definition fragmented, due to the variability of landscapes, and related geological, geomorphological, soil and climatic conditions which change in space and time. We identify three main patterns of habitat types: areal, linear and point pattern (Gigante et al. 2016). The need for connectivity for each of these may partly depend on the pattern of the habitat. Some habitat types are ‘naturally fragmented’, such as raised bogs, and improvement of spatial connectivity is almost impossible, others like the linear habitat types might be more suitable for eco-engineering or other measures to restore or expand habitat. Linear may be habitats related to coastal areas (cliffs, mudflats, dunes), to rivers (running water, floodplains) or rocky slopes (calcareous rocky slopes), forests depending on water et cetera (Gigante et al. 2016). Further, some habitats are very vulnerable to external pressures, and therefore potentially much more degraded (and thus fragmented) than others.

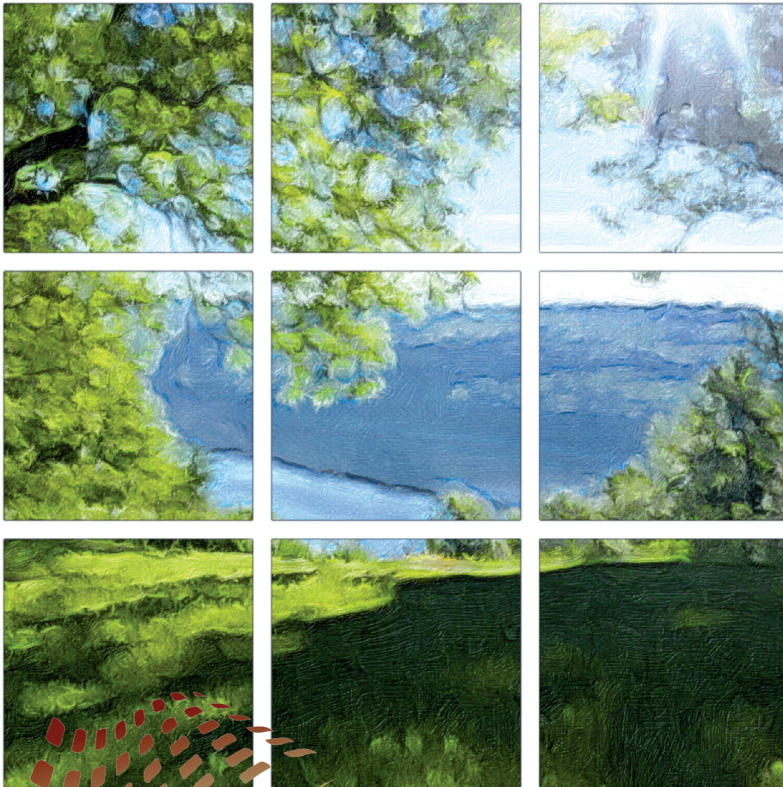
Within the Biogeographical Process a prioritization of habitats was undertaken for most of the biogeographical regions. This paper will present a first analysis of the sensitivity of the habitats based on their distribution pattern, as well as vulnerability for different pressures. Some examples will be provided of projects for improvement of habitat connectivity. In the examples we also assess what species can benefit from improved connectivity, e.g. through Green Infrastructure. I present examples of emblematic (terrestrial) species which are in particular need of connectivity across borders for their migration or dispersal over a longer distance. Successful projects, proven concepts for transboundary cooperation, based on improved connectivity for habitats and species, will be presented.

The presentation should lead to a discussion on the potential for such projects to be replicated in different Biogeographical Regions and across different borders. An inventory will be made of bottlenecks which will hamper further expansion of such projects, and required support e.g. through the Biogeographical process, through the Green Infrastructure Strategy, the Water Framework Directive or the CAP. In addition, other opportunities for connecting habitats and species exist which are currently unexplored and these will be discussed.

Friday 7 September

Mende

Sessions



3-9 september 2018
Clermont-Ferrand-Mende, France

PECSRL2018

**European Landscapes
for Quality of Life?**

GT.4 – Project And Activity Feedbacks From The Management Of Natural Resources And Landscapes

Retours sur des projets ou des activités concernant la gestion de ressources naturelles et de paysages

Chair: M. Houdart

1. Dry Stone Constructions In Mountain Areas: An Ancient And Highly Contemporary Technique

Constructions en pierre sèche dans les régions de montagne : une technique à la fois ancienne et très moderne

Author: *Cathie O'Neill*, Artisans Bâisseurs en Pierres Sèches (ABPS)

Dry stone walling: a modern technique

Dry stone walling is an ancient and contemporary construction technique, present everywhere where man has modelled landscape in order to live and work, as terraced landscapes and transportation routes in mountainous areas all over the world bear witness. The technique is characterized by the assembling of stones without using mortar; the quality of the wall construction depends on the positioning and stability of each stone. Dry stone retaining walls provide excellent drainage, prevent erosion and can adapt to ground movement (traffic, earth tremors, floods...). They fulfil a number of environmental, ecologic, visual, heritage and of course economic functions, particularly in relation to agriculture and tourism.

Rural exodus after the World Wars and the use of cement in construction during the 20th century led to this technique becoming somewhat forgotten. Today, however, dry stone walling is evolving and experiencing a return to favour, considered as an excellent construction technique for retaining walls as well as being an environmentally sound practice with a low carbon footprint. Scientists have been working on the qualities and resistance of dry stone walls with artisans since the year 2000 – a number of theses, studies and technical works have recently been published. Two levels of specific professional qualifications have been officially recognised in France since 2010, vocational training has been set up, and in July 2016, the « Professional guidelines for dry stone construction » were homologated by the French “Agence Qualité Construction” (AQC). These developments encourage the market and enable walls to be insured.

Dry stone mason: a contemporary profession

Dry stone construction demands knowledge and technicity and can be included within the stakes at play in rural development for the 21st century (local employment, ecology, heritage...) Modern tools and machines can combat the penibility of certain aspects of this traditional profession. Often practised in remarkable environments, with a human-based, non-industrial and non-delocalizable dimension, the profession attracts increasing interest today. Jobs linked to this activity are local and skilled, often with a highly creative aspect, and encourage a circular economy. Maintaining small, rural quarries for diversity and proximity of stone is another important factor. A rapidly evolving dry-stone market, based on both restoration and new constructions, reflects the desire of elected representatives and private landowners to valorise landscape and heritage, as well as illustrating the expectation of quality and creativity in the constructions.

An example to illustrate the presentation: The different aspects and impact of the restoration of a public dry-stone terraced site at Croix-Barrez in the Aveyron, for the installation of two agricultural projects and the educational and touristic valorisation of the site.

ABPS: a professional network

The association « Artisans Bâisseurs en Pierres Sèches » (ABPS) represents a network of specialized artisans who have worked together on the development of the dry stone walling profession since 2002, in the Cevennes and in France. Partnerships have been forged with other professionals, scientists and representatives of elected, institutional, union, training and associative sectors.

The role of ABPS is to develop and structure this profession and network: participating in scientific research projects; elaborating and working on official recognition for new qualifications; training, qualifying and accompanying young professionals to become competent enough to respond to a market that often demands skilled technicity and a highly technical approach; developing new tools and specific frameworks for dry-stone businesses; advising future clients and communication on this construction technique ...

2. Management Of Rented Farmland In Norway

La gestion des terres agricoles en location en Norvège

Authors: *Kerstin Potthoff*, Department of Geography, University of Bergen, Norway. *Wenche Dramstad*, Landscape Monitoring Department, Division of Survey and Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO)

As in other European countries, agriculture production in Norway has undergone a comprehensive process of modernization since the Second World War, including development of technology, mechanization and increase in scale of productions. To

increase farm size farmers may either buy or rent farmland. Purchase of farmland in Norway is, however, strongly controlled by legislation and many farmers chose to rent farmland. In 2014, about 44% of farmland was rented land. Concerns have been raised as to whether rented farmland is treated with the same care as farmland managed by its owner. Lesser care for the land, reflected in the lack of investments, as for example, reopening ditches or keeping fences intact, may result in a decline of the land's production value. There is an even greater possibility that tenants may not be interested in farmland elements less important for agricultural production, as for example, elements of cultural heritage or elements important for biological diversity, which also constitute important amenity values. To get an insight in farmers' treatment of rented land, we have carried out a questionnaire survey among 301 farmers in three different agriculture areas in Norway. In this presentation we present the results of the survey and discuss, among other topics, factors that impact on the farmer's decision making process with regard to, for example, how many investments to make and where to make them.

3. The Dehesa In Andalusia (Spain): Perspectives For Areas With High Natural And Cultural Value

La Dehesa en Andalousie (Espagne): Perspectives pour les zones à haute valeur naturelle et culturelle

Authors: *Antonia Paniza Cabrera, José Menor Toribio*, Departamento de Antropología, Geografía e Historia Universidad de Jaen

The Dehesa is a space of high natural and cultural value and as many other traditional agroforestry systems is facing several ecological and sustainability problems. In order to preserve development of Dehesas, in Andalusia different actions have been carrying out which help to maintain this agroforestry system. This paper analyzes the situation of the Dehesa in Andalusia, detecting both its main problems and measures of its "revitalization" being developed. In this sense, it studies different activities held in the province of Jaén, which help to preserve the Dehesa as a landscape with a high natural and cultural value, in particular those activities which contribute to economic development of these medium mountain areas characterized by depopulation and reduced economic diversity.

4. Sport Tourism: A Local Development Factor? The Case Of "Raid In France" In Reunion. Which Quality Of Life At The Destination Landscapes, How And For Whom?

Le tourisme sportif : un facteur de développement local ? Le cas du « Raid in France » à la Réunion. Quelle qualité de vie dans les paysages de destination, comment et pour qui ?

Authors: *Nadine AJASSE*, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia Antenne de Mende, CRESEM. *Claire BRINGUET*, Université de Perpignan, Antenne de Mende

This article aims to enhance positive and negative impacts of sport tourism on destination landscapes in Europe and elsewhere, with a special focus on Reunion Island, particularly within the organization of “Raid in France”. Tourism may be responsible for local development on the one hand but it may involve negative aspects on the other hand. The main themes will be local development, territorial attractiveness, sport tourism and tourism in an island territory. A more specific part on Reunion will also be discussed because the event “Raid in France” will take place on this island. Two themes will be particularly on stage: the relationship between tourist attractiveness and sports events, and if sustainable local development can actually be linked to sports tourism.

Tourism is a mass phenomenon, a source of both evolutions and regressions for local populations and the environment. The figures speak for themselves to illustrate the immensity of the phenomenon, which is constantly increasing. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reported that between January and August 2017, 901 million people traveled for tourism purposes, which represents 56 million more people than in the same period in 2016. This growth is reflected in every continent, particularly in Africa, which experienced a positive development of 9%, according to the UNWTO, between 2016 and 2017. Several factors explain these figures. Tourism is job-creating, so the result can be an improvement in living conditions of the local population.

In addition to these impacts on the economy, tourism allows conservation and enhancement of the local culture if it is well managed with visitor support. The environmental dimension can also benefit through public awareness and better management of resources available on site.

These elements are therefore classifiable in local development. This process does not have a clear definition but it could be seen as a phenomenon integrating «several dimensions - spatial, economic, social, cultural and political - whose interaction makes it possible to approach urban or regional transformations without reducing them to the only ones changes in the growth rates of their GDP» according to Dubresson and Fauré. It is therefore a matter of changing the situation of populations at different territorial scales.

All the same, the positive dimensions of this phenomenon are limited because tourism becomes ever more important, and it becomes even more difficult to manage the impacts and heavy consequences. Mismanagement of both cultural and natural resources can make entire communities and landscapes disappear.

Most authors agree that tourism is a real driver of local development; whether it is economic, environmental, cultural or social, impacts emerge. On the other hand, the analysis of the fallout is not so easy. The economic impact is easily studied while the environment remains a vague element that does not have a sufficiently sharp analysis tool. Also, to include a sustainable dimension to tourism practice is starting to emerge in people’s minds but is obviously not strong enough. The practices of individuals



in their daily lives reflect those they have as tourists. It is therefore possible to ask whether sustainable development is not a dimension that escapes a much wider scale than that of tourism practice. Finally, concerning sport, research articles are in any case not very precise. The sporting clientele is still more sensitive to the environmental cause, as the sustainability of outdoor sports depends on the attention paid to ecology and the responsibility of tourism practices.

This article will also point out the links between sport tourism and territorial attractiveness, with a special focus on Reunion and the international “Raid in France”. We will actually answer this question:

How to develop Reunion’s territory through a sporting event while limiting negative impacts? The Raid in France case

GT.5 – Urban Landscapes And Interdependencies Of Urban And Rural Landscapes

*Paysages urbains et interdépendances
des paysages urbains et ruraux*

Chair: P.-M. le Bel

1. Landscape Quality Objectives In Urban Planning: The Case Of Riga

Objectifs de qualité paysagère en urbanisme : l'exemple de Riga

Author: Anita Zarina, M. Volosina, I. Vinogradovs, University of Latvia

The idea for integration of landscape planning in the development of Riga City spatial planning policy in 2013 was triggered by a new planning approach – the ‘Thematic Planning’ framework that enables municipalities to develop particular plans as part of their spatial planning process. Although the values of selected Riga’s landscapes are (re)assessed by experts every now and then, the municipality’s requirement for the identification of Landscape Quality Objectives (LQO), in line with the basic principles of European Landscape Convention, demanded to overcome the conservative heritage and scenic concept of landscape, focusing more on the everyday landscapes and individual and social well-being. Urban landscapes are complex phenomena, mostly because of the high concentration of societal and individual needs and uses, which can be characterized as diverse mobilities, competing demands by various societal and economic groups, strategies and detailed territorial plans, development projects and stakeholder interests. Thus in the first step, seven general LQO were identified for the Riga’s City landscape policy, basing on the Riga’s Long Term Development Strategy (2030). They are: qualitative dwelling environment, diverse and vibrant public space, various and secure mobility spaces, sustainable environmental quality, acknowledged and stewarded urban heritage, strong neighbourhood identities, and attractive economic space. All of the identified LQO relate in various ways to urban landscape features in terms of their historical, ecological, visual, economic, social and cultural qualities. The second step involved the assessment of particular actions for achieving the particular LQO, and it was carried out through normative and communicative planning approaches in a pilot study of Sarkandaugava’s neighbourhood.

We will discuss the challenges and limitations of this methodological endeavour, focusing on the role of landscape units landscape functions, the scale of landscape significance and public involvement in the identification and planning process of LQO in the case of Riga.

2. Vegetables And Social Relations In Norway And The Netherlands: A Comparative Analysis Of Urban Allotment Gardeners

Productions maraîchères et relations sociales en Norvège et aux Pays-Bas : une analyse comparative de jardiniers urbains

Authors: *Sebastian Eiter, E. Veen*, NIBIO - Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research

This article aims to explore differences in motivation for and actual use of allotment gardens. Results from questionnaire surveys and semistructured interviews in two Norwegian and one Dutch garden show that growing vegetables and consuming the harvest is a fundamental part of gardening. The same is true for the social element—meeting and talking to other gardeners, and feeling as part of a community. Although gardeners with different socioeconomic backgrounds experience gardening to some extent similarly, access to an allotment seems more important for gardeners with disadvantaged personal backgrounds: both their diets and their social networks rely more on, and benefit more from, their allotments. This underlines the importance of providing easy access to gardening opportunities for all urban residents, and disadvantaged groups in particular. Public officers and policy makers should consider this when deciding upon new gardening sites or public investments in urban food gardens.

3. Anarchism As Method In Landscape Planning

L'anarchisme comme méthode d'aménagement du paysage

Author: *Tim Waterman*, University of Greenwich

Many different frames for conceiving of landscape as a continuous condition in which the rural and the urban are not merely contiguous, but mutually constituted, have been proposed in recent years, including landscape urbanism and ecological urbanism. These are framings within professional and design discourses, while there have also been important moves, increasingly well theorised, in policy and law such as the European Landscape Convention, the Ley de Derechos de la Madre Tierra, and the Declaration of Nyéléni. Contemporary discourses in environmentalism tend to excavate theory only as far as the 1960s and 70s when they seek to find the roots for such shifts. Marxist geography also often tries to frame such shifts in its own language and canon, emphasising themes such as exploitation. Anarchism has consistently seen the urban and rural as one. Anarchism's influence on landscape theory and planning, dating back

to Proudhon, but perhaps more importantly to Elisée Reclus and Peter Kropotkin, is powerful, but has long been suppressed. This makes it difficult to understand just how strong anarchism's undercurrents have remained in landscape theory, and how continuous a lineage anarchist planning possesses, through figures as disparate as Patrick Geddes and Jane Jacobs. As method, anarchism is simultaneously utopian and firmly rooted in everyday life and practice. Its founding visions are startlingly different, and its framing of questions yields radically different answers. Anarchism asks first the question: "How are people to help each other to govern themselves and avoid domination, compliance, and control?" It never asks how people or places are to be governed, except entirely from within. This paper will trace the emergence of the contemporary landscape idea within anarchist theory, and then propose an emancipatory framework for its employment in planning based in utopian studies and practice theory.

4. New Conceptual Approaches For Urban - Rural Scenarios

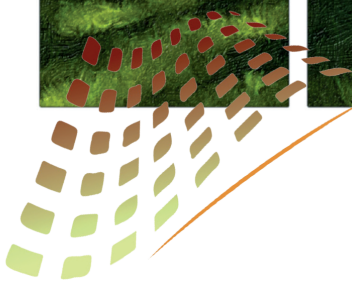
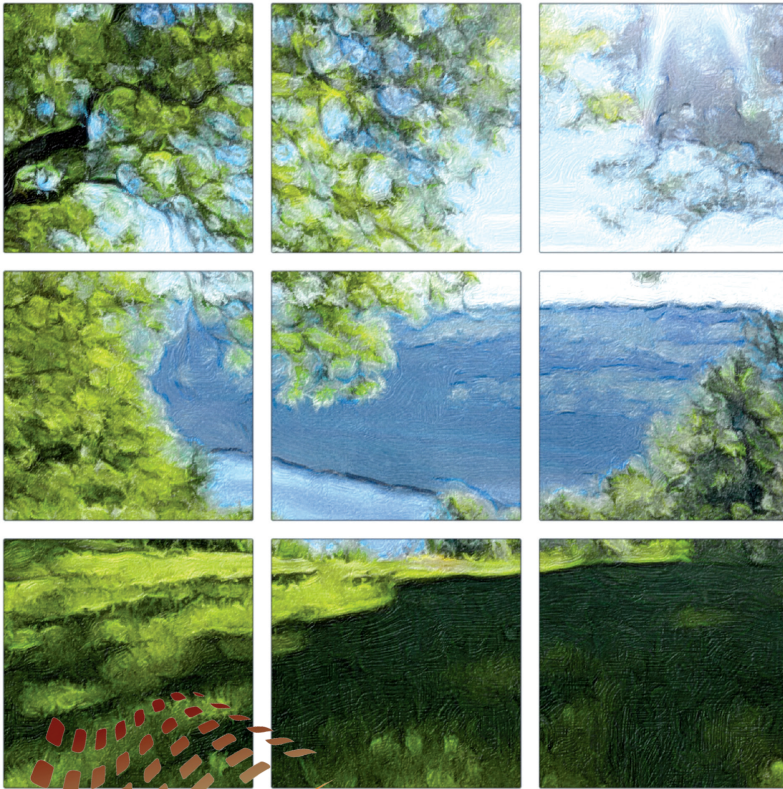
Nouvelles approches conceptuelles de scénarios urbains-ruraux

Authors: *Diego Nápoles Franco, Francisco Jalomo Aguirre*, University of Guadalajara

At present, the discourse that indicates that more than half of the world's population lives in urban spaces is being marked, using as a synonym of this term the concept of cities. However, it is still not precise about what is an urban space, the urban world or simply the urban; thus hampering the relevant conceptual consensus. In the same way, it is complicated to agree on the definition for the other side, the rural. And although in the praxis there are conjectures about the difference that prevails for one or the other concept, there is no single paradigm accepted by scholars of these subjects. For example, it is possible to find functions that were recently fully urban in spaces that could be classified as rural; as banking services, among others, and it is also possible to find within cataloged spatialities as urban, primary activities; such as livestock and agriculture, being placed by experts as areas belonging to rural areas. For the foregoing, the present work seeks to define, making use of a literary review on the subject, some general characteristics that will facilitate the distinction between the rural space versus the urban space for the present time. Taking into consideration the fact that space is a category of society, implicit in the action of human groups and consequently its content, structure and characteristics that change with history and with time (Cacciari, 2010). Thus, phenomena such as globalization, which impact socially and geographically, occurring in a specific place and time; that is to say, -space, time and history-, have influenced the marked differences that characterized until a few years ago the urban spaces of the rural spaces, beginning to blur inequalities between one and the other through public services and permeated in the traditional value structures that characterized or characterized rural society and urban society as the case may be.

Therefore, it is potentially possible to find evidence on the penetration of capitalist investment in both urban and rural areas through tourism and industrial complexes (Harvey 2010). Likewise, the growing intervention of the service sector in the rural economy -the strengthening of rural spaces-, the transformation of identities arising in the process of large migrations from underdeveloped countries to developed countries and vice versa, all contributing to transform and even in other cases to consolidate social identity in rural areas. In the same tenor, the lines between the urban and the rural seem to be eliminated in this expansive and binding phenomenon, when strong pressure is generated from eminently urban spaces, before rural spatiality, an invasion that is also continually growing towards its surroundings (Borja, 2003).

Field Trips and Post-conference Tour



3-9 september 2018
Clermont-Ferrand-Mende, France

PECSRL2018

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Field Trip #1

Local Governance Of Landscape Linked To Agro-Ecological Transitions Along The Banks Of The Allier River

Gouvernance locale des paysages associés aux transitions agro-écologiques le long des rives de l'Allier

Claire Planchat, geographer, associate researcher (UMR Territoires), Consultant for local development

Much like its sister the Loire, of which it is the main confluence, the River Allier is often considered as «one of the last large wild rivers in Europe». Endowed with a very varied course over 425 km long, the River Allier has indeed a very active river dynamic as far as its bed is concerned, and a great ecological richness. This excursion will guide the visitors along three types of landscape designed by the river. Firstly, the project of Ecopole, a naturalization process developed after the quarry activities stopped, with organic and permaculture crops, and new forms of reversible landscape design and urbanism. Secondly a transition zone including the collapse basin of the Limagne plain, where industrial factories of the automotive and aeronautics industries have developed along the river since the beginning of 20th century. Then finally the Gorges of Allier area, where the river flows like a torrent, in the middle of a landscape of rocks, moors and forests. There will be a stop at the little village called Lavoûte-Chilhac, built above a very specific meander. Lunch and games will then take place in a traditional restaurant close to the Allier.



Ecopole area (©Planchat 2016)



Lavoûte Chilhac (© C. Planchat 2009)

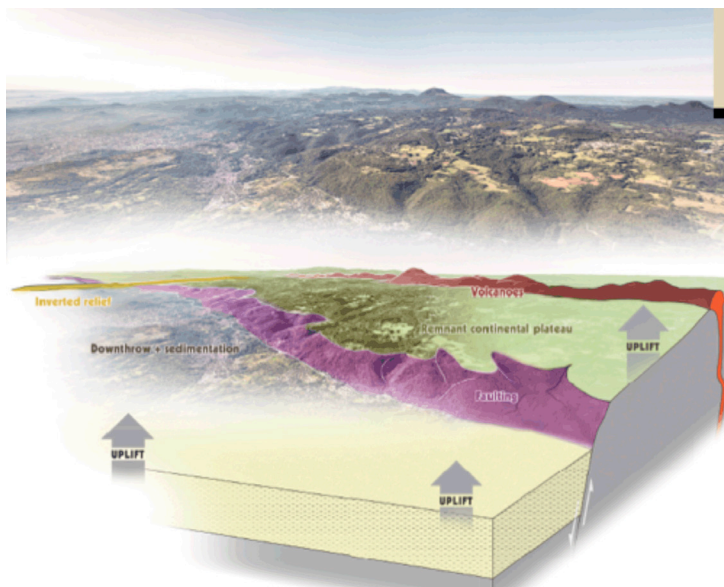
Field Trip #2/5

Managing Volcanic Landscapes By Grazing In A World Heritage Context In The Chaîne Des Puys – Limagne Fault (Cdplf)

*Gérer les paysages volcaniques par le pâturage dans
le contexte de l'inscription au patrimoine mondial de la chaîne
des puys - faille de Limagne*

Yves Michelin (geographer and agronomist)

The CDPLF represents one of the major places in the world for discovering and understanding the continental rifting process, a major phenomenon of Earth history (an integral part of the plate tectonics) that combines uplift, down throw and sedimentation, and associated volcanism. Each of the associated landforms is remarkably manifested in the landscape, the Limagne fault escarpment, the volcanic alignment of more



3D diagram illustrating the rifting process in the CDPLF (A LTh, CD63, 2018)

than 80 volcanos, strictly parallel to the fault, and inverted reliefs like “montagne de la serre” that show the uplift and erosion process. The concentration and distribution of these pure and fresh landforms within a single area provide an overview of the whole rifting process and clarify the intrinsic links between the features as well as their chronology. The possibility for visitors to visit the site and to understand the geological process is correlated to the fact that the landscapes are open around the major volcanos.

For this reason, the place is applying to be registered on the World Heritage list (criterion viii) and the decision will be taken this year in June, at the annual session of the World Heritage Committee. It is also a strongly protected area included in the regional park of Auvergne Volcanoes.

Actually, in the mountainous mild climate context of the Massif Central, the natural vegetation dynamic drives toward a deciduous forest under 900 m high, and a mixed forest (beech and fir) above this altitude that masks the views and erases the landforms. However, fortunately, grazing activity that concerns thousands of common lands, that has existed for at least 2000 years, has maintained large open areas without any fences which are covered by meadows and heather. The paradox is that these landscapes look completely natural but in fact, this natural appearance is “garde-nerd” by traditional pastoral activities. As a consequence, the management plan for this land, conceived and designed with local stakeholders, farmers and municipalities, aims to encourage farmers to maintain and develop their activity by incorporating into their grazing practices the objective of making landforms and associated geological processes more visible. Another aspect of the challenge is to protect the rich local biodiversity and to conciliate grazing activity with managing the flow of visitors that appreciate climbing the tops of volcanos or doing mountain-biking, horse riding and other full nature sporting activities.



Field Trip #3

Around The Puy Mary Mount : Slow Tourism As A Lever For Local Development In The Cantal Mountains

*Autour du Puy Mary: le «Slow tourism» comme levier
pour le développement local des monts du Cantal*

Luc Mazuel (Geographer, senior lecturer at VetAgro Sup)

The concept of « Slow economy » concerns many types of activities. It is not so much the idea of going slowly, but rather that of finding the “right time”, of giving back time, above all, of giving priority to quality, whatever the area. Far from being simply a reduction in speed, it incorporates the search of meaning, of self-realization and of harmony with nature in accordance with biorhythms.

Very early on, tourism took control of this notion for defining « a tourism with a slow rhythm, guarantor of self-awareness, with low emissions of CO₂, Synonymous with patience, peacefulness, deep discoveries, improvement of knowledge and cultural achievements” (Babou et al., 2009), a definition to which could be added an epicurean dimension.

Through a combination of visits to slow tourism projects (lodges of the “Pêcher lake”, Puy Mary “grand site” label) and meetings with stakeholders living in a mountainous valley at the foot of one of the highest summits of the Cantal volcano, ((Fabrique Aventures = association of full nature touristic operators, Alta Terra & Fortuniès = lodging and activities with the European ECOLABEL), this field trip will aim to



show how the fact of thinking with a long term perspective, and with the will to find time once again, can release creativity and incentives for resilience and collaboration whilst also encouraging self-government and citizen empowerment that generate a new economy of wealth, not centred on the dogma of growth.



Field Trip #4

Aubrac Quality Of Products, Agro-Eco-Systems And Landscapes

Qualité des produits, agro-éco-systèmes et paysages d'Aubrac

Dominique Vollet (UMR Territoires)

Laurent Joyeux (Natural Regional Park Aubrac)

The Massif Central presents a very specific ecological situation. It is the first barrier that stops the wet oceanic air masses. As a consequence, the amount of rain is very high (up to 1500 mm / year on the highest peaks of Cantal and Sancy mountains) with important contrasts between western and Eastern exposures and climate is harsh. That is why the Massif Central is called the “Water tower of France” and offers the possibility to observe various types of lakes. Moreover, as this mountain is dedicated to farming for at least the middle of the Neolithic time, natural forested vegetation turned to grasslands with a large diversity of plants and associated fauna.



The aim of this field trip is to meet several researchers dealing with this complexity with three spots :

On the top of the Puy de Dome volcano, the research centre for the study of the atmosphere presents original tools for analysing climate changes (i.e. a cloud vacuum)

On the west part of the Sancy Mountain, the national Agronomic Research centre studies the diversity of grasslands and how it is possible to enrich biodiversity and feed cattle

In the heart of the Sancy Mountain, the Clermont and Auvergne University studies the functioning of a famous crater lake (the Pavin lake) that is one of the deepest in France (89 m) with an original fauna and a anoxic phase in its deepest part.

The field trip will mixt discussions on the fields, visits of experimental places and walk in the countryside to admire the landscapes.



Field Trip #6

Trainscape, Travelling Into The Massif Central Landscapes And Discover The Associated Products At The Speed Of A Mountain Train

*Paysages vus du train: voyage à travers les paysages
du Massif central et découverte des produits associés
à la vitesse d'un train de montagne*

Eric Perret (researcher at IRSTEA)



At the end of the 19th century, many railways were built for crossing the Massif Central, with important technical innovations for crossing deep valleys or for passing from the plain to the high plateaus. Although in the beginning these lines were mainly developed for industrial activity (coal and mines or cattle transportation), they have also proved of interest to the tourist industry as such trains offer unbelievable scenic views with unusual view-points, thanks to the low speed at which mountain trains travel. Nowadays, many lines are closed but some have been converted into “green tourism” (“velorail”, green trail). As these landscapes are also linked to typical food production (cheese, wine and other products), this field trip will be an opportunity for you to taste these landscapes with your palate and to chat to some local producers during the actual train ride or when stopping at a station.

Field Trip #7

Causses And Gorges Du Tarn: Heritage, Quality Products And Local Development

*Causses et gorges du Tarn: patrimoine,
qualité des produits et développement local*

Margot Juillard, Laurent Rieutort (UMR Territoires)

Lozere French department is well known for its natural landscapes and its National Parc “The Cevennes”. The shape of the Lozere landscapes is designed by the Causses, landscapes of limestones and granite, and both Jonte and Tarn rivers. The protected area of the Cevennes National Parc covers the Aigoual uplands, the Lozere mount, the Cevennes valleys, the Tarn Gorges and the Cevennes.

These «cultural landscapes of the Mediterranean agropastoralism» have also been enshrined in UNESCO’s World Heritage since 2011.

This well-preserved land of nature offers many possibilities to discover the heritage and local handcrafts. A strong connection between the inhabitants - as the Cevennes National Park is the only inhabited National Parc in France - and the environment exists, agriculture and pastoralism are the main activities. What’s more, local handcraft initiatives are flourishing in the territory and are a real strength for the economy.



All along the trip, visitors will walk through this granitic, natural and agricultural protected area of Causses and Cevennes while admiring the amazing view of typical landscapes such as the Sauveterre and Méjean Causses, Tarn and Jonte rivers and Pierreplate Peak and tasting local products that are promoted by local enterprises.

Lunch will be organized in the village of Hyelzas in a cheese dairy shop directed by the Pratlong family, who works in collaboration with an association called “Des Brebis et Des Hommes” (Sheeps and Men). After tasting local products, they will visit this initiative of local development with two farms in the village, the Ancient Farm and the New Farm.

This visit to the Ancient Farm, that is now an eco-museum, will be a step back to the history of the farmers and to past agropastoral practices during the XVIII and the XIX century. Participants will finally return to present time and see the evolution of pastoralism practices in the New Farm.

They will successively head to Ispagnac and exchange with a winegrower around a glass of wine and take a look at original architectural exhibitions in the nature and look at the magnificent panoramic view and landscape reconquest.



Post-Conference Tour / Circuit post-conférence

Albères Landscapes In The Roussillon Area: Heritage, Dynamics And Challenges

*Les paysages des Albères en Roussillon :
héritages, dynamiques, enjeux*

Laurent Bonnard, Laurent Rieutort (UMR Territoires)

General presentation

The Albères massif forms the eastern end of the Pyrenees mountain range. Where the hills drop down to meet the Mediterranean Sea, they form a rocky coastline of steep and bevelled slopes. These arid slopes, partially wooded with holm oaks and cork oaks and covered by a dense maquis of cistus, rosemary, heather and gorse are, in parts, converted into terraced vineyards which produce designation of origin wines. Changes in contemporary methods of production, along with the pressure caused by both residential and tourist activities, highlight the stakes of preserving and enhancing this heritage.

Présentation générale

Le massif des Albères forme la terminaison orientale des Pyrénées. Le contact avec le littoral méditerranéen dessine une côte rocheuse aux pentes abruptes et biseautées. Ces versants arides, partiellement boisés de chênes verts et de chênes-lièges, colonisés par un maquis denses de cistes, de romarins, de bruyères et d'ajoncs, sont pour partie aménagés par un vignoble en terrasses, voué aux productions d'appellation. Les formes contemporaines d'adaptation des activités productives et la pression des usages résidentiels et touristiques soulignent les enjeux de préservation et de valorisation patrimoniale.

Indicative program

• Friday afternoon

◇ Journey from Mende to Banyuls by bus, arrive and settle in at the hotel



Heritage site of Paulilles cove
Le Site Classé de l'Anse de Paulilles



Valmy castle and its vineyard on the Albères wooded slopes
Le château de Valmy et son vignoble au pied des pentes boisées des Albères

• **Saturday morning**

- ◊ Foot trail along the seashore from Banyuls to the ancient manufactory of Paulilles
- Presentation of the heritage process by a sociologist
- ◊ Lunch in the middle of the typical vineyards of Banyuls

• **Saturday afternoon**

- ◊ Little break on the beach (possibility to take a dip in the Mediterranean sea)
- ◊ Transportation to the site of Valmy
- ◊ Presentation of the typical Albères Landscapes and the management of land use conflicts by a representative of the municipality (local council?)

• **Saturday evening**

- ◊ Degustation of famous Banyuls and Collioure sweet wines with local producers
- ◊ Local dinner (Paella or Figuerola) in the park of Valmy
- ◊ Projection of Film archives of Roussillon landscapes in the Jean Vigo institute and discussion with a professor of History at the Perpignan University

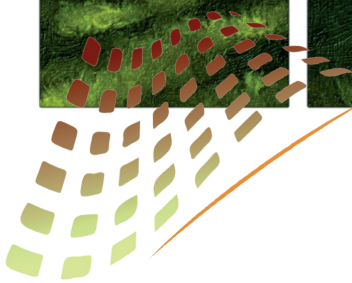
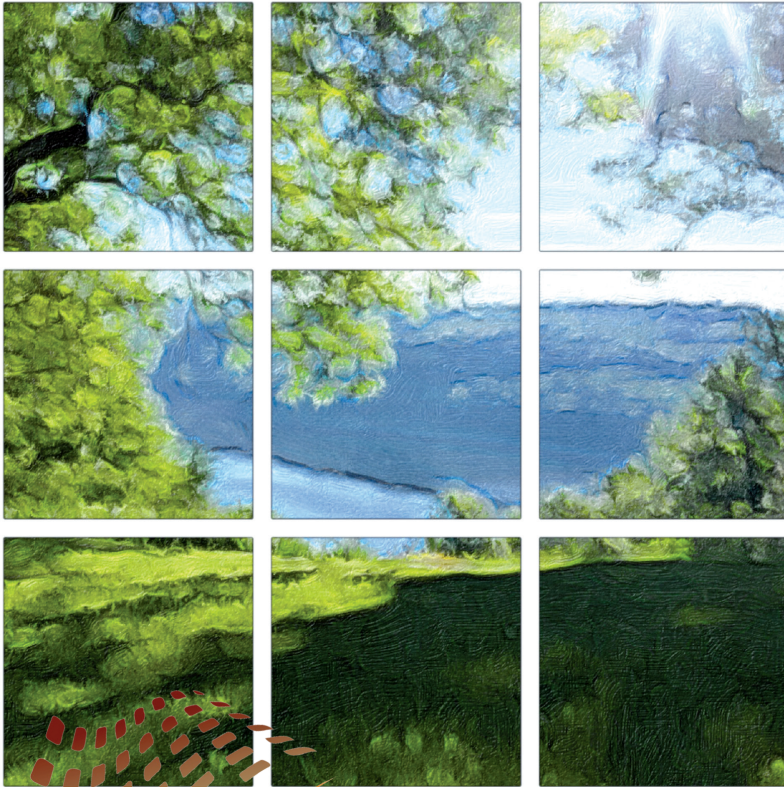
The wine heritage: terraces, peu de gall (rills) and casots (huts) Maintained parcel adjacent to the abandoned terraces of a wasteland
Le patrimoine viticole : terrasses, peu de gall et casots (cabanes) Parcelle entretenue joutée par les terrasses abandonnées d'une parcelle en friche



- **Sunday morning**

- ◊ Landscape discovery of vineyard terraces and olive trees orchards with a representative of the wine producers union, a geologist and an olive oil producer + tasting of the products

List of participants



3-9 september 2018
Clermont-Ferrand-Mende, France

PECSRL2018

**European Landscapes
for Quality of Life?**

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